

RASH IN TALK IS MACVEAGH

In Cross Examining
Mitchell in Anthracite Inquiry.

WHO IS NOT ROBBED

Commission Decides to
Hear From the Oper-
ators of Illinois.

Seranton, Pa., Nov. 17.—President Mitchell resumed the stand today upon the convening of the coal strike commission and his cross examination by Wayne MacVeagh was continued.

In reply to MacVeagh's questions Mitchell said he had never stated it was none of his business what additional cost the people will have to pay for coal if the additional cost is the immediate result of the miners' demands; that it was entirely beyond the miners' control. There are 500,000 persons in the anthracite fields who are starving and it is their fundamental right to ask for living wages in return for their labor.

The examination being very spirited on this phase of the consequence of the strike, then MacVeagh turned to the matter of protecting the properties during the strike. Mitchell insisted the city, county and state authorities are competent to handle the matter.

"Don't you know that in spite of the authorities of the city, county and state this whole region has been treated for five months to a veritable foretaste of hell?" was asked by MacVeagh.

"I don't know anything of the kind," was Mitchell's reply.

"Well, you will before we are through with you," said MacVeagh.

Regarding the 8-hour day question, Mitchell said the union favored the maximum eight hours, but will accept whatever award the commission makes. The award will have precedence over the laws of the union.

The commission has decided to send an invitation to representatives of the Illinois Coal Operators' association to appear before the commission and tell of the conditions in that state under the system of yearly agreements with the union.

Plenty of Information.

Seranton, Pa., Nov. 17.—As soon as the strike commission began business Saturday Judge Gray told Attorney Lenahan, who appears for the non-union men, with reference to Lenahan's application to be recognized by the commission, that the commission desired a statement from Lenahan as to who he represented, what new points he wished taken up and what he claimed and his position relative to the general propositions at issue between the formal parties to the dispute; also a guarantee of submission to the decision of the commission; as soon as possible, Wilcox then continued his cross-examination of Mitchell. Wilcox first submitted extracts from the proceedings of the Shamokin convention that ordered the strike and a batch of other printed matter pertinent to the inquiry.

No Trust Law Against Unions.

In reply to questions Mitchell said he would not favor a law on trusts that did not exempt the labor unions; that would legislate them out of existence; that he thought \$600 a year was what for a coal miner he would consider living wages—not less; that if he had known that the dispute would be referred to arbitration he would have asked more for the miners; that a boy should not be put to work picking slate before he was 14 years old; that slate pickers were not paid 85 cents a day (as Baer stated) as to the great majority; that he would oppose one miner employing three laborers to load, etc., for him—one laborer to mine was enough. During the examination Wilcox stated that the miners' wages amounted to \$90,000,000 a year, and that the increase asked aggregated \$12,000,000.

MacVeagh Not Opposed to Unions.

When Wilcox was through Wayne MacVeagh took up the cross-examination, prefacing that he was not opposed to the proper organization of labor. MacVeagh's questions were all as to the complaints of the miners—wages, conditions, measuring coal and recognition of the union. To MacVeagh Mitchell said he did not know exactly what the miners' wages were, but was sure they were too low—on the general knowledge of the subject; he did not know who would pay for the increased cost of mining coal—that was not his affair—

SUBMIT MATTER TO ARBITRATION

Adjustment of the Bloomington
Street Railway Strike
Troubles.

Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 17.—The differences between the Bloomington street railway system and its employees were today submitted to arbitration. The employees returned to work pending the arbitrators' decision.

but he supposed the operators would make the poor stand for it.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CONDITIONS

MacVeagh Shows Pictures of Miners' Houses, and Refers to Savings.

After going over the demands of the miners MacVeagh took up the conditions existing in and about the collieries of the companies he represented, his purpose being to show that the conditions spoken of by Mitchell were not borne out by investigation. He took Forest City, where the mines of the companies are situated, as an example, and produced photographs of houses in the town, and also referred to the large deposits of money in the local bank to show the prosperous condition of the community. Mitchell, although not admitting that the conditions as represented by MacVeagh were true, said he could not, for lack of familiarity with the community, deny his assertions.

