

# AWFUL DISASTER IN FRENCH MINE

## Nearly 1,200 Men Reported Killed By An Explosion.

### A NUMBER WERE BROUGHT OUT.

But a Majority of the 1,795 Are Believed Dead—Explosion Occurred 725 Feet Under Ground and Flames Belched From the Mouths of the Pits, Burning Many to Death—Scene in the Chamber of Death Inscrutable.

Paris, (By Cable).—A mining catastrophe of incalculable horror and magnitude has stricken the great coal center of Northern France. An explosion of fire damp at 7 o'clock carried death and destruction throughout the network of coal mines centered at Courrières, and fire followed the explosion, making rescue almost impossible.

The intense excitement and confusion in the vicinity prevented early estimates of the exact loss of life, but a dispatch received here at 4:35 P. M. gave 1,400 miners entombed and probably lost. At 8:45 P. M. a brief dispatch from Lille announced the total of 1,795 dead.

All France has been profoundly shocked by the magnitude of the disaster, which is said to be the greatest in the history of Continental mining.

President Fallières sent his secretary, accompanied by Minister of Public Works Gattilier and Minister of the Interior Dubief on a special train to the scene of the disaster.

The ministerial crisis was temporarily forgotten, Senators and Deputies joining in the universal public manifestations of sorrow.

The scene of the catastrophe is the mountainous mining region near Lens, in the department of Pas de Calais. There are huddled small hamlets of the miners, who operate the most productive coal mines in France. The subterranean chambers form a series of tunnels. Six of the outlets are near Lens and others are at Courrières, Verdun and many other points. The output of these mines is particularly combustible and is used largely in the manufacture of gas and in smelting. About 2,000 miners work the group of mines and, with their families, make a population of from 6,000 to 8,000 souls.

The catastrophe occurred shortly after 1,795 men had descended into the mine. There was a deafening explosion, which was followed by the cages and mining apparatus being hurled from the mouth of the Courrières mine. Men and horses near by outside the mine were either killed or stunned. The roof of the mine office was torn off. Later the galleries caved in, and further attempt at rescue was useless.

Immediately following the explosion flames burst from the mouth of the pit, driving back those outside, who sought to enter and dooming those within.

The work of attempting to rescue the imprisoned miners was hastily begun by officials, engineers and miners from the surrounding mines, who formed parties and made heroic efforts to penetrate the smoke and foul gases and bring out the imprisoned men.

The families of the entombed miners crowded about the shaft, seeking fathers or husbands and threatening, in their efforts to obtain details, to force back the gendarmes who kept them from the mouth of the pit.

The populace of the district is appalled by the disaster, which affects every household.

Those persons who were rescued were terribly burned. The latest estimates place those taken out at 501.

Throughout the afternoon the heroic efforts at rescue were continued, but nightfall brought the conviction that the entombed men had been suffocated and the dispatch from Lille at 8:45 P. M. announcing the number of dead at 1,795, seems to remove the last hope that others may be brought to the surface alive.

During the evening a dispatch was received from Lille which seemed to give some clue to the origin of the explosion. It was stated that a smoldering fire broke out in the Cecil pit of the Courrières mine, near Valenciennes, at a depth of about 725 feet, where ordinary works were proceeding. The cages in that the miners descended into pits 2, 3 and 4 were hurled 30 feet from the mouth of the shaft. A miner working near the mouth was killed and a horse was blown into the air. Some of the imprisoned miners sought to escape to the pits which remained intact and several rescues were made. The first cages came up at 10 o'clock with a dozen half-suffocated men, who were promptly taken to the hospital. Among them was M. Veisier, an engineer, who had attempted to organize miners.

### CORPSE SAT UP; FRIGHTENED WATCHERS.

Mrs. Sherwood Was Prepared For Death, But Was Still Conscious of Everything.

Lacrosse, Wis., (Special).—Conscious that she was being prepared for burial, but unable to move a muscle, Mrs. W. R. Sherwood, of Mabel, Minn., awoke from the deathlike trance just in time to prevent being buried alive.

The woman died of pneumonia, presumably, and was laid upon a bier and candles were lighted about her. The absence of the embalmer from the village prevented her body being filled with poisonous embalming fluid, thus insuring death. Just before dawn two women sitting up with the corpse were started by a wild shriek, and hurrying to the death chamber found the corpse sitting up.

