

# The News

## Domestic

A wedding of international importance was celebrated when Miss Amy McMillan, daughter of the late Senator James McMillan, of Detroit, was married to Lieutenant Colonel Sir John Lane Harrington, British minister to Abyssinia.

Train Dispatcher J. A. Browley, of the Boston and Maine Railroad's Concord office, is held responsible by the Massachusetts State Railroad Commission for the West Canaan wreck, September 16, in which 26 persons lost their lives.

The proposition of President Small of the Telegraphers' Union, that the strike be ended because of lack of funds is met with charges of treason.

George Melville Boynton and a party of explorers will cross the South American Continent by a route never traversed by white men.

Whether Leroy C. Harding has sound or false teeth may determine whether he should be tried for a scheme to defraud by mail.

Edwin M. Watson and his wife, Christian Scientists, at Mount Holly, N. J., were found guilty on the charge of manslaughter for failing to provide medical treatment for their seven-year-old son.

Three men were killed and two probably fatally hurt by the falling of a derelict used in the construction of the new Nickel Plate bridge over the Cuyahoga River, at Cleveland.

Purchasing Agent Trainor, of the Standard Oil, declared on the witness stand that he had never received any of the \$20,000,000 paid to him, according to the Standard Oil books.

A burglary in the Century Building, in New York, was followed by Richard F. Grey, the watchman, who was badly beaten by the robbers.

Four men were drowned and three others were badly burned when their gasoline yacht blew up on Ravitan Bay, near Perth Amboy.

Mrs. Mary Ann S. Pepper-Vanderbilt, spiritualist medium, was arrested in New York on a charge of grand larceny.

The dead body of Miss Jennie L. Stevens was found floating in the Chicago River.

By a vote of 4 to 1 the bodies composing the International Association of Cotton Growers and Spinners voted to refer the Hefflin resolution, asking Congress and the British Parliament to investigate the cotton exchanges to the different bodies for individual action. The Southern Cotton Association voted in the negative.

The Metropolitan Securities Company, controlling the surface railroads of New York City, contributed \$15,000 toward the expenses of a committee of the National Civic Federation which reported on municipal ownership on trolley lines.

The Countess of Warwick, who is about to visit Baltimore, declares it was not she who divulged the Tranby Croft card game scandal in which the Prince of Wales was involved.

A jury has awarded Dr. L. C. H. Ziegler, of Chicago, \$100,000 for medical attendance to the wife of the late James McVicker, the wealthy theater manager.

Heinrich Corried, director of the Metropolitan Opera House, declares his health was wrecked by Caruso non-key-house incident.

From statements culled from ledgers and books found in the offices of the Standard Oil Company, Frank B. Kellogg, counsel for the United States government, succeeded in placing on the record of the federal proceedings against the oil combine the processes and stages through which the combine passed in its changes from the old Standard Oil trust to the present Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Thirteen firemen were overcome and 1,000 girls became panic-stricken in a fire that occurred in B. W. Sorman & Co.'s cigar factory, 77 Chambers Street, New York City.

The American Tobacco Company, in replying to the government's suit, makes the declaration that it is organized to lessen expenses and not to create a monopoly.

## Foreign

Capt. William H. Clifford, United States Marine Corps, and Miss Mabel Moore, daughter of George Moore, formerly of Portland, England, were married in London.

France is about to sign a treaty with Great Britain guaranteeing the subjects of one country residing in the other the benefits of the Employers' Liability Act.

The question of the Congo Independent states to have reached a deadlock in Belgium, neither Parliament nor the King being willing to give way.

Hearing of appeal for revision of sentence imposed upon Karl Hau, convicted at Leipzig of the murder of his mother-in-law, opened at Leipzig.

Secretary Taft arrived at Hongkong, China, attended a banquet, where he met Minister Wu Ting-fang, and sailed at midnight for Manila.

Cholera in Russia shows no signs of diminishing, but, on the contrary, it is spreading steadily. Every province that suffered from famine last year is now in the grasp of the scourge and every day hundreds of new cases are reported.

Count von Pourtales, the Prussian minister at Munich, Bavaria, will be appointed ambassador of Germany at St. Petersburg, in succession to Herr von Schöe, who succeeds Herr von Tschirsky as minister for foreign affairs.

Emperor Francis Joseph is seriously ill and the proposed visit of the King and Queen of Spain may have to be postponed.

