

TENT LIFE SUIFS
FRISCO PEOPLE
Thousands Are Still in the Refugee Camps.

THE CLIMATE IS ITS FAVOR.
These Have Been Put in Good Shape, and Their Sanitary Conditions Are the Best—Changes That Have Taken Place Since the Fire—People Are Accustomed to Living This Way and Enjoy It.

San Francisco, Cal. (Special).—Were one familiar with conditions in San Francisco, to drop down in the city at the present time he would undoubtedly imagine that there had been a return to the early mining days, for the refugee camps, scattered all over the city wherever there may be a vacant lot, give the appearance of the Western boom towns of outcropping growth with which Americans have become so familiar. When 300,000 of the residents of San Francisco were rendered homeless by the great fire the changed conditions of living brought on great hardships, for San Franciscans are accustomed to the outdoor life, made so inviting by California's climatic conditions, and when the fire came a large number of them were in the midst of their annual preparations for a summer's outing under tents in the woods, on the mountainside or by the seashore. It is a fact worthy of mention that hundreds of those driven from their homes by the fire carried with them their own tents, which were pitched with the skill of a veteran, either on some vacant lot or amid the shades of some park. The result of this was that these camps, whether under governmental supervision or under individual care, operated under ideal conditions impossible of realization anywhere else than in California.

During the three memorable days while the fire was raging in the heart of the city there was no order in the migration of the people. The idea was to get to a place of safety, consequently every open place was pre-empted by "squatters," regardless of uniformity or regularity in laying out the various camps. Fully 25,000 refugees fled to Golden Gate Park, and 12,000 more to the government reservation at the Presidio. The others were scattered over the hills about the city and in the various small parks in the western and southern sections. According to the computations of the California Promotion Committee, 175,000 people slept outside of houses on the second night of the fire, while 25,000 were housed with friends who were not in the danger line.

It was a most heterogeneous conglomeration of people that throws together the disaster obliterates all social lines and sent the people back to first principles. Rich and poor, high and low were on a level in this common misfortune, and the color line was so effectively obliterated that it was no uncommon occurrence to see Caucasians, Mongolians and negroes in fraternal discussion of the events of the day, and sharing with each other the provender supplied by the commissary department. The camps within the gates of the Presidio was the first to adopt systematic rules and come under regulations. Tents were issued to all who applied, and at first they were permitted to place them as they pleased. The restriction against fires within the reservation was raised, and people were permitted to cook on the streets in front of the tents. The sanitary regulations of this camp were perfect from the beginning, and when the Red Cross assumed charge to days later not a case of illness had been reported. Before the end of the second week the tents were all replaced by the soldiers, and everyone made as comfortable as circumstances would permit, with commissary supplies given out with liberal hand.

The process of elimination has been at work among these tent dwellers so successfully that but 40,000 remain. Gradually the authorities are concentrating these into two large camps in order to facilitate the distribution of supplies, and now it is becoming a problem to induce these people to return to homes in the city or to enter the barracks which are being erected for them at convenient locations.

FINDS HER MOTHER STRANGLED.
Horrible Crime in a California Village—Two Arrested on Suspicion.

San Francisco (Special).—Mrs. Elizabeth Brandrup, 42 years old, in the little village of Biden, San Mateo County, was murdered Friday afternoon. Her body, with marks of the assassin's fingers on the throat, was discovered by her 15-years-old daughter, Lizzie, in an unused portion of the Linden Hotel, where the crime was committed. The storeroom is apart from the rest of the house. Its door is not opened once in six months. Friday evening a car of Lizzie McDonald was impelled to enter it. While she stood debating with herself whether to go in or not, she heard, or rather thought she heard, her mother calling her from the room. She immediately opened the door. There lying on the floor, her face covered with a white cloth, her neck and head bearing traces of a stranger's hands, lay the dead body of her mother. George C. Jones, a half-breed Kanaka, and Harry E. Coe, a white man, were arrested on suspicion of the murder, the motive for which has not yet been discovered.

