

## EARTHQUAKE DAMAGES SOUTH AMERICAN CITY

### Disaster Falls upon Valparaiso With Terrible Effect.

### SHOCK WAS FOLLOWED BY MANY

### The Disturbance Was General Throughout Chile and Was Felt in Argentine Republic.

A message from Lima, Peru, says: At about 8 o'clock in the evening of August 17, there was a tremendous earthquake at Valparaiso, Chile. As at San Francisco the shock was followed by the outburst of many fires. Many houses have been destroyed and nearly all of them are more or less damaged either by the earthquake or the fire.

Business is at a complete standstill. The banks are closed. The gas supply is unavailable and the electric lighting system is completely knocked out. Consequently the city at night is in darkness.

The greatest panic prevails among the inhabitants. Many families are fleeing from the city. The weather is fair and the sea is calm.

Communication with Santiago de Chile is interrupted and it is impossible to learn what has occurred there.

Many persons were killed and injured in Valparaiso.

The shocks continue, but are milder. The shipping in the port was not injured. The streets which suffered most were Collos Blanco, Condell and Esmeralda and those in the Belles district.

A message from Buenos Ayres says:

The disturbance was general throughout Chile and was felt at some points in the Argentine republic. News of the disaster is extremely meager owing to the fact that telegraph communication is cut off, the shocks having thrown down the telegraph lines.

The shocks seriously affected the towns of Rosaria, Armas, Rio Ja San Luis and Tucuman.

From the few details obtainable it appears that there were five shocks, the disturbance passing south along the Pacific coast and crossing the Andes. The shocks were severe according to the registration of the seismograph instruments. The property loss is enormous. Many houses were thrown down including government houses.

During the night the volcano of the Tupungato was heard roaring and the people fled to the churches to pray for safety. At San Juan de Andes high winds accompanied the shocks.

### MANY EARTHQUAKES IN CHILE

### Valparaiso Was Wiped Out in 1730 by Seismic Disturbance—An Important City.

Valparaiso is a fortified seaport of Chile and is the most important commercial town on the western coast of South America. It is situated on a large bay in the Pacific ocean 75 miles northwest of Santiago.

An amphitheater of heights rising nearly 1,700 feet ascends from the bay and a considerable portion of the city is built on these heights. The lower central section of the city is constituted by the Alameda, which are the principal business houses, regular and attractive streets, where the city park, Plaza Victoria, and National Theater. Northwest of this section is the quarter known as the puerto or port. There are the greater number of public buildings and the vast warehouses which line the quays and docks.

The newer sections of the city have an attractive modern appearance, the business section being massively built. Its industrial establishments comprise foundries, railroad and machine shops, sugar refineries, breweries, distilleries, large bottling works and various factories.

The population of the city in 1907 was 142,282. Earthquakes are of common occurrence in Chile, especially in the central and northern regions.

Valparaiso itself has been a severe sufferer from such disturbance on more than one occasion.

More than a score of great terrestrial upheavals have been recorded in Chilean annals. In 1570 the city of La Concepcion was destroyed with a loss of 2,000 lives; in 1647 Santiago, the capital, was overwhelmed and 1,000 lives were lost.

The terrible earthquake of 1730 wiped out Valparaiso, La Senena, La Concepcion and Coquimbo, and every town and village on the coast between La Concepcion and Coquimbo. In 1835 La Concepcion was again ruined and five other cities were leveled to the ground. Other serious seismic disturbances occurred in 1837, 1851 and 1871.

Valparaiso itself was the scene of earthquakes in 1822, 1829 and 1851.

### Fatal Fight Among Miners.

One man is dead; one is severely beaten about the head and shoulders; one is a captive in the hands of striking union miners, and a fourth has disappeared—all as the result of a collision between union and non-union miners of the Creighton mines of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company at Kiskadeetas Junction on the West Penn railroad.

### Found \$50,000 in Jewels.

Acting under instructions cabled from England, John P. O'Brien a laborer employed in the wrecking of the world's fair buildings, at St. Louis, has unearthed an alligator bag containing jewels valued at \$50,000, which were stolen from Mr. and Mrs. P. Henry Clayton of Devonshire, Eng., during a visit to the Louisiana Purchase exposition two years ago.

