

AUSTIN'S LIST OF VICTIMS IS NOT SO LARGE

Number of Dead and Missing Now Estimated at One Hundred and Ten.

PROBLEM NOW TO CARE FOR LIVING

Army of Workers in Ruins of Pennsylvania Mill Town Yesterday—Aggressive Relief Campaign in Operation.

Austin, Pa., Oct. 2.—Twenty-four dead, 86 missing and believed to be buried beneath the debris is the official census tonight of Austin's loss of life in the flood of Saturday. It is conceded however that several if not many visitors and strangers were in town that day, and undoubtedly perished. Including them and allowing for inevitable errors in compilation, the total of dead will probably reach 150. Twenty-one of the bodies recovered from the ruins have been identified and of the missing, hope is entertained that some may yet be accounted for.

The problem of the hour in Austin tonight is to recover her dead from the thousands of tons of debris choking the narrow valley. To do so before it becomes necessary to burn the ruins and save the living from an epidemic army of labor must reach the town within the next 36 hours, officials say. Otherwise, the torch may transform the wreckage into the pyre of most of those who have perished.

Must Not Burn Ruins. Austin stands to a man against the suggestion that it may be necessary to put the torch to her ruins. Feeling runs high and should the health authorities be forced to no choice, there is no forecasting the result. The iron grip of the Pennsylvania constabulary holds the town in its grasp tonight however, and the troops will remain here until Commissioner Dixon gives the word to clear the town. The town is a shelter for the regiment of laborers expected here tomorrow and unless they come in very early they will be cared for. Eight homeless men slept last night on the floor of a small room of a house spared by the waters. Two women and five children, all refugees, slept in the room above them while the household of five huddled in the two remaining rooms. This is but typical of conditions everywhere in the flood zone. There is plenty of food, but a lack of shoes and undergarments.

Workers Are Needed. The single line of wire swinging between Austin and the outside world carried an urgent plea for workmen to the mayors of Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Samuel G. Dixon, state commissioner of health, supreme in command at Austin, voiced the appeal. Encouraging responses are hoped for early tomorrow. "Give us our dead," is Austin's cry, voiced by State Senator E. Baldwin, who lost father, mother, sister and other relatives. Only the body of his father, John E. Baldwin, had been recovered tonight; the others are locked in the ruins.

The nine mile line of railroad leading here from Keating's Summit was given over today to the cause of rescue and relief. Locked cars pulled out of the summit for the scene of the disaster. When they reached the terminals here the workers detained, the drunks, kept aboard, were sent back. Every man on the train was excepted the newspaper men was conscripted in the service, but despite the vigilance of the authorities only 350 were working at sunset. Smouldering flames in the debris burst forth anew in the lower end of the wreck site this afternoon, but it is not believed the timber they fed on shielded any dead.

To Prevent Famine. Shortly before one o'clock today State Commissioner Dixon issued an order that nobody but officials and employees of the state health department other state officials and newspaper correspondents should be allowed in the flood zone. This order was issued because the news of the disaster had attracted thousands of persons who have been pouring into Austin by railroad from both north and south. Not more than five per cent of these sightseers have brought in anything to eat. They have been presenting themselves at the public commissary in such numbers that the destitute citizens of the town have been crowded out and had it not been that members of the citizens' committee were on hand to pick out the strangers and purchase from the dealers, the latter would have had to go hungry. Special arrangements have been made for the admission of undertakers and clergymen.

About the time the restrictive order was issued a train load of sightseers arrived. Nobody from the train was allowed to go near the ruins except properly vouched for relatives or friends of citizens. This afternoon an automobile being utilized by the press correspondents was pressed into service by the state health department which sent men to Keating summit, a railway function, to go through trains and serve notice to all passengers that only those having business at Austin would be allowed to enter the town. Bromley Wharton, the secretary of the State Board of Charities, and

RAILWAY KING A WITNESS IN RUSSELL CASE

Sir Donald Mann Will, It is Reported, Take the Stand Today.

PLAINTIFF MAY CLOSE HIS CASE.