Two Drowned in Potomac.
Everett, Ga. (Special).—J. M. Stewart, section foreman of the Seaboard Air Line at Bladen, Ga., was shot and instantly killed by Oscar Knight, his apprentice. Knight shot him twice in the back and when he fell fired seven shots into his body. The body was found in front of Stewart's home. Jealousy of his wife and Stewart is the cause given by Knight, who was committed to Brunswick jail charged with murder by the coroner's jury.

Mrs. Ledoux Guilty.
Stockton, Cal. (Special).—With her head high and a smile on her face, Mrs. Emma Ledoux, charged with the murder of a N. M. Vicker, whose body was found in a trunk at the Southern Pacific Depot in this city, sometime ago, heard the foreman of the jury, which for over three weeks has been listening to testimony, pronounce her guilty, as charged, without recommendation of any kind. She did not even turn pale or show the least sign of excitement. The verdict carries with it the death penalty by hanging.

LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

DOMESTIC
The United States District Court of Kansas imposed fines aggregating \$85,000 on the Burlington Railroad and Packers Swift, Cudahy, Armour and Morris and gave jail sentences to two freight brokers for violating the anti-rebating clause of the Elkins law. President Stickney, of the Chicago, Great Western Railway, announced that his railroad would at once discontinue the practice of allowing grain elevator rebates.

Richard Ivens was hanged for the murder of Mrs. Bessie Hollister, in Chicago. He made no confession and was in a state of collapse on the scaffold.

An analysis of 49 samples of sausage and canned steak in Indianapolis proved that 13 of them contained chemicals prohibited by law.

Three small children of Charles Wiesthorst, of Harrison, O., were burned to death by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

Prof. George B. Stevens, Dwight professor of systematic theology in the Yale Divinity School, is dead.

An Italian woman identified at the coroner's inquest into the murder of Mrs. Alice Kinnan, in New York, that Mrs. Kinnan said she had been clubbed by an attorney, with whom she had quarreled over money matters.

The executive council of the Federation of Labor named a committee to call on Secretary Bonaparte in reference to shipowners and carpenters' wages.

J. E. Holloran, of Springfield, Mass., was elected president of the National Association of Train Dispatchers, in convention in Buffalo.

The cotton manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., granted the operatives a 14 per cent. increase in wages. About 25,000 hands are benefited.

President Jacob Gould Schurman, of Cornell University, declares the nation needs a new baptism of business honesty.

Mac C. Wood's suit in Omaha, Neb., against Senator Thomas C. Platt was dismissed.

John T. Winn, who was tired of ill luck, threw himself from a New York ferryboat.

A monument was unveiled on the old Red Bank battlefield, near Woodbury, N. J.

Mrs. Emma Kaufman, wife of a wealthy Sioux Falls brewer, who is accused of beating her maid-servant to death, was punished by a mob of women crying "lynch her!"

The Pennsylvania Railroad issues a statement that President A. J. Cassatt has not been asked to testify before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Caleb H. Jackson, who said he was a manufacturer, of Harrisburg, Pa., was arrested in New York on a charge of embezzling \$50,000.

The Cleveland (O.) ice dealers charged with conspiring to raise the price of ice were found not guilty.

Eighty thousand dollars of the \$100,000 voted by the Canadian Parliament for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers has been forwarded to James D. Pheasant, president of the relief committee.

The Philadelphia accused of graft in connection with the erection of the Municipal Hospital were acquitted of the charge of conspiracy by order of the presiding judge.

A nephew and two nieces of the late James A. Bailey, the circus man, will contest the latter's will leaving millions to his widow.

CONGRESS AND RUSSIA'S HORROR
A Vigorous Resolution Offered by Mr. Gill.

WILL DO NO MORE THAN SYMPATHIZE.
Representative Gill, in His Resolution Says the American People Want to Know Where to Place the Responsibility for These Unspeakeable Crimes—Calls Upon the President For Information.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Since the recent massacre of the Jews at Bialystok, in Russia, resolutions either expressing the sympathy of the American people and the unfortunate Jews and the indignation aroused by their oppression, or calling upon the President to transmit to Congress what information this government has, if any, regarding the massacres, have been introduced in Congress; but no resolutions introduced in either house approach in vigor the terms of a preamble and resolution introduced by Representative Gill, of Baltimore.