### King Edward and Emperor William Kissed each other on both cheeks when they met at Cronberg.

## GAIN MADE IN MEMBERSHIP

### Pennsylvania Militiamen Who Served During the Gettysburg Campaign are Now Eligible.

The following officers well chosen at the annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Minneapolis: Commander-in-Chief R. B. Brown, Zanesville, O.; Senior Vice Commander, William H. Armstrong, Indianapolis; Junior Vice Commander, E. B. Fenton, Detroit; Chaplain-in-Chief Archbishop John Ireland, St. Paul; Surgeon General, W. H. Johnson, Lincoln, Neb.

The strongest opponents of Mr. Brown for commander-in-chief were C. G. Burton of Missouri, and Captain P. H. Coney of Kansas. Both of these withdrew when it was seen that the election of Mr. Brown was a certainty. Brown was then chosen by acclamation. Several candidates were nominated for senior and junior vice commanders, but at the last instant all withdrew in favor of Armstrong for the senior position, and Fenton for the junior place, and both men were chosen unanimously. Archbishop Ireland had no rivals for chaplain-in-chief.

The new commander-in-chief of the Grand Army R. B. Brown, was born in 1845, and has always lived in Ohio. He enlisted in the Fiftieth Ohio Infantry at the age of 16 years, and served in the Fourteenth Army Corps in the Army of the Cumberland until he was mustered out in 1864. He then re-enlisted as a veteran soldier, and served as such until the end of the war. He was a private throughout the first three years of his service, and then became a non-commissioned officer. He has always been active in the work of the Grand Army. Mr. Brown is now editor of the Zanesville Courier.

In his annual address, Commander-in-Chief Tanner said, among other things: "Notwithstanding the fearful inroads of death upon the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, the organization to-day, is 3,500 stronger than at the encampment in Denver last year."

Adjutant General Tweedale in his report gives the total membership of the Grand Army as 235,823, an increase of 3,368 during the last six months. The losses by death for the year ended December 31, 1905, were 3,205, or 3.90 per cent of the total membership.

Judge Advocate General C. L. Clark submitted a synopsis of the decisions prepared by him during the last year. Among them is this one: "Members of the Pennsylvania militia who served during the emergency of the Gettysburg campaign are eligible for membership in the G. A. R."

## POWER PLANTS CHANGE HANDS

### New York Concerns Bought by Pittsburg Reduction Company.

The Pittsburg Reduction Company has obtained absolute control of the extensive electric power facilities at Massena, N. Y. The company bought the controlling stock of the St. Lawrence County Electric & Water Company, capital \$100,000; the St. Lawrence Water Company, capital \$100,000, and the Massena Electric Light & Power Company, capital \$50,000.

The Pittsburg company recently purchased the St. Lawrence River Power Company, which owns the canal between the St. Lawrence and Grasse rivers, now developing 35,000-horsepower, with the ultimate capacity of 150,000 horsepower.

The Pittsburg Reduction Company is controlled in Pittsburg by the Mellons.

## PLAGUED WITH LOCUSTS

### Pests Destroying Vegetation in Parts of Hungary.

Scientists are now very busy in Hungary attempting to explain the reason for the unprecedented visitation of an army of locusts. The damage done by the locusts is at the moment impossible to be gauged. No one unacquainted with the devastating possibilities of these winged pests would for a moment imagine that they were responsible for so much wholesale destruction.

Everything they swooped upon perished as the hand of a ruthless invading army. The whole thing is in the nature of a calamity. The Puszta, or great Hunarian plain, and in particular Hortobagy, near Debrecen, is now in a state of cattle fodder famine.

## Plot Against Panama.

An alleged plot on the part of prominent Colombian leaders to overthrow President Amador's government and proclaim Colombia's sovereignty over Panama again has been frustrated through the activity of the police and government authorities. Compromising documents said to give evidence of the plot, are reported to have been seized on two of the conspirators. Two Colombian generals said to be implicated in the conspiracy were seized by the police. President Amador has decided all the obnoxious Colombians said to be implicated in the plot shall be expelled from Panama.

## Alcoholism a Disease.

Physicians of Washington testified before the Police Trial Board, which is investigating the death of H. P. Totten, a contractor from Bluefield, W. V., that alcoholism is a disease, and should be treated as such.

## 1,500,000-Pound Wool Clip.

The largest individual wool clip ever grown in America has been shipped from Billings, Mont., to Boston. The clip weighed 1,500,000 pounds, and 4 cars were required to carry it. The owner refused an offer of 24 cents a pound for the wool.