Pinkertons Will Call Witnesses for Defence Probably Including Mr. Russell Himself—May Last Several Days.

Special to The Standard. Montreal, Oct. 2.—When the Russell case is resumed tomorrow morning it is expected that the foundation will be laid for one of the most important sessions in this hearing. It is stated that Sir Donald Mann, whose name has frequently been mentioned by witnesses, will appear and give evidence as to his connection with the case. Sir Donald has been in Montreal some days, but has been indisposed. It is stated that he has now recovered sufficiently to take the stand.

The main case for Mr. Russell may close tomorrow. It was stated by Messrs. MacMaster, Hickson and Campbell today that they had still five or six witnesses to examine on their evidence in chief, and that the indications were that their side of the matter would be closed some time tomorrow.

This will probably mean that the defence will start on Wednesday morning, when it is expected that the deposition of Dr. Roddick will be taken. These will include the answers of Dr. Roddick to the stated question sent for his answer and his cross-examination thereon by counsel for Mr. Russell. It has been reported that J. N. Greenhalgh, K. C., has been proposed on Saturday for the plaintiff, but this is denied. Mr. Greenhalgh is at present out of the city, but will be back some Wednesday. He will be ready to appear as a witness for the defence.

The hearing may come to an end this week, this depends upon the number of witnesses called by counsel for the Pinkertons. The defence have naturally refused to give any further information so far given being that they intend to call David Russell as one of their witnesses in addition to his previous appearance, when he was examined as a witness for his own case and cross-examined by counsel for the defence.

When the case for the defence is closed the other side will have the privilege of calling further witnesses in rebuttal, so that the hearing will probably not end for several days. Counsel on both sides are very reticent as to the proceedings to be taken during the next few days, and are being reluctant to expose their hand. Whether William J. Burns the famous American detective will appear is not known, if called at all he will appear when the rebuttal evidence is heard.

The hearing will resume at the court house tomorrow morning.

Herbert M. Peck, of Philadelphia, the special agent of the Children's Aid Society, are now making arrangements to care for children who have been orphaned by the flood. These children for the present will be put in receiving homes and later will be placed in proper permanent homes. "In no case will any of these children be put in almshouses," said Mr. Wharton today. The first actually effective step toward an organized movement to exorcise the community from its desolation and grief, was accomplished today when Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, state commissioner of health, called a meeting and appointed a committee which immediately proceeded to start work on a systematic basis. Dr. Dixon is president and the other members of the committee are officials of the big industrial companies, the railway and town officials.

Clearing the Debris. Within an hour a steam derrick and a hundred men were at work in the main street of the village. Telegraph poles and logs were torn from the ruins and thrown aside while the laborers worked to clear the tracks of the Buffalo and the Susquehanna Railroad down the valley to Costello. At the same time another hundred men were sent to Costello working through to meet the crew from this place. A hundred bridges were being replaced by two bridges to replace the steel structures that were washed away. The railway tracks lie in the middle of the devastated district and their replacement is necessary to get wreckage train in.

It is the plan of the committee to work from either side of these tracks in the hope of expediting the recovery of any bodies that now may be buried. Feeding the Hungry. The bread line was formed for the first time in Austin today. Heretofore relief had been extended as the needy ones became known by neighbors or friends appeals. The supplies today were placed in the Oddfellows' hall and guarded by the state constabulary as they were handed out. Only the name, number in the applicant's

THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR TO PROVE SHORTEST AND MOST BLOODLESS KNOWN

Italy Will Occupy Tripoli And Then Powers Will Stop It.

War Zone Will Be Strictly Confined to Tripoli--Little Fighting Expected

Compared With Other Wars This International Dispute is Little More Than a Joke.

London, Oct. 2.—From present appearances the Turco-Italian war promises to be the shortest and most bloodless war in history. Thus far its distinguishing characteristic has been the absence of fighting and with Germany acting as mediator it may be ended before fighting occurs. It is concluded that no mediation will be accepted by Italy until she has accomplished the military occupation of the Tripolitan coast. After that negotiations will be made and if Turkey will accept money indemnity for allowing Italy to establish herself in Tripoli as Great Britain did in Egypt.

