

EIGHT PAGES---56 COLUMNS.

DECISION ON INCOME TAX

Opinion of United States Supreme Court on the Measure.

THE JUSTICES ARE DIVIDED

Their Decision Leaves the Constitutionality of the Law Still Open—An Important Point the Court Stands Four Against Four.

Washington, April 8.—The supreme court of the United States today handed down its decision on the constitutionality of the income tax.

The decision leaves the question of the constitutionality of the law still open. It is expected that the payment of the tax will be respected, and that suits will result in United States circuit and district courts, and that whatever may be the decision of these courts an appeal will again be taken to the United States supreme court, when a full bench can hear arguments.

On the question of the constitutionality of the tax on rents, the court by a vote of six to two holds that it is a direct tax, and not being laid proportionately among the states, is unconstitutional. As to the tax on interests from state and municipal bonds the court is reported to have stood five to three against constitutionality of the tax, the majority holding that such a tax is an imposition upon the revenues of the municipality which is unconstitutional.

On all other points the court divided evenly, Justices Harlan, Shiras and Brown (Republicans), and Justice White (Democrat), holding the law to be constitutional, or rather that it had not been invalidated as a whole by the constitutional defect contained in the tax on rents and bonds. Four justices, Fuller and Field (Democrats), and Grey and Brewer (Republicans), held the law to be unconstitutional in every particular.

Justice Fuller began reading the decision at 12:10 and finished at 1 o'clock, reading the decision of the question whether or not the tax on real estate is a tax on real estate, and announced that the court has decided it is a tax on real estate, therefore a direct tax, and, as provided for in the present law, unconstitutional. The opinion of the chief justice also declares that the tax on municipal and state bonds is unconstitutional. On all other points the court is equally divided.

The decision of the court below on these points is reversed, and a similar entry made in the case of Hyde vs. Continental Trust company.

Main Points of the Opinion. The conclusions of the court were stated as follows:

First—That by the constitution federal taxes are divided into two great classes, direct taxes and duties, imports and excises.

Second—That the imposition of direct taxes is governed by the rule of apportionment among the several states, according to numbers, and the imposition of duties, imports and excises by the rule of uniformity throughout the United States.

Third—That the principle that taxation and representation go together was intended to be and was preserved in the constitution by the establishment of the rule of apportionment among the several states, so that such apportionment should be according to numbers in each state.

Fourth—That the states surrendered their power to levy direct taxes on late commerce to the general government, and gave it the concurrent power to levy direct taxes in reliance on the protection afforded by the rules prescribed, and that the compromise of the constitution cannot be disturbed by legislative action.

Fifth—That these conclusions result from the text of the constitution, and are supported by the historical evidence furnished by the circumstances surrounding the framing and adoption of that instrument and the views of those who framed and adopted it.

Sixth—That the understanding and expectation at the time of the adoption of the constitution was that direct taxes should not be levied by the general government except under the rule of apportionment, and such has been the practice down to Aug. 15, 1894. If the power to do so is to be exercised as an ordinary and usual means of supply, that fact furnishes an additional reason for circumspection in disposing of the present case.

Seventh—That taxes on real estate belong to the class of direct taxes, and that the taxes on the rent or income of real estate, which is the incident of its ownership, belong to the same class.

Eighth—That by no recent decision of this court has this question been adjudicated to the contrary of the conclusions now announced.

That so much of the act of Aug. 15, 1894, as attempts to impose a tax upon the rent or income of real estate without apportionment is invalid.

The Act of August 15. The court is further of opinion that the act of August 15, 1894, is invalid so far as it attempts to levy a tax upon the income derived from municipal bonds. As the municipal corporation is the representative of the state and one of the instrumentalities of the state government, the property and revenues of municipal corporations are not the subjects of federal taxation, nor is the income derived from state county and municipal securities, since taxation on the interest thereon operates the power to borrow before it is exercised and has a sensible influence on the contract, and therefore such a tax is a tax on the power of the states and their instrumentalities to borrow money, and consequently repugnant to the constitution.

Upon each of the other questions argued at the bar, to wit: Whether the void provisions as to rents and income from real estate invalidate the whole act. Whether as to the income from property as such, the act is unconstitutional, and that which it holds in favor of any direct tax, if invalid, is uniformly on either of the parties who are equally divided and opinion is expressed.

