BARELY SAVED FROM LYNCHING

Negro Assaults a Leavenworth Woman.

BELIEVED GUILTY OF MURDER ALSO

Officers Got Man Away Just in Time.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 12.—Miss Eva Roth, a well known young woman of this city, was assaulted on South Broadway, the fashionable residence street of the city, at 6:40 p. m., by Fred Alexander, colored, who had followed her for a distance of twelve blocks, and who is believed to be the murderer of Pearl Forbes. Alexander failed to accompilsh his object, was arrescted shortly after the occurrence and taken to the office of the chief of police, which was quickly surrounded by an angry mob, numbering nearly 1,000, breathing threats of vengeance. A lynching was averted only by slipping the prisoner secretly away.

Miss Roth is employed at one of the large stores, and was going home to her supper. She soon became aware that she was followed, and within a few blocks of home entered a neighboring house for the purpose of throwing the man off her track. Alexander kept on and Miss Roth again started home, and when at a point nearly opposite the residence of Professor Evans of the High school, she was met by Alexander, who seized her around the throat and bore her to the ground. In falling his fingers slipped from her throat long enough to enable her to give a cry for help. This cry was heard by Professor Evans, who responded, when the assailant left the girl and fled.

A crowd had gathered, among them a young colored girl, who told who the assailant was. The police were notified and Officer McDonald sent out. When at Seventh and Cherokee streets the officer saw Alexander. The negro attempted to escape, but a blow from the officer's club reduced him to submission, when he was taken to the station.

News of the attempted assault spread rapidly, and in a few moments the streets around the station were filled with excited men, determined to lynch Alexander. The police, in the meantime, spirited the man way, and when the doors were broken open no one was found.

Alexander was taken out through an alleyway, placed in a hack and driven to the Kansas state penitentiary at Lansing. He will be kept there until the officers deem it safe to bring him to the city.

Miss Roth recognized her assailant and identified him to the officers.

Alexander has been watched by the police lately, as he is the suspected murderer of Miss Pearl Forbes, who was assaulted and killed Nov. 6, three blocks west of the scene of tonight's attempt.

THIS SALT LAKE GRAFTER MADE BARREL OF MONEY

(Continued from page 1.)

cause, as you are in a position to do us more good in your town and nearby towns than ary one else we know of; then again, as you come in contact with a great many commercial men, town and country people, we came to the conclusion to make it an object to you at our next regular monthly drawing, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1901. As a matter of fact, after once a prize is won in a town and it is made known to the people that a prize has been won by you, it is an easy matter to do business after that. We got to make a hit first—we do the business afterward.

All we want is a good man whom we can depend on and we will pay him well for what little time it takes to look after our interests there. All those to whom you sell tickets inform them that they can obtain a list of the January drawing from you, as we will send you a lot of each drawing by express, prepaid. Try and get some nearby towns, if you can, where you can place on sale tickets for the February drawing. Will allow you 25 per cent commission on all tickets you sell in February, and will send you as many tickets as you want. All unsold tickets are returnable to us a day before the drawing takes place. We issue tickets as follows:

25c, 50c, $1.00 and $2.00. You can win $30,000.00 on a $2.00 ticket; $15,000.00 on a $1.00 ticket; $7,500.00 on a 50c ticket; $3,750.00 on a 25c ticket.

If you are in a position to accept the agency, fill out the enclosed blank and return to us by first mail with an express money order for $12.50, and we will in return send you by FIRST EXPRESS, PREPAID, THE TICKETS, as follows: Twenty 25c, ten 50c and five $1.00 tickets. If you think you can use more tickets for January drawing, let me know. But you will be surprised to find the number of tickets you will sell for the February drawing. The tickets which we ask you to keep are all stamped on the back IN RED INK "SPECIAL." When you send in your ticket for collection, give it to your express agent there and take a receipt for the same, so in case it is lost you will get the money for it just the same. Will say, if you can't attend to it, can you place the agency in some good hands for us. Hoping you are in a position to take it and do all you can for us on that end, and that you will be able to let me know at an early date. Take my advice, fill out the blank and send it at once for those 35 "Special" tickets. Those few tickets are just to start things off there. You will do all kinds of business after the January drawing. Trusting to hear from you requesting those tickets, I am, Yours respectfully,

A. H. CURTIS,
247 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

P. S.—You have no time to lose if you want the tickets for the January drawing. They are now ready to be sent.

As previously stated, the letter is printed and thousands have been sent out to addresses procured from hotel books. In one corner of the letter Curtis writes, in ink, "Show this letter to no one, and oblige."

