APPROPRIATIONS FOR COLLEGES ARE PASSED BY HOUSE

Neglect to Provide for the 60 State Scholarships at the University of Vermont Remedied by Amendment.

MONDAY'S HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS.

University of Vermont Medical College—$30,000 annually.

University of Vermont scholarships—$4,800.

Norwich University—$20,000 annually.

Middlebury College—$12,800 annually, including $2,800 for scholarships.

Randolph Agricultural school—$12,000 annually and $7,000 for a dormitory.

State Industrial school—$6,000

Montpelier, March 29.—The appropriations for the colleges, the Agricultural school, and the Industrial school went through the House in the morning as recommended by the appropriations committee. The oversight of the college authorities and the committee in neglecting to continue the 60 State scholarships at the University of Vermont was remedied by an amendment continuing them.

The appropriations committee and the House attempted to establish a State policy of treating all institutions alike. By making the appropriations to Middlebury and to Norwich continuous instead of biennial, and continuing the same amounts as at present to all institutions, it was hoped that much of the college agitation could be removed from future sessions. The appropriation for Norwich was made continuous at $20,000, that for Middlebury at $12,800, making the total continuous appropriations to Middlebury $28,800, and to the Medical College $30,000, an increase of $6,500 over the past two years.

The Medical College was the only institution to get an increase, but the House agreed without any opposition to grant the addition when the critical condition of the Medical College both as to grading and support was explained. The Medical College must have an income of $50,000, according to the standardizing body, the American Medical association, if it is to remain in class A. Mr. Black of Burlington explained that student tuition fees of $125, the lowest of any large medical school, brought in about $12,000. The State appropriation of $30,000 will, therefore, have to be supplemented by private subscription of about $8,000.

There was no marked opposition to the college appropriations. Debates arose on two points. A policy of appropriating for six years at a time was advocated by Mr. Moore of Ludlow in an amendment to the Norwich bill. He believed that the House should exercise the right of reviewing the appropriations every few years. Conditions might change and he thought it a sane precaution to bring around the institutions every six years to defend their appropriations. To repeal a bill was difficult, he said, and this provided for automatic lapse after six years.

This proposal was turned down after Mr. Stone of Vergennes and Mr. Proctor of Proctor explained the desirability of making all appropriations continuous, thus enabling the colleges to look ahead into the future, and would make their position permanent and not precarious. Mr. Moore of Ludlow said in reply that the policy of the colleges was not fixed. If all appropriations were made continuous he thought that the situation would get beyond the control of the Legislature, and the incentive to get on a fixed and harmonious basis would be partly gone. The newly created budget system would straighten out the whole question, said Mr. Smith of St. Albans, making it a biennial proposition. Appropriations will not be continued unless the budget committee approves. A six-year limit would therefore be useless. The amendment was defeated.

The other discussion arose over a continuation of the senatorial scholarships to the University of Vermont. The 1912 appropriation of $4,800 for 60 State scholarships had lapsed, and the recommendations of the committee omitted all mention of the renewal of the scholarships. This oversight was corrected by an amendment introduced by Mr. Proctor of the appropriations committee. The situation was complicated for a time by an amendment offered by Mr. Lance of Cabot under a misapprehension. He favored continuing the scholarships out of the medical college funds. He was shown how this would cripple the Medical College, which even now must find about $8,000 every year, and his amendment was defeated.

Two court measures were considered by the House. H. 397, which was passed, requires the supreme court on appeals to render decision within one year after submission of briefs. The Ware bill, which would dispense with the side judges except in questions of fact, and would make a superior judge constitute a quorum on all other occasions, was ordered to a third reading by a slim majority. The assistant judges would have to be the court house so much under such conditions, Mr. Foote argued, that they would still draw their pay, and no appreciable economy could be effected.

Provision for a proper memorial for Ira Allen was made by a resolution which passed the House unanimously in the afternoon. A statue of bronze, marble or granite will be erected on the State House grounds. The Vermont Historical society may erect one nearby to Thomas Chittenden.

State co-operation in agricultural extension was ordered by the Senate to-day by passing in concurrence H. 452, which appropriates $8,000.

LAMPS ON CARRIAGES.

The question of lights on carriages came up in the House and Senate bill, which was passed to a third reading by a narrow majority. This requires lamps for all light vehicles, but not for heavy teams.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

SENATE—AFTERNOON.

Convened at 3:00 p. m. Devotional exercises by chaplain.