The wife of General Adolf von Buelow, of Berlin, fearing her husband was dying, fell dead herself at his bedside.

Princess Alexandrine, wife of Crown Prince Christian of Denmark, has consumption.

The power of Mulai Hafid, who had been proclaimed sultan in Southern Morocco, has been greatly strengthened.

## LOST \$100,000 IN SPECULATION

### Manager For Stock Brokers Robbed the Firm.

#### HE CONFESSES TO HIS WIFE.

**George H. Browner, Confidential Man of James H. Oliphant & Co., Admits He Would Have Made Riches by Use of Employers' Money Had There Been No Slump in Stock Market.**

New York (Special).—George H. Browner, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, and who was arrested, disclosed the details of the methods by which he admits he used in speculation \$100,000 or more of the funds of James H. Oliphant & Co. Browner was manager of the firm's office for several years, after having failed in 1899. He said that most of his losses were suffered in speculating in copper, smelters, Southern Pacific and the Interborough-Metropolitan stocks. He is now penniless, he added.

"A week ago last Thursday I decided to make a full confession to my family and my nearest friend," Browner said. "I was in no danger of being discovered, for I had carefully covered every transaction. I could have gone right on and taken a million, with nobody the wiser, but I knew I would go insane if I did not confess.

"I called my family about me, my wife and two sons, and told them that I had stolen \$100,000 and perhaps more. My wife fainted. I then took the books before Mr. Oliphant and revealed every transaction.

"Besides being the manager for Mr. Oliphant, I was carrying a separate account of my own. Jay E. Carlisle was carrying a large account with us, and when my account was squeezed I would transfer some of Mr. Carlisle's holdings from the Oliphant book, or I would carry some of his account from my own books to my employer's account.

"It was very simple the way I worked it, and it might have been years before detection came. Had it not been for the demoralization of the stock market, I should be a rich man.

"It was impossible for me to keep abreast of the decline. The more I struggled to do so the deeper I got into the pit. I am penniless, but my house will be sacrificed to restore the money I used, and if the firm will give me another chance I believe I can restore every dollar."

Mr. Oliphant said the firm's loss would not exceed \$90,000.

## SURVIVOR LASHED TO RAFT.

### Crew of Twenty-One Go Down With The Ship.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. (Special).—The steel steamer Cyprus, owned by the Lackawanna Transportation Company, and on her second trip down the Lakes with a cargo of ore, was wrecked in Lake Superior, off Deer Park, which is about 30 miles from Grand Marais, and all of the crew of 22, excepting the second mate, were lost. He was washed ashore near Deer Park lashed to a life raft and barely alive. He is in a critical condition, and thus far has been able to tell only that the steamer was the Cyprus and that he is the sole survivor. He is being given careful medical attention in the hope that his life can be saved. He has suffered terribly from cold and exposure, in addition to the battering of the waves. Two bodies have also washed ashore at Deer Park.

The Cyprus was a new boat, 440 feet long, with a capacity of 7,400 tons. She had made but one trip to the head of the Lakes and was bound down on her second trip. It is believed here that the machinery of the Cyprus may have met with an accident, as the northwest storm last night was not severe enough to wreck such a strong ship. No details will be received here until the second mate revives sufficiently from his terrible experience to talk. A careful patrol of the beach is being made by the life-saving crew in the search for bodies.

Further details of the disaster seem to indicate that the foundering of the brand-new ship may have been due to a sudden leak through which the waters rushed with such volume as to overcome all efforts to keep the vessel afloat.

## SMALL SUSPENDED.

### Union Men Charge Official With Betraying Them.

Chicago (Special).—The general executive board of the Commercial Telegraphers Sunday sent out the following notice to all locals:

"You are hereby notified that the general executive board, in due exercise of the authority vested in it, has suspended S. J. Small, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

"The strike will be conducted by the general executive board. You are directed to keep your striking brothers and sisters in line.

"It is the intention of the board that in the future this strike will be conducted by men who have red blood. (Signed)

"S. J. Koenenkamp,  
"M. J. Reidy,  
"J. M. Sullivan,  
"General Executive Board."

## Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Punxsutawney, Pa. (Special).—One man was killed and three others perhaps fatally injured in a boiler explosion at the saw mill of Jacob Markle, on the Walter Smith farm, near here. The men were at work in the mill, and were so badly scalded by the escaping steam that their recovery is doubtful. John Thomas, who was killed, was a spectator and was standing near the boiler when the explosion occurred. His body was buried under the debris. The mill was partially wrecked.

## SWEPT BY CYCLONE

### Panic as Houses Blow Away in Seaford, Del.

Seaford, Del. (Special).—A cyclone cut a swarth through the city and threw its residents into a panic. The storm came from the southwest and raged until early morning. The sky began to clear about 8.45 A. M., then the town became dark again with a deluge of rain, and in an instant the cyclone swept down upon the southern part of the town, destroying everything in its path. Trees were uprooted, roofs of houses blown off, and in many instances carried several hundred yards. Telegraph, telephone and electric light poles were blown down, and traffic on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at this point was stopped for a time.

The cyclone traveled in an easterly direction, and seemed to have an area of about 50 yards. Along down from their moorings and are now high and dry on the land. The large barrel factory of Lloyd Brothers was completely demolished and a large portion of the ruins blown into the river. The worst damage to buildings and trees was done on High Street, which was completely blocked with debris as far south as Conwell Street, at which point the cyclone changed its course and passed up the river.

While the storm was severe in Seaford, more damage was done in Nanticoke City, a suburb of Seaford, and Reliance, Md., where it is said that many were hurt and their homes swept away. The damage to late crops and fruit trees cannot be estimated. On one farm near here several hundred fruit trees were uprooted and carried a distance of over a mile, leaving a space in the orchard as though they had been dug up and hauled away.

When the cyclone struck the town many people were on the streets, having just arrived on the north-bound express. Everyone was terror-stricken and rushed for a place of safety, a number being struck by falling trees and receiving slight injuries. In the negro settlement a panic also ensued, many seeking refuge in their frail shanties, many of which were blown down.

## Fair Swept By Storm.

York, Pa. (Special).—Tents and booths occupied by exhibitors and showmen at the county fair, where the fiftieth annual exhibition is in progress, were leveled to the ground by a heavy windstorm which followed rain.

Nearly every tent and booth on the ground suffered some damage. Those that were not blown over were ripped and torn and several were blown almost to pieces. The big tent owned by Ross Jacobs, a horseman, was blown down.

## Wraps Wire About Boy's Body.

Philadelphia (Special).—The death of one boy, the destruction of an enginehouse on the Gloucester ferry pier at Gloucester, N. J., the blowing of a horse and cart loaded with coal into the river from the same pier, the uprooting of scores of trees and other minor damage resulted from the storm which struck Philadelphia and vicinity. While the storm was severe in the city proper, it was considerably heavier along the Delaware River and in New Jersey. Several schooners and sailing vessels were blown from their moorings and had to be towed back by tug.

## TRAINS COLLIDE.

### All The Occupants of The Pullman Injured.

Birmingham, Ala. (Special).—One man was killed and eight injured when Frisco passenger train No. 293, due here at 5.45 A. M., was run into by a Louisville and Nashville freight train at Pratt City, six miles west of here.

Both trains were running slowly. Engineer Donohue, of the freight train, says he saw the passenger in time but could not stop, because all the cars were not equipped with air-brakes.

The Pullman car Leeds, third from the end, was struck squarely and thrown on its side, every passenger receiving injuries. Pullman Conductor J. C. Smith was instantly killed, the body being badly mangled. He was a brother of Managing Editor Eli P. Smith, of the Birmingham News.

## Legal Step Against Pressmen.

Cincinnati, O. (Special).—Several printing and publishing firms of Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Massachusetts, with the national officers of United Typotheta, brought action in the United States Court here asking that the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants Union of America be enjoined from violating an agreement of January, 1907, demanding an eight-hour day.

## Old Roosevelt Guide Insane.

Ogdensburg, N. Y. (Special).—Michael Cronin, one of the President's Adirondack guides, has been adjudged insane and brought to the State Hospital here. It was Cronin who drove with Vice President Roosevelt 16 miles through the woods of the lower Adirondacks to the nearest railroad station in 1901 when a cougar brought him the news of McKinley's assassination. They made the 16 miles in 1 hour and 43 minutes.

