

6 KILLED BY LIGHTNING

Five Stricken By One Bolt at Coney Island.

MANY BADLY BURNED AND SHOCKED.

While the storm was at its height there was a terrific flash of lightning, which struck a flagpole about which were a number of people—caused terror along the beach.

New York (Special).—A series of thunderstorms of terrific violence swept over Greater New York Sunday. Lightning struck in many places and a number of people were killed by the bolts.

At Coney Island a particularly heavy bolt descended in the midst of scores of bathers and sight-seers, and the victims numbered nearly two score. Five people were killed outright, and 28 were injured, all of them being knocked senseless. Eight of those rendered unconscious were seriously hurt and had to be removed to the hospital.

The storm struck Coney Island about 4:30 P. M. The clouds were so dense that it seemed as though darkness was about to fall. The lightning flashed incessantly, and there were terrific peals of thunder.

The day had been pleasant up to early in the afternoon, and large crowds were dispersing themselves in the surf or watching the bathers. The Boardwalk was crowded, and when the rain began to descend there was a quick rush to shelter.

A large number of bathers and spectators were driven under the Boardwalk in front of the Parkway Baths. The walk at this point is about eight feet high.

Several people were under the walk, clustered about or near a large flagpole, which goes through the Boardwalk and has about six feet of its base in the sand. The bolt of lightning struck the top of the pole, shattering it and, going down, seemed to burst with a terrific report right in the midst of the people under the Boardwalk. They were hurled in every direction or prostrated where they stood. Five were killed instantly and 28 were injured, eight of the latter being severely shocked and burned. The dead were taken to the morgue.

Twenty were rendered unconscious, but they soon revived and were able to proceed to their homes. The eight severely injured were taken to the Coney Island Emergency Hospital. The spot where the bolt struck looked like a battlefield. The dead and injured, still and white, or gasping and twitching, lay scattered in every direction, while those who were uninjured were shouting and screaming hysterically. The rain was descending in torrents and the lightning and thunder kept up their flash and roar, adding to the terrors of the scene.

It was a long time before any of those uninjured were able to collect themselves and give the alarm. It seemed hours before help came in the shape of police and ambulances. The dead and injured were gathered up quickly and taken away.

ITCH OF BURIED LEG KILLS HIM.

Couldn't Scratch Amputated Member, and Worried to Death.

New York (Special).—William Stall, 976 Intervale avenue, is dead as a result of worrying over his inability to alleviate an imaginary itching of his leg that had been amputated a week before. He became so weak that he could not resist a recurrence of the blood poisoning that had caused the amputation of the leg, and he died in Lebanon Hospital.

Stall's left leg was crushed by a falling stone two months ago. After the amputation a week ago he complained that his left foot itched, but he could not find the foot to scratch it. Then the attendant broke to the still dazed man the information that his left foot had been cut off and buried. Immediately Stall began to worry and steadily became weaker.

Carrie's Picture Rained.

Topeka, Kan. (Special).—Some unknown person gained access to the State House and entering the rooms of the State Historical Society destroyed the picture of Carrie Nation, the "smasher," which hung on the wall. On the frame of the destroyed picture hung a card with the following inscription: "Ghosts sometimes do funny things. General Custer's done this. The motive which inspired the act is believed to have been revenge. A year ago Miss Blanche Boise, a follower of Mrs. Nation, entered the Historical Society rooms and partly destroyed the picture of 'Custer's Last Stand.'"

Thunder Burglar Alarm.

Cleveland (Special).—A crash of thunder work up Leola Morton, daughter of Melville Morton, in time to save her father from death by chloroform administered by a burglar. The burglars had broken in and chloroformed Morton and had succeeded in ransacking the house, securing a small amount of booty, when a terrible thunderstorm broke, waking the daughter. She was hurrying to her father's room when she perceived the odor of the drug and called for help. Morton was revived after neighbors had worked for an hour over him.

Bennington Dead, 64.

San Diego, Cal. (Special).—Two more names were added to the list of the dead in the Bennington disaster, making the total dead 64. R. C. Greiss, whose home is given as Toledo, Ohio, died this afternoon, after being unconscious for about 24 hours. Peter Nieman, carpenter's mate, died this evening.

Baron Komura at Oyster Bay.