Found Many Suckers.

It is astonishing that so many people would bite at the graft after reading the crude, but oily proposition. Yet it may be safely assumed that the great amount of mail which came to him was from parties who responded with the coin, about $12.50. Of course they never heard from Curtis again. The "special" tickets, through which the man who bit was to receive $500 never existed, and everbody who went into the proposition was duped.

The letter which gave the snap away comes from one of his victims. Failing to hear from Curtis after sending him $12.50, this man sent the above letter on to a friend in Salt Lake to see if there was any such lottery combination here.

Curtis is liable to the law from any standpoint. Even were his proposition on the square, he could be prosecuted for using the mail to advertise lotteries, and all those who have written him accepting the "agency" are just as liable to the federal laws. This is probably the reason so little noise has been made about the graft.

The letters were evidently printed by a Salt Lake firm, as Curtis could not have known before reaching here that his headquarters would be at 247 South Main, a transient lodging house.

Curtis is an old telegraph operator. He is about 32 years of age, and stands about five feet seven or eight inches. He is well proportioned. He wears a dark brown moustache of medium weight, but his hair is quite dark. His eyes are brown. He dresses in black usually and always looks neat.

The distinguishing feature of Curtis' description, however, is that his right hand is missing just above the wrist. He tells that it was cut off while he was jumping on a freight train. He very seldom shows his right stump, carrying it in his pocket, evidently with a desire to conceal the fact that his hand is missing.

It is understood that the postal authorities are on the trail of Curtis.

AN EARLY SETTLER.

Newly Discovered Mummy Lived in Prehistoric Times.

(The Sphere.)

The Egyptian gallery at the British museum has just come into possession of the mummy of a man which may well be the oldest known body of any human being. The facts concerning it are briefly summed up in the following inscription reproduced from the case containing the mummy:

"Body of a man who was buried in a shallow oval grave hollowed out of sandstone on the west bank of the Nile in Upper Egypt. Before burial the body was treated with a preparation of bitumen and was arranged in the posture in which it now lies, on its left side, with the hands before the face and the knees drawn up nearly on a level with the chin. The grave (which has been roughly imitated by the model here exhibited) was covered with slabs of unworked stone, and in it beside the body were disposed flint knives and a number of vases partly filled with the remains and dust of funeral offerings. The man probably belonged to a fair-skinned, light haired race, which may be regarded as one of the aboriginal stocks of Egypt, whose settlements are usually found on the west bank of the Nile. The style of the flint implements found in the grave indicate that the man lived in the later neolithic period of Egypt, that is, in remote ages long before the rule of Menes, the first historical king of Egypt."

