

The phonetic sense of the English speaking race has been rendered so defective by the confused orthography of the tongue that to different men the same combination of letters will convey different sounds. This makes a standard impossible.

The countless of Warwick intends to establish agricultural settlements in different parts of England, where women who are expert in horticulture, dairy farming and poultry rearing can work on the co-operative principles. She believes that the problem of agricultural depression can be solved by training intelligent and educated women to this calling.

Prince Khilkoff, the czar's minister of railroads, is perhaps the least Russian looking man in Russia. He is the greatest railway builder in the world and during the eight years he has held his present position almost 13,000 miles have been constructed—more than one-third the railway mileage of the Russian empire. To him is due the Siberian railway construction and the fact that Russia is far more formidable in the far east than ever before.

Gambling in New York seems to be headed. Last year Mr. Jerome asked for an appropriation of \$50,000 to suppress the game, and after he had spent it the announcement was made that the city was clear of gambling houses. To-day Mr. Jerome amazed the board of estimate and apportionment by asking for \$100,000, saying that the sum was needed to secure evidence against and prosecute persons maintaining public gaming places.

After long negotiation and infinite trouble President Loubet, of France, has secured the castle of Inezene, which once belonged to Diana of Poitiers, the favorite of Henry II. The chateau is one of the most picturesque in France. It is situated near Montelimar and has a waterfall, and ponds filled with trout and a large park with plenty of game. The price paid was 170,000 francs. From his tower the president can see his birthplace, Marseanne, where his mother still lives.

According to the official weekly statement of London pauperism, the number of paupers within the metropolitan area, who on the last day of the third week in July were in receipt of public relief, amounted to 103,356. This total comprises 66,140 indoor and 37,216 outdoor paupers. The total for the corresponding week of July, 1902, is returned at 101,282. Besides these there were 929 vagrants, consisting of 759 men, 157 women and 13 children who on that same day received temporary relief.

Cattle raising, which was formerly one of the principal industries of Cuba, is being encouraged by the government. In 1902, 267,281 head of cattle were imported, and out of this number 176,962 were slaughtered. It is, therefore, evident that the importations greatly exceed the need of home consumption, and with its natural increase and the numerous tracts of land suitable for cattle raising, it may not be long before Cuba will have turned the tables on the United States in this branch of trade.

Gov. Bailey stated that Kansas will have about 70 per cent. of a full corn crop. He bases this opinion upon what he has seen and heard of it, as he has been traveling over the state. A full corn crop, according to Gov. Bailey's idea, is well up toward the largest crop the state has raised in the past. In 1889 Kansas produced 273,000,000 bushels. Seventy per cent. of this would be something like 190,000,000 bushels, and Gov. Bailey believes the crop this year will be well up toward that figure.

A student of music of the aborigines, Mr. Farwell, states that the Indians have innumerable songs which conform to a definite melodic system. Many persons have been led to believe that Indian music consists wholly of drums, whoops and yells, but, in the face of 20 years' serious study of the matter and thousands of phonograph records, this belief is fast disappearing. These melodies are all indissolubly linked to legends, myths, ceremonials or religious rituals of the greatest poetic and dramatic beauty.

Dr. Charles W. Behm, of the health department of Chicago, has discovered a new vaccine, superior in many respects to that now used by physicians. One of the chief objections to the vaccine now used is the long time necessary for its application. It often takes 20 and 40 minutes to inoculate a person with the virus because of the glycerin with which it is mixed. This disadvantage is obviated by the results obtained by Dr. Behm. Instead of mixing lymph with glycerin in order to secure a virus he has discovered that chloroform will accomplish the same result.

Prof. William H. Brewer, of Yale, predicts that the American trotting horse will in time do a mile in one minute and fifty seconds, and he thinks that will be the limit of speed. The professor calculates that it may take 50 years to reach the 1:50 notch. Twenty-five years ago he predicted that the two-minute trotter would appear in the first decade of the twentieth century, and the prediction was recently fulfilled. He bases his calculations on an elaborate chart with tracings of notable performances on the trotting turf.