## People Tear Up Tracks.

Peoria, Ill. (Special).—Citizens of Peoria Heights, a suburb, tore up 100 yards of the tracks of the Peoria Railway Company, and threats were made of blowing up the Company's barns and a viaduct. The trouble grew out of a franchise, the citizens being dissatisfied with the terms offered by the Company. Thirty deputy marshals are guarding the tracks to prevent the Company relaying its rails.

## THE UNITED STATES NEVER RETREATS

### Choate's Timely Address to Peace Conference.

#### A WARNING AND A REPROACH.

**Arbitration Committee Adopts a Declaration by Count Tomielli, of Italy, Favoring the Principle of Obligatory Arbitration—United States and Japan Abstain From Voting.**

The Hague (By Cable).—The arbitration committee of the Peace Conference adopted an important declaration drafted by Count Tomielli, of Italy, that the conference unconditionally favors the principle of obligatory arbitration. The United States, Japan, Hayti and Turkey abstained from voting. Joseph H. Choate, of the American delegation, made a strong and virile speech, in which he explained the abstention of the American delegation. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

That the United States did not retreat was the predominant note in Mr. Choate's address, which was at the same time a warning and a reproach. He gave an admirable exposition of the firmness of his conviction—declaring that nothing had shaken his belief—that an international bureau, to act as a chancery of the court of arbitration of 1899 should be instituted as soon as nine powers adhered to the proposal, in order that the project of obligatory arbitration should take a more concrete form than was given it by the resolution of today, when it was voted upon by 31 states. Continuing, Mr. Choate explained the situation.

He said that although the immediate results of the present conference were distinctly limited, he sincerely hoped that each successive conference would make the position reached at the preceding conference its points of departure, so that, by successive steps, results ultimately would be obtained that in the beginning had appeared quite impossible.

"We must always keep in mind," the speaker went on, "the promotion of this process by which the progressive development of international justice and peace may be carried on. It may well be said that the most valuable services rendered civilization by the second Peace Conference will be found in the progress made in the matters upon which the delegates reach no definite agreement."

"In the matter under discussion we carried the business as far as our instructions permitted, namely, if no agreement was reached it would be better to lay the subject aside or refer it to some future conference, in the hope that intermediate consideration might dispose of the objections."

"We regard the present resolution as a very decided and serious retreat from the advanced position in favor of obligatory arbitration which the committee had reached, and one which, in our judgment, cannot but retard the imperial progress of the cause of arbitration in general. Therefore, we cannot conscientiously vote on this resolution, and I am instructed by the American delegation to abstain from voting."

It was much commented upon that, contrary to the fears that had been expressed, the United States did nothing to induce the Latin-American delegates to follow in her course of today. Questioned on this subject, Mr. Choate said:

"We take care of ourselves; we are neither the guardians nor the patrons of Latin-America."

It was also noticed that Mr. Choate merely abstained from voting, while he might well have defeated his opponents by voting against the resolution. This course would have robbed it of unanimity.

## Condition Of The Crops.

Washington (Special).—The Agricultural Department reported the condition of corn on October 1 was 78 per cent., as compared with 80.2 per cent. last month and 90.1 on October 1, 1906. The average yield of spring wheat is 13.1 bushels per acre, as compared with 13.7 bushels for 1905 and 14.7 bushels for 1905. The production of spring and winter wheat combined is about 825,567,000 bushels, compared with 735,260,970 bushels, as estimated for a year ago. The average yield of oats is about 23.5 bushels per acre, as compared with 31.2 bushels for 1906.

## Despondent Wife Attempts Suicide.

Beverly, N. J. (Special).—In a despondent mood, Anna, wife of Lewis Slejdewine, attempted suicide by taking laudanum at the boarding house of Mrs. Archibald Warner. Other members of the household, discovering the bottle, guessed her act and sent for a physician. After walking the woman eight hours the effects of the poison wore off and her life was saved.

## Mikado Honors His Heroes.

Victoria, B. C. (Special).—Mail advices from Japan stated that a number of Japanese diplomats, soldiers and sailors have been made peers for services during the war.

Marquis Ito, Yamagata and Oyama were made princes, Barons Generals Kuroki, Oku and Nogi and Admirals Yamamoto and Togo were made counts. In all, 102 officials were honored.

## A Penitentiary For Sale.

Verona, N. J. (Special).—Frank C. Goble, the collector of taxes, was authorized by the borough council to sell the penitentiary property unless the unpaid taxes of \$78.50 are paid. "Will you really sell it, Mr. Goble?" a councilman asked. "You can bet your life I will," said Goble. "I have fooled long enough with these guys, and this is the last call. Just watch me." The property will be bought in by the borough.