The grave was first seen by a wandering Arab; he reported his discovery to a British official, who immediately sent a couple of Egyptian soldiers to guard it day and night until it could be safely removed. The body is not a mummy of the ordinary historic Egyptian period, such as that of Rameses II, the father of the pharaoh of the Exodus. It was never bound up in linen or cased in any painted coffin, but was merely coated with a preparation of bitumen, the Arabic word for which is mumia; hence our word mummy. To reach the period when this man hunted along the banks of the Nile it is necessary to travel backward in time through the modern period since Elizabeth, through Mediaeval Europe, through the whole history of Rome and Greece, past the time of the earliest mummied king the museum possesses, past even Menes, the earliest king to which Egyptian records make any reference, who, according to Mariette, ruled about 5004 B. C. Then we are among two prehistoric races, one the conquerors and the other the conquered, out of which sprang the Egyptian race of the earliest dynasties. It is with these remote stocks that this man is connected. Considering the conditions in which he was found it is evident that he was associated with a late period of the new stone age of Egypt. He is buried in a characteristically neolithic grave (the graves of this period are covered with rude slabs of stone) and has neolithic pots and flint implements beside him. They are like other neolithic pots and chipped flint weapons and knives found in other parts of the world. The fine, thin flint knives were perhaps placed in the grave as part of a funeral ritual. They should be compared with the Egyptian flints in the prehistoric section of the museum; they are almost identical with those found in the grave. There is, of course, no inscription of any kind on the pots, knives or grave, all having been made long before the invention of a written language. It is curious to note that certain ancient Egyptian documents mention traditions of a race called the Trehennu, who had red hair and blue eyes. This man has distinctly auburn hair. He was buried on the western shore. In later times every Egyptian was buried on that side of the river, and Egyptian models of the death boats on which the bodies were ferried over the stream may be seen in the Egyptian gallery.

New Hamlet Theory.

(Jacob Riis in January Century.)

Standing in the "flag-battery" at night, with my back to the guardhouse—very evidently the "platform" of the play—and following the moonlit track along the shore where the ghost walked, I have more than once felt sure that he must have been there. The scene is so perfectly apparent. You pick out the spot at sight, and once you have the play and the place hitched together, there is no getting them apart again. Even more is this true of the scene in which it seems to me the critics have slighted, guessing merely that he might be referring to pictures woven in the arras when he bids his mother

"Look here, upon this picture, and on this:
The counterfeit presentment of two brothers."

It is a perfectly safe guess, and our actors, in making use of pocket miniatures of the two kings, are sadly out of joint with the facts. The arras through which Hamlet stabs Polonius was in fact a picture gallery of Danish kings down to Frederick II, who designed it. We not only have his contract with Hans Knieper, with directions for the portraits of the 111 kings of whom there was a record, including himself and his son, Christian IV; his order of September, 1585, when the tapestry was hung in the completed castle, to let Thyge Brahe, his "man and servant," have access to it, that he might the more intelligently publish the story of the monarchs, "according to the names and order of the portraits on the tapestry we have made in our hall in our palace of Kronborg;" and a description of the "great chamber" by the same William Segar, who objected to the roistering salutes. He writes that it is "hanged with tapistary of fresh coloured silke without gold, wherein all the Danish kings are expprest in antique habits according to their severall times with their armes and inscriptions containing all their conquests and victories." But to complete the evidence, the arras itself, or what is left of it, is still to be seen in the Copenhagen Museum of Antiquities. It was twice in peril of destruction by fire, once when Kronborg was all but wrecked in 1629, and again in the palace of Frederiksborg, when that was burned to the ground in 1859. The remnant shows fifteen of the 111 kings, from Valdemar the Victorious, whose father Saxo served, to the second Frederik.

A New Lure for Church-goers.

(London Express.)

Devices to attract congregations to church are spreading from sensationalism to a business-like aestheticism. The Sussex Daily News says there is a place of worship where tiny bouquets of flowers are at the close of every morning service handed to each lady member of the congregation. During service the flowers decorate the altar and the pulpit. The plan is defended on the ground that since it was instituted the congregation has largely increased and the larger offertory enables the clergy to distribute more money among the parish charities. Success, however, was largely assured from the fact that the parish mainly consists of houses without gardens, and flowers, therefore, cannot be grown to any great extent.

To Cure a Cold In One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

UGLY STORY OF CONDUCT OF OFFICERS AND CREW OF WRECKED STEAMER

Paris, Jan. 12.—Ugly stories are leaking out concerning the behavior of part of the crew of the steamer Russie, wrecked off Faraman, Bouches Du-Rhode, Monday, whose crew and passengers, numbering 102 persons, were rescued by boats from the shore yesterday. The Matin publishes an interview with a passenger, who said the conduct of some of the sailors was beneath contempt. The first mate had to enforce obedience at the muzzle of a revolver and was obliged to pass the nights with a loaded revolver in his hand. These assertions are confirmed by two women passengers. The other passengers, adds the correspondent, while praising the officers, maintained a significant silence regarding the seamen.

