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ENOCH B. ABELL, Editor.
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HARDING AND COOLIDGE NAMED

Ohio Senator Wins Presidential Nomination and Massachusetts Governor Vice Presidential Place.

CONVENTION END THRILLING

Landslide Starts Early in the Day, and Finish Comes Fast After Lowden Quits on Ninth Ballot—Coolidge Wins on First Ballot.

Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio was nominated for the presidency in the Republican national convention at Chicago on the tenth ballot, receiving a fraction over 695 votes.

Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts was nominated for Vice President. Pennsylvania's vote gave him his majority in the ballot as it did Senator Harding, the presidential nominee.

Final Ballots.

Candidates.	7th Ballot.	8th Ballot.	9th Ballot.	10th Bal't
Wood	312	299	249	155½
Lowden	311½	307	121½	10
Johnson	99½	87	82	80 4-5
Harding	105	133½	374½	695 1-5
Pritchard	—	—	—	—
Sutherland	—	—	—	—
Poindexter	15	15	14	—
Sproul	76	75½	78	—
Butler	2	2	2	2
Du Pont	3	3	—	—
Coolidge	28	30	29	5
Borah	—	—	—	—
La Follette	24	24	24	24
Hoover	4	5	6	9½
Knox	1	1	1	1
Watson	—	—	—	—
Warren	—	—	—	—
Ward (N. Y.)	1	—	—	—
Kellogg (Minn.)	1	1	—	—
Lenroot	1	1	1	1
McGregor	—	—	1	—
Absent	—	—	1	—

Coliseum, Chicago.—Senator Warren G. Harding of Marion, O., was named for President of the United States by the Republican party represented by its delegates assembled in national convention at the Coliseum. Calvin Coolidge, governor of Massachusetts, was named for Vice President.

The nomination of the presidential candidate came on the tenth ballot. In the ninth ballot the whole trend of the convention sentiment was toward Harding. When New York, with its heavy representation, went to him on the tenth ballot everything was over except the shouting—and the shouting began immediately.

Senator Harding's nomination was the outcome of a complex situation that did not begin to clear until Friday evening. After four ineffective ballots the convention had adjourned until Saturday morning. Four additional ballots in the forenoon and early afternoon of Saturday had developed Harding strength, but General Wood and Governor Frank O. Lowden had remained in the lead. A recess was taken for two hours, and during that short period combinations were formed that made Harding's nomination certain.

Interesting and even thrilling as the open proceedings in the convention were, moves behind the scenes, of which most of the convention knew nothing, had their dramatic side. The nomination of the candidate for President was arranged in conferences in hotel rooms. The prediction made in Washington weeks ago that the convention would get into a deadlock over candidates that would necessitate a combination arranged by a comparatively few of the party's dominating spirits was fulfilled to the letter.

Johnson's Strength Disintegrated.

Johnson's strength in the convention, never very potent, had begun to disintegrate Saturday morning under the influence of the understanding that Harding was the choice of the leaders represented by the senate group. All along it had been taken for granted that when Johnson saw that he could not be nominated he would ask his supporters to go to Knox. In conferences in which he took part, however, he failed to intimate that he was willing to abandon his candidacy, and no effort was made to persuade him.

In the two-hour recess Saturday afternoon pressure seemed to have been brought upon Johnson to throw his influence to Knox or some other aspirant for the presidential honor. It is the understanding that at this juncture Johnson indicated that he was not satisfied with Knox's views on taxation and perhaps on other public questions. So Johnson failed to place his indorsement on the Knox boom.

Senator Borah entered the conference of the conservative group of senators and asked them to consider Knox. He was asked if he came from Senator Johnson. Borah answered that he acted only for himself.

All through the hot and sultry night those who had taken positions of leadership in party affairs labored among themselves in the effort to find some solution of the problem of selecting a suitable candidate for President. In the end no success attended their effort as far as an agreement that would affect all groups and interests was concerned.

The name of Senator Harding figured in all the conferences. It became apparent as the exchanges of views proceeded that the conservative group in the senate was inclined to favor him. But the trouble was that no specific agreement could be reached. Harding was not acceptable to the progressive and radical group headed by Senators Johnson and Borah, but this group was equally unable to cut the knot into which the convention had tied itself by agreeing on a candidate acceptable to the other group.

