

COUNTERFEITED IN PEN

Pennsylvania Convicts Occupied Their Time Making Bad Money.

DISCOVERED BY THE INSPECTORS

There is a belief that certain employees who did favors for the prisoners, such as mailing letters, in violation of the rules of the institution, were given the bogus money as tips.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—Counterfeiting within the walls of the Eastern penitentiary, where more than half a score of men are now expiating similar crimes, is the latest sensational development in the investigation that is being made into the alleged loose methods in the institution.

Criminals, principally men who are undergoing sentences for counterfeiting and it is believed at least one employe of the institution have been discovered in a combination to manufacture and put into circulation a large quantity of bogus dollars, half-dollars and quarters.

It is known that a large quantity of the coin is already in circulation in the prison, but how much of it has gone outside is undetermined. Enough evidence has been established to show that at least a dozen men are concerned in the conspiracy.

It was learned from a man who was released from the prison less than a week ago that the discovery of the crime has been the sole topic of discussion within the prison walls for weeks past among prisoners as well as employes.

That the conspiracy, bold in its conception, daring in its execution, displaying a cunning that has so far baffled the secret service men, reveals a criminal condition that is almost without precedent, is the view expressed by prominent police officials to whom the details are known.

According to the statements of the man referred to above, it has been apparently established that the man who is looked upon with the greatest suspicion by the officials and the detectives is J. C. Hoffman, the expert coiner, who was arrested in this city in December last for "showing the queer" in Schuylkill county. A comparison of his, who was arrested for the same offense, is believed to be in the institution also.

Another, whom the same informant indicated was looked upon with suspicion is Bart Ruelo, who is probably the most notorious of all "coiners."

In the same institution are members of the notorious gang of "coiners" known as the Julian gang.

From statements made by this man it was apparent that the knowledge of the counterfeiting conspiracy was known throughout the prison for a long time.

A statement issued by the prison inspector infers the counterfeiting has not been extensive. This is not believed to be the case.

There is a report to the effect that five men were engaged in the work, the head of the counterfeiters being a Philadelphia man now completing his second term for this offense.

The others were professional criminals, who secured through the plumbing department of the prison the necessary metal made of solder, tin and ground glass. The molds, it is believed, were made of plaster of Paris scraped from the walls of cells. Some of the coins got into circulation, but in what manner has not yet been fully determined.

The Minnehaha County Bank was the object of the desperadoes, who blew open the safe, which stood outside the vault, and secured between \$8,000 and \$10,000. The vault was not touched. During the robbery one of the pickets fired at a citizen, but, owing to a shortage of firearms, the citizens were compelled to keep in the background until the robbers had completed their work and left town.

SUIT AGAINST LABOR UNIONS.

Connecticut Manufacturers Invoke Sherman Antitrust Law.

Bridgeport, Ct. (Special).—In the United States District Court here D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, hat manufacturers, instituted against the national officers of the American Federation of Labor, the national officers of the United Hatters of North America and against 250 members of these organizations, residents of Danbury, who were formerly in the employ of the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs allege that because they refuse to employ only union labor in their factory, upon demand of the union in 1901, their goods were boycotted both in the United States and in Canada, and in 1902 the union men employed by the plaintiffs were called out on strike. Damages of \$240,000 are asked for under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Shot His Wife While She Slept.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Herbert F. Denham shot and killed his wife and then ended his own life. The bullet that ended his wife's life penetrated the left temple, while the leaden missile that was sent from the weapon immediately after the first shot was fired entered the right temple of the man. Except that the husband was insanely jealous of his wife, without cause, no motive can be ascribed by friends for the man's conduct.

THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Domestic.

D. E. Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers, of Danbury, Conn., sued the national officers of the American Federation of Labor and the United Hatters, under the Sherman antitrust law, for declaring a boycott on the firm.

William A. Hoffman, who shot and killed his father-in-law, William Brandt, near Maestown, Ill., and threatened to take the lives of others, is under arrest in Belleville, Ill.

Federal officials have not been able to find Isaac S. McGiehan and George H. Huntington, New York lawyers, who are wanted in connection with the postoffice scandals.

Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Misses Shaw arrived in New York on the American liner New York, from Southampton.

Frank Day, of Detroit, was killed in an automobile accident at the State Fair at Milwaukee while riding Tom Cooper's big machine in a five-mile race.

Another accident to the propeller of Professor Langley's aerodrome prevented the test at Widewater, Va.