MacVeagh contended that no one had the right to deny a man the privilege of working more than eight hours a day if he so desired. He said not one member of the commission would be occupying his present high place if he had limited his own labors to eight hours a day. With reference to this argument Mitchell thought it was not fair to compare the mine workers with the arbitrators. MacVeagh said he himself started out in life by working fourteen hours a day on a farm, and for more than forty years he had worked more than ten hours a day.

To the direct question of whether he, as president of the union, had a right to curtail the hours of employment each day of the miners, Mitchell said he thought he had, and made an explanation by saying that if one miner worked more than eight hours a day it would probably result in the other men being compelled to work the same number of hours.

The questions at issue were threshed over at length by the two gentlemen and at the close of the session the commission adjourned to today with Mitchell still on the stand. The members of the arbitration commission observed yesterday by refraining from doing any work whatever. Most of them, as is their rule, attended services at churches of their denomination in the forenoon.

MORE ANTHRACITE INFORMATION

Reply of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation to Mitchell's Indictment.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—The statement of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company submitted to the anthracite coal strike commission is made public. The answer tells the history of the company from its origin in 1822. Its capital and funded debt aggregate upwards of \$32,000,000; its coal lands were bought years ago, when much cheaper than now, but dividends average only 4.02 per cent; the profit on coal per ton for the past ten years averaged \$1.09 cents, after charging off taxes and depreciation, but not including any royalty, which represents the coal in the ground.

So far from the freight rates being exorbitant the company, although owning a canal, found it advantageous to ship its coal by rail. The royalty enlarges on the kind of work in the anthracite field and says that nowhere else is there "substantially similar work," and that the work and its value changes with every mine and even with different parts of the same mine; so the assertion is denied that better wages are paid for "substantially similar work" in the bituminous field.

It is the figures given, however, that are most interesting to the reader desiring facts. The reply says: "In 1901, for a day of ten hours, contract miners earned an average of \$3.14 per day; skilled laborers, \$2.31; unskilled laborers, \$1.88; boys, \$1 for work underground. The rates for outside labor average as follows: Skilled labor, \$1.96; unskilled labor, \$1.18; boys, 77 cents. The average annual earnings of adults were 475.25.

"Dick" Oglesby's Widow to Wed.

Lincoln, Ill., Nov. 17.—Reports come from over the waters that Mrs. Emma Gillette Oglesby, widow of the late Governor Richard Oglesby, who has been visiting an American woman who married an Italian count, has there met an Italian nobleman whom she may wed. Mrs. Oglesby has sent for many articles needed in a home. Her friends in Illinois are much surprised over the report, but believe it to be true.

Commemoration of a Battle.

New York, Nov. 17.—In "The Little Church at the Old Fort," officially known as the Holy Rood (Protestant Episcopal church), which is situated on the site of the battle of Fort Washington, services were held yesterday commemorative of the battle. Various revolutionary relics, dug up in the vicinity, were displayed in the chapter room of the church.

PACKING PLANT IS NOT

Armour's Million Dollar Concern
at Sioux City, Ia., Ashes
and Debris.

FLAME FORCE WAS IRRESISTIBLE

Large Quantities of Ammonia Exploded,
but No Is Hurt—Loss Is Esti-
mated at \$900,000.

Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 17.—The big plant of Armour & Co., which occupied three and one-half acres of ground at the extreme south end of the stock yards district, was totally destroyed by a fire which started at 12:50 a. m. yesterday on the second floor of the fertilizer building. The loss, estimated by Charles W. Lennon, manager of the company, was \$900,000. The cause of the fire was said by Lennon to have been either spontaneous combustion or an imperfect dryer. There is \$721,500 of insurance on the Armour property. Six hundred men will be thrown out of employment all winter by the fire.

Six Streams Were No Use.

The fire was discovered by a watchman of the building who only a few minutes before had pulled a messenger box on the floor where the flames started. Quickly the plant's private fire department of six men was called out, and the city department was next. Every fireman in the city was called out. By 1:20 a. m. six streams of water were being thrown on the fire—which was gutting the fertilizer building—but they made no impression. The fertilizer building, which was of brick, 120x60 feet, four stories high, was located between the beef killing house and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and it went like chaff.

