

WORLDWIDE BALLOT.

Franchise Extended This Year as Never Before.

BALLOT FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Hundred and Thirty-nine Members of the Lower House Chosen, besides Three Delegates - Twenty Governors Elected.

Washington, Nov. 8.—This is one of the most interesting elections in the history of the United States. For the first time the ballots of Uncle Sam are being cast over the world, our soldiers and sailors voting in Hawaii, the Marines on transports crossing the Pacific in Cuba and in Uncle Sam's possession, Porto Rico.

The following shows the number of electors that hold gubernatorial and congressional elections, the candidates for governor and the number of congressmen elected.

Alabama—Nine congressmen.

Arizona—One delegate.

Arkansas—Six congressmen.

California—Henry R. Wolcott (R.), Elias S. Thomas (D. and F.); two congressmen.

Connecticut—George E. Lounsbury (D. N. Morgan (D.); four congressmen.

Florida—Henry T. Gage (R.), G. Maguire (D. and F.); seven congressmen.

Idaho—One congressman.

Illinois—Two congressmen.

Indiana—Eleven congressmen.

Iowa—A. B. Moss (R.), Frank Steuerg (D. and F.), W. A. Anderson (D.); one congressman.

Kansas—Twenty-two congressmen.

Michigan—Thirteen congressmen.

Minnesota—Eleven congressmen.

Mississippi—W. E. Stanley (R.), J. W. Peffer (F. and P.), W. A. Peffer (Progressive); seven congressmen.

Missouri—Eleven congressmen.

Montana—Six congressmen.

Nebraska—Hazen S. Pingree (R.), E. R. Whiting (F. and D.), S. L. Cook (P.); twelve congressmen.

Nevada—William Henry Eustis (R.), John Lind (F.), L. C. Long (P.); three congressmen.

New Hampshire—One congressman.

New Jersey—Seven congressmen.

New York—Fifteen congressmen.

North Carolina—Roger Wolcott (R.), Bruce (D.); thirteen congressmen.

Ohio—Six congressmen.

Oklahoma—Theodore Roosevelt (R.), Van Wyck (D.), Theodore Roosevelt (Citizens' Union); thirty-four congressmen.

Rhode Island—Frank W. Rollins (R.), Charles F. Stone (D.), Augustus W. Evans (Prohib.); two congressmen.

Tennessee—James A. Fowler (R.), W. Crane (D.); eight congressmen.

Texas—Nine congressmen.

Virginia—M. L. Hayward (R.), William Poynter (F.); six congressmen.

Washington—William McMillan (R.), Russell (D.); one congressman.

West Dakota—F. B. Fancher (R.), Holmes (F.); one congressman.

Wisconsin—Twenty-one congressmen.

Wyoming—William A. Stone (R.), A. Jenks (D.), Silas C. Swallow (P.); three congressmen.

Idaho—Kirk G. Phillips (R.), E. Lee (F.); two congressmen.

North Carolina—William H. Ellerbe (R.); seven congressmen.

Tennessee—James A. Fowler (R.), McMillan (D.); ten congressmen.

Mississippi—Joseph D. Sayres (D.), Barney (P.); thirteen congressmen.

Alabama—One congressman.

California—Ten congressmen.

Washington—Two congressmen.

Wisconsin—Edward Scofield (R.), W. Sawyer (D.); ten congressmen.

Idaho—De Forest Richards (R.), Alger (F.); one congressman.

Virginia—Four congressmen.

Anti-Dreyfus Riot in Paris.

London, Nov. 8.—The Daily Chronicle this morning: "We have received information from a reliable source of a well organized plot in the event of the inquiry because of cessation proving false to Dreyfus, to foment a riotous outbreak in the French capital, to attempt to overthrow the civil power and assassinate the leading champion of Dreyfus. These reports are based on interviews had with M. Poincaré, former minister of justice, Dr. Despres, foreign editor of the Times, as well as others. The police warned their friends temporarily, and their residences temporarily, to leave carry revolvers."

Negative Banker Surrenders.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—Gideon W. the fugitive president of the defunct Keystone National bank fled to the city yesterday after an escape of seven years and a half and surrendered himself to his bondsman, H. H. Wanamaker. Late in the afternoon Mr. Wanamaker accompanied the man to the office of United States Attorney Beck and the latter turned the fugitive bank president over to the custody of the United States marshal to await a hearing. A hearing was given today, and a commitment of \$20,000 bail was committed to Moyamensing prison.