Johnson Is Eliminated.

Johnson was virtually eliminated at the morning session, his vote dwindling in a manner that signified no comeback.

After the fourth ballot of the day, in which Harding developed remarkable strength for a "dark horse," Governor Morrow, head of the Kentucky delegation, which had supported Lowden, moved a recess until 4 o'clock.

At first Ohio objected vehemently, then suddenly became reconciled. Something had happened. Morrow had whispered to Myron T. Herrick of the Buckeye crowd, which sat across the aisle, and the motion for a recess was carried.

A busy three hours intervened, and fruitful.

Everybody seemed suddenly to have become a Harding booster. His picture appeared in thousands of hat bands as if by magic.

There was more genuine excitement as the convention reconvened and the visitors assembled than at any time since Chairman Lodge first rapped for order.

Four o'clock was the hour, but it was nearly 5 when the gavel fell.

The first definite break for Harding came when the Connecticut delegation gave Johnson 1 and Harding 13 on the ninth ballot. On the eighth ballot the Nutmeg State voted: Johnson, 1; Wood, 1; Coolidge, 1, and Lowden, 11, and as the ninth balloting was announced pandemonium reigned all throughout the hall.

When the total was announced Harding did not have enough to go over the top, but he had passed all his rivals. His total was 374½. Announcement of the result set the Harding enthusiasts cheering again, and the prediction was made that he would be nominated on the next ballot.

General Wood's total dropped to 249, a loss of 50, and Governor Lowden's to 121½, a loss of 185½. Senator Johnson slipped so low that he was practically out of the race, with a vote of 82. Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania received 78 votes. The vote of the other candidates was: Coolidge, 20; La Follette, 24; Poindexter, 14; Hoover, 6; Butler, 2; Knox, 1; Lenroot, 1; Kellogg, 1; W. H. Macgregor of Texas, 1; Will H. Hays, 1.

Climax on the Tenth Ballot.

Harding continued to make gains early on the tenth ballot. He added 4 votes in Alabama, the first state called. Arizona stuck to Wood. Arkansas climbed on the band wagon by deserting Lowden and Wood, giving all of its 13 votes to Harding.

California remained faithful to Johnson. Delaware gave Harding an undivided vote, Sproul losing 3. Florida made a nearly solid delegation for Harding by giving him 7½ out of 8 votes.

Georgia gave Harding 10 votes, a gain of 9. Idaho added 1 more vote to Harding by giving him 2.

Illinois broke from Lowden and gave Harding 22½ votes. This left Lowden only 17 votes in his own state. The delegates controlled by Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago remained with Johnson, who received 18 4-5 votes.

The Indiana delegates saw the way the ballot was going and gave Harding 20, a gain of 9. The 26 votes of Iowa switched in a bunch from Lowden to Harding, and it became evident that Harding was to be named on this ballot. Maine remained firm for Wood.

When Senator Lodge attempted to pass Massachusetts he got into an argument with a delegate over the right to do so. Massachusetts was not ready. The delegate told the chairman that it could not be done without unanimous consent or a suspension of the rules. Massachusetts then gave Harding 17 votes and 1 to Coolidge.

Minnesota continued to give Wood the bulk of her strength, but the Harding votes increased nearly all along the line.

Ohio furnished the next thrill by casting her 48 votes solid for Harding for the first time.

Then everybody waited to see what Pennsylvania would do. The convention held its breath. Governor Sproul himself announced the deciding vote. The vote was: Johnson, 1; Knox, 1; Wood, 14, and Harding, 61.

At that moment, 6:15 p. m., Harding received more than he needed, for his vote went to an even 500. The calling of the other states was merely perfunctory, but it was gone through with. The superheated delegates remained in their seats, but they had settled back with a sigh of relief that it was practically all over.

While it was remembered that a candidate for vice president had still to be nominated, the prospect of the weary crowd getting out of Chicago overbalanced all other considerations. The delegates seemed willing to go through anything or accept anything so long as they could get away. There were enough Harding men to turn the hall into a bedlam for a few minutes, but it quickly died down.

Votes Switched to the Winner.

After Pennsylvania had insured Harding's nomination the changes came fast. Tennessee cast her 20 votes and Texas her 23 for Harding, and all the territories except the Philippines, which stuck to Wood, voted solidly for him.