### To Maintain Constitution.

Albany, N. Y., (Special).—The Constitutional League of the United States was incorporated "to assist in maintaining and enforcing the Constitution of the United States of America in all its provisions and throughout its jurisdiction." The directors are Henry E. Treman, of Hillview, Warren County; William B. Derrick, of Fishing; J. E. Millard, of Lewis, Essex County; Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, and Andrew B. Humphrey, of New York.

### Three Trains in a Smashup.

Toledo, O., (Special).—Two killed and 15 injured, one of whom will die, is the list of casualties in a wreck of two freight trains and the fast passenger train No. 7 on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which occurred at 11:35 o'clock about two miles from Bloomdale. Two engines were completely wrecked and the mail and express cars, two baggage cars, two passenger coaches and four freight cars were completely demolished and later burned up.

# LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

## DOMESTIC

After being out all night, a jury found Dr. J. B. Mathews, accused of the murder of his wife in Greensboro, N. C., guilty of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary.

Dr. Oliver C. Haugh, accused of poisoning his father, mother and several other members of the family, and then setting the house on fire, at Dayton, O., has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Mrs. Edward M. Standifer, of Atlanta, Ga., shot and killed her 18-year-old sister, Miss Whisenand, because Mrs. Standifer believed her husband was attentive to the unmarried woman.

The sentence of Mrs. Antonette Tolla, who was to be hanged in New Jersey for the murder of Joseph Senta, has been commuted to seven and a half years in prison.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte states that his next annual report will have something to say about battleships of the Dreadnaught class.

Gen. Henry C. Corbin, who has returned from the Orient, says there will be no war between the United States and China.

The Illinois T. Thompson Swann's estate, valued at \$300,000, is reported to have been left to Princeton University, and will be devoted to the development of the graduate school.

The Allen-Higgins Company, manufacturers of wall paper, at Worcester, Mass., was placed in charge of a receiver. The indebtedness is estimated at \$107,700.

L. Stuckey, editor of the People's Demagogue at Shreveport, La., was shot and killed by M. M. Gibson, editor of the Colfax Chronicle, at Colfax, La.

The president and two vice presidents of the Mutual Reserve Insurance Company were indicted by the New York Grand Jury.

The three convicts who murdered at the Missouri Penitentiary and killed a gatekeeper were convicted of murder in the first degree.

There was a mutiny on board the steamer for the murder of a man lying at the Brooklyn dock, in which a fireman was killed.

Three deaths were caused by the collision of a passenger train on the Delaware and Hudson with a milk train near Saratoga.

Two police sergeants and eight patrolmen were suspended in St. Louis, pending investigation of charges in grafting.

District Attorney Devlin, of California, believes he has a strong case against the Elevator Trust.

Mrs. W. B. Leweller, of Philadelphia, has sought the protection of the police of New Orleans, stating that a meeting of socialists delegated her to assassinate President Roosevelt and that her life was in danger because she had not done so.

Berthe Claiche informed District Attorney Jerome that she paid money to three members of the vice squad of the New York police for the privilege of walking the streets and named so policemen who got tribute from other women.

Attorney Whipple declared in a Boston court that Rogers and Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnates, show insolent contempt in declining information and then asking the court for a decree in their favor.

The Illinois Coal Operators' Association will oppose the demands of miners' workers regardless of the action to be taken by the National Association of Mine Workers.

During a pistol duel between Mrs. Alice Moore and Mrs. Lucy Taylor, of Middleboro, Ky., over a love affair a bystander was shot in the head and killed.

A Lehigh Valley Railroad train struck a wagon loaded with powder, but the train escaped destruction, as the powder burned instead of exploding.

Antonio Bozoff, the 14-year-old son of an Italian banker, who was kidnapped by three masked men, has escaped them and returned home.

### FOREIGN

Foreigners believe that the Chinese magistrate at Nanchang committed suicide as a protest against the Catholic demands and for the purpose of arousing the natives.

Anna Imalovich, daughter of a Russian general, who attempted to assassinate Governor Konroff, has had her sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Austrian proposition containing a scheme for the policing of Morocco acceptable to Germany is believed to be a step toward a satisfactory solution.

The Porte has agreed to the American demands for the admission duty free of all consignments to the American schools in Syria.

# BIG BATTLE IN PHILIPPINES

## A Remarkable Fight in Volcano Crater.

### SIX HUNDRED MOROS KILLED.

#### Losses of the American Forces Over Seventy.

#### ARTILLERY LIFTED OVER 300 FEET.

#### Captain Rivers and Three Other Army Officers and a Naval Ensign Wounded—Moro Constabulary Bravely Assisted the American Soldiers and Sailors in Attacking and Annihilating the Desperate Mo or Band in an Almost Impregnable Fastness on a Mountain 2,100 Feet High on the Island of Jolo.

