

NOW STARVING AND DESPERATE

Russian Peasants Like Wild, Hungry Animals.

SEVERE BATTLES WITH COSSACKS.

Many Are Killed and Wounded in Fierce Attacks upon the Military Patrols in Polesia and Plochovka, a Body of Peasants Resists a Squadron of Dragoons.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The first paragraph of the proposed agrarian law, viz., the augmentation of the lands of the peasants by the expropriation of all state and crown domains and church and monastery lands, has been accepted by the commission of the lower house with practical unanimity. The commissioners have now looked horns over the mode of expropriation and the method of disposal of private estates, and the end is not yet in sight.

The determination to expropriate church lands, which, in distinction to the great estates owned by the monasteries, lie scattered like the lands of the common schools in America, in small tracts throughout the country, and support the local clergy, will cause complications. Such action would deprive the parish priests of the principal part of their scanty emoluments and necessitate an equivalent from some other source.

A correspondent has just completed a tour of the Provinces of Samara and Saratov. He reports that the drought is finally broken, but the rains have come too late to save the crop and help the peasants, who are in a pitiable condition. Their cattle have either been sold or are starving in the fields.

The government relief granaries were completely emptied during last year's famine. The present agrarian disorders, which can be expected to grow worse, are due largely to the necessity of the peasants securing food and forage to preserve their lives and save from starvation the remainder of their cattle. These disorders have reached the highest pitch in the Province of Voronezh, where the troops and Cossacks, although in considerable force, are practically helpless and on the defensive. Many peasants have been killed or wounded in desperate attacks on the military patrols and the rural guards.

According to a telegram received here from Tambov peasants on the estate of Princess Bariantsky attacked a commissary and a posse of rural police. A commissary and four policemen were wounded. In another section of the Province of Tambov a body of peasants, armed with pitchforks and spades, resisted a squadron of dragoons. Because of this resistance troops fired, killing three peasants and wounding many others. At Kedyay, southeast of Tiflis, a hand-to-hand fight has occurred between Cossacks and an armed band of peasants, with the result that several men were killed on both sides.

There has been a fatal encounter at Krassnopolsk, in the Province of Podolia, between rich peasants and poor peasants. The poor men were incensed because the rich men had sent a telegram to the lower house protesting against the proposed distribution of land. In the fighting one of the wealthy peasants killed four and seriously wounded several of the poorer men.

In St. Petersburg a thousand workmen have met and passed a resolution opposing the agrarian program of the Group of Toil in the lower house. They declare that fearful consequences would ensue if this program became effective, and urge the members of the group to recognize their error and co-operate with the Social Democrats and the Laborites.

Cossacks Blow Up.
Berlin, (Special).—A dispatch to the Lokal-Anzeiger from Kattowitz, Prussian Silesia, says that at 2:15 P. M. 25 Cossacks surrounded a limekiln at Wischow, in the Province of Kielez, Russian Poland, on information that it was being used for the manufacture of bombs. As the Cossacks were forcing their way in a terrific explosion blew the kiln to pieces. Eight Cossacks were killed and five were wounded. It is not established whether the explosion was caused by the bombmakers inside or whether the kiln was exploded from a distance.

W. B. Kenbs Dead.
Richmond, Va. (Special).—W. B. Kenbs, of Boston, who has been for some time at Lawrenceville, Va., for his health died there of paralysis, superinduced by wounds received at the battle of El Caney during the Spanish-American War. One shot passed through his neck. Mr. Kenbs was Consul to British Columbia under President McKinley, a post he held until the outbreak of hostilities in 1898, when he enlisted as a soldier.

Transport Thomas Floated.
Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Navy Department was advised that the United States Army transport Thomas, which went ashore at Guam, was floated at high water. The dispatch gave no details. The Thomas, carrying to army officers, 79 civilians and 4 army nurses and having on board a large quantity of Philippine gold, went on a reef near Guam.

Four Killed in Collision.
Chattanooga, Tenn. (Special).—In a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Western and Atlantic railroad four lives were lost and four persons slightly injured. The southbound train failed to take the switch at King's Bridge and crashed into the northbound train, which was slowing up on the main line just opposite the switch. The four injured were but slightly bruised. Immediately after the wreck fire broke out, consuming two cars, one of which was loaded with cattle.