Fire Gets Into the Land.

At 1:25 a. m. the roof fell, and a second later the fire burst through into the beef killing house. Instantaneously with the catching of the fire in the beef killing house, the cattle house ignited and lasted about five minutes, when it fell with a great crash. Once in the beef killing house the flames had their own way. From this house to the oleo building was only a step, and when the land started to burn the fire presented a most spectacular appearance. The big beef house, where 500 carcasses nearly dressed were hanging, caught at 2 a. m.

By this time the whole plant except the hog house was a lake of fire, and the country for miles around was lighted up.

EXPLOSION OF THE AMMONIA

Twenty-Four Drums and Then a Cistern
Made the Plant a Heap of Ruins.

Suddenly there was a terrific explosion, followed quickly by another, and then another.

"Those are the ammonia drums," shouted Lennon to Fire Chief Kellogg. "Tell your men to be careful. There is danger of suffocation." Twenty-four drums of 100 pounds of ammonia each exploded before the reserve supply in the ammonia cistern was reached. That ignition almost razed the entire plant from its foundation. At 2:30 a. m. the flames burst through the heavy fire wall which separated the big hog house from the other buildings.

Steadily the fire crept against the wind and through the office building, which was now in flames. Not a scrap of paper of any kind was saved out of the office. About this time a burning roof fell upon a bunch of live hogs, and their squeals were terrible. When the hog house caught all streams were turned in that direction, but the water seemed like oil. In the building were 3,500 dressed hogs and 2,500,000 pounds of pork product. After the fire got a good headway in the hog house all hope of saving any part of the plant was abandoned. The shops, chicken packing plant, ice houses and ice runways and smaller department houses were consumed in quick succession.

From a spectacular view this fire was one of the most splendid sights witnessed. The fire continued to burn all day Sunday, and Sunday afternoon there was another terrific explosion, which threw bricks and pieces of iron hundreds of yards, but hurt no one severely.

**DEATH AND DESTRUCTION
FROM FIRE AND EXPLOSION**

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 17.—As the result of a fire and explosion in a freight depot on the Southern railway at Pell City, 50 miles east, this morning, two men were killed and 10 injured. Ten business houses, including the Pell City hotel, were wrecked.

Telegrapher Mysteriously Murdered.

Edwardsville, Ill., Nov. 17.—Edward Smith, night operator at the Clover Leaf railroad station, was found dying at his key. He was barely able to nod when asked if he had been assaulted and then became unconscious and has remained in that condition. It is apparent robbery was not the reason of the mysterious assault.

Movements of Gen. Miles.

Manila, Nov. 17.—General Miles visited Camp Vicars in Mindanao Saturday and the town of Zamboanga yesterday. He will go to Ilagan, Cebu, Leyte, Samar and southern Luzon before returning to Manila.

YATES PROPPED UP AND SEEMS BETTER

Governor Passes a Good Night and
Apparently Makes Steady
Progress.

Springfield, Nov. 17.—Gov. Yates passed a good night. He was able to be propped up in bed with pillows today for the first time.

FEDERATION'S MESSAGE

What It Sent Out to the World on the
Twenty-First Anniversary of the
Organization.

New Orleans, Nov. 17.—"Resolved, That we declare our unflinching fealty to the trade labor movement of our country, devoting our best efforts to the uplifting of the wage earners of our country, giving them hope and encouragement and appealing to them to unite with organized workers, so that the fraternity of man, of the world, may be achieved at the earliest possible date." This is the message sent out by the American Federation of Labor on the twenty-first anniversary of its birth to the laboring men throughout the world.

Later in the day there were two animated debates, the first over the resolution declaring against the ship subsidy bill, and the second over that declaring against the construction of the isthmian canal. The anti-subsidy resolution was adopted and that on the isthmian canal laid on the table. Prominent in the debate on the anti-subsidy resolution were Gilthorpe, of the boiler-makers and shipbuilders, in favor, and O'Connell, of the machinists, and Fursteth, of the seamen, opposed. A resolution was adopted protesting against the forcible return of seamen violating a contract to labor on a private vessel. A flood of resolutions on various subjects was introduced, one of which favored the organization of school teachers.

