# THE NEWS

## Domestic

The grand jury of Pittsburg has demanded that the directors of six banks give the names of those who bribed public officials to name certain financial institutions as depositories for the funds of the city.

A committee of the Washington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church reported that Rev. T. P. Thomas is guilty of "indulgence in sinful tempers," and recommends that he be suspended.

Mrs. Mary Scully, wife of a New York chauffeur, in suing for divorce, declares her husband earns from $35 to $60 a week in wages and $7 or $8 a day in tips.

Adrian Gips, general agent of the Holland-American Steamship Line, pleaded guilty to accepting rebates from railroads and was fined $4,000.

Galena Clarke, discoverer of the Mariposa grove of big trees and for 20 years guardian of the Yosemite Valley, is dead, aged 96 years.

Twelve corpses were found in the fire ruins of the factory of the Fish Furniture Company, Chicago.

A 420-pound hog was sold by an Illionis farmer for $46.20.

Resolutions were adopted by the Arkansas Land Congress, in Little Rock, asking Congress to pass an amendment to the appropriations bill authorizing $75,000 for a topographical survey of the "sunk lands" of Eastern Arkansas, as advocated by Senator Clarke.

Count Anton Sigray, of Budapest, the Hungarian nobleman who is to marry Miss Harriet Daly, daughter of late Marcus Daly, the Montana copper king, obtained at the City Hall, in New York, a license for the marriage.

Harry E. Kelly, postmaster at Lynn, N. M., is in jail at Trinidad Col., charged with having obtained between $3,000 and $4,000 by issuing postoffice orders to his wife and creditors.

The strike of 1,200 painters, which began a week ago in St. Louis, was settled by the master painters granting an increase in wages of 2½ cents an hour until January, 1911

George H. Alling, aged 39 years, president of a rubber company, was instantly killed at the plant in Barberton, O., while inspecting some electric wiring.

College men are accused of being the most lawless element of modern society in a report to be submitted to the Oberlin Association, of Illinois.

Mayor Arthur Howard, of Salem, Mass., finds that his executive couch is not exactly a bed of roses. He is contending with all kinds of trouble.

Mrs. Henry Clyde Beggs, of Pittsburg, collapsed on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City and died before a physician could reach her.

Indianapolis and Indiana welcomed former Vice President Fairbanks and Mrs. Fairbanks home from a year's trip around the world.

The plant of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works at Chester, Pa., was sold at a receiver's sale.

Fanny Crosby, the blind hymn writer and poetess, observed her ninetieth birthday at Bridegport, Ct.

Conductor O. E. Wellman and porter Samuel Williams, of a Royal Blue express on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were shot and killed by J. H. Bethea, a passenger, while the train was near Newark, Del. Bethea refused to surrender and was shot to death by the police when the train reached Wilmington, Del.

William H. Marker, former cashier of the First National Bank, of Tipton, Ind., admitted that he had made false entries in the bank's books and written false letters that were used for deceiving the State Insurance Department of Ohio.

Through the testimony of George Callaghan, a six-year-old boy, John O'Hanlon, a New York chauffeur, was convicted today of manslaughter in the second degree.

Charged with kidnapping 16-year-old Ruth Beardsley, Sheldon Cobb, 23 years old, of Jamestown, N. Y., was arrested in Cleveland, O.

Thomas F. Ryan, has donated $1,000 to the fund for the French Hospital in New York.

James Bellows McGregor, said to be the oldest Mason in the world, died at Newport, N. H.

Nine additional Pittsburgers confessed to being involved in the councilmanic graft scandal.

A codfish six feet long was captured off Wainscott, Long Island.

## Foreign

Alexander J. Guchkoff assumed the presidency of the Russian Douma and made an important speech declaring that peaceful development of Russia only possible under a constitutional monarchial, but unparliamentary, regime.

Inchan Angan, the Korean, who assassinated Prince Ito, former Japanese resident general of Korea, in Harbin, Manchuria, on October 26 last, was executed at Port Arthur.

The converted yachts recently captured by the Madriz government forces arrived at Bluefields, and are being used for the assembling of troops.

Official reports concerning the eruptions of Mount Etna express the hope that the worst is over.

The French Senate concurred with the Chamber of Deputies in the adoption of the tariff revision bill.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, widow of the novelist, is ill in the city of Mexico.