Wisconsin stuck to 24 votes for La Follette, the announcement being received with groans. A number of states which had held out for Wood, Johnson or Lowden then announced changes to a solid vote for Harding.

The California delegates sat in silence, as did the Chicago delegates controlled by Mayor Thompson.

Of the 17 Illinois delegates who had stuck to Governor Lowden 16 recorded a change to Harding before the ballot total was announced as follows:

Harding, 674 7-10; Wood, 157½; Johnson, 80 4-5; La Follette, 24; Lowden, 12; Hoover, 5½; Coolidge, 5; Butler, 3; Sproul, 2; Lenroot, 1; Knox, 1.

United States Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey then moved to make the nomination unanimous. A few "noes" came from sections occupied by the Wisconsin delegation, who had been voting for La Follette. This refusal to concur in Frelinghuysen's motion was received with hisses.

Chairman Lodge had a hard time to get order. He almost broke his gavel in the attempt. His voice was gone, and in a whisper he announced that Harding had received the nomination.

WARREN G. HARDING. CALVIN COOLIDGE.

CAREER OF GOV. COOLIDGE, VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE

Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, Republican nominee for vice president, sprung into the national limelight when he brought to a successful termination the Boston police strike last fall.

In November of last year he ran for re-election as governor on the issue that had been created by the strike of the Boston police, and his victory was overwhelming.

He was born in Plymouth, Vt., and his forbears for generations had been residents of Massachusetts. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1895 and was Grover orator at commencement. In his senior year he won first prize—a gold medal—for the best essay on the principles of the War for American Independence.

After leaving college he studied law in the offices of Hammond & Field in Northampton, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 20 months.

Subsequently he was for four years a member of the state senate, of which he was president during the last two. He was elected lieutenant governor of Massachusetts in 1916 and was the occupant of that office until 1918. In the fall of 1918 he was elevated to the chair of state chief executive in spite of the fact that the Democratic party had made a fight in Massachusetts which brought about the defeat of Senator John W. Weeks.

COOLIDGE GETS NOMINATION ON FIRST BALLOT

Massachusetts Governor Has 647½ Votes—Lenroot's Vote 146½.

ALLEN NOT IN THE RUNNING

Chicago.—Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts was nominated for vice president by the Republican national convention. Pennsylvania's vote gave him his majority in the ballot, as it did Senator Harding, the presidential nominee.

The vote was: Coolidge, 647½; Lenroot, 146½; Allen, 68½; Anderson, 28; Johnson, 22½; Gronna, 24; Pritchard, 10.

Nominations for vice president followed as soon as the uproar over Senator Harding's victory had partly subsided. Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin was named by Senator McCormick and seconded by Chairman Hert of the Kentucky delegation. The cheering and general turbulence began again.

Senator Lenroot's nomination was hardly recorded when Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts was placed in nomination by Judge Wallace McCamant of Oregon. Governor Coolidge's nomination was seconded from North Dakota and Michigan and many other states. There was a great burst of enthusiasm for Coolidge, and delegates fairly fell over themselves for a chance to second him.

Above the uproar and din a member of the Kansas delegation got on a chair and nominated Governor Allen of Kansas for the vice presidency. A woman delegate from Maryland tried to make a speech from a chair. The convention saw her gestures, but never heard a word.

All over the hall delegates were standing on chairs or climbing on posts devoting themselves to the business of making noise. It probably was a reflex from the tension of ten ballots and five gruelling days in an intense heat.

The result of the only ballot was:

