

STRANGE TRAIN WRECK

The Locomotive on Other Track
Blew Up.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED.

All the Passengers Injured Were on the Eastbound Train—Cars Blown From Track—Among Those Who Were Injured Was Justice Hooker, of the Supreme Court of New York.

Utica, N. Y. (Special).—Two trainmen lost their lives and a score or more of passengers were injured in a wreck on the New York Central Railroad at Whitesboro, three miles west of here. None of the injured was dangerously hurt, their wounds being mainly cuts and bruises.

The dead are John Allen, engineer, and John Brennan, fireman, of the locomotive on the Western express. As this train was passing the Buffalo special, eastbound, the boiler of the locomotive of the westbound train exploded. The force of the explosion and the upheaval of the engine threw the entire train of 13 cars composing the "special" from the rails as if it had been a string of toy coaches. The rear Pullman tumbled into a ditch on the side of the track, but the forward cars were hurled into an adjoining field at a distance of from 10 to 20 feet. Several feet from the supporting trucks and wheels and plowed deep into snow banks, their ends being demolished by the impact.

The westbound train did not leave the track. The knowledge that an accident had happened came to the sleeping passengers on this train when the cars stopped with a lurch and a shock which threw the occupants of the berths backward with great force, in some cases tossing them out on the floor. When the extent of the disaster to the eastbound train became known to the rescuers they expected to find many dead and injured.

An hour or more was devoted to extricating passengers from the interior of the sleeping cars, but while many were found to be cut and bruised, no one was dead. The work of reaching the passengers was carried on in a freezing atmosphere which numbed the feet and hands, and which caused great distress to such of the rescuers as had responded only partially clothed. The roar of the explosion awakened nearby residents, who assisted in relieving the imprisoned passengers. Sleighs were procured, and several of the injured were taken to the Whitesboro Sanitarium.

Among the injured was State Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker, of Fredonia. He was severely bruised. He said that he had been thrown with great force from his berth, and found himself lying across the woodwork of the opposite compartment. Not until assistance came was the Judge able to leave the car, which was resting on its right side, with its rear end splintered.

Justice Hooker was taken to Buffalo and subjected to a thorough examination at the railroad station by Dr. James M. Putnam. Afterward Dr. Putnam said that, while he believed that Judge Hooker's recovery was certain, the Judge was seriously hurt and was suffering much pain. His injuries, which were exclusively internal, the doctor said, would confine the patient to his bed for several weeks, and he may suffer considerably longer from the effect of his injuries.

From the fact that Fireman Brennan was instantly killed and Engineer Allen lived but a few minutes the cause of the explosion probably never will be known. Both men lived at Albany.

The strangest feature of the accident as it appeared to an onlooker was that the boiler of the westbound locomotive was resting midway between the rails of the eastbound track at a point where the Eastern train had passed. This suggested the theory to trainmen that the boiler had struck the second car of the eastbound train as it rushed by at the rate of 50 miles an hour, the blow causing all the following cars to be hurled from the track.

Most of the people who were injured were in the sleeping car on the eastbound train that was opposite the engine of the westbound train at the instant of the explosion. This car was lifted from the track and hurled about 50 feet away, and is said to have turned over several times in the air. It was so badly wrecked that its occupants could not be gotten out for an hour after the accident.

The total damage arising from the wreck in property loss is estimated at about \$50,000.

Woman Killed in Fire.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—Fire destroyed a part of the Ingelude Home for Women. In a panic among the 50 inmates of the place one woman was killed and four were seriously hurt. The fire was discovered while the women were preparing for supper. Most of whom were on the second and third floors of the building and they became panic-stricken as the smoke rapidly filled the halls.

Thief Killed by Sentry.

New York (Special).—James Sebery, one of four men caught in the act of robbing the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was shot and instantly killed by Private Lawrence E. Milton, a sentry. Milton carried upon the four men before daybreak while they were sinking along the yard, carrying a large piece of copper pipe. When he ordered them to halt they dropped the pipe and ran. One of four shots fired by the sentry brought Sebery down.