### THE CASUALTIES.

Six hundred Moros, all the defenders of their mountain stronghold, killed.

Fifteen men of Sixth United States Infantry killed and five wounded.

Thirty-two men of naval forces killed or wounded.

Three killed and 12 wounded of the native constabulary.

Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, of Fourth Cavalry, and three other army officers and one naval officer wounded.

Seventeen out of the force of 44 of the constabulary engaged were killed or wounded.

Total casualties of American forces: Killed, 18; wounded, 56.

Manila, (By Cable).—General Wood reports the hardest fight that has occurred since the close of the insurrection in the Philippines. The battle, which lasted two days, was between the American forces near Jolo, Jolo Island, and Moro outlaws infesting the mountains, who defied the authority of the Sultan and raided peaceful inhabitants.

The Moros were attacked and annihilated in their unique fort in the lava cone or crater of a volcano on Mount Dajo, 2,100 feet high. The operations were directed by Col. Joseph W. Duncan, of the Sixth Infantry.

The Americans lost 18 killed and 52 wounded.

The losses of the Moros were 600 killed.

### WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Among the Americans wounded were: ENSIGN H. S. COOKE, JR., of the American steamer Pampanga, whose injuries are severe.

CAPT. JOHN R. WHITE, of the constabulary, severely wounded in the thigh.

CAPT. TYREE R. RIVERS, of the Fourth Cavalry, wounded in thigh; slight.

FIRST LIEUTENANT GORDON JOHNSTON, severely wounded in the shoulder.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ERNEST H. AGNEW of the Sixth Infantry, wounded in the hand.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILEY T. CONWAY, eye; slight.

A naval contingent operated with the military and sustained 32 casualties, including Coxswain Gilmore, slightly wounded.

### PERPENDICULAR RIDGES.

In his report General Wood says, after describing the field of operations: "The last 400 feet of the mountain were at an angle of 50 degrees, and there were 50 perpendicular ridges, covered with a growth of timber, strongly fortified and defended by an invisible force of Moros."

After enumerating the losses as above given, General Wood adds: "All the defenders of the Moro stronghold were killed. The artillery was lifted by block and tackle for a distance of 300 feet and placed in a position on the lip of the crater. It was the most difficult position we ever assaulted. The resistance was literally to the death. Brigadier General Bliss and myself were present throughout the action."

"The attacking columns were commanded by Major Omar Bundy, Capt. K. Lawton, Captain Rivers, Capt. L. M. Kochler, Captain McClarthen and Lieutenant Johnston."

"The officers and men engaged highly commend the constabulary, who did excellent work. Their casualties numbered 17 out of the force of 44 engaged."

### MOROS GREAT FIGHTERS.

The Moros are big, well-built men and splendid fighters.

# LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

## Making War on the White Death.

A crusade against the spread of tuberculosis among the employees of the government service in Washington was directed by President Roosevelt, who issued an order to the heads of all departments, giving them explicit instructions as to their duties in combatting the disease. The following is the text of the order:

"In accordance with the report and recommendations of the committee appointed by executive order of December 7, 1905, to prepare a plan for the prevention of tuberculosis in the government offices and workshops, I hereby promulgate the following order, with the object of eliminating and preventing tuberculosis among the employees of the public service:

"It shall be the duty of the head of each of the executive departments in Washington to cause to be printed and transmitted to all of the federal buildings under his control the rules prepared by said committee to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the buildings, and to require their display by the custodian in such manner and in such number as is necessary to carry out the intent of the rules.

"It is hereby required of each department to ascertain the names of any persons in service in said department afflicted with tuberculosis, and to present to them the printed rules prescribed by said committee for their observance.

"The nonobservance of said rules shall, in the discretion of the head of the department, be considered a just cause for separation from the service.

"Whenever there is a doubt with regard to any person in the government service as to whether said person is afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis, an order shall be issued for said person to present himself (or herself) at one of the government laboratories for examination, and to present the department, from the director or other authorized officer of the said laboratory, a certificate showing the result of said examination. If a government laboratory is not accessible, the laboratory investigation shall be made at government expense.

"The surgeon general of the Army, the surgeon general of the Navy and the surgeon general of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service are hereby directed to cause a thorough sanitary inspection of the public buildings and workshops under their respective departments; and they are authorized to detail from their respective medical services a sanitary board, or boards, for this purpose. The inspection of the public buildings and workshops other than those under the War and Navy Departments shall be conducted under the surgeon general of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. The sanitary board, or boards, thus appointed shall report upon:

"First, insanitary conditions immediately remediable; second, insanitary conditions requiring structural changes.

