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CHANGES OF ADDRESS.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, we must be sent the former as well as the present address.

Entered at the Post Office at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1907.

We have received the announcement of the sixteenth summer session of Cornell University.

We have received an invitation to the wedding anniversary of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Waldron, April 15, 1907, 8 P. M. at the Philaetha Room of the Bethel Baptist Institute Church, Jacksonville, Florida.

Rev. Thomas D. Atkins, B. D., Th. D., has taken charge of the Ebenezer Baptist Church at Charlottesville. He has awakened religious enthusiasm there and seems to be supported by all parties. We wish him great success.

We have received a copy of the correspondence between Dr. N. F. Mossell, President of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital of Philadelphia, Pa. and Dr. A. M. Curtis relative to the establishment of an emergency hospital at the Negro Exhibit of the Jamestown Exposition and Dr. Mossell's refusal to be connected therewith. His institution will not participate in the affair. He denounces the statement of the promoters of the exposition that he will in any way be connected therewith.

"THE BROWNVILLE MYSTERY."

That the result of the Brownville investigation at Washington, D. C. by the United States Senate Committee on Military Affairs has been highly favorable to the colored soldiers hardly admits of a question. That it has produced a most marked impression upon the thoughtful, conservative citizens everywhere is a quality evident. The Washington, D. C. Post in its issue of the 6th inst under the caption of "The Brownville Mystery" says:

After two months of investigation the Brownville affair is more of a mystery than ever. The Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate has taken a recess until May 14, when it will begin the examination of the people of Brownville who are supposed to have personal knowledge of the affair.

Not the slightest admission was secured from the Negro soldiers by the skilled interrogators of the Senate committee tending to prove that the soldiers had done the shooting or had any knowledge of the persons who did. The army officers who were in charge of the Negro troops at Brownville at the time of the affair testified that they were now convinced that the soldiers were innocent of the assault upon the town. Maj. Penrose, upon whose

report the President placed much reliance as to the guilt of the soldiers, told the committee that while at first he was forced to believe the soldiers had shot up the town, he had gradually reached the conclusion that they were innocent. The fact that men of good reputation and long service had suffered disgrace without opening their mouths, when they might have saved themselves if they had had knowledge of the identity of the guilty parties and had revealed it, did much to convince Maj. Penrose that the soldiers were innocent. There was much testimony, also, to the effect that the night was so dark that it was impossible to distinguish white men from Negroes or whether they were uniformed or not. The circumstances surrounding the discarded cartridge clips also served to raise strong doubts of the soldiers' guilt.

It continues:

The Brownville inquiry by developing the fact that the army officers concerned have changed their minds tends to make the position of the reviewing authorities somewhat embarrassing. The President's soldiers upon the information furnished by the officers and their recommendations based upon this information. It now appears that the information was fragmentary and much of it erroneous, and the recommendations are not such as would be made if the officers were to report on the facts as developed. The reports of Maj. Blockson and Gen. Garlington were based partly on the information furnished by the officers at Brownville, who then believed their men innocent, and who now believe them innocent.

Is anything more evident than that President Roosevelt will be called upon to reverse himself and to rescind that order which will stand as one of the most remarkable humiliations ever sent from the White House? We believe that a fair test will be made and that it will be evident to all the world that no colored man has ever been simpleton enough to attempt to shoot up a town, located in Texas.

If these colored soldiers had been guilty and the Texans knew it, no power on earth could have prevented their annihilation. They would have been dynamited out of existence and it would have taken many shovels-full of earth to fill up the hole made in the ground where the fort stood.

Colored folks will kill each other but when it comes to slaughtering white folks in the Southland, they pause long and think loud before they undertake the job and then they haven't the nerve or the inclination to do it. The Post concludes as follows:

The testimony of the Brownville people remains to be heard and tested. It will be borne in mind, however, that the cross-examination of these witnesses will be conducted by Senator Foraker, who will mercilessly cut out the hearsay testimony and the unsworn statements which had such weight with the army officers who declared the Negro soldiers guilty. The eyewitnesses of the affair were very few, and their testimony is conflicting. The outcome of the inquiry, and it is possible that the Brownville affair may become an insoluble mystery. Enough has been established, at any rate, to raise a reasonable doubt as to the Negro soldiers.

