

THE GIANT OF THE CENTURIES

Justice Brewer's Idea of the United States.

A MODERN HERCULES CLUB.

In Address to the People's Forum on the Larger and Higher Life of the Nation, He Refers to the Tremendous Growth of the Country in National Wealth and to Some of the Dangers.

New York (Special).—Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, spoke Sunday at the session of the People's Forum, in New Rochelle, upon "The Larger and Higher Life of the Nation." The Justice dwelt upon the general scope of national tendencies in the political and moral life of the American people. He found some things to criticize and expressed an optimistic view of the future.

Mr. Edward M. Shepard presided and introduced the Justice, who read his speech from manuscript. He said in part:

"The United States is the marvel of the ages, it is the giant of the centuries. Not merely in its population, but by its wealth, culture and achievements. This country has astonished the whole world. Three centuries ago this republic was born out of nothing. Since the time when isolated from Europe and dependent upon its own resources the nation began to work its own destiny, the progress of the American people has been by geometrical rather than arithmetical progression."

The Justice then dwelt at some length upon the material welfare of the country. "The Pennsylvania Railroad and Standard Oil Company he referred to as the best examples of the growth that has been attained by corporations in America.

"Think of the Standard Oil Company," said he, "that corporation whose assets are so great that they cannot be disclosed." Laughter greeted this sally of the speaker.

"I know of no better illustration of the phenomenal growth that everywhere characterizes the history of our national life," continued the Justice, "than that afforded by the State of Kansas. When I studied geography there was no such name on the maps of our domain. When I first went to the territory there was not a line of railroad in it, and the people used to gather to see the pony express dash by with its packet of mail for the people farther West."

"Today there are 1,500,000 people in the borders of that state, and its grain crop last year was large enough to supply 20 times to every family in the United States.

"That is an example of our bigness in this land of ours. Do I err when I say that pride in the bigness of things is one of the chief American characteristics? Pride in the bigness and fullness of plenty? Do we not point out the tall buildings as the tallest buildings? Do we not hail the mother of triplets?"

"We stand out among the nations like a Hercules. If we don't have a Hercules club, we at least possess a big stick in Washington." [Laughter.]

The speaker said that he thought that danger lay in national tendency to worship mere bigness and the glory of strength.

"Those responsible for all the greatness of this country must answer further questions before our value to the world and before the world can be determined. The real question is: 'Which way is the country looking? What are the ideals and the inspirations of this nation? Is this republic seeking only material development, ostentation and parade, or is it striving for the higher life, which shall benefit both the nation and the people?'"

"We are building up a big navy; we are now the fourth naval power. In all our cities we vie in ostentation. We buy libraries by the cubic yard and galleries by the job lot. We want to have the biggest and fastest yachts, the most gorgeous private castles. What does this signify?"

Getting Extravagant.

Justice Brewer answered this question by pointing out that he believed to be the growth of extravagance, in the individual, the municipality and the nation. More than half of the states are in debt heavily, he said. New York City owes \$421,000,000. The nation is running deeper into debt each year.

THEY DIED TOGETHER.

Bullet Wounds Point to A Murder And Suicide.

Boston, Mass. (Special).—A horrible tragedy in the South End was disclosed when the body of Margery Clark, 40 years old, was found in bed in a lodging house on Dover Street, with a revolver clutched in her right hand, a bullet hole behind her right ear, while beside her lay a man known by the name of Atwood, 40 years old, who had been her husband, dying from a bullet wound in the forehead.

Atwood died at a hospital without recovering consciousness. The Clark woman had told some of the lodgers that she had sent for Atwood, who was in Denver. He arrived a week ago and the two had been living together ever since.

The Differences Adjusted.

San Juan, Porto Rico (Special).

The differences between the federal and the insular government over the division of the public lands in Porto Rico have been amicably adjusted, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, U. S. N., retired, who represented the Navy in the adjustment, sailed for New York December 12 on board the steamer Philadelphia.