Shot Dead on a Train.
Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—While on a train between Wilmington and Stedman, returning from an excursion, a man named Elliston, from Autreyville, N. C., rose in a crowded coach and, showing himself heavily armed, announced his intention of killing everybody in the car. A passenger named Bledsoe, of Stedman, fired at Elliston, striking him in the forehead and killing him instantly. Elliston held a loaded revolver in each hand, and between his legs was a jagged whetstone. Bledsoe surrendered himself to the authorities.

LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

DOMESTIC

Sir Joseph Ward, new premier of New Zealand, lunched with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and conferred with the president upon the development of a reciprocity sentiment between the United States and New Zealand.

Plano plate molders to the number of 100 and an equal number of helpers went on a strike at Springfield, O., tying of the Wickham Plano Plate Company, the C. S. Kelly Company and the N. H. Fairbanks Company.

Henry Scott, colored, of Baltimore, was hanged in Wilmington, N. C., for the murder of the captain, mate, engineer and steward of the schooner Harry Berwind.

Miss Emma Stephany has been arrested, charged with complicity in the murder of James W. Frizell, who was in the woman's company when shot.

President Roosevelt has pardoned Judge A. H. Tanner, who was charged with perjury in connection with the famous Mitchell-Tanner agreement.

The Sugar Trust's demurrer to charges of conspiracy has been upheld by Judge Holt, of New York, but charges of rebating stand.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad and two officials have been found guilty of granting rebates to a firm of Chicago meat packers.

Rev. Dr. L. P. Mercer, originator of the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair, is dead.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has issued a set of rules to prevent favoritism in handling cars.

Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, who is in New York, says his country fights the trusts by the government supplying opposition to monopoly.

Eddie Quinn, aged 15 years, has confessed that he shot F. L. Graves, coach of a Wall Street broker, who was supposed to have been murdered.

Antonio Ruzzo, an Italian youth of Mamoronek, N. Y., shot and killed Michael Ferrari to avenge an alleged insult to the boy's mother.

Mrs. William Snyder, of Bluffton, Ind., was struck on the top of her head by an unexploded aerial bomb and sustained serious injuries.

Frank A. Vanderlip, in addressing the New York State Bankers' Association, declared for a scientific system of banknote currency.

The fast mail on the Lake Shore was wrecked by spreading rails near Glenville, O., and the passengers escaped with a shaming up.

Rev. Frederick Poole, a missionary to Philadelphia's Chinatown, was shot in the arm during a factional war among Chinamen.

Prosecutor William L. David, of Findlay, O., filed information against John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company.

Mrs. Susan M. Wyckoff, widow of General Wyckoff, who fell at San Juan Hill, died at her home in Easton, Pa.

Frank D. Callahan, head of a real estate firm in Chicago, accused of embezzlement, committed suicide.

E. N. Woodruff, of Chicago, a passenger on the White Star liner Majestic, committed suicide at sea.

Forty-seven persons were killed and over 2,000 injured on the Fourth of July. Wiretappers beat the New York pools rooms out of \$100,000.

The Federation of American Zionists has prohibited membership in its organization of members of Israel Zangwill's Jewish Territorial Society.

The Concordia Singing Society, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., won the Kaiser prize at Newark, the five judges voting their singing perfect.

A runaway freight car ran down an incline near Altoona, jumped the track and plunged into a party of merry-makers, killing 13.

WAS CONVICTED BECAUSE A JEW

Flia of Dreyfus Counsel Before Supreme Court.

ASKS COURT TO QUASH VERDICT.

Before the Charge of Treason First Arose Anti-Semitism Keigned Supreme in Whole of France—Every Act of Dreyfus Regarded With Suspicion Merely Because He Was an Israelite.

Paris, (By Cable).—Prosecutor General Baudouin in the Supreme Court concluded his argument in the Dreyfus case, formally asking the court to quash the verdict of the Rennes court-martial without retrial.

"The peace of the country," the Prosecutor said, "demands it, and the whole world awaits the court's summary disposition of the subject, which will be a triumph for justice and truth."

Maitre Mornard, counsel for Dreyfus, immediately began his closing address. The advocate gave a new phase to the proceedings by cutting loose from historical details and asserted that anti-semitic hatred had been the primary cause of a miscarriage of justice. He argued that Dreyfus had been convicted, not as an individual officer, but because he was a Jew. Even before the charge of treason first arose anti-semitism had reigned supreme not only in military circles, but in the whole of France. The ideal of the superior officers at that time was to exclude Israelites from the higher military grades, the same as had been done in Germany.