INDIANA'S COAL TRUST

Not a Success When Last Heard from, but
the Men in the Deal Still Have
Hope.

Indianapolis, Nov. 17.—Information comes from New York that the combination of Indiana bituminous coal operators which had been forming there during last week has fallen through. Nothing has been heard in this city by local coal men regarding the end of the deal. The failure of the combination is believed to be due to the uncertain condition of the stock market during the past week.

J. Smith Tally, a prominent coal operator of Terre Haute, who has returned from New York, confirms the New York report at Terre Haute. Other operators at New York besides Tally were J. C. Kelsen and A. M. Ogde, of Indianapolis; J. R. Seiffert, of Chicago, and James H. McClelland, of Brazil. Prominent coal dealers in Terre Haute are positive that the trust will be organized before the 1st of January.

WISCONSIN FOR CANNON

Representatives from That State Resolve
for Babcock First, but He Declines
to Run.

Milwaukee, Nov. 17.—The Wisconsin Republican delegation to the Fifty-eighth congress decided Saturday afternoon to support the candidacy of Cannon, of Illinois, for the speakership. This action was taken after the delegation had unanimously offered its earnest support to Joseph W. Babcock, of Wisconsin. Babcock, however, declined to be a candidate and advocated unanimous support of Cannon. Babcock addressed the delegation, thanking it for its offered support, but declaring himself for Cannon, whom he described as "the veteran leader of the house, ripe in experience, courageous, wise and above reproach."

For Moral Improvement.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—A call has been issued for a convention to be held in Chicago in February or March next to form a national organization for the improvement of religious and moral education through the Sunday school and other agencies. The call is issued by the "Council of Seventy," composed of Biblical teachers in the leading educational institutions throughout the country.

Boomed the Town with a Lottery.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 17.—Postmaster Emory C. Herenden, of Baldwin, Mich., and H. C. Miller, of Chicago, were fined \$200 each in the federal court for carrying on a lottery. They had a scheme to sell town lots at Baldwin by lottery and the authorities interfered. Miller pleaded guilty and Herenden was convicted on trial.

Book You Ought to Have.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the Philippine Islands, with maps, charts and illustrations, prepared in the bureau of Insular affairs, has just been issued, and contains a wealth of information concerning our Oriental possessions.

Prince Edward of Sax-Weimer Dead.

London, Nov. 17.—Prince Edward of Sax-Weimar died here yesterday morning. Prince Edward was born near London in 1823, and married morganatically in 1851 Lady Augusta Gordon-Lennox.

FAKE BOUNDARY LINES

Seem to Give the British-American
Editor Trouble Same
as Over Here.

ALASKAN WRANGLE ONCE MORE

Attention Called to the Fact That
Boundaries Are Matters for
Diplomatic Action.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The officials of the coast and geodetic survey, the government bureau having in charge surveys made by the United States in Alaska, pronounce incorrect a report attributed to a Victoria, B. C., newspaper that encroachments have been made by a United States surveyor upon British territory in the vicinity of the Portland canal. They say that one of their surveyors has recently been engaged in that section of the country; that when the United States engineers were engaged there they were accompanied by and co-operated with engineer representatives of the British government, and that whatever monuments were erected, were erected for the purpose of marking trigonometrical points located in connection with their triangulation work, it being the universal custom of surveyors to leave such marks wherever they operate.

They Could Not Fix Boundaries.

They also call attention to the fact that their surveyors could do nothing toward asserting the sovereignty of the United States, and also to the fact that they were in that country merely for the purpose of running lines, and not for the purpose of fixing boundaries, that branch of the work being necessarily left to diplomatic association. They attribute this report and others like it to a spirit of retaliation on the part of the Canadians for statements of a similar character made on the other side of the controversy by United Statesans.

That Most Recent Monument Fake.

