

FIGURES IN THE LAMPHERE TRIAL.



PHILIP AGE 5. LUCY AGE 9. AND MARY AGE 11. MRS. BELLE GUNNESS AND HER CHILDREN.



RALPH N. SMITH, PROSECUTING ATTY. RAY LAMPHERE. H. W. WORDEN, ATTY FOR LAMPHERE.

LAMPHERE GUILTY OF ARSON.

Jury Ignores Murder Charge—Sentence from 2 to 21 Years.

Ray Lamphere was found guilty of arson after the jury had been out twenty-six hours in Laporte, Ind. Judge John C. Richter immediately sentenced him to the penitentiary for an indeterminate term of from two to twenty-one years and assessed a fine of \$5,000. The verdict was in the nature of a compromise, ten of the jurors having held out from the first for a verdict of murder in the second degree, with a penalty of life imprisonment. Two stubborn members all day contended for a verdict of arson and not guilty, respectively.

Following the sentencing of Lamphere all the jurors signed a statement that they were convinced by the evidence at the trial that the adult body found in the ruins with the bodies of the three children was that of Mrs. Gunness.

Lamphere expressed a similar belief in the first extended statement he has made to other than his attorneys since the trial began. He said he considered himself lucky, in view of the evidence produced, in getting off as easily as he has. He maintained his innocence, however.

Contrary to expectations, Lamphere's attorneys made no motion for a new trial. Unofficially, however, they expressed such intention, but in view of Lamphere's light sentence in comparison with the heavy punishment which another jury might bring in the new trial secured there is little likelihood of his being tried again.

In his cell Lamphere professed that he expected acquittal, but his unwonted euphoria belied his words. He responded to congratulations on the lightness of the verdict with whole heartedness.

"I'm ready to start and take my medicine like a man," he said. "Considering the circumstantial evidence that was produced against me I suppose I am lucky. I haven't got a word to say against it."

"I'm just as innocent as you are of what I was charged with, but it ain't any wonder the jury thought what it did. The way I acted that morning of the fire certainly looked suspicious when it was presented in court."

"I thought Belle Gunness was not in the fire, because all the money she must have had wasn't shown up. But after hearing the evidence it looks to me as if that must have been her body in the 'fire.'"

SOLDIER FREEZES TO DEATH.

Goos Alone on Alaskan Hunting Trip and Lasts One Day.

A story of reckless adventure by one of the signal corps operators in Alaska has been received by Gen. Allen, chief of the United States Signal Corps in Washington. Private William A. Bonney, who last June went to the lonely post of Minto, in central Alaska, went alone on a five days' hunting trip, and his frozen body was found next day eight miles from Minto.

Bank at Eldred, Pa., Suspended.

The Eldred Bank of Eldred, Pa., has suspended. It is said the liabilities are about \$100,000 and assets about \$40,000. Alleged overdrafts by an official of the bank are said to have caused the suspension.

Doctor Kills Himself.

Dr. O. S. Mills, aged 48 years, house physician at the Columbus (Ohio) insane asylum, left his room in a Gallipolis hotel and going to the middle of the city park killed himself by sending a bullet through his head.

STARTS FIRES TO SEE RESCUES.

Philadelphia Woman, Say Police, Confesses to Man's Crimes.

Arrested on suspicion of having started several incendiary fires in dwellings and apartment houses, in Philadelphia, Mrs. Johanna Kelly broke down under rigid questioning and confessed, the police say, telling the remarkable story that she wanted not so much to see the engines as to look on when children and women were being rescued from the burning house. The mania to fire the places, she said, seized her last December, and try as she would, she could not resist starting fires, and within ten days two were started at 1036 Callowhill street, a tenement house. Between December and

LINER BURNED AT SEA AND HARBOR OF VALETTA.



The British liner Sardinia and view of harbor, just outside of which the passenger steamer was destroyed by fire. The map shows the relative location of the scene of the disaster in the Mediterranean.

April there were four fires at 232 North Tenth street. In both places there were a number of lodgers, including many women and children. The fact that the fires at both places occurred only while Mrs. Kelly lived there gave the fire marshal his first clue. Mrs. Kelly has been a hard-working woman.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Dr. R. S. Copeland, now dean of the New York Homoeopathic college, will tender his resignation from the University of Michigan faculty.

Prof. Richard C. MacLaurin, professor of physics and mathematics at Columbia, has accepted the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Southern Minnesota teachers have appointed committees to act with committees from other associations in securing desired legislation for the schools this winter.