IT RAINED LONG AND FURIOUSLY

Unprecedented Precipitation Is Reported from New York City and Vicinity.

Streets and Cellars Are Flooded—Trolley and Railway Service Interfered With—Flood in the City of Paterson, N. J.—Damage May Reach \$1,000,000.

New York, Oct. 10.—Torrential rain, commencing early Thursday morning and continuing with scarcely an intermission until late Friday afternoon, during which time the unprecedented precipitation of 10.04 inches was recorded at the local weather bureau, laid New York city and all the surrounding country under a flood, causing damage that will amount to many hundred thousands of dollars. The rain has ceased, but a coast storm is reported to be approaching and a threatened hurricane renders it unsafe for vessels of any class to leave port. Along the river front and in many sections of Brooklyn cellars were flooded and an enormous amount of damage done. A great portion of the subway was badly flooded.

Suburban steam and trolley lines, with hardly an exception, were crippled by floods and washouts in the early morning rush hours thousands of suburban residents were unable to reach their offices in the city. Those who were fortunate enough to cross the ferries found further progress blocked by the submerged condition of the water front streets, across which they were ferried in trucks and wagons.

Reports of extensive floods and serious damage to property and interruptions of traffic came from almost all sections of New Jersey and Long Island.

Factories Forced to Close. In Newark, Passaic and other large manufacturing centers, many factories were closing down owing to the flooding of engine rooms. In many places electric light and power plants were shut down for the same reason. A dam on the Ramapo river at Pompton broke, flooding the valley for ten miles, but causing no loss of life.

Except for the actual running of the ferry boats the Erie railroad was practically tied up. No trains were run on the main line west of Passaic, none on the Newark branch west of Newark, none west of Norwood on the Northern branch, none west of Arlington, and absolutely no trains on either the Jersey & New York railroad or the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad.

Flood in Paterson. Paterson was one of the worst sufferers, and for a time Friday afternoon there was grave danger of a repetition of the terrible disaster of last February. The flood is now subsiding, and all danger is believed to be over. A great part of the city was laid under water and scores of great plants, including those of the Rogers locomotive works and the Passaic Steel company were flooded and shut down, involving a loss estimated at fully \$1,000,000. Only one life was reported lost, that of a girl drowned by the carrying away of a bridge over a creek. Thousands of New Jersey commuters slept in New York Friday night, being unable to return to their homes.

Two Deaths Reported. Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—Two deaths, due to the high winds, were reported Friday. At York, Pa., Walter Royer, a 12-year-old boy, was standing on the bank of the city reservoir when the wind swept him into the water and he was drowned before his body could be recovered. John Brown, living at Crum Lynn, a short distance from this city, was drowned in the same manner. He was standing on the bank of Crum creek and was blown into the stream, which was quite high. His body has not yet been recovered.

Mines Flooded. Scranton, Pa., Oct. 10.—The Lackawanna river flood here swept the valley from Forest City to the Susquehanna. No. 1 colliery of the Delaware & Hudson company at Carbondale, the Greenwood colliery of the Erie company at Wayfield and the Myles slope of the Delaware & Hudson No. 2 at Olyphant are filling with water. Carbondale's streets were turned into rivers, and all the low lands along the Lackawanna's course up and down the valley are inundated. Traffic is impeded on all the railroads and trolley lines along the river.

Driven from Their Homes. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 10.—Fourteen families in North Wilkesbarre were forced out of their homes by the flood at ten o'clock Friday night. The New Jersey Central and Delaware & Hudson railroads are affected by the high water at Parsons, three miles north of here. It is still raining here, and from present outlook a serious flood is threatened in the Wyoming valley.

Western Pioneer Dead. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 7.—Col. Allen B. H. McGee died at his home here Wednesday aged 88 years. He came to Kansas City in 1826, when the site of the city was a forest. In 1847 he built the Sacs and Fox Indian agency here and later engaged in the outfitting business. Among others, he fitted out two of Gen. John C. Fremont's expeditions.

