

EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE RAVAGE SAN FRANCISCO

Hundreds of People Killed and Thousands Injured in Great Catastrophe on Pacific Coast.

LOSS AS HIGH AS \$500,000,000

Collapse of Structure Started Flames—Tons of Food Arriving, But Limited Means of Cooking It.

IN REFUGE CAMPS AND RUINS.

The fire has nearly burned itself out and contractors have orders to begin work on rebuilding as soon as the ruins cool.

Two hundred bodies were cremated at the Six-Mile House by order of the coroner. The latest estimate of the number of dead is 500.

It is estimated by competent insurance authorities that the total loss will aggregate \$500,000,000 and on this vast amount of property the insurance companies carried approximately \$175,000,000 insurance. No serious disease has as yet developed but more bedding and blankets are needed for the refugees.

Strange scenes attended Sunday religious services.

The water mains are being repaired and plenty of water is assured within a few days, the present daily supply being sufficient for drinking purposes.

Chief D. I. Sullivan of the fire department, died from injuries received in the earthquake. His skull was fractured and he never knew of the burning of the city.

The famous Cliff House was not swept into the sea, as first reported, and the damage to it and the Sutro baths is not serious.

FOOD AND DRINK FOR EVERYBODY.

Relief of the Needy in San Francisco—Red Cross in Charge.

San Francisco (Special).—The committee having in charge the relief of the hungry reports that every homeless man, woman and child in San Francisco is being cared for and that there is no suffering on the score of either food or drink within the city.

Within a few hours an ample supply of milk will be assured.

The committee is establishing new relief stations wherever needed. In addition to many points on the outskirts individual or independent organizations are working in connection with the committee. The relief of the needy is being accomplished magnificently.

Cars and steamers laden to their capacity with food and medical supplies are pouring into the city from every point along the coast and throughout the state, and as their supply has been assured as a permanent there is not the slightest fear of any lack of food or drink.

The Pacific mail steamer China, with a cargo including a large quantity of foodstuffs, arrived from the Orient and was docked at Oakland in order that the supplies be distributed. The shipping of San Francisco is at a standstill, and such will be the state of affairs while the city is in the least endangered.

The United States cruisers Chicago and Marblehead are stationed off Alcatraz Wharf, and prevent every vessel, whether foreign or domestic, from sailing out of the harbor. The vessels are being held here for any emergency that may arise.

The federal authorities removed all the customs restrictions from a cargo of the steamer China as soon as possible, and the rice, tea and other foodstuffs from the Orient were taken off the vessel and sent to the aid of the stricken Chinese.

A third day and night of terror. The fire and storm set in at night after it was thought the fire was under control and fanned the Union Ferry Depot, along the water front, into renewed fury, threatening the ferries. Escape from the city by water is in danger of being cut off.

About one-quarter of the city lying west of Franklin Street, known as the western addition and containing many fine residences, is saved. In other sections the ruins are burning fiercely.

There are 200,000 homeless people in Golden Gate Park, and even cemeteries are filled with refugees. The herding of Chinese and all classes without proper sanitation arouses the fear of an epidemic, of an outbreak of the bubonic plague which has existed from time to time among the Chinese.

All the bank and safe deposit vaults except the records in the San Francisco Hall of Records are declared to be safe. Fourteen men were shot and killed for attempting to rob the San Francisco Mint and other looters met a similar fate. A policeman was bayoneted and killed by a National Guardsman in a dispute over authority.

Looters are speeding toward the stricken city.

Big Fire Near Manila.

Manila, (By Cable).—Fire has swept the town of Marikina in Rizal Province. Many thousands of persons are homeless and starving. Two thousand dwellings are in ruins. The Government is rushing assistance to the sufferers. Fire-alarm destroyed Pinar, near the town of Cebu. Two hundred dwellings were burned and many persons are homeless.

Martha Lender's pet gorilla, is in poor health. Medical experts are in attendance, and bulletins as to her condition are regularly issued.

A Lighthouse Destroyed.

Astoria, Ore. (Special).—Steamer Albatross, which arrived from Lithuania, reports that the Point Arena Lighthouse was destroyed by earthquake. The vessel, while off Eureka, Wednesday morning, was severely shaken. The captain thought the vessel had struck bottom, but after making soundings found that she was in 12 fathoms of water. The captain changed his course to westward.

So many of London's motor buses break down that a service of "tugs" has been organized for the towing home of the vehicles.

together with 20,000 cases of canned fruit were destroyed, as also was the Simpson and other lumber companies' yards.