READ THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

S. 139, authorizing Burlington to build a convention hall.

PASSED IN CONCURRENCE

H. 299, relating to employment of prisoners.

H. 423, regulating railroad demurrage.

H. 449, for support of government.

H. 466, relating to employment of prisoners outside house of correction or State prison.

H. 469, to pay Chelsea.

H. 467, relating to persons escaped from penal institutions.

H. 470, to purchase land for use at State prison.

ORDERED TO LIE.

H. 448, relating to taxation of personal property and providing for debts owing. Senator Powell moved that it be a special order at 11:00 a. m. Tuesday.

THRD READING ORDERED.

H. 164, relating to fish and game laws.

H. 277, providing for appraisal of bank stock.

RECOMMITTED.

H. 461, relating to care and education of feeble minded children.

ORDERED TO LIE.

S. 140, relating to Poultney interests repealing act of 1915. Upon motion of Senator Stebbins it was made special order for 2:05 p. m. Tuesday.

HOUSE PROPOSALS CONCURRED IN.

S. 125, relating to county agricultural extension work.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

H. 283, relating to Norwich University. To appropriations.

H. 298, relating to State school at Randolph. To appropriations.

H. 351, relating to appropriations for scholarship in Middlebury College. To appropriations.

H. 397, relating to expediting causes in supreme court. To judiciary.

H. 431, relating to University of Vermont medical college and State agricultural College. To appropriations.

H. 475, relating to simplifying court procedure. To judiciary.

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Joint resolution relating to salary of commissioner of weights and measures To State and industrial interests.

CALLED UP.

H. 452, relating to appropriation for rural extension service. Called up by Senator Divoll after which the bill was passed in concurrence.

RULE 20 SUSPENDED.

Senator Powell moved that the part of rule 20 relating to fixing time for third readings be suspended for remainder of session, explaining the purpose being to expedite business. Motion agreed to.

Adjourned at 3:56 p. m.

HOUSE—MORNING.

Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. J. W. Miller of Bethel

BILLS INTRODUCED.

H. 479, from the judiciary committee, an act to provide a method for assessing damages done by floating lumber. Ordered to lie and be printed.

PASSED IN CONCURRENCE.

S. 132, an act to appropriate a certain sum to build a laundry and creamery

H. 480, from the committee on internal affairs, an act in amendment of and in addition to chapter 211 of the public statutes and amendments thereto relating to foreign and domestic creamery companies. Ordered to lie and be printed.

S. 19, an act to repeal section 1341 of the public statutes, requiring supreme court to furnish opinions to the Governor.

S. 126, an act to amend section 5 of No. 82 of the acts of 1910, relating to the creation of a State school of agriculture. ($12,000 annually.)

S. 129, an act to appropriate $500 to the committee of management of the State boys' and girls' agricultural and industrial exposition.

and to construct walks at Vermont industrial school.

S. 133, an act to appropriate a certain sum to purchase the Eltharp place in Vergennes for use of the Vermont Industrial school.

READ THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

H. 258, an act to provide an additional appropriation for the State school of agriculture at Randolph.

H. 283, an act relating to Norwich University. Appropriates $20,000.

H. 351, an act to annul section 5 of No. 82 of the acts of 1912, with reference to appropriations for scholarships and instruction in Middlebury College, and to provide a board of trustees of public funds in said college.

H. 397, an act to expedite causes in the supreme court.

H. 431, an act to provide an appropriation for the college of medicine of the U. V. M. and State agricultural college Mr. Lance of Cabot moved to amend by setting aside $4,800 of the $30,000 for scholarships.

Mr. Black of Burlington told of the governing conditions and the financial needs of the college; that it must have increased funds or close its doors; he opposed the amendment and urged the favorable consideration of the action of the committee on appropriations. Mr. Proctor explained in detail the past appropriations and proposed an amendment of the committee on appropriations, to continue appropriations of $4,800 for tuitions for sixty students from Vermont to the extent of $80 each for two-year period It was explained that the last annual appropriation was $52,300, which would if the proposed amendment were adopted bring the present appropriation up to $58,800. The amendment was agreed to and the bill was passed.

H. 471, an act to provide for the appointment of weighers and surveyors. On motion of Mr. Dickey of Barre town, the words "and fine" were stricken from section 2, and the words "from office and also be liable to a fine" were inserted.

H. 472, an act to provide for repairs and alterations to the court house in Essex county.

On motion of Mr. Proctor of Proctor it was voted that when the House adjourn it be to meet at two o'clock in the afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Soule of Alburg the House adjourned at 11:58 o'clock.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON.