Oyster Bay, N. Y. (Special).—President Roosevelt entertained at luncheon Baron Jutaro Komura, minister of foreign affairs, and Kogoro Takahira, minister to the United States, the Japanese envoys to the Washington peace conference. Subsequently he had a long interview with them, at which all phases of the approaching negotiations were considered. Neither the President nor his Japanese visitors cared to discuss for publication the nature of their conference except in the most general terms.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Noble J. Dilday, Indiana agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has resigned. He says business of the company has fallen off 500 per cent. He also says he is not in good favor with Vice President Tarbell.

Fifteen-year-old Isabel Cowan, who ran away from home three months ago, has lived most of the time in Central Park, according to the story she told in the Children's Court in New York.

Attorney General Mayer has decided to institute suits against the old directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Dr. Doty, health officer of New York, says he is not able to pass definitely upon the cases of suspected yellow fever in quarantine in that city.

The Japanese envoys now in America have shown themselves to be tactful, shrewd and resourceful, and fully able to cope with the Russians.

Julius Wolf was clubbed to death near Philadelphia by Michael McHale, a farmer, to whose wife he made an insulting remark.

Miss Flaude Cleveland is a girl barber at Addison, Mich., who has a monopoly of shaving and haircutting in the town.

Secretary Root and his sons will go as far north as Labrador.

With only a few exceptions, all the deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans have been confined to Italians.

Two more names were added to the death list of the gunboat Bennington, making the total number 64.

A cloudburst occurred at Bridgeport, Ct., causing loss of life and immense damage to property.

Nelson Talbot, a former slave, died at Zanesville, O. He was the wealthiest colored man in Ohio.

Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, notified Archibald C. Haynes, a leading general agent of the Equitable Society in New York city, that Mr. Haynes' contract with the Equitable was terminated. At a recent meeting of his subagents Mr. Haynes recommended that on account of recent troubles in the Assurance Society, which had reduced the profits of the agents, they be put on salary until such times as the Equitable could resume its former relations with its agents. This recommendation was not agreed to.

President Roosevelt made a visit to Coney Island to inspect the institutions established there by the city of New York to improve the condition of the poor. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Jacob Riis. The trip from Oyster Bay to Sea Gate was made on the naval yacht Sylph.

Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Minneapolis as the result of a hemorrhage and paralysis suffered on July 2 while preaching at a camp-meeting.

Fred W. Smith, a grandson of Prophet Joseph W. Smith, of the Mormon Church, has started a propaganda to convert Mormons of Utah to former principles.

Arrangements have been completed for constructing an oil pipe line from Chamute, Kan., to Port Arthur, Tex., a distance of 650 miles.

John Carbutt died in Philadelphia. He was well known to photographers and was the first president of their association.

Serious charges were made against the Mutual Reserve Insurance Company by Chief Examiner Vanderpool to the state superintendent of insurance.

Steps for an endowment of a chair of applied forestry at Yale University have been started in Chicago.

Six men were killed and three others injured by a railroad train near Amsterdam, N. Y.

Two additional deaths have occurred among the victims of the Bennington disaster.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was torpedoed at Newport, but was not injured.

President Shonts and a party of engineers inspected the canal route.

Foreign.

M. Boudouris, the Greek minister of marine, has been appointed minister of marine, and M. Delyannis, a son of the late Premier, has been given the portfolio of minister of marine.

Reports from the Japanese headquarters report the capture of a number of towns on the island of Sakhalin, the Russians fleeing from the pursuing Japs.

The Zionist Congress declined the offer of Great Britain of a tract of land in East Africa for the organization of a Zionist colony.

Emperor William sailed from Dantzig, Prussia, to visit King Christian of Denmark at Copenhagen.

Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt were the recipients of courtesies in Kyoto and Kobe.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, returned to England from his trip to Australia.

General Terauchi, the Japanese minister of war, entertained the Taft party with a luncheon and garden party.

There were tumultuous scenes at the Zionist Congress in Basle, Switzerland, on the question of colonization.

The Japanese are now practically masters on the island of Saghalin and there is great rejoicing in Tokio.

The Chinese boycott of American goods in arousing much bitterness on both sides in Shanghai.

COL. AGUINALDO AGAIN

Evidence That He Confers With the Ladrones.

BIG CROWDS COME TO SEE HIM.

Former Filipino Leader, as Witness in Suit, Becomes Rattled on Cross-examination and Is Forced to Make an Incriminating Confession—Dramatic Scene Produced by Presentation of Filippino Who Had Been Mutilated.