The Norwegian freight steamer Dixie capsized in the mouth of the Elbe and 15 persons were drowned.

Canada will approve the waterways treaty with the United States providing that the existing rights of riparian owners on the St. Marns River at the Soo in either country, shall not be interfered with.

The Roosevelts were given a magnificent reception in Cairo, where they will remain a week. They were received at the palace by the Khedive of Egypt.

Emperor William visited the American art exhibition in Berlin.

King Menelik of Abyssinia is again reported to be dying.

The Viscount Marie-Eugene-Melchoir de Vogue, anthor and member of the French Academy, died in Paris.

Colonel Roosevelt, at Luxor, Egypt would not answer when questioned about Pinchot's mission to see him at Naples.

Former President Roosevelt left Tuxor for Cairo, where an imposing reception has been planned for him.

Arrangements were completed for a visit of former President Roosevelt to the Pope.

The Navy Department ordered the gunboat Paducah to proceed to Santo Domingo.

# RIVERS OF LAVA FROM MT. ETNA

### The Earth Trembling for Miles Around Volcano.

### TWELVE NEW CRATERS ARE OPEN.

### Panic-Stricken People Praying for Protection.

**The Meteorological Station On The Mountain Side Destroyed And Several Villages In Danger From Fiery Streams Flowing Toward Them—Through Heavy Clouds Of Smoke Great Flashes Of Flame Come From The Craters—A Terrifying Spectacle.**

PREVIOUS GREAT ERUPTIONS.

1169—Catania and 15,000 inhabitants destroyed.
1527—Two villages destroyed.
1669—Catania and 20,000 inhabitants destroyed.
1693—Large number of people killed.
1852—Great damage done to the surrounding country.
1879 and 1886—Great damage to property.
1892—Eruption lasted six months. Little damage done, ashes falling within the crater.

Catania, Sicily (Special).—Mount Etna, whose eruptions in the past have wrought great destruction, is again in a violent state of activity. Pronounced movement within the crater and steadily increasing in volume. Fears are entertained as to the results, if the eruption continues in its present violent form.

From Catania a correspondent motored in the direction of the mountains. Passing the village of Mascalucia, 12 miles in a direct line from the crater, a thick curtain of smoke was encountered, which entirely concealed Etna. At Nicolosi, 10 miles from the crater, the entire population had gathered in a square to watch the volcano, which appeared as a black phantom above. Now and then it was illuminated with flashes of light, appearing almost red. Higher up the rain of cinders became thicker and extended like a veil across the mountain.

**Like Sounds Of Battle.**

A deep roaring was heard and detonations like the sound of artillery following one another in quick succession, while the earth shook under foot.

One of the guides cried: "An earthquake," and could scarcely be induced to continue. The hot cinders covered the ground like a thick carpet, rendering walking difficult. A peasant was encountered coming down. He said:

"The fire is rushing down, burning everything. The lava is like a red hot river."

Proceeding a little further along, four colossal columns of black smoke could be observed. Occasionally they were cut by flashes of fire, presenting an awe-inspiring spectacle. Then the wind opened the clouds for a moment and a wide strip of fire could be seen in the distance, advancing with monstrous contortions. It fell like a torrent from Mount Capriolo, spreading out in the valley below.

**Houses Enveloped.**

The lava flow had already reached the vineyards above San Leo and Rinazzo, seven miles from the crater, and had buried a large number of peasants' houses. It came in several streams and united in one great mass about 20 feet in height and 1,500 feet wide. Its velocity was estimated at 3 to 4 feet a minute, varying according to the conditions of the ground. This mighty wall of lava was today not more than five miles from Bolpasso and Nicolosi.

The meterorological station on the mountain side has been destroyed and the village of Borrello is in serious danger. The populace, terror-stricken, are flying from their homes. The earth shocks have reached about 50 in number, but there is a continuous vibration and trembling for many miles around. Everywhere the villagers are carrying images in procession and imploring mercy. Twelve new craters have been opened up.

**Help For Sufferers.**

Help for the people of the devastated region is being organized here. A detachment of soldiers and a large number of engineers and doctors have gone forward. The prefect of Catania, returning from the scence this evening, said:

"I have witnessed a spectacle of desolation and ruin which only those who saw the eruption of Vesuvius in 1906 can imagine. The present eruption can be compared to no other."