Mr. Chalmers of Rutland city moved that the rules be suspended and that when the House adjourned this afternoon it be to meet at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The motion was agreed to.

READ THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

H. 473, an act authorizing the Governor to employ a stenographer and relating to the duties and salary of the secretary of military affairs.

H. 474, an act amending certain sections and repealing other sections of the public statutes, relating to election laws.

H. 475, an act to simplify and improve court procedure.

JOINT RESOLUTION RECOMMITTED.

To pay John W. Titcomb the sum therein named. (Appropriates $2,149.07 for expenses of office paid by him.)

Mr. Proctor of Proctor explained that this was to reimburse the fish and game commissioner for sums he had paid out to carry on his work and that this money was to come out of the funds of his department.

Mr. Morse of Hardwick objected to this method of doing business. Mr. Graham of Rockingham explained that a similar resolution was defeated two years ago.

Mr Lance of Cabot explained that this money was used to complete work that had been begun.

Mr. Lund of Canaan favored the resolution.

Mr. Graham of Rockingham read some correspondence between Mr. Titcomb and Governor Fletcher.

Mr. Moore of Ludlow moved that the resolution be recommitted to the appropriations committee. And it was so ordered.

THIRD READING ORDERED.

S. 118, amending an act relating to the organization, compensation of secretary and appointees of the State board of health. Mr. Mayo of Northfield explained that the bill corrected a typographical error in the law.

S. 131, amending an act relating to attachment.

ORDERED TO LIE.

S. 46, an act in addition to chapter 195 of the public statutes and to provide for the consolidation of railroads under certain conditions.

Mr. Chalmers of Rutland city explained that the bill had been reported without recommendation by the committee because of a lack of full and complete information on the subject. He moved that the bill be ordered to lie and be made a special order for 7:35 o'clock this evening, and it was so ordered.

H. 460, an act to amend sections 1,349 and 1,350 of the public statutes, relating to the county courts and the duties of assistant judges.

Mr. Ware of Townshend spoke at length in favor of the bill, thinking that it would also result in the reduction of court expenses. Mr. Foote of Cornwall opposed the bill, and advocated eliminating some of the superior judges if economy was really desired. The motion of Mr. Ware was lost by a vote of 94 to 32. Mr. Foote's motion to dismiss the bill was declared lost. The third reading was ordered by a rising vote of 75 to 72.

SPECIAL ORDER

For Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

H. 275, an act to prevent the floating of logs in the White river or any of its tributaries. On motion of Mr. Morse of Hardwick, who called attention to the new bill introduced pertaining to the same subject, the bill was made a special order for Tuesday morning.

PASSED IN CONCURRENCE WITH PROPOSALS OF AMENDMENT.

S. 72, an act relating to the open season for fishing in Willoughby lake. On motion of Mr. Moore of Barnard the House reconsidered its vote whereby it amended the bill. The bill was amended, fixing open season for trout and salmon from May 1 to September, and the bill was passed.

BILL INTRODUCED.

H. 481, from the committee on highways and bridges, an act to amend section 4,100 of the public statutes, as amended by No. 140 of the acts of 1910, relating to the disposition of fees by the State highway commissioner. (Relates to Sand Bar bridge.) Ordered to lie and be printed.

THIRD READING ORDERED.

H. 476, amending an act relating to the bank commissioner and to prescribe his duties.

H. 477, an act to provide a penalty for escaping from lawful custody.

H. 478, amending an act relating to the extermination of insect pests.

SENATE PROPOSALS OF AMENDMENT NON-CONCURRED IN.

H. 87, an act to amend section 745 of the public statutes, relating to the taxation of trust companies. Mr. Wilson of Chelsea opposed the proposals of amendment, while Mr. McClary of Windsor favored them.

The committee on State and court expenses made a report, favoring the appropriation of $5,000 for a bronze, marble or granite statue of Ira Allen, to be erected on the State House grounds. Mr. Hapgood of Peru moved an amendment providing for a companion statue of Thomas Chittenden, Vermont's first Governor, and the bill as amended was adopted on the part of the House.

THIRD READING ORDERED.

