

# THOMAS B. REED DEAD

Ex-Speaker of House Expires at Arlington Hotel, Washington.

WAS ILL LESS THAN FIVE DAYS.

Author of The Rules Which Bear His Name And Which Give Autocratic Power To The Speaker—From Farmer's Son To A Mighty Power in Shaping of Our Legislation.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives Thomas Brackett Reed, of Maine, died at 12.10 o'clock Sunday morning at the Arlington Hotel, where he was stricken suddenly on Tuesday night with what was believed to be acute gastritis.

Mr. Reed's condition became worse Saturday morning, when signs of blood-poisoning reappeared. On Friday night he was attacked with nausea, which was taken as a symptom that Bright's disease had developed, and all of Saturday he was in a condition which his physicians knew meant an early dissolution. At times Mr. Reed spoke and seemed to be in a cheerful frame of mind but it was easily seen that death was approaching.

At midnight a consultation was held, participated in by Drs. Gardner, McDonald, Bishop and Goodnow, the latter being called as an expert consultant from Philadelphia.

At the conclusion of the consultation Dr. Gardner announced that a complete condition of uremia was found to exist and that Bright's disease had developed as the latest complication. It was then decided that the case was hopeless and that death was a matter of minutes only.

Mr. Reed reached Washington November 30, having come to attend to some matters in the United States Supreme Court. He was at the Capitol Monday visiting with friends and former associates in Congress and witnessed the convening of the second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. Apparently he was enjoying good health, but later in the day he called on Dr. F. A. Gardner and complained of gastric distress.

The following day his physician compelled him to remain in bed while a diagnosis was made of his condition. Mr. Reed was strongly averse to staying in bed, but a rise in temperature made it imperative that he remain quiet. Symptoms of appendicitis appeared, though his condition was not considered as alarming. A trained nurse remained with him throughout Tuesday night, and the patient showed signs of improvement.

Mrs. Reed and daughter, Miss Katie, arrived Wednesday and remained with Mr. Reed at the Arlington Hotel since. On Thursday the physicians announced that the appendicitis symptoms were abating, but that kidney trouble had developed, giving a more serious aspect to the case. Dr. Goodnow was summoned from Philadelphia for consultation.

## Creator of Reed Rules.

Thomas B. Reed was conspicuous in the National House of Representatives during four Congresses, in three of which—the Fifty-first, the Fifty-fourth and the Fifty-fifth—he was Speaker. Nature made him conspicuous by reason of his ample proportions, and his service as presiding officer gave him a place in history as the creator of the so-called Reed rules, which even to-day guide the deliberations of the House, and which won for him the titles of "Czar" and "Autocrat."

He was born on October 18, 1839, in Portland, Me., in a house which yet remains as one of the "show places" of that city. In the corner of the right angle formed by Hancock and Middle streets are the houses in which Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Thomas Brackett Reed first saw the light of day, and in the same square is the site of the first building erected in Maine, the dwelling of George Cleve, the first white settler of Portland, and the grandfather seven generations removed of the late Speaker.

## KILLED BY PRACTICAL JOKE.

A Boy's Stomach Blown Up With Fatal Results.

New York (Special).—Harry Ruit, an employe of a locomotive works in Paterson, N. J., died as a result of a practical joke played on him by five of his fellow-employes. They were arrested charged with causing his death. It is alleged that they "blew up" Ruit with a pneumatic air pump having a pressure of 110 pounds to the inch. The boy's stomach became greatly distended, and after several hours of great suffering he died.

When the men accused of having caused Ruit's death were arraigned in court in Paterson the dead boy's father rushed at one of them, named Dorn, knocked him down and started to kick him. The father was restrained by the court officers. The accused men were held without bail on a charge of manslaughter.

## Dr. Cutler, Composer, Dead.

Swampscott, Mass. (Special).—Dr. Henry S. Cutler, composer and musical conductor, credited with introducing vested male choirs in this country, died here. Dr. Cutler formerly was organist and choirmaster of Trinity Church, in New York city. When the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., visited this country in 1860, Dr. Cutler conceived the idea of having a vested choir in Trinity, similar to those in the English churches, because the Prince of Wales had decided to attend the service there. The idea was at once taken up in this country and became general. Dr. Cutler's setting to the hymn, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," is the best known of his compositions.