At the command of his father, Fred Debold, aged 17, son of John Debold, shot and killed George Smith, a neighbor, near Frederick, Md. There had been bad feeling between the families.

## BOMB THROWING CAMPAIGN

### Number of Russian Police and Soldiers Killed and Wounded.

## COSSACKS LASH YOUNG WOMAN

### Brutal Punishment Inflicted Because She had Made a Remark About the Chevalier Guards.

Acting apparently with a definite plan and at a signal the terrorist and revolutionists inaugurated a carnival of murderous attacks with bombs and revolvers on the police and troops in various cities in Poland, August 15, echoes of which are heard from Samara, Ufa, Yalta, Kiev and even far away Chita, where Acting Chief of Police Gorpichenko was slain almost on his own doorstep.

The revolutionist campaign flamed out with especial violence at Warsaw, where over a score were slain in the streets and many more were wounded. Among the killed, according to the latest official advices, were two sergeants of police, eight patrolmen, three gendarmes, five soldiers, a Hebrew merchant and a woman. Policemen and soldiers were shot down like rabbits in the streets.

Their assailants, almost all escaped among the terrorized, but sympathetic populace. The only considerable capture was a band of 10 men, who had invaded a grog shop and killed a soldier. These were taken by a passing patrol.

Cossacks from Poltava refused to perform police duty at Tiflis. A large number of arrests were made. Intense popular indignation has been created in St. Petersburg by the brutal treatment of Mlle. Smirnoff, at the hands of the crack Chevalier guards. While a squadron of these guardsmen was passing along the Nevski prospect, Mlle. Smirnoff, who was accompanied by another young woman remarked:

"They are as gay as if they had captured Port Arthur."

Pedestrians, hearing the remark, repeated it and quite a crowd joined in the jeering. The commander of the cavalrymen suddenly wheeled his squadron and gave the command to charge with drawn whips. Mlle. Smirnoff and her companion were captured and taken to the barracks, where troops, in the presence of two officers, administered to Mlle. Smirnoff 27 lashes with their whips. The girl's clothing was cut as if by knives by the wire thongs of the whips, and her flesh was horribly lacerated. Her recovery is doubtful.

## DEMANDS OF PERSIANS

### Involve Practical Abolition of Real Power of the Shah.

According to advices received from Teheran, the complete demands of the Progressives far surpass the scope of the reforms proposed by the Persian government. These demands involve the practical abolition of all the real power of the shah, leaving him only a figurehead, and even propose the abrogation of the so-called "divine law" on which his authority is based. They provide also that the national assembly shall have competence in all questions of state and that the ministers shall be bound to put its decisions into immediate effect and that the ministers and officials shall be responsible to the assembly, which can demand their dismissal.

The conditions further include complete amnesty; freedom of the press; "in order that the shah may learn nothing but the truth"; the enactment of a new code and the right of habeas corpus.

## WILL INVESTIGATE RAILROADS

### Government Will Take a Hand in the Ice Squabble at Toledo.

With the other Toledo railways, the Clover Leaf of which Chairman Shonts of the Panama commission is president, is to be investigated by the interstate commerce commission. The investigation is being made at the request of the president, to whom complaint has been made that the Clover Leaf, in common with other Toledo lines, has been discriminating and giving rebates in making rates on ice.

The investigation which begins at Toledo, O., promises to be one of extraordinary interest. Already 45 witnesses have been summoned and papers have been issued for 15 or 20 others for whom the United States deputy marshals have sought for in vain for over a week.

It is thought some of the most prominent Toledo railway officials have taken up at least a temporary residence in Canada to escape the clutches of the interstate commerce commission.

## ECHOES OF THE FOURTH

### Pennsylvania Leads With Number of Persons Killed or Injured.

Fourth of July celebration this year caused 158 deaths, of which 75 were from tetanus. More than 5,000 persons were injured by the toy pistol, the giant cracker and careless use of firearms. Pittsburg, led the casualties with 969. Twenty-two persons lost the sight of both eyes, 72 of one eye; 56 lost an arm or a leg and 227 were bereft of fingers. These statistics were gathered by the American Medical Journal.

## "Shot Up" the Town.

Evidently angered because of a search made among them for a negro who attacked Mrs. Leon Evans and who, she asserted, was a negro soldier, members of a battalion of negro Federal troops stationed at Fort Brown entered Brownsville, Texas, became unruly and fired several volleys down Main street. As a result Frank Natua, a barkeeper, is dead, and Policeman Joseph Domingo's arm and hand were shattered by a bullet.