However, the continuous and unjustifiable attempts of Dreyfus' generals to prevent Dreyfus from becoming a member of the army staff were unsuccessful. Dreyfus passed brilliant examinations in the staff college and entered the ministry of war. There he found fanatical anti-semitism equally rampant. His brother officers treated him from the beginning as likely to be a traitor. Every act of his was regarded with suspicion merely because he was an Israelite.

Essentially when the affair of the treason occurred, the resemblance of handwriting was regarded as sufficient proof of guilt. In the course both of the first trial and the revision by the military judge the witnesses started out with the fixed idea that being a Jew, Dreyfus necessarily was a traitor.

The witnesses did not hesitate to suppress evidence in his favor and even committed forgeries in order to establish his guilt. Mornard, however, said he relied upon the present judges to act without bias and quash the verdict without a retrial.

HAD A LUCKY ESCAPE.

Passengers on a Wrecked Train Throw Into a Panic.

Cleveland, O. (Special).—Spreading rails wrecked train No. 21, a fast mail on the Lake Shore Railroad, near the Glenville Station, at 7 o'clock A. M., while it was speeding 60 miles an hour. James Sullivan, 25 years old, who was stealing a ride, was fatally hurt. The engine left the track first. The coupling of the coaches and the baggage car parted, the engine drawing the baggage car lumped along the ties for a quarter of a mile. It struck a frog and was diverted to another track, where it stopped. Engineer "Cooney" Myers and Fireman Springer remained at their posts.

All of the coaches, including two mail and five passenger cars, left the tracks, but none was overturned. The passengers were, however, tossed and thrown about. Many of them were in a panic. They threw their baggage through windows, and as soon as the cars came to a stop they followed.

Officials on the scene shortly after the accident could not explain the spreading of the rails. There were no switches where the train left the track.

INSURED FOR \$100,000 ENDS HIS LIFE.

Had Lost Both Limbs and Had Business Liabilities of \$100,000.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—Frank D. Callan, a prominent real estate man, shot himself through the heart in his residence at 1395 Sheridan road, dying immediately. At first it was said that dependency over the loss, by accidents, of both his lower limbs and threatened blood poisoning instigated his action, but later it developed that not only had he liabilities of over \$100,000, which he was unable to meet, but that he was threatened with the bankruptcy on charges of embezzlement and swindling.

The decedent had life insurance to the amount of \$100,000. Attorney S. J. Kerr, Callan's counsel, declared that Mrs. Callan has deposited life insurance policies to the amount of \$200,000 with him in an endeavor to hold off the creditors. Callan was heard to declare recently that his dead partner, J. N. Varty, was responsible for the financial trouble which overtook him. Varty, he declared, died leaving the firm \$50,000 in debt.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

Fifty Hurt by Hail.
Valencia, Spain (By Cable).—A hail-storm killed one child and injured 50 persons. Hailstones as big as oranges smashed the roofs of houses, causing the inhabitants to take refuge in the cellars. The crops in many districts were destroyed, and great distress prevailed. Relief is urgently requested.

Old Odd Fellow Killed.
Frenchtown, N. J. (Special).—William T. Shrove, a past patriarch of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of New Jersey, was killed by a Pennsylvania passenger train here. He was 75 years old, and had been prominent in secret society circles for many years. He was seen about the station before the train arrived, and it is said by some that he stepped deliberately in front of the locomotive.

Ironworkers Inside Falling Stack.
Cincinnati, O. (Special).—Joseph Ayers and Oscar Underwood, sheetiron-workers, fell 100 feet with a great iron smokstack at the Front Street Pumping Station and were probably fatally injured. The men were on the inside of the stack when the big tube, four feet in diameter, toppled over. When the stack struck the ground the impact was so great that the men bounded high in the air as though they had been shot out of a cannon. The skulls were fractured and both were killed.

BALLOONIST RESCUED AT SEA.

James K. Allen Saved By a Fishing Schooner.

Boston, (Special).—After one of the most remarkable experiences in the history of aerial navigation, James K. Allen, the aeronaut, who made a balloon ascent at Providence, on the Fourth of July, was brought to this spot Friday night on the fishing schooner Francis V. Sylvia. Allen was picked up at sea 12 miles off Chatham at 7:30 o'clock, 18½ hours after his departure from Providence.

