CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Per year. \$2 00
If paid in advance 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, ree times or less, \$2; each subsequent inser-

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, 32; each subsequent insertion 10 cents per square.

Local notices lv cents per line for one insercertion: 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, 15 per year; over hve lines, at the regular rates of advertising. over hve lines, at the resulting.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete
and affords facilities for doing the best class of
work. Particular attention paid to Law
Printing.
No paper with

paper will be discontinued until arrear-are paid, except at the option of the pub-Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

An elaborate worker in behalf of the birds is Mrs. Julius S. Brown, of Atlanta, Ga., who, unaided, has secured pledges from 2,600 Georgia women that in future they will use on their hats no wings or other plumage of wild

Pittsburg cast 60,000 votes at its spring election and Allegheny City 20, 000, a total of 80,000, indicating a probable total population of 470,000. By the federal census of 1900 Pittsburg had 320,000 inhabitants and Alleghany

Sweden's success in dealing with the problem of temperance is attested by the fact that her consumption of liquors is now only four quarts per head per annum, or one-sixth of what it was in 1830, whereas in Germany it is 11.2 quarts per head.

Between the two-cent fees, three and six-cent fares in public convey-ances, one-cent for a paper, etc., the foreigners and the natives heretofore have been perambulating copper mines, to say nothing of the conductor, who carries a satchel. The new piece will be a greater relief, but its acceptance in payment of debts is not obligatory in amounts above \$1.

Three Chicago ministers who acted as arbitrators in the recent yards strike presented a bill for \$1,000 each for their services. They will get \$14.40 each or thirty cents an hour. This rate was the wage the arbitrators decided upon as a just compensation for the engineers. The engineers, who wanted the union scale of 371/2 cents an hour, turned the tables on their

That the microbes which cause dis ease can not be killed by firing them out of a gun has been proved in official government experiments. Microbes of malignant postule, of abscesses and of the intestine were smeared upon the face of the gun wad, put next the powder and fired into sterile gelatin and agar-agar. In each case the mi-crobes developed each after its kind in the medium receiving the wad.

Plans have been drawn up for an electric railway from Le Fayet, about 12 miles from Chamounix, to the summit of Mont Blanc. The first section to be constructed is to include in its stations the Montivon, the Col de Voza, Mount Lachat, Les Rognes and Tete Rousse, the provisional terminus be ing l'Aiguillo du Gouter, at 12,500 feet above the mean level of the sea. Later the line is to be prolonged to the summit, 15,780 feet above the sea

Yale's oldest graduate in years in Chicago is Sherman M. Booth. He entered Yale as a sophomore in 1838 and was graduated in 1841. He is now 92 years old. Of the graduates who 182 years old. Of the status of the state of Chicago, although younger than Mr. Booth by three years, was graduated from Yale five years earlier-that is,

John H. Heason, M. P., who has returned to London from Italy, whither he accompanied Signor Marconi, says he saw at an observatory near Rome specimens of a new system of electric photography, by which clear pictures can be obtained of persons and scenes 20 miles distant. He thinks it conceivable that the system can be de veloped so as to enable the making of photographs of friends in distant lands while conversing with them by wireless telegraphy.

A deed for a tract of land with one Inch front and a depth of 150 feet was signed and delivered in Philadelphia other-day. Some time ago Jewele Wallace Miller erected a building, setting it back one inch from the line The wall cracked, and later, when Mrs Sarah Teed began building on the lot Mr. Miller offered to deed her the one inch if she would build against his building and make a solid double wall The Miller property has a frontage of feet and the one inch is worth near ly \$60.

From the Hudson river through a line of pipes more than seventy mile long New York will get its new water supply if Commissioner Robert Grie Monroe's advice is taken. Three ex-perts who for six months have been coing over all watersheds in the state and surveying every point supposed to be available have recommended this The cost of the entire project has been fixed at \$20,000,000, not in cluding a large reservoir, which will to help the reput have to be made about five miles from Chron'vic (Dem.)

IN LUZON THEN AND NOW.

Testimony That Sets at Naught the Inflammatory Talk About "The Down-Trodden Filipino.

In a recent issue the Independent published a letter from a Filipino who, the editor vouches, was former ly an insurgent against Spain and the United States. It is an interesting comparison of what the writer was able "to do, to say, and to think," under Spanish and American rule says the Chicago Inter Ocean. It is too long for extended quotation and its specifications under each of its three heads must be summarized.

