

# AN ANGRY MAN'S REVENGE

## A Tragic Act Among the Audience in Playhouse.

### STABBED HIS WIFE IN THEATER.

The husband, who is employed as a stagehand in the Lebanon Academy, seeing his wife in the audience, reaches her side through a private door and stabs her in the breast.

Lebanon, Pa. (Special).—Mrs. Lottie Trostle, the three-month bride of Geo. Trostle, a stage hand at the Academy of Music, this city, is lying in a critical condition at the Good Samaritan Hospital as the result of an attempt upon her life by her husband in the playhouse, and her husband is in jail charged with the crime.

She is but 17 years old. As a result of the domestic infelicity of the young couple, the wife's parents took her home several weeks ago, further embittering the husband against her. It is alleged that he met his wife on the street on Friday night, and after threatening dire things, used her roughly and fractured her collar bone.

Warrants were issued charging Trostle with assault and battery and threatening life. County Detective Siegrist and two policemen went to the Academy on Saturday night to make the arrest, and when Trostle learned of their mission he resolved upon a hasty revenge.

Securing a table knife used on the stage, he dashed through a private door to the orchestra circle and grabbed his wife, who was seated in a front seat with her parents, by the throat, and before anyone could interfere he lifted the knife in the air and plunged it into her breast.

The act was committed in sight of a large audience, and created a panic. Women fainted and the shrieks of the young woman caused the greatest excitement.

The officers were meanwhile apprised of the occurrence and jumped over the footlights to intercept the villain in his impromptu tragedy, but were too late. Trostle was arrested, however, and was taken to jail, while the woman was carried to the stage dressing-rooms. It was found that the knife had bent upon striking her collarbone, thus saving her life. She sustained several broken ribs, however, in the struggle and, with the nervous shock, is in a critical condition at the hospital. Trostle is held pending the result of her injuries. The play went on after the excitement subsided. In jail Trostle stated that he could not control his temper, and was unable to resist the impulse to get satisfaction, though sorry now for the deed. He is 22 years of age.

## STARVED TO DEATH.

### An Aged Brother and a Sister in a Philadelphia Hotel.

Philadelphia (Special).—A sad case of starvation and exposure, which resulted in two deaths, has been revealed by the police of this city. Saturday police called upon to investigate a mysterious death on East Haines street.

They found Sarah Smith, aged 62 years, dead; Benjamin Smith, 70 years of age, a brother, dying, and Louis Smith, 64 years old, another brother, in a serious condition. The house they lived in was a two-story frame affair.

There was no fire in the place, nor was there any food to be found. Benjamin Smith was removed to a hospital, where he died at night, and the other brother was taken to the almshouse. A strange feature of the case is that the brothers had been pensioned by their former employer, and a balance was still standing to their credit. Neighbors say that all three were eccentric.

## TORTURED BY FIRE.

### A Car-cleaver's Charge Against His Fellow-workers.

New York (Special).—His hands tied and his clothing saturated with kerosene and then set on fire, was the treatment accorded to Max Spitz, a car cleaner, by fellow-workers in the yards of the New York Central Railroad, according to a statement made by Spitz to the police.

Spitz said that the outrage was perpetrated in the roundhouse and that upon escaping from his tormentors he ran away with his clothing ablaze and rolled in the snow until the flames were extinguished.

An examination by a surgeon showed that he had been terribly burned about the face, hands and body. Henry Reisenheiser, a watchman in the roundhouse, was arrested on the complaint of Spitz, but denied any knowledge of the assault.

## Carolina Tolls Scaled.

Raleigh, N. C. (Special).—News has been received here in a letter to Representative C. W. Mitchell, of Bertie, that Lewiston, in Bertie county, a town of 750 persons, with 10 or 12 stores, was totally destroyed by fire, with a loss of over \$50,000. Only one building—the store of Baker & Hoggard—is left standing, according to the report.

## Revels in the Caucasus.

Odessa (By Cable).—Reports have been received here representing the whole Caucasian region as being in revolt. Armed mobs have stopped the railway traffic, cut the telegraph lines and looted the arsenals.