ALABAMA, 14 votes—12 Lenroot, 2 Coolidge.
ARIZONA, 6 votes—6 Coolidge.
ARKANSAS, 13 votes—13 Coolidge.
CALIFORNIA, 26 votes—19 Coolidge, 2 Allen, 1 Anderson, 4 absent.
COLORADO, 12 votes—12 Allen.
CONNECTICUT, 14 votes—13 Coolidge, 1 absent.
DELAWARE, 6 votes—5 Lenroot, 1 Coolidge.
FLORIDA, 8 votes—8 Coolidge.
GEORGIA, 17 votes—8 Lenroot, 9 Coolidge.
IDAHO, 8 votes—8 Coolidge.
ILLINOIS, 58 votes—16 Johnson, 4 Lenroot, 1 Allen, 36 Coolidge, 1 absent.
INDIANA, 30 votes—3 Allen, 11 Lenroot, 16 Coolidge.
IOWA, 26 votes—1 Anderson, 4½ Allen, 3 Lenroot, 17½ Coolidge.
KANSAS, 20 votes—20 Allen.
KENTUCKY, 26 votes—1 Coolidge, 1 Anderson, 24 Lenroot.
LOUISIANA, 12 votes—12 Coolidge.
MAINE, 12 votes—12 Coolidge.
MARYLAND, 16 votes—16 Coolidge.
MASSACHUSETTS, 35 votes—35 Coolidge.
MICHIGAN, 30 votes—30 Coolidge.
MINNESOTA, 24 votes—24 Coolidge.
MISSISSIPPI, 12 votes—12 Coolidge.
MISSOURI, 36 votes—21½ Lenroot, 6½ Johnson, 8 Coolidge.
MONTANA, 8 votes—7 Lenroot, 1 Coolidge.
NEBRASKA, 16 votes—16 Coolidge.
NEVADA, 6 votes—6 Coolidge.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 votes—8 Coolidge.
NEW JERSEY, 28 votes—1 Anderson, 2 Lenroot, 25 Coolidge.
NEW MEXICO, 6 votes—5 Lenroot, 1 Coolidge.
NEW YORK, 88 votes—8 Allen, 21 Lenroot, 59 Coolidge.
NORTH CAROLINA, 22 votes—4 Lenroot, 9 Coolidge, 7 Allen, 1 Pritchard.
NORTH DAKOTA, 10 votes—10 Coolidge.
OHIO, 48 votes—9 Anderson, 9 Lenroot, 10 Allen, 10 Pritchard, 10 Coolidge.
OKLAHOMA, 20 votes—20 Coolidge.
OREGON, 10 votes—10 Coolidge.
PENNSYLVANIA, 76 votes—76 Coolidge.
RHODE ISLAND, 10 votes—10 Coolidge.
SOUTH CAROLINA, 11 votes—11 Coolidge.
SOUTH DAKOTA, 10 votes—10 Coolidge.
TENNESSEE, 20 votes—20 Coolidge.
TEXAS, 23 votes—1 Allen, 22 Coolidge.
UTAH, 8 votes—1 Lenroot, 7 Coolidge.
VERMONT, 8 votes—8 Coolidge.
VIRGINIA, 15 votes—15 Anderson.
WASHINGTON, 14 votes—7 Lenroot, 7 Coolidge.
WEST VIRGINIA, 16 votes—16 Coolidge.
WISCONSIN, 26 votes—2 Lenroot, 24 Senator Gronna of North Carolina.
WYOMING, 6 votes—6 Coolidge.
ALASKA, 2 votes—2 Coolidge.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 2 votes—2 Coolidge.
HAWAII, 2 votes—(Not voting).
PHILIPPINES, 2 votes—2 Coolidge.
PORTO RICO, 2 votes—2 Coolidge.

SKETCH OF CAREER OF REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

Presidential Candidate Began as Farm Boy, Painted Barns, Set Type and Finally Became Editor.

Warren G. Harding has always been a resident of Ohio, which state he has represented as United States senator since 1914. In private business life he is publisher of the Marion (O.) Star.

He was born on a farm near the village of Blooming Grove, Morrow county, O., November 2, 1865. He is the eldest of eight children. His father, George T. Harding, was a country doctor, whose forbears came from Scotland.

Before going to Ohio the Hardings were residents of Pennsylvania, where some of them were massacred by Indians. Others fought in the Revolutionary War. The mother of Warren, Mrs. Phoebe Dickerson, was descended from an old time Holland Dutch family, the Van Kirks.

In his youth Warren Harding lived the life of a farmer boy, attending the village school until fourteen years of age, when he entered Ohio Central College of Iberia, from which he was graduated. As editor of the college paper he first displayed a talent for journalism.

He was obliged to stop school now and then and earn the money with which to pursue his college course. At one time he cut corn, at another painted barns and at still another drove a team and helped to grade the roadbed of a new railway. At seventeen he taught a district school and played a horn in the village brass band.

At odd times he worked in the village printing office, in time becoming an expert typesetter and later a linotype operator. He is a practical pressman and a job printer and as a "make-up man" is said to have few equals. The luck piece he has carried as a senator is the old printer's rule he used when he was sticking type.