Speaking of the story of monuments reported to have been found along the line of the Portland canal recently by United Statesans they say that the piles of stone spoken of were placed there years ago by a naval or military surveying party sent out under an act of congress. The were originally small stone houses, used mostly as warehouses, and their existence has been known from the first to the British authorities, who already have made representations to this government concerning them. Geodetic survey authorities also state that so far as their knowledge goes no boundary monuments were inherited by us from the Russians.

Lieut. Emmons' Boundary Chase.

It is suggested at the state department that the inconclusive quest of Lieutenant Emmons last summer after mythical Russian boundary stones may be the foundation of the report from Victoria. For it is stated positively here that nothing in the nature of an international boundary line has been drawn in that section, and in fact no attempt has been made to do this in recent years.

BOGUS POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

Insurance Frauds Are More Frequent in
Southern State Than for Many
Years Past.

New Orleans, Nov. 17.—Insurance frauds are more frequent in Louisiana now than for many years past. At Shreveport swindlers have been reaping a harvest with bogus policies bearing the name "Phoenix Insurance company of New York."

In southwestern Louisiana wildcat companies and unauthorized agents have been operating. In New Orleans and near by parishes extensive life insurance frauds have been practiced. Special instructions to all the sheriff and police departments in the state are being sent out by the insurance department. Two new wildcat fire insurance companies are operating out of New Orleans, but there is no law through which they can be reached.

Illinois and Indiana Interested.

Springfield, O., Nov. 17.—Supreme and grand officers were among the seventy-five Pythians who came here Saturday to visit the Ohio Pythian home. The grand officers of Illinois and Indiana were especially interested in the institution as these states expect to erect similar homes within the next two years.

Where Is Our Dickens?

Oshkosh, Wis., Nov. 17.—The "Rowell case," which has been in litigation for a score of years, has been decided. Judgment was rendered in the circuit court Saturday in favor of the plaintiffs in the action in the sum of \$19,080.60 and costs of action, estimated at \$50,000.

Veteran Telegrapher Signals "30."

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 17.—R. B. Woolsey, for fifty-one years a telegrapher and railroad official, and a former president of the Train Dispatchers' Association of America, is dead here, aged 66 years.

Champion Lofly Tumbler Dead.

Richmond, Ind., Nov. 17.—William Conwell, several years ago widely known as the world's champion lofly tumbler, is dead here in the eastern Indiana hospital for the insane.

CHAFFEE IS NOW IN CHICAGO

Philippine Commanding General
and Gov. Wright to Be
Entertained.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee and Vice-Governor Luke E. Wright, of the Philippine islands, arrived here this morning. Many receptions, dinners, etc., are scheduled for the three days' visit of the party in Chicago.

MICHIGAN BEATS CHICAGO

Score at Foot Ball Between the Universities Is 21 to 0—Other College Scrimmages.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Michigan, 21; Chicago, 0—this was the result of Saturday's struggle between the rival universities, but it tells nothing of the desperation and heroism of Chicago's defense. The visitors made but one touchdown by straight foot ball. Ten points came straight from Right End Sweeley, who out of six attempts made two goals from field; a third touchdown was delivered by Left Half Heston, who plunged seventy-five yards down the field unmolested by a local player. Ten thousand people saw the game.

For the first time in four years the Northwestern university foot ball team succeeded in defeating Beloit college. The score was 10 to 0.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Following are college foot ball games played Saturday: At Philadelphia—Indiana 5, Pennsylvania 0; at Columbus—Illinois 0, Ohio State 0; at Ithaca—Lafayette 0, Cornell 28; at Princeton—Yale 12, Princeton 5; at Cambridge—Dartmouth 6, Harvard 16; at New York—Amhurst 27, Columbia 0; at Terre Haute—Rose 0, Wabash 0; at Chicago—Michigan 21, Chicago 0; at Des Moines—Iowa State 0, Drake 0; at Minneapolis—Wisconsin 0, Minnesota 11; at Lincoln—Knox 0, Nebraska 7; at Chicago—Beloit 0, Northwestern 10.