After reciting the outrages perpetrated upon the unfortunate Jews, Mr. Gill goes on to say that the people of this country desire to know "where to place the responsibility for these unspeakeable crimes, so that their recurrence may be rendered unlikely in the future." He then calls upon the President to send the House and official information that he may have regarding the massacre.

Mr. Gill's resolutions read as follows: "Whereas, the unofficial advices from Bialystok concerning the massacre of the Jews describe atrocities which outrage human feelings, atrocities more horrifying than those perpetrated by the Turks upon the Armenians, and add another bloody chapter to the history of the repeated Russian massacres in which thousands of Jews have perished; and whereas, these atrocities further state that the brutality of the Russian mobs vented itself in savage torture, in fiendish mutilation of the dead and in diabolic rending of innocent babes limb from limb before the eyes of their frantic mothers, and that the police and soldiers connived at or participated in the carnage; and

Whereas, the members of this body and the people of this country who sympathize with the persecuted and the oppressed of all races, desire to know where to place the responsibility for these unspeakeable crimes, so that their recurrence may be rendered unlikely in the future; therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, That the President, who rendered such signal service to the cause of humanity by bringing about peace between Russia and Japan, be respectfully requested, if he finds it compatible with public interests, to transmit to this body such official information concerning the details of the Bialystok massacre as he shall secure in pursuance of this resolution."

In spite of the indignation of every member of Congress at the atrocious crimes committed at Bialystok, an indication that is shared by President Roosevelt and every member of his Cabinet, he regarded as very doubtful if any official action will be taken by the administration. For this reason all resolutions, either of sympathy or calling on the President for information are being permitted to remain without action by the Committee on Foreign Affairs in each house.

STITCHES IN A HAN.
Delicate Operation on a Man Who Had Been Slabbed.
New York (Special).—Three stitches were put in the heart of Anthony Savage, 23 years old, by Dr. Blaisdell, surgeon in charge at the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn. The operation, which physicians believe will save the life of Savage, took one hour and 15 minutes, and during the whole of that time the left lung and heart were exposed to the view of the physicians, who watched the delicate organs perform their functions.

Savage was stabbed 15 times during a fight a week ago. Friday he collapsed, and Dr. Blaisdell decided that he was suffering from internal hemorrhages. He decided an operation was the only thing that would be of any use. He found the pleural cavity filled with blood and the aortic punctured. The blood was drained and the wound in the aortic sewed up. Savage, called after the operation, and it is believed that he will recover.

CHINA PAYS THE BILL.
\$600,000 For the Massacre of Six Missionaries.
Paris, (By Cable).—The foreign office has been advised that China signed a treaty according complete satisfaction to France for the massacre of six French Jesuit missionaries at Nanchang, Kiang-Si province, in February last.

China pays \$200,000 indemnity to the missions and \$400,000 indemnity to the deceased missionaries' families, builds a memorial hospital and punishes the ringleaders of the rioting. In addition, posthumous honors, which the people of Nanchang demanded, will not be granted to the Chinese magistrate whose suicide was the signal for the outbreak.

The French legation in the vicinity of Nanchang will now be withdrawn.

Earthquake in the Northwest.
Red Wing, Minn. (Special).—Earthquake shocks were distinctly felt at the Goodhue County Poor Farm, three miles from this city. No damage was done.

Insane From Overwork.
Owatonna, Minn. (Special).—Miss Laura Kelly became violently insane during the class day exercises at Pillsbury Academy and died soon afterward. She collapsed while making an address. Miss Kelly had been graduated with highest honors after four years of hard study.

Rocketeer Gives \$200,000.
Chicago (Special).—Dr. T. Goodspeed, secretary of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago, announced that a gift of \$200,000 had been received from John D. Rockefeller.