A Terrible Explosion.

Montpelier, Ind. (Special).—By the explosion of 2,250 quarts of nitroglycerin in one of the magazines of the American Glycolite Company, three miles north of here, two of the company's employees were seriously injured, but probably will recover. A hole 30 feet deep was torn in the ground. Several farmhouses within a radius of two miles were slightly damaged. Trees 500 feet away were uprooted and stripped. The explosion was heard distinctly at Ohio City, 50 miles away.

Finds a Great Sun Spot.

Chicago (Special).—A sun spot believed to be one of the largest and best defined ever observed has been discovered by Prof. A. H. Cole, a local astronomer. Projected through a small opera glass on a sheet of white paper, a disk measuring six inches in diameter was disclosed. Mathematical calculations proved that the solar spot was one-tenth of its total diameter, or more than 80,000 miles in its widest part. The spot is egg-shaped and can be easily discerned through a smoked glass. It is situated east of the central part of the sun.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.
Domestic.

Dr. Augustus Smith, aged 73, one of the most widely known women physicians in the United States, died at her home, in St. Louis, Mo., as the result of being struck by a street car.

The home of Charles Otis and family, in Canastota, N. Y., was destroyed by fire and three young children were burned to death. Mrs. Otis was probably fatally burned.

George F. Kroehl, president, and Albert C. Twining were acquitted in Trenton, N. J., of the charge of misappropriating funds of the First National Bank of Albany, N. Y.

Albert G. Wheeler, president of the Illinois Tunnel Company, and several city officials of Chicago were indicted for forgery in connection with the corporation's franchise.

George H. Wood was held in New York on suspicion of being the murderer of George Williams, the grocer, of Watchung, N. J., who was found dead in his sleigh.

Walter Packwood, Fred Smith and Fred W. Weaver, who had been operating at Billingham, Wash., for two years, were arrested for counterfeiting.

J. F. Barrett, who conducted a turf investment scheme in New Orleans, was arrested in Chicago on the charge of using the mails to defraud.

Nine persons were injured in a wreck near Plattsburg, N. Y. The collision was due to the fact that a switch had been left open.

The reprieve of Mrs. Mary Rogers by the Governor of Vermont has brought letters and telegrams from all over the country to Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, to commute the sentence of Kate Edwards, sentenced to hang for the murder of her husband.

Johann Hoch, held in New York for the Chicago authorities, was identified by Mrs. Mary Hendricks, of Chicago, as the man who married her January 2, 1905, in Hammond, Ind.

The lower house of the Texas legislature has passed the Senate bill forcing persons giving ground for action in divorce cases to remain single for three years.

William H. Hunt, a Chicago banker, is held in New York, without bail, on a charge of embezzlement to await extradition papers from Illinois.

Dr. Darlingford, president of the New York Health Board, announces that every physician in the department is followed by a detective.

A wild runaway of a New York fire engine was stopped by the prompt action of the engineer, who then saved the driver's life.

George Williams, a young grocer, of Watchung, N. J., was mysteriously murdered in his sleigh by a stranger.

The committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, composed largely of railroad men, declared itself opposed to the proposition to allow the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates.

Frank Muncula, a member of the Mafia of Carbondale, Pa., pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four years and six months imprisonment.

WOUNDED FOUND FROZEN

Aggregate Losses in the Recent Fighting 20,000.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES SAID TO BE 7,000

Four Regiments of Russian Infantry Nearly Annihilated—Some Companies Reduced to Twenty or Thirty Men—Frozen Corpses of Wounded Japanese Found Near the Chentain Pass.

The latest reports of the casualties in the recent three days' fighting in the vicinity of the Shakhe and Hun Rivers say that 13,000 Russians and 7,000 Japanese were killed and wounded. Four regiments of Russian infantry were nearly annihilated.

Russians report the finding of a hundred frozen corpses of Japanese wounded who perished from cold near Chentain Pass. The Japanese battalions which attacked the Russians' left were repulsed with heavy loss.