"I could do," he says of the Span-ish regime, "many things, but all sen regime, many tinings, but an centered in the ability to attend mass where I wished." If he neglected such attendance, he asserts, he was liable to be denounced as an enemy of religion and the state and to be bundled away to Fernando Po. Similarly he could not speak save in praise of those in authority, for it was a sin even to think that the government or any of its agents robbed

and oppressed. Then he gives specifications of what he could do, say, and think now under American rule. They are inter-esting illustrations of the reality of freedom in the Philippines, but it is unnecessary to summarize them, for this Filipino has done that himself in his general conclusion.

"To-day," he says, "I can think, speak and believe what I please. I can speak of religion in the way that seems best to me, respecting the religion of all. Of course, I am not permitted, for instance, to steal. Neither can I be robbed in the name of the government. I can defend my rights even against the American in the highest post and be sure of justice. I can work for the future of my country and enter politics. I my country and enter pointess. I can labor for annexation, for a progressive autonomy, or for a free 'fatherland' of my own. I can ask no more than this."

Such testimony as this will not be pleasing to those who are always talking about "the downtrodden Filipino," but the picture it presents, the comparisons it draws, between conditions in Luzon before Dewey came and now will thoroughly justify to every fair-minded American the righteousness of his country's work in the Philippines.

WHEN FAT YEARS WILL END.

Will Last as Long as Conditions Based Upon Present Prosperity Continue.

The question has been asked: "When will our fat years end?"

Judging from the past, they may be counted to end when the conditions upon which prosperity is based shall be injured. The greatest support of the present prosperity is the full employment of all the people in the country who must live upon what they earn. Anything which curtails this full employment will react upon the present prosperity, says the Indianapolis Journal. Of that there cannot be room for the least doubt. It is the great volume of wages and salaries earned not alone by manual laborers, but by workers for hire in every branch of human industry, that fills the channels of trade. When these millions are fully employed at fair wages the country will enjoy fat years. Any attempt to modify the tariff system along other lines than protection as the first object, and particularly an attempt to adopt a tariff for revenue only, would create suspicion and make manufac-turers timid, while any change in the tariff that would transfer a portion of our markets to European competitors would transfer with it so much employment, leaving idle men behind. Anything like the success of a free trade party would end the fat days.

The multiplicity of strikes, when employers to make estimates on the cost of production, will help to produce conditions that will invite lean days. Labor was never so well paid as now, but because it is well paid it should not be assumed that under the influence of prosperity there can he no limit to the amount of money that can be paid for labor. Men clothed with a little brief authority in a labor organization, like the ex alted official who spoke lightly of calling to a strike the 200,000 men employed in the steel industry, are a ace to the indefinite extension of the period of prosperity.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Bryan says that the reorganized democracy can never succeed. Will he please tell us when his kind has?-National Tribune.

The Cleveland boom was started evidently for the sole purpose of keeping William Jennings Bryan busy -Chicago Inter Ocean.

Mr. Bryan is quite willing to be-lieve that Mr. Cleveland is disqualified by his two terms, and two is a rather fatal number for Mr. Bryan himself.— Chicago Record Herald.

The democratic party can hardly hold the Bryanites and the Cleveland-ites together. Without either faction it can have no hope of success in a na tional election. —Cleveland Leader.

All this talk about Mr. Cleveland's candidacy has enabled a lot of men that nobody ever heard of before to gain more or less notoriety by rising up to oppose it .- Detroit Free Press (Dem.)

Col. Bryan has thoughtfully and graciously nominated Mr. Cleveland for president on the republican ticket. The colonel is always doing something to help the republicans out.—Chicago

GORMAN AS CANDIDATE.

One of the Weakest Heads the De mocracy Has in View for Its National Ticket.

In Virginia, at least, Senator Gor man is a favorite for the democratic nomination for 1904. The members of the legislature of that state who have been polled on the question of their preference for the nomination of their party for next year are all in favor of the Maryland man except three, and their preferences are not stated. If the Old Dominion had as much influence now as she exerted at one time in politics, Gorman's nomination in 1904 would be assured. But that state has no such pull now as it once had, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Undoubtedly Gorman will have some attraction for a few democrats. He is a shrewd party manager. Under his lead the democrats in the senate are likely to steer clear of some of the olunders that they would drop into if he were away. There was general re-joicing among democrats, especially through the south, when German reentered the senate this year. It was assumed at once that he would be placed in the lead, as he was immediately. The democrats in that chamhad been committing so many absurdities and follies that it was naturally felt that any sort of a change of leadership would be better than that which had been afflicting the demo

crats for a few years past.