Zola Coming Here to Lecture.

London, Nov. 8.—Mr. Paul Meyer, publisher, has arrived here. Meyer was selected by a committee of wealthy men to go to Paris to secure the services of Emile Zola to lecture in this country and lecture within a comparatively short time. He declined to say for publication where he met the famous novelist, but admits that he had an interview with him.

Spain Must Accept Our Terms.

London, Nov. 8.—The Standard says this morning: "We can see no alternative. Spain must accept the loss of the Philippines. The United States will assume a heavy and serious responsibility and it augurs well for the future of the public men of America and they are ready to meet it. England will watch the experiment with a favorable eye."

FOURTEEN PROBABLY KILLED

By the Collapse of a New Theater Building in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 7.—The new five story Wonderland theater building is practically in ruins and many lives have been sacrificed by an appalling accident which occurred therein Saturday afternoon. While some 36 men were at work in various parts of the half finished theater portions of the structure the roof fell in without a second's warning. Nearly every workman was carried down into the theater pit, the top gallery was crushed down upon the lower gallery, forming a slope, down which slid broken steel girders, planks, timbers, bricks and a great quantity of cement from the roof and carrying along a struggling company of men into the pit below, very few of whom escaped injury.

The death list thus far has reached 12, three bodies having been recovered yesterday and one today. The known dead are: George White, tinner; Martin Shafer, painter; Peter Pfeiffer, carpenter; Frank Wolf, tinner; and August Sallach, Cornelius McArthur, James Gegerschke, Julius Januchowski, John Czeselski, Max Pott and Charles Melike, laborers. Fred Miller and J. Mullin are believed to be lying beneath the debris.

What caused the catastrophe is still unknown, and probably will not be known until the coroner's inquest is held. A prominent local architect stated that he did not believe in the theory that the steel work was faulty, but said he did believe that it was not heavy enough.

WOES OF RELEASED CUBANS.

Brought From the Ceuta Prison, Now Penniless and Homeless.

New York, Nov. 8.—The 16 Cubans who were recently released by the Spanish government from the prison at Ceuta, and who arrived in this country last week on the Kaiser Wilhelm II, were yesterday released from the barge office and allowed to go, penniless and homeless, into the streets. They applied for help at the Cuban junta, but were turned away with the reply that no funds were available for them. The situation of the men is peculiar. They were released from the prison, and as they had no money for transportation and could not secure help from the Spanish government they were forwarded to this country by the United States consul there at the expense of this government. No arrangements were made for their reception on this side, nor for their transportation from this port to the island of Cuba. When they arrived Commissioner Fitch sent a message to the junta informing them of the Cubans' arrival here, and asking the junta to care for them. The junta declined. After a conference on the subject it was decided that the junta would take care of the men for the night. An effort will be made by Mr. Palma to get the state department to provide for the men until they can be sent to Cuba.

Lynching in Central Illinois.

Lacon, Ill., Nov. 8.—The first lynching in central Illinois in many years took place here early yesterday morning, when a hundred miners from Toluca, a mining town a short distance east of here, broke into the county jail, took out F. W. Stewart, a Toluca negro, and hanged him to a tree. The work was done quickly and quietly. The mob was well organized, and shortly after midnight marched in a body to the jail, broke in the doors, after a short parley with the sheriff, dragged the negro from his cell, carried him to a tree a mile from town, where the remainder of the party awaited them, and swung him to a limb. Stewart's crime was assault upon Mary O'Brien, the daughter of one of the local miners. There is a general impression that the negro was punished as he deserved, and no special effort is being made to discover the identity of the members of the mob.

Gold From Terra Del Fuego.

Cleveland, Nov. 7.—Mr. Franklin Ransom, of this city, who went to Terra Del Fuego a year and a half ago in quest of gold, has returned with nearly \$18,000 in gold. Ransom will return to South America in the spring. He said today that he had endured many hardships during his absence. Ransom says all gold is obtained from placer mines, or is washed out of a magnetic black sand that is thrown up on the seashore. This sometimes runs \$1.50 to the pan. The belt of black sand lies under the low tide level, so it is necessary to wait for a storm to wash it up in reach of the miners.

The Vote of the Jolly Tars.