Earthquake in Cuba.
Santiago, Cuba (By Cable).—Two earthquake shocks half an hour apart, the first occurring at 1 o'clock A. M., slightly damaged many buildings in this city. Several persons were slightly injured by falling articles. The first shocks lasted 15 seconds. The second was shorter, though heavier.

Fire Sweeps An Illinois Town.
Paducah, Ky. (Special).—Fire is reported to have destroyed the entire business section of Golconda, Ill., and to be now beyond control. Golconda is 25 miles from Paducah.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Representatives Gill and Smith, during the debate in the House on the Pure Food Bill, attacked the proposition to compel the placing of the weights on canned goods as impossible and impracticable.

Attorney General Moody announced that the government would institute proceedings against the Standard Oil Company under both the Elkins Law and the Sherman Anti-trust Law.

A stormy colloquy between Representatives Bourke Cockran, of New York, and Sullivan, of Massachusetts, enlivened the discussion over the Pure Food Bill in the House.

Speaker Cannon insists that all business before the House shall have been disposed of before he entertains a motion to adjourn.

The proposition to increase the head tax and the literacy test will probably be stricken from the Immigration Bill.

The Senate passed the bill appropriating \$25,000 for traveling expenses for the President.

William C. Dennis, of Indiana, has been appointed assistant solicitor of the Department of State, a new office created by the last Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill.

According to a bulletin of the Department of Commerce and Labor exports of meat and meat products for the past 11 months amounted to \$100,000,000.

Frederico Velazquez, the Dominican minister of foreign affairs, had a talk with Secretary Root about Santo Domingo's financial embarrassment.

The Immunity Bill passed by the Senate and amended by the House was sent to conference by the House.

The House adopted the Senate amendment to go slowly in building monster battleships.

The Senate agreed to the conference report to the Fortifications Appropriations Bill.

The House passed a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission to examine and report upon a route for the construction of a Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Clarence M. York, secretary to Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was killed by jumping or falling from a window of Garfield Hospital.

The House voted down a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to elect Senators by popular vote and extend the terms of representatives to four years.

Senators Beveridge, Proctor and Lodge spoke in defense of the Senate Meat Inspection Bill and claimed that the House compromise was faulty.

President Roosevelt received Mathnow, a Russian giant. Mathnow was accompanied by his wife.

The House passed the bill appropriating \$25,000 for the traveling expenses of the President.

The House passed a bill to compel railroads to check through baggage on "split tickets."

The meat inspection amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill was adopted by the House without division, and the bill was sent to conference.

FINALLY DECIDE ON LOCK CANAL.

President Roosevelt Wins His Fight in The Senate.
A BITTER CONTEST IS NOW ENDED.
The House Having Already Declared With the American, and Against the Foreign, Engineers for the Lock Canal, Steps Are to Be at Once Taken for the Vigorous Prosecution of the Great Work.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—"Cut loose, now, and build the canal. The American people want results on the isthmus as soon as they can be obtained and I want them. Dig! Dig! Congress and the people are behind us in our efforts."

Within 48 hours after the completion of the Panama Canal legislation President Roosevelt will issue, in effect, the above order to Chairman Shontz and Chief Engineer Stevens, of the Panama Canal Commission.

The Senate took a position in accord with the President and the House of Representatives by declaring for a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

The result was reached a few minutes after 3 o'clock, and after a day's discussion that was almost devoid of interesting incident—quite out of keeping with the universally acknowledged importance of the subject. There was a steady gain by the lock advocates, notwithstanding the report of the Canal Committee, as well as the report of the Board of Consulting Engineers, were against them.

The vote terminates what at one time threatened to become a sharp difference between the Senate, on the one hand, and the President and the House on the other, for there is no denying that when the bill was reported from committee the indications in the Senate were all favorable to the sea-level type. There has recently, however, been a steady gain by the lock advocates, notwithstanding the report of the Canal Committee, as well as the report of the Board of Consulting Engineers, were against them.