## To Stop Remarriage of Divorces.

Helena, Mont. (Special).—The lower branch of the Legislature has passed a bill the purpose of which is the restriction of ill-advised marrying. Excepting in the case of the innocent party to a divorce suit brought on the ground of adultery, divorced persons are forbidden to marry again, but the provisions of the bill do not prevent the parties to the action for a divorce from remarrying each other at any time.

# NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

## The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

In view of the threatened strike on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, the officials of the company have opened employment offices.

A holdup man tore a \$2,000 brooch from the dress of Mrs. John W. Cornish in New York, fired two shots at her husband and escaped.

At a meeting of the creditors of Mrs. Chadwick in Cleveland Attorney Loewer, who has been acting as receiver, was elected trustee.

Former Congressman Christopher A. Bergen, of New Jersey, is dead at his home at Haverford, a suburb of Philadelphia.

The law firm of McPherson, Hyde & Damon, of Boston, announced the theft of notes and bonds to the value of \$20,000.

Five persons were burned to death in a fire at the Howe Brook plantation, near Island Falls, Me.

Five men were killed and 13 injured by a fall of rock at the Lytle Colliery, near Portsville, Pa.

The remains of Gen. Lew Wallace were buried with simple ceremonies in Crawfordsville, Ind.

Dr. T. Jones Watson, of Denver, Col., was acquitted of wife murder in New London, Mo.

William H. Parsons, the paper manufacturer, of New York, died at Palm Beach, Fla.

Six armed robbers entered a delivery office in Chicago, held up the employees and compelled a clerk, at the point of a revolver, to open a safe, from which they secured \$800. They made their escape.

Tuberculosis farms will be established in different sections of the country by labor organizations for treatment of urban workers afflicted with consumption.

The body of the man who committed suicide in a Boston hotel was identified as that of Hiram McCollum, formerly a department clerk in Washington.

Because of difference with the faculty, the senior class at Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst, has decided to withdraw.

Governor Hoch, of Kansas, signed the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the erection and maintenance of a state oil refinery.

A dozen persons, cut off from escape by smoke and flames, were rescued by firemen from a Cleveland apartment-house.

The second trial of Nan Patterson, accused of the murder of Caesar Augustus, will begin on March 6, in New York.

A negro, charged with assaulting a white woman, was shot to pieces by a Texas mob.

Governor Toole, of Montana, signed a bill prohibiting employment of children in mines.

# UNCLE OF THE CZAR

## KILLED BY A BOMB

### Grand Duke Sergius, Who Was Called the Evil Genius of Russia.

#### WITHIN WALLS OF THE KREMLIN.

#### A Bomb Exploded Beneath the Carriage of the Grand Duke, Who Had Been Condemned to Death by the Revolutionary Party—Others Marked to Share His Fate Unless Conditions Change.

Moscow (By Cable).—Grand Duke Sergius was assassinated here Friday. While the Grand Duke was driving from the Nicholas Palace through the Senate quarter his carriage was followed by two eels.

At the Law Courts a sleigh in which were two men, one of whom was dressed as a workman, went quickly ahead of the Grand Duke's carriage. The sleigh then slowed up to allow the carriage to pass, and at that moment a bomb was thrown beneath the carriage.

The force of the explosion broke all the windows of the Law Courts, and the report was heard outside the city. The carriage was blown to pieces, nothing but the four wheels remaining. The horses were not hurt, and bolted.

The Grand Duke was instantly killed. His head was blown off and his body frightfully mangled. The coachman was also killed. He was so frightfully burned by the explosive with which the bomb was charged that he died while being taken to a hospital.

On the arrest of the murderers, neither of whom was known to the police, one of them coolly said: "I don't care. I have done my job."

An immense crowd gathered at the spot and made a demonstration against a number of students who commenced scattering revolutionary proclamations.

Within a few minutes after the explosion people might have been seen gathering up pieces of wood and clothing as mementoes of the tragedy.

When the Grand Duchess Elisabeth, widow of Sergius, was informed of the occurrence she went to the scene without waiting to put on a hat or cloak.