The authorities have issued orders that no one shall be permitted to go beyond Belpasso, and soldiers have been stationed at various points to see that these orders are obeyed. The village of Borello is surrounded by the lava and the inhabitants have fled to Belpasso.

Professor Ricco, director of Mount Etna Observatory, said:

## NEW MAIL TAKING DEVICE.

**Post Office Department Approves Iowa Man's Invention.**

Washington, D. C. (Special).—By a device invented by an Iowa man and approved by the Postmaster General, mail will be taken upon moving trains and delivered at many places, where fast trains do not stop. The adoption of the device marks an important step in the movement to equip all railroad lines with it.

The device takes on or discharges mail safely, without danger of throwing the sacks under the wheels or derailing the train.

**To Raise The Main.**

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The battleship Maine, sunk in the harbor of Havana, is to be raised and removed, if the Senate approves a bill passed by the House. Under the provisions of the bill it will be possible to examine the wreck to discover the cause of the destruction of the vessel.

The Peruvian Indians are credited with having the greatest range of vision of all races, cases having been recorded of them distinguishing human beings 18 miles away.

# GRAFTER WORKED GAME FROM JAIL

### Dined An Insurance Man in Sing Sing.

**President Seward, Of The Fidelity And Casualty Co. Of New York, Testifies He Went To The Prison, Where A Man Named Brown Said "Big Tim" Sullivan, The Tammany Chief, Would Kill Bill At Albany For $10,000.**

New York (Special).—The name of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, familiarly known as "Big Tim," figured briefly in the first insurance inquiry, but for the most part, as at previous sessions, William Hotchkiss, the state superintendent of insurance, kept on sweeping cobwebs off alleged shady transactions at Albany in years gone by.

Sullivan's name, which gave a tinge of modernity to the investigation, was brought in when George F. Seward, president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, who testified that a representative of "Big Tim" offered in 1891 or 1892, to "put off" a bill objectionable to the company for a consideration of $10,000. Sullivan, who came to New York from Albany, apparently does not like the charge seriously. Seward's testimony, he said, was mere hearsay and does not concern him. The bill became a law in 1892.

The source of trouble to the casualty companies lay in an amendment to the codification to limit the business of the casualty company to one line. Mr. Seward testified that the "Tim Sullivan" who a man named Brown had representeed would put off the bill for $10,000, was "Big Tim" Sullivan.

"You mean 'Big Tim' Sullivan, the present senator?" asked Mr. Hotchkiss.

"'Big Tim,' he said. I didn't know there was any other. He was persistently active."

**Were Eager For Money.**

Mr. Seward spoke of the old days when, if he went to Albany and tried to speak to members of the Assembly to advocate a bill, some of them would say, "Is there any money in it?"

"Can you give me any specific time at which you were aproached?"

"Yes. I think it was about the time the casualty bill was before the House. A legislator met——"

"Who was he?" asked Mr. Hotchkiss, interrupting.

"His name was Goldberg, and I believe he was from Buffalo. He met me in the capitol building. 'What are you up here for?' he asked. I told him. He replied: 'I think there's money in that bill and I propose to have some.'"

"For years," said Mr. Seward, "the insurance and casualty companies have been harassed in every part of the country by insurance departments and by 'strike bills' and by bills introduced by legislators who were not well informed."

Mr. Seward told of an attempt to force him to pay $10,000 for killing a bill adversely affecting casualty companies.

## KILLED HER STEPDAUGHTER.

**Mother Thought Child Was Worrying Her Father.**

Marion, Ind. (Special). — The first and second confessions of Mrs. Rae Krauss, prepared by her for her plea of guilty in the Blackford Circuit Court, were read to the jury in the Superior Court at the opening of the Krauss divorce trial here. In them the defendant confessed she took the life of her stepdaughter, Crystal, by poisoning her with strychnine, claiming she was under a spell when she did it, and was prompted by the thought that Crystal was worrying her father.

Mrs. Krauss said she did not wish to kill Crystal, but some impulse seized her and she did not know what she was doing at the time. Her love for her husband, the great wrong she had done him, and her grief were given as causes for the confession.

## A GIRL'S HEROIC DEED.

**Snatched Three-Year-Old Niece From In Front Of Train.**

Fairmount, Ind. (Special).—Running into the face of death, Nettie Caskey, 15 years old, snatched her three-year-old niece, Martelle Caskey, from in front of a locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Both children rolled down the bank as the train dashed by.