Found Not Guilty. Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 9.—Private John Dowd, the United States sentry who shot and killed William Crowley, near the United States arsenal here, a few weeks ago, was released from confinement Thursday, the verdict of the court-martial being not guilty. The finding of the court was fully upheld by Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee.

HAD FIERCE STRUGGLE

White House Officers Have an Encounter with a Lunatic Who Tried to See the President.

Washington, Oct. 6.—A desperate hand-to-hand encounter with an armed insane man who was determined to see President Roosevelt occurred in the vestibule of the white house shortly before noon yesterday.

This man, who gave his name as Peter Elliott, and his home as Minneapolis, was overpowered by the officers on duty at the white house and carried to a police van, which had been summoned. He was placed in the van in the custody of two officers.

Seeming to realize then for the first time that he was under arrest Elliott began the furious struggle with his captors. He drew a revolver from the right side pocket of his trousers and attempted to shoot Officer James Cissel. The officer grabbed his hand and wrenched the weapon from his grasp. Thomas Stone, chief usher, and Officer Parker, of the white house force, who had assisted in carrying Elliott to the van, attracted by the shots, rushed back to the vehicle and assisted in overpowering him.

In the struggle within the police van Elliott had broken a glass panel with his head, severely cutting his head and face. Officer Cissel sustained a cut on the right arm, two inches of flesh being cut out of the fleshy part of the arm. The van was hurried to the Emergency hospital, where the injuries of both Cissel and Elliott were dressed, and the latter was taken to an insane asylum.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The cabinet meeting yesterday was chiefly devoted to a serious discussion as to the means to be adopted to protect the president and the chief officers of the government from the attacks of lunatics like the man Elliott and from the more dangerous plots of half-crazed reformers and fanatics. There is a strong sentiment in favor of the enactment this winter of the law proposed last year providing special and severe penalties for attacks on government officers.

POSTAL FINANCES.

Footings for Past Fiscal Year Show Business Passed Billion Dollar Mark for First Time in History.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Henry A. Castle, auditor for the post office department, has completed the trial balance for the fourth quarter of the year, which gives final announcement of the income and outgo of the entire postal service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. The footings are as follows: Expenditures, \$138,784,487; receipts, \$134,224,443; deficit, \$4,560,044. The total financial transaction of the postal service for the year, including the money order system, are \$1,026,731,408, thus for the first time passing the billion-dollar mark.

HEAD-ON COLLISION.

Four Persons Killed and Two Injured in Freight Smash-Up Near Sileam Springs, Ark.

St. Louis, Oct. 8.—A special to the Republican from Sileam Springs, Ark., says: Four men were killed and two injured in a head-on collision between a double-header freight train and an extra engine, four miles north of here, Tuesday night on the Kansas City Southern road. The dead: Engineer Worrell and Engineer Penrod, Mena, Ark.; Fireman Hamlin, Sileam Springs; Fireman Rogers, Pittsburg, Kan. The three engines were demolished. Traffic was delayed several hours.

KILLED IN STORMS.

Several Lives Lost and Much Property Destroyed by Tornadoes in Portions of Kansas.

Emporia, Kan., Oct. 8.—Three persons killed outright, two fatally injured, and 14 others more or less seriously hurt, with enormous property damage, is the net result of tornadoes that prevailed near Hamilton, Greenwood county, and near Aliceville, in Coffey county, Kan. The town of Aliceville, which has 200 inhabitants, was practically demolished. Near Topeka several farmhouses, and barns were destroyed, trees blown down and corn shocks and hay stacks of the farmers scattered all over the neighborhood.

Confessed His Crime. Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 9.—Arthur C. Nagel, who is said to have absconded from Buffalo with \$2,500 on June 20, and who was arrested on suspicion by Milwaukee detectives, confessed to Inspector Riemer Thursday. The young man worked for a Buffalo bank and it was his duty to carry large sums of money from one bank to another. Nagel will be held.