## G. A. R. HOSTS MARCH

### Thinning Ranks of Veterans March to Music They Heard in the Days of '61.

For the fortieth time since their work was finished and their glory won, the men of the Grand Army of the Republic were in line at Minneapolis, Minn. Never was a parade more appealing and impressive.

The parade was notably well-handled, quick-moving and inspiring. Countless flags snapped in the breeze and the soldiers passed for miles between buildings gorgeously decorated.

The day was ideal. Several sharp showers during the night dispelled the oppressive heat of the day before and a soft, cool breeze swept over the city.

The parade formed at 9 o'clock and moved exactly an hour later. At the head of the column was a splendidly mounted platoon of police, the line filling the streets from curb to curb.

Next came the chief marshal of the parade, former Governor Van Sant, and his chief of staff, General Fred B. Wood, adjutant general of Minnesota and then with their formation superbly kept throughout, the entire parade, came the first old soldiers, the Columbia post, of Chicago, acting as the personal escort of Commander-in-Chief Tanner.

Behind Columbia post came Commander-in-Chief Tanner mounted on a spirited and handsome steed and attended by his personal staff.

Following the officers of the organization, rank on rank, came the men of the grand army. The States marched in order of their admission to the organization, Illinois having the right of the line, followed by Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York in the order named. Twenty other States followed these.

Thomas A. Martin, senior vice commander of the department of the Potomac, became ill while marching in the parade and died while being removed to the emergency hospital.

Colonel Charles W. Keeting, of New Orleans, for 10 years commander of the department of Louisiana and Mississippi, after heading their division in the parade was overcome by the heat and exhaustion and died an hour after reaching a hospital.

## DOUBLE FARE CAUSES TRAGEDY

### Body of Girl Found Under Bridge of Brooklyn Transit.

One girl is dead and another badly injured as the result of assaults and ejections from the cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., in the effort to collect the additional five-cent fare to Coney island which Justice Gaynor has declared illegal, and patrons of the road who resist the additional payment are still subjected to violence and brutality.

The police instead of protecting the passengers from assault are now aiding the road to collect the extra fare.

Fishermen have found under the Culver route trestle over Coney Island creek, the first tragedy of "bloody Sunday," when they came upon the body of Miss Fannie Rodinski, the daughter of a rabbi of Brooklyn.

The girl with a 12-year-old companion Edna Stanger, had been thrown from a car by inspectors in spite of the fact that they had paid double fares.

They then tried to walk to the island, and in crossing the trestle Fannie Rodinski was knocked off by a passenger train into the creek. Her body when found was covered with bruises, indicating that she had been roughly handled before she was struck by the train.

## MORE ICE MEN INDICTED

### Seventeen Boston Companies and Dealers Charged With Conspiracy.

Secret indictments against 17 ice dealers and six ice companies, which were returned by the Suffolk county, (Mass.) grand jury, were made public in the superior court. The ice dealers are charged with having unlawfully conspired "to regulate, advance and fix the price of ice for public sale," and the ice companies are charged as corporations with conspiracy.

The dealers indicted include President Lewis G. Wilde of the Massachusetts Ice Dealers' association, and Secretary Charles Halliwell of the association. The companies indicted are the Boston, Independent, Union, Fresh P. Cambridge and Hamlin Cooperatives. The dealers when arraigned pleaded not guilty, and were held in bonds of \$1,000 each.

## To Wipe Out Puñajanes.

Governor Ide returned to Manila after a conference at Tacloban, Island of Leyte, with Major General Wood, Brigadier General Lee, Governor Deyevra, 15 presidents and Colonel Taylor, of the constabulary. The presidents promised to support the American authorities in the extermination of the Puñajanes. Governor Ide has decided to appoint a commission consisting of Governor Deyevra, Brigadier General Lee, Colonel Taylor and three presidents to visit the disaffected districts and hold meetings of the town councils to impress the people with the necessity of co-operation.

Announcement was made from Jamestown Exposition headquarters that the National Association of Deaf Mutes, with headquarters at Colorado Springs, Colo., will hold its 1907 convention in Norfolk, Va., the date yet to be fixed.