MINNESOTA BOARD OF REGENTS HAS DECIDED TO REPAIR OR REBUILD THE ANATOMY BUILDING RECENTLY BURNED, BUT TO ERECT AN ENTIRELY NEW BUILDING, ADEQUATE TO THE NEEDS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Through the General Education Board John D. Rockefeller has offered the Richmond College of Richmond, Va., \$150,000 on condition that the Baptists of the State raise an additional \$350,000, the object being the development of the institution into a great Baptist university for the South. Rockefeller regards Richmond as the strategic point for such a college.

At the Minnesota university freshmen girls have just completed the organization to further the acquaintance and friendships of the girls of the class, many of whom come to the school with few acquaintances. The organization will be similar to the Cap and Gown of the senior girls.

Commandant C. W. Weeks of the Iowa university regiment is planning to organize a company of university students into a cavalry troop. Already saber drills have been given a company of the student soldiers and the equipment soon will be secured from the United States government.

NEARLY 200 ARE LOST WHEN STEAMER BURNS

Ocean Liner Going to Egypt Destroyed and Passengers Die in Mad Panic Aboard.

SCORES JUMP TO DEATH IN SEA.

Tugs Hasten to Rescue, but Fail to Lend Aid Because of Furious Gale Raging.

Nearly 200 persons, passengers and crew of the Ellerman line steamer Sardinia, are reported to have perished when the steamer was destroyed by fire just after she had sailed for Alexandria, Egypt, from Valetta, Island of Malta. The Sardinia was scarcely a mile off Grand harbor when the first sign of fire appeared, but with a strong wind to fan the flames the whole ship was soon ablaze and the passengers and crew had scarcely a chance for their lives.

There was a wild scene of panic on board as the rapidly spreading flames drove the passengers to the rails and many of the excited ones, not even waiting for the boats to be lowered, plunged into the sea. Scores are believed to have been drowned. Others, trapped by the fire, were literally roasted to death or smothered without a chance for life.

There were many craft in the harbor at the time of the disaster and several tugs and other swift small vessels rushed to the assistance of the imperiled liner. The high sea and strong gale which prevailed at the time, however, made it impossible for them even to approach the Sardinia, and they could do little in the way of aid.

The Sardinia left Liverpool Nov. 14, with a cargo of general merchandise for Mediterranean ports. Her crew numbered forty-four, and about twenty first-class and six second-class passengers embarked at Liverpool. Most of her other passengers undoubtedly were Levantines, Maltese and Egyptians.

Many of these people cross on the steamers of this line from Malta to Alexandria. It is their custom to pitch their tents on decks for shelter during the four days' trip. The decks are cluttered and this condition undoubtedly made the orderly clearing of the ship difficult.

MAIL CARRIER IS SENTENCED.

R. F. Palmer Ordered to Brideveil for Three and Half Years.

Robert F. Palmer, seventeen years a Joliet letter carrier, pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing the mails and was sentenced by Judge Bethea in Chicago to three and a half years' imprisonment in the house of correction. Palmer's wife was in court and fainted when the judge sentenced her husband. Palmer was a Sunday school superintendent in Joliet and president of the City Letter Carriers' Association of Illinois. Though, beside his wife, two State Senators, a bank-

KAISER'S TALK OF WAR PUBLIC.

German Emperor Said to Have Declared Strife Inevitable.

The New York World publishes what it says is an accurate and authentic synopsis of the now world celebrated interview granted by Kaiser Wilhelm to Dr. William Bayard Hale, and which was suppressed at the request of the German government. Summarized, the main points of the Kaiser's interview, which took place on the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern off Bergen, Norway, are as follows:

That King Edward of Great Britain had been humiliating him for more than two years and that he was exasperated; that Germany was the paramount power in all Europe, and that England was trying to neutralize that power.

That he held France in the hollow of his hand, and that Russia was of no account since the disastrous war she had waged with Japan.

That if the Pan-European war which has been so much talked about was inevitable the sooner it came the better it would be for him, because he was ready and was tired of the suspense.

That Great Britain had been a decadent nation ever since her victory over the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, because hers was an upright-



EMPEROR WILLIAM.

eous, ungodly cause, and divine judgment was bound eventually to overtake the powerful nation that waged such a war.

That the Anglo-Japanese alliance was an iniquitous alliance against all the white races, England proving absolutely her faithlessness as a Christian nation; that Japan was honeycombed with spies while professing openly to be England's friend and ally.

That the only way to counteract this alliance was for Germany and America to act together at an early date or America would have to fight the Japanese in ten months.

That in the event of a great war England would lose many of her large colonies, especially those in the Pacific, and that all he would take for Germany would be Egypt, though he would liberate the holy land from the yoke of infidel, presumably meaning the Sultan.