It is that the decree of the court is reversed and the cause with directions to enter a favor of complainant in re of the voluntary payment of the rents and income of its property and that which it holds in and on the income from the municipal bonds owned or held by it.

The chief justice said that the jurisdiction of courts of equity to prevent diversion of funds by breach of trust

or illegal payment of the funds had been frequently affirmed by the court. The question was not raised in the court below, but had been explicitly waived on the argument of the case, and the court felt justified in proceeding to a decision of the case on its merits.

He said that the power to decide a law unconstitutional was used with reluctance, but the responsibility could not be evaded when the necessity arose. The contentions respecting this law were:

First—That a tax on rents was a tax on real estate, and that not being laid according to apportionment it was invalid.

Second—That it was not uniform and a violation of the constitutional requirements that such taxes shall be laid with uniformity. Under this head came the exceptions in favor of those persons who were not in possession of an income of \$1,000; of mutual insurance companies, savings banks and partnerships, all organized and doing the same business as that of corporations authorized by the states. These exceptions, it was held, were arbitrary and capricious, and not based upon sound public policy.

Third—That incomes from investments in state and municipal bonds could not be taxed.

Justice Field's Opinion. Associate Justice Field read an opinion declaring the whole income tax provision of the tariff law of 1894 to be unconstitutional. Associate Justice White dissented from the view of the court and protested against a re-opening of the decisions of the court of a hundred years past.

Next in order the opinion considered the third objection to the law. That it imposed a tax upon the income derived from investments in state and municipal bonds, and was therefore invalid.

He concurred with the majority of the court, however, upon the question of the taxation of state and municipal bonds.

Chief Justice Fuller re-asserted the general principle that a tax on government bonds was held to be a tax on contracts and prejudicial to the public interest. It was therefore obvious that such a tax on the power of states or municipalities to make contracts was prejudicial to public policy, and therefore unconstitutional.

On the other matters involved, the case of Hyde vs. the Continental Trust company, of New York city, and in the case of John G. Moore vs. Joseph S. Miller, commissioner of internal revenue, for an injunction to restrain him from proceeding to carry out the law, appealed from the courts of the District of Columbia, Chief Justice Fuller stated that the court was equally divided.

The judgment of the lower courts, as far as it related to the payment of the tax on rents and state and municipal bonds, was reversed. In the Moore case the effect of the court's action is to affirm the refusal of an injunction against the commissioner of internal revenue.

GOVERNOR MARVIL DEAD.

Delaware's Chief Magistrate Expires from Heart Disease. Laurel, Del., April 8.—After an illness from a complication of diseases that has lasted for several months, Governor Marvill died at 11:15 o'clock tonight. Just previous to his inaugural a few months ago, Governor Marvill was stricken with heart disease and was too ill to take part in the ceremonies of his induction into office.

Governor Marvill was born in Sussex county, this state, Sept. 3, 1835, and came of an old Delaware family.

Governor Marvill's term of office would have expired January 1, 1899. By his death, William P. Watson, speaker of the senate, who is a Democrat, becomes acting governor. By the elevation of Mr. Watson to the gubernatorial chair, the senate of this state becomes a tie of four Republicans and four Democrats.

GRADY'S DEFALCATIONS.

It is Thought That They Will Exceed \$350,000. Lancaster, Pa., April 8.—It is now believed that the defalcation of T. H. Grady, cashier of the First National bank of Marietta, will reach, if not exceed, \$350,000 which it is feared will be greatly swelled by sums secured in a semi-official way.

While acting as agent for Mrs. Christian Howe, she gave him \$3,200 to deposit in the bank, and he cashed the amount in her book, but failed to pay any of the money in the bank, and it is believed that more transactions of a similar character will be brought to light as the investigation proceeds. The peculations were begun at least two years ago.

THE CHAMPION DIPPER.

Colored Baptist Minister Breaks the World's Baptizing Record. Harrodsburg, Ky., April 8.—Rev. Charles Davis, pastor of the colored Baptist church here, broke all baptizing records Sunday, when in twenty-nine minutes he immersed seventy-six colored converts.

The water was exceedingly cold. Trichinae in pork will probably cause the death of Peter Marks' family of six, at LaPorte, Ind.

Ex-Adjutant General J. G. Farnsworth, of New York, is seriously ill in a Washington hotel.