San Francisco (Special).—Earthquake and fire Wednesday have caused the greatest calamity California has ever known. In San Francisco alone it is estimated that at least 500 persons have perished, while over 1,000 are suffering from injuries. The entire business portion of the city is in ruins, and the flames which, owing to the lack of water, can not be checked except by the blowing up with dynamite of buildings in their path, are still sweeping through the city.

The property loss in San Francisco alone is estimated at \$800,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. The losses in other California cities will aggregate \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 additional.

A hundred thousand people are homeless, and many are huddled in the parks and public squares beside the household goods they were able to save.

The city is under martial law, and all the downtown streets are patrolled by cavalry and infantry.

Details of troops are also guarding the banks.

Most of the principal buildings have already been destroyed and others are in imminent danger. Over all the scene of desolation hangs a dense pall of smoke.

Communication with outside towns is almost entirely cut off, but the report comes from Palo Alto that a number of the buildings of the Leland Stanford, Jr. University have been wrecked, and that the splendid memorial church, one of the finest structures of its kind in the world, is a mass of ruins.

One student is known to have lost his life. In Oakland five persons were killed. In San Jose and Sacramento, Berkeley, Alameda and other places heard from suffered severely, but report no loss of life.

The dreadful earthquake shock came without warning at precisely 5:13 o'clock Wednesday morning, its motion, apparently, being from east to west. At first the upheaval of the earth was gradual, but a few seconds it increased in intensity. Chimneys began to fall and buildings to crack, tottering on their foundations.

The people became panic-stricken and rushed into the streets, most of them in their night attire. They were met by showers of falling bricks, cornices and walls.

Many were instantly crushed to death, while others were dreadfully mangled. Those who remained indoors generally escaped with their lives, though scores were hit by detached plaster, pictures and articles thrown to the floor by the shock. It is believed that more or less loss was sustained by nearly every family in the city.

The tall steel-framed structures stood the strain better than brick buildings, few of them being badly damaged. The big 11-story Monadnock office building, in course of construction, adjoining the Palace Hotel, was an exception, however, its rear wall collapsing and many cracks being across its front. Some of the docks and freight sheds along the water front slid into the bay. Deep fissures opened in the filled-in ground near the shore and the Union Ferry depot was injured. Its high tower still stands, but will have to be torn down.

A portion of the new city hall, which cost over \$7,000,000, collapsed, the roof sliding into the courtyard and smaller towers tumbling down. The great dome was moved, but did not fall.

The new postoffice, one of the finest in the United States, was badly shattered.

The Valencia Hotel, a four-story wooden building, sank into the basement, a pile of splintered timbers, under which were pinned many dead and dying occupants of the house. The basement was full of water, and some of the helpless victims were drowned.

Scarcely had the earth ceased to shake when fire broke out simultaneously in many places. The fire department promptly responded to the first calls for aid, but it was found that the water mains had been rendered useless by the underground movement. Fanned by a light breeze, the flames quickly spread, and soon many blocks were seen to be doomed. Then dynamite was resorted to, and the sound of frequent explosions added to the terror of the people.

An effort to stop the progress of the fire, however, proved futile. The south side of Market Street, from Ninth Street on the bay, was soon ablaze, the fire covering a belt two blocks wide.

On this, the main thoroughfare of the city, are located many of the finest edifices in the city, including the Grant, Farrort, Flood, Call, Examiner and Monadnock Buildings, the Palace and Grand Hotels and numerous wholesale houses.

At the same time the commercial establishments and banks north of Market Street were burning. The burning district in this section of the city extended from Sansome Street to the water front, and from Market Street to Broadway.

Fires also broke out in the Mission, and the entire city seemed to be in flames.

The flames, fanned by a rising breeze, swept down the main streets until within a few hundred feet of the ferry depot, the high tower of which stood at a dangerous angle. The big wholesale grocery establishment of Weelmann, Peck & Co. was on fire on cellar to roof, and the heat was so oppressive that passengers from the ferryboats were obliged to keep close to the water's edge in order to get past the burning structures.

It was impossible to reach the center of the city from the bay without skirting the shore for a long distance, so as to get entirely around the burning district. At 8 o'clock the Southern Pacific officials refused to allow any more passengers from transbay points to land, and sent back those already on the boats.

The ferry and train service of the Keen Route was entirely abandoned owing to the damage done to the powerhouse by the earthquake at Emeryville.

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A thousand men from the Presidio were hurried down town to patrol the city streets. The Thirteenth Infantry, 1,000 strong, arrived from Angel Island a little later, and went on patrol duty.