The artillery duel continues at the Russian center.

Attack on Russian Left Repulsed.

Mukden (By Cable).—After the Russian bombardment of Sandepas, the Japanese tried to drive them back but failed. The indications are that the Japanese will abandon Sandepas.

The usual artillery duel is proceeding at the center.

The latest returns of the Russian losses during the recent fighting show that 13,000 men were killed or wounded, General Kondratschik being among the latter.

The Japanese offensive in the neighborhood of Dzianchin, 14 miles southeast of Tsinkhetchen, has everywhere been beaten off. The Japanese left their killed and carried off a couple of hundred wounded.

Russians subsequently found a hundred frozen corpses of Japanese wounded who had tried to crawl off from Chentain Pass. The appearance of these corpses was frightful. The bodies were scantily clad.

Swept Away by Japanese Fire.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Japanese Legation has received a report made by Field Marshal Oyama giving the details of the fierce fighting from the 25th of the 29th of January, when the Russians were driven to the right of the Hun River.

The Russian report says that the enemy consisted of the First Siberian Army Corps, one mixed army corps, the Second and Fifth Brigades of the sharpshooters, part of the Fifth Army Corps, the Sixth and Seventh Siberian Divisions, some chassateurs, etc., making a total of at least seven divisions, one of which was a cavalry division. The Japanese casualties were about 7,000.

Prisoners state that four regiments of Russian infantry were nearly annihilated. Many of the companies of these regiments were reduced to from 200 to 300 men each.

The Field Marshal reports the opinion that the casualties must have totaled at least 10,000.

Russians Must Retire or Advance.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—Interest in the ill-starred attempt to capture Sandepas is revived by the withdrawal of General Gripenberg and unconfirmed reports regarding the retirement of General Kurapatkin.

According to the latest information received by the War Office, operations on the right bank of the Russian Army are at a standstill. The extreme right of the Russians continues to hold Chentain Pass, on the Hun River, six miles northwest of Sandepas.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Seed Distribution Under Fire.

The Senate spent much of a day discussing the distribution of ordinary farm and garden seeds by the Agricultural Department, the Agricultural Appropriation Bill being under consideration. An attack on the seed-distribution act was made by Mr. Lodge. He and those who stood with him contended that the seeds were of the common varieties to be bought of dealers everywhere, and argued that only rare varieties should be supplied free. Their opponent contended that much good was accomplished by the work of the department.

Mr. Putnam, the venerable Alabama senator, stood with the latter class and appealed to his fellow "youthful" senators not to forget the days when they enjoyed the violets that grew in the flowerbox on the front porch. The bill was not completed.

Mr. Proctor announced his personal opposition to the distribution of common seeds, but said he had found it impossible to get the committee to strike it out. "It is a humber," he said; "a cheap chrome, but one that we can't get rid of."

Mr. Gorman, criticizing the increases in appropriations, said \$100,000 could be saved by a return to the old system, and the appropriations committee considered all bills.

For the Jamestown Fair.

The House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions authorized, by a vote of 210 to 4, a favorable report on the bill prepared by a subcommittee for the holding of an international naval, marine and military exposition at Jamestown, Va., in 1907. The amounts of the appropriation to be hereafter made, if the bill passes, were not named.

The bill contemplates the appointment of a national commission of five by the President. Foreign nations are to be invited to participate in the military and naval features. A second feature of the plan is Government participation in the land exhibit and the construction of either permanent or temporary buildings for this purpose, in the discretion of the President.

Secretary Shaw informed the committee that the estimates for these purposes would be about \$1,000,000, as soon as possible. The date of the opening was fixed from May 17 to November 1, 1907.

View-of-the-Lack of Public Information as to the status of the work of canal digging on the Isthmus and as to the exact amount of work executed so far by the Americans since they took up the task, the American Minister to Panama has, after consultation with Chief Engineer Wallace and a personal inspection of the project, proposed a report upon this subject. The most important statement in the report is this: "If the next six months show a progress corresponding to that of the past six, it is the conviction of the best engineers on the Isthmus that a sea-level canal can be constructed in two years and be ready for large vessels by January 1, 1915."