Manila (By Cable).—Emilio Aguinaldo, looking impressive and describing himself as a farmer, and not noticing a packed courtroom beyond nodding to a few friends, testified in the Remancito libel case. This is the case in which three editors of the Remancito, the most influential of the Filipino organs, were arrested on the charge of libelling Captain Baker, of the constabulary, whom they charged with cruelty in the Cavite campaign.

Aguinaldo testified that a constabulary officer visited his farm and compelled him to go to headquarters, where he was urged to influence Felizardo and Montolon, two Ladrone leaders, to surrender. He refused to do so, alleging that he had no influence with the Ladrones. Thereupon Captain Baker swore at him and insulted him. He said he knew of several constabulary outrages. He said that Ladronism is steadily diminishing.

Prosecuting Attorney Smith cross-examined Aguinaldo. The former rebel leader became pitifully rattled. He abandoned his attempt to speak in Spanish and testified in the Tagalog dialect, through an interpreter. He reiterated weakly the statement that he was leading a retired life as an example to his countrymen, but was forced to admit that he had been familiar with the raids of Felizardo and Montolon, which, he deliberately said, could not be assigned to the restoration of peace.

Just at this time Aguinaldo was dramatically and suddenly confronted with five horribly tortured Filipinos who had been rescued and succored by the constabulary. One of these, 73 years of age, had had his tongue sliced, one had been hamstringed, two others had been hamstrung and their lips hideously cut up, and one had his legs hideously cut in the Cavite Ladrones. This created an extraordinary sensation.

Hundreds of people crowded the courtroom for half the day waiting for and afterward listening to the testimony of Aguinaldo.

CHINESE WANT OPEN DOOR.

Will Probably Decline to Sign Any Exclusion Treaty.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Some doubt is expressed in official circles whether it will be possible to obtain China's consent to another treaty with the United States providing for even the exclusion of Chinese laborers from this country.

The State Department is aware of the ill feeling throughout China on the whole subject, and now that the immigration treaty with China has been allowed to lapse without the negotiation of a new agreement reports have reached here that China is inclined hereafter to refuse to sign any similar convention.

China's position appears to be that the exclusion of Chinese citizens from a friendly country is in itself a disgrace, and while she cannot ignore the laws of a foreign power providing for such exclusion she can refuse to sanction it or become part of it by concluding a treaty involving such restrictions. A year ago, it is said, it would have been easy to conduct negotiations with China for the exclusion of Chinese laborers only. Now, however, it is understood, the Chinese officials are disposed to regard the signing of such a treaty beneath the dignity of their Government.

The reason for the assumption at Peking of this new attitude is not quite clear to the officials here, though in some circles it was attributed to the influence of foreign powers.

NEW CHICAGO TERMINAL.

Five Railroads, Headed by the Wabash, To Erect It.

Chicago (Special).—A new terminal station in Chicago to cost from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 and to cover land extending from Clark street, on the west side of State street, on the east, and from Polk street south to Taylor street, is to be constructed by the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad, acting with other roads. Negotiations for the purchase of the land fronting on Clark street, Plymouth and Custom House courts, which have been going on for nearly two years, are about concluded.

Five railroad companies are interested in the new terminal—the Wabash, the Erie, the Santa Fe, the Grand Trunk and the Monon.

The Wabash is said to be the moving figure, although it is made to appear that it is the Chicago and Western Indiana that is purchasing the land.

No More a Sister of Mercy.

Manchester, N. H. (Special).—Miss Gladys Trull, of Cambridge, Mass., who for nearly 25 years has been a sister in the order of the Sisters of Mercy, under the name of Sister Cecilia, has severed her connections with the order, having received a dispensation from Rome, secured by Bishop Delany at her own request. Miss Trull at an early age entered Mount St. Mary's boarding school, where she embraced the Roman Catholic faith, of which she is still a member. At the age of 16 she entered the novitiate of the order and after the usual course became a professed nun.

Didn't Collect Murder Statistics.

Washington (Special).—Director of the Census North issued a statement that the Census Office has never gathered data on homicides and executions in the United States, but authority to make such a report will probably be asked of Congress at its next session. Director North also denies that census reports contain data on which could be based the statement that only 21 per cent. of the 15,000,000 families in the United States have annual incomes of more than \$600.

MAKES AN AWFUL CHARGE

Did Carlton Try to Make His Mother-in-Law Kill His Wife?

MRS. GORMAN ALLEGES THAT HE DID.

In the Raymond Street Jail Carlton Expressed Himself Perfectly Confident That He Would "Get Out of the Scrape" and That as Soon as He Was Released He Would Marry Elaine Vandeventer.