A correspondent of the Echo de Paris alleges that discord prevailed on board in consequence of the conduct of two women and certain other passengers, declaring that scandalous incidents occurred in the smoking room between them and the officers, despite the fact that all on board appeared to be on the threshold of death. The correspondent adds:

"It is asserted that the officers surreptitiously favored these women, giving them an unfair allowance of biscuits and oranges. These rumors spread to the crew, who seized on them a pretext to start a mutiny. The sailors refused to perform their duty, saying there was no longer any discipline on board; that in the face of the coming peril every one had the right to save his own skin, and that the common danger made all equal. Matters came to such a point that the first mate, after a refusal of obedience, was obliged to threaten the mutineers with a revolver. Order was restored, but not entirely, as the quarrel broke out anew on landing."

A correspondent of the Petit Parisienne sends the following statement:

"A sailor tells me that when the Carro relief boat ran alongside the Russie, Captain Jouve stood at the gangway with a revolver in his hand to prevent any incident calculated to jeopardize the good order of the disembarkation."

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE ARGUED BEFORE THE TAFT COMMISSION

Manila, Jan. 12.—The first public discussion of the bill to establish a department of public instruction developed a contest on the question of religion in public schools. Interest centers in the section permitting priests and ministers to teach religion for half an hour three times weekly outside of school hours provided the parents express a written desire for such instruction and, prohibiting teachers from conducting religious exercises or the teachers religion.

The directors of the federal party were represented by a committee who, although Catholics argued strongly in favor of the elimination of the section. They declared that the use of the schoolhouses for religious purposes is contrary to the United States constitution and also to the platforms of the American parties and the Philippine federal party and is certain to cause discord.

Judge Taft said the attitude of the United States Philippine commission as a legislative power was one of absolute indifference between Catholics, Protestants or Mohammedan religions. The commissioners he added, endeavored to frame the act so that the people's prejudices would assist instead of retard its success.

Dr. Burgos urged the commission to consider the advantages it would give Catholicism on account of the church's overwhelming preponderance.

Judge Taft explained that this legislation was experimental. If it became the instrument of ecclesiastical opposition it would be repealed.

Dr. Burgos replied that it ought to be repealed now. The Filipinos, he said, had had enough of the results of religious instruction in the schools.

Judge Taft contended that it was impossible to judge of the new system haphazard or by the results of another system. He believed things would be accomplished under the present regime which were impossible before. He asked whether it was not impolitic to take action which would unnecessarily shock the feelings of the Catholic people.

The doctor replied that it was better to eliminate now a section which was certain to lead to difficulties.

Commissioner Henry C. Ide asked which course would satisfy the greater number of people.

Dr. Burgos in reply quoted the declaration of the Malolos congress and federal party in favor of the separation of church and state.

ALASKAN STEAMER IS WRECKED AND RESCUER HAS A SIMILAR FATE

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 12.—The fate of the steamer Tillamook, which was recently reported as probably lost is now confirmed. The first authentic news was received by the steamer Senator this morning. On Thanksgiving day about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with the sea perfectly calm and the captain and both pilots on the bridge the Tillamook was run high and dry on the north end of Wood island, just south of Kadiak island. Her fifteen passengers and crew were all safely landed, together with their baggage and the steamer's freight. Everything was taken in small boats to Kadiak.

While on the beach at Wood island it was necessary to post armed guards over the baggage and freight to prevent the crew from stealing everything of value. The passengers were compelled to remain at Kadiak for the period of twenty-nine days.

The Aloha on her trip to the westward, called at Kadiak and ascertained that everything was saved and so reported along her route. On her run in from the westward she struck the reef on Sandpoint and sustained such injuries as to necessitate the working of her pumps continuously. She picked up the passengers, crew and freight of the Tillamook at Kadiak and brought them all to Juneau, arriving there on the 4th instant. When just outside of Juneau she struck a reef in the narrows and barely succeeded in reaching the beach of Douglas island.