The President expressed his great gratification at the action of the United States Senate in supporting his plan for the construction of a lock canal. He has been convinced for several days that the lock type of canal would be adopted by the Senate on its final vote, notwithstanding the report of the majority of the Inter-oceanic Canal Committee in favor of a sea-level waterway. A careful canvass of the Senate was made and he was assured that there would be a safe majority in favor of the lock type, which he has advocated ever since the report of the engineers' commission was received.

Two days ago the President figured a majority of five in favor of the lock type of canal, and that is precisely the majority is received on the vote. It was pointed out at the White House that practically the same senators who voted against the lock canal project also were opposed to the Panama treaty and so recorded their votes.

The President regards the vote of the House and the Senate on the lock type of canal as a vote of confidence. Orders will be issued in a few days to press the work as rapidly as possible, and it is assumed that before the summer is far advanced as many men and as much machinery as profitably can be employed will be engaged in nicking the dirt fly on the canal route.

FIRE IN INSANE ASYLUM.
Middletown, Conn. (Special).—Fire in the music hall connected with the State Hospital for the Insane caused one death and nearly created a panic among the inmates of the asylum, who were removed from a dormitory nearby to another building during the height of the fire.

The dead man was F. L. Lichtenstein, general manager of the Merchants' Silk Company. Part of a falling wall struck him, throwing him against a fire escape with such force that his body was cut nearly in two. Mr. Lichtenstein was about 32 years old, and came here a short time ago from York, Pa. The loss on the burned building and contents is estimated at \$35,000.

John Hay Memorial Library.
Providence, R. I. (Special).—A recent conditional offer of \$50,000 to Brown University by Andrew Carnegie for a John Hay memorial library, provided that an equal sum be raised by the university, has been more than fulfilled. It is announced that a total of \$120,000, including the Carnegie gift, is in possession of the university.

Town in Cuba Destroyed.
New Orleans, (Special).—Cablegrams reporting the destruction of Sagua la Grande, a town of about 13,000 inhabitants, in Santa Clara Province, Cuba, were received here by Stauffer, Eschelman & Co. Two messages were received, the first announcing that the town had been flooded, and the second saying that it had been entirely destroyed by fire. The messages came from the firm's representative at Havana.

Died in Steel Trap in Tunnel.
New York, (Special).—Two men died a hard death 50 feet down in the slime and sand of the East River's bed at a few minutes after 6 o'clock A. M. A "blowout" under the shield of the tunnel D, being constructed for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the end of East Thirty-second Street, caught 25 employees of the contracting company, S. Pearson & Sons, of London, in the narrow steel trap of the boring shield. All escaped except Jake Kraas, a Pole, and Jim Williams, a negro, who must have been caught by the water as it rose.

TWO SAVED IN EXHAUSTED CONDITION.
Drowning Accident Breaks Up a Pleasure Party.

Philadelphia (Special).—The carelessness of one man in stepping on the side of a launch in which there was a party of six and tipping it until capsized, resulted in the drowning of four men in the Delaware River off the extreme northern part of the city. The other two occupants of the little craft had a narrow escape from death. The drowned men are:

John Zwald,
John S. McCann,
John Hamann,
Charles E. Keenan.

The accident broke up a day's pleasure, in which more than a dozen men participated. They had gathered early in the day at the Holo Boat Club, near the scene of the accident, and parties of six took turns in going out in the launch to the middle of the river to fish.

The four men above named, with Patrick Druitt and Lewis Jones, went out late in the afternoon. They had no sooner anchored than Keenan stepped on the side of the launch, capsizing it.

One of the men in the boat-house, whose place had been taken in the launch by Hanigan, and who was looking at the party through glasses, saw the craft turn over and quickly gave the alarm. Two men in skiffs at once set out to the rescue, but it took them sometime to reach the capsized boat, as the river at that point is quite wide. Four of the men had already sunk, but Dunn was picked up while clinging to the keel of the launch and Jones was taken from the water in an exhausted condition as he was swimming ashore.

The two skiffs remained in the vicinity for sometime in the hope of finding the bodies of the four unfortunate men, but they did not come to the surface.