Disease on the Isthmus.

Secretary Taft received a report from Governor Davis, of the Panama Canal zone, stating that reports of health conditions on the Isthmus are "very exaggerated," and that the sanitation of Panama is progressing as efficiently as that of any city in the United States.

General Davis says that the total number of yellow fever cases originating in the zone since the Americans assumed control is 32, of which nine were fatal and six are convalescing. He says that in the opinion of Colonel Cornejo, chief sanitary officer, the material and application for controlling the yellow fever situation have been sufficient for all requirements.

Advocates Whipping-Post.

"Every married man who does not support his bill in Congress is himself open to suspicion." This was the statement of Representative Adams (Pennsylvania) before the House Committee on the District of Columbia, in advocacy of his bill establishing a whipping post in the District jail for white-baiters. Mr. Adams said that three years ago, when this subject was first brought to his attention, he was inclined to treat it with levity. Since then he has made the matter a subject of careful and conscientious study, and is thoroughly in earnest. He did not give statistics regarding wife-beating, but asserted that a jail sentence made no impression on a wife-beater.

Darling Gives Up His Place.

Charles W. Darling, assistant secretary of the navy, tendered his resignation to the President, asking that it take effect near the expiration of his four years' term of service, which expires in December, 1905. The President stated in a letter to Darling that when his resignation took effect it was his purpose to appoint him collector of the port at Burlington, Vt.

Goodbye to Retire.

It is understood that Consul-General Goodnow, who is now in this city, has decided to retire from his office as Consul-General at Shanghai and a change in the post will be announced next week. It is stated charges had been preferred against Mr. Goodnow.

TEN KILLED IN A SLEIGH

Passenger Train Crashes Into a Merry Party.

THEY WERE ALL MARRIED WOMEN.

Thirteen Members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Universalist Church of Hornellsville Were Returning Home in a Sleigh When a Passenger Train, Going at High Speed, Struck Them and Everyone in Sleigh Injured.

Hornellsville, N. Y. (Special).—A passenger train on the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad crashed into a sleigh containing 13 women, killing 7 of them outright and so seriously injuring the remaining 6 that 3 of them died after being removed to the hospital. Of the other 3, 2 are in a serious condition. The accident occurred near Arkport. The sleigh was one of three carrying a party from the Universalist church of this city.

Members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Universalist Church went to a farmhouse near Arkport to spend the afternoon. It was nearly dark when they started on the return trip to the city. The occupants of the leading sleigh saw the train approaching as they neared the Sisseton crossing.

The driver urged his horses ahead and the sleigh passed over the tracks in safety. The women in the first sleigh then attempted to warn those in the one following of the danger, and they did succeed in directing their attention to the rapidly approaching train.

The driver pulled up his horses, but he could not check the heavy bob sled quickly enough, and when it came to a standstill the box of the sleigh was directly across the railroad track. The front of the engine struck the sleigh with great force, reducing it to splinters and hurling the women in all directions. Every woman in the sleigh was killed or injured.

The other members of the party hurried back to the assistance of their unfortunate companions and the train was stopped and backed up to the crossing. The bodies of the dead were placed upon the train and the injured were laid upon improvised cots in the baggage car. The train then proceeded to Hornellsville. The news of the accident had been telephoned to the city and hundreds of friends and relatives of the unfortunate women were waiting at the station. The dead were at once taken to the morgue and the injured were placed in ambulances and taken to the Mercy Hospital.

Elisba Quick, driver of the second sleigh, was badly hurt, but was able to make the following statement: "I was driving along at a sharp angle when I suddenly saw the flash of a headlight and heard the ladies in the first sleigh call out not to attempt to cross. The women in my sleigh saw the train at the same time, and, realizing their peril, began to scream and shriek for help. Their cries and the glare of the light so frightened the horses that I was unable to stop them, and they sprang upon the track. They succeeded in clearing it, but just as the sleigh was half way across the engine struck us with a terrific crash, and I remember nothing more until I found myself being picked up out of the snow. I simply could not control my horses."