Fishing Vessels Frozen Up.

St. Johns, N. F. (Special).

The British cruiser Brilliant, which arrived here from Bay of Islands, reports everything quiet on the herring fisheries. The captain of the steamer Active has been fined \$400, on an alternative sentence of six months' imprisonment for conveying a colored man across the marine boundary to join American vessels. The latest telegrams report a heavy frost at Bay of Islands, and say that 3,000 nets are frozen in the ice among the islets.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Domestic.

In an address before the Civic Federation Andrew Carnegie said he believed the major portion of the estates of very rich men should go to the state upon their death, but he opposed a graduated income tax. Melville Ingalls, the noted railroad man, came out for an income tax.

In granting a rehearing on the matter of a postoffice site in Pittsburgh Secretary of the Treasury Shaw denies that he snatched his fingers in the face of President English, of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

Rev. C. S. Quinn, a former priest in charge of a Catholic Church, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and Molly B. Kiley, his housekeeper, were found dead in a furnished room house in New York.

Arguments on the demurrers of the railways and grain firms charged by indictment with giving and receiving rebates, were begun in the United States Court at Minneapolis.

Announcement was made of a 10 per cent. increase in the wages of all employes of the transportation department of the Lackawanna.

Jesse C. Rumsey, the boy train robber, was sentenced in Marshall, Mo., to 20 years in the penitentiary. Clifford Hooe, the Hartje coachman, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in Pittsburg for perjury.

Frank Mass, a wealthy Italian of New York, was shot and killed, it is believed, by Black Hand.

Because of the conviction of George Burnham, Jr., vice president of the Mutual Reserve Company, for grand larceny, bail for President Burnham and Vice President George W. Eldredge, both of the Mutual, who were jointly indicted with George Burnham, was raised. President Burnham from \$12,500 to \$20,000 and Vice President Eldredge's bail from \$12,500 to \$15,000.

President Paul Morton, of the Equitable Life has called a meeting of the presidents of 30 life insurance companies to form a national organization to look after the interests of the corporations and policyholders.

The publisher, the editor and the sporting editor of the New York Mirror Telegraph have been arrested, charged with contempt of court in publishing alleged false stories of the Gillette trial.

Clarence Collier, an orphan boy of Pittsburg, has been sleeping in sheds and alleys since his mother died four months ago.

Frank Mumford, a Middletown (N. Y.) shoe dealer, has been sent to jail for 60 days for stealing a kiss from a customer.

Harry C. Sutton, a Pittsburg motorman, who nearly ran over a mother and child, died of nervous shock.

Judge Lanborn, of a United States court in Wisconsin, upholds the right of labor to strike.

The banks of Chicago are enjoying the largest prosperity in their history.

The Great Northern Railroad will pay \$60,000,000 of new stock at par.

The business section of Wareham, Mass., was destroyed by fire.

Chester E. Gillette was sentenced to be electrocuted at Auburn Prison in the week beginning January 28. He will be taken to Auburn within the next ten days. A motion for a new trial was denied.

Bruso, a Greek seaman on the tug Walter A. Luckenbach, rescued the captain, frozen to the masthead, and a seaman, frozen to a hatch drift, of the sea-going barge Buena Jentina.

President Buer, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, has declined to grant the demand of the engineers, firemen and conductors, who threaten a strike.

SAYS IT'S WAR AGAINST THE CHURCH

A Statement From the Pope On the Trouble.

NOT A RELIGIOUS LIBERTY LAW.

Declaration From the Vatican Says the Concordat Has Not Yet Been Denounced by French Government—The Holy See Not Opposed to the Making of Applications.

THE VATICAN'S SIDE.

The Pope says the Concordat has not yet been denounced by the French government.

The joy of the Masonic Societies shows that the war is against the church and religion.

France has no law granting religious liberty to those not complying with the laws providing for separation of church and State.

A real law providing for real liberty instead of arbitrary ministerial circulars is needed.