The soldiers have been ordered to shoot down thieves caught in the act of robbing the dead, and to guard with their lives the millions of dollars' worth of property which has been placed in the streets that it might escape the ravages of the flames.

The First California Artillery, 200 strong, two companies, have been detailed to patrol duty on Ellis Street. Two more companies are patrolling Broadway in the Italian section.

Mayor Schmitz, who has established his office at police headquarters, has named a committee of safety, comprising many prominent citizens.

Mayor Schmitz sent out word to the bakeries and milk stations throughout the city, which stood upon a foundation of solid rock has been now swept into the sea. Not a thing stands to tell where the monster stone building once stood. It has been leveled to the foundation and only the rock lining the sea-coast remains intact.

The Cliff House stood on a rocky bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean. It was probably 50 or 60 feet above the water and was a favorite resort for thousands on bright days, both winter and summer. It was a favorite pastime of visitors to sit on the west veranda of the hotel and watch the hundreds of sea lions and seals which congregate on large rocks about 200 yards from the main land. In stormy weather the waves frequently swept over the top of the building.

Two hundred yards of the Cliff House are situated the famous Sutro Baths, which were built into the rocky bluff. The baths are constructed of steel and glass and are said to be among the finest in the world. They were built at a cost of about half a million dollars by the late Alphon Sutro, who before his death gave them to the city of San Francisco.

Night added to the horror, and as darkness fell the sky was illumined in all directions as the flames spread into the residence districts people left their homes and fled to the parks and squares. A series of rather severe earth shocks further increased the terror, and many left homes that were not in danger.

Los Angeles, Cal. (Special).—At 12:33 o'clock P. M., Los Angeles experienced a distinct earthquake shock of short duration. No damage was done, but thousands of persons were frightened.

Occupants of office buildings, especially of tall structures, ran out into the street hatless. Many stores were deserted in like manner by customers and clerks.

The shock passed soon, and most of those who had fled returned to the buildings. The San Francisco horror has struck the populace here to a high tension, and a spell of sultry weather serves to increase the general nervousness.

Washington, (Special).—The War Department has received the following Western Union bulletin from San Francisco:

"Los Angeles says building rocking like a boat. Just lost connection with Los Angeles immediately after this report. Men probably left building."

Ten Killed at San Jose. San Jose, Cal. (Special). The latest report shows that to persons were killed by the earthquake in San Jose. The Hall of Records is destroyed, as well as the Hall of Justice.

All the main buildings are damaged. R. H. Tucker, in charge of the Lick Observatory, says:

"No damage was done to the instruments or the buildings of the observatory by the earthquake."

To Represent Government. Washington, D. C. (Special).—President Roosevelt and members of the Cabinet devoted the greater part of their semi-weekly session to a discussion of the calamity which has befallen San Francisco.

The matter was taken up immediately after the Cabinet convened, and it was decided that Secretary Metcalf, who is a resident of Oakland, Cal., should proceed at once to the stricken city as a representative of the National Government.

Secretary Metcalf left immediately for San Francisco. It will be his effort to confer with the Governor of California and the municipal authorities of San Francisco, and to advise the national Administration what, if anything, may be done to alleviate the distress there.

Bank Vaults Intact. Oakland, Cal. (Special).—At a meeting of bankers Mr. Lynch, of the First National Bank, reported that a committee had examined all the bank and safe-deposit vaults in San Francisco and found them all intact. This makes it certain that the money and papers on deposit are all safe. It was also reported that the books and records in the San Francisco Hall of Records also escaped serious injury.

Plant Seed 95 Years Old. York, Pa. (Special).—James S. A. Bentzel and Edward Hubley on Easter Monday planted some gourd seeds which are 95 years old and expect to raise a fine crop of gourds. The gourd is owned by Mr. Hubley. It is curved and gives evidence of being very old. On the gourd is a faint inscription which indicates that it was presented in 1811 to Conewago Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. Conewago Tribe has since changed its name to Manitou Tribe.

Lay Up 71 Vessels. Philadelphia (Special).—Five hundred men were laid off and 12 sea-going tugboats and 59 barges were taken out of service by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. The boats were used in the coal shipping business of the company. O. L. Hagerman, shipping and freight agent, was notified to tie up all of the vessels used in the coal traffic and to lay off all of the men who were employed in this connection. The possibility of a strike in the anthracite region is said to be responsible for the order taking the vessels out of service.