That the perfecting of the Zeppelin dirigible balloon would give Germany a powerful vantage in war, and she was ready to make use of it to the full extent.

LEONARD WOOD IN COMMAND.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, upon his recent arrival at New York from Europe, relieved Gen. Grant as commander of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island. Gen. Wood said he was glad to be home again after his six years in the Philippines. Speaking of the war maneuvers which he witnessed in France and Germany, he said that dirigible balloons were an unequalled success in Europe, and that it was a common thing to see them maneuvering in the sky in Germany, and that the time was coming when they would be protected from shot from below. The aeroplane, he said, was bound to come after the dirigible, and would probably prove more efficient. The Wright brothers he called the leaders of aeronauts. Gen. Wood described the conditions in the Philippines as peaceful and prosperous, but said there would be even more prosperity if trade relations with this country were better. He thought Philippine products should be admitted into this country free, that it was hard for farmers to raise crops under the American flag and then have to pay duty on them. Philippine scouts, he said, were among the finest soldiers in the world.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

G. P. Engelhardt has returned to New York from Guatemala with specimens of the stingless bee.

F. L. De la Barra has been appointed to succeed Enrique Creel as Mexican ambassador to Washington.

Thomas McGrath, a St. Louis election official, was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for making false returns.

The Rev. Dr. Myron W. Haynes, formerly of Chicago, has resigned the pastorate of the Delmar Avenue Baptist church in St. Louis. He says enemies have hounded him.

J. W. Solomon, a Salt Lake City line-man, narrowly escaped death when he fell from a pole among broken wires charged with 4,000 volts. He picked his way through the deadly wires to safety.

It is understood that a movement has been started to depose R. L. Borden from the leadership of the Canadian conservative party in favor of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.

Miss Edna Dutton, aged 20, daughter of H. B. Dutton, an official of the Green Bay and Western railroad, was killed in a collision between an auto and a street car.

WAS M. FAURE SLAIN BY MME. STEINHEIL?

Confession of Woman in French Murder Case Involves Several Noted Personages.

FRIEND OF LATE PRESIDENT.

Paris Inflamed by Charge Artist's Widow Poisoned Executive—Noted Suspect Is in Jail.

After almost ten years of mystery, it is charged that a woman poisoned Felix Faure, president of France, because he opposed revision of the Dreyfus case. Whether she was the instrument of conspirators is a question that is shaking France. On the answer may depend a tremendous political upheaval. The accused woman is Mme. Steinheil, rich and famous, and Mme. Japy, his mother-in-law.

President Faure died suddenly in the house of M. and Mme. Steinheil, Feb. 16, 1899, and no arrests ever were made. Steinheil and Mme. Japy were strangled to death the night of May 30, 1908. The artist's beautiful and accomplished wife in the next room escaped unharmed. The anti-Semite Libre Parole charges Mme. Steinheil with having poisoned President Faure because he opposed revision of the Dreyfus case.

One man in Paris, high in the confidence of the government officials, gives a story of President Faure's death hitherto untold. This man said that President Faure visited Mme. Steinheil secretly the afternoon of Feb. 16, 1899, at her home. The President had an engagement for the afternoon at the Elysee palace, and when he did not appear Mile. Faure, his daughter, searched for him, finally going to Mme. Steinheil's home. There she found her father seated in an arm chair, dead.

When the household had recovered from the shock the body of the President was conveyed from the house through back streets of Paris to the Elysee Palace and there the formal announcement was made of death by apoplexy. It was said the President had died in his own home, but European courts were secretly informed of the real facts.

After Faure's death Mme. Steinheil, who admits now that she detected her husband, formed other alliances, some of them with men of political influence. She confessed to the authorities that at the time of the murder of her husband and Mme. Japy she had an affair of the heart with another. This man is believed to be a rich nobleman, who is absent from Paris. Minister of Justice Briand is reported to have begun a secret inquiry into the case.

THE MARKET

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.55; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, standard, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$13.50; prairie, \$8.00 to \$12.50; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 30c; eggs, fresh, 27c to 29c; potatoes, per bushel, 32c to 70c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$8.15; sheep, good to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, white, 63c to 64c; oats, No. 2, white, 50c to 51c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.07 to \$1.08; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2, 40c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 73c to 75c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.90; wheat, No. 2, \$1.06 to \$1.07; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63c to 64c; oats, No. 2, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 80c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.07 to \$1.07; corn, No. 3 white, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 3 white, 61c to 62c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 77c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, No. 3, 60c to 61c; oats, standard, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 1, 74c to 75c; barley, No. 1, 63c to 64c; pork, \$14.70.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$6.25.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.20; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.11 to \$1.13; corn, No. 2, 71c to 72c; oats, natural white, 54c to 57c; butter, creamery, 27c to 32c; eggs, western, 31c to 35c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.05 to \$1.06; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61c to 63c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 77c; clover seed, \$5.52.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Two elk in the San Francisco (Cal.) zoological garden engaged in a fight that resulted in the death of one.