In 1884 Dr. Harding moved his family to Marion. A short time afterward the father purchased for Warren the Star, then a small paper.

Never Had a Strike.

On the paper Warren performed every function from devil to managing editor. In all the years the senator has owned it there has never been a strike or a threatened one.

Senator Harding is closely identified with many other large business enterprises in Marion and other parts of the state. He is director of a bank and several large manufacturing plants and is a trustee of the Trinity Baptist Church.

Mr. Harding has twice represented the Thirteenth senatorial district of Ohio in the state legislature and served one term as lieutenant governor. At the 1914 election Harding was elected United States senator by a majority of more than 100,000, running 73,000 ahead of the next highest on the ticket. In the senate he is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Harding married Miss Florence Kling in 1891.

How the Candidates Fared in First Day's Voting

Candidates.	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.	4th Bal't
Wood	287½	289½	303	314½
Lowden	211½	259½	282½	289
Johnson	133½	146	148	140½
Sproul	83½	78½	79½	79½
Butler	69	40	25	20
Harding	64½	57	58½	61½
Coolidge	29	32	27	25
La Follette	24	24	24	22
Pritchard	24	10	—	—
Poindexter	20½	15	15	15
Sutherland	17	15	9	3
Du Point	7	7	2	2
Hoover	5½	5½	5½	5
Borah	2	1	1	1
Warren (Mich.)	1	—	—	—
Knox	—	1	2	2
Watson	—	—	2	4

Necessary for choice, 493.

Coolidge Congratulates Harding.

Boston.—Governor Coolidge sent the following telegram to Senator Harding:

"Please accept my sincere congratulations and the assurance of every support in Massachusetts."

A FIVE BILLION DOLLAR CONGRESS

Stunning Sum Appropriated to Run the Government

ESTIMATES CUT DOWN, TOO

For Interest On Public Debt There Is An Outlay Of $980,000,000, And For The Sinking Fund $260,800,000.

Washington. — Approximately five billion dollars was appropriated by the Sixty-sixth Congress at its session ending June 5, according to a statement prepared by Chairman Good, of the House Appropriations Committee, for the final issue of the Congressional Record.

The exact total given by Mr. Good was $4,859,890,327. Of this, $4,373,395,279 is for government, expenses for the fiscal year beginning July 1, and $486,495,040 to meet deficiencies for the fiscal year ending with this month.

Chairman Good said Congress had reduced estimates of government departments for next year by $1,474,422,602, the total appropriations in only two measures exceeding the estimates. Congress added $64,120,000 to the pension bill and $70,861,000 to the postal bill. The latter was to meet advances in pay to postal employes, while the pension increase was absorbed in part by increased pensions.

The total carried by the 13 great annual supply bills, as given by Mr Good, was $2,212,126,298, as follows: Postoffices, $462,575,190; sundry civil, $437,106,806; naval, $433,279,584; army, $392,558,365; pensions, $279,150,000; legislative, executive and judicial, $104,735,726.

Agriculture, $31,712,784; fortifications, $18,833,442; District of Columbia, $18,373,004; rivers and harbors, $12,400,000; Indian, $10,040,655; diplomatic and consular, $9,218,537; military academy, $2,142,212.

In addition to these bills, permanent appropriations—annual expenditures authorized by Congress for stated periods—amounted to $1,363,786,980, of which $980,000,000 is for interest on the public debt and $260,800,000 for the sinking fund. Miscellaneous appropriations included $725,000,000.

Mr. Good charged off $2,558,968,400 of the appropriations as a direct war "hangover," the sum including the funds provided for the railroads, for the interest on the public debt, the payment to the sinking fund and $293,168,400 appropriated for re-education, hospital treatment, and insurance payments for veterans of the World War.

The Army and Navy together got $855,956,962 for the next fiscal year, leaving a total of $979,319,916 as the funds for all the other civil functions of the government during the year.

RETIREMENT ON PENSION.

Thousands Of Federal Employes To Quit On August 20.

Washington.—Between 4,000 and 5,000 federal employes eligible for retirement on pension will be formally notified within a week of the automatic termination on August 20 of their active service with the government.