## Prices of Food and Wages.

In a bulletin issued by the bureau of labor the statement is made that the cost of living is higher than at any time since 1890, when the bureau first began to keep the record of retail prices of food. To offset this, the bureau in a separate investigation declares wages were higher during 1905, than for 1904 by 1.6 per cent and this a little more than offsets the increased cost of food. It also shows that in the industries it investigated more men are employed.

## \$5000 REWARD FOR BANKER

### Chicago Clearing House Offers This for Stensland.

## LOOKING FOR WOMAN IN CASE

### Secret Room Found in Stensland's Magnificent Home—Property Turned Over.

Five thousand dollars reward will be paid for the arrest of Paul O. Stensland, fugitive president of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank of Chicago. The banks of the Chicago Clearing House association will pay the reward.

Announcement of the determination of the bankers to stop at nothing in the capturing of the accused bank officer accompanied the passage of a resolution to pay the reward. The bankers were in conference for an hour.

Bonds for Theodore Stensland, who surrendered to the authorities were given in the sum of \$10,000. Attorney J. J. Kern had asked Judge Kerston that the bonds would be the charge of conspiracy and the court fixed the bail at \$10,000. Bond was furnished.

A police dragnet was thrown out to catch a woman forger, who is thought to have intimate knowledge of the fraudulent Stensland notes found in the bank vaults. The woman's arrest was ordered by the State's attorney.

Detectives who are searching for her declare that she may have forged the signatures by means of which Stensland looted the bank. She is known to have been closely associated with the banker and to be skillful with the pen.

Discovery of a mysterious room in which Paul O. Stensland is believed to have prepared to hide himself in his big house in Irving park brought new interest into the police hunt for the banker.

Inspector Shipley learned of the supposed existence of the room of mystery and sent two detectives to search the house. These men, with yardsticks and tapelines, measured all through the house.

They discovered adjoining Stensland's "den," a portion of the house the use of which could not be accounted for. Finally they tapped upon a panel in Stensland's "den." It sounded hollow and was partly concealed by drapery. When the door was forced there was disclosed an opening large enough for a man to stand in to conceal himself.

A secret telephone was discovered in the back part of a desk in the so-called "directors' room" of Stensland's bank. Inspector Shipley was making investigation there. The police say that this telephone gave Stensland direct access to all messages coming in or going out from the bank.

It became known that young Stensland had given to Receiver John C. Fetzer, for the benefit of the bank depositors, a deed to all the Cook county real estate held by his father, who had given him power of attorney. The property is estimated to be worth \$650,000.

## POPE REJECTS FRENCH LAW

### Objects to the Lay Management of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The principle of the submission of the management of church affairs to lay organizations, as provided for under the French law for the separation of church and state, is unhesitatingly rejected by Pope Pius X in his instructions to the French clergy for their guidance under the new regime.

The important document outlining the course to be followed by the French clergy was issued August 14. Its form leaves open the possibility for an understanding to be reached in the near future on the basis of the complete separation of church and state.

## Uncle Joe on Black List.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has put Uncle Joe Cannon on his black list, but the fact does not seem to be worrying the speaker in the least. Contrary to showing any anxiety, Mr. Cannon intends to point out what he considers the fallacies of Gompers' attitude toward himself and other Republicans who have incurred the animosity of the federation.

The speaker is on the federation's blacklist because he used his influence in the house in preventing the passage of the anti-injunction bill and a more stringent eight-hour law as applied to work on government contracts.

## Boston Wool Market.

The wool market shows improvement, the conservative trade holding also that the coming season will be marked by steadiness. It is stated that only a few mills have a fair supply of raw material left. Montana is said to be cleaned up, with the exception of five to seven million pounds. Territories are in fair demand. A good business is done in pulled wools. The foreign grades are steady. Leading quotations follow: Ohio and Pennsylvania, XX and above 34 to 35c; X, 31 to 32c; No. 1, 40 to 41c; No. 2, 38 to 39c; fine unwashed, 26 to 27c; half-blood, unwashed, 33 to 34c; three-eighth blood, unwashed, 34 to 35c.

## Reported Webster's Speeches.

Francis H. Smith, one of the first official reporters of congressional debates, died at Washington, Conn., where he was born March 11, 1829. For many years he had been a banker. Daniel Webster was one of the first men Mr. Smith reported in Congress, and later he reported the court-martial of the Lincoln conspirators and the subsequent trial of John H. Surratt. Another famous trial he covered was that of General Daniel Sickles, for the killing of District Attorney Key.