Lombroso's nephew, Guglielmo Ferrero of Rome, will visit the President when he comes to this country to lecture.

The cultivation of the camphor tree as a substitute for orange cultivation is being considered in parts of Florida.

Official count in Oklahoma shows that Bryan carried the new State by a plurality of 13,357 over President-elect Taft.

Mrs. Matthew Birchard, mother of Mrs. Frank H. Mason, wife of the American consul in Paris, France, is dead there at the age of 85.

Fire broke out in the rear of a tenement house at 221 Sidney street, St. Louis. Two children were badly burned and a man is missing.

AMERICA'S BIG DIVORCE RECORD

Census Bureau Shows Nearly a Million in Twenty Years.

Divorce and marriage statistics for twenty years, from 1887 to 1906 inclusive, are embodied in a compilation completed by the United States census bureau.

The total number of marriages recorded during the twenty years from 1887 to 1906 inclusive was 12,832,044. The number annually reported increased from 483,069 in the year 1887 to 853,200 in the year 1906. The marriage rate in the United States in the year 1900 was 93 per 10,000 population. The total number of divorces reported for the twenty years, 1887 to 1906, inclusive, was 945,025. For the earlier investigation, covering the twenty years, 1887 to 1886, inclusive, the number reported was 328,717, or hardly more than one-third of the number recorded in the second twenty years. At the beginning of the forty-year period, covered by the two investigations, divorces occurred at the rate of 10,000 a year; at the end of that period the annual number was about 66,000. This increase, however, must be considered in connection with increase in population.

An increase of 30 per cent in population between the years 1870 to 1880 was accompanied by an increase of 79 per cent in the number of divorces granted. In the next decade, 1880 to 1890, the population increased 25 per cent and divorces 70 per cent, and in the following decade, 1890 to 1900, an increase of 21 per cent in population was accompanied by an increase of 66 per cent in the number of divorces. In the six years from 1900 to 1906, population, as estimated, increased 10.5 per cent and divorces 29.5 per cent.

It thus appears that at the end of the forty year period divorces were increasing about three times as fast as population, while in the first decade (1870 to 1880) they increased only about two and two-thirds as fast.

The divorce rate per 100,000 population increased from twenty-nine in 1870 to eighty-two in 1906. In the former year there was one divorce for every 3,441 persons and in the latter year one for every 1,218. Since it is only married people who can become divorced, a more significant divorce rate is that which is based not upon total population, but upon the total married population. The rate per 100,000 married population was eighty-one in the year 1870 and 200 in the year 1906. This comparison indicates that divorce is at present two and one-half times as common, compared with married population, as it was forty years ago. A divorce rate of 200 per 100,000 married population is equivalent to two per 1,000 married population. Assuming that 1,000 married people represent 500 married couples, it follows that in each year four married couples out of every 1,000 secure a divorce.

This does not mean that only four marriages out of 1,000 are terminated by divorce. The rate, it will be noted, is an annual rate, continuously operative, and comes far short of measuring the probability of ultimate divorce. The available data indicate, however, that not less than one marriage in twelve is ultimately terminated by divorce.

Divorce rates appear to be much higher in the United States than in any of the foreign countries for which statistics relating to this subject have been obtained.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DIVORCES GRANTED IN THE TWENTY-YEAR PERIOD COVERED BY THIS INVESTIGATION WERE GRANTED TO THE WIFE.

The report of the United States Society of Carpenters and Joiners shows a total membership of 45,310.

San Francisco Bakers and Confectioners' Union has an organizer at work unionizing the men working in French and Italian bakeries.

The Mayor of Knoxville, Tenn., recently appointed three representatives of organized labor to assist in drafting the new city charter.

The most recent acquisition of membership of the A. P. of L. is from Jamaica, and the neighboring colonies of Trinidad, Barbadoes and British Guiana.

In Austria and France the provision of rescue apparatus in mines is made compulsory. In Germany it is optional, but has been voluntarily adopted.

What is said to have been the first time in the history of the Westmoreland (Pa.) coal region, religious services were conducted underground one day recently. The miners listened eagerly to the prayers, and many joined in the chorus of revival hymns.