Nettie had seen the baby trotting toward the approaching train and pursued her almost to the oncoming engine's pilot before she caught her in her arms and leaped aside.

Engineer George Jardine was so upset by the incident that he could not continue his run further than this city.

**Messenger Steals $20,000.**

New York (Special).—A trusted messenger boy who is said to have recently robbed the Carnegie Trust Company of between $20,000 and $30,000 and then eloped with a Jersey City girl is being brought back to New York by detectives. The girl is with him. The couple, it is asserted, went South and finally to Los Angeles, where detectives trapped them. Robert Smith, second vice president of the company, said today: "I do not care to discuss the matter until I have talked with the president. I may have something to say later."

**Trouble In Santo Domingo.**

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Navy Department ordered the gunboat Paducah, now at Havana, to proceed to Santo Domingo. The situation there is politically disturbed, and it is deemed wise to have an American warship convenient in case the trouble becomes more acute.

**To Vote On City Ownership.**

Detroit (Special).—Petitions bearing the signatures of 18,759 voters, were submitted to the Common Council calling for a popular vote on the question of municipal ownership of the street railway system. Under the law 14,200 names were necessary to require the Council to submit the question to a vote.

Electric vibrators, to be fastened to the back of the hand of a masseuse, are said to combine the advantages of hand and mechanical massage.

# BATTLE WITH MAD MAN ON A B. & O. TRAIN

### Conductor and Porter of Royal Blue Limited Dead.

### J. H. BETHEA, A PASSENGER, AMUCK.

### Fired Five Hundred Shots From Behind Barricade.

### ROUTED OUT WITH FIRE HOSE.

### Police Circle Train and Riddle Man With Bullets.

**J. H. Bethea, Who Boarded B. & O. Train In Baltimore, Kills Conductor O. E. Wellman And Porter Samuel Williams Soon After Crossing The Susquehanna—Defies Police And Firemen Of Wilmington, Del., In A Two Hours' Battle For Possession Of Train—Drowned Out With Hose And Riddled With Bullets.**

Wilmington, Del. (Special).—In a battle on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's Royal Limited, northbound, which began between Newark, Del., and Wilmington at 5 o'clock and ended at the Delaware Avenue Station here, three men, including the one who started all the trouble, were killed, two were seriously injured and others were grazed by bullets.

The dead:

J. H. BETHEA, 40 years old, of Dillon, S. C.

O. E. WELLMAN, 40 years old, of Philadelphia, conductor of the train.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, 50 years old, colored Pullman porter, of Washington.

The injured:

JOHN J. WILEY, a Wilmington Park guard, 40 years old; shot in the groin and hand.

MATTHEW HALEY, a citizen; shot in the leg.

The tragedy was an outcome of a quarrel between Bethea, a passenger who boarded the train at Washington, and Williams, the porter in the buffet smoking car Mercury. Bethea, who had been drinking, shot the porter through the heart, killing him instantly. Conductor Wellman heard the shot, and, running back, remonstrated with the passenger, who still held the smoking weapon. Although the negro was dead, Bethea fired a second shot, the bullet entering the victim's stomach. Then, without a word, he turned and shot Wellman, who fell dead. The bullet had passed through his right arm, which he had thrown up to protect himself, and into his heart.

**Barricades Himself In.**

The passengers, in a mad rush to safety, ran back into the car in the rear, while Bethea rushed into a compartment of the car, barricaded himself in and threatened to kill the first person who aproached.

By this time the train reached the station here at 5.17 o'clock and a hurry call was sent to the police station. Police Captain Kane and Evans, Sergeant Kelleher and a squad of patrolmen, reinforced by park guards and a posse of trainmen and citizens, rushed to the scene. Bethea was called upon to surrender, but he only opened the door of his fortress for enough to poke an automatic revolver through the chink and begin to fire. Chief of Police Black, who had also reached the scene of hostilities, dodged just as a bullet whizzed by his head.

The South Carolina man must have had at least 100 cartridges, for he held the posse of several hundred men at bay and also held up the train from 5.17 o'clock until 6.35, and travel over the road was stopped. Every now and then the police opened fire at the car until all of the windows were riddled.

After an hour the police saw they would be unable to drive the man from cover, and a call was sent to the Water Witch Fire Company, near by, for its engine. The apparatus responded on the run. A high pressure hose was attached to a water plug, and, with the firemen behind a barricade of boards and trucks, a stream was played upon the window of the compartment in which Bethea was.