There is no truth in the statement that the French episcopacy and clergy are ready to make applications to hold religious meetings.

The Holy See is not opposed to the making of applications under the new law, but takes exception to the whole spirit of the Briand circular.

Rome (By Cable).—The Pope and the papal secretary, Cardinal Merry del Val, have refused all requests to grant an interview for publication on the Franco-Vatican situation, but the following statement is authorized by the Vatican:

"The situation may be summarized as follows: The concordat, the most solemn bilateral contract, has not yet been denounced by the French Government, which wishes to establish a new legal standing for the church in France. The government did not agree with the Holy See on this subject and repeatedly and openly showed hostility toward the head of the church. Violence may be suffered for a time, but those who are suffering from this state of oppression preserve all their rights and all their claims. The explosion of joy among the Masonic and demagogic societies as a result of the peace-concordat on the part of the government shows that the war is against the church and religion."

"Notwithstanding the bills passed and regulations adopted, France at the present time has no law granting religious liberty to those who do not comply with the law providing for the separation of church and State. The one good point in the circular issued recently by the French minister of public worship, M. Briand, is his confession that it is impossible to apply to cultural associations the law of 1881 and 1891, which were adopted for the regulation of other kinds of associations meetings. Therefore, what is needed is a real law providing for real liberty, instead of arbitrary ministerial circulars. The loyalty and good will of the Holy See under similar circumstances was shown in Brazil. There was a monarchy and a concordat, both of which the Republic suppressed and proclaimed their separation from the Holy See, under certain reserves. Later the Brazilian Republic came to an understanding with the Vatican, and a papal nuncio was accredited to Rio Janeiro, while a Brazilian minister was accredited to the Vatican."

"The search of the nunciature at Paris and the expulsion from France of Mr. Montagnini, secretary of the nunciature, were steps taken with the object of making the world believe the false statements circulated later, and which were said to have originated in the discovery of documents seized at the nunciature, such as the report that some of the French episcopacy and clergy were ready to make applications to hold religious meetings. There is no truth in the statement that the Holy See is opposed to the making of applications under the law, but takes exception to the whole spirit of the circular issued by Minister of Public Worship Briand."

Official Returns in New York. New York (Special).—Complete and official returns of the vote cast for state officers in every county of New York State in the recent state election shows that the entire Democratic ticket, except its candidate for governor, was elected.

Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for governor, was elected by a plurality of 57,973. The pluralities for the Democratic candidates for the state officers below that of governor ranged from 5,442 for Charles E. Hughes to 259 for Edwin H. Glynn, the Democratic candidate for comptroller.

God And Constitution.

Guthrie, Ok. (Special).—The Constitutional Convention had a heated discussion as to whether the Supreme Being should be designated as "the Supreme Ruler of the Universe" or "God Almighty." Petitions from different religious sects and one from atheists were presented asking that there be no religious discrimination in the language of the constitution.

Mother To Spend \$300,000.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—Half a million dollars is the amount which Mrs. William Thaw expects to spend to clear her son, Harry Kendall Thaw, of the charge of murdering Stanford White, according to a statement which she is said to have made to an intimate friend during her recent visit to this city.

During the course of a long walk with her friends, Mrs. Thaw said that she estimated that the counsel fees would amount to \$250,000, and that close to \$75,000 would be spent here in Pittsburg.

Shot Japanese Servant.

Washington (Special).—The Navy Department has been informed by cable that on December 2 Private Culp, of the Marine Guard on the Midway Islands, while duck hunting accidentally fired a bullet into the Commercial Cable Company's building, wounding a Japanese mess servant, Yoka Bayashi, in the leg. The bullet shattered the bones. The shooting was purely accidental, as Culp was 1,500 yards from the building when he fired, the bullet striking the water and ricocheting into the building, which was out of sight of Culp.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

Testimony was given the House Committee on Agriculture by editors of farm journals to show that the American press has not been influenced by pecuniary inducements to take up the fight against the government free seed.