State Labor Commissioner Harris Weinstock of California is investigating labor conditions in the principal cities of Europe and collecting data, with a view to beginning legislation in California which shall do away with strikes and labor disturbances generally.

In both England and Scotland several rescue stations have been organized in connection with experimental galleries devised for the purpose of training colliers in the methods of effective rescue work in the event of explosion, pit fires and all other underground accidents.

The annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain reported that the number of men employed in the districts represented by the federation was 707,802, and the number of men in the union 592,414. There was an increase in the number of employed compared with last year of 156,000.

Farm laborers in the South, paid by the month or year, and fed and supported by the land owner, receive 35 and 40 cents a day during working season.

The Luxembourg government is treating inoperative workmen to bread and water for the first four days of their imprisonment, and to the lowest scale of ordinary diet twice a week afterward. The prisoners are said to be employing fast.

JAPAN MADE AN ALLY BY THE UNITED STATES

Uncle Sam Reaches Agreement with the Mikado in Affairs in Pacific.

WILL CONSULT EACH OTHER.

Nations Promise to Respect Respective Territories and Chinese Independence.

Despite official reticence at Washington, information from reliable sources has been obtained of an agreement of far-reaching importance between the United States and Japan covering the policy of the two countries in the Pacific.

The agreement is based on the idea of encouraging and defending free and peaceful commercial development in the Pacific. It contains not only a mutual guarantee to respect each other's territorial possessions there, but defines the attitude of the two countries toward China, binding each to defend by every peaceful means China's independence and integrity, and to give equal commercial opportunity in the Chinese empire to all nations. But more important still, the agreement in the event of complications threatening the status quo, binds the United States and Japan to consult each other with a view to acting together.

The agreement has been drawn up in the form of a declaration and consists of five articles. The first article gives expression to the wish of the two governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce in the Pacific. The second is a mutual disclaimer of an aggressive design, and contains a definition of the policy of each government, both as directed to the maintenance of the existing status quo in the Pacific and the defense of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China. The third article contains a statement of the consequent "arm" reciprocal resolution of each government to respect the territorial possession in the Pacific of the other.

In the fourth article the United States and Japan express their determination, "in the common interest of all the powers," in China to support "by all peaceful means at their disposal" the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal commercial and industrial opportunity for all nations in the empire. The fifth article mutually pledges the two governments, in the case of "the occurrence of any event threatening the status quo," as above described, or the principle of equal opportunity, as above defined, "to communicate with each other for the purpose of arriving at a mutual understanding" with regard to the measures they may consider it useful to take.

NEW FORESTS FOR THE NATION.

Proclamation Sets Aside Land in Florida and North Carolina.

President Roosevelt has signed proclamations establishing the Ocala national forest in Marion County, Florida, and the Dakota national forest in Billings County, North Dakota. These two States have thus been added to nineteen other States and the Territory of Alaska, where land is under scientific forest administration. The Florida forest, the first to be set aside by the government east of the Mississippi, has an area of 201,480 acres, one-fourth of which has been taken up under various land laws, and is well adapted to the production of forest growth. The Dakota forest consists of 14,080 acres and its creation is considered important, as it opens an experimental field for the tree planting in the State having only 1 per cent of its area forested.



In Belgium the exploitation of railroads by the State is proving disastrous. The deficit on last year's working was estimated between \$300,000 and \$1,000,000, but it will exceed \$2,000,000.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has added another order for 2,500 cars, and has just placed the contracts for their early delivery. This will mean the consumption of 10,000 tons of structural steel.

The Arkansas State railroad commission has voted to issue an order to the railroads against their charging 8-cent passenger rate. All the railroads are now charging this rate and heavy penalty suits will follow on the part of the State.

Judge Trieker in the federal court at Little Falls, Ark., granted the nine auxiliary Iron Mountain lines a temporary injunction against the 2-cent passenger rate and freight tariff, promulgated last winter by the railroad commission.

A new rate sheet, preventing through-out the United States, excepting Michigan, has just been put in by the Pullman company, which, it is said, will result in an increase yearly of hundreds of thousands of dollars. For chair cars the company proposes to increase the cost every ten miles, instead of every fifty as at present.

The unfavorable results of the State ownership of railroads in Switzerland promises to be a leading issue in the coming electoral campaign. The confederation has \$240,000,000 invested in railways. The deficit this year will be between \$1,000,000 and \$1,200,000.

With the formal signing of a general contract with a prominent construction firm, it was stated that actual work on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company's new \$20,000,000 depot and terminal facilities in Chicago will begin at once. When completed, two years hence, the new station will be the largest and most costly west of the Alleghenies.