The news filtering in from various points continues to be of a negative kind. Evidently Tripoli has not been bombarded and is not likely to be, if the Turks do not oppose the Italian landing. The warlike operations are confined to a blockade and the capture on either side of a few small vessels. It is now admitted from Turkish sources that the European fleet in the Mediterranean is not occupied. Italy's announcement that she has no intention of carrying the war into European Turkey will do much to allay apprehension over Balkan or other complications. Turkey's ministerial difficulties are not solved but generally the situation looks more hopeful.

Sultan Prays for Victory. London, Oct. 2.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Chronicle sends the following despatch: "The Sultan passes many hours praying at the various shrines. He grants frequent audiences to the German Ambassador. I am assured that at last the ambassador has proposed, on the emperor's advice, that Turkey should cede Tripoli to Italy, the emperor being reluctant to expose his empire to adequate compensation. Russia gives repeated assurances that she will not allow complications to arise between the two powers. A special commission has been formed to recruit volunteers for the country's defence. From all parts of the empire the ex-Sultan's villa and his services are reported. Turkish reinforcements have been sent to Janina.

Turkey Wants Intervention. Turkey sent her final note to the powers last night, appealing for friendly intervention. If the response is unfavorable Turkey will not be given for the general military operations. High Turkish officials declared that Turkey does not yet see any hostilities, in spite of Italy's brutal aggression. "We have had great difficulty," he continued, "in restraining public opinion. Should the last appeal for intervention prove futile, German protection afforded Italians will be of little avail."

A mob today attacked the Italian consulate at Saloniki. The consulate was seriously damaged, although soldiers prevented it from being completely wrecked. The mob then surrounded the ex-Sultan's villa and fired revolvers at the windows.

Girl Murdered in Cafe. The authorities are taking a census of the Italians in Constantinople, and an inventory of their property. If the war continues the Italian consents and all the other property will be confiscated. The murder of a girl in a cafe last night caused rioting. That is the first serious aspect here. Any untoward incident stirs the people to a great state of excitement, as they are at present very much on edge. The police, however, are handling the situation well.

The Turkish warships in the Dardanelles are the battleships Hamidieh, Barbarossa, Torgut Reis, the cruiser Medjidieh and the destroyers Tirdzma, Zulu, Mugvened, Hidmet and Zaidgilar. The fleet has anchored off Negara. Rome, Oct. 2.—A long despatch from Tripoli describes picturesquely the appearance of the city. "On the eve of Italian occupation," the native population, it appears, is taking the course of even with stolid indifference, although the foreign population has largely fled and most of the business section of the city has closed up in view of the danger of serious damage from bombardment. The despatch adds:



THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF TRIPOLI.

The landscape is serene, one sees a party of big Turks looting on the ramparts half hidden by the shade of the question palms, they have hoisted a red flag, which flaunts with a half-hearted air of defiance over the red fortifications. Close by the flag is a guardian sentinel white behind the parapets one sees a group of soldiers watching from the summit of the castle. They are not worried or nervous. Their air is one of profound indifference. For them this day is no different from any other day. Over in the barracks officers and gendarmes idle in the doorways, observing with characteristic oriental carelessness the passing of little huddled groups of frightened foreign traders, their arms filled with parcels. Women with infants in their arms are at the heels of the men. Patrols of soldiers pass gravely along the nearly deserted streets.

Inhabitants Terror Stricken. The shops are closed and the windows barred. Hundreds of houses have been vacated. Terror has seized the inhabitants. All the terraces are empty except that at the Italian consulate, which is occupied by carabinieri. Above the hospital conducted by Italian nuns waves a red cross flag. A bold monk distinguished by his long flowing beard, has climbed to the top of the bell tower on the Italian Catholic monastery and hoisted the German flag.

The few remaining Italians local impudently the first firing. The local batteries are deserted. At sea a flock of frightened sailing boats are scurrying out of the harbor. Continued on page two.