"The said board when entering upon its duties in any department shall report to the executive head of said building or workshop, who shall, on the request of the board, give such assistance as may be required.

"The sanitary board, or boards, will make reports to the surgeon general of their respective services, who shall bring these reports before the committee appointed by executive order of December 7, 1905, and said committee shall transmit a full report with recommendations to the President.

"These duties to be additional to, and not take precedence of, the regular duties of the members of the committee.

"T. B. ROOSEVELT."

### For Clean Paper Money.

Clean paper money, was the subject of a hearing before the House Committee on Banking and Currency. Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, said the high charges of express companies for shipping paper money prevent banks from sending dirty money to the United States Treasury for reissuance. He urged that his bill for the shipment of dirty money by mail, without cost to the shipper, be passed. Mr. Gaines said President Roosevelt asked him a few days ago about the Clean Money Bill, and said he is anxious to have a measure passed to keep the government's paper money clean. He also said Secretary Shaw is much interested in keeping money clean. It was urged by Mr. Gaines that at present much of the government's paper money carries disease germs and threatens public health.

### FUN TO WRECK TRAINS.

Four Men Arrested Near Passaic Confess Having Made Several Attempts.

New York, (Special).—Four young men were arrested near Passaic, N. J., charged with attempting to wreck an eastbound Buffalo express train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and have confessed that this was their sixth attempt at train-wrecking. All of the attempts were made in the vicinity of Passaic. They said the only reason for the acts was a desire to witness the excitement which would attend a wreck. The Buffalo express escaped disaster by an exceedingly narrow margin. It was running nearly an hour late and at a high rate of speed, when the engineer saw the obstruction on the track. He succeeded in bringing the train to a stop less than a car length from where a number of ties and iron fish-plates were piled on the track.

### Eighty-cent Gas For New York.

Albany, N. Y., (Special).—The Senate passed the bill making the rate for gas in Greater New York 80 cents per 1,000 feet. The bill now goes to the Governor, it having already passed the Assembly. The measure excepts several wards in Brooklyn, for which it provides a sliding scale.

### Police Graft in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., (Special).—Two sergeants and eight patrolmen were suspended from the police department by Acting Chief of Police Gillaspay, pending investigation of charges, it is said, that will be formally preferred against them before the police board. All the men were until recently on duty in the Central District, which is in the center of the grand jury investigation into charges of "grafting."

### Government Powder Plants.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Representative Hall, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the construction of a government powder plant to have a capacity of manufacturing 1,000 pounds of powder daily. Representative Williams, the minority leader, introduced a bill appropriating \$750,000 for a government smokeless powder plant.

An Italian who tried to walk through the Simpton tunnel was stifled by the heat and died.

# OUTBREAK IN PEKIN FEARED

## Chinese Paper Puts the Blame Upon Japan.

### UNITED STATES CALLED SENSATIONAL.

#### A Charge That the Latter, With the Support of the United States and Great Britain, Is Enforcing a Program of Progressive Reform—May be Necessary to Depose the Empress Dowager.

Hongkong, (By Cable).—The South China Morning Post, analyzing the situation in the Chinese Empire with reference to the rumors of a pending anti-foreign outbreak, expresses the opinion that a revolutionary rising at Peking is imminent.

It considers this danger the result of steps taken by Japan, with the support of the United States and Great Britain, to enforce a program of progressive reform upon the Chinese government.

Yuan Shi Kai, the most powerful man in China, being used as the instrument for this purpose. A secret agreement between the Japanese government and the progressive party at Peking undoubtedly exists.

It may be necessary for Japan to depose the Empress Dowager unless she acquiesces in the effort to change the government.

"Upon any other hypothesis than the foregoing the Post fails to understand what it calls the 'sensational' attitude of the United States government with regard to anti-foreign feeling in China which feeling, says The Post, does not exist. The recent massacres of missionaries were due to local feeling, the consequence of grave indiscretions on the part of the missionaries. Even the boycott is confined to the mercantile classes.

"There is nothing, The Post concludes, really to justify apprehensions of anti-foreign feeling or to warrant the dispatch of American troops.

### Relief For Missionaries.

Shanghai, (By Cable).—The Protestant missionaries at Suichow, Province of Kiangsi, have been escorted to Kiukiang. The Catholic missionaries at Suichow refused to leave the place, and the government is sending another escort for them.