Allen had a narrow escape from death by drowning, the wind that prevailed Wednesday having blown his balloon a long distance from shore. Until news of his arrival here became known it had been thought that he had met his death, as it was known that at the last time he was sighted on Wednesday evening he was traveling out to sea.

That Allen is alive is due wholly to a fortunate shift of the wind. When he made his ascent at Providence on Wednesday, the wind was blowing a brisk breeze from the southwest. The aeronaut was carried in his balloon in a northeasterly direction and passed over the town of Attleboro. He had his balloon under perfect control at that time and while in the vicinity of Attleboro he descended twice.

From Attleboro the airship traveled in the direction of Brockton, and the last seen of the aeronaut by observers on shore was that he passed over Scituate early in the evening.

At that time the balloon was headed straight out to sea. When Thursday dawned without any news being received from Allen, it became known that the last time he was seen was when he had been on the ocean shore, headed out to sea, it was then believed that he would never return.

After Allen passed over Massachusetts Bay his plight was more perilous. Here he lost his bearings and could not realize where he was until he passed over Provincetown and out to sea. This was at night. He let out 500 feet of rope, with a drag anchor, which twice the balloon came down to the surface of the sea, but Allen climbed into the network of ropes each time.

At dawn he saw a steamer nearby and shouted, but she kept on her course. A little later a tug and barges passed and the tug answered his hail, but was unable to keep up with the balloon.

At 7:30 in the morning he saw the Sylvia with two dories out. Men in one of the dories caught his drag rope, and the other came to her help. The balloon dragged both along at a lively clip for a while, but was finally held and Allan slid down the rope into the boat.

The balloon was recovered undamaged. During his flight Allen covered a total distance of about 200 miles, nearly half of which was over water. The point where he was picked up was about 77 miles from Providence in a direct line.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Secretary Bonaparte has turned over to the Revenue Cutter Service the gunboat Bancroft and the Oriole, formerly the Dale, for the training school at Annapolis Cove.

The State Department was advised by American Minister Merry that he was endeavoring to make arrangements for an agreement between Guatemala and Salvador.

The government wishes to model the proposed bay at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay after the defenses at Tokio and mount 14-inch guns.

George V. Winter, a military uniform expert, of England, says the American soldier is the best in the world.

Judge Richard C. Campbell, of Virginia, has been selected as head of the new Bureau of Naturalization.

The proposed cruiser Maryland will be added to the large fleet of American warships in Asiatic waters.

President Roosevelt will not preside at the reception the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League is to tender William J. Bryan at Madison Square Garden.

Attorney General L. Wileys, of the Philippine government, was appointed judge of the extra-territorial judicial district.

The Secretary of the Navy formally accepted the resignation of Capt. R. F. Wynne, United States Marine Corps.

More American warships have been ordered to Dominican waters. Many bids have been received for the Panama Canal bonds.

The President made a recess appointment of the Ishman Canal Commission, Chief Engineer taking the place of Gen. Oswald H. Ernst.

Secretary Wilson, by direction of the President, issued an official statement declaring that the inspecting of beef products will be thorough.

Secretary Shaw issued a circular inviting popular bids to the \$30,000,000 Panama Canal loan bonds, which will be issued at 2 per cent.

Stock gambling and races caused the downfall of Charles W. McWhorter, assistant cashier of the Washington Post-office.

THE MASSACRE HAD BEEN ARRANGED

Report Upon the Horrible Outrage at Bialystok.

TROOPS AND THE BLACK HUNDREDS.

The Parliamentary Commission Declares That There Was No Religious Hatred of the Jews Among the Peaceful Russian Population, but That the Affair Was Provoked by the Police.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—A point strongly brought out in the parliamentary report on the massacre of Jews at Bialystok is that there was no religious hatred of the Jews among the peaceful Russian population. The fighting was confined to the police, troops and Black Hundreds on one side and the Jews and revolutionists on the other. The parliamentary commission found overwhelming evidence that the outbreak was deliberately provoked. After the assassination of Chief of Police Derkachoff proclamations were scattered broadcast by the police among the soldiers and Black Hundreds charging the Jews with being enemies of the Russian state and responsible for the revolution and styling the lower house the "Jewish Douma."

The commission cites proof on every hand that after rioting had started it was directed by the police and supported by troops who fired only at Jews and Jewish houses.