This then should be conclusive testimony that the President and his advisers have made a grievous blunder, and the persons responsible for it are guilty of little less than a crime. The French and Russian methods have been resorted to in this Republic and colored men have been the sufferers. Race prejudice is the curse of the nation. Still, "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPOINTMENT.

President Roosevelt has seen fit to appoint Hon. Ralph W. Tyler of Columbus, Ohio, Auditor of the Treasury for the Navy Department. This action will be generally appreciated by the colored people of the country, and if supplemented by the revocation of the now celebrated order dismissing the members of Companies B, C and D of the Twenty-fifth Infantry will go a long way to restoring the confidence of the colored people in him. Without this supplementary action, the appointment might as well not have been made so far as the effect on the Afro-American vote in Ohio and elsewhere is concerned.

We have known Mr. Tyler personally for years and he ranks high among newspaper men and we hope that he will lose no opportunity while he is in the favor of the impetuous gentleman at the White House to secure a betterment of our condition and a re-hearing for the much persecuted men of this famous battalion.

We had hoped that the "wizard of Tuskegee" would have made one more effort to have these men reinstated. Dr. Booker T. Washington is the one colored man in whom the white people of both political parties have confidence and he will place the people of the country under lasting obligations to him, if he will do all in his power to change the leading statesman of this country, the most remarkable character in the world and have him do justice to over 160 men whom he has denominated assassins and murderers, but who are now known to be

innocent of the crime alleged against them.

Appointments to office will not accomplish the result sought after. The colored people of the country beg, plead, ask for and demand fair play, a revocation of the most infamous order ever issued in this or any other Republic. Will the President hear? If not, we must make "an appeal to Caesar" and to Caesar we shall go.

DELMAS' PLEA TO SAVE THAW

Appeals to "Unwritten Law" and Lauds Prisoner as Hero.

FAMOUS CASE NEAR AN END

New York, April 10.—One more day and the concluding chapters of the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White will have been written into history. With an oratorical appeal to both the written and the "unwritten law" for the justification of his client, Delmas M. Delmas, the California lawyer, concluded his exhaustive summing up address to the jury. District Attorney Jerome will close in a three or four hour address and is expected to make a plea which will be accounted one of the best efforts of his life. Justice Fitzgerald would not say whether or not he would charge the jury directly following the district attorney's closing remarks, but the general impression is that he will do so. In this event there seems little doubt that the case will be turned over to the jury by this (Tuesday) evening.

With the exceptions of moments when he was reading from testimony Mr. Delmas speech was one of sustained oratorical effort. He threw about the form of Harry Thaw the cloak of chivalrous knightliness. "Why," he shouted, "should we who admire the chivalry of the knights of the middle ages who went about redressing wrongs and rescuing maidens in distress, withhold our sympathy from this brave man?"

Bitterly Denounces White. Bitterly the attorney again assailed Stanford White. He declared White sought to play with the girl so long as her beauty remained and then would have thrown her away "like a dirty rag to float down life's sewer." Again he said: "Harry Thaw had snatched the girl from the old lecher who saw in her but a toy to gratify a moment's lust and then he cast aside to go her way down the paths of fallen women."

With dramatic emphasis Mr. Delmas cried out that when Harry Thaw beheld Stanford White on the Madison Square roof garden the story of his wife's wrongs overcame him. He pictured in an instant—as a dying man may picture his past life—all that Stanford White had done—the ruin he had wrought, and he struck; struck as the tigress strikes in defense of her young; struck for the home, struck for American womanhood, struck for humanity and Stanford White fell.