Given a Life Term. Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 8.—A special from Dodgeville, Wis., says: The jury in the Brandt murder case brought in a verdict of sane after two hours deliberation. The second case of murder lasted only 15 minutes, when the verdict of the jury was murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to life imprisonment at Waupun. Brandt killed his wife and her mother.

Put Away the Sword. Paris, Oct. 9.—After centuries of warfare and the maintenance of vast defensive armaments, Great Britain and France have finally concluded a general treaty of arbitration that will go far to make war between these countries in the future impossible and to promote peace throughout the world.

Rhode Island Republicans. Providence, R. I., Oct. 7.—The republicans met in annual convention and selected a full state ticket, headed by Col. Samuel P. Colt, of Bristol, for governor.

CHINA-AMERICAN TREATY IS SIGNED

United States Commerce, Industries and Citizens Fully Protected by the Agreement.

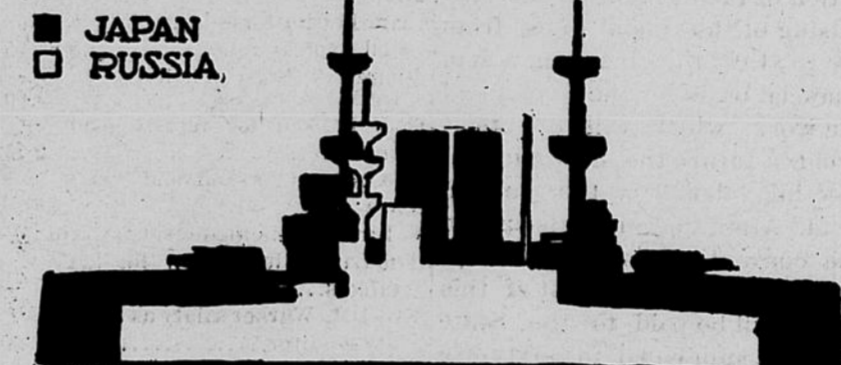
The Pact Removes Many Hardships from Missionaries and Traders—Russia Has Removed All Cause for Friction with Our Government—Principal Points of Treaty.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The state department was informed that the American-Chinese commercial treaty had been signed at Shanghai. An imperial decree by the Chinese government has made the treaty effective so far as that government is concerned, but it must be ratified by the United States senate before ratifications can be exchanged and the treaty put in operation. The principal points of the treaty are briefly as follows:

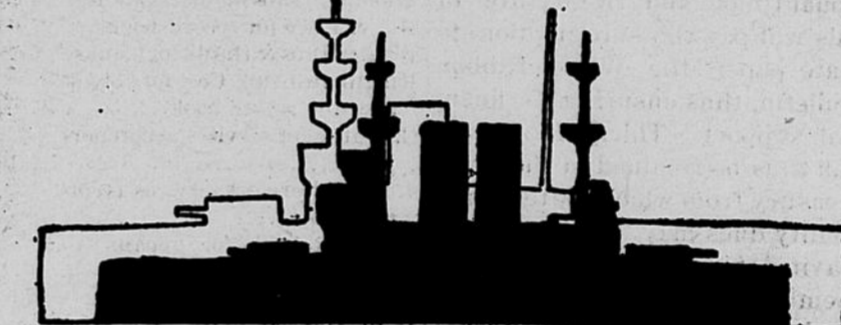
- First, settlement of the long-vested question of internal taxation in China. Second, recognition of Americans' right of residence throughout the empire for missionary work. Third, protection of patents, trademarks and copyrights. Fourth, mining rights. Fifth, opening of new localities to

COMPARISON OF RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE NAVIES.

PRESENT STRENGTH IN ORIENT



COMPARATIVE STRENGTH IF RUSSIA SENDS ALL AVAILABLE VESSELS TO ORIENT



The top diagram indicates the fighting power of the Japanese and Russian fleets which would meet in the event of a war breaking out between the two countries within 20 days. In this the whole Japanese navy has been used against that part of the Russian fleet which could be used in the orient without leaving Russia without defense in the Baltic and Mediterranean. In the lower diagram Russia's Asiatic, Baltic, and Mediterranean fleets are combined and compared with the Japanese navy. Russia's big Black sea fleet, which, it is believed, would not be allowed to pass the Dardanelles, does not figure in the comparisons.