Financial Affairs. It is claimed by railroads in Ohio that their revenue has decreased considerably since the passenger fares were reduced by law to 2 cents a mile.

It was reported that an order for steel ties, said to be 50,000 tons, has just been placed in Germany by the Truss Steel Company, of Pittsburgh.

Drexels have recently been large sellers of Reading general 4 per cent bonds which has occasioned considerable wonder among bond dealers.

Tennessee Coal & Iron has advanced the price of steel rails to \$29 a ton.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad has bought the Colorado Southern New Orleans & Pacific, giving the Frisco and the Rock Island a line from Houston to New Orleans.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit earnings are rising at the rate of about \$125,000 a month.

Charles Denby, formerly a legation at Peking, intimated before the House committee that former Minister Wu is probably responsible for the Chinese boycott.

DISCOVERER OF RADIUM KILLED

Was Run Over in the Place Dauphine.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAN.

Story of the Investigations of the French Savant and His Talented Wife, That Result in One of the Most Interesting Discoveries of the Day—Immense Cost of the First Two Decigrams They Succeeded in Securing.

Paris, (By Cable).—Professor Curie, the discoverer of radium, was run over and killed by a wagon on the Place Dauphine.

Though generally credited as the discoverer of radium, Professor Pierre Curie always accorded his wife as being equally entitled with him to the credit of the discovery.

The mineral, which became the great talk of the day, was discovered by M. and Mme. Curie, who, after long and complicated chemical researches, succeeded in extracting from a ton of the pitch-blende mineral of Joachimsthal, in Bohemia, two decigrams of radium. The operation costing \$2,000.

Pierre Curie was born in Paris in 1859. His father was a Paris physician. After his preparatory studies he began scientific researches on his own account when 20 years old. In his researches he was assisted by Marie Slodow Sklodowska, a Pole, born in Warsaw in 1868. She afterward became Mme. Curie and shared with him the prize that was awarded to him as the discoverer of radium.

The great importance of radium was appreciated as early as 1901, when the French Academy of Science awarded the La Caze prize of 10,000 francs to M. Pierre Curie, while associating with him the name of his wife. Indeed Mme. Curie seems to have been a scientist almost equal to her husband. In December, 1903, the two received the Nobel prize for chemistry, and a few weeks later they received 60,000 francs, part of the Osiris prize of France—all in recognition of their great services in the discovery and application of radium.

Radium was discovered in 1902. Mme. Curie, while experimenting with the salts of uranium, hit upon this new metal, the possibilities of which still seem unlimited. One minute crystal of radium will give off an intense bluish light for what seems an unlimited period of time, with no appreciable diminution of power. This light is without heat, and can impart to other substances its own light-giving power. In human flesh the effect of radium is the most powerful and dangerous. Curie himself predicted in 1903 that "with one-tenth of a gramme of radium a physician could receive unlimited number of patients, and effect cure after cure in cases of lupus and above all, of cancerous affections."

The great trouble now is the enormous expense of production, the cost of one ounce being \$30,000. About a year ago the Curies suffered from the effect of radium. Radium was used in the laboratory because so thoroughly impregnated with the wonderful element that there seemed to be no escape from it, and they had to build a new laboratory.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Railroad Casualties. The accident bulletin just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the three months ended December 31, 1905, shows the total number of casualties to passengers and employees to be 18,277 (1,109 killed and 17,168 injured). This is an increase of 50 in the number killed and 732 in the number injured over those reported in the preceding three months, and an increase of 158 in the number killed and 3,091 in the number injured in the same quarter one year ago.

The number of passengers and employees killed in train accidents was 320, as against 272 in the preceding three months and 242 in the same quarter one year ago. The injured numbered 3,797, as against 3,435 in the preceding three months, and 3,298 in the same quarter one year ago.

The total number of collisions and derailments was 3,722 (3,077 collisions and 645 derailments), of which 267 collisions and 133 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents amounted to \$2,817,294.

The number of employees killed in coupling and uncoupling cars and engines was 85, as against 74 in the preceding quarter and 71 in the same quarter one year ago. The injuries to employees from this cause numbered 886, as against 817 in the preceding quarter and 832 for the same quarter one year ago.

South Wants a Fair Show. A request was made of the President by Representatives Livingston, of Georgia, and Underwood and Richardson, of Alabama, that he instruct the members of the American delegation to the Pan American Conference next July at Rio de Janeiro to present to the conference in a favorable light the lumber, cotton and iron interests of the South. It is likely that such instruction will be given.

Representative Gill, of Maryland, offered in the House the resolution of sympathy for San Francisco, which was adopted.