The gates of the Kremlin were closed as soon as the news of the assassination was conveyed to the authorities, and the remains of the Grand Duke were taken to the Nicholas Palace.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The news of the tragedy in which Grand Duke Sergius was blown up created a tremendous sensation in St. Petersburg, where the announcement arrived during the afternoon.

The tragedy in reality was no great surprise, as it was known that the terrorists had already condemned the Grand Duke to death, and ever since the affair of January 22 the inauguration of a bomb-throwing campaign had been anticipated.

The news of the assassination of the Grand Duke reached Tsarskoe Selo while the Imperial family was entertaining Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia. It created the greatest consternation.

The Emperor is reported to have been completely prostrated. All festivities in honor of the Prussian guest were at once abandoned.

Ambassador McCormick and the other Ambassadors drove to the Palace to express their official condolences, also leaving their cards at the palaces of the various members of the imperial family.

At the time sentence of death was pronounced by the terrorists upon Grand Duke Sergius it was reported that Grand Duke Alexis, Protector of the Holy Synod, Pobleonostoff and General Treppoff, then Chief of Police of Moscow and now Governor General of St. Petersburg, were also condemned to death, and, according to some reports, a similar sentence was imposed upon the Dowager Empress, Maria Feodorovna.

London (By Cable).—An early Reuters dispatch had it that an explosion had occurred at the Kremlin, where the Grand Duke Sergius has been residing, and that it was rumored that the Grand Duke was killed. The dispatch added that the population of Moscow is greatly excited.

## GENERAL LEW WALLACE DEAD.

### Was Famous as a Soldier, Diplomat and Novelist.

Crawfordsville, Ind. (Special).—Gen. Lew Wallace, author, former American minister to Turkey and veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, died at his home in this city, aged 78 years.

# LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

## \$7,718,069 Increase.

The House Committee on Appropriations completed and reported the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates \$95,538,880, which is an increase of \$7,718,069 over the appropriations for the current year, and is \$8,092,467 less than the estimates of the various departments. The increase is accounted for as follows under three heads:

Excess required to meet contract obligations for the construction of public buildings, \$2,224,330; excess required to meet contract obligations for river and harbor works, \$2,571,932; amount required for construction of buildings for the National Museum and to meet contract obligations therefor, as required by law, \$1,500,000.

Other unusual sums carried in the bill which were not in the last Sundry Civil act include:

Toward the construction of new buildings for the Department of Agriculture, \$700,000; office building for the House of Representatives, \$90,000; Freedman's Hospital (District of Columbia), \$250,000; hospital building for Ellis Island Immigration station (New York), \$250,000.

All of these appropriations except the Ellis Island project have been heretofore authorized by law.

Panama Bill Passed. The House passed the Mann bill providing for the government of the canal zone and the construction of the Panama Canal. This bill was unanimously favored by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which recently made a journey of investigation to the Isthmus. The bill has been the continuing order in the House for some time.

The most important feature of the bill is the fifth section, which abolishes the Isthmian Canal Commission by repealing so much of the Canal act of June 28, 1902, as provides for the appointment and existence of the commission.

In the third section of the bill as approved by the House authority is granted to the President to designate some one of the executive departments to take up the work of the commission, and if the bill is approved by the Senate with amendments the President will control the construction of the canal through the War Department.

Stricter Steamship Laws. Representative Sulzer (New York) introduced a bill amending the revised statutes by making it impossible for owners of vessels carrying passengers in the waters over which the United States has jurisdiction to avail themselves of the statutes for exemption in case of accident, where loss of life or injury has been caused as the result of incompetency of the officers or crew, or failures to comply with the law.

The Senate Committee on Commerce ordered reported favorably some bills passed by the House for the improvement of the steamboat service. One of the bills was amended to provide that 75 per cent. of the crews shall be able seamen at last three years' experience.

## \$62,985 For Inauguration.

The inaugural committee reports that \$62,985 has been paid into the guaranty fund in honor of the history of inaugurations.

General Chaffee, grand marshal, has decided to organize a brigade of school cadets to march in the military division. The command of the second civic division of the parade has been accepted by Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and another division will be commanded by Gen. O. Howard. Reviewing stands are being built along the line of march.