International trade in the part of the empire in which the United States has vast commercial interests.

Sixth, right to carry on trade, industries and manufactures in all ports of China.

Controversy Ended. Having withdrawn its objection to the treaty between the United States and China, if it ever did object, Russia has removed all cause for friction with this government. On moral ground, and to enable China to keep all her treaty obligations, this government would prefer to see Russia fulfill its promise to withdraw from Manchuria, but this is no longer a matter which vitally concerns the United States or gives it cause to interfere with further representations to Russia.

Commercial Benefit Sought. The negotiations between China and the United States, which culminated in the treaty signed at Shanghai, were initiated under the provisions of article XI of the final protocol, signed by the powers at Peking, September 7, 1901, terminating the anti-foreign outbreak of the preceding year.

The present treaty has for its object to extend the commercial relations between the contracting powers by amending our existing treaty of commerce and navigation with China, and other subjects concerning commercial relations with the object of facilitating them.

Philippines Population 7,000,000. San Francisco, Oct. 8.—Gen. J. P. Sanger, lately in charge of the census work in the Philippines, has arrived from Manila on his way to Washington. As a result of the census work the government is in possession of 7,000,000 names, representing the civilized portion of the native population of the islands. The uncivilized population is placed at about 600,000.

Exchanged Places. Washington, Oct. 9.—Capt. George Conyers, recently in command of the battleship Illinois, has been selected to succeed Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford as chief of the bureau of equipment on October 15. Rear Admiral Bradford has resigned his bureau commission and will be assigned to command the Illinois.

Placed Ticket in the Field. Providence, R. I., Oct. 8.—Thirty-six delegates to the prohibition state convention out of 110 entitled to seats met here Tuesday, adopted a platform and nominated a state ticket, headed by Frederick T. Jencks, of Barrington, for governor, and Cyrus A. Aldrich, of East Providence, for lieutenant governor.

SHOOT DOWN BANDITS.

Swift Vengeance Follows Street Car Hold-Up at Aurora, Ill.—One Robber Killed.

Aurora, Ill., Oct. 9.—One robber was shot and killed and one other was wounded at 9:30 o'clock Thursday night, shortly after they held up a Riverview Park street car, just outside the southwest city limits. Three masked men signaled the north-bound Riverview Park car, in charge of Motorman Plum and Conductor Whitney, to stop at a switch a short distance below the Sard stove works. As soon as they were aboard they covered the crew with their guns, ordering them to hold up their hands. They then searched the conductor and motorman. Whitney had only \$7 in his pocket, while Plum did not have any valuables.

The police were notified and Officers Gibson and Grass were detailed on the case. They learned that the robbers boarded the Chicago electric car for the city at 10:15 o'clock, and went after them on a car following. At the station on Union avenue the officers saw their men, who started to run. A fusillade of shots resulted, ending in one robber being killed and another wounded. The robbers were well armed and put up a spirited battle. The dead robber was about 40 years of age, well dressed and wore a brown fedora hat, which had been purchased in Des Moines, Ia. He had been seen

Widewater, Va., Oct. 9.—The 60-foot steel-built flying machine, the climax of years of exhaustive study in the efforts of Prof. Samuel P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, to solve the problem of mechanical flight in midair, was launched yesterday afternoon, and the experiment, carefully planned and delayed for months, proved a complete failure. The immense airship sped rapidly along its 70-foot track, was carried by its own momentum for 100 yards, and then fell gradually into the Potomac river, whence it emerged a total wreck.

LANGLY AIRSHIP A TOTAL FAILURE

Big Machine Sails Only One Hundred Yards Before It Plunges Into the Potomac.