The report of the commission which has been engaged for a number of years in a codification and revision of the general statutes of the United States was submitted to President Roosevelt.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency heard Joseph T. Talbot, of Chicago, and J. C. Walruff, of Pittsburg, on the elastic currency proposition.

The Secretary of War has called upon the governor of the Philippines for a report on the death of 10 inmates of the Bilibid prison from plague serum.

Transatlantic steamship men denied the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction to interfere with rates beyond the water's edge.

The Indian Appropriation Bill for 1908, carrying about \$5,000,000, was agreed upon by the House Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Senate passed a bill adopting the regulations agreed on by the International Maritime Congress to prevent collisions at sea.

The House in committee of the whole voted for the retention of the entire board of pension appeals of the Interior Department.

President Roosevelt, by an executive order, has revised the system of permitting enlisted men in the Navy to purchase a discharge.

Congress received from Secretary Bonaparte the draft of the plans for the big battleship provided for at the last session.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has begun the investigation of competition in transatlantic traffic.

Prof. Henry F. Osburn declined the position of secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Senate confirmed nominations of William M. Moody to be associate justice of the Supreme Court; Charles J. Bonaparte, to be Attorney General; Victor H. Metcalf, to be Secretary of the Navy; and Oscar S. Straus, to be Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

President Roosevelt is said to have in contemplation a message to Congress asking for such legislation as will give the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction over the distribution of freight cars.

In the Senate Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, made a speech in which he assailed the position of President Roosevelt in reference to the admission of Japanese into California schools.

The urgent need of more drydock facilities is emphasized by Rear Admiral Clegg, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, in his annual report.

Thomas W. Garrett, for many years secretary to Senator Morgan, has been discharged because of his alleged activities for the lobby behind the Congo Free State treaties.

Mr. Goslin, of Oregon, introduced a resolution in the Senate calling for the exclusion of Japanese coolies by treaty.

Postmaster General Cortelyou will succeed Secretary Shaw at the head of the Treasury Department on March 4.

Congress will adjourn December 26, to meet January 3.

THE RELATIONS ARE STRAINED

Russian and Japanese Diplomats At Odds.

NAVIGATION ON THE AMUR R.V.R.

The Good Faith of Russia Regarding the Institution of the "pen Door." Question by the Japanese—Russian Official Says Japan is Taking Advantage of Russia's Weakness.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The relations of the Russian and Japanese diplomats who are negotiating the treaty of commerce between their respective countries have been seriously strained by the publication, in an act obviously inspired from Nagasaki, of a dispatch reflecting upon the good faith of Russia regarding the institution of the "open door," and insinuating that she is evading the stipulations of the Portsmouth treaty in the matter of getting her troops out of Manchuria.

This Japanese statement is characterized here as a tissue of inexactitudes, designed to influence the public opinion of the world, while Japan is taking advantage of Russia's weakness to obtain profit never contemplated by the treaty of Portsmouth. Particular apprehension is felt here over the effect that these Japanese insinuations with regard to the "open door" may have upon American sentiment.

As an evidence of Russia's sincere adherence to that principle, it is explained here that she is even contemplating opening to international navigation the Amur and Sungari Rivers. The navigation of these rivers was reserved by the treaty of Algiers of 1858 to Russia and China jointly, but Russia insists that Japan can, under no construction of the Portsmouth treaty, which neither mentions nor implies navigation privileges, demand this as a right.

Japan bases her pretensions to the navigation of the Amur and its tributaries on the argument that the treaty of Algiers was abrogated entirely by the treaty of Portsmouth of 1905, by which all agreements infringing upon the sovereignty of China were nullified and Manchuria opened to international trade. Russia contends that the arrangement for the joint navigation of these rivers into Manchuria, and does not prevent the entrance of foreign goods into Manchuria.