"Ah, gentlemen," the advocate went on, "if Harry Thaw believed he was in the presence of Providence, who will say he was mistaken?"

Mr. Delmas discussed but briefly the testimony of the expert witnesses, declaring that whatever weight might attach to their utterances was on the side of the defendant. He declared the burden of proof as to Thaw's sanity at the time of the homicide rested with the prosecution, which had failed to make out its case.

It was in discussing Thaw's mental state that Mr. Delmas came at last to the "unwritten law." He declared the experts had been at a loss to classify the form of insanity from which Thaw suffered.

"Dementia Americana," "I will suggest its name," he declared. "I would call it 'Dementia Americana.' It is a species of insanity which has been recognized in every state of this union. It is that species of insanity which makes the American man believe his home, his wife, his daughters, are sacred, and that whoever stains the virtue of his threshold violates the highest of human law."

Bringing into play all the eloquence at his command, Delmas pictured the martyrdom of Evelyn Nesbit when she refused the hand of Thaw and the broken heart of Harry when his offer of marriage was spurned.

He drew in almost glaring colors the storm that was gathering in "the four corners of the clouded horizon," when Evelyn told Harry that "because she loved him, because she did not want to see the finger of scorn pointed at him, because she would not tear him from his noble mother and dear sisters, because she did not want to be her unfortunate existence to his, because she wanted to go back and make her own living and go down in the world where so many, many others had gone before her, and disappear from his life forever, she, Evelyn Nesbit, could not become the wife of Harry Kendall Thaw."

This sacrifice he characterized as "sublime renunciation," and to it he attributed the restlessness which soon thereafter became manifest in the conduct of Thaw.

Mr. Delmas had no hesitation in calling Evelyn "an angel child," and Harry Thaw "a noble, honorable lover, with only one purpose, to make Evelyn Nesbit, the little girl he loved, his honorable wife."

Calling Hummel a Perjurer. That Evelyn Nesbit's story was true and was told to Harry Thaw formed the subject of the argument for more than an hour. Mr. Delmas declared the only evidence the district attorney had to bring against the girl was the "miscalled affidavit" procured by Abraham Hummel. Speaking of Hummel Mr. Delmas again drew heavily upon his bitterest invective and declared that it would require more than the word of a perjurer to send Harry Thaw to an ignominious death. Hummel was accused by Mr. Delmas of

having committed deliberate perjury upon the stand in the present trial when he swore he was not acting as Evelyn Nesbit's counsel and that no action was contemplated in her behalf. He said the so-called affidavit itself convicted the man of these falsehoods. He denounced Hummel as a man ready to commit crime for money.

All of Thaw's family were in the courtroom. They sat unmoved as usual throughout the course of Mr. Delmas' argument, their features betraying no emotion. Thaw turned to them from time to time as his attorney seemed to strike some telling blow. Thaw also turned frequently to his wife, who seemed to be standing the brunt of the storm. She had a responsive smile ready for his every look.

District Attorney Jerome was not in court to hear Mr. Delmas speech. Mr. Jerome, it was said, was busy with the preparation of his own address.

NO SETTLEMENT ON EVELYN

Rumor That Mrs. Thaw Had Given Son's Wife \$250,000 Is Denied.

Pittsburg, April 9.—"The statement that Mrs. William Thaw has or had settled \$250,000 on Mrs. Harry K. Thaw is untrue and might be characterized by even stronger language," said Frank Sample, financial agent of Mrs. William Thaw.

"Mrs. Thaw has not settled \$250,000 or any other sum on Mrs. Harry K. Thaw, and so far as I know she has no intention of so doing. These rumors, which seem to arise when other affairs in connection with the case are dull, are very annoying to Mrs. Thaw and the rest of the family, and I hope this denial will settle the matter."

ENDORSES ROOSEVELT

Minnesota House Passes Resolution For Third Term.