New York (Special).—Two days before the death of Mary Gorman Carlton, the last wife of Frederick E. Carlton, notorious as the Brooklyn "Bluebeard," the man plotted to have her murdered by her own mother, according to a statement made to an Evening World reporter by Mrs. Michael Gorman, of 230 Bridge street. The parent of this hapless wife of Carlton also declared that he had insured her concealed from her that he had insured her life for \$3,000 until she discovered it through the undertaker who cashed the check.

The story told by Mrs. Gorman is, in effect, that Carlton tried to accomplish the murder of his wife exactly as Patrick did that of Millionaire Rice, using Valet Jones to actually administer the fatal anesthetic.

Speaking of Carlton's alleged attempt to have her murder her daughter Mrs. Gorman said:

"On March 8 last, two days before Mamie died, Carlton sent for me, telling me that he was worn out from nursing her. I was very ill at the time and had to fairly drag myself to his home.

"Mr. Carlton had told me and my grandson that Mamie was only suffering from neuralgia. He had concealed the fact that she had tetanus. He insisted that she was not seriously ill, but needed my attention, as he had worn himself out.

"When I reached the house he said that my daughter was occasionally very nervous but if I wanted to soothe her to take some absorbent cotton and saturate it with a liquid in a bottle he had put on a dresser a few feet from my daughter's bed. He said the stuff was harmless and that I could hold it over Mamie's mouth and nostrils and in this way quiet her.

"He then went into an adjoining room, saying that he was going to get some sleep. I know that he did not go to sleep, but watched me constantly.

"My daughter was unconscious on the bed, in a deep sleep. She did not become nervous at all. After waiting at her side for several hours I went over and examined the bottle he had told me the soothing liquid was in.

"I found that it contained a powerful solution of chloroform and that if I had done as Carlton requested me I would have caused the death of my child and have been the murderer. He told me that Mamie had slight convulsions and that this chloroform would subdue them. I later learned, although he kept it from me, that these convulsions were the most aggravated symptoms of tetanus.

"Before Mamie died she and Carlton told me that her life was insured for \$1,000. After her death I asked him for the jewelry that I and my husband had given to her. He said he had pawned it all. When I spoke about the \$1,000 insurance he said that the greater part of it had been taken up in paying for the funeral expenses.

"Not long after that I met the undertaker who had buried my daughter at a funeral in New York and I remarked to him that it had taken practically all of Mamie's insurance to pay his bills. He replied that I was very much mistaken if I thought my daughter was only insured for that amount and said:

"Why, Mrs. Carlton was insured for \$3,000. I know that, for I cashed the insurance check myself."

"Though I am convinced that this man caused the death of my daughter for his own ends, I am afraid that he is too slick to ever be brought to justice."

Evidence against Carlton was strengthened, the police declare, when Borough Inspector Cross received a letter from the Chief of Police of Rochester, stating that Mrs. Lulu Keppering, of that city, had identified the pictures of Carlton sent by Inspector Cross as that of the man who married her under the name of D. Rodriguez and brought her to New York to the Astor House. He managed with his persuasive ways, she alleges, to get her jewelry and left her after nine days with the intention of going to Brazil on a business mission, promising either to return or send for her within a short time.

She says that she never saw him again. She says that Rodriguez while she was in the Astor House gave her some dates to eat just before leaving for Brazil and that she was ill for about six months.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

On the proceedings against recalcitrant witness Haas in the cotton-report leakage case Judge Wright held that Secretary Wilson's report puts Haas in the attitude of a defendant in a criminal proceeding, and that he could not be required to answer questions tending to incriminate himself. He issued an order requiring Haas to answer the questions as to whether he had ever lived in Washington or had been employed in the Department of Agriculture, and excusing him from answering those as to whether he knew Holmer or Peckham.

Mr. W. A. Day has resigned his position as assistant attorney general of the United States to become comptroller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

The Navy Department has arranged the schedule of courses by the state naval militia organizations.

According to the monthly statement of receipts and expenditures, the government is still spending more money than it is receiving.

The resignation of George T. Moore, chief physiologist and algologist of the Department of Agriculture, was tendered to Secretary Wilson and immediately accepted. This act was taken as a result of the filing of charges that Moore had exploited "nitroculture," a soil fertilizer, for his individual profit.

The Navy Department announced the arrival of Rear Admiral Goodrich at San Diego.

A BILLION DOLLARS.