Democratic Senators held a strong conference on the Railroad Rate bill, but were unable to reach an agreement.

President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress scoring Judge Humphreys for his immunity decision in the Beef Trust cases, and calling upon Congress to prevent such an attempt to "make the law a farce."

Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, and Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, engaged in a heated colloquy in the Senate over the Chicago bank failures and lynchings in South Carolina.

Senator La Follette made a speech contending that the pending Railroad Rate bill is not stringent enough in its provisions.

The Daughters of the American Revolution contributed about \$40,000 to complete their Continental Hall.

The finishing of the cable which joins the East and West China was signified by messages of good will between the President and the Chinese Emperor.

The House passed a bill creating a bureau of the reclamation service in the Interior Department to be headed by a director, with a salary of \$6,000 a year.

President James, of the University of Illinois, declined appointment as one of the delegates to the Pan-American Conference.

LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

DOMESTIC

An automobile containing "Diamon Jim" Brady, of New York, and some of his friends was wrecked on the Merrick road, Long Island, and one of the party, Miss Harriet Waters, sustained probably fatal injuries.

Charles Augustus Seton, head of the gang of forgers who net \$4,000,000 worth of forged stock certificates on the market, revealed a scheme to swindle financiers of this country and Europe out of \$10,000,000.

The mysterious element radium has developed strange properties in the laboratory of Prof. Robert Abbe, of St. Luke's Hospital, in New York. Dr. Abbe had a lucky escape from serious injury.

Eulogies upon the lives of Representatives Casper and Patterson, of Pennsylvania, were made in the House of Representatives Sunday, and the usual resolutions were adopted.

Richard D. McInturf, head of the People's United Church, has organized a co-operative colony near Spokane, Wash.

Calvin Graves, who has just been pardoned by the Governor of Maine, made use of his time in prison to invent several valuable devices.

The Reading Company has released its immense stores of coal for the production of the blast furnaces and other industrial plants.

Judge Charles F. McKenna, of the federal court of Porto Rico, resigned by cable, the Porto Rico Bar Association demanding it.

Because his sweetheart, Miss Lottie Henry, would not marry him, Edward G. Mandeville committed suicide in St. Louis.

Mrs. Alice F. Cooper was acquitted of the charge of murder after a prolonged trial in Augusta, Me.

John D. Missimer, aged 59, for 25 years managing editor of the Reading (Pa.) Eagle is dead.

A night-long parade by the coeds of Wesleyan College has shocked the board of trustees.

John Alexander Dowie secured a temporary injunction preventing Voliva and his followers from interfering with his going to Zion City and permitting him to hold services in Zion City.

Prominent scientists gathered in Philadelphia to celebrate the anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth.

Strikers in and around Lens, France, had combats with troops and wounded many, only dispersing when the riot act was read.

The formal answer of the anthracite operators' committee of seven to the last proposition of the committee of anthracite mineowners was drawn up and signed by the operators' committee in New York. It embodied an unqualified refusal of all the propositions of the miners and goes into a review of the propositions on both sides.

The trial of Rev. Agernon S. Crapsy, accused of heresy, has been postponed for seven days because his counsel claimed he has not had time to prepare his case.

In Kansas City Judge Humphrey, of the United States District Court, denied the plea of immunity filed by the railroads in rebate cases.

George W. Perkins, partner of J. P. Morgan, was arrested in New York for violating driving regulations. He was released.

Both the anthracite miners and the operators are now generally confident that there will be a strike, and each side is busy preparing for a long siege.

A movement has been started in New York to erect a memorial to Edwin Booth. He has been dead thirteen years, and five persons were hurt in an automobile accident near Millville, N. J.

A wireless message was recorded in New York which had traveled 2,080 miles.

Seattle will build a city hall from proceeds of sales of land handed over to the city years ago by bondsmen of a defaulting public official. The default was \$300,000. The land is now valued at over \$1,000,000.

A statement issued by President Paul Morton, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, shows that the small holders were the principal losers by lapses as the result of the recent agitation.

The Sultan refused to allow several distinguished persons who had been present by their ambassadors to witness the Selamick ceremony. Later he sent his regrets to the ambassadors.

John Andrews, a negro, proprietor of a livery stable at Bessemer, Ala., shot and killed Taylor Johnson, a white man, and seriously wounded Will Millstead, another white man.

Michael de Lauro, who killed Frank Rozzo last summer through jealousy, is said to have made his escape to Italy, being conveyed on board a steamer in a beer barrel.

FOREIGN