But Gorman wil never suit the democrats of New York or New Jersey. He would be utterly repudiated by the democrats of the west. Bryan hates Gorman worse than he does Hill, except as he believes Hill to be stronger than Gorman, and thus better game for his gun. Gorman would lose even Missouri, and he would have no chance to carry Montana or Nevada. Every state west of the Alleghanies and north of Kentucky, Arkansas and Texas would go against him. He would probably be able to carry Maryland, although this is far from being certain. Outside of the states which constitute the revised and reduced solid south he would be badly beaten. Gorman, in 1904, could not get anywhere o near election as Bryan did in 1900. The republican party would be glad to see Virginia have its way in the selection of a democratic candidate for 1904. The republicans can win as against any man whom the democrats on put up, but Gorman would be one of the weakest of the democratic aspirants who are in sight.

THE TARIFF AN ISSUE.

Will Be Welcomed by the Republican Party as a Principle in the Campaign.

The western republicans thought that the time was ripe for letting down the protection of the tariff have seen a light, and have concluded that the tariff policy of the republican party has been a pretty good one and is entitled to fur-ther continuance. Representative ther continuance. Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, one of the republican members of the house committee on ways and means, had been disposed to favor early revision of the tariff. He has just returned to Washington from a visit of several weeks in the west, and he is now convinced that the time has not arrived for the lowering of tariff duties, says the Troy Times.

The republican party is becoming thoroughly united in the belief that it is inexpedient to change the tariff system at the present time. The democratic party, always the party of negation, seems disposed to take up this tariff issue again, in spite of the fact that it has been beaten on this question so often and so severely. The republican party welcomes the issue for the campaign of 1904, and believes that those who are rejoicing in the grand results of protection and prosperity will again give their allegiance to the policies and industrial supremacy on the face

Incivility of Bryan As Mr. Bryan realizes that there is

no longer a prospect that he can be come president of the United States he develops a disposition to assail his betters in the democratic party. Most of his public utterances of late have been abusive of demograts-questioning their motives, impugning their honesty and denving their word. long as he cherished the idea that he could reach the white house he was reasonably circumspect in his treat-ment of democrats who did not agree with him in all things. When that hope was extinguished he became studiously offensive. Many years ago, when Allen G. Thurman, a great er and better democrat than Mr. Bryan can ever expect to be, was asked to give young men a rule of conduct which would promote success in business and political life, he replied: "Keep a civil tongue in your head." If the young man from Ne-braska ever heard this admonition it was lost upon him.-Chicago Chronicle (Dem.).

The Washington Post says that Senator Gorman is by far the ablest man in the democratic party, and the best man it can nominate for presi dent." Unfortunately for the democratis party, the Cleveland following regard with aversion.-Indianapolis

ITIt is said that Mr. Cleveland has 'just the temperament" to head the democratic ticket in a third-term fight. But the country remembers that Cleveland has a hard-times past as Globe-Democrat

INTENSE HATRED.

Crotians Revolt Against Hungarian Methods.

Sumerous Instances of Official Tyranny - People Not Allowed to Hold Public Meetings and Only 3 Per Cent. Permitted to Vote.

Vienna, May 22.—The revolt in Croatia is spreading to every part of the kingdom and threatens to extend the kingdom and threatens to extern to Dalmatia. The celebration at Agram on Wednesday of the anniver-sary of the death of Jellacihich Von Buzim, the former ban of Croatia, culminated in a fierce conflict with the police, who attacked the crowds with sabres, wounding many persons and making 350 arrests, including several students and women. The city of Agram is now completely under military rule. The principal streets are closed by cordons of troops. Four regiments, fully equipped for war, have been ordered to proceed to the Agram district. to proceed to the Agram district.

At Buccari and Meja thousands of peasants attempted to destroy the railroad in order to prevent the arrival of troops. They tore up the rails at five different points and when the military arrived the peasants pelted them with stones, injuring several soldiers. The troops retaliated by shooting and bayoneting many of the peasants peasants.

The Slavs resident in various parts of Austria and Bohemia are hold-ing indignation meetings to protest against the proceedings in Croatia, where over 2,000 persons have already been imprisoned.