Bethea fired a fusilade at the firemen, the police all the while calling upon him to surender. In a few minutes, drenched with water, he staggered to the platform, and again the police shouted to him to hold up his hands. Without a word and with an air of bravado, he leveled his automatic revolver at the police and several shots rang out in quick succession.

**Murderer Himself Shot Down.**

Just as he fired the last shot Police Captain Evans, who had secured a shotgun, fired. A load of shot struck the murderer in the face, but still he continued to blaze away. Patrolman Boughman then fired with a pistol, and the bullet struck Bethea in the right arm. He tried to fire again, but Sergeant Kelleher fired and at the same time sprang upon the man. Several other policemen started to shoot, but the crowd yelled "Don't kill him!" The shotgun and the bullets from the policemen's revolvers had already done their work, however, for just as Bethea was taken hold of by the police he fell dead into the arms of one of them.

The bodies of the conductor, porter and double murderer were sent to the morgue. The car was switched off and the remainder of the train proceeded to Philadelphia and New York. Bethea's identity was learned from papers found upon him. On one card was his name and address and a memorandum giving his weight as 158 pounds and his height as 6 feet. There was also a request that, in the event of accident, M. E. Medlin, Dillon, S. C., be notified. Bethea was well dressed. While some of the greatly frightened passengers who fled from the car and other portions of the train when the shooting began believe he was insane, others say he appeared to be all right, except that he had been drinking.

When Williams, the porter, was shot he fell into a seat, and the body, with the appearance of one looking out of the window, was plainly seen as the battle raged.

The fight caused more excitement than any occurence hereabout since the burning at the stake of George White, the negro who assaulted and murdered 17-year-old Helen Bishop, daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman, in June, 1903.

**Porters Color Enraged Him.**

Philadelphia (Special).—One of the members of the crew of the train says Bethea, who had been drinking from the time the train left Washington and was quarrelsome, seemed to fly up into a rage every time the colored porter approched him, and the subsequent double murder was the culmination of one of those violent outbreaks.

"We left Washington at 3 o'clock," said the member of the crew, "but nothing peculiar in the actions of Bethea was observed until the train pulled out of Baltimore. We had scarcely reached the outskirts of the city, when Bethea, who was occupying a chair in the parlor car, threatened to chastise Williams, because of no apparent reason, other than he took exception to the porter being a negro.

"A short time later the porter again had occasion to pass through the car. He was busy opening a ventilator, when Bethea arose and lunged toward him. The porter hurriedly left the car and reported the matter to Conductor Wellman. Wellman told Williams to remain out of the car unless it was absolutely necessary for him to enter. Bethea, in the meantime, had taken a seat in a coach.

"When the train was between Havre de Grace and Newark the porter started through the coach, not noticing Bethea. Bethea was apparently dozing in his seat, but just as the colored man passed him he rose and said: 'You d—d nigger, I'll shoot you full of holes.'

"Williams was less than four feet from the enraged man, and as Bethea spoke Williams turned half round in evident surprise. As he did so Bethea fired a bullet into the porter's heart. Williams fell back into a seat, and as Conductor Wellman approached the murderer fired again.

"By this time pandemonium reigned. There were about 30 persons in the car and they made a rush for both doors. As Wellman spoke to Bethea the latter turned, livid with rage, and placing his revolver almost against the conductor's chest fired. Wellman dropped without moving on inch.

"In the meantime the train had reached Newark, Del. No stop was made, but a message was thrown off asking the railroad officials at Wilmington, 12 miles distant, to have policemen on hand to arrest Bethea."

**Mother Of Sixteen War Veterans.**

Moundsville, W. Va. (Special).—Mrs. Sarah Brandon, aged 109, of this city, holds the United States record as the mother of the largest number of Civil War soldiers. No less than 16 of her boys served in the battles of that war, 14 on the Union side and two with the Confederates, while her total family was 23. Her 23 children are also the parents of large families. The oldest, Hiram, is 89 years old, while the youngest, Evan Brandon, is 72 years.

# WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

The administration railroad bill largely amended was ordered favorably reported by the House Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The Senate struck out the provision in the Appropriation Bill for a masseur at the baths in the Senate office building.