Outgoing Government Attempting to Put Through Schemes for Expenditure of Money to Benefit Friends.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Oct. 2.—Trust the Laurier government to go out of office in a blaze of hypocritical protestations. Amidst the fireworks of devotion to the chief with the white plume, amidst the loud assurances that the outgoing government would magnanimously observe its own precedent of 1896, and refrain from appointing a few senators and judges, there crops up evidence that it is carrying through a scheme to spend millions of the taxpayers' money after it has been defeated.

There are several contracts to which it is trying to commit its victorious successors. These are the Quebec Terminal, \$745,000, and a total expenditure of two millions, also involving profitable parts of Quebec. The intercolonial extensions, which will involve very large sums, are also Mr. Graham has recommended the acceptance of tenders for C. C. extensions, one in Prince Edward Island from Gushoro to Camp point; one from Halifax through the Musquodoboit Valley to Dean Settlement, and one from Gushoro to Camp point. These will run up over 150 to 200 miles. Here again a defeated minister is undertaking executive duties, the carrying out of which will devolve upon the successors of his ministry.

The incoming Conservative government may be relied upon to repudiate all such contracts. The scheme has no precedent in British constitutional practice. It is unthinkable that a government will assume responsibility for acts of this sort perpetrated by a hostile predecessor in the very act of dissolution. It can be prophesied that all these attempts to make last snatches of the sweets of patronage will be balked. The Quebec terminals case is very glaring. Here is its condensed history. Tenders invited July 24 (dissolution day). Tenders opened August 31 (campaign entering its final stage). Tenders referred to chief engineer for examination and report, Sept. 6. Chief engineer reported Sept. 9 (five days before nomination of the cabinet). Tenders referred to Sept. 11. Law clerk transmitted contract for execution Sept. 23 (two days after the cabinet was formed). Order in council passed Sept. 27.

The order in council is couched in the form of a report. That report is prepared by George P. Graham. On that report the cabinet acted, and His Excellency signed the document. Mr. Graham is not a member of parliament. He cannot explain or defend his course in parliament. He has no constituents to whom he can give an account of his proceedings. Yet he commits the country to an expenditure of two millions. He commits the incoming government to measures drawn up by his political opponents

Further. The Laurier government is getting ready to hand in its resignation. Owing to the enforced absence from the capital of Earl Grey who will spend Tuesday and Wednesday in Montreal, the formal act of actual resignation is deferred until Thursday. R. L. Borden will be summoned on that day, and the members of his cabinet will, it is expected, be sworn in on Saturday. The dying government showed signs of animation throughout the day. There was a full fledged meeting of the council with all hands on the deck of the sinking ship. Laurier saw Earl Grey at noon and His Excellency was in his office in the east block this afternoon. The cabinet makers are still busy with their hammers and saws. Every member of the government is in the capital is duly mentioned for preferment. In fact the surprising thing about all the guesswork is the number of supporters of Mr. Borden who are suddenly found worthy of cabinet rank by the Liberal press. Among prominent Conservatives here tonight are H. B. Ames, Major Sam Sharp and Major Currie. Mr. Borden visited Earl Grey at Rideau Hall tonight informally. The only Laurier minister who survived in Ontario is in danger of losing his seat. The election of Hon. Chas. Murphy in Russell is likely to be protested. A meeting of two hundred workers was held today and evidence of Liberal corruption in the election appeared to be plentiful. If Russell is opened the election of J. U. Vincent, K. C., is a sure thing. There is some talk of the Borden cabinet journeying to be sworn in at Ottawa on Oct. 12. This would be His Excellency's last official act.

OTTAWA SAYS THURSDAY IS THE DAY SET

Laurier's Leave Taking is now Set Back for Another Day.

MURPHY'S ELECTION MAY BE PROTESTED.

Only Minister who Survived in Ontario May be Unseated—Obligating Cabinet Grey's Last Act.