The Craft Was Badly Wrecked and There Was No Semblance of Flight in Its Movement—Prof. Langley, the Navigator, Gets a Ducking—Prof. Langley Was Not Present.

Escaped with a Ducking. Prof. Charles M. Manley, who has been Prof. Langley's chief assistant in the work preliminary to the attempted flight, made the ascent in the aerodrome, and escaped with a ducking. At no time was there any semblance of flight, the initial momentum, the lightness of the machine, and the sustaining surface of the wings furnishing the conditions which account for the 100-yard transit of the airbird from its 60-foot elevation to the water.

Failure Was Apparent. Secretary Langley, who has visited the scene of the test infrequently since the houseboat carrying his device and his assistants was taken to Widewater, did not witness the failure of his machine, but was informed of the result at Washington.

The big machine moved easily along the 70-foot track in the launching apparatus and took the air fairly well. A five-mile breeze was blowing and for a moment the machine stood up well, but its failure was immediately apparent. It turned gradually downward. The declination was so positive that Prof. Manley saw at a glance that but few movements of the second hand of the stop watch he wore on his left knee would be recorded before both he and the scientific ship would be foundering in the waters of the Potomac. Just before the machine struck the water he shut off his motor, which had worked admirably at the outset. The machine disappeared beneath the waves, but only momentarily.

Still Has Hopes. Prof. Manley climbed into a rowboat which had been kept close at hand and was conveyed to the deck of the tug Barthold. There he exchanged his dripping clothes for dry garments. An hour later he gave out the following statement: "It must be understood that the test to-day was entirely an experiment and the first of its kind ever made. The experiment was unsuccessful. My confidence in future success of the work is unchanged."

SHIPS IN WAR TRIM.

Japanese and Russian War Vessels Gather Off Korean Coast as for Battle.

Tientsin, Oct. 9.—A telegram from Yin Kow, under date of October 8, states that the Russians are taking no steps to evacuate New Chwang. Reports from the north show that they are holding their positions everywhere.

Paris, Oct. 9.—Official information received here shows that a formidable Russian fleet, comprising 90 warships of all classes, has left Port Arthur, south of Korea, where the Japanese fleet had already arrived. The Russian ships have anchored within the Ma-San-Pho harbor, alongside the Japanese ships.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 10.—The statement published in the United States by a news agency that an anti-Japanese war sentiment prevails here is false. Russian society is absolutely not given to "jingoism"; the government remains peacefully disposed, and the foreign office disclaims the slightest sentiment of hostility.

New Chwang, Manchuria, Thursday, Oct. 8.—The Russians are taking no steps to restore the government of New Chwang to the Chinese. On the contrary they are hastening the erection of extensive government buildings and have added another gunboat to the naval force here. Reports from northern Manchuria indicate that no movement has been made towards the evacuation of that territory, and Russian officials are discussing the permanent occupation of the points now held as being the settled policy.

Mayor Found Guilty. Mattoon, Ill., Oct. 7.—The jury before which Mayor Menke was tried for malfeasance returned a verdict of guilty on three counts. Motion for new trial will be heard Saturday. Mayor Menke is out on bond, and Tuesday night presided at the meeting of the city council. The sensational testimony of his twin brother saved the city executive from conviction on the charge of frequenting gambling houses and disorderly resorts.

A Fatal Spree. Philadelphia, Oct. 7.—Frank and Thomas Helms, brothers, aged 43 and 24 years, respectively, and William Conn, aged 41, years, died from the effects of wood alcohol. The trio had been on a spree.

One Man Killed. Oil City, Pa., Oct. 9.—A landslide on the Buffalo and Allegheny division of the Pennsylvania railroad caused the death of one man and fatal injury of another.

LANGLY AIRSHIP A TOTAL FAILURE

Big Machine Sails Only One Hundred Yards Before It Plunges Into the Potomac.

The Craft Was Badly Wrecked and There Was No Semblance of Flight in Its Movement—Prof. Langley, the Navigator, Gets a Ducking—Prof. Langley Was Not Present.