The Senator brought down the officers and crew of the Tillamook together with the passengers of the Tillamook and Aloha, about 125 in number and the freight. The Tillamook is a total wreck.

The Aloha was afterwards beached and patched, and is on her way to Seattle now according to news brought by the Senator.

NEW JERSEY MAN SAYS HE IS SIGNALED BY INHABITANTS OF THE PLANET MARS

New York, Jan. 12.—William A. Eddy of Bayonne, N. J., says that since 1892 he has drawn from his kite wire hundreds of electric signals, both regular and irregular which may have come from some planet and that the signals have been usually in groups of three, regularly timed like a Morse sounder. When the ends of the kite sustained steel wires are separated by silk strands, the sparks jump at twelve second intervals. Then there are mysterious disappearances of all electric action for several minutes. These electric sparks come from a high point in the air not near to the low tension electric currents of trolley and live wires.

Mr. Eddy is about to begin a careful series of measurements of these sparks lengths. He does not believe that the Morse sounders effect his wire because the dynamo electricity sticks to its wire and does not radiate to unknown distances so far as known as the high tension sparks used in wireless telegraphy, and the same high tension sparks drawn by him by the clouds.

Mr. Eddy says that these spark signals may come from an outer planet because electricity travels at the rate of 190,000 miles a second and is as tireless as light, which travels 188,300 miles a second, as measured by a rapidly revolving taathed wheel. Great variability in effect is produced when there is apparently no change whatever in the condition of the upper air, so far as known.

Mr. Eddy has been trying to decipher these signals since 1892. It is also to be noted that Tesla's signals come from Pike's Peak and at a high point in the air. Mr. Eddy points out that electricity is superior to light because an interruption can be transmitted, while light suffuses around a dark shadow, especially if the shadow is of smaller diameter.

PLAN REPORTED TO MAKE HONOLULU LARGEST CITY IN ACREAGE IN WORLD

Honolulu, Jan. 6 (via San Francisco, Cal.), Jan. 12.—A proposal to incorporate the city of Honolulu, which shall include the entire island of Oahu, has been made in a majority report of a sub-committee to the republican committee charter. The proposed city would be larger in acreage than any city in the world. It would have an area of 384,000 acres and would include several immense sugar plantations. The population of the city would be about 60,000.

The news that the establishment of a leper settlement in the Philippines has been proposed has led to local discussion of the possibility of having the Kahn bill changed so that such a settlement will be the national lazarette instead of Molokai. It is also thought that such a measure might result in the transfer of the Molokai lepers to the new settlement.

The Advertiser says: "President McKinley has upheld Governor Dole in the public land sales made by the Hawaiian government between July 7, 1898, and Sept. 20, 1900."

FRIENDS OF WALKER SITE ON HAND TO LABOR WITH THE CONGRESSMEN

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—D. C. Dunbar and E. D. R. Thompson of Salt Lake were in conference today with Representative Gillett, ranking member of the committee on public buildings and grounds in the absence of Chairman Mercer, in opposition to the protests that have been filed against the site selected by treasury for public building in that city.

Representative Glynn today presented in the house a resolution and petition from citizens of Salt Lake, protesting against the site decided on for the public building. The resolution was referred to the committee on public buildings. No action will be taken on the matter until the return of Chairman Mercer. Secretary Taylor says that he is willing to furnish any information that the committee may need and will, if necessary, go before it to explain the cause of the selected site.

Orville L. Thompson, appointed postmaster at Scipio, Millard county, Utah, vice Thomas Mommott, has been removed.

IDAHO HOUSE OPPOSES LAND LEASING; DUBOIS IS STRONGER THAN EVER

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., Jan. 12.—The house today adopted the senate memorial against the leasing of public lands. The house memorial to the same effect was held up in the senate, each body having received it simultaneously. Otherwise no business was transacted.

The senatorial situation is not changed. Mr. Dubois now expects to secure the solid fusion vote of forty-three members, it being stated the opposing men from Bear Lake would fall into line to make it unanimous so far as the fusion forces are concerned.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW WILD WEST SHOW AND PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN CIRCUS OF 1904.