Heavy snows fell upon the Colorado mountains and in portions of Minnesota and North Dakota and snow is several inches deep.

Mrs. Georgia S. Hatcher, a prominent club woman of Washington, died at the residence of H. C. Barnard, in Chicago.

Morris Read, aged 26, tried to commit suicide by taking chloroform at his home, in Philadelphia, and Lillian Schaefer, his sweetheart, on learning of his attempt upon his life, tried to throw herself in front of a trolley car.

Harold Vynne, newspaper man, poet and novelist, and once editor of Town Topics, was sent to an insane asylum in Chicago a mental wreck.

Sheriff McCord, of Clark county, Ky., has been declared entitled to the \$500 offered for the arrest and conviction of the assassin of J. B. Marcum.

William A. Hoffman, a farmhand of Maestown, Ill., shot and killed his father-in-law, and told his wife he had two more persons to kill.

Rev. James V. McGill, provincial of the Eastern Province of the Congregation of Missions, celebrated his golden jubilee in Philadelphia.

The failure of the Mexican Clay Manufacturing Company caused the suspension of the Bank of Willoughby, of Willoughby, N. C.

A number of men were arrested in Chicago charged with conspiracy to rob wholesale houses by an ingenious method.

The Cripple Creek Mines resumed operations with nonunion men under the protection of infantry and cavalry.

Dr. William H. Smith was killed and eight persons were injured by a falling mill caused by a fire in Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Alice Roosevelt took a trip to the bottom of the bay at Newport, R. I., on the submarine boat Meccasin.

A general strike was ordered at the Nelson Morris packing plant at South St. Joseph, Mo., 1200 men going out.

Foreign.

Seven persons were killed and 27 wounded in a fight between several thousand Armenians and police and troops at an Armenian camp near Elizabethopol, Russian Transcaucasia.

Negotiations between representatives of the large steel works in Germany, Belgium and France for the formation of a European steel trust are progressing favorably.

Turkish official circles are exercised over the action of the Greek Premier in protesting to the powers against the atrocities perpetrated by the Turks.

Russia has requested permission of China to postpone the evacuation of the frontier provinces of Manchuria for several months after October 8.

One French warship will be sent to Turkish waters without waiting for the other ships of the French Squadron to get in readiness.

The Germany army maneuvers, conducted in person by Emperor William, were more spectacular than ever.

It was rumored in London that the White Star Line will secede from the shipping combine.

United States Minister Leishman presented a demand to the Turkish government for the dismissal of Reshid Pasha, wali of Beirut, on the ground that so long as he was retained in office the lives and property of Americans in Beirut were insecure. It is reported that the objectionable wali has been dismissed and Nazim Pasha appointed to the office.

The British Foreign Office has made representations to the United States government concerning the recent seizure of several islands off the northeast coast of British Borneo by a United States gunboat. The question will likely be submitted to arbitration.

A diplomat in London says the Turkish government has been warned against engaging in war, and therefore hesitates to make a move which may result in armed intervention of Europe.

Advices from Athens say the Greek government is determined to co-operate with the Porte in the suppression of the insurrection in Macedonia.

The Trades Union Congress in Leicester, England, declared for an agitation in favor of an eight-hour day generally.

Six hundred Turkish troops were routed by Macedonian insurgents at Yelpepe, Roumelia.

Rear Admiral Cotton confirms the reports that he can land 500 marines, if necessary.

Arthur W. Ufer, a New York stockbroker, dropped dead in a restaurant.

Earthquake shocks were felt in Northern Colorado.

Financial.

A cablegram says an American Company has offered \$60,000,000 for the clay mines in Dorsetshire.

What will stockholders get out of a receivership for Lake Superior? Very little, it is quite evident.

Brokers are loaning money on the Philadelphia Exchange at 4 per cent, or one per cent less than the bank rate.

There was a break in sterling rates of from ten to fifteen points, owing to the large amount of cotton bills offered yesterday.

EXPLOSION ON OLYMPIA

Terrible Accident in the Norfolk Navy Yard.

TWO KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

The Master-at-Arms of the Cruiser Missing—Sailors Had Been Stealing Alcohol from a Barrel Standing Near the Cruiser in the Drydock—An Officer Orders That the Barrel Be Placed on Board.

Norfolk, Va. (Special).—The explosion of a barrel of alcohol on the superstructure of the cruiser Olympia, in drydock at the Norfolk Navy Yard, killed two men, severely injured several others and set fire to the ship. The master-at-arms of the vessel is missing.