The Chinese concerned in the recent rioting at Nanchang, Province of Kiangsi, have confessed their guilt, but maintain that they were justified in attacking the Catholics, as the latter had stabbed the magistrate.

London (By Cable).—The correspondent of The Tribune at Peking says that Yuan Shi Kai, commander-in-chief of the imperial Chinese forces, forwarded 18 mountain guns from Tientsin to Shun-teh, 150 miles south of Peking, in the Province of Chihli.

Shun-teh is the seat of a mission of the American Presbyterian Board, and there are located there Rev. Dr. J. L. Whiting and wife, Rev. E. C. Hawley and wife, Dr. G. W. Hamilton and wife and Dr. Louise Keater.

### GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR ZION.

Pathetic Appeal Made By Overseer Voliva to the Donateurs.

Chicago (Special).—Picturing a gloomy financial situation and recognizing a crisis, Overseer Voliva called upon the residents of Zion City for over \$250,000 to save the community from the money-lenders and thus to relieve the present pressure and put the industries on a paying basis. As security he promised the company's affairs, and that he would be absolutely untrammelled in his work as counsel. There was some doubt in Mr. Choate's mind as to the propriety of his accepting a retainer from the committee and acting as counsel for the company in the McCurdy, Raymond & Co. suits at the same time. The members of the committee assured him that his relation with the company would not interfere in the least with his work for the committee.

### Emperor William's Thanks.

Berlin (By Cable).—Emperor William has expressed to President Eliot, of Harvard University, through the German Ambassador at Washington, his pleasure and sincere thanks for the magnificent Emperor William Fund, amounting to \$25,000, presented to the Harvard Germanic Museum by friends of Germany in America in remembrance of the Emperor's silver wedding.

### Small Declared Guilty.

Monm Holly, N. J., (Special).—The jury in the case of George Small, the negro charged with the murder of Miss Allison, of Moorestown, came in with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Small declared as the jury returned their verdict that he was innocent. He was sentenced to be hanged on March 24, at which time his companion in crime, Rufus Johnson, will also be executed.

### Tragedy at a Church.

Paris (By Cable).—A serious riot occurred at Boesbepe, near Hazenbronneck, Department du Nord, caused by the authorities attempting to take an inventory of the church property there under the separation law. A butcher was killed and five persons injured. A priest was seriously wounded, being hit in the head by a bullet.

### Charged With Killing Aged Wife.

Belleville, Ont. (Special).—Fred Klengbeil, aged 70, a farmer near here, is in jail charged with having beaten his wife to death. Klengbeil admits having a quarrel with his wife and beating her with his hands only. The body of the old woman was horribly battered.

### City Ownership Wins in Seattle.

Seattle, Wash. (Special).—Judge William Moore, municipal-ownership candidate for mayor, was elected by the small majority of 15 votes, after one of the closest fights in the history of the city. John Ripinger, Republican candidate, was badly cut in many of the wards, and ran far behind his ticket, the remainder of which, with the exception of a councilman or two, was elected. The leaders of the Municipal Ownership party charge gross frauds in several of the wards.

### To Prison For Life.

Gaffney, S. C., (Special).—After being out all night, the jury in the case of George Hasty, indicted for the murder of Milan Bennett and Abbot Davidson, members of the "Nothing But Money" theatrical company, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, accompanying it with a recommendation to mercy. Hasty was immediately sentenced to imprisonment for life. He received the verdict and sentence without a tremor, but shortly afterwards, and for the first time since the trial began, broke down and wept.

# NEW YORK LIFE AFTER HAMILTON

## To Sue For Restitution of Money Paid Lin.

New York, (Special).—The announcement was made that the New York Life suits against Judge Andrew Hamilton for an accounting and restitution will be begun in a few days. John G. Milburn, of counsel for the Fowler investigating committee, said: "The suits will be pressed immediately for the return of the money. I shall return to New York city at once, and there will be no delay in prosecuting the actions."

Mr. Milburn was asked about the probability of criminal action against Hamilton. He said that was entirely in the hands of the District Attorney. Mr. Milburn said that the counsel believed they had a good case against the McCall estate and Hamilton.

Hiram R. Steele, who is acting as chairman of the New York Life's investigation committee in the absence of Thomas Fowler, decided with ex-Judge William A. Keener, who is one of the committee's lawyers, to begin the actions as soon as possible, although the present prospects Hamilton has not much property.