NOW TOURING COLORADO.

Here is the mighty list of
ALL STAR PERFORMERS.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST ALL ROUND SHOT
With rifle, pistol, cannon, mitrailleuse, bow and arrow, arquebus, etc.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
He will hold a sixteen-inch gun in either hand and discharge them simultaneously, throwing a 2,000-pound shot twelve miles.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION ROUGH RIDER,
COLONEL ROOSEVELT.
During the performance he will jump his horse over Pike's peak, 14,400 feet.

THE FAMOUS BEAR HUNTER—T. ROOSEVELT.
"The man that walks like a bear."
Each week this celebrated performer will kill 100 bears with a rifle and will slay ten more in a hand-to-hand fight. He will eat a bear, raw, every day in plain view of the audience.

THE GREAT AND ONLY DEER SLAYER,
GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT.
He will catch a herd of deer by running them down afoot and will then bite their heads off.

THE RENOWNED LION HUNTER,
VICE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.
Androcles outdone. Conklin put to shame. The twentieth century Daniel. Looks a lion in the eye, causing the beast to drop dead of fright.

THE WONDERFUL WILD CAT FIGHTER—ROOSEVELT.
The only man in the world who can whip his weight in wildcats—give or take five pounds at the ringside.

This mammoth show will keep the road from now until the presidential campaign of 1904. For further particulars see small bills and daily papers every day.

(From the Denver Post.)

BRITAIN TAKES UP CANAL TREATY; ACCEPTANCE IS DEEMED LIKELY

Washington, Jan. 12.—Official information has reached the state department to the effect that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as amended by the United States senate is now under consideration by the British cabinet officials, with a view to determining finally whether the instrument in its amended form shall be agreed to or not. Beyond the fact that the document itself is now before the officials for final action, the state department is not advised, and there is no intimation at hand as to the probable result of the conferences now going on. That it is actually taken up gives promise that an answer one way or the other will be quickly forthcoming, and there will be no long drawn out delay over the negotiations.

The fact that the treaty is now being actively considered in London naturally has excited much speculation as to the final outcome, but the state department is unable to confirm any of the rumors as to probable acceptance. There is a prevailing feeling, however, unofficially expressed by those who have followed the recent course of affairs, that the indications are favorable to an acceptance. It was pointed out in this connection by an official that if a rejection was contemplated it probably would be made at once, whereas the delay of about two weeks since the amended treaty reached the London foreign office gave evidence that there was a desire on the part of the cabinet officials there to consider the matter with much deliberation, in the hope of bringing the two governments into agreement.

CORPORATIONS IN THE TRUST STATE HAVE CAPITAL OF $10,266,047,000

New York, Jan. 12.—In the annual report of the state board of assessors, which has just been submitted to the New Jersey legislature, it is stated that 6,065 corporations organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey have paid into the treasury during the last year the sum of $2,051,209.

As the corporation tax rate in this state is one-tenth of 1 per cent on the paid-in capital stock, or $1 tax for every $5,000 capital paid in, the 6,065 corporations must have paid tax upon $2,051,209,000 paid-in capital stock.

The state corporation department estimates that the 6,065 corporations assessed have a paid-in capital stock of 20 per cent of the authorized capital stock. If the tax of $2,051,209, which represents $2,051,209,000 paid-in capital stock, is 20 per cent of the authorized capital stock, the authorized capital stock must be five times $2,051,209,000, or the sum of $10,256,047,000.

The increase in the number of miscellaneous corporations assessed during the year over that of 1899 is 1,736, although in reality 1,807 new companies were added to the list in 1900.

The difference of 671 companies represents those whose charters were forfeited by the proclamation of Governor Voorheis in May last for non-payment of taxes.

KNIFE, BASEBALL BAT AND PARIS GREEN KILL AN ENTIRE FAMILY OF THREE

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Louis Currier, aged 40, at an early hour this morning cut his wife's throat, broke his son Archie's head with a baseball bat, took a dose of Paris green and then cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor.

All three are dead.