## Mails Barred to Insects.

The House Committee on Agriculture has authorized a favorable report on the Lovering bill to prohibit interstate transportation of insect pests and the use of the United States mails for that purpose.

The pests mentioned in the bill are the gypsy moth, brown-tail moth, leopard moth, plum curculion and hop plant louse. A \$5,000 fine and imprisonment at hard labor for five years is made the penalty for violating the prohibitions of the bill.

## Ozage Indians Have Millions.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs authorized a favorable report on the McGuire bill authorizing an equal division of lands and moneys of the Ozage tribe of Indians. There are about 20,000 members of this tribe, and its property consists of 1,500,000 acres of land, \$8,250,000 on deposit in the treasury, an annual income of \$150,000 from grazing lands and \$100,000 from royalties from oil and gas.

## Notes of the Departments.

A. R. Urion, counsel for the Armour Car Lines Company, claimed before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that the exclusive contracts of the company were lawful.

President Drake and General Counsel Cromwell of the Panama Railroad Company, testified before the House Committee with reference to the operation of that railroad.

# FIGHT ON THE OIL TRUST

## President Roosevelt is Taking a Hand in It.

### Oil Scandal in Indian Territory.

#### He Orders a Rigid Investigation to Be Made by Commissioner Garfield of Conditions in Kansas—A Constitutional Convention May Be Called to Give the Legislature of That State Broader Power.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—President Roosevelt has directed James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor, to begin immediately the oil investigation requested by the House of Representatives in a resolution adopted unanimously. The investigation, by direction of the President, will be rigid and comprehensive. The President has directed a letter to Commissioner Garfield, in which he has given his directions and presented in outline his views.

The inquiry will be pressed as rapidly as possible. The scope of the investigation and the time it will occupy cannot be indicated at this time. Representative Campbell, of Kansas, the author of the resolution adopted by the House, had a conference with President Roosevelt.

Mr. Campbell's idea is that the investigation should concern particularly the situation in the Kansas field, but he expressed to the President his belief that the inquiry, once begun, would extend to the operations of the Standard Oil Company in the Beaumont field, of Texas, and perhaps other fields.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—William J. Young, president of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, of Kansas, against which the oil investigation resolution in Congress was directed, in an interview said that the company was not afraid of an investigation.

"The charges being agitated at present are without foundation," he said, "and we are paying no attention to them. In fact, we will aid the investigators, so as to end the controversy as quickly as possible."

Topeka, Kan. (Special).—A constitutional convention may be called to broaden the powers of the Kansas legislature, so that it can successfully fight the Oil Trust in Kansas. Bills striking at trusts, particularly those dealing with oil, having met with so many objections on constitutional grounds, that a sentiment in favor of a new constitution meeting the situation has sprung up. To this end a resolution submitting the question of calling a constitutional convention to a vote of the people in 1906 has been prepared, and will, it is said, be presented in the State Senate shortly.

Governor Hoch has not yet signed the bill providing for the creation by the State of an oil refinery.

Along with his fight on oil, Kansas also is making war on those who would pipe gas out of the state. In the House Holden's bill to regulate the mode of procuring and transporting natural gas was passed by a vote of 78 to 32. Unlike the oil legislation, which seeks to make a market for that product, the gas measure is intended to restrict the sale of gas. Kansas wants the gas saved for use in its own industries, and to guard it a protective association has been formed.

## EMBALMING FLUID FATAL.

Physician Fought Hard to Rid His System of It. Philadelphia (Special).—A victim of blood poisoning contracted from embalming fluid, which had entered his system years ago while an attaché of the Coroner's office, Dr. Frederick J. Delker was found dead in bed in the St. Elmo Hotel.

Dr. Delker was a physician and a teacher of embalming, being one of the first to bring the fluid into use in this city. He was consulted with the Coroner's office in an unofficial capacity, and while embalming a body some of the fluid entered a little cut on his right hand. He gave this little attention, and it was only a short time before the poison had forced its way into his robust system. Then began the fight to overcome its effect, and what was considered by eminent physicians as a hopeless case was controlled, and Dr. Delker, after months of suffering, was what he thought a well man.