S. 125, an act relating to vehicles on wheels carrying lights at night on public highways. An amendment, providing the act should take effect July 1, 1915, instead of January 1, 1916, was agreed to, 91 to 39. Mr. Jackson of Jericho moved to amend the last section by adding thereto the words "the court may suspend judgment or remit the fine whenever in its judgment circumstances will warrant such action." The amendment was agreed to. On a rising vote third reading was ordered, 96 to 54.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Shrewsbury the House adjourned at 4:53 o'clock

Fire at Bristol.

Bristol, March 29.—The house owned by Louis J. Meilleur at North and Pine streets caught fire from a defective chimney at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon. The occupants, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Meilleur and Mrs. Vosburg and daughter, moved their goods into the street but the fire department confined the fire to the ell part. The damage by fire and water was estimated about $500, covered by insurance.

CHOIR AND MINISTER.

There had been friction between the choir and the minister for some time past, but so far the singers had more than held their own. However, one Sunday morning the minister, after listening to the singing of the usual anthem, announced in a loud, clear voice, "My text this morning will be 'Now, when the uproar has ceased.'"

For a moment the members of the choir looked crestfallen. They felt that the parson had scored for once. Then, in the softest of whispers, they decided to make a slight alteration in the musical program, and when the sermon was concluded, the organ pealed forth, and the choir triumphantly sang, "Now it is hign time to wake from sleep."—The Argonaut.

WIFE TELLS OF ALLEGED ATTACK ON AGED HUSBAND

Rutland, March 30.—Declaring that the officer threatened to kill her husband, Mrs. Bump, wife of the plaintiff, described as a witness in county court to-day the alleged vicious assault upon Harvey Bump of Chittenden, an aged man, by Constable Charles O. Wooster of Chittenden, who is the defendant in a civil suit for $2,000 damages now on trial by jury. The alleged maltreatment took place when Wooster went to Bump's house on May 19, 1914, to arrest the latter on a warrant charging breach of the peace, the two men having previously had some trouble when Wooster was guardian for Bump. The contention of the constable is that Bump struck him first, but Mrs. Bump denies this.

In answer to questions put to her by C. V. Poulin, who, with T. W. Moloney, is trying the case for the plaintiff, Mrs. Bump said: "Mr. Wooster came to our house that morning acting excited like a crazy man. After he had looked into a window I let him in at a door and he went in search of Harvey, finding my husband in a bedroom, where he was changing his clothes preparatory to helping Bela Churchill milk, having just come from Rutland.

"Wooster read something from a paper and Harvey said: 'What have I got to go to Rutland for? I haven't done anything.' I stood near the door where I could see and hear it all. After Harvey had said this Wooster grabbed a stick which I used to keep the bedroom door open and struck Harvey over the head. The blood spurted all over. Wooster shut the door right away and I could see no more, but I went outside and called for help and Bela and Charles Churchill came.

"I went back in once and the door was still shut. I heard my husband begging for his life. He said: 'You are killing me.' Wooster replied: 'That's what I want to do.' I went outdoors and when I came back again Wooster was dragging Harvey out into the kitchen by the shirt collar, Harvey being too weak to get onto his feet. Wooster said: 'Get up, you —— dirty dog,' and he struck him some more and kicked him."

The woman then went on to describe how the blood was spattered on the wall of the bedroom and kitchen and how the floor and her husband's clothes became blood stained. Wearing apparel and bed clothing covered with dark stains, said to have been caused by blood, were hung up for the jury's inspection.

Mrs. Bump declared that her husband had had nothing to drink that day. He had been to Rutland, having when he started a dollar which she gave him. He accounted for every cent when he returned and he walked several miles to and from Pittsford station.

Another important witness for the plaintiff to-day was Charles Dodge of Chittenden, grand juror for the town at the time of the alleged assault. He told of going to the Bump house on May 20 in response to a complaint and making an investigation. He saw much blood about the floor, on the wall and on clothing. He described the stained conditions in detail to the jury. Some of the blood spatters on the wall were over five feet above the floor.

Harvey Bump in telling his story of the affair, said that after Wooster had read the warrant the plaintiff said that he would go with the officer as soon as he could put on his shoes and stockings, that the constable picked up the stick and struck him a severe blow as soon as this remark was made. He struck the defendant in return, the officer keeping up the beating and dragging him out into the next room. He denied on cross-examination by Attorneys W. S. Fenton and J. C. Jones, counsel for the defense, that he held any grudge against Wooster for refusing to obtain liquor for him

VERMONT FURNISHES FEW MEN FOR NAVY

Washington, March 30.—Where the enlisted men of the navy come from is shown in a statement issued tonight by Secretary Daniels. The figures were compiled as a result of a recent question by President Wilson as to whether most of the sailors were not from coastwise States:

"An analysis, shows," says Mr. Daniels, "that interior States furnish their fair quota."