New York, Nov. 8.—The Jackies of the Brooklyn, New Orleans, Resolute and Mayflower at the navy yard voted yesterday. On the Brooklyn only 33 ballots were cast, and the proportion was about the same on the other warships. Voting was also carried on aboard the Texas and New York off Tompkinsville, and today the men on the receiving ship Vermont voted. The men on the Massachusetts and Indiana voted last Saturday.

Boat Capsized and Seven Drowned.

Kingsville, Ont., Nov. 8.—A sailboat which left here Sunday night for Pelee Island drifted ashore yesterday at Point Pelee, having capsized. The dead body of Charles Barnes was lashed to it. The others in the boat, who were undoubtedly drowned, were Carl Kaufman, Hugh Sooper and his two sisters, aged 18 and 20, all of Kingsville, and Fred White and Charles Barnes, of Pelee Island.

Bryan Has "Military Lockjaw."

St. Louis, Nov. 8.—Colonel William J. Bryan, Third Nebraska volunteers, passed through St. Louis yesterday from Savannah, Ga., on his way home. In response for a request for an interview Colonel Bryan said: "Don't ask me to discuss the political situation. Don't intimate an inquiry as to prevailing conditions in the army. Why? Because I have military lockjaw."

Spain Has Not Appealed to the Powers.

Madrid, Nov. 8.—The premier, Senor Sagasta, was questioned today as to whether it is a fact that the Spanish government had addressed a note to the powers, asking the latter if they would support Spain in protesting against the "Intentions of the United States toward the Philippine Islands." He replied that such a note had not yet been dispatched.

NEGLECT IN HOSPITALS

As Testified To Before the War Investigating Commission.

DR. WARD'S STRONG EVIDENCE.

Declares the Food Furnished "Unfit to Give His Pet Dog"—Sick Men Laid on the Ground All Day—Denouncing Gen. Boynton and Hospital Surgeons.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—General Dodge, Colonel Sexton and Dr. Conner, of the war investigating commission, arrived in Chicago yesterday and immediately began the examination of witnesses at the Auditorium hotel. A large number of witnesses are on the list, and it is not likely that the three members of the commission will leave Chicago before Wednesday. They will then leave for Detroit, where the investigation will be continued. From Detroit the commissioners will go direct to Washington.

Dr. Lewis Schooler, of Des Moines, Ia., was the first witness to testify yesterday. From June 7 to July 17 Dr. Schooler was stationed at Camp Thomas as chief surgeon of the Second division, Third corps. Questioned by Dr. Conner he said that during the time he was there the sanitary conditions in the hospitals was not very good, the sinks in the whole division were bad, owing principally to the character of the ground, and the discipline was rather lax. There was also a scarcity of medicines. The doctor thought both the nurses and officers were overworked.

Another witness was Mrs. Virginia F. Betz, of Chicago. She entered complaint in regard to the death of her son, Frank T., who enlisted with Company L, First Illinois volunteers. He was taken sick at Santiago, and was taken to Montauk on the transport Berlin. From here he was allowed to go home on furlough, when he should have been sent to the hospital. He was sent home entirely unattended, and was compelled to ride in a day coach instead of being provided with a berth in a sleeping car. He arrived home on Sept. 1 and on Sept. 19 he died. It was the opinion of Mrs. Betz that the medical officers should have sent him to the hospital, or if he must be sent home she claimed that he should have had an attendant.

Dr. Milo B. Ward, of Kansas City, who was a brigade surgeon at Camp Thomas from July 12 to Sept. 10, asked as to the condition of the hospitals, said that there was a great lack of medicine, only some of the simplest of medicines being on hand. "The food which was furnished the men," said he, "I would not want to give to my pet dog." He said that the food would have been all right had it been properly cooked, but in the shape in which it was brought to the men it was enough to make anybody sick. The doctor was then questioned as to the lack of attention shown patients just coming down with disease. The doctor stated that he knew of several cases where the patient was allowed to lie out in the ground the whole day, and also during the night, before taken to the hospital. Sometimes some of the men were put on the bare ground, but within a few hours they were always put on cots or stretchers."