DEATH WARRANT READ.

Neither That or Reprieve Excited Mrs. Rogers.

Windsor, Vt. (Special).—Mrs. Mary M. Rogers, who was to have been hanged here Friday for the murder of her husband, but was reprieved by Governor Bell and her own plea of insanity, was taken to her. The document recited the crime and gave directions regarding the hanging.

H. I. Walters, private secretary of the Governor, arrived with the reprieve. He was met by Sheriff Peck, and later went with him to the penitentiary.

Mrs. Rogers was called to her cell down by the guard, and the death was read, after which the reprieve was read. She merely thanked Sheriff Peck and again declared that Governor Bell was a good man. She did not seem unduly affected.

"She is a fine-looking woman; it would have broken my heart to hang her," was the first thing Sheriff Peck, the indefatigable defender of womanhood, said after reading the official reprieve to Mrs. Rogers in her death cell. It was the first time he had ever seen her.

Sheriff Peck is a widower, and has already received several offers of marriage. If what his friends say is true, he received a letter from a rich Vermont widow offering him her heart and hand and home.

When he received the reprieve from Governor Bell over the telephone the Sheriff jumped up and down like a boy. He hurried to the prison and told the news to Mrs. Rogers in her cell. After he had told her the good news he returned to his room at the Windsor Hotel and had Deputy Lovell bring out the rope and the black shroud. He held them up before him and smiled cynically. He exclaimed:

"You are cheated out of a hideous crime. A hangman's noose and a gibbet shroud for a woman—that belongs to the Dark Ages and not to modern civilization."

Mrs. Charles, the superintendent's wife, was so overjoyed that she was able to get out of a sick bed and entertain some of her neighbors for lunch. The matron, Miss Narky, was made happy, and with Warden Harpin, she visited the cell of the reprieved woman and shook her hand.

Spencer, or later Mrs. Rogers hopes to be able to write a book on her sad experience, a sort of user's manual for the young women of America. She has already outlined her ambitions and desires to make some restitution for her mis-spent life in helping others.

RUSSIAN REFORM SCHEME.

Report of the Committee of the Ministers—Plans Proposed.

London (By Cable).—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says the report of the committee of ministers appointed to devise the best means of giving effect to the Emperor's reform ukase of December 25 makes many important recommendations, especially in regard to increasing the powers of the Senate over the ministers and safeguarding its independence, urges that the right already belonging to the Senate of legislative initiative should be enlarged and favors the establishment of lower administrative tribunals connected with the Senate.

The committee of ministers distinguished three fundamental points as bases for defense of the laws:

First—Prevention of violation of law.

Second—Investigation of the powers and methods of administration of the law.

Third—Responsibility of officials.

As regards the first point, the committee decided that it was necessary to prevent ministers exceeding their legal powers by means of imperial ordinances, and that consequently all exceptions to the ordinary course of laws must be formulated and that in exceptional cases, where the Emperor has ordered ministers to deliberate concerning changes, the decisions of the committee must first be submitted to the Senate.

The committee decided to ask the consent of the Emperor for the issue of an interpretation of existing laws and other points affecting the method of carrying out of existing laws. The committee also agreed upon the necessity of independence of the Senate, as opposed to all ministers and the internal reorganization of the Senate.

In order to accelerate the course of justice in administration of affairs it was decided to be advisable to facilitate the initiative of the Senate by persons who have suffered from the arbitrary acts of administrative bodies, and also to afford the right of direct relations between the Senate and the Emperor and the extension of the Senate's existing right of legislative initiative.

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KILLED 12 OF HIS WIVES

Alleged Crimes of Johann Hoch, the Modern Bluebeard.

EVIDENCE OF POISONING FOUND.