The damage by fire was confined to the deck of the vessel and embraced only the canvas awnings and their fixtures. The decks, however, were slightly injured.

Immediately after the explosion fire quarters were sounded and the crew, navy yard fire department and a detachment of marines under Captain Boots soon put out the flames.

The explosion, according to reports from eyewitnesses followed the theft of a barrel of grain alcohol, containing 56 gallons, by a party of sailors. This barrel, it is said, was taken from one of the storehouses of the yard and removed to the dock, near the Olympia. There it was opened. Shipkeeper Daly, on board the Olympia, detected the odor of the spirits and summoned the ship's master-at-arms. A search led to the discovery of the barrel, which was taken aboard the Olympia and placed on the hurricane deck. With the exception of a small quantity which had been consumed, it was intact. Corporal Yerkes and the unknown sailor went to the barrel, and one of them struck a match. An explosion instantly occurred and both men were enveloped in the flaming liquid. They perished before a hand could be raised to save them. The ship at once caught fire and the blaze for a while was stubborn, but was finally extinguished. In the excitement the sailors concerned in the affair escaped the parties sent out to arrest them. The ship's company was assembled and the master-at-arms failed to respond to his name. It is not known what became of him. One report has it that he was not on the ship at the time of the explosion.

No one was admitted to the navy yard, and all accounts of the explosion and attendant circumstances were secured from outside sources. The injured are said to number from four to seven.

Immediately succeeding the explosion the wildest excitement prevailed in the navy yard. Rumors that the Olympia had been blown up and the drydock destroyed floated about Portsmouth. Public anxiety was increased by the immediate closing of the gates and the sounding of the general alarm. It is said the men who were killed and injured were blown many feet and the bodies of the dead mangled terribly by impact with the railings and fixtures of the dock. A board of inquiry will be appointed by Admiral Coghlan, commanding the Caribbean Sea Squadron, to determine the cause of the accident.

The Olympia was damaged during the recent naval maneuvers off the Maine coast. During a terrific storm she encountered on her way down the coast to the navy yard here for repairs it was at one time feared by her officers she would sink.

JEALOUS OF HER BROTHER.

A Cincinnati Girl Killed Herself Because Opposed to His Marriage.

Cincinnati (Special).—Two lives that were shadowed by the tragic death of pretty Josephine Distler, who recently committed suicide because she was jealous of her brother, have been joined in wedlock. George Distler, aged 21, the brother, and Miss Muriel Day, aged 16, were married at the bride's home.

Josephine Distler, the sister of the groom, recently took her life by drinking carbolic acid, leaving a note in which she confessed her love for her brother.

"I cannot give him up to another," said she before death claimed her. At the time of her death George Distler was engaged to Muriel Day, and a few days before had told his sister of his approaching marriage.

"After darkness comes the dawn," said the pretty young bride, commenting on her own marriage. "Poor Josephine was unbalanced. She did not want George to marry me, but we are happy at last."

POLICE CANNOT GET SOLDIER.

Shot Man Who Was Stealing Copper at the Pittsburg Arsenal.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—William Crowley, of Monaca, Pa., was shot in the groin by a soldier at the United States Arsenal. He was removed to the West Penn Hospital in a serious condition, and a dispute is now on between the police authorities and the commandant at the arsenal concerning the arrest of the soldier who did the shooting.

Thefts of copper and lead from the roofs of the barracks have been frequent of late. It is alleged that Crowley, with several others, was detected removing the copper. Crowley refused to halt when commanded, and the soldier shot him. The others escaped.

The police authorities demanded the arrest of the soldier, but the commandant barred the gates and refused to surrender the man.

Killed Woman He Loved.

Mexico, Mo. (Special).—W. A. Reynolds, 24 years old, shot and killed his sweetheart, Miss Ruby Kennett, 16 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Kennett, in the east end of this county, and then committed suicide. Reynolds is supposed to have been jealous of Miss Kennett because she went to a circus in company with Alfred Lehnen. Reynolds was from Kane, Ill., and had worked for Mr. Kennett until a few months ago.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Monthly Report on Crop Conditions.

The monthly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture shows the condition of corn on September 1 to have been 80.1, as compared with 78.7 on August 1, 1903, 84.3 on September 1, 1902, 51.7 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a 10-year average of 79.3.

These figures, as well as those on other crops, indicate the condition on September 1, and no attempt is made to anticipate the results from further weather conditions.