Dr. Conner—"What was the reason that the Second division hospital of the Third army corps had, as it certainly did have, the worst reputation of any hospital during the war?" Dr. Ward—"The first reason, in my judgment, is that the hospital had for its corps surgeon a man who never paid any attention to it whatever. His name was Loeff. The next reason is that the man in charge of the hospital, the division surgeon, very seldom visited the hospital or paid any attention to it. His name was Jenny. The next reason is that there were not enough doctors at any time to take care of the patients without overworking the doctors and making them too ill to get out of bed. The next reason is that the nurses were never competent in any sense of the word, but they did the best they could when you consider their ignorance. Some of them could not even read. They were forced to do the work under protest, and of course did only what they were obliged to."

In reply to further questions Dr. Ward said: "The necessities were not available from the army supplies, and had it not been for the Red Cross some of the soldiers would have starved. Requisition after requisition was forwarded, and yet no relief came."

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7.—Flour weak; winter superfine, \$2.25; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$1.95; city mills, extra, \$2.25; Rye flour quiet and steady at \$3 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat firm; No. 2 red, November, 70¢; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 34¢; Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 30¢; No. 2 white, clipped, 29¢; Hay market favored buyers; choice timothy, \$1.10; large bales, leaf hay, \$1.25; \$1.25; \$1.25; Pork steady; family, \$12.50; \$12.50; \$12.50; Butter firm; western steamed, \$1.15; Butter firm; western creamery, 15¢; Eggs firm; New York, 12¢; do. creamery, 13¢; fancy Pennsylvania prints, 10¢; do. wholesale, 2¢. Cheese steady; large, white and colored, 14¢; small do., 13¢; light skinned, 12¢; part do., 11¢; full do., 10¢. Eggs firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 12¢; western, fresh, 2¢; southern, 19¢.

Baltimore, Nov. 7.—Flour dull; western superfine, \$2.25; do. extra, \$2.25; do. family, \$2.25; winter wheat, patent, \$2.25; spring do., \$2.25; spring wheat, straight, \$1.25; do. Decem. dull; spot and month, 24¢; Decem. 24¢; Hay steady; family, \$12.50; \$12.50; \$12.50; Pork steady; western steamed, \$1.15; Butter firm; western creamery, 15¢; Eggs firm; New York, 12¢; do. creamery, 13¢; fancy Pennsylvania prints, 10¢; do. wholesale, 2¢. Cheese steady; large, white and colored, 14¢; small do., 13¢; light skinned, 12¢; part do., 11¢; full do., 10¢. Eggs firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 12¢; western, fresh, 2¢; southern, 19¢.

The Khalifa Closely Pursued.

Cairo, Nov. 8.—Khalifa Abdullah, the defeated dervish leader, is hard pressed on the frontier of Kordofan, southwest of Khartoum, by natives friendly to the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, and it is believed that his capture is imminent. All Sherief, his son-in-law, is already a prisoner and is being brought to Khartoum.

Admiral Schley Coming Home.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Admiral Schley has cabled the navy department that Captain Snow has arrived at San Juan on the Solace, and that he had relieved the admiral of the command of the naval station there. The admiral announced that he would start for the United States on the Newark, his flagship.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Wednesday, Nov. 8.

In a speech at Worcester, Mass., Senator Moar spoke of the dangers attending accession of territory.

The United States of Central America—Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras—was inaugurated yesterday.

The mineral wealth of the Philippines includes coal, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, sulphur, marble, oil, gas, platinum and pearls.

"Dr." Nancy Gullford, the alleged murderer of Emma Gill, will sail from England for Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 12, in custody of a Bridgeport officer.

In his report on the Indian battle at Leech Lake, Minn., General Bacon recommends Second Lieutenant Ross for promotion and Sergeant Kelly and Private Burkhard for medals of honor.

Thursday, Nov. 8.

Atlanta's peace jubilee takes place Dec. 14 and 15.

Emperor William is the first Christian to visit the tomb of David since 1817, the tomb being a sacred Mohammedan shrine.

General Wood prevented the departure of a troop ship from Santiago until it had been supplied with medicines and delicacies for the sick.

The Danikla, a tribe under Italian protection, attacked a caravan and killed four French soldiers near Jibuti, on the west coast of the Gulf of Aden.

The Sixth Virginia regiment (colored), at Knoxville, Tenn., rebelled against white officers, but the mutineers were promptly brought to terms.

Democrats of La Crosse, Wis., nominated Major Kirches, a Republican, for sheriff. He returned from Porto Rico too late to legally withdraw, and by a court decision must stand.