The Rock Island road will furnish more money to C. H. Jewell for dynamite experiments in Kansas.

By eating wild parsnips a child of E. Stucke, of Genoa, Neb., was fatally poisoned, but another may recover.

Because of a recent third suicide on Rufus Powell's farm, near Somerset, N. Y., it has been named the "suicide place."

The disappearance of John W. Wilcox, from Auburn, R. I., is laid to robbers, who are supposed to have killed him to get \$700.

Over 20,000 persons attended the final service of the sixty-fifth annual conference of the Mormon church at Salt Lake City.

Longshoreman J. M. Gregory, who killed his wife at New York, was found terribly wounded at his home, having attempted suicide.

While crazy with drink, Tom Nifong, of Modesto, Ill., shot at the postmaster, slightly wounding him, and tried to cut his wife's throat.

General George W. Jones, who was in the United States senate years ago, will celebrate his ninety-first birthday at DuBoque, Ia., next Sunday.

PENROSE ON PRIZE FIGHTS

Introduces a Bill to Regulate the Weight of Boxing Gloves.

REGARDING WATER COMPANIES

The Woods Bill to Compel Cities and Boroughs to Purchase Water Plants, is Discussed—Other Measures Before the Lawmakers.

Harrisburg, April 8.—When the senate met at 8 o'clock there was less than a quorum present.

A bill was introduced by Senator Penrose to prohibit prize fights and requiring once-gloves to be used in boxing matches; a bill enabling citizens and state corporations to hold and convey titles which have been held by aliens; also a bill for the prevention of blindness by imposing certain duties on midwives and nurses.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill requiring tax collectors to make stated returns to town councils, also a bill defining limitation butler.

Mr. Grady presented a bill authorizing municipalities to establish public libraries.

The bill creating the office of deputy auditor general, which is on the third reading calendar, was called up by Senator Grady and amended so as to make the salary attached to the office \$3,000. This is a reduction of \$1,000.

Mr. Andrews presented a bill amending the act for the incorporation of third class cities, defining the duties of boards of assessors; also a bill amending the act providing for the assessment and collection of damages and costs for municipal improvements.

Mr. Grady introduced another bill authorizing the appointment of a stenographer and typewriter in the office of the health officer of the port of Philadelphia at a salary not to exceed \$1,000 a year.

House Proceedings. In the house tonight Mr. Shuey, Schuylkill, introduced a bill to compensate N. E. Johnson, father of W. S. Johnson, of Company F, Eighth regiment, National Guard, who died from typhoid fever contracted at Gettysburg.

For the first time during the session a special calendar of senate bills on second reading had been prepared, and among them which passed were the following: To increase the salary of the superintendent of public printing from \$1,600 to \$3,500; relating to indexing of judgments and decrees of United States court; for the publication of a state board of veterinary medical examiners.

The Woods act to compel cities and boroughs to purchase private water companies before going into the business of furnishing water, provoked considerable discussion. Mr. Merrick objected to it on the ground that it was contrary to all public policy and destroyed competition, and Mr. Seafie advocated the bill on the ground that it protects invested capital and seeks to prevent a great wrong to existing corporations.

The debate on the bill was continued at length and amended so as to permit cities and boroughs to vote on the question of whether the private corporations shall be purchased, and passed second reading by 69 yeas to 63 nays.

DROVE HIM TO SUICIDE.

A Man While Pinned Down by a Bowlder Cuts His Throat. Oselwein, Ia., April 8.—A tragedy of a peculiar nature occurred yesterday. A mile east of this city a man named Baker, while excavating a hole for the purpose of sinking a bowlder weighing several tons, was crushed by the accidental falling of the stone, he lay with both legs broken and the left arm mangled for probably six hours, no relief coming.

In his despair he cut his throat from ear to ear with a dull jackknife. When found he was still faintly breathing. He left home about 1 o'clock, but not returning for supper a man went in quest of him, finding him in the described condition. He leaves a widow and two small children.

SKELETON DISCOVERED.

Found Buried in a Yard at Jeffersonville, Ind., by Negroes. Jeffersonville, Ind., April 8.—The finding of a skeleton in a crude-shaped box in a yard in the heart of the city this morning was the cause of much comment. The bones were evidently those of a woman, and the skull was crushed. Negroes made the discovery while they were laying off a strip of ground for a garden.