The average condition of barley on September 1 was 82.1, against 83.4 on August 1, 1903, 89.7 on September 1, 1902, 83.8 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a 10-year average of 82.2.

The average condition of rye on September 1 was 84.1, against 87.2 one month ago, 90.2 September 1, 1902, 84.9 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a 10-year average of 85.5.

The average condition of buckwheat on September 1 was 91.0, against 93.9 one month ago, 86.4 on September 1, 1902, 90.9 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a 10-year average of 84.4.

The average condition of flax on September 1 was 80.5, against 89.3 one month ago, and 86.2 on July 1, 1903.

The average condition of potatoes on September 1 was 84.31, against 87.2 one month ago, 89.1 on September 1, 1902, 52.2 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a 10-year average of 76.0.

The average condition of tobacco on September 1 was 83.4, against 82.9 one month ago and 86.1 on July 1, 1903.

The average condition at harvest of winter and spring wheat combined was 74.7, against 80 on September 1, 1902; 82.8 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a 10-year average of 78.3.

The average condition of the oat crop on September 1 was 75.7, against 79.5 on August 1, 1903; 87.2 on September 1, 1902; 72.1 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a 10-year average of 80.0.

The average condition of rice on September 1 was 93.6, as compared with 92 one month ago and 93.5 on July 1, 1903.

Extra Session to Meet in November.

After mature consideration and consultation in person and by mail with members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, President Roosevelt has abandoned the suggestion that Congress be called into extraordinary session in October. The extraordinary session, which he announced many months ago would be held this fall will be called, according to present plans, to meet on November 9, which was the date tentatively fixed some time ago. It is not expected that the formal call for the session will be issued until after the President shall have returned to Washington.

Notwithstanding the fact that suggestion of an October session of Congress came from prominent senators who warmly advocated its adoption, the proposition was not received with favor by members of Congress generally. The idea of a session in October would oblige senators and representatives to leave their States and districts in the midst of a campaign which, to many of them and to their party, was of vital importance.

No definite agreement yet has been reached as to the character of the financial legislation which may be enacted at the approaching session of Congress. Indeed, it is not certain that an agreement can be reached between the two branches of Congress whereby any special legislation can be enacted. It may be that a solution of the problem, which is alike complex and perplexing, will be reached before the convention of the extraordinary session, but even that is by no means assured.

is the National Anthem.

The Navy Department has issued an order declaring "The Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem, and directing that whenever that composition is played all officers and men shall stand at attention, unless they are engaged in duty that will not permit them to do so. It is required that the same respect shall be observed toward the national flag of any other country when played in the presence of official representatives of such country.

In the Departments.

The State Department has received from M. Beaupre a cablegram summarizing the conditions proposed by a committee for the construction and lease of the Panama Canal.

The Postoffice Department was advised of the arrest of John R. Jones, late postmaster at Theo, Ga., on the charge of making false postoffice returns.

Postmaster General Payne defends his course in removing Miss Todd as postmaster at Greenwood, Del.

This government has instituted proceedings for the extradition of Leopold J. Stern, the Baltimore contractor, who disappeared when indicted by the grand jury for being concerned in the postoffice scandal.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has made a report on State regulation and taxation of railroads, showing a tendency toward more efficient control of rates.

The annual report of Commissioner of Pensions Ware shows the total number of pensions now on the rolls to be 996,545.

Hugh H. Price, surveyor general of Arizona, has been summarily removed from office as a result of charges made.

The Agricultural Department is using every effort to enforce the provisions of the Pure Food Act.

Dr. Herran, Colombian minister, admits that the terms of his government as embodied in the latest bill giving consent to the construction of the Panama Canal are exorbitant.

A dispatch to the Postoffice Department announces that Leopold J. Stern, who was indicted several weeks ago for complicity in alleged fraudulent contracts for furnishing letter-carriers' satchels to the government, has been located at Toronto, Canada.

Because of the high prices of government bonds, national banks are retiring their banknotes.

TRYING TO LIVE ON WATER

The Effort Successful for Seventeen Days.

ABSTAIN FROM SOLID FOOD 60 DAYS.

And What Is Still More Remarkable, the man Indulging in the Fast is Healthy, Healthy and Works Hard Every Day—A Physician Says the Fast is Phenomenal and Far Surpasses That of Dr. Tanner.