But the poison was not altogether eliminated from his system, and before he was aware of it he was again its victim. Gradually its effects became more apparent and slowly it undermined his health.

## KILLED DAUGHTER; WOUNDED MOTHER.

They Had Begun the Firing on Loadholtz and Jury Discharged Him. Jacksonville, Fla. (Special).—Owen Loadholtz was ordered released from jail by the coroner who conducted an inquest over the body of Miss May Brown. The young woman was killed by her mother seriously, and probably fatally, wounded by Loadholtz in a shooting affray in a justice court Monday. Loadholtz had been brought into court on criminal charges by Miss Brown.

She was accompanied by her mother, and when the court announced a postponement of the case mother and daughter began firing on Loadholtz. He returned the fire, killing the young woman and wounding her mother. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

## Suicide at Sea.

New York (Special).—A suicide at sea was reported by the North German Lloyd, steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm which arrived from Bremen. The victim was a fireman named Frohmk, of Hoboken, N. J., on the American Line steamer St. Paul. Frohmk jumped from the St. Paul soon after she passed Sandy Hook last Wednesday. The report of the man's act was communicated to the Kronprinz Wilhelm by wireless telegraph when the two steamers met at sea.

## A Father's Sacrifice.

Cheboygan, Mich. (Special).—Albert Fluey walked on the ice from Boise Blanc Island to this city to get medicine for his sick child. The mercury was 16 below zero, and a wild storm was raging, but he bravely set out on the return trip about midnight, with a lantern and compass to guide him. That was the last seen of him, and there is little doubt that he perished. His wife came to this city to look for him, and large searching parties were organized both here and on the island to search for his body. He was 31 years of age.

# LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

## Castro Influences the Court Against American Company.

Paris (By Cable).—A semi-official dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, says that upon the pressure of President Castro the court has ordered the sequestration of the landed property of the American Asphalt Company. This decision, the dispatch adds, has caused excitement in the American colony at Caracas.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The State Department received a cablegram from Minister Bowen, dated at Caracas, stating that the Supreme Court of Venezuela had ordered the sequestration of the landed property of the American Asphalt Company. The action of the court brings the asphalt dispute to the critical point, for it is now incumbent upon the government here to make the next move.

Some time last spring the Venezuelan Court, before which an application has been filed by the Venezuelan government for vacation of the franchise of the asphalt company, decided that the corporation had forfeited its charter rights, and on application of the government appointed a receiver for the property. The American Asphalt Company sought to secure a reversal of the order for the appointment of the receiver, and the court entertained its motion to that effect, but it has now decided adversely upon this. The decree stops the asphalt company from further efforts to regain possession of its property by appeal to the Venezuelan courts.

At the same time it lodged the motion now dismissed by the Venezuelan Supreme Court, the asphalt company made a strong appeal to the State Department here for aid, asserting that it had been denied justice by the Venezuelan government.

The President requested Attorney General Moody to report whether or not there had been a miscarriage of justice in this case, such as would warrant a formal protest by this government. After an exhaustive consideration of the subject the Department of Justice has prepared an opinion, principally the work of Assistant Attorney General Russell, but so far this has not been formally returned to the President. It is believed that the opinion is to the effect that the Asphalt Company has not been fairly treated, not only according to the principles of English law, but even taking as a basis the ordinary Venezuelan legal practice.

However, the President has not yet determined upon the course he shall pursue in this matter. The attorneys for the asphalt company are frequent visitors to the State Department demanding justice. Minister Bowen, meanwhile, is waiting for instructions, his status at Caracas being rather delicate owing to the fidelity with which he has executed the State Department's instructions at various stages in the progress of the asphalt cases before the Venezuelan courts. Now that President Castro has returned to Caracas, it is expected that our minister will renew his efforts to prevent the case from proceeding to a point where a summary demand must be made upon the Venezuelan government to right the wrong which it is alleged to have committed in this case.