St. Paul, Minn., April 10.—The Minnesota house of representatives by a rising vote, which the speaker announced was "nearly unanimous," passed concurrent resolutions endorsing President Roosevelt for a third term. The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, By his wise, initiative and courageous leadership, the present president of the United States has become prominently identified with the cause of political, social and business reforms; and

"Whereas, The great work of which he has been and now is the most distinguished exponent is yet unfinished; and

"Whereas, With singular unanimity the great body of the people of the United States, without regard to political affiliation, with implicit confidence in his ability, unselfish patriotism and unswerving fidelity to his exalted trust, therefore be it

"Resolved, By the house of representatives, the senate concurred, that the best interests of the central government demand the re-nomination and re-election of Theodore Roosevelt to the presidency of the United States."

The only Republican opposition came from Representative Lennon, of Minneapolis, who said he was not for forcing a third term on any man. He believed there was other good material in the party.

During the taking of the vote the Democratic members remained seated.

FIRE AT NORRISTOWN ASYLUM

Section of Insane Hospital Destroyed. All Inmates Escaped.

Norristown, Pa., April 9.—The 11th section of the State Hospital for the Insane was completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss estimated at \$50,000. The building, which was 75 feet in width and 225 feet in length, was occupied by 130 feeble-minded persons. As soon as the alarm was sounded the attendants rushed through the building and succeeded in getting all of the occupants out safely. The flames spread with such rapidity that nothing in the structure could be saved. The insane persons became almost unmanageable, but upon being assured by the attendants that there was no danger they were finally persuaded to enter other wards of the institution. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BELONGS TO CUBA

U. S. Supreme Court Decides Isle of Pines Is Not Ours.

Washington, April 9.—That the Isle of Pines is not American territory was officially and judicially declared by the supreme court of the United States. The decision was rendered in the famous case of Edward J. Peary vs. Nevada N. Stranahan, collector of the post at New York, and the opinion of the court was announced by Chief Justice Fuller, who said that up to the Paris treaty the Isle of Pines had been considered an integral part of Cuba and that it could not be held to be covered by article 2 of that treaty, which included only islands in the vicinity of Porto Rico.

MULE DROGS BOY TO DEATH

Parents Realize the Horror Only When Beast Returns.

Chambersburg, Pa., April 8.—Shull Ekely, a 9-year-old boy, was dragged to his death by a runaway mule at New Franklin. The boy was riding the mule home from a blacksmith shop when the animal evidently became frightened and ran away. The boy's feet were caught in a strap, and he was dragged over a rough road. The first knowledge the parents had of the accident was when the mule returned home without the boy.

Whipping Post at Baltimore.

Baltimore, April 6.—The whipping post was called into use at the city jail here for the first time in 20 years. Saylor Brooks, colored, was given nine lashes on his bare back with a cat-nine tails in connection with a two-months' jail sentence for wife beating. The negro treated the flogging lightly and smiled after it was finished.

Meeting of U. of P. Trustees.

Philadelphia, April 8.—The next stated meeting of the board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania will be held on Thursday afternoon, April 11, at 2 o'clock at Harrisburg, in the office of the governor of the commonwealth, the governor as president ex-officio, presiding.

Outdoor Job For John D. Jr.

New York, April 8.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., it is reported, is to take charge of his father's great estate at Tarrytown. It is reported that the superintendent of the estate is to resign April 15, and that young Rockefeller will succeed him. The young man's health has been poor for some time, and the doctors have told him he must secure outdoor employment. The estate consists of 5,000 acres.

PITTSBURG FACES AWFUL DISASTER

Army Engineer Says City is in Danger of Flood.