From the appearance of the skeleton it is supposed to have been buried several years. The box is in a good state of preservation. Many are inclined to the belief that a murder has been committed.

INSANE FROM EXCITEMENT.

Waters' Crime Drives His Mother and a Man Out of Their Minds. Galena, Kan., April 8.—Boston Mills, the scene of the killing of the Cox brothers by Newton Walters, and his subsequent suicide, is still in a fever of excitement. Thursday Levi Rinker, on whose farm Walters was employed, became insane from the shock caused by the tragedies.

The murderer's mother, Mrs. Walters, has also become a raving maniac since her son's crime became known.

STATE GLEANINGS.

Beefsteak has gone up to 25 cents a pound at Easton. The slate operators of Bangor and vicinity were never so busy.

Pinegrove, Schuylkill county, will have a new shirt factory, employing 50 hands.

Hagleton advocates of the Quays county bill will continue their efforts until the measure passes finally.

Several Pottstown land owners will experiment on a new form of charity by loaning land for truck farming to poor people.

An Interstate fair for the colored people of West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania will be held at Conococheague in September.

Because they created a disturbance at a class entertainment six members of Harrisburg's high school graduating class will be refused diplomas.

On the ground that one of the jurymen who convicted him of murder in the first degree was prejudiced, 35-year-old Frank Morris has asked for a new trial at Uniontown.

Clayde Chapman, Ora Welch,

Charles Stinnett and Charles Turner, all of whom have good homes and plenty of money. They will be sent to the reform school.

COFFEE MEN FORM A POOL.

Capitalists in France Will Try to Control the Market. New York, April 8.—Definite information reached here Thursday of the formation of an extensive pool in France to control the coffee market. The most conspicuous figure in the deal is Guzman Blanco, the former president of Venezuela, who now lives in Paris.

Blanco is generally credited among coffee men of this city with having bought 20,000 bags of Brazilian coffee within the last few months. In addition to this he is carrying an extensive line of futures.

CYCLONE RELIC FOUND.

Oak Still Recovered Which Recalls a Terrible Storm in 1858. Arcola, Ill., April 8.—The removal of a building today unearthed a relic of the destructive cyclone which swept over this section in May, 1858. During the storm an oak still twenty feet long and eight inches thick was lifted from an adjacent structure, driven completely through the building above referred to, and entered the ground fully eight feet.

Workmen who were excavating for a cellar today unearthed the still and it will be preserved as a memento of the hurricane.

REV. LANSING EXPLAINS.

His Assertion That the President Was Under Influence of Tangloof Was Based Upon Common Report. Boston, April 8.—Rev. I. J. Lansing, whose references to the president in his address before the New England conference at Salem last Thursday night provoked extended criticism, gives out the following statement tonight:

"My allusion made in a temperance address at Salem on Thursday, April 4, to the influence of Tangloof, was based partly on common report and partly on the testimony of eye witnesses.

"From various and independent sources which I believed to be wholly reliable, I had been informed that the president had been seen, on different occasions, and in the presence of many persons, in an intoxicated condition.

"From the circumstantial and detailed character of these statements, I supposed there was no doubt as to the facts alleged. I therefore made this allusion as a matter of common report, basing my confidence on the testimony of personal, and as I supposed, credible witnesses.

"I must, therefore, say that if my statement reproducing such testimony is not in harmony with facts, I regret having made it. I could have neither desire nor motive for saying anything unkind or uncharitable of the president or of any party whatsoever. The case being one of conflict of testimony between witnesses of equal credibility I cannot decide, and since I have no personal knowledge apart from the testimony, I withdraw the statement and tender apologies and sincere regret to the president of the United States, and to the public."

SWINDLER ARRESTED.

C. H. Badin, Who Victimized Piano and Organ Men, Captured at Niagara. Niagara Falls, N.Y., April 8.—Charles H. Badin, a clever piano and organ swindler, was nabbed here today by the police. Badin's plan of operation is to write to different piano and organ manufacturers and give them a list of many names, and give good references, or asking them to draw on him in ten days.

He would force the references and secure the instrument, reship to some place, there selling it and pocketing the proceeds. Among the firms fleeced by him are Tappan & Co., of Chicago; Newburg Organ company, of Chicago; and Packard Organ company, of Fort Wayne, Mich. A charge of forgery and an indictment are against the man under the name of Day at Ogdenburg, this state. Chicago authorities also wanted the man.