## Washington

### Some Interesting Happenings in Brief.

In view of the sale of liquor being prohibited in certain Southern and Southwestern States or sections of them, the Internal Revenue Department proposes to consolidate certain of these States for revenue collection purposes.

The case of Jacob Weis, who was held for the recent shooting of John Mullen in Dead Man's Hollow, near Roslyn, Va., was nolle prossed by instruction by Commonwealth's Attorney Mackey, of Alexandria, Va.

The Greek consul general at Salonica, Turkey, M. Coromilas, has been appointed minister of his government to the United States and will, consequently, head the new Greek Legation at Washington.

Railroad companies protested to the Interstate Commerce Commission that if they were compelled to post in all the stations lists of freight tariffs it would burden them with an enormous expense.

The State Railroad Commissioners failed to agree upon a common plan for railroad investigation and legislation.

The Attorney General decided that foreign ships carrying coal for naval use from one American port to another are not subject to any port charges or lighthouse dues.

The National Association of Railway Commissioners adopted a resolution urging Congress to give the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to classify freight rates.

At the session of Railway Commissioners the report of the committee urging uniformity in state railroad legislation was adopted.

The War Department received a dispatch from Major Kean announcing that yellow fever has been stamped out of Cuba.

Rear Admiral Mason, chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, has sent an expert to examine the alleged defective gun on the battleship Ohio.

Col. Charles G. Smith, of Illinois, was elevated to the rank of brigadier general, succeeding Brigadier General Edward S. Godfrey, of Ohio.

Secretary Straus gave a dinner in honor to Kikylo Ishii, director of the Japanese Bureau of Commerce.

A number of fake mining and development companies were barred from the mails.

Brigadier General Edward S. Godfrey was placed on the retired list.

The Isthmian Canal Commission awarded a contract to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company for furnishing six steel barges for use on the Panama Canal at a total cost of \$120,000.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Railway Commissioners was begun, Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, making the address of welcome.

An injunction was secured against the destruction of the Crittenden oak in the Botanical Gardens to make room for the pedestal of the Grant monument.

Lieutenant Commander Vogelsgang was assigned to the command of the Mayflower, the President's yacht, vice Lieutenant Commander Long.

The bureau army officers were put through their horsemanship test and all made the 15-mile trip without accident.

Representatives of telegraphers filed charges with the Department of Justice against the two telegraph companies.

Thomas J. Hobbs, who has been a clerk in the Treasury Department for 54 years, has announced that he will retire.

## SHIP ABLAZE AT SEA.

### The Giulia Afire in Midecean During Violent Storm.

New York (Special).—The Austrian steamer Giulia, which just arrived from Trieste with 763 passengers, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire in mid-ocean during a violent storm on October 3. The crew fought the flames all day before they were extinguished, while the panic-stricken passengers prayed for help.

The Giulia left Trieste on September 14, calling at Patras and Almeria. After passing Gibraltar, on September 25, the steamer encountered stormy weather, with heavy seas.

At daylight on the morning of October 3, while 700 miles west of the Azores island, one of the crew discovered fire in the cargo at the bottom of No. 2 hold.

The wind was blowing violently from the southwest, and the Giulia was laboring heavily. Captain Cherubini ordered part of the cargo broken out, and water was turned into the hold, but the fire stubbornly resisted the efforts of the crew.

In the meantime the passengers, of whom there were 27 in the cabin and 736 in the steerage, learned of the danger. Many of them fell on their knees in prayer, while others became hysterical, adding to the cares of the harassed officers and crew when every effort was necessary to save the ship and her big company.

The ship's boats were prepared to meet any emergency, but after the hold had been flooded and part of the cargo thrown overboard the fire was extinguished about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

## IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

To read of car famine does not sound like a slack in business.

Western Union's surplus applicable to dividends was much smaller in the 1907 fiscal year than in any of the seven preceding years. It barely earned the 5 per cent. dividend.

Cable dispatches received by bankers showed that while a couple of small failures had occurred in Amsterdam, the matter had been greatly exaggerated in London and America.