## RELEASED FROM PRISON

### Notorious Adventurers Given Liberty in England.

The woman Diss de Bar, under which name she was known in America but who posed in England as "The Swami," has been released from Aylesbury prison, England, after serving her term of imprisonment on the sentence of seven years' penal servitude passed on her in 1901.

The "Swami's" revolting offences under the cloak of spiritualism created a tremendous sensation in England. During the nauseating trial the high priestesses of the occult mysteries were identified with the woman Diss de Bar who has been imprisoned in New York for spiritualistic frauds.

Her presumed husband, Francis Jackson, is still undergoing a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment for similar offences.

Mme. Diss de Bar has been known under many names in the United States and Great Britain, but her greatest notoriety was achieved as the perpetrator of a so-called spiritualistic deception by which Luther R. Marsh of New York was in his old aged striped of the fortune he had accumulated in the practice of law.

## LONGWORTHS RETURN HOME

### After Visiting President They Will Go to Cincinnati.

From their European honeymoon tour Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth arrived at New York, on the steamship St. Paul of the American line. They were met at quarantine by the President's yacht, the Sylph, which was sent to take them to the Roosevelt home at Oyster Bay. Waiting at the pier at Oyster Bay were the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, their other children and a number of close relatives eager to give greeting to the couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth will remain at Sycamore Hill only a short time. They have planned to go from there to Washington and later to Cincinnati, where they will shortly begin housekeeping in the handsome Longworth home.

## OVERPRODUCTION OF GLASS

### Western Association Vote to Delay Resumption of Autumn Work.

At a special meeting of the Western Glass Association in Chicago, a resolution was adopted declaring for a delay in the resumption of autumn work in all glass factories in the United States.

According to John Schroeder of Detroit, who presided at the meeting there has been an over-production and in order to prevent a falling off in prices the stock now on hand will have to be disposed of before the factories commence operations for the fall and winter trade.

## TELLER IS \$100,000 SHORT.

### Confesses on Return From Vacation —Brokers Arrested With Him.

Alexander R. Chisholm, paying teller of the First National bank of Birmingham, Ala., was arrested charged with the embezzlement of \$97,000 of the bank's funds.

During the afternoon W. L. Sims and C. M. Hays, manager and assistant manager of one of the chief stock and cotton brokerage houses in Birmingham, were arrested charged with aiding and abetting the embezzlement of National bank funds. They were released on bonds.

## CURRENT NEWS EVENTS.

Mrs. Craige, better known as John Oliver Hobbes, the authorist, died suddenly in London of heart failure.

Fifty-five persons were injured in an accident on the Fort Worth & Denver City railroad near Fruitland, Tex.

William Jennings Bryan has issued an answer to the refusal of Roger Sullivan to resign from the national committee.

Twenty-six thousand miners at Abertillery, Wales, struck owing to the employment of non-union workmen in the mines.

Louis Foltz of Milwaukee, the man who assaulted and wounded several people on a train at Sparta, Wis., died at the county jail from bullet wounds received in the fight.

Supt. Edwards of the Pittsburg bureau of health is taking every precaution to prevent the spread of typhoid fever, which has now reached the epidemic stage.

A riot occurred at Ciclana, Spain, over local taxation. The mayor and an alderman were stabbed. Civil guards fired on the rioters, wounding several persons.

The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent has been declared on the stock of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, payable August 25 to holders of record August 15.

Frank E. Grimes, former State Treasurer, of Kansas stated that he was willing to pay \$7,000 into the State Treasury and compromise the charges in the expert's report of an alleged shortage.

In a fit of insanity Emil Berner, a mechanic of Batavia, Ill., murdered his brother-in-law, Ernest Franzen, slashed Mrs. Berner so severely that she will die and then cut his own throat, dying in a few minutes.

The North Butte Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable September 29 to stock of record September 19. Some stockholders had looked for an increased to \$2.25.

Charles E. Browne, former examiner of silks in the government customs service in New York city, was ordered released from Sing Sing prison by Judge Hough of the United States court on a writ of habeas corpus.

The belief of the people of the South in the unwritten law was evidenced at New Orleans when Peter Manafes' acquittal of the charge of murder of his faithless wife and the serious shooting up of her faithless paramour was greeted with such approval that the court officials had difficulty in restoring order.