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The preliminary examination of Wade will probably be completed on Monday, when two more witnesses are to be examined. The latest development in the election scandal in Sunbury-Queens, in charge of the poll in the Parish of Gladstone, is that the deputy returning officer Alexander who was in charge of the poll in the Parish of Gladstone, is not to be examined. When the deputation court conducted by Returning Officer Dykeman was adjourned at Gagetown, it was stated that the returning officer would see to it that deputy returning officers for the polling districts, concerning which there was trouble with the returns, would be called to give their evidence on Thursday and if this official is allowed to leave the province, it will only serve to make the outrage perpetrated in Sunbury-Queens all the more glaring. Efforts have been made to have the poll in the Parish of Gladstone, and the missing statement in that showing the number of spoiled and rejected ballots as well as those counted for each candidate.

HALIFAX CLERGYMAN LEAVES PRESBYTERY. Rev. W. M. Fraser Protests in This Way Against Lessening Loyalty to Doctrines of Presbyterian Church.

Special to The Standard. Halifax, Oct. 2.—At the last meeting of the Presbytery of Halifax, Rev. W. M. Fraser requested that his name be removed from the roll. The presbytery expressed regret at his request and appointed a committee to confer with him. To a reporter of the Halifax Herald Mr. Fraser said that he had no present intention of leaving the church of his fathers. He said he had been compelled to ask that his name be removed because of what he considered the lessening loyalty on the part of some members of the presbytery to the doctrines of the Presbyterian church. He said: "After a certain recent incident I cannot conscientiously remain in a presbytery where some of the members, in my estimation at least, disregard their ordination vows in their preaching and teaching and I will not extend the hand of fellowship to any one who denying the virgin birth, brands my Lord and Savior Jesus Christ with a foul stigma."

Being neither a pastor nor a professor Mr. Fraser has neither voice nor vote in the church courts and says he considers the action which he has taken to be the strongest expression of protest open to him. Mr. Fraser said he was told on good authority that in last April, when the members of the graduating class of the Presbyterian College appeared before the presbytery's committee to be examined for license, it transpired that one had studied the confession of faith, that great standard of Presbyterian doctrine, another had read part of it, while the remainder knew nothing about it.

As a proof of the laxity of the Halifax presbytery, it may be stated that when one of these students publicly qualified his acceptance of the church standards, the presbytery made no protest. A few weeks later, before the presbytery of St. John, the same man answered the same question without any reservation whatever. In more than one instance the presbytery of Halifax permitted candidates for induction to condition their acceptance when he was asked to state what his intentions were with regard to any reservation whatever. In more than one instance the presbytery of Halifax permitted candidates for induction to condition their acceptance when he was asked to state what his intentions were with regard to any reservation whatever. In more than one instance the presbytery of Halifax permitted candidates for induction to condition their acceptance when he was asked to state what his intentions were with regard to any reservation whatever.

SCHOONER GROUND DURING STIFF GALE. Vineyard Haven, Oct. 2.—A stiff westerly gale today compelled the Bangor schooner Anne Lord to put into this harbor where she was grounded. The Lord left here yesterday, but when off Bass River this morning she lost both anchors and chain in a blow. The schooner is not damaged. City Island, N. S., Oct. 2.—The British schooner Neva, from Perth Amboy, for Bear River, N. S., which sailed from here Oct. 1, returned and reported when off Middle Ground, Long Island Sound, at 4 a. m., today, during a heavy northeast wind carried away foremast. Will make repairs here.

AVIATOR FALLS 100 FEET AND IS FATALLY HURT. Spokane, Wash., Oct. 2.—Cromwell Dixon, who aviated across the Rocky Mountains last Saturday, fell 100 feet in the interstate fair grounds here today, and received injuries which caused his death. Caught by an adverse current of air, Dixon's machine turned on its side and plunged into a rocky railway road cut. While falling Dixon pluckily attempted to right his aeroplane and shouted to the spectators, "Here I go! Here I go!" He was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to a hospital where it was found that his skull was fractured, his right leg broken, and his collar bone shattered. He died within an hour.