The Pension Bill, carrying appropriations aggregating about $156,000,000, was passed by the House.

In a speech in the Senate, Mr. Owens urged the establishment of public health.

Secretary Dickinson promulgated new rules to govern hazing at West Point.

Major General J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff of the Army, was badly injured, and Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum, wife of Major Slocum, of the Seventh Calvary, was almost instantly killed in a collision of their automobile with a trolley car on the Tenallytown road.

Secretary Meyer returned to Washington from a week's visit to Aiken and Charleston, much improved in health. While in Charleston the Secretary made an inspection of the new naval drydock.

Secretary Ballinger temporarily withdrew 56,659 acres of public lands from all forms of disposition in aid of proposed legislation affecting the disposal of water-power sites on the public domain.

Hearings will be given during the week of April 11 on the proposed legislation to remove the tax on oleomargarine under a decision of the House Committee on Agriculture.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was reported to the Senate. It carries $34,034,357, a net increase of $195,562 over the bill as it passed the House.

A large delegation representing interests along the Canadian border called on Secretary Knox and appealed to him to avert a tariff war with Canada.

Bills to simplify the laws governing the equipment of motor boats were introduced in both houses of Congress.

Sworn statements were filed by President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, to substantiate his charges against the United States Steel Corporation.

A bill to reimburse the 61,131 depositors in the old Freedman's Saving and Trust Company was favorably reported to the Senate.

Major Sylvester, Washington's chief of police thinks it a good idea to let the women have hatpins as weapons of defense.

The Senate began consideration of a bill providing for a codification of laws relating to the judiciary.

The Supreme Court justice to whom the task will be assigned of figuring out the portion of the Virginia debt that West Virginia should pay will have a difficult problem in arithmetic.

The military academy appropriation bill, carrying $1,856,649, was passed by the Senate.

The Naval Appropriation bill carrying $129,037,602 was reported to the House.

Services were held in the House of Representatives in memory of the late Congressman Robert C. Davy, of Louisiana.

The National Building Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to promote the erection in Washington of a representative church of that denomination, met in that city to consider the project.

# TWELVE PEOPLE DEAD IN FURNITURE FIRE RUINS

### Girls at Factory Windows Fall Back Into Flames.

### ONE WOMAN LEAPS TO THE GROUND.

### Hero Loses Life in Attempt at Rescues.

**Benzine Explosion Spreads Flames Through Fish Furniture Co. Factory, In Chicago, Trapping Employes On Upper Floors—Rescuers Unable To Ascend The Stairways—Tottering Walls Halt The Search For The Lost—Find Dead Clasped In Each Other's Arm.**

Chicago (Special).—Search of the wreckage for the remaining bodies of those who lost their lives in the Fish Furniture Company fire here was discontinued, owing to danger from tottering wall, but not until after 12 of the dead had been recovered and 11 of these identified.

While earlier estimates placed the number of victims trapped on the fourth and fifth floors of the building as high as 20, later and more thorough investigation indicates that there were but 16. Two of these escaped, which leaves but two more to be acounted for.

Leo Stoeckel, a clerk of the Fish Company, who, by accident, is said to have started the fire, told his story to Fire Attorney Frank Hogan this afternoon. Although Stoeckel is admittedly more unfortunate than culpable, Attorney Hogan says he will bring some charge against the young man to insure his attendance at the inquest.

Stoeckel was brought before the fire attorney with his hand, which had been burned, swathed in bandages. He appeard heart-broken.

"About 8.45 o'clock A. M.," Stoeckel said, "Mr. Mitchell, who is a member of the firm, gave me three pocket cigar lighters and told me to go to the finishing room, on the fourth floor, and fill them with benzine. I had filled two of the lighters out of the five-gallon can and was working on the third when there was an explosion.

"A sheet of flame almost blinded me. I did not fully regain my senses until I had reached the street. The lighters contained a contrivance to make a spark, but whether I ignited one of thm or not I don't know. I either dropped the can of benzine when the flame shot up in front of me or it was blown out of my hand."

Ten women and girls, it is said, were at work on the sixth floor when the explosion occured. The spread of the flames was almost instantaneous, and when the girls rushed to the stairways they found escape cut off. They next turned to the front of the building, smashing in the windows. Horrified spectators in the street saw one of the girls step to the window ledge and heard her scream for help. Then she jumped. Falling on the awning over the front entrance of the store, she lay unconscious until Dr. Wm. I. Kinsley, crawling out on the canopy, lifted her up. She was taken at once to St. Luke's Hospital, only a few blocks away, but died soon afterward. Dr. Kinsley suffered slight burns.