Cues Discovered Leading to the Belief That Johann Hoch Got Rid of Many of His Wives by Poison—Difficulty in Obtaining Indictments for Bigamy, as a Wife Cannot Testify Against Her Husband.

Chicago (Special).—Chief of Police O'Neill declared his belief that Johann Adolph Hoch, alleged to have been married to over a score of women, has murdered at least 12 of them. This statement was made by Chief O'Neill in a letter written by him to Capt. James J. Langan, of the detective bureau of New York, in which he requested the police department of that city to follow a clew given through an anonymous letter received by Inspector of Police Shipley from a woman living at the Belvedere Hotel, New York. In this letter it is intimated that Hoch married two New York women, whom he has abandoned.

An attempt was made to have Hoch indicted by the grand jury on charges of wife abandonment and bigamy. The complainants were Mrs. Anna Hendrickson Hoch and Mrs. Marie Goerke Hoch. It was found, however, that in bigamy cases the wife cannot testify against her husband and that witnesses to the marriages must be secured before action can be taken.

As the marriages took place in various parts of the country time will be required in which to secure witnesses to give testimony against Hoch sufficient to indict him.

Coroner's Physician Lewke, who is making a chemical analysis of the intestines of Mrs. Marie Weicker Hoch, informed Coroner Hoffman that he had discovered evidence of extraneous poison, although the analysis had not yet been completed. Dr. Lewke said:

"The microscopic examination has shown no poisons other than those contained in the medicines and the embalming fluid used by the undertaker, but in the chemical analysis so far as it has progressed there is distinct evidence of extraneous poison."

FIRE AT A SHIPYARD.

Philadelphia (Special).—Fire in the chart department of Cramps' ship-building plant destroyed valuable blueprints, models and charts. Secretary Taylor of the company, stated that the monetary loss will amount to more than \$60,000. Work on the battleships Idaho and Mississippi and the armored cruiser Tennessee, the plans for which were destroyed, will not be seriously impeded. Drawings for the revenue cutter Calverton, the Spanish and Venezuelan government vessel, and two Chilean gunboats, all under construction, were burned, but the vessels are so far advanced that their construction will not be impeded. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Ja's Take British Ship.

Tokio (By Cable).—The Japanese captured off Hokkaido Island, Northern Japan, the British steamer Wyeffell, laden with contraband for Vladivostok. Marine records show that the steamer Wyeffell, Captain Watson, sailed from San Francisco December 30 for Comox. She arrived there January 2 and left that port January 6 for Moji. The Wyeffell is owned by J. H. Lawson (R. F. Rihler & Co., limited), of Victoria, B. C.

Singer a Mass of Flames.

Cincinnati (Special).—While the audience in a local theatre was awaiting the appearance of Mamie Reburn, a singer, the girl rushed out of her dressing room, her clothing ablaze, and ran screaming through the theatre. Several men threw coats over her and a pail of water finally extinguished the fire, but before the girl was burned from head to foot.

Two Convicts Escape.

Huntsville, Tex. (Special).—Two convicts made a daring escape from the penitentiary here. They overpowered the engineer and fireman of a locomotive in the penitentiary yards and steamed from the grounds under fire of the guards. They ran the engine about two miles, when they threw it and took to the woods. One of the prisoners was serving a life sentence for murdering his father.

Treed by Wolves.

La Crosse, Wis. (Special).—Pursued by wolves and treed for eight hours, with the temperature 20 degrees below zero, has been the experience of Hans Peterson, a farmer of Corn Valley. He was found by rescuers wedged in the tree's branches. He was unconscious, and his hands, feet and face were frozen. His feet and fingers will probably have to be amputated.

Robbery at Princeton.

Princeton, N. J. (Special).—A well-dressed man entered University Hall while the students were at dinner and stole jewelry and other valuables worth nearly \$1,000. The chief losers were H. L. Dillon, 1907, and H. R. McAlpin, 1905. Detectives are on the case, but no clue as yet has been found.

WOMEN