MAY INHERIT THE TITLE.

Topeka Minister Called to London by His Father's Death. Topeka, Kan., April 8.—Rev. Charles Rowland Hill, pastor of the Episcopal church here, is expected to go to London soon. Before he came to Topeka he was located at Leavenworth.

WOOD HEIRS SUCCESSFUL.

Come Into Possession of Mining Property Valued at \$10,000,000. Denver, April 8.—The famous Wood heirs' litigation has been settled and the plaintiffs have come into mining property in Aspen valued at \$10,000,000. It was claimed that W. J. Wood, a poor Canadian, who located the Emma mine, was defrauded of his interest in that property.

At the heirs except Captain James O. Wood, of Chicago, have signed the agreement, and he is expected to do so.

ROBBED BY MEXICANS.

American and English Tourists Fared Badly in Chiapas. Cordova, Mex., April 8.—Henry Westfall, a young English tourist of prominent family, has arrived here from an overland trip to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. He states that he was attacked by a band of renegade Indians and outlaws in the state of Chiapas and robbed of all the money and valuables that he carried.

His American companion, named Goodwin, was wounded by the bandits.

COAL PRICES FIXED.

Result of the Sales Agents' Conference Yesterday. New York, April 8.—The coal sales agents at their meeting today recommended the following basis of anthracite

damaging evidence heard before the coroner's jury.

TESTIMONY OF THE CHILDREN

What the Neighbors Saw—Story of the Husband's Brutality—Threats Made Against the Murdered Woman. Windish Still Missing.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Pittston, April 8.—The witnesses in the Windish murder case were questioned this afternoon at the office of Justice Gibbons before Coroner John E. Perkins and County Detective Eckert, both of Wilkes-Barre. The first witness sworn was Frank Windish, the youngest son of the murdered woman.

He testified that on Thursday morning last he left home as usual for his work at No. 8 breaker of the Pennsylvania Coal company. When he returned about 2 o'clock he was not able to find any of the family about the premises. His oldest brother, George, returned from his work about 3:30. Nothing unusual in the appearance of the house attracted their attention or aroused their suspicions. He stated that his sister, Sophia, returned from school at the usual hour of 3:45. The children on Thursday night thought that the father had left home for a short time and that their mother had followed him, as had been the case before. On Friday morning the children overtook their usual time, and it was 10 o'clock before they left the house for work. Frank stated that the next time he saw his mother was on Thursday morning, before he left for work at the shaft. His father was in bed when he left for work Thursday morning. He said that his father always carried the key to the room where the body was found; and also said that his father had beaten his mother on the Sunday previous to the day the crime was committed.

The Father's Threats. The testimony of the oldest son, George, only varied from that of his brother in that he said that his father had threatened to kill both the mother and witness on a previous occasion; and that in a row last summer had struck the woman with a mallet. He saw his father last on Wednesday, and James Kerrigan testified that he lived opposite the residence of the Windish family, and first discovered that something must be wrong at the Windish home, as the boys had complained that their parents had not arrived home. The boys told him they had never been away so long before. Kerrigan said that he had requested the boys to look in the cistern and search the barn for their missing parents. The children, he said, had found their mother's best clothes about the house, but had not entered the parlor, as they had never been allowed in the room when their father and mother were at home. Kerrigan advised the boys to knock the parlor door in. About this time J. F. Smalls, who lives nearby opposite the Windish residence, came over and looked in the parlor window and discovered the object on the floor which proved to be the dead body of the murdered woman. Smalls forced the door open.

John Drummond, the next witness, was well acquainted with the Windish family. He had frequently heard the couple engaged in quarrels. He last saw Mrs. Windish alive on Wednesday.

Dr. Barrett testified to having examined the body of the murdered woman, and stated that he had found a number of wounds upon her head, any one of which would have caused death. The cuts appeared to have been made by some blunt instrument like a dull chisel.

A Link in the Chain. Louis Weintz went by the Windish residence between 12:30 and 1:30 Thursday and met Windish walking toward the central part of the city. Windish was nicely dressed at the time. Weintz hailed Windish, but the latter, making no reply, walked hurriedly away.