The report does not specially place the blame for the throwing of the original bomb into the procession, although it says that several revolver shots were fired and that a bomb was thrown later among the Black Hundreds accompanying the procession.

Sherometief, the police officer who fled from Bialystok to Vilva after the rioting, has been summoned to St. Petersburg by Interior Minister Stolypin.

The Official Messenger prints the official account of the massacre, when seven Christians and 75 Jews, according to official figures, were killed and 28 Christians and 60 Jews were wounded. One hundred and sixty-nine Jewish houses were destroyed. Bialystok is described as the chief center of the revolutionary movement in the western provinces. The abolition of martial law March 1 was followed by 40 terrorist crimes against officials, which caused disorganization of the police, the best members of the force being rendered unfit for service and untrained men being appointed in their places. During a procession on June 13 explosives were thrown into it at two or three places. This audacious outrage led to an outburst of indignation on the part of the whole Christian population. Simultaneously an attack upon the Jews was begun, due to a small section of the rural and urban population. The government repudiates indignantly the report that the attack upon the Jews was supported by the local authorities or the troops.

ROJESTVENSKY COURTS DEATH.
Vice Admiral Offers Himself as a Sacrifice—Plea of Guilty.

Cronstadt (By Cable).—In a manly effort to save the surviving members of his staff and the other officers who, he believed, surrendered the gunboat Redoubt on account of their affliction for their wounded commander and their desire to save his life, Admiral Rojestsvensky pleaded guilty before a court-martial. In a short speech to the court the Admiral declared that he took all the blame on his own shoulders, and asked that he alone be punished to the fullest extent of the law, virtually an appeal for condemnation and death, which is the penalty for hauling down the St. Andrew's cross to a hostile vessel.

All the other defendants, including Captain de Colongue, chief of Admiral Rojestsvensky's staff, and Captain Baranoff, commandant of the Bedovi, pleaded not guilty.

The little court room in the marine headquarters at Cronstadt afforded place for a small audience, most of whom are connected with the navy. Among the spectators in the first row was the widow of Vice Admiral Makaroff, who lost his life on board his flagship at Port Arthur in April, 1903, when the vessel was sunk by a Japanese mine. All of the accused officers except Admiral Rojestsvensky were in uniform. The Admiral, who was placed on the retired list at his own request, was dressed as a civilian. The admiral appeared to have quite recovered from the wounds he received in the battle of the Sea of Japan.

After he had entered his plea the taking of testimony began. Members of the crew of the Bedovi will be examined to determine who ordered the surrender, the condition of the vessel and the incidents of the capture. The taking of testimony will occupy several days.

An M. P.'s Strange Letter.
London (By Cable).—James Keir Harrie, the socialist and independent labor leader and member of Parliament, has addressed what is considered to be a most extraordinary letter to a Zulu subject in Edinburgh, in which he says the wholesale massacre of natives now going on in South Africa under the pretense of suppressing a rebellion which does not exist fills one with shame and horror. "I hope," Mr. Harrie wrote, "the day will come speedily when your race will be able to defend itself against the barbarities now perpetrated against it."

Yellow Fever in Cuba.
New Orleans, La. (Special).—Reports that yellow fever has appeared in Cuba were made public here by the State Board of Health. The reports come from Louisiana health inspectors resident in Cuba, who say that cases of yellow fever were reported June 17, 20, 26 and 27. On June 30 the inspector at Havana had a report of a yellow fever outbreak at Nipe on the northeastern coast of Cuba, where several deaths were reported. This report, however, was not confirmed and an inspector has been sent to investigate.

Fatal Mine Explosion.
Bluefields, W. Va. (Special).—As a result of a gas explosion which occurred at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Keystone Coal and Coke Company's Mine, at Keystone, Mine Boss Bud Meadows and two negro miners, John Jackson and William Green, were killed outright, their bodies being torn into fragments, and Hilary Hall, a white miner, sustained a fractured skull and will not recover. Meadows, with Jackson and Green, went into an unused entry of the mine with an exposed lamp lighted, when the gas exploded with terrific force.

THE GROWTH IN APPROPRIATIONS.

Is Our Government Economic or Expensive.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Representative Tawney, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, has prepared a detailed statement concerning the appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1906, made by Congress during the session just closed, in which he claims that the per capita cost of government in the United States, including federal and state, is less than that in any European country.