Later it was learned the girl's name was Emma Lichtenstein. She was 20 years old and was employed as a filing clerk. Death was due to internal injuries received in her fall.

Soon after Miss Lichtenstein's desperate leap a crash as of the floors falling was heard and the faces at the window disappeared.

Dr. Kinsley graphically described his experience, as follows:

"I was nearby when the fire started, and when I reached the scene the sight fairly made my hair stand on end. The floors of the building were a mass of flames. Smoke in great clouds was rolling out of the windows. I cried 'Something must be done! Something must be done!' But, like many others, there I was, so stricken by the sight of the faces half revealed in the sixth-story windows that I could scarcely move. The girls were shouting 'For Gods sake, send us help!' and others were crying for the firemen to raise the ladders. I tried to get up the front stairways, but at the third floor a gust of flame burnt me about the face and hands, and the next thing I knew I was back in the street again. Again the cries of the poor girls trapped in the upper story came to my ears, and I saw one of the girls throw up her hands and plunge out of the window.

"Her body crashed against the canopy over the front end of the store. Scarcely knowing what I did, I ran up the stairway to the first floor, crawled out of the window and then carried her down a ladder which a fireman had raised."

## HERO FAILED TO SAVE WIFE.

**Rescuer Of Fourteen Persons Sees Her Sink In River.**

Detroit (Special).—Despite the fact that John Jackson, of Port Huron, had been awarded a Carnegie medal for having saved 14 lives, he was unable to rescue his own wife from drowning in the Black River.

The woman had been ill for two weeks and during the nurse's absence from the room, ran to the river and jumped in. Jackson followed and succeeded in grasping his wife by the wrist, but could not retain his hold. The water was 20 feet deep.

**To Simplify Motor Boat Laws.**

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Bills to simplify the laws governing the equipment of motor boats were introduced in both houses of Congress. The bills follow recommendations made at the Detroit conference of motor boat associations in January, and the recent conference of motor boat builders at New York.

The amount of carbon exhaled from a man's lungs each day, if it could be solidified, would equal that in a lump of coal weighing half a ton.

A sewing chair patented by a Kansan woman has solid arms hinged so as to be folded outward in a horizontal position to form tables to hold her work.

Bricks and building blocks of fair quality are made in several of the smaller English cities by mixing the residue from garbage incinerating furnaces with quick-lime and water.

# COMMERCIAL

### Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

In spite of a number of abnormal, puzzling and disturbing developments the volume of business is large and steadily expanding as the spring season opens and weather conditions improve. The expansion noted in iron and steel continues chiefly in finished materials. There are intimations that the volume of new business in these lines has been exaggerated, but it is evident nevertheless that a very considerable tonnage is being placed, and inquiries now pending afford much encouragement. The railroads are replenishing old equipment, and activity in the structural division is a prominent feature of the situation. It is estimated that buying from the latter source is at the rate of 100,000 tons monthly in the more important contracts, but cutting of prices suggests that there is sharp competition among fabricating mills.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade irregularity is still manifest, but reports as a whole show a still further improvement, due to the advance of the spring season. Improvement in weather, and coincidentally in trade reports, is most manifest in the agricultural sections of the West, Northwest and Southwest, while the reports from the East and parts of the South show the development of spring business retarded by the lingering of winter. However, the unsettled labor outlook in many lines of industry, the effect of high prices as limiting demand or, as in the case of cotton goods, inducing curtailment of production, and the tendency to await judicial decisions in several important cases are all laid stress upon. On balance, there is little disposition to deny that trade is considerably better than a year ago, a period also of waiting trade, and far in excess of this time two years ago, but the rate of progress is slower than sanguine expectations had led to expect.

## Wholesale Markets.

**New York**—Wheat—Spot unsettled; No. 2 red, 126½c. c. i. f. and nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 125½ opening navigation; No. 2 hard winter nominal.

Corn—Spot steady; steamer, 65¾c. and No. 4, 63½, both elevator export basis; export No. 2, 65¾ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 elevator, 68 export basis.

Oats—Spot steady; mixed, 26@32 lbs. nominal; natural white, 26@32 lbs., 50@52½c.; clipped white, 34@42 lbs., 51½@54.