New York (Special).—Without solid food for 17 days, Stephen Playsted, a muscular machinist, has managed to put in a hard day's work every 24 hours during the entire period without feeling unduly tired when night comes. Playsted, who is 38 years old, and lives at 1875 Myrtle avenue, has started out with the avowed purpose of demonstrating the truth of the theory that "eating is merely a matter of habit." His only diet has been three pints of water taken at the regular meal hours during the past 17 days, but notwithstanding this, his health has not suffered in the least. All of his friends declare that he seems to be in a good condition physically as when he began his fast.

Playsted is an athlete with a well-proportioned frame and finely developed muscles and is about 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighs about 160 pounds. The idea of fasting occurred to him sometime ago after training for a boxing match. At that time he fasted three weeks, and as no injurious results came from it he decided to make a test to see how long he could abstain from eating without its interfering with his strength. He has an idea that he can go 60 days.

Dr. John A. Ferguson, of 1187 Gates avenue, the family physician, has been much interested in the case, and in speaking of it said:

"It is the most remarkable case on record. His muscles are as hard as ever. His heart is strong and works perfectly. He is apparently as vigorous and full of spirit as anyone. He does physical work every day, to say nothing of riding in a Brooklyn trolley car. Tanner's test doesn't compare with this. Tanner lounged in easy chairs and did nothing but smoke cigars and enjoy himself. In this case the faster is constantly drawing on his strength. Of course, you can't get something from nothing, and it's only a question of time when he will give out if he continues. However, in his excellent condition there is no danger of a breakdown. He will stop before he reaches the danger point, but he will probably stand it a good while yet."

The case is being watched by physicians all over the country.

ADMIRAL COTTON PREPARES TO ACT.

Mussulmans and Native Christians Clash, Several Killed.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Cablegrams were received at the State and Navy Departments from Minister Leishman at Constantinople and Admiral Cotton, commanding the American squadron, now in Turkish waters, respectively, giving an account of the riot which occurred at Beirut Sunday.

It was stated at the Navy Department that no new instructions had gone to Admiral Cotton in consequence of these reports. Instructions sent to Minister Leishman contemplate that he keep the State Department constantly informed as to the situation, that the department may know to what extent protection is being afforded American citizens.

Admiral Cotton's dispatch, dated September 7, was as follows:

"Violence and bloodshed between Mohammedans and native Christians occurred at Beirut Sunday. Six Greek Christians, two Mohammedans and one Turkish soldier killed; three Greek Christians, three Mohammedans and three Turkish soldiers wounded severely. Other murders reported. Flag lieutenant and United States consul were present Sunday and Monday in the disturbed quarter and verify details of statement. Turkish government unwillingly afforded facility for their investigation and guard; promise 1000 more Turkish soldiers.

"Turkish soldiers present sufficient, if properly disposed of, to handle situation at Beirut. Well patrolled and all quiet Sunday night. Turkish Governor promises to do all in his power to restore authority. Many houses closed and business suspended.

"I have prepared to land force for protection of property of American citizens if situation demands. Will act with caution. Present trouble due to animosity between inimicable and native Christians and failure to control crimes."

The last portion of Admiral Cotton's telegram is unintelligible, and the cipher experts at the Navy Department worked all the morning to translate a copy of the report were sent at once to the President and to the State Department.

Constantinople (By Cable).—A consular dispatch from Beirut, received at one of the embassies here, states that a fierce brawl occurred there between parties of Mussulmans and Christians. It was a shot fired by a Mussulman upon a Christian employed at the American College. The Christian was wounded.

The fight broke out while the vali was on board the United States cruiser Brooklyn returning Rear Admiral Cotton's visit. No further details have been received. In diplomatic circles here the affair is regarded as being serious and a renewal of the disturbances is feared.

An official version of the Beirut affair telegraphed later to the Ottoman ambassadors abroad for communication to the powers says that Christians were the assailants, they having fired upon four Mussulmans.

Shot on the Road.

Spartanburg, S. C. (Special).—Miller McKinney, a merchant of Tacapau Mills, S. C., was shot and killed on the public road near Spartanburg by Harry Dean, aged 18 years, of Duncans, S. C. Dean surrendered, claiming he shot in self-defense, and saying McKinney attempted to shoot him as the result of a quarrel over a debt of \$2.50 which McKinney alleged Dean owed him. Both Dean and McKinney were members of well-to-do families.

MORE ISLANDS SEIZED.

England Said to Have Made a Smar Protest.