The recently enacted retirement act provides that retirement must take place 90 days from its signature; that employes under the statute must be notified 60 days in advance. The retirement age is 70 for clerical workers and 65 for mechanics.

It is estimated that in the District of Columbia alone 1,600 employes will be retired for age.

GUN BATTLE IN STREETS.

Family Feud Results In The Death Of One Man.

Bristol, Va.—Feud spirit between the Fee and Berry families of Esserville, near here, found expression in a gun battle in the streets of the town. As a result Robert Fee and George Polly, the latter a member of the Berry faction, are dead, Dewitt Fee and a small baby are seriously wounded, and Tom and George Berry are slightly wounded.

Reports of the feudist struggle reached here said the trouble was started early last week by the Fee brothers holding and disarming a deputy sheriff, a member of the Berry family.

KILLS FIVE AND SELF.

West Virginia Oil Driller Cuts Throat And Jumps In Rain Barrel.

Sistersville, W. Va.—Fred. Seckmann, an oil driller, after killing his wife and four children at Shirley, W. Va., near Sistersville, ended his own life by slashing his throat with the razor he had used upon his victims and jumping into a rain barrel.

The crime was discovered by a neighbor who had been attracted by flames from Seckmann's home, which the latter had set afire. No cause for the murders and suicide had been ascertained.

KILLS SELF TO SET WIFE FREE

Physician Wedded to Own Niece Gives Her Liberty in Tragic Manner.

NOTE TELLS PURPOSE

Suicide Deliberately Planned to Open Up New Future to Youthful Bride With Whom He Had Eloped.

Walsenburg, Colo.—His hand clutching a scrawled note, the import of which was his suicide had been planned in order to open a new future for his nineteen-year-old wife and alleged niece, the body of Dr. K. L. Clock, fifty-seven years old, company physician for the Victor-American coal mine at Ravenwood, three miles south of here, was found in his tightly sealed room. The suicide had ended his life with chloroform.

Note to Child Wife.

To his child wife, Catherine, who, according to report, he had hypnotized into marriage a little more than a year ago, in Des Moines, Iowa, and who is now attending a private boarding school in Pueblo, his last communication was left.

The note follows: "Dearest Catherine—I promised you I would postpone this act, but I am breaking it today as I think it is the best for you. Am leaving a check for the balance of my bank account after expenses of simple burial held here. Please have no ceremony. You will understand, as we have talked this matter over pertaining to your future. With my removal the matter can be more readily solved. I am to blame for mismanagement of this affair and ask your forgiveness. I asked Mr. Pendleton to assist in settling my financial matters if I signed the initial 'K'—so here goes. Goodby, I hope to meet you in heaven."

Physician Had Tortuous Past.

Upon hearing of the physician's death Mrs. Julia Clock, living in Fort Lupton, asserted that he had been involved in various love tangles, had been married at least three times. She said that she had been divorced from him in October, 1913, because of his craving for drugs and agnostic philosophy of life.

Doctor Wedded to Niece; Kills Self.

He then went to California, where he conducted a drug business for a year and a half. Later he changed his residence to Illinois, where he married Dr. Martha Haywood.

His marriage with Dr. Haywood, however, was of but three week's duration and a rupture occurred, after which they separated, she asserted.

After unsuccessful attempts to get into the army, Dr. Clock went to Des Moines, where he became infatuated with his nineteen-year-old niece, Catherine Clock, and later eloped with her. He then went to Walsenburg, where he was given the position of company physician with the mining company.

Friends believe that incompatability of the middle-aged man and his youthful bride led to an agreement by which he was to put himself out of the way that she might marry someone nearer her own age.

GIRL, AGED 9, TRAPS WILD CAT

Child Beats Snarling Animal to Death Then Carries Him Home.

Northeast Carry, Me.—The piercing cry of the wildcat strikes terror in the hearts of some children and even adults, but not that of Louise Smith, nine years old, of this town. This little huntress trapped one of these animals bigger than herself in the woods near here, beat him over the head with a club until he forever ceased to snarl and then carried him home on her back, all unaided.

Louise is 4 feet 3 inches in height. The cat measured 4 feet 7 inches and weighed 36 pounds.

Police Chief Goes to Prison.

Marlinton, W. Va.—Brown Gilford, chief of police of this city, has been sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary for killing George W. Duncan, contractor.