Mr. Tawney enters upon an analysis to show the various channels into which the total appropriation of \$886,183,301 will be diverted. He begins by deducting \$1,945,415 provided for the sinking fund of the Panama Canal, etc., showing that the real appropriation for the conduct of the government for the fiscal year is \$747,236,886. To meet this demand he estimates that the total revenues (customs, internal and postal) will be \$781,573,364.

Mr. Tawney comments as follows on the volume of the appropriations: "While the expenditures of our government are constantly increasing, and while the appropriations made thereby by Congress are in the aggregate very large, yet when we take into consideration the marvelous growth of the country, the extent to which the people demand that the federal government shall perform services that should be paid by the states, none but the unthinking or misguided, who do not stop to consider the care with which the estimates for appropriations for the public service are scrutinized by the several committees having jurisdiction of appropriation bills, can find any reason to criticize appropriations made during this session of Congress."

In a statement made for the Democratic minority Representative Livingston makes a comparison of the expenditures provided for by this Congress—\$886,183,301—with the expenditures of 1868, the first year of President McKinley's administration, when the figures were \$258,735,099—a difference of \$131,448,222. Commenting on this showing, he says: "This growth in appropriations sustains the contention that the Republican party stands for extravagance in public expenditures in order to use that extravagance as a cloak for their more objectionable purpose of maintaining a high protective tariff to favor the trust combination of manufacturers of the country."

Much of this extravagance grows out of the practice prevailing with the present administration of appointing commissions to do what Congress ought to do and what congressmen are elected for and paid for, thus delegating the powers constitutionally belonging to Congress to others, who have no particular relations with or responsibilities to the public and do not render an accounting to the taxpayers of this country."

To afford an idea of the magnitude of this year's appropriations, Mr. Livingston says: "Our corn crop of 1899, valued at \$28,192,388, could have been paid for with the total appropriations made at this session and a few millions to spare."

THE NEW STAR IN THE FLAG.
Oklahoma Will Not Be Represented Until a Year Hence.

Washington (Special).—After consultation between Quartermaster General Humphreys and Admiral Cowles, chief of the Equipment Bureau of the Navy Department, the two officers who are charged with the making and issuing of the national flags to the Army and Navy, respectively, it has been decided that the admission into the Union of the State of Oklahoma shall be recorded by the addition of a star in the Blue-field of the flag placed at the lower right-hand corner. But as several things remain to be done before the new state is actually admitted, and as the law provides that the additional star shall only be set in the field at the beginning of the next fiscal year after the state is one in fact, the Oklahoma star will not be seen on the national ensign until July 1, 1907, and, therefore, the salutes which have been given are premature.

DEATH WON THE RACE.
Austrian, in Anxiety to Return to His Family, Drops Dead.

New York (Special).—Antonio Yovitch arrived here two days ago from Los Angeles on his way to Austria to see his wife and children. He was to sail on the French steamer La Lorraine. When he appeared at the steamer's gangplank the ship's surgeon, looking at the man's emaciated form, shook his head and remarked: "You are too sick to sail, my man."

"Please let me pass," pleaded Yovitch. "I have come all the way from Los Angeles that I might sail to see my family in Austria."

But the surgeon was obdurate, and Yovitch, downhearted, turned away. He walked to a nearby hotel and seated himself in the lobby. An hour later Yovitch fell dead on the floor. A physician said he died of consumption.

Toothache Led to Death.
Millville, N. J. (Special).—Annie Hess, the four-year-old daughter of Thomas Hess, died from blood-poisoning. For one week the child had suffered excruciating agony from an ulcerated tooth.

Prisco Fire Loses.
San Francisco (Special).—One hundred and sixty-six settlements that have been effected by fire insurance companies indicate that in the business section of San Francisco more than \$100,000,000 will be paid in coin to fire losers on the face of the adjustments made on losses that have already come before committees. The average adjusted loss in the 166 instances mentioned is \$84,325, the total payments being \$14,000,000.

Settles For Rioting.
Peking (By Cable).—Mr. Carnegie, the British Charge d'Affaires here, has finally settled the British claims growing out of the anti-foreign riot at Nanchang, province of Kiangsi, in February of this year. China pays \$200,000 indemnity for the killing of the child of H. C. Kingham, a British missionary, and \$3,500 for the British mission property destroyed, and agrees to punish the guilty persons, who are to be designated by the British Legation, and to reward those who protected the missionaries.