With regard to the evacuation of Manchuria, it is maintained here that Japan and not Russia is the real culprit. The Japanese force now in Manchuria is nearly double that of Russia, and in view of the spirit shown by Japan in these negotiations, the presence of this body of men is a source of serious anxiety to the Russian government.

FOUGHT TYPHOON AT SEA.

Crew of Vessel Exhausted in Twice Fighting For Life.

Boston (Special).—The British freight steamer St. George, commanded by Capt. H. B. Sadler, arrived at this port after it had escaped destruction by a typhoon, and later by fire, which broke out in the cargo hold.

The St. George left New York last June for Japan, laden with steel for the Japanese government. Since that time she had traveled 4,000 miles, and for the past 78 days she has been battling almost continuously.

While the freighter was on her way from Kuteinotsu, Japan, to Cebu, a typhoon chased the vessel. It was the same disturbance that devastated the port of Hongkong. For a time it looked as if the vessel would be unable to escape, but just as she had abandoned hope the freighter steamed out of the grasp of the typhoon, which was shooting great columns skyward.

The St. George then proceeded to Manila, from which port she sailed on October 4 with a cargo of hemp. Sailing from Algiers on November 21, the steamer was out less than 24 hours when a brisk fire was discovered in No. 3 hold. Steam was injected into the compartment and the vessel headed for Gibraltar.

Just when it was believed the fire was subdued, flames broke out anew and the vessel was disabled until several hours after the steamer had reached Gibraltar.

Jailed For Peonage.

Pensacola, Fla. (Special).—W. L. Harlan, manager of the Jackson Lumber Company, was fined \$5,000 and sentenced to 18 months in the penitentiary on the charge of "conspiracy to commit peonage." Five other attaches of the same company, convicted of the same offense, were fined \$100 each and sent to the federal prison for 13 months. Appeals will be taken.

Gen. Nogi Injured.

Tokio (By Cable).—General Nogi, the Japanese commander who captured Port Arthur, was thrown from his horse while returning home from the palace. He fell on his head and became unconscious. He was removed to his home, where he revived under medical treatment, and is believed to be out of danger.

Valise Full Of Jewelry.

Omaha, Neb. (Special).—Three men entered the pawnshop of Joseph Sonnenberg, at 1305 Douglas Street, bound and gagged the proprietor, his clerk, and a customer; filled a suit case with jewelry worth \$8,000 and escaped. One of the men, who gave his name as Edward Elliott, of Denver, was captured by the police. Part of the jewelry was recovered.

Explosion In Mine.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Special).—The second explosion within a week occurred in the Buttonwood mine, near here, four men being seriously burned. The accident happened in the Hillman vein, operated by the Parrish Coal Company, through a heavy fall of coal, which changed the air course, and this permitted a volume of gas to gather in this portion of the mine. The gas was ignited by coming in contact with a naked lamp on the cap of one of the miners. Assistant Mine Foreman Thomas Morgan was badly burned on the hands and face.

IN THE GOOD OLD WAY

Congress Won't Have New-Fangled Spelling Ideas.

Washington (Special).—The House of Representatives Wednesday went on record in opposition to the new spelling as recommended by the President. By a vote of 142 to 25 the following was adopted as a substitute to the item reported by the Appropriations Committee in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, which read as follows:

"No money appropriated in this act shall be used in connection with printing documents authorized by law or ordered by Congress, or either branch thereof, unless the same shall conform to the orthography recognized and used by generally accepted dictionaries of the English language."

Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, made a point of order against the original paragraph in the bill which provided that public documents should be spelled as Webster's or other generally accepted dictionaries spells them. This provision was held to change existing law, and the point of order was sustained.

Representative Bingham, of Pennsylvania, in charge of the bill, then offered the amendment quoted, which was adopted.

During the discussion Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts, remarked that if the President by "imperial ukase" could change the spelling of 300 words of the English language he would have the authority to change 30,000 words, or every word in our language. If this could be done he thought a new court language might be established by executive decree for the new American empire.