London (By Cable).—The British Foreign Office is said to have made representations at Washington regarding the recent seizure of two or three islands off the northeast coast of British North Borneo by the United States gunboat Quiros.

These islands are not connected with those off the coast of Sandakan (capital of British North Borneo), over which the American flag was recently hoisted.

The Quiros is stated to have lately visited a port on the northeast coast of Borneo, and to have steamed thence to Darval bay, an important centre in Borneo, 150 miles southward. There the seizure is said to have occurred. The islands, which have been under British administration for the last 25 years, were originally infested by pirates, who were driven out by the Chartered Company of Borneo. The action of the Quiros was brought to the attention of the Foreign Office, which took the matter up.

SET FREE BY LEISHMAN.

Naturalized American is Punished Twice in Syria.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Minister Leishman has cabled the State Department that he has secured the release of Abdul Kader Mathaney, a naturalized citizen of the United States, born at Tripoli, Syria, who, soon after returning to his native country in 1901, committed an offense for which he was sentenced by the Consular Court of the United States at Beirut to a term of six months in the Smyrna Jail.

In the early part of the current year he was arrested at Tripoli and condemned by the local court for the same offense to three and a half years' imprisonment. Minister Leishman promptly protested against this violation of the rights of an American citizen.

An Alabama Feud.

Selma, Ala. (Special).—George W. Coleman waylaid and shot to death David A. Calvin. The killing occurred behind Calvin's house. After firing two shots and as Calvin lay dying Coleman, it is said, reloaded his gun and fired a third charge into the prostrate man. Coleman surrendered, but refused to talk. The tragedy is said to be the outgrowth of an old family feud. Calvin was a cousin of Mrs. Coleman. Some time ago she left her husband and made her home with Calvin's family. Recently her husband wanted her to sign a mortgage and to give up the custody of their children. This she refused, and Coleman, it is said, charged her refusal to the influence of Calvin.

A Fatal Cave-In.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—By a cave-in at the Greentree tunnel of the Washash Railroad, in Greentree borough one man was killed, two hurt and ten or twelve missing laborers are probably buried under the ten feet of coal, slate, rock and other debris that choked the tunnel for a distance of fifty-five feet. The officials of the Kenefick Company, the contractors in charge of the work, believe that only one man was killed. It will be impossible to tell whether or not the missing are buried until the men, who are known only by numbers, can be rounded up for rollcall. The dead man's number is 556, but his fellow workmen do not know his name. The injured men will recover.

Plague Situation at Marseilles.

Paris (By Cable).—The official and unofficial reports of the condition of the plague suspects at Marseilles conflict. The officials affirm that the situation is not alarming, but the unofficial versions say 13 deaths have occurred, the last being an infant. The causes of the deaths are not definitely traceable. Marseilles, which is the chief commercial port of the Mediterranean, is suffering considerably from the scare. Spanish and other ports are establishing quarantine against ships and goods from Marseilles.

Anger Penetrates Neck.

Hanover, Pa. (Special).—John M. Scholl, 60 years of age, a well-known farmer of Adams county, met a horrible death by having a post auger pass through his neck. The unfortunate man was operating a horsepower post-boring machine, when his sleeve was caught by the gearing and he was drawn under the auger, which entered his back, causing instant death.

Wreck on the 'Frisco.

Joplin, Mo. (Special).—In a wreck on the 'Frisco, one mile south of Baxter Springs, Kan., twelve persons were injured, two fatally. A local passenger train ran into a freight train standing on the main track. The fatally injured are an unknown colored woman and an invalid white woman who were traveling with two small children.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

While racing at Grosse Pointe, a tire on Barney Oldfield's racing machine burst and the automobile flew off the track, striking and fatally injuring Frank Shearer, a spectator. Other accidents also occurred during the day.

The steamer Laurentian, which arrived in New York from Glasgow, reported having sighted a burning vessel at sea. The crew was rescued.

The American Mining Congress, in session at Lead, S. D., recommended the establishment of a department of mines and mining.

Mrs. Janie Stewart Brown, of Chicago, who was wrongfully accused of stealing goods from a merchant in North Carolina, is dying.

Confessions of two sailors in New York indicate that certain tobacco dealers of that city are engaged in illicit tobacco trade.

Near Spring Green, Wis., George Brandt killed his wife and mother-in-law and tried to kill himself. He confessed.

Two girl pickets and a male companion attacked the nonunion foreman of a candy factory in Chicago.