In Dalmatia important demonstra-tions have been planned for May 24, when protest meetings will be held

in 20 different places.

The disturbances in Croatia are primarily due to the long standing race hatred between the Slavs and the

The present outbreak has two main sources. First, the general discon-tent of the peasantry arising from the extreme poverty prevailing everywhere, and from the fact that in some parts of the country the peasants are on the verge of famine. Second, the indignation aroused by the alleged tyrannical rule of Count Khuen Hedervary, the present ban The Croatians attribute much

The Croatians attribute much of their poverty to the financial methods of the Hungarian government, which is accused of drawing from Croatia money in excess of its legal proportion of the taxes, in spite of the protests of the inhabitants. Consequently throughout Croatia there is increasing hatred of Hungarian who and language. The recent at rule and language. The recent at tempt made to introduce the Mag-yar language in Croatia has especially aroused popular indignation. The Hungarian-Croation ausgleich of 1868 provided that Croatian should be the official language of Croatia in all affairs with Hungary, but now the Hungarian government is placing the Hungarian coat of arms on the Croa-tian railroad stations, official buildings, letter boxes and elsewhere, thereby occasioning riots at Agram and other towns, as since the riots of 1883 the combined Hungarian and Croatian emblems had been used up to the present.

As evidence of official tyranny the

Croatians point out that there is ab-solutely no liberty of the press. Scarcely a day has passed for many years without opposition newspapers years without opposition newspapers being confiscated and latterly they were all suppressed. The people have not the right to hold public meetings, not even at election time, and the government is accused of absolutely controlling the elections. In support of this accusation it is pointed out that in suite of the arti-Hum. ed out that in spite of the anti-Hun-garian sentiment throughout the country 54 of the 88 deputies in the Croatian diet are supporters of Hungary. Only 3 per cent. of the population is allowed to vote and many opposition voters and even opposition candidates have been imprisoned on the eve of election day. The Cros-tians, in brief, enjoy absolutely no rights of citizenship.

The present agitation covers the entire country from Essegg, in the east, to the districts on the Adriatic coast, its immediate cause varying according to the different localities. In the districts around Kreutz the disturbances have a socialistic origin, the peasants attacking the Hungar-

lans not on account of their nationality, but because they are wealthy.

Count Khuen Hedervary, who has been ban of Croatia for 20 years, is been ban of Croatia for 20 years, is the object of special detestation on the part of the Croatians. Although he was born in Croatia and educated at the University of Agram, the ban is intensely Hungarian and he is re-garded by the people as being a proud aristocrat, seeking only personal power regardless of the welfare of the country.

Wage Scale Is Unchanged.

Pittsburg, - May 22.—The Amalga-mated association officials have re-turned to this city and it is announced that the tin plate scale was signed at the conference with the manufac-turers in New York. The most im-portant feature of the new agree-ment was the limit of output and was the cause of the delay at the meet-ing. The wages of the skilled work-men remain unchanged, being on a men remain unchanged, being on a sliding scale based on the selling price. The scale goes into effect

A Fatal Explosion.

New York, May 22.—An explosion of five barrels of hydro-carbon in the New York Central railroad yards at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Sheridan avenue yesterday caused a disastrous fire and resulted in the death of one man and the serious the death of one man and the serious injury of several others. An erron-cous report to the effect that eight men had been burned to death was the temperament" to head the cratic ticket in a third-term fight, the country remembers that and has a hard-times past as as a temperament.—St. Louis-Democrat

HIS WESTERN TRIP.

President Roosevelt Makes a Great
Many Stops and Speeches.
Berenda, Cal., May 19—President
Roosevelt broke all road records for
Yosemite park travel when his coach
came from Yosemite to Raymond,
where his train awaited him, in ten where his train awaited him, in ten

where his train awaited him, in ten hours of actual travel. The distance is 69 miles.