HARVEST HANDS NEEDED.
Gov. Hoch Says Kansas Must Have Eight Thousand at Once.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—Eight thousand harvest hands are needed in Kansas at once, according to Governor Hoch in an appeal telegraphed to W. J. Black, traffic manager of the Santa Fe Railroad, and to E. E. McLeod, chairman of the Western Passenger Association, as follows:

"Kansas must have 8,000 harvest hands within a week or much grain will be lost. We need cheap rates. I appeal for help."

It is contended by Chicago railroad officials that practically nothing can be done here. Reduced fares west of the Missouri River already have been given to prairies of five or more, and inasmuch as labor is extremely scarce in Chicago and is employed by the railroads as fast as it can be obtained, the outlook for local assistance is gloomy.

Killed Through Jealousy.
Washington, (Special).—Edward R. Saubach, 45 years old, a clerk in the War Department, and his wife were drowned in the Potomac River about two miles above this city through the capsizing of their canoe. Saubach was a member of the Washington Canoe Club.

The river was especially high and the current very strong on account of the recent rains. Saubach was an expert swimmer, but he is thought in his efforts to save his wife he became exhausted and sank.

Slaughter of the Innocents.
Vienna (By Cable).—Marianne Konopkova has been arrested at Wellisch, near Cracow, on the charge of killing over 200 children. Some of the babies were murdered by battering in their skulls, others by burying. Most of the children were illegitimates which had been entrusted to her care. When the woman was arrested a crowd gathered and tried to lynch her.

Frisco Insurance Test Case.
San Francisco, (Special).—Two test cases brought by two women of San Francisco against the Palatine Insurance Company, of London, England, to recover \$500 insurance moneys were decided at Oakland in favor of the plaintiffs. Notice of appeal was given in each case, and the matter will eventually be thrashed at in the Supreme Court.

The defendant company, through its counsel, announced its intention to rest its defense on the legality of the "earthquake clause" in the policies issued to the plaintiffs.

Secret Papers in Dreyfus Case.
Paris (By Cable).—Maitre Moras in the Supreme Court resumed his presentation of the Dreyfus case. He argued that many officials and subordinates of the ministry of war had the same access to the secret papers as Dreyfus, whereas the latter had no knowledge of the mobilization plans which had been communicated to foreign governments.

Maitre Moras went over critically the secret documents, most of which he declared had been recognized as forgeries, while the remaining contained no proofs of the accused officer's guilt.

MUCH IN LITTLE.
"Teletex are bound to their profession by books of steel. Quicker than a long-drawn-out is apt to be rather narrow."

A good many young men will hang this summer on front gates. A woman incline to show her legs only when she tries to hide it.

After all, there are more prizes than blinks in the matrimonial lottery. Quite often the man who is a welf and a good guesser distances the slow but sure chaser.

Most of us do things merely because other people do them. Occasionally a man rises from nothing to something worse.

THE KEYSTONE STATE
The Latest Pennsylvania News Told in Short Order.

The handsome new State Capitol just being completed, large as it is, is too small to accommodate all of the departments of State comfortably, and already Architect Huston has perfected plans for the enlargement of the building. These plans have been seen by a number of persons interested and contemplate the enlargement of the eastern side of the Capitol by an addition that will extend to Fourth Street, and will be in conformity with the style of the present structure. Just when it will be done is not known, but it is probable that the next Legislature will be so impressed with the necessity for more room that it will make an appropriation to cover the cost. Since the plans for the new building were made, six new departments have been created—the Health, Highway, Constabulary, Water Supply and Mines Department, all of which had to be accommodated in the new Capitol along with the departments that were already in existence. Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings Shumaker has been busy installing departments during the last few weeks, and finds that on account of the space demanded it will be necessary to take rooms that had been set aside for other purposes. For instance, instead of letting the rooms set aside for the Appropriations Committee of the Senate and House, both of which are large and roomy, remain idle between sessions of the Legislature, it will be necessary to utilize them for department accommodations, and the Appropriations Committee will have to use the Senate and House caucus room, which have been designed for meeting purposes exclusively. This furnishes considerable additional room all of which is needed.