COMPARES IT TO JOHNSTOWN

Pittsburg, April 8.—J. W. Arras, of the United States Engineer Corps, who has charge of building the dams in the Ohio and Allegheny rivers in this vicinity, has submitted a report to the government and made public in connection with the recent flood here, in which he says Pittsburg, like Johnstown, is in danger of devastation some day by a flood causing the loss of thousands of lives and millions of dollars worth of property. Mr. Arras reports that when the catastrophe occurs it will come with just as little warning as did the one in the Conemaugh Valley. A part of Mr. Arras' report to the government follows:

"In the March freshet the Monongahela river predominated, and consequently the Allegheny was less turbulent and its velocity comparatively light. Furthermore, the natural rise in the latter being small, there was little drift. Accordingly the action of the ice against the submerged portions of bridge was much subdued, and in the absence of drift and wreckage—the greatest of gorge producers—it passed under without doing much harm."

"But these conditions can be reversed, and in the event of the Allegheny predominating disaster would be, whence the probability that enormous gorges of drift, or drift and ice combined, would form above the low wooden bridges. In such case they would move off their foundations and the entire mass rush everything in its way until it reached the first stable structure, namely, the Pennsylvania railroad bridge at 11th street."

"Would it withstand the attack? No man can tell. It is a ponderous structure, splendidly proportioned and substantially built. However, what it will do seems immaterial, for whether it stands and holds the gorge or falls before it, it will in either case divert the irresistible oncoming tide toward the mainland, where the damage to physical property will be enormous and lives by the thousands will be sacrificed, since there would be insufficient warning to enable the unsuspecting to withdraw to places of safety."

"That there is only one precaution open to avert such a calamity as would almost certainly attend a maximum freshet at Pittsburg is clearly obvious. And that such a freshet may occur any season, now that we can see it is clearly within the range of possibilities, is quite as evident."

"The last call was a close one. The addition to the situation as it was of the amount of ice out of the Allegheny usually following a hard winter would alone have precipitated the trouble."

MURDERED HIS WIFE

Wealthy Dentist Shot Her Down in Their Home.

New York, April 9.—Dr. Samuel S. Guy, a prominent dentist of Far Rockaway, and for a number of years, until recently, coroner of Queens Borough, is under arrest, charged with the murder of his wife in their home.

The woman's body was found lying on the dining room floor, with two bullet wounds in the breast. Dr. Guy was arrested as he was leaving the house and just as a servant came screaming from one of the doors and hysterically told a policeman that her mistress was dead.

The doctor came from a saloon near his residence and entered his home. It is alleged that he went to the kitchen and annoyed a servant for some minutes, finally being induced to leave the girl by his wife. The servant says that as husband and wife entered the dining room Mrs. Guy slapped his face. Immediately afterward the door closed, and in a few moments two shots startled the girl.

Mrs. Guy was 42 years of age and her husband 56. She was a descendant of the Mott family, which owned practically all of the Rockaways, and the members of which are accounted very wealthy.

To Cross Country On Horseback.

Junction City, Kan., April 10.—Second Lieutenant E. R. W. McCabe, of the Sixth Cavalry, at Fort Riley, has received notice from Washington that he has been selected to make a ride from Portland, Ore., to New York on an Arabian stallion. The purpose is to test the endurance of the Arab breed and determine its value as a cavalry horse. Lieutenant McCabe will be accompanied by an orderly. They will travel full equipment.

Crushed to Death in Fly Wheel.

Hagerstown, Md., April 9.—Selecting a broad belt in the street railway power house here for a bed, and falling asleep, Oliver Sinslen, a fireman, was crushed to pulp between the belt and a ponderous flywheel when the engine was started.

Roosevelt Must Lecture in Christianity.

Christiania, April 10.—A local newspaper announces that President Roosevelt, who was awarded the Nobel peace prize last year, will have to deliver a lecture here in March, 1909, in order to comply with the rules affecting the holders of the Nobel prizes.

Ex-President of Guatemala Murdered.

Mexico City, April 8.—Former President Jose Licandro Barrillas, of Guatemala, was assassinated in this city at the house of commons by a young Guatemalan named Cabrera, 18 years of age.

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CAPITOL PAPERS HAVE VANISHED

Official Schedule of Pennsylvania Building is Missing.