Friday, Nov. 4.

The Fourth Ohio regiment arrived at New York from Porto Rico.

There is again alarm at the Vatican over the illness of Pope Leo.

Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, Cuba, will be occupied by our troops this month.

Mrs. Ann Maria Lee, mother of General Fitzhugh Lee, died in Stafford county, Va.

A movement has been started in the province of Catalonia, Spain, looking to annexation to France.

In a political fight at the Indian reservation in Swain county, S. C., four men were perhaps fatally shot.

Captain John J. Healy, an expert miner, asserts that the Klondike will yield \$100,000,000 annually for years.

Saturday, Nov. 5.

The transport Chester arrived at New York with 57 trophy guns from Santiago.

In Holguin, Gibara, Baracoa, Sagua de Tanamo and Guantanamo, Cuba, half the population have smallpox.

The emperor and empress of Germany departed from Jerusalem amid the cheering farewells of the populace.

Near Muncie, Ind., Mrs. Black had Farmer Bailey arrested for assault. He was acquitted, and she shot him dead.

Rhode Island's governor is preparing for a turkey Thanksgiving dinner for the state's troops at Camp Meade Pa.

Before the war investigators General Lawton testified that in his judgment no gross mistakes were made in the war.

Clyde line steamer Creotan was destroyed by fire 18 miles north of Cape Charles. Of 27 on board 9 were drowned.

At a banquet to General Kitchener in London Premier Salisbury announced that the French had officially decided to evacuate Fashoda.

Monday, Nov. 7.

The national congress of mothers will meet in Washington Feb. 24 to 17.

A new Japanese cabinet has been formed, with Field Marshal Yamagata Aritomo as premier.

Twenty-four United States senatorships depend upon the legislature chosen in this fall's election.

"The Service Men of the Spanish War" is the title of a new organization just formed at Lexington, Ky.

The Third Battalion of the First Delaware regiment left Camp Meade for Wilmington, to be mustered out.

A prominent Cuban merchant of Havana declares that "whole villages are starving while the Americans delay."

There has been another battle between striking miners and imported negroes at Panama, Ills. Two of the negroes were slightly wounded.

NEW GOODS

AT F. H. MAURER'S Great Bargain Emporium.

Prices Never Known to be so Low!

Our counters and shelves are now loaded with a magnificent line of rich and elegant dress goods, chevrons, novelty goods, Henriettas in all the beautiful shades, hosiery, gloves, trimmings, silks, etc., just received from New York and Philadelphia. A few prices:

- All Lancaster Gingham, 5c
- Best Light Calico, 5c
- Blue Calico, 5c
- Shirting, 5c to 8c
- Canton Flannels, 5c to 10c
- Scouring Machine, 20c
- 14 Bed Blankets, 1.00
- Pest Unbleached Muslin, 1.00
- All Good Cotton, 1.00
- Nail on per pair, 2c

In Our Clothing Department

Will be found elegant stylish shirts, heavy and light weight Overcoats, storm coats and every day suits at prices to astonish you. Call and see our Men's Overcoat, only \$3.00.

Our Ladies Coat and Wrap Department

Is now complete. Here is a charming wrap, elegant, handsome; Coats and Capes, a large assortment in all the styles and prices from \$1 to \$15. The Coats are made of the finest beauties. We had these made expressly for our department and which is to your advantage. We are also carrying the manufacturers prices.

A Storm of Boots and Shoes

Reached our store. Everything in footwear from the best French Kid to the ordinary 7 1/2 shoe, a large assortment. There is a whole counter full of shoes for the family, for the ladies, too, sizes from 1 to 12. Ladies' Rubber, 25c to 50c; men's rubbers, 40c to 75c; Boys' gum boots, \$1.25; Men's boots, \$2.25 to \$2.60; Felt Boots, complete with laces, \$2.00. We invite all to give us a trial in our shoes, and you will be astonished. Good stock, low price, quick service.

STOP IN AND SEE

Our new line of Emailed ware, tinware from a new process, to a wash boiler, clothes press, 1 cent per gal. Lard can, 2c.

BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.