Carson, Nev., May 20.—President Roosevelt reached here Tuesday morning. Gov. Sparks and Mayor Mackey met the president at the state line and accompanied the party was to this city. The entire party was state line and accompanied the party to this city. The entire party was driven to the state capitol building, where a platform had been erected. The portico of the capitol was circled with rifles, forming an arch over the desk from which the president spoke. Fully 15,000 people gave the president welcome. He made a 20-minute talk. Ashland, Ore., May 21.—President Roosevelt yesterday completed his tour of California and entered upon the last stages of his long trip. His journey was through the mountainous region about Mount Shasta, where the towns are few and far between, and consequently he was

where the towns are tew and are between, and consequently he was called upon to do but little speaking. Salem, Ore., May 22.—Salem presented a gala appearance yesterday when President Roosevelt and party arrived. Three brass bands greeted the president as he appeared upon arrived. Three brass bands greeted the president as he appeared upon the rear platform of his car and he was greeted with deafening cheers from thousands of people. The president was met by Gov. Chamberlain, George C. Brownell, president of the senate; L. T. Harris, speaker of the house: Mayor Rishon and a citizens' house; Mayor Bishop and a citizens' committee. After exchanging greet-ings the party was escorted to car-riages, a local military company acting as guard of honor. The president was greeted along the line of march by cheering crowds. The procession

by cheering crowds. The procession stopped at Marion square, where 2,000 school children were assembled. The president delivered a few words of greeting to the children. Portland, Ore., May 22.—President Roosevelt arrived in Portland at 2:15 p. m. and spent the night here. As the train drew on the bridge spanning the Willamette river a salute of 21 guns was fired by a battery of the Oregon national guard stationed on the elevation across the river from the Union depot. A few minutes later the train entered the station amid the cheering of an immense crowd, the din of steam whistles and

crowd, the din of steam whistles and the playing of bands.

A section of the parade that at-tracted great attention was a human flag, composed of 400 school girls, who had been drilled for weeks. A military company of 50 American-born Chinese brought up the rear of the procession. the procession.

SENSATIONAL STORY.

A Woman Is Accused of Playing a Deep Game of Fraud for a \$500,000 Stake.

London, May 18 .- Mrs. Gunning S. Bedford, who was arrested by detectives from Scotland Yard at Queenstown on Saturday upon the arrival of the Cunard line steamer Umbria, of the Cunard line steamer Umbria, upon which vessel she, her baby and a maid were saloon passengers, will, be charged in Bow Street police court today with making a false declaration of birth. Mrs. Bedford's husband, who lived in London, died recently in Paris, leaving property estimated to be worth \$500,000 to his timated to be worth \$500,000 to his wife and child. Relatives who are contesting the will allege that Mrs. Bedford had no children and that she procured a child, pretended it was hers and deceived her husband for the purpose of securing his en-

tire property.

It is alleged that on December 18, 1902, Mrs. Bedford, representing herself as the infant's aunt, registered the birth of the child, Eugenie, as having occurred in London on December 17. Two months later Mrs. Bedford is said to have gone to the United States to claim the money. Having failed in this she was on her way to Paris to prosecute further the child's claim. The prosecution asserts that no child was born at the address given in Woborn place, London, for three years prior to the date given.

OVERTON WAS CARELESS.

He and a Companion Were Killed by Prisoners Whom They Were Guard-

Manila, May 18.-Capt. Clough Overton, of the Fifteenth cavalry, and Private Harry Noyes, who were killed May 15 at Sucatlan, Mindanao, met their deaths at the hands of insurgent prisoners whom they were guarding. Their companion in this duty, Private Hartlow, was wounded at the same time. Capt. Overton's troops had been scouting in the department of Misamis, on the trail of the insurgent leader. Flores. The cavalrymen captured 50 of Flores' followers and confined them in a house at Sucatlan. Capt. Overton and three men remained to guard the prisoners while Lieut, Cameron con-

tinued in pursuit of Flores.

The prisoners suddenly broke out of the house where they were confined, secured their bolos and rushed fined, secured their bolos and rushed the four Americans on guard. Over-ton was slashed with a bolo and bled to death. After escaping the insurg-ents gathered and renewed their at-tacks on the Americans. The caval-rymen who was not wounded repuls-ed the enemy and defended his dead and wounded companions until the return of Liout Carrette. return of Lieut. Cameron. Capt. Overton is criticized for having kept only three men to guard 50 and for having neglected to destroy the insurgents' bolos.

Omaha, Neb. May 18.—The strike in this city seems to be nearing an end, so far as the shutting down of busi ness is concerned. The first break in the teamsters' ranks came Sunday, when 25 men employed by one of the large delivery companies decided to return to work. The Teamsters' return to work. The Teamsters' union also decided to withdraw the objectionable features of their demands on employers, but it was stated that the latter demand a lower scale of wages. Several large restaurants will open their places today with non-union men, most of whom are colored.