SCRAP TELLS A STORY

Found on the Body of a Young Man Supposed to Have Been Murdered.

Wheaton, Ill., Nov. 17.—Cold in death, murdered by unknown persons, lies the body of some one's estranged son in the undertaking establishment of C. E. Norris at West Chicago. A scrap of a letter found near the mangled body told the story of the young man's misunderstanding with his parents. The note would indicate that a sweetheart was back of the estrangement. It read: "No all want you to come home. Mamma is heart broken because you stay away. Papa won't object now. Mamma is—" and there the fragment ends.

**MINISTERS BEGIN MOVE
AGAINST STATE SALOONS**

Springfield, Nov. 17.—The ministerial association of this city has sent a letter to similar organizations and pastors throughout the state calling upon them to set aside some Sunday soon after the convening of the legislature for discussion of local option as a principle of self-government, and the proposed local option bill as a rallying point and first step in a sustained movement against the saloon.

NEWS FROM THE HUNT

That Is Part of It, All That Had Arrived at This Writing—Brief Particulars.

Crossville, Mich., Nov. 17.—Merritt Lewis, aged 19, was shot through the head in the woods while hunting deer, by his uncle, Frank Lewis. The victim was taken for a deer. It is feared he will die. Lewis says that they became separated in the woods, and when he fired he was positive he was shooting at a deer.

Utica, Mich., Nov. 17.—Fred Miller went hunting with two others Thursday. He attempted to light his pipe while sitting on a fence. The gun slipped and was discharged, Miller receiving the charge in his right shoulder and arm.

Switchmen Granted a Raise.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 17.—Five hundred Union Pacific switchmen were granted an increase of 12 per cent. in wages, which makes the scale the same as that recently adopted in the Chicago yards. The new scale extends to the switchmen of the entire system and is effective at once.

Mob Wasn't to Be Denied.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Nov. 17.—Harlan Buckles, who was Saturday sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Robert L. Reid, was hanged by a mob shortly after 2 a. m. yesterday. The mob consisted of from fifty to seventy-five men.

Adds a Million to the Pay Roll.

New York, Nov. 17.—The New York Central railroad has recently increased the wages of some 15,000 men in its employ from 8 to 13 per cent. The increase adds nearly \$1,000,000 a year to the pay roll of the company.

New Bank Building at Joliet.

Joliet, Ill., Nov. 17.—The Citizens' National bank, organized last July, opened its doors Saturday in one of the finest bank apartments in the state.

Mascagni Resumes His Tour.

Boston, Nov. 17.—Pietro Mascagni, the composer-leader, resumed his concert Saturday, appearing with his orchestra in Symphony hall.

Not Always Lucky.

"Do you believe that odd numbers are lucky?"
"Well, I'd rather be the father of twins than triplets."—New York Times.

ARREST MADE OF ANOTHER

In Connection With At-
tempted Assassina-
tion of Leopold.

PRISONER IS ENGLISH

And Being a Member of
Parliament is Re-
leased.

Brussels, Nov. 17.—The police have arrested an Englishman named James Hardie, on suspicion of having been connected with the attempt made Saturday by Rubino on the life of King Leopold.

Hardie is a member of the British parliament and a well-known labor leader. He was released and complaint lodged with the British legation.

Brussels, Nov. 17.—As King Leopold was driving to church Saturday morning to attend a Te Deum in memory of his late queen he was fired at twice by an Italian, whose name later was found to be Rubino. He was immediately arrested and saved by the police from the mob which would have lynched him instantly. The king was uninjured, and no other person was hurt; one of the bullets passing uncomfortably close to an attendant, however.

Sorry He Did Not Succeed.

"When Rubino was questioned he said he was sorry he had not killed the king and talked generally as anarchists talk under such circumstances. He came here from London and is the son of an Italian patriot, who fought with Garibaldi for Italian unity. He was known in Italy as a socialist and had served in prison there for some years for writing 'subversive' articles. He went to London later, where he imbibed his anarchism, and where he has a wife and little child. His punishment cannot be more severe in Italian than life imprisonment, because the death penalty has been abolished here.

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