## RUSSIA'S LOSSES IN BATTLE.

Estimates for the Year Put the Dead at About 53,000. St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The official returns of the first year of the war, not including the Port Arthur statistics, show that 130,430 officers and men passed through the hospitals going north, of which number 4,710 officers were wounded and 1,368 were sick; 53,800 men were wounded and 72,581 were sick; 4,007 subsequently died in hospitals, 6,474 wounded and 11,228 sick were invalided, 9,429 returned to Russia and 21,354 are still in hospitals.

Over 77,000, therefore, presumably returned to the ranks. Figures do not include the numbers of those killed on the field of battle nor probably those slightly injured who remained temporarily in field hospitals. The showing is considered remarkably good. The proportion dying in hospitals is very low, the total loss to the active army in wounded and sick being a little over 50,000, of whom almost half have still a chance of returning to the ranks, the other half will be invalided or returned to Russia. The killed in battle are estimated to have numbered between 40,000 and 50,000.

## Killed His Professor.

Savannah, Ga. (Special).—Sam Bowen, a 17-year-old negro student of the Georgia State College for Colored Youth, at College, Ga., was found not guilty of the charge of the murder of Prof. E. L. Cotton, a member of the faculty, whom he killed with a brick on February 2d. The professor had ejected Bowen from a classroom, after an altercation. He followed the boy out, threatening him with a stick, when Bowen hurled a brick, striking Cotton on the head. Several hours later Cotton died in a hospital in this city.

## Condemned to Death.

Towanda, Pa. (Special).—Bigler Johnson was convicted of first degree murder for the killing and burning of his wife in September last. Judge Fanning immediately passed the death sentence. Charles Johnson, a brother, was convicted in December of the same crime. Their mother, brother and sister, charged with conspiracy, have been discharged for lack of evidence.

## FINANCIAL.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit's income is about \$2000 a day ahead of last year.

President Gillingham, of the Chesapeake & Ohio, is expected to retire shortly.

The rise in the Southern Steel stocks caused a revival of the rumors that Tennessee Coal & Iron, Sloss-Sheffield and Republic Steel would combine.

"We have enough stock in hand to block the Ryan-Blair reorganization scheme," says ex-President Williams, of the Seaboard Air Line.

The Pittsburg Coal Company makes its annual report, which shows that profits after deducting all expenses, were \$4,261,511, compared with \$7,287,024 in 1903. In its table of assets the company values its coal mines at over \$28,000,000.

Last year the total output of Bessemer steel ingots and castings were 7,250,000 tons, a decrease of 8 1/2 per cent. compared with 1903. In 1902 the output was 9,138,000 tons, the record for this country. Pennsylvania made almost half the ingots and 1,000,000 tons, or almost exactly half the output of steel rails.

# THE KEYSTONE STATE

## Latest News of Pennsylvania Told in Short Order.

In court, at West Chester, a jury awarded \$825 to Mrs. Ellen M. Kennedy, wife of James G. Kennedy, a merchant of Coatsville, in a suit brought against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to recover \$8000 damages for injuries which Mrs. Kennedy sustained in Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, on the night of October 24, 1904, when she was jostled, thrown down and trampled by a party of young men, said to be students, who had gathered at the station to welcome back a football team.

Mrs. Kennedy received injuries to her back and other portions of her body. Her attorneys declared the company was negligent in permitting the assemblage of the students and their disorderly conduct. For the defense it was contended that all reasonable precautions had been taken for the protection of the patrons of the road.

Judge Hassler, at Lancaster, has appointed City Controller J. Harry Rathfon permanent receiver of the defunct City Saving Fund & Trust Company. The City Finance Committee decided to notify the directors of the company, who are on the city bond that they must confess judgment to the city for \$75,000 payable immediately, or involuntary bankruptcy proceedings would be instituted. The directors confessed judgment in the sum named, but made it payable on October 1, 1905, and the city refused to accept this. A conference of the authorities was held but no definite action was taken. At a meeting of the directors they jointly confessed collateral judgments aggregating \$417,307.75 to protect all the creditors. The largest individual judgment was that of Robert E. Locher, a brother of the late president, Charles H. Locher, being for \$107,000.