"We got along very well with the English language until the reign of the present President of the United States," said Mr. Sullivan.

Representative Lacey, of Iowa, thought the paragraph as originally reported should remain in the bill. He said the new words were offensive to the eye, but "perchance by constant association we might get used to it," said Mr. Sullivan.

To put them by executive order into the laws of the land before they have reached literature," remarked Mr. Lacey. "Is getting the thing wrong end foremost. Literature comes first, orthography afterward. Let this Congress put this declaration into law. It is not exacting anything, but it is simply protesting against interference with established customs as it has been followed for more than 100 years."

Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, said the House was not responsible for an order of the executive on the question of simplified spelling. He was of the opinion that legislation would retard progress and reform in spelling.

Mr. Lacey asked Mr. Crumpacker if he thought the public printer would have the discretion to spell the word "crumpacker" with a "k" and Mr. Crumpacker replied that he thought he would.

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, wanted to know what existing law that the paragraph changed and insisted that there was no law as to spelling, except as to the commonly used words. The effort to define how words should be spelled, he said, was absolutely germane to the bill.

Mr. Tawney remarked that if the simplified spelling should go into effect it would necessitate the reprinting of all the schoolbooks and dictionaries, and saw nothing of the cost it would put upon the government to make the change.

Knockout For New Spelling.

Washington (Special).—President Roosevelt will withdraw his simplified spelling order to the public printer, and hereafter all documents from the executive departments will again be printed in the old-fashioned style.

Representative Landis, of the joint committee on spelling, had a conference with the President, when the President said that he did not wish to have spelling overshadow matters of great importance and expressed a willingness to revoke his order for the new spelling in case the House of Representatives should go on record as opposed to the system. Accordingly, Mr. Landis introduced the following resolution in the House:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that hereafter in printing reports, documents or other publications authorized by law, or ordered by Congress, or either branch thereof, or emanating from the executive departments, their bureaus or branches, and independent offices of the government, the Government Printing Office should observe and adhere to the standard of orthography prescribed in generally accepted dictionaries of the English language."

Taught Carnegie.

Washington (Special).—John Howard Lacombe, 86 years old, a veteran employee of the Pension Office and the man who taught Andrew Carnegie telegraphy, died at Beltsville, Md., near this city. When he retired from office some months ago Mr. Carnegie gave him a pension of \$100 a month for life.

Raising Tea In South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C. (Special).—Marketing was begun of the first crop of American tea grown on a commercial scale. Twelve thousand pounds have been raised on a plantation in Colleton County, a few miles from Charleston. For several years tea has been marketed from Pinehurst, the government experimental garden at Summerville, but the product marketed today is the first of a purely commercial venture. The output next year promises to be very large.

Killed His Wife.

Wilmington, Del. (Special).—Mrs. Catarina Uzzo died as a result of being shot by her husband in their bedroom. In her dying deposition she said she saw her husband with a revolver, and when she asked him what he intended to do, the revolver went off. Mrs. Uzzo would have become a mother in a few weeks. Her husband, Michael Uzzo, who had to be returned to Wilmington,

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Latest News Gleaned From Various Parts.

The Lackawanna Railroad Company will grant a 5 per cent. increase of \$ to all employees other than conductors, trainmen, engineers and switchmen. The last three classes of employees were recently awarded an increase, and the former are now negotiating for a raise. The increase will go into effect the first of the year. All men, women and boys employed by the company, in the transportation department, including station agents, baggage men, clerks and operators, on all the divisions from Hoboken to Buffalo, will be entitled to this increase. The company employs about 1000 persons on this division, divided into 8 to 10 classes as clerical, ticket agents, baggage men, telegraph operators and station masters. The increase, although running from 6 to 10 per cent. averages nearly 10. The pay roll of the company will be increased by about \$120,000. The lowest paid men get an increase of 10 per cent. while the high salaried men hold near the 8 per cent. mark. The salaries of the telegraph operators will be increased from \$50 to \$75.