Charles Heinselman testified that he had known the Windish family ten years. On Wednesday night he met Windish in a place kept by a man named Reynolds, Windish and Heinselman had not spoken to each other since last summer, but at that evening Windish began conversation with Heinselman and during the evening became very confidential. During the course of his remarks Windish intimated that he would dispose of his wife in some way in the near future.

After listening to the evidence the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the said Elizabeth Windish came to her death by the hand of her husband, George Windish, at noon on Thursday, April 4.

Officers working on the case have not been able to locate Windish.

OUR SHIPS AT HAYTI.

Admiral Meade's Squadron Will Leave at Once for Port Au Prince—American Interests to Be Protected. Washington, April 8.—Admiral Meade cabled the navy department this morning from Kingston that his squadron would leave at once for Port Au Prince, Hayti, with the exception of the Cincinnati, which would go to Port Antonio. This dispatch was somewhat surprising to the naval authorities, as the fleet is already overdue at Colon, where the admiral asked to have his mail sent after April 1. It is explained, however, that Minister Smythe, at Port Au Prince, was greatly disappointed when the squadron sailed directly from San Domingo for Kingston, omitting Port Au Prince, which had been on the fleet itinerary, and he complained to the navy department of the omission.

It was considered very harmful to American interests for the warships to avoid the Haytian port, and it is thought the admiral has taken this opportunity while the squadron was in the vicinity, to rectify the mistake. It is also explained that Admiral Meade was compelled to hurry from San Domingo to Kingston because the fuel of the ships was running low and the coal supply was at Kingston awaiting him.

It is not so easy to explain the mission of the Cincinnati to Port Antonio. This is situated on the northeast coast of Jamaica, not over a hundred miles from Kingston, and is important as the landing place of the cable, and the stopping point of many American fruit steamers. It is also directly opposite Santiago de Cuba, and would be a point of departure for filibusters who might transport arms and ammunition from fruit steamers to Cuba schooners. It is said at the navy department that the admiral has a perfect right to order the ships of his command wherever he pleases without explaining the reasons, and the sole restriction being that he must inform the department of their whereabouts.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Horrible Fate of a Child who Fell Down Stairs with a Lamp. Special to the Scranton Tribune. Forest City, April 8.—The thirteen-year-old daughter of David Thomas, who lives on the Warren tract, between here and Richmondale, met with a frightful accident Friday evening, which resulted in her death Saturday morning at 6 o'clock. The child went up stairs about 6 o'clock Friday evening and started to come down again with a lighted lamp. In some manner she tripped and fell to the bottom of the stairs, the lamp breaking and the burning oil scattering over her clothes. She ran out of the house into the yard and the wind fanned the flames until she was ablaze from head to foot.

S. T. O'Neil heard her screams and running out of his house, which is situated near by, he called for a quilt or blanket. A part of a quilt was brought to him and he enveloped the upper portion of her body in it. Assistance came and the flames were smothered, but not until the clothes were nearly burned off the child. She lingered in great agony until Saturday morning when death relieved her sufferings.

At the time of the accident the girl was not at home, but was working for a neighboring family.

BURGLARY AT MAYFIELD.

Thieves Gain Entrance to the Store of A. M. Place. Special to the Scranton Tribune. Mayfield, April 8.—Sometime during Saturday night thieves entered the store of A. M. Place, on Poplar street, gaining an entrance through the upper part of the front door by taking out a pane of glass. They secured some shoes and a few trifling articles.

There have been so many burglaries in this place of late, it would seem as though the borough officials should do something to apprehend the guilty parties, or put a night officer on duty to patrol the streets.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

Russia has just sent her first diplomatic representative to Chile. The Duke of Aosta, who is to wed Princess Helena of Orleans, has arrived in London.

The Trieste chamber of commerce has asked Austria to subsidize a direct steamship line to America.

By the intervention of government officials the great shoe strike in England will probably be settled this week.

Many bodies of tramps, frozen to death during the March blizzard, have been uncovered by the thaw in Eastern Germany.

Despite the repeated expulsion of Mormon missionaries, several women from Brandenburg, Germany, left for Utah last week.

Courts Taaffe, the retired Austrian premier, has published with private circulation a novel dealing with political history of his time.

WEATHER REPORT.

For eastern Pennsylvania, rain.

WINDISH MURDER CASE

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