The report that Hamilton has returned to this country to do anything in his power to clear John A. McCall's name was discredited by the New York Life trustees. They pointed out that the Fowler investigating committee urged him to return before Mr. McCall's death.

That, in the opinion of some of the New York Life trustees, was when Hamilton ought to have acted if he contemplated doing anything for Mr. McCall.

Mr. Hamilton's friends gave as his opinion that the "Judge" would not make any sensational disclosures relative to his expenditures in supervising legislation. This man pointed out that Hamilton is on record in black and white in his report to the New York Life trustees as denying absolutely that a penny of the money which he received was spent for illegal or improper purposes. After having made such a statement any disclosures to the contrary would be putting a lie in his own mouth. This man added significantly, however:

"Judge Hamilton will be amply able to take care of himself in any situation that may arise." The New York Life trustees do not believe that Hamilton can do any harm to them.

### Judge Hamilton May Aid Jerome.

New York (Special).—It, according to a report, Judge Andy Hamilton returned from Paris at the invitation of District Attorney Jerome and has been promised immunity if he tells all he knows, Mr. Jerome refused to say anything about it. All questions intended to draw Mr. Jerome out on the subject he refused to answer.

It is not believed, however, that Mr. Hamilton has been promised immunity by Mr. Jerome. It is possible that Mr. Jerome may have had some communication with Mr. Hamilton, either directly or through some of the Judge's friends. Mr. Hamilton is said to have been anxious to find out if he would be made a scape goat if he returned to this country. He was informed that he would be treated the same as anyone else involved in Mr. Jerome's investigation.

### Choate to Serve.

New York (Special).—Jos. H. Choate has accepted a retainer as counsel for the Mutual Life's self-investigation committee. It is understood that Mr. Choate insisted on assurance that the investigation would be thorough in every line of the company's affairs, and that he would be absolutely untrammelled in his work as counsel. There was some doubt in Mr. Choate's mind as to the propriety of his accepting a retainer from the committee and acting as counsel for the company in the McCurdy, Raymond & Co. suits at the same time. The members of the committee assured him that his relation with the company would not interfere in the least with his work for the committee.

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# THE KEYSTONE STATE

## The Latest Pennsylvania News Told In Short Order.

Official records of the deaths and births in Delaware County for the year 1905 has just been made public, and shows that Darby Borough leads all other boroughs in the county, both in births and deaths. Seventy-seven births are recorded in the borough for the year, which is more than balanced by eighty deaths. The borough of Clifton comes second, with fifty-two births and forty-one deaths, showing a gain of eleven. Lansdowne is third with forty-eight births and forty-three deaths.

At a meeting of the Hamburg health authorities, it was reported that since September 23, 1905, forty-three cases of diphtheria were reported within the borough limits, while the adjoining townships were also reported as having an unusually large number of cases, several public schools being closed. Seven deaths occurred. Eleven cases of scarlet fever also developed.

Charles Smith, who for fifteen years had been switchman for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in the yards in Wilkes-Barre without accident, made a mistake the other morning, slipped and fell directly in front of the Delaware and Hudson train for which he had just thrown a switch, and was killed.

Mrs. John Pedlow, aged 60 years, of Upland, while talking to neighbors in her yard, Thursday afternoon, threw up her hands and fell dead. The deceased was the mother of Prof. George W. Pedlow, a well-known Delaware County educator.

Edgar Laber, a resident of Monro County, was arrested and charged with cutting timber belonging to the State in Middle Smithfield. The arrest is the first made in the county.

Chalkey J. Yetter, aged 55, formerly proprietor of the famous Mortonville Hotel, when in former years was noted for fox hunting all over the county, died at the home of Mrs. Yetter, in Scenelltown, after suffering for a few days from an attack of pneumonia. He was one of the most prominent residents of Mortonville. Mr. Yetter had twice married and leaves a widow and three sons, Charles, William and Francis. The deceased was a member of the Williamson Lodge, B. of A. M., of Downingtown, and took quite an active interest in the fraternity.

Stanley W. Little, aged 64 years, a prominent Bradford County attorney, committed suicide by shooting. He had been suffering from melancholia for several weeks.

Raphael McLaughlin, a Philadelphia chemist, defended himself against the charge of forging the name of Hepburn & Carr to check because he was insane from excessive use of narcotics. The jury convicted him.

Charles A. Smith, of Hazleton, has been appointed a trustee of the Hazleton State Hospital, vice Luther C. Smith, of Drifton, resigned.

The Merchants' Association of Johnstown has passed resolutions calling upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to adopt a 2-cent rate.