This Probably Amount of Indemnity Japan Will Want.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Whether there is to be peace in the Far East or a continuance of the war will be practically decided at the first business meeting of the Washington conference which will convene at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., about August 5. Baron Komura will on that occasion communicate to M. Witte the essentials of Japan's peace terms for further negotiations. This, it is declared, will not be done in a spirit of defiance; indeed, there are many evidences in the possession of the neutral governments that Japan is coming to the Washington conference not imbued with a desire to humiliate Russia, but only to exact terms which will insure a lasting peace in the Far East and which will in a measure compensate Japan for the financial losses in the present conflict.

Japan has not kept from several friendly governments the general character of her terms. Official Washington has been enabled to form within certain limits a clear idea of her character.

It is known that Japan will demand an indemnity that will approximately cover the cost of the war to date. This preliminary negotiations. The amount is still a secret, but is based upon the most careful estimates of the cost of the war and will be accompanied by a more or less detailed statement showing the method by which the final figures are computed. It will not fall far short of \$1,000,000,000, according to advices reaching here from well-informed sources.

Besides the indemnity, it is believed Japan's other essentials to the continuance of the negotiations are the cession to Japan of Sakhalin, of the Liaotung peninsula and of the railway as far as Harbin, the recognition of Japan's predominant influence in Korea and the return of Manchuria to China.

If the Russian plenipotentiaries are prepared to accept these essentials the officials here are confident that the basis will be laid for negotiations which are sure to lead to the signing of the treaty of Washington, bringing peace in the Far East.

As for the subjects remaining to be discussed, a tedious one, it is believed, and one on which Russia will be disposed to negotiate with the greatest caution is the program for the restoration of Manchuria to Chinese control. Because of the confusion and general disorder likely to ensue in the province after the withdrawal of the foreign armies Japan believes that a certain time will be required in which to restore public order and the establishment of a regular system of Chinese police administration. During this period Japan will insist that she remain in control of the administration of the province, at the same time giving a definite pledge eventually to evacuate as soon as China shall be in a position to take up the reins of government there and maintain order.

A second subject for the plenipotentiaries to settle will be the surrender of all the Russian ships now interned in neutral ports. Some of these are inclined to believe that this demand will form one of the "essentials," while others may induce Japan to take these in part payment of the indemnity.

Europe believes Japan will demand the neutralization of Vladivostok. The Washington Government does not share in this belief. Indeed, in official circles here that statement is made without hesitation that such a demand would not be "moderate" or "reasonable," and it is known that Russia will not permit the subject of Vladivostok to come before the conference.

Little progress has been made in the direction of an armistice. London has not seen its way clear to aid the President in his efforts to this end, and Japan has in the most determined manner indicated its unwillingness to consent to an armistice until her plenipotentiaries have met the Russians in the conference. The object of this, it is now explained in an authoritative quarter, is because Japan wishes to be assured that Russia is prepared to negotiate in seriousness for peace before the Japanese commanders yield any of their ground.

THE GRAIN REPORTS.

Change in the Time of Their Publication.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Beginning August 10 the monthly estimates of the condition of the corn, spring wheat and oat crops will be issued as rapidly as possible after 12 o'clock noon, instead of 4 P. M., according to the system heretofore in operation at the Department of Agriculture. A statement announcing the change was made by Assistant Secretary Hays as follows:

"On August 10, 1905, the crop estimating board of the Department of Agriculture will meet at 8 o'clock A. M. and beginning at 12 o'clock noon will give out the estimates on condition for the United States as a whole as rapidly as they are completed for the corn, spring wheat and oat crops, which will be taken up in the order named. The detailed estimates regarding the above-mentioned crops and other crops embraced by the August estimates will be issued at 4 o'clock P. M. on the date named."

Carnegie Gives \$30,000.

York, Pa. (Special).—Rev. F. G. Gotwalt, of this city, general secretary of the Board of Education of the Lutheran Church, has been notified that Andrew Carnegie, now at his home at Skibo Castle, Scotland, will contribute \$30,000 to the Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, for the erection of a new science hall. Mr. Carnegie makes a proviso that the trustees of the college be required to raise a like amount.

Panama Policemen Mutiny.

Panama (By Cable).—A mutiny broke out among the police force here, but it was quelled almost at the beginning by Santiago de la Guardia, Secretary of War, who faced the mutineers with a drawn revolver and, backed by the officers of the force, brought them to submission. The principal leaders were severely chastised by the Secretary and the other mutineers were placed in irons. Politics had nothing to do with the mutiny.