Horse Blankets from 75c to \$3.50. Lap Robes from \$7.00 to \$12.00. One Buffalo Robe, extra large and fine one. Fur coats, 25c.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

- Arabica and Java Coffee, 1c; 2 lbs. 20c
- Blue Coffee, 4 for 40c
- Wheat, 6 lbs., 1 lb.; 2 lbs., 25c
- Large Round Cakes, 1 lb. 2 lbs. for 25c
- Large and Medium, 5 lbs. 4 lbs. for \$1.10
- Extra large green of 1 lb., 25c
- Soft A Sugar, 50c; 8 lbs. Granulated, 50c
- 10 lbs. Light Brown, 50c
- Corn Starch, 5c; 3 lbs. for 12c
- New Rice, 5c; very nice
- Best N. O. Molasses, 1 lb. 4c; 1/2 gal. 15c
- Light Syrup, 30c a gal.
- Chocolate, 15c
- Baking Soda, 5c per lb.
- Baking Powder, 5c a lb.
- Resins, 7c
- Salt, 1 lb. 10c; 2 lbs. 20c
- Onion, 1 lb. 10c; 2 lbs. 20c
- Large Round Cakes, 1 lb. 2 lbs. for 25c
- Large and Medium, 5 lbs. 4 lbs. for \$1.10
- Extra large green of 1 lb., 25c
- Soft A Sugar, 50c; 8 lbs. Granulated, 50c
- 10 lbs. Light Brown, 50c
- Corn Starch, 5c; 3 lbs. for 12c
- New Rice, 5c; very nice
- Best N. O. Molasses, 1 lb. 4c; 1/2 gal. 15c
- Light Syrup, 30c a gal.
- Chocolate, 15c
- Baking Soda, 5c per lb.
- Baking Powder, 5c a lb.

Cash paid for good butter and eggs.

MARKETS.

Trade Cash. Butter No. 1, 19c; 2, 18c; 3, 17c; 4, 16c; 5, 15c; 6, 14c; 7, 13c; 8, 12c; 9, 11c; 10, 10c; 11, 9c; 12, 8c; 13, 7c; 14, 6c; 15, 5c; 16, 4c; 17, 3c; 18, 2c; 19, 1c; 20, 0c.

N. B.—We have no Special Bargain Day. Our bargains are every day.

F. H. MAURER'S, N. W. Cor. Front and Union Sts., New Berlin, Pa.

CAPITOL ENDANGERED.

Serious Fire Caused by an Explosion of Gas.

SUPREME COURT ROOM WRECKED.

Valuable Records of the Court, Which Were Flung Away in the Vaults Beneath That Portion of the Capitol, Have Been Utterly Destroyed.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The United States supreme court room, located near the center of the Capitol, is wrecked, the valuable law library connected with it seriously damaged, and many of the valuable records of the court fled away in vaults beneath that portion of the Capitol have been destroyed. This is the result of an explosion of gas, which occurred in the sub-basement of the Capitol just beneath the supreme court room at 5:20 yesterday afternoon. The explosion destroyed the flooring and entrance to the room immediately below the supreme court room, and the fire which followed communicated at once to the law library and supreme court room.

The entire central eastern part of the great marble pile, from the main floor to the subterranean basement, practically is a mass of ruins. The force of the explosion was so heavy that the coping stones on the outer walls just east of the point where the explosion occurred were bulged out nearly two inches, windows in all that part of the building were blown out and locked doors were forced from their hinges quite 150 feet from the scene of it.

Fire followed the explosion so quickly as to seem practically simultaneous with it. The explosion shook the immense structure to its foundation, and was heard several squares from the Capitol. It occurred in a small room tightly enclosed by heavy stone walls in the subterranean basement, immediately below the main entrance to the old Capitol building. In this room was a 500 light gas meter, which was fed by a four inch main. The meter itself was wrecked and the gas pouring from the main caught fire. The flames originating from the explosion darted up the shaft of the elevator, which had been completely destroyed by the force of the explosion, and communicated with the record room of the supreme court, the office of the marshal of the court and the supreme court library.

Before the flames could be subdued the priceless documents in the record room had been almost totally destroyed and serious damage had been done in the marshal's office and some minor rooms in the immediate vicinity.

Just north of the crypt an archway, almost over the meter room, was completely blown out and great masses of masonry torn from the floor were hurled to the ceiling with such force as to burst the stone and plaster of the walls above. Ponderous flagstones were wrenched from their resting places and

throughout the corridors the frescoing on