It may be stated too, that a majority of these young men come from the smaller communities.

There were 52,667 enlisted men on June 30 last. New York with 7,922, led all the States in the number furnished; Pennsylvania was second with 5,013; New Jersey fourth with 2,658, Vermont, with 124, ranks eighth from last.

MOTION TO CONTINUE SUIT OF N. Y. WOMAN AGAINST CLEMENT

Rutland, March 30.—Attorney W. S Fenton, as counsel for Percival W. Clement, made a motion for continuance of the suit brought by Mrs. Marion Egbert of New York to recover about $14,000 for services rendered on the ground of an offset. The motion was argued, Attorneys T. W. Moloney and J. C. Jones appearing for the plaintiff. Decision was reserved.

A PALPABLE HINT

Mr. Slowboy (calling on girl)—You seem —er—rather distant this evening.

The Girl—Well, your chair isn't nailed down, is it?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

COMPENSATION.

"The blamed shirts won't fit me; they're three sizes too small!"

"But, Henry, they are regular $3 shirts I got for $1!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

BOSTON & MAINE BILL ATTACKED AND DEFENDED

Montpelier, March 29.—The House committee of the whole heard an explanation of the Boston & Maine bill, S. 46, at an evening session. President J. H. Hustis of the Boston & Maine, former Chief Justice Marcus P. Knowlton of the board of trustees appointed by the federal court to look after the interest of the stockholders, and Robert C. Bacon, chairman of the Vermont public service commission, appeared before the House. The bill had passed the Senate and had come to the House without a committee recommendation.

The main interest of the evening arose from the opposition to the bill from Senator Simonds and the questioning of the senator by W. B. C. Stickney, attorney for the railroad. Senator Simonds believed that the legislation was for the interests of the Boston & Maine, but not for the interests of the State of Vermont or of the minority stockholders of the railroads involved. He predicted serious results if the law were put in operation. In answer to Mr. Stickney's question, he stated that he did not doubt the truth of the statement of conditions made by President Hustis and Judge Knowlton, but he did fear for the results, and believed that they were mistaken in their prediction as to results. He wished to protect the interests of "the little fellow in the public," he said The bill was made a special order for to-morrow afternoon at 2:30.

Stating that the proposition had met with disfavor in three other Legislatures, Senator Simonds asserted that it was not acceptable or safe in its present form. It would be preferable, he said, to call a special session of the Legislature later when the action of other Legislatures had been taken, rather than for Vermont to make the sacrifice of her interests which the bill calls for.

President Hustis, a railroad man of 26 years' experience, said that the Boston & Maine was practically bankrupt; that the units of revenue, the passenger mile and the ton mile had remained stationary for 14 years; that the revenue had increased 65 per cent. while the operating cost had increased 83 per cent.; that the increase of operating expenses is common to all eastern roads; that even with increased rates, the railroad can not meet its fixed charges and be a satisfactory public carrier, since the road failed in its last fiscal year to meet its fixed charges by over two millions; that reorganization is the only feasible plan; that a receivership would injure the property and all New England business and finance; that if receivership is avoided the public may look forward with confidence to its future. He deplored the effect of a receivership entered into without a plan for getting out. It would have its effect on the morale of the road. "The New Haven accidents are directly traceable to a demoralized force," he said.

Judge Knowlton said that it was an absolute fact that the New Haven and the Boston & Maine are completely divorced. The B. & M. can not perform its contracts, he said. The floating indebtedness amounts to $20,000,000 plus rentals, and money will be needed for new equipment.

Unless relief comes, he said, receivership is sure. He characterized S. 46 as simple legislative enunciation, an enabling act. It did not impair the right of contract, it contains no prohibitive phrases, but it simply allows negotiation under the control of the public service commission, he declared. "The public interest demands the continuation of this system," said Judge Knowlton, "as well as the pecuniary interests of every subsidiary line." Inquiry developed the fact that the B. & M. owns no shares in Vermont lines except one and four-tenths per cent. of the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain. He believed that the B. & M. had no strings on any of the directors in other Vermont railroads that are now leased.

Mr. Bacon neither advocated nor opposed the bill. He said that it left the subsidiary corporations free to act, and that the commission had satisfied themselves that there was nothing in the bill contrary to public interest.