MINERS RESCUED AFTER THRILLING EXPERIENCE. Fair banks, Alaska, Oct. 2.—The 14 men who were entombed at the Shake-spear mine on Dome Creek, were rescued today none the worse for their confinement of 84 hours. A drill hole through which they had been provisioned was enlarged by thawing until it was big enough to permit the body of a man to pass. Then the imprisoned miners were pulled one after another to the surface of the ground, 1,247 feet above. "The white washing amendment," of the previous meeting of the presbytery, were absent almost to a man.

HERB. McLEAN HAD THEM ALL ON HIS LIST

How Deputy Returning Officers in Sunbury-Queens Were Selected.

COLONEL'S BROTHER PRESENTED NAMES

Inference is That All Were Favorable to McLean—Keeper of Gladstone Poll to Go West.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Oct. 2.—Today at Lincoln the case against William Wade, arrested for operating a loose ballot at the Lincoln poll in Sunbury and Queens in the recent election, was on again before Magistrate Fred Smith, and when an adjournment was made until Monday next, the prisoner was allowed bail at \$2,000, himself at \$1,000 and William Patterson and Arthur Long of Lincoln at \$500 each. There was further evidence of the corrupt manner in which the election in Sunbury-Queens was carried on. Returning Officer Dykeman, in his evidence, admitted that the deputy returning officers were appointed from a typewritten list handed to him by C. Herbert McLean, brother of Col. McLean, who was one of the Liberal campaign managers and that so far as he knew the men were selected by the Liberal committees in the different polling districts.

Returning Officer Dykeman and his clerk, Sheriff Holden, both swore positively that the ballot box for the Lincoln poll, where the Liberal workers' house was locked and contained 250 ballots, while Deputy Returning Officer Steeves' evidence was that the box was not locked and that the key was inside the ballot box. When the ballots were counted in the booth two were missing.

The preliminary examination of Wade will probably be completed on Monday, when two more witnesses are to be examined. The latest development in the election scandal in Sunbury-Queens, in charge of the poll in the Parish of Gladstone, is that the deputy returning officer Alexander who was in charge of the poll in the Parish of Gladstone, is not to be examined. When the deputation court conducted by Returning Officer Dykeman was adjourned at Gagetown, it was stated that the returning officer would see to it that deputy returning officers for the polling districts, concerning which there was trouble with the returns, would be called to give their evidence on Thursday and if this official is allowed to leave the province, it will only serve to make the outrage perpetrated in Sunbury-Queens all the more glaring. Efforts have been made to have the poll in the Parish of Gladstone, and the missing statement in that showing the number of spoiled and rejected ballots as well as those counted for each candidate.

MAIL BY AIR ROUTE OVER GOVERNMENT. Earl L. Ovington to Carry U. S. Mail From New York to Los Angeles in His Airship. Plans for His Trip.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—Transportation of United States mail across the continent by aeroplane, over an officially assigned route by a special mail messenger appointed by Postmaster General Hitchcock, is a test that will be undertaken this week. Earl L. Ovington, one of the aviators who achieved fame at the recent Nassau, L. I. meet, and was designated by Mr. Hitchcock to carry the mails over a short route between Nassau, L. I. and Brooklyn is completing preparations for the long and perilous feat of transporting official mail across the continent from New York to Los Angeles in his airship.

Postmaster General Hitchcock issued an order today authorizing Ovington to act as a mail carrier and directing the post master at New York to prepare the mail for the aeroplane route. Official sanction of the post office department not only was given to the undertaking, but a special messenger route was established by the department. Officially it is numbered Route 997,001, it is the longest mail messenger route ever established.

A special mail pouch has been made for Ovington to carry, the ordinary pouch being too cumbersome and unwieldy. The pouch will contain letters for Chicago delivery as well as for delivery in Los Angeles. The postmasters in both cities have been instructed to receive and handle the mail delivered by Ovington. The aeroplane will carry a small sign bearing the words "U. S. Mail." Ovington also will carry his credentials from Post Master General Hitchcock which will insure him every possible aid from postmasters and postal officials en route.

No date for the beginning of the flight yet has been announced, but Ovington has assured the post office department that he will start from New York within a day or two.

THE WHITE WASHING AMENDMENT. The white washing amendment, of the previous meeting of the presbytery, were absent almost to a man.