CAN FIND NO TRACE OF IT

Harrisburg, Pa., April 10.—The official copy of the schedule of 1902, upon which the \$2,000,000 contract for the metallic furniture of the new capitol was awarded to the Pennsylvania Construction company, is missing and cannot be found. This schedule is necessary to show the terms of the contract between the board of public grounds and buildings, composed of the governor, auditor general and state treasurer, and the construction company. Without the schedule the state would be unable to recover anything from this company if it should be found that there has been overcharges for the furniture.

The testimony before the capitol investigating commission showed that the official copy of the annual schedule for the state supplies is kept by the superintendent of public grounds and buildings. A copy is also kept by the auditor general as a guide in settling the accounts between the state and the contractors for the state supplies.

Former state officials testified that they had made a diligent search for the missing schedule and that they were unable to find any trace of it. This was the most important evidence adduced at the session of the investigating commission, which will go to New York to take testimony.

Auditor General Snyder said certified copies of the awards upon the schedules made in 1901, 1902 and 1903 could not be found, although he had made diligent search for them. He repeated this search with assistance two months ago, and now thinks they were not in his office during his term of office. He first made a search in 1904, as he wanted the schedules in order to audit the bills. The warrant clerk said he had seen them in the desk of former Auditor General Hardenbergh.

"What other important papers are missing from the auditor general's office?" asked Senator Dewalt, a member of the commission.

"No other papers, except the schedules for 1901, 1902 and 1903," was the reply.

Mr. Snyder then explained that he had at one time seen the schedule of 1902 after he took office in June, 1904.

Former Auditor General Hardenbergh testified that the schedules were in his office when his term ended, and his successor, Mr. Snyder, assumed office. The schedules were kept in his desk during his term of office and no one had access to it but himself. Mr. Hardenbergh said he tried to find the missing schedules when Mr. Snyder asked him about them, and that he made a diligent search for them. He was unable to recollect how long before he left office the missing papers were in his desk. He did not miss the papers until a few years after he retired from office. He knew of no other important papers during his administration which are missing.

"Have you any explanation to make for the absence of these missing papers?" asked Mr. Dewalt.

"I have not; they just dropped out of sight, and I have no idea where they went," Mr. Hardenbergh replied.

S. Wilson Heaton, of Philadelphia, member of the firm of Heaton & Wood, sub-contractors under Sanderson for flooring in the capitol, was the next witness. He produced a letter written to Sanderson in July, 1904, offering to lay the floor at 55 cents a square foot complete. He afterward offered to furnish the flooring at 45 cents, without a concrete base. His second offer was accepted, and he laid 1538 square feet and was paid \$6088.50. Sanderson was paid \$127½ a square foot for the work.

Charles W. M. Juhle, a former employe of Architect Huston, testified that his work was to copy the original drawings of Henry Ives Cobb. The doors of the room in which Juhle worked were locked by orders of Huston, and drawings were kept in a secure drawer when not in use. The witness declared that Cobb was the architect who originally designed the capitol, and that Huston got all his ideas from the Cobb drawings.

DROPPED DEAD ON STREET

Detroit Millionaire Fatally Stricken in New York.

New York, April 8.—Theodore D. Buhl, president of the Buhl Malleable Iron Works, of Detroit; president of the Detroit National Bank, and also of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., chemical and drug manufacturers, dropped dead on the street near the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, where he had been a guest. Death was due to apoplexy.

Mr. Buhl was one of a group of steel magnates, a multi-millionaire, and prominent in banking circles in the middle west and the east. The body will be sent to Detroit for interment.

Poisoned By Wall Paper.

Evansville, Ind., April 9.—Mrs. Zachariah Watson, the third wife of a farmer in Posey county, Ind., died a few days ago, and it was discovered that her death was due to the wall paper of the parlor, which she had cleaned two days before she was taken ill. Physicians believed she had been poisoned, but were unable