Senator Simonds raised the point that there was now $22,000,000 of indebtedness between the stockholders and the railroad, that about $30,000,000 must soon be raised for extension and equipment, that the B. & M. by taking over the Vermont lines could create a mortgage on the entire railroad including Vermont property, thus strengthening the railroad's credit at Vermont's expense. He was disturbed about Vermont turning over to an insolvent corporation many of its roads. Vermont could not be very important to the B. & M. since it furnished but five per cent. of the freight business. This was declared by Mr. Stickney to be an understatement. Three other States have refused to pass this legislation, declared Senator Simonds, but Judge Knowlton said that no such action had been taken, that they had simply held extended hearings. Senator Simonds also objected to the general terms of the bill which enabled the New York Central and other neighboring railroads to take advantage of Vermont.

Grandeis and Anderson and other impartial Boston attorneys favored the proposed legislation, said Judge Knowlton, as well as the officers of the chief subsidiary roads. He answered several questions as to how the road was going to be able to pay off its indebtedness under the reorganization plan.

Several bills were introduced at the evening session. One ways and means committee bill provides in blank for a direct State tax. The amount will probably be 10 cents.

NEVER HAD A COLLISION

Thomas Buck, 84, Railroad Engineer for 43 Years, Piloted Presidents through State.

St. Albans, March 29.—The death of Thomas Buck of Rugg street, which occurred this morning, closes a life of eventful interest as a railroad engineer which included the charge of the trains on which Presidents Rutherford B. Hayes and Grover Cleveland made trips through Vermont. That he never had a collision nor was a passenger ever injured by his carelessness or neglect is worthy of note.

Mr. Buck, who was in his 84th year, was born in Waterford, Ireland. He came to this country in early manhood and engaged in railroading in 1850, continuing in that work until July, 1899, when a fall from his engine cab incapacitated him from further service. He was promoted to the position of engineer in 1857, his first experience in that position being near the bridge from Windmill point, now West Alburg, to Rouses Point N. Y. This bridge separated the terminals of the Vermont Central and the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railways. Later he was given the main line trains and in the early sixties ran the first freight train on the completion of the Vermont and Montreal Junction railway from St. Albans to St. Johns, P. Q. Thirty-seven of his 43 years' service as an engineer were in the passenger service.

Mr. Buck was one of the oldest residents of St. Albans, where he came from Northfield in the early sixties. He was for nearly half a century an usher and occupied a position of trust in St. Mary's congregation.

He is survived by three sons, Edward T., examiner for the Central Vermont, and Charles A. Buck of this city, a ticket clerk in the local office, and Frank D. Buck of Hyde Park, Mass. His wife died three years ago.

The funeral will be held at St. Mary's Church Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, the Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan officiating.

WOMAN TIED TO BED, SHOT IN HEAD, HOUSE SET AFIRE

New York, March 30.—Firemen who extinguised a blaze to-day in the rooms of Louis Varadi in Fourth street found Varadi and his wife, Ethel, dead in bed of what were thought at first to be burns. Close examination, however, disclosed that the woman had been tied to thebed and that there were two bullet wounds in her head, either of which would have caused death. Varadi, also, was found to have a bullet in his brain. A pistol, overlooked at first lay nearby.

The police believe that Varadi killed his wife and then himself and that the blaze from the weapon's muzzle fired the bedclothing.

TANZER GIRL ADMITS ERROR IN IDENTIFICATION

New York, March 29.—Miss Rae Tanzer, who is suing James W. Osborne, former assistant district attorney of New York, for $50,000 for alleged breach of promise, was mistaken in her identification of Mr. Osborne as the man who wooed her under the name of Oliver Osborne, according to Harold A. Spellberg, who announced to-day that he had been retained by her as counsel.

Spellberg appeared at the office of United States District Attorney Marshall to-day and after a conference with Mr. Marshall said that Miss Tanzer would be produced at Mr. Marshall's office later and announce that she was mistaken.

The mistake, Mr. Spellberg said, was wholly due to Miss Tanzer and Slade and Slade, her former lawyers, were in no way connected with the erroneous identification further than conducting her case.

In a statement issued late to-day David Slade, of the firm of Slade & Slade, said: "I never knew Miss Tanzer until March 8 of this year. On that day she called me on the telephone and made an appointment to call upon me at my office. The suit against Mr. Osborne was filed on March 17. All the events testified to in connection with the suit and the action of the government occurred between the months of October and December last. Those facts speak for themselves. My conduct is subject to any investigation."