A FALL TO DEATH.

Four People Killed in an Elevator at Pittsburg.

CAGE DROPPED 50 FEET.

The Dead are Mashed Almost Beyond Recognition.

A STEEL CABLE SNAPPED.

Elevator Fell Four Stories and the 13 People Therein Were Jammed Under Twisted Steel and Broken Timbers —Huge Weights Fell on Them.

three women were killed and five or six injured last night at 1026 Fifth avenue, a building occupied by a dancing academy. The cause of the fatalities was the snapping of the elevator ropes, allowing the cage to drop 50 feet.

The dead are so badly smashed that identification was impossible up to midnight. The only one whose name may be correct is Catherine Curtin. On her body was found a railroad ticket with the name on it.

Among the injured are: Harry Lipson, aged 22, bruised all over body and hurt internally.

Miss Kate Flanigan, 27, bruised all over the body and suffering from

Albert Myers, 20, fractured leg. Mrs. Lulu Postlewaite, scalp wound and body bruised.

A banquet and ball was being held in the building by the Pennsylvania Electro-Mechanical institute, and every available portion of the fifth and sixth floors was crowded by members of the institute and their friends.

At about 10 o'clock the elevator with a load of 13 passengers started for the banquet room on the sixth floor. When that floor was reached floor. When that floor was reached it was found that every place was crowded and the passengers decided to go to the fifth floor, where the dancing was in progress. When between the sixth and fifth floors the steel cable snapped and with a resounding crash that was heard blocks away the eage dropped with its load of human freight.

its load of human freight.

It smashed through the floor above the cellar of the building and was-stopped by a braced post of wood, three feet below the first floor. In this inaccessible position the passengers were jammed under broken timbers and twisted steel, yet none. bers and twisted steel, yet none might have been killed had not the heavy iron balance weights, weigh-ing over a ton, come crashing down upon them. Miraculously all but four were able to scramble out. The others were pinioned under heav weights. Four were mashed almost

beyond recognition.

Albert Myers was held a prisoner mor more than an hour. While firemen and volunteer rescuers were pre-paring riggings to lift the machine paring riggings to lift the machine so as to be accessible, he lay pinioned under the wreckage. Whisky and water were passed to him, with words of encouragement. A fireman endangered his life by dropping into the mass of wreckage and holding the injured man's head. "Heavens, it was hot down there," was the barry man's first words sonken while the was not down there, was the brave man's first words spoken while being carried from his prison to a hospital ambulance. That more people were not killed is a miracle. The wreck of the elevator was complete. It required dozens of firemen to accomplish the work of securing the bodies.

When the accident occurred more than 400 men, women and children were on the dancing floor. As the elevator struck the bottom a cloud of dust blew into the room from the core glevator door. Outside Harman open elevator door. Quickly Harry Gilson closed the entrance and cried, "Take your partners for a two-step." Scores of policemen were present and ordered all persons in the building to remain quiet. In this way the people were allowed to pass from the building by relays, avoiding a panie that might have resulted in many more fatalities.

The opinion prevails that the elevator was overcrowded and Superintendent of Police McTighe ordered the arrest of Prof. L. N. Giles, a mechanical engineer and instructor of the Pennsylvania Electro-Mechanical institution.

At the time of the accident he was running the elevator. It is alleged that he allowed the elevator to be overcrowded and that he had no experience in running an elevator and was partly responsible for the accident.

Col. Ammon Is Rearrested.

New York, May 23.—Col. Robert A. Ammon, who has been out on \$5,000 bail for two years on a charge of receiving stolen goods in connection with the 520 per cent. Miller case, was rearrested Friday and his bail in-erensed to \$20,000. The rearrest was. made at the instance of District At-torney Jerome, who says he has facts in his possession, including a state-ment from Miller, which show that reived \$240,000 from Miller Ammon received \$240,000 from Miller a few days before Miller was arrested.

Fighting in Turkey.

Salonica, European Turkey, May 23,
—Fighting is reported to have occurred at Dorujan, 38 miles north of here. Bulgarian bands aggregating 2,600 men recently crossed the frontier and will operate in different regions of Macedonia.

Suicided by Poison.

Berlin, May 23.—The sister of Dr. Carl Nobling, who shot at and wounded Emperor William I in 1878, committed suicide yesterday by poisoning at Schwerin after making two unsuccessful attempts to end her life by drowning.