Whether the faculty of the Waverly High School is to be broken up because of love will depend on the developments of a romance recently made public. Waverly is a village situated in the Delaware valley north of this city and while more recently the summer residence of coal barons like E. L. Fuller, T. H. Watkins and C. D. Simpson, is a typical New England place, many years older than Scranton and the seat of the aristocracy of the countryside. Prof. R. L. Wood and Mrs. Jessie Stark conduct the faculty of the Waverly High School. Both began teaching there two years ago. Wednesday night the professor strolled into the school board meeting and announced that he expected to break up the school by marrying Mrs. Stark. The board was seized with alarm, for it is considered difficult to find a successor to the pretty and talented young widow, and after some argument a partial promise was secured from the bride-groom-to-be that he might be persuaded to allow his bride to finish the term. He insisted, however, that the marriage must take place in the home of the bride, Mrs. Elysbury, who early the other morning suffering greatly from coal gas, after raising a window and inhaling fresh air he recovered sufficiently to enter more bedrooms, where he found three members of the family unconscious and almost dead with a pollen of coal gas. He opened all the windows and doors and summoned a doctor. All the victims were resuscitated, but are yet in a critical condition.

Governor Penneyacker may write of the advisability of enacting concurrent legislation with New Jersey, above all things in the Delaware River in his forthcoming message to the legislature. Governor Stokes, of New Jersey, wrote a few days ago to the Fish Commissioner Mehan, asking him to send to Trenton considerable data on the subject to guide Governor Stokes in advising the New Jersey legislature. In the matter of the New Jersey Governor covering all of the points desired, Governor Penneyacker also intimated that he may have something to say about the subject in his message next month.

The other morning William Williams, of Erie, Pa., was shot and fatally wounded by two men who attacked him and several companions who were on their way home. As he young men were walking up the main street of Edwardsville two men in the opposite side threw stones at them and then opened fire with a revolver.

Going to the cellar to get coal Mrs. James Thompson, of Cresson, found herself looking into the muzzle of a revolver held by a burglar who had entered through the coal hole. He compelled her to walk upstairs, hand over her husband's monthly wages, amounting to \$60, and with a pollen of coal gas walked out the front door and disappeared.

Bath borough town council has granted a franchise to a concern to erect an electric light plant in that town.

Slipping on an icy sidewalk, John J. Parry, an aged man of Wind Gap, broke an arm in a fall.

James Fagan, aged 80, of Altoona, who taught A. J. Cassett, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to ride horseback, fell down a flight of stairs at his home and was probably fatally injured. Fagan was stableman for Mr. Cassett when he was stationed at Altoona.

By an explosion of gas at Moravia mine of the Dodson Coal Company, Timothy Watzel, Robert Harris and George Beling were so badly burned that small hope is held out for their recovery.

The statement of the Prohibition State committee for the recent campaign was filed at the State Department, showing that the receipts were \$16,605.65, while expenditures were \$17,626.65, and there are unpaid bills amounting to \$3,919.91. The statement also shows that Homer L. Castle, Prohibition nominee for Governor, received \$55,000 from the committee funds for expenses and that he was paid \$250 for his services in 1905. The committee owes State Chairman McCainmont \$1,875 in salary and \$425 on account of cash advanced.

Cashier Measey, of the State Treasury, said that there is a State deposit of \$75,000 in the defunct National Bank, of Waynesburg, but that the amount is amply secured. "We will have no difficulty at all in collecting the money," said Mr. Measey, "and will probably do so next week."

Nell Perry, of McAdoo, a member of the Seventh District Miner's Executive Board, was fatally injured at Hazleton. He was caught by a premature blast in the Honeybrook mine which left off his nose and tore out both eyes. He cannot recover.

Dr. J. Swan Taylor, captain of Company H, Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the Spanish-American War, received word from the United States Court of Claims that the Court has allowed \$4 of his