Among the letters received by Mrs. Kate Edwards is one from a woman in Chicago, who asks the life of the murderer be spared. Five cents worth of postage stamps are included in the note. The writer says she understands that Mrs. Edwards is very fond of ice cream soda and asks that one be purchased for her. The request and stamps have been forwarded to Reading.

Burgess C. H. Pennypacker and James E. McFarlan, of West Chester, while on their way to a public sale at the Vance farm, near Guthrieville, were upset in a huge snow drift in the highway. As Burgess Pennypacker was not wearing his high hat, that noted headgear "escaped injury and no serious danger resulted, said that snow got into his ears and whiskers of the two travelers.

Mrs. Charles Blanning, who resides in the East End, was shot in the neck by Ernest S. Loring, of Coatesville, arrested and at the hearing it was testified that Mrs. Blanning and Miss Carrie Butler were returning to the former's home when Loring followed and tried to get into the house. The women became frightened and left the house. Loring ran after them and overtook them about fifty feet from the house, when, it is alleged, he threw Mrs. Blanning to the ground and shot her in the neck. A deep wound in the young woman's neck. After the shooting Loring assisted in carrying the wounded woman to her home and himself went for the physician. He was at her bedside when arrested. He admits doing the shooting, but refuses to discuss the matter.

The feature of the meeting of the Associated Health Authorities and Sanitariums of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, was a general discussion on the subject of tuberculosis, which was participated in by Dr. Leonard Pearson, of the University of Pennsylvania, State veterinarian, who dealt with the subject of legislative measures in relation to the disease in animals; Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, on "Infection"; Dr. Joseph Walsh, on "The Necessity of Early Diagnosis"; Dr. H. M. Landis, on "The Result of Sanatorium Treatment"; and Dr. W. E. Stanton, on "The Importance of Popular Education Concerning Tuberculosis."

Judge H. K. Weand at Norristown decided that the County Commissioners were guilty of no wrong and cannot be surcharged for the alleged inferior construction of a stone bridge across Pennypacker Creek, in Moreland Township. The Court holds that the viewers' inspection to bridge exceeded the duties in that part of their report imposing a surcharge of 10 per cent. of the cost of the bridge upon the County Commissioners and orders it stricken from the report. The Court says if any defects exist they are chargeable against the contractor.

After taking evidence for the past ten days to determine the degree of guilt of Bigler Johnson, who on February 6 pleaded guilty to the general charge of murder, Judge Fanning at Towanda, fixed the grade of crime as first degree and immediately pronounced the death sentence. Johnson remained unmoved, and neither he nor his brother, Charles, who was convicted in December of murder, would say a word beyond protesting their innocence. Both men had previously confessed to the crime, giving details. Their mother, Mrs. Sophia Merritt, and Alanson and Nancy Johnson, brother and sister, are now at liberty, the Court last week directing a verdict of not guilty in the case of the mother, and the case against the children being dropped. The family of five had been accused of kill-Bigler Johnson's wife and her niece last September and setting fire to the house in which the dead bodies lay.

Mrs. Rebecca Johnson, a colored resident of Hopewell Borough, near Oxford, was arrested, charged with assaulting a public school teacher, Miss Rachel Hudson, daughter of Thompson Hudson, Justice of the Peace, School Director, member of the Board of Health and one of the most prominent men of the lower end of Chester county. The alleged attack upon Miss Hudson arose over a 12-year-old nephew of Mrs. Johnson, whom the teacher had punished for impudence. Upon going home he told his aunt that he had been brutally beaten and showed a bloody hand.

Now that Mrs. Kate Edwards has confessed that she killed her husband, and has implicated her daughter, Mary, who is now in St. Louis, one of the first moves, it is said, will be to bring the daughter to Reading. The girl, who is 18 years old, is in constant fear of arrest and for this reason refused to come to Reading to say good-by to her mother. The statement is made that Mrs. Edwards, who has exonerated Greason, cannot testify in his behalf if he is granted a new trial, because the testimony of a prejudiced witness cannot be accepted. She testified against him