A WOMAN AIDS HOCH

She Secures Pardon For Wife

MURDERER.

Hour For Hanging Was Near.

Miss Cora Wilson, of Chicago, Succeeds in Raising \$500 Needed by the Condemned Bluebeard to Complete Records for an Appeal of His Case to Supreme Court of Illinois.

Chicago (Special).—Johann Hoch, "Bluebeard" and confessed bigamist, sentenced to be hanged Friday for poisoning one of his wives, was granted a reprieve until August 25 by Governor Deneen. The stay of execution followed hours of anxiety on the part of Hoch, who had never given up hope, and was allowed by the Governor only after the latter had been assured that the necessary sum to appeal the case had been raised. The amount—\$500—was given by an attorney and friend of Hoch's counsel. The attorney declared he was actuated purely by humanitarian motives.

After all arrangements were completed and death faced Hoch within two hours, a woman went to his rescue. So earnest did she appear in an offer to furnish money necessary to allow Hoch to appeal his case, that there was hurried consultation between officials. The upshot was that the execution, planned to take place at noon, was postponed until 2 P. M., the last minute allowed by law, unless the Governor should grant a further reprieve.

The woman who intervened to save Hoch was Miss Cora Wilson. She is said to be an acquaintance of Governor Deneen. Her plan and that of Dr. Montgomery was not to give the money, but to guarantee to the Governor that they would raise the money by subscription, provided the Governor would reprieve Hoch. The Governor did not think this plan was certain enough, and he refused to act.

Jailer Whitman, while negotiations were pending, went to Hoch's cell and told the prisoner of the situation. Hoch chuckled and laughed like a schoolboy. "I knew my chance would come," he cried.

At this time Hoch's attorney was calling up the Governor and announcing that the check had been cashed. The Governor, it was said, thereupon replied that he would reprieve Hoch, and would telegraph the sheriff immediately.

State's Attorney Healy announced a few moments subsequently that the Governor had telephoned information of a reprieve for four weeks to enable Hoch to present for examination the record in the case to one of the justices of the Illinois Supreme Court.

Miss Wilson professed to have become interested in the case from humanitarian motives only. She enlisted in her aid Dr. Liston H. Montgomery, one of the most prominent physicians in the city. Dr. Montgomery acted as her intermediary in the negotiations.

At 2 o'clock A. M. Jailer Whitman was aroused from his sleep to answer a telephone call. Some person, who refused to give his name at the time, announced that he would appear at the jail at 10 A. M. prepared to furnish money, the lack of which, it has been alleged, prevented Hoch from completing the legal records required by the Illinois Supreme Court in case of an appeal.

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Because no name was given on the telephone Jailer Whitman attached little importance to the notification. But at the hour named, Dr. Montgomery, with Miss Wilson, appeared at the jail. Their talk with Whitman convinced him they were in earnest, and steps were at once taken for a new appeal to the Governor.

FORESTRY ENDOWMENT.

Plans For Establishment of It at Yale University.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—First steps toward the raising of \$150,000 to be used in the endowment of a chair of applied forestry at Yale University have been taken at a meeting of the executive committee of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

The committee has in charge the raising of the necessary funds for the endowment of the chair and the appointment of a special committee of three practical lumbermen to co-operate with the Yale Forest School faculty with a view to directing the course of study along practical lines and also of the work of securing a committee of 100 lumbermen, who will have charge of the work in the various lumbering districts.

SIX MONTHS FOR MITCHELL.

Convicted United States Senator Will Also Have to Pay \$1,000 Fine.

Portland, Oreg. (Special).—United States Senator Mitchell, convicted of using his office of United States Senator to further the law practice of the firm of Mitchell & Tanner, of this city, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and to six months penal servitude. Pending a review of the case by the Supreme Court of the United States, execution of the sentence will be deferred. Meantime Mitchell will be placed under bail to the amount of \$2,000.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

Union Stonemasons are in demand in St. Paul, Minn.

There are about 800 girl waistcoat makers in New York, of whom 500 are in the union.

The switchmen have paid over \$30,000 in benefits in the past three years.

There is a mine workers' union at Nome, Alaska, which has a membership of over 1600.

Over 100,000 people are employed in the cork wood industry in Andalusia, Southern Spain.

The International Association of Machinists has decided to elect officers by a referendum vote.

Boston (Mass.) carpenters are seeking an increase of twenty-five cents a day. They now receive \$3 for eight hours.