Widewater, Va., Oct. 9.—The 60-foot steel-built flying machine, the climax of years of exhaustive study in the efforts of Prof. Samuel P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, to solve the problem of mechanical flight in midair, was launched yesterday afternoon, and the experiment, carefully planned and delayed for months, proved a complete failure. The immense airship sped rapidly along its 70-foot track, was carried by its own momentum for 100 yards, and then fell gradually into the Potomac river, whence it emerged a total wreck.

Escaped with a Ducking. Prof. Charles M. Manley, who has been Prof. Langley's chief assistant in the work preliminary to the attempted flight, made the ascent in the aerodrome, and escaped with a ducking. At no time was there any semblance of flight, the initial momentum, the lightness of the machine, and the sustaining surface of the wings furnishing the conditions which account for the 100-yard transit of the airbird from its 60-foot elevation to the water.

Failure Was Apparent. Secretary Langley, who has visited the scene of the test infrequently since the houseboat carrying his device and his assistants was taken to Widewater, did not witness the failure of his machine, but was informed of the result at Washington.

The big machine moved easily along the 70-foot track in the launching apparatus and took the air fairly well. A five-mile breeze was blowing and for a moment the machine stood up well, but its failure was immediately apparent. It turned gradually downward. The declination was so positive that Prof. Manley saw at a glance that but few movements of the second hand of the stop watch he wore on his left knee would be recorded before both he and the scientific ship would be foundering in the waters of the Potomac. Just before the machine struck the water he shut off his motor, which had worked admirably at the outset. The machine disappeared beneath the waves, but only momentarily.

Still Has Hopes. Prof. Manley climbed into a rowboat which had been kept close at hand and was conveyed to the deck of the tug Barthold. There he exchanged his dripping clothes for dry garments. An hour later he gave out the following statement: "It must be understood that the test to-day was entirely an experiment and the first of its kind ever made. The experiment was unsuccessful. My confidence in future success of the work is unchanged."

SHIPS IN WAR TRIM. Japanese and Russian War Vessels Gather Off Korean Coast as for Battle.

Tientsin, Oct. 9.—A telegram from Yin Kow, under date of October 8, states that the Russians are taking no steps to evacuate New Chwang. Reports from the north show that they are holding their positions everywhere.

Paris, Oct. 9.—Official information received here shows that a formidable Russian fleet, comprising 90 warships of all classes, has left Port Arthur, south of Korea, where the Japanese fleet had already arrived. The Russian ships have anchored within the Ma-San-Pho harbor, alongside the Japanese ships.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 10.—The statement published in the United States by a news agency that an anti-Japanese war sentiment prevails here is false. Russian society is absolutely not given to "jingoism"; the government remains peacefully disposed, and the foreign office disclaims the slightest sentiment of hostility.

New Chwang, Manchuria, Thursday, Oct. 8.—The Russians are taking no steps to restore the government of New Chwang to the Chinese. On the contrary they are hastening the erection of extensive government buildings and have added another gunboat to the naval force here. Reports from northern Manchuria indicate that no movement has been made towards the evacuation of that territory, and Russian officials are discussing the permanent occupation of the points now held as being the settled policy.

Mayor Found Guilty. Mattoon, Ill., Oct. 7.—The jury before which Mayor Menke was tried for malfeasance returned a verdict of guilty on three counts. Motion for new trial will be heard Saturday. Mayor Menke is out on bond, and Tuesday night presided at the meeting of the city council. The sensational testimony of his twin brother saved the city executive from conviction on the charge of frequenting gambling houses and disorderly resorts.

A Fatal Spree. Philadelphia, Oct. 7.—Frank and Thomas Helms, brothers, aged 43 and 24 years, respectively, and William Conn, aged 41, years, died from the effects of wood alcohol. The trio had been on a spree.

One Man Killed. Oil City, Pa., Oct. 9.—A landslide on the Buffalo and Allegheny division of the Pennsylvania railroad caused the death of one man and fatal injury of another.