**Philadelphia.**—Wheat quiet; contract grade, March, 121@123c.

Corn—Dull and ½c. lower; March and April, 65½@66c.

Oats—Dull, ½c. lower; No. 2 white natural, 53c.

Butter—Steady; extra Western creamery, 34½c.; do., nearby prints, 35.

Eggs—Quiet but steady; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, free cases, 23c. at mark; do., current receipts, in returnable cases, 22 at mark; Western firsts, free cases, 23 at mark; do., current receipts, free cases, 22 at mark.

Cheese—Firm; New York full creams, choice, 17½c.; do., fair to good, 16½@17.

Live Poultry—Firm; fowls, 18@19c.; old roosters, 13@13½; chickens, 19@20; ducks, 17@19; geese, 14@16.

**Baltimore.**—Wheat—Receipts, 6,134 bushels, including 2,523 Southern; shipments from elevators, 5,004; stock in elevators, 656,974. Several hundred bushels of Southern sold at 1.12 and 1.17 per bu. by sample.

The market for Southern opened quiet; No. 2 red spot, 121c.; May, 1.20¾. In the absence of business prices were more or less nominal and soft and the market eased off.

Settling prices were: No. 2 red Western, 121c.; No. 2 red, 1.20½; No. 3 red, 1.16½; steamer No. 2 red, 1.13¾; steamer No. 2 red Western, 1.14¾.

Corn—Spot, 64¾@65c.; April, 65½@65⅝; May, 67¼@67½.

Oats—We quote, per bu.: White—No. 2, as to weight, 51½c. sales; No. 3, as to weight, 50@51; No. 4 as to weight, 47@47½. Mixed—No 2, 49½@50; No. 3, 48½@49.

Hay—Quote per ton: No. 1 timothy, $21.50@22.00; No. 2 timothy, $20.50@21.00; No. 3, $18.00@19.50; choice clover mixed, $21.00; No 1 clover mixed, $20.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $19.00@20.00; No. 1 clover, $20.50@21.00; No. 2 clover, $18.00@19.00.

Straw—Quote, per ton: Straight rye straw, fair to choice, $15.00; straight rye, No. 2, $14.00; tangled rye (blocks), $10.00@10.50; wheat, blocks, fair to choice, $7.50@8.00; oat, good to prime, $9.00@10.00.

Butter—The market is unchanged and steady, with the demand for desirable stock about equal to the offerings. We quote, per lb.: Creamery, fancy, 32@32½c.; creamery, choice, 30@31; creamery, good, 28@29; creamery, imitation, 21@23; creamery, prints, 30@33.

Eggs—We quote, per dozen: Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 21c.; Western firsts, 21; West Virginia firsts, 21; Southern firsts, 20; guinea eggs, 11; duck eggs, 32.

Live Poultry—Quote, per lb.: Chickens, old hens, heavy, 17½c.; do., small to medium, 18; do., old roosters, 10@11; do., young, good to choice, 20@21; do., winter, 2 lbs. and under, 23@25; do., young, rough and staggy, 15@16; ducks, large, 18@20; do., small, 17; do Muscovy and mongrel, 16@17.

## Live Stock.

**Chicago.** — Cattle — Market 10 higher; steers, $6.10@8.65; cows, $4.75@6.50; heifers, $4@6.75; bulls, $5.25@6.25; calves, $3@10.50; stockers and feeders, $4.40@6.

Hogs—Market steady to 5c. higher; choice heavy, $10.75@10.85; butchers', $10.70@10.80; light mixed, $10.50@10.60; choice light, $10.60@10.70; packing, $10.65@10.75; pigs, $10.25@10.50; bulk of sales, $10.65@10.75.

**Pittsburg, Pa.** — Cattle — Supply light; choice, $7.75@7.90; prime, $7.60@7.90.

Sheep—Supply light; prime, $8.25@8.50; culls and common, $3.50@5.50; lambs, $7.90@10.

Veal calves, $10@10.50.

Hogs—Receipts light; prime heavies and mediums, $11.10; heavy Yorkers, $11.05@11.10; light Yorkers, $10.90@11; pigs, $10.75@10.90; roughs, $10@10.50.

**The Koh-i-noor diamond originally weighed 800 karats, but by successive cutting, has been reduced to 106 karats.**

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