Currier left a letter addressed to the police which shows that the murder was premeditated. In it he claims his wife bought Paris green with which to poison him. It is believed that his frenzy after killing his wife led to the killing of his son, who was 12 years old.

Currier was a painter by trade, and was 40 years of age. His wife, whom he married 13 years ago, was then employed in a woolen mill at North Adams, Mass. A sister of Currier exonerates the dead woman and states that her brother made life wretched for his wife, drinking to excess and abusing her.

WOMAN TRAMP AT LAST SUCCEEDS IN GETTING PARDON FOR BROTHER

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 12.—Governor Mount, who retires from office next Monday, today pardoned William W. Kennedy, who was sentenced to prison for life in 1885 for the murder of David Baker at Greensburg, Ind. Kennedy was paroled in 1897 and has for several months been attached to the sanitary service in Havana.

The case attracted national attention because of the efforts of Kate Kennedy, the convicted man's sister, to secure his pardon. Since his conviction she has appealed to every Indiana governor but without avail until today. Miss Kennedy, in man's garb, traveled over the country in an endeavor to locate the real murderer. She tramped her way and never missed an opportunity to interview tramps and criminals with the view to ascertaining the whereabouts of the man for whose crime she claimed her brother was suffering.

DIES WITH HER LEPROUS LOVER RATHER THAN ENDURE SEPARATION

Honolulu, Jan. 6, via San Francisco., Jan. 12.—A tragedy, said to have resulted from a commitment for leprosy, was brought to light some days ago by the discovery of two corpses in a quarry near the city.

The bodies were those of a young native who contracted leprosy and was to have been sent to Molokai, and his sweetheart, who chose to die with him rather than endure a separation.

The American's Girl's Attractions.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

The Duke of Manchester, who practices what he preaches, says that foreign noblemen marry American girls because they are beautiful, witty, graceful, high-bred, original, innocent, audacious, intellectual and practical. That is to say, because they are the sum of all the virtues. But isn't it odd that practically all of the girls sought by these foreign gentry are rich? There are dead loads of American girls who have all the qualities enumerated by the big duke and yet do not contract foreign alliances. With few exceptions foreign noblemen are attracted only to rich American girls. Of course, it may be only a coincidence, but it suggests all sorts of idle speculations.

A Fellow Feeling.

(Chicago News.)

Grover Cleveland, in sending a substantial check to Charles H. Conrad, the ossified man of Philadelphia, seems to have demonstrated the truth of the old adage "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

Remarkable Self-Denial.

Jobson—I always said that Atherton was one of the best friends I have, and now I know it.

Hobson—How so?

Jobson—Why, I met him when I had that severe cold last week, and he didn't suggest a single remedy.

MAYOR BUCKLE REMOVES DOOLY

(Continued from page 1.)

on the subject from other eminent local attorneys. After reviewing the law in the case, the opinion cites numerous authorities in parallel instances, all holding that a surety on a contract bond for public work, whether in the capacity of a director of a surety company or individually, is disqualified to serve on a board that has the acceptance of such work. In other words, it is held that a person cannot be principal and agent at the same time for the same acts.

"This move I have had in contemplation for some time," explained Acting Mayor Buckle. "For several weeks I have had a resolution prepared for introducing in the council at the first favorable opportunity, calling for Mr. Dooly's resignation as chairman of the public works board and for his removal if the resignation were not forthcoming. What I propose to do next is a matter for after consideration, but I do not intend to stop half way."

Protests to Buckle.

For the past few days it has been known in municipal haunts that something of this sort would be undertaken, and the trail has been kept hot from the bank where Chairman Dooly makes his headquarters to the acting mayor by certain councilmen and friends of the banker and the contractors, all imploring the executive who is acting during Mayor Thompson's absence not to disturb matters as they are. The reason urged upon him was that such a scandal would be raised that the Republican party would certainly suffer, but the reply, it is said, was that the party would suffer most from a continuation of the methods that have been in vogue for nearly a year in the matter of letting contracts for public work and the financing of contracts and supervising and accepting of work.