## CASSIE CHADWICK DIES IN PRISON

### Woman Borrowed \$240,000 and Wrecked Bank.

#### HAD USED MR. CARNEGIE'S NAME.

**Spectacular Career of Woman Who Induced Bank President and Cashier to Lend Her Four Times the Capital of the Institution—Woman Lived in Luxury.**

Columbus, O. (Special).—Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, whose amazing financial transactions culminated in the wrecking of an Oberlin (O.) bank, died in the woman's ward at the Ohio penitentiary at 10.15 o'clock P. M. Mrs. Chadwick had been in a comatose condition for some hours previous to her death. The end came peacefully. No friend or relative waited at her bedside, only the prison physician and hospital attendants being present. Her son, Emil Hoover, had been summoned from Cleveland.

Mrs. Chadwick was brought to trial March 6, 1906, and after a hearing which lasted two weeks, was found guilty of conspiracy to defraud a national bank, and was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary.

Her health, which was not good at the time of the trial, failed steadily after its conclusion.

Mrs. Chadwick's father was a farmer at Eastwood, a crossroads four miles east of Woodstock, Ont. There she was born in 1857 on her father's farm, one of the eight children and "second alkie." In her school days and Elizabeth is said to have first departed from the way of life she had been taught.

Her brothers and sisters grew into honest men and women, and so completely did her way of life estrange her from them that they not only disowned her, but latterly denied any knowledge of her relationship with her.

Her talent for forgery developed early. When she was 27 years old she was arrested on an indictment charging forgery. Her trial in 1875 was a sensation in the Canadian town. Her lawyers did not even claim that she had not committed the crime. Her only defense was that she was insane when she committed it.

On Monday morning, November 28, the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, O., closed its doors. A national bank examiner was sent from Washington at the request of the directors. It was announced that President C. T. Beckwith and Cashier A. B. Spear had made large loans to Mrs. Chadwick. It later developed that the bank had loaned the woman \$240,000, four times its capital stock, and that she had borrowed about \$100,000 from Beckwith and Spear personally.

The bank did not open thereafter. Beckwith and Spear were arrested December 4. Oberlin on warrants sworn out by the federal authorities on charges connected with the bank failure. In the bank were found two notes, one of \$250,000 and the other for \$500,000, signed "Andrew Carnegie" and drawn in favor of Mrs. Chadwick. They were given to the bank as security.

These arrests were followed December 7 by the great arrest in New York of Mrs. Chadwick on the charge of aiding and abetting the officials of the Oberlin Bank in the misappropriation of funds of the bank. She was unable to give bail and was taken to the Tombs prison.

Mrs. Chadwick spent a lively time in New York prior to her arrest. She had apartments at the best hotels and was busy with many conferences with her several lawyers. She made a sensational visit to Wall Street one afternoon during her stay and on another made a sensational departure from her hotel. In this latter trip she was followed by detectives, secret service men and reporters on a wild drive on one of the busy thoroughfares. It was said her plan was to evade her watchers and go to a foreign country. Several times she was reported on the verge of a breakdown, and at the time of her arrest was under the care of a physician. She returned to Cleveland December 13 in the custody of the federal officers of New York City and was surrendered to the government representatives of the Ohio federal district.

When the use of his name in the case was brought to the attention of Andrew Carnegie in New York he denied any relationship to the woman and said that if his name was on any of her financial papers it had been forged. He made known his willingness to so testify in court.

The expose of the case brought out the fact that one of the prominent men with whom the woman had financial dealings was J. W. Friend, a Pittsburg steel millionaire and friend of Andrew Carnegie.

The Chadwick case was the direct cause of the death of President Beckwith, of the Oberlin Bank, February 5. From the day the bank failed he grieved and became a nervous wreck.

## East River Yields Gold.

New York (Special).—Beneath the East River, 150 feet from shore and 100 feet below the main water mark of Roosevelt Street, gold was discovered. If the vein assays in proportion to the samples brought to the surface, it will run to the enormous figures of \$24,000 a ton.

## Why Bigelow Sent Bombs.

Denver, Col. (Special).—Kemp V. Bigelow, arrested for sending infernal machines through the mails to Governor Buchtel, David B. Moffat and C. B. Kuntze, confessed that lack of money was the impelling motive of his acts. He conceived the idea of sending the dynamite after warning the recipients, in the hope that he would thereby become a hero and reap financial reward from the wealthy men whose lives he had saved.