THE KEYSTONE STATE

The Latest Pennsylvania News Told in Short Order.

The State Game Commission held its semi-annual meeting for the purpose of hearing the report of Secretary Kalbfus and the transaction of routine business. There were present President James H. Worden, Harrisburg, and the entire commission. A most encouraging condition of affairs regarding the increase of game in the State was presented by Secretary Kalbfus. He strongly recommended that a law be passed making it a penal offense for any unlicensed foreign-born resident to own a gun or any other kind of firearms. In the last six months five officers of the game commission, in hunting down offenders against the game laws, have been shot at and wounded by foreigners. One man was brutally murdered by Italians in the western part of the State and his body thrown into the river, simply because he prosecuted foreign violators of the game laws. The department brought from Alabama for propagating purposes 3547 quail, and they are all said to be doing finely. Three sites for game preserves have been selected, one in Clinton County, a second in Clearfield, and a third in Franklin, all on forestry land owned by the State. It is impossible to get deer or wild turkeys for propagating purposes, but the commission is on the watch and ready to purchase when opportunity offers. Dr. Kalbfus recommends that a law be passed requiring all resident hunters to take out a license. At present only unlicensed foreigners are required to take out a hunting license. During the half year there were collected about \$1800 in fines, of which \$300 went to informers.

Automobiles and horsemen are manifesting considerable interest in the laying of a mile of dustless and water-proof roadway on the Darby & Chester Turnpike, which is being put down by the turnpike company as an experiment. This is the first practical test with the new dustless roadway in this section of the country, and its results will be closely watched. The contractors are to lay a mile of the dustless road at Ridley Park at a cost of \$1200, which is considerably above the price of macadam rock, which is being laid from Chester to Darby.

Notwithstanding that he was warned to keep away from his wife and family, from whom he was separated, D. Emory Erb tried to enter their home at Reading. He was denied admittance. Erb stepped from the porch at the kitchen door in the yard, and a revolver from his pocket and killed himself. He was 44 years old. The family formerly lived at Harrisburg.

A temporary trestle erected over a deep ravine at Shine Oaks, collapsed, carrying six men and a load of dirt to the ground, a distance of forty-five feet. One man was killed outright and the others were all dangerously injured. The men were foreign laborers.

Robert Darrach, of Nesquehony, went to sleep alongside the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at that place and was struck by a passenger train losing his right foot and being otherwise severely injured. His condition is serious.

There was not much celebration of the glorious Fourth at the home of Hiram E. Horting, near Oxford. Seven persons members of the family and farm hands, are lying at the point of death, being poisoned, it is believed, by tainted water. Mr. Horting, with his farm hands, Lewis Humphrey, Spencer Glass, Clair Acheson and Benjamin Herr, were in the wheat field, harvesting, when his young daughter, Mary, brought a jug of water out for the thirsty men. Every one of them, including the young girl drank of it and were taken violently ill within a short time. Claire Acheson was much worse than any of the others and in an effort to reach the house became unconscious, falling in the field. The other men were unable to render him assistance, and until the attention of neighbors was attracted they remained lying in the wheat field, becoming worse every moment. As soon as possible several physicians were on the scene and worked desperately for many hours before the unfortunate people were out of danger. It is supposed that the jug was responsible for the poisoning. For many years is was the family vinegar jug and it is the general belief that the interior lining was acted on by the acid and that the water was made poisonous thereby. While the physicians were working over the unconscious forms of the farm hands, Fred Humphrey, who makes his home with the Horting family, who brought in in a very critical condition with severe cramps caused by drinking too much ice water. He was working in the hot sun, had indulged very freely in the ice water and was in great agony until some relief was afforded by the physicians. "While all seven are out of danger, they are very ill and the neighbors are in possession of the home attending to their needs.

A fight between Italian laborers employed at the Grubb Ore Mines, near Ironville, resulted in a murder and the authorities are searching all over the county for the assassin, who escaped. The murderer is Donato Dilicchio and his victim was Anton Traton. The two men had been quarreling for a week past and their trouble culminated Wednesday. In the fight Dilicchio had his lower lip bitten off. Wild with rage, he drew a tattoo and plunged it into Traton's abdomen. The man was completely dismembered by the savage thrust and he died in a few minutes.