Until last evening it was doubted that the acting mayor would have the courage to make the fight he has had in contemplation, but as one of the councilmen remarked last evening, Mayor Pro Tempore Buckle has concluded that public sentiment would be with him in his efforts to secure a new deal for the municipality.

An effort was made last night to obtain from Mr. Dooly a statement of the issue involved as he views it, but no amount of ringing of the telephone or of the door bell at his home could raise him.

It is generally known among municipal officers that the approach of the crisis in the controversy between the board of public works and the city engineer had much to do in hastening Mayor Thompson's trip to California early last week. Undoubtedly his honor was informed last night by wire of the turn things had taken during his absence, but whether he will hasten his return to the city depends upon how much, it is believed, he values his services as a peacemaker between the contending factions.

So far Engineer Kelsey has not figured in the move of the acting mayor, but there are those who believe that Mr. Dooly will retaliate by attempting to have the engineer removed from office.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED IN PANIC

(Continued from page 1.)

Frank, Mollie, aged 14.
Harris, Harry.
Lichtenstein, Annie.
Marqueless, Fannie.
Mendelsohn, Samuel and two children.
Frank, Reuben.

The play was in Yiddish, and the audience, comprising, for the most part women and children, were all Hebrews.

The hall stands in a densely populated district. When the cry was raised it was only five seconds until the entire audience was converted into a frantic mob, every member of which was fighting for the safety which lay beyond the doors of the building.

The hall is used for dances, and when a performance is given chairs are set for the spectators. As soon as the will [illegible] toward the doors began chairs were knocked down in every direction, aisles disappeared and the excited people ran, climbed and stumbled over the chairs on the way to the doors.

Children Thrown from Balcony.

Around the upper part of the hall extends a balcony which is open at one end. Here were seated 100 women and children and two men at the farther end of the balcony away from the stairway, seeing that the rush toward the exit was blocked to them, began at once to throw the little ones over the railing to the floor, ten feet below. The children fell into the midst of the maddened throng, and were at once trampled under foot. Three of the dead were children who were thrown from the balcony and trampled by the crowd with not a chance for their lives. Following the children, many of the women sprang from the balcony upon the crowd below, and others, swarming over, hung by their hands before they dropped. The railing of the balcony was broken through in half a dozen places by the pressure brought against it by the maddened crowd.

On the main floor the crush was much worse than in the balcony. The main exits from the hall and the only one known to a majority of those who frequent the place, are two doors in the south end of the main auditorium, that open upon winding stairs which, eight steps down, unite into one broader flight leading to the main door of the Twenty-street front. Around these two doors a frantic mass of screaming men, women and children was packed, all struggling fiercely to force their way down the stairs.

Killed on the Stairway.

At the landing where the two flights of stairs winding down from the main hall unite, a woman stumbled and fell. In an instant a score of people were down, and before the rush was over three lives had been crushed out in a space four feet wide by six feet long.

Within fixe minutes after the beginning of the panic it was all over, and the police and firemen who came hurrying to the scene of the disaster were called upon to do nothing beyond carrying away the dead and injured and keeping back the thousands of people who tried to force their way into the building.

As soon as the news of the panic had spread throughout the district, which seemed but a very few minutes, all the Hebrews from that part of the city rushed to the place, bent upon learning the names of the dead and wounded. Men and women fought desperately with the officers in their efforts to enter the building and learn if any of their loved ones were among the dead. The crowd was so great, so excited and so unmanageable that several calls were sent for additional officers and firemen before it could be restrained.

The alarm of fire was false, there having been no blaze at any time. The furnace in the building is somewhat defective, and at times allows sparks to pass up through the registers. It was the sight of these sparks rising into the room that frightened the man who raised the cry of fire.

The hall has several times been the scene of panics, and it is only a few months since a number of children were hurt in a rush for the doors during a juvenile party given in the place.

Last Act of the Farce.

(Boston Herald.)

Asa Bird Gardiner in the role of a martyr would be almost as funny as he was in that of district attorney of New York, and there has rarely been anything more ridiculous than that.