Within a short time Superintendent Shumaker has installed the following departments in the new building, and they are all now comfortably housed, with every convenience, a great contrast, by the way, to what they have been accustomed to in the past few years since the Capitol was commenced: Department of Public Instruction, entresol, south wing; Department of State Constabulary, first floor, center wing; Health Department, entresol, east wing; Reading, Clerical and House Libraries, first floor, center; Senate Librarian and Library, first floor, center; Mining Department, entresol, north wing; Agriculture, third floor, north wing; Game Commission, third floor, north wing; Fish Commission, fourth floor, north wing; Highway Commission, fourth floor, north wing; Factory Inspector, fourth floor, north wing; Public Buildings and Grounds, first floor, center; Economic Zoologist, first floor, north wing; Dairy and Food Commission, second floor, north wing. The departments of the Adjutant General and Secretary of Internal Affairs have not been moved to the new Capitol, but arrangements are being made to install them within the next month. On account of the valuable documents it was considered best to wait until the last to remove them, but all will be in place in due time.

Mrs. Howard L. Boas, wife of the Montello brick magnate, who left her new home, one of the finest in Reading, to bring her divorce proceedings a few months ago, gave testimony before the commissioner. Mrs. Boas alleges cruel and barbarous treatment. She makes no mention of Mrs. Lura Fair Steinginger, whom she recently sued for alienation of her husband's affections. The Boases were married twenty years ago by Boas' brother-in-law, Bishop S. C. Breyfogle, of the Evangelical Association. Mrs. Boas says her husband took the management of all household affairs out of her hands and gave them to the servants with instructions not to take orders from her. He frequently remained out till early in the morning and did not eat breakfast till noon, she says, and in the meantime no breakfast was served to her by his orders. When her friends visited her in her palatial home her husband insulted them, she alleges. He once assaulted her, she goes on, and told persons he was bent on driving her husband away. Had he remained with him, the husband would have killed her, she testified. Mrs. Boas is living at the mansion of her father, Nathan Harbster, president of the Reading Hardware Company.

David J. Davis, adjutant of the Thirtieth Regiment, of Scranton, was appointed a judge advocate of the Third Brigade by General C. B. Dougherty. He has for some years served in the Thirtieth and is not only a well-trained soldier, but also a prominent lawyer of Scranton.

Rosa Pasika, a girl 9 years old, was beheaded while picking coal near the Jersey Central yards, Scranton. She was seen to pick coal just before dusk, and wandered too near a switch. She stooped to gather some coal in front of a locomotive and did not see it moving until she was struck. Her head was severed from her body, and lay at some distance from the track when found.

A novel event designed to encourage men in church work took place at Reading in the shape of a church smoker, at which Bishop Talbot, of the Central Pennsylvania Diocese, presided. The affair was held in St. Mary's Episcopal Church. Cigars and pipes were passed around and plans for church work improved, and waffles were served to a bishop and a lover of the weed and smoked up in great style during the meeting.

Dr. Charles M. Ebert, 84 years old, said to be the oldest practicing physician in the State fell down the stairs at his home in Mauch Chunk and his neck was broken. He was dead when members of the family, roused by the noise made by the fall, reached his side.

Gustav A. Endlich, of Reading, was elected president of the Board of Trustees of Muhlenberg College, to succeed the late S. A. Reaps. Judge Endlich also succeeds Dr. Reaps on the various committees. Dr. George T. Etinger was elected dean of the faculty of the institution. Rev. W. D. C. Keiter, of Bethlehem, and Rev. C. J. Cooper, Allentown, are secretary and treasurer respectively of the board.

William B. Slope, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary by the Blair County Court for attempting to set fire to buildings in the commercial center of Altoona.

Inflation of the internal organs of his abdomen by compressed air, administered as a joke by a fellow-workman on June 1, is thought to have caused the death of Steven Borgan, a steel worker in the Carnegie Mills, at Homestead. He died the same day and the cause was not reported to the coroner's office. The records did not satisfy Coroner Armstrong, and he had the body exhumed in St. Mary's Cemetery, back of Homestead. A post-mortem examination will be held to determine the true cause of death.