## All the Dead Were Insured.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—Deputy Coroner Bogher, in an official statement made, declared that the result of the inquest held over the body of Mrs. Kate Smith, whose death was the sixth occurring during the last 11 months of persons nearly related revealed the fact that all of the dead, except a baby, had been insured. Nearly all of the six persons died suddenly. The fact that they were insured and that they all exhibited similar symptoms caused the inquest to be held.

# SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

## Domestic.

The Canadian Pacific fast express, which left Halifax for St. John and Montreal, was wrecked on the Intercolonial Railway near Belmont Station. Four persons were killed and seven passengers and one brakeman injured. Swift & Armon have acquired the stock of the Union Depot, Bridge and Terminal Company, which owns valuable terminals and hundreds of acres of land on the Missouri River at Kansas City, Mo.

The reckless running of a racing automobile is responsible for probably fatal injuries to a park policeman in Chicago and the death of two horses.

The Fort Payne Bank, of Fort Payne, the oldest bank in DeKalb county, Ala., capitalized at \$50,000, has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

At the Delaware Breakwater the schooner Virginia Rulon was blown on the rocks and sunk. The crew of six men was taken off and landed by the Lewes (Del.) life-savers.

Fred A. Smith, proprietor of the burned Lincoln Hotel, in Chicago, in which 14 lost their lives, and Night Clerk Weber were arraigned on a charge of manslaughter.

Investigation has shown that the explosion on the steamer Progresso at San Francisco, which cost 14 lives, was due to the poor quality of oil furnished.

George Sherverton, a driver of an express wagon in Philadelphia, becoming confused by the snow, drove his team into a trolley car and was killed.

The schooner Wesley M. Oler went ashore at Ocracoke, N. C., during the storm and went to pieces. Her crew is believed to have been lost.

Dr. Henry S. Cutler, composer and musical conductor, who introduced vested male choirs in this country, died at Swampscott, Mass.

The two-master Flo F. Madder was wrecked off Gloucester, Mass., and the captain and crew were saved by the life-saving crew.

President Harriman, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has established a system for pensioning old employes of the company.

George Bear, the Indian convicted of murdering his suaw, was hanged in Sioux Falls, S. D. He behaved with great stoicism.

James Sullivan and a man named DeKibbis were killed in a snowslide near Baker City, Ore.

George Dickinson, the Philadelphia robber, was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary.

Three men robbed about 35 who were gambling at the Eagle Club, in Poetello, Idaho.

Dickinson Hall, at Princeton University, caught fire and was saved by a bucket brigade.

The gale blew down a wall in Allentown, Pa., and two men received fatal injuries.

The prices of California nuts have been advanced.

Jacob Ansbach, a fireman, employed in the Hazleton region, testified before the strike commission that on every other Sunday he was required to work 24 hours without relief. The Rev. Jas. V. Hussie, a Catholic priest, told the commission that the conditions among the miners in that region were deplorable.

Zero weather prevails in Northern Kansas. Rain and snow fell in the South. The Red river, in Louisiana, is rising, and a number of families on the bottomlands have been forced to leave their homes.

Grand Master Morrissey, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, issued a statement that there is a movement afoot for the federation of railway labor organization, with a view of making a combined demand for higher wages.

## Foreign.

Emperor William, in an address to a delegation of workmen at Breslau, Prussia, declared it was a lie that workmen had to rely upon the socialist party for a betterment of their position.

The British Board of Agriculture will remove the embargo on cattle from New England ports soon as the American Department of Agriculture considers that the outbreak is suppressed.

The British ship Leicester Castle arrived at Queenstown from San Francisco. Her captain reported that three American seamen had mutinied and shot the second officer dead.

Premier Combs announced to the French Cabinet that he had suspended the salaries of the Archbishop of Besancon and of the Bishops of Orleans and Sees.

The rebel Indian leader, Victoriano Lorenzo, in Colombia, who is held responsible for many crimes, has been forced to give up his arms and is now a prisoner.

Emperor William has appeared in the role of a bandmaster, having led the band of the Cuirassier Regiment in a professional style.

Severe cold prevails throughout the British Islands and in Europe. Gales and heavy seas interfere with the channel traffic.

The Pope has approved Archbishop Chapelle's suggestions for the religious administration of Cuba and Porto Rico.

United States Ambassador Choate left London with his wife and daughter for a tour of Egypt.

The French Chamber of Deputies adopted the new sugar law.

A revolutionary movement is threatened in Honduras.

A general strike has been ordered at Amsterdam by the dockers' union.

The French Chamber of Deputies ratified an additional monetary convention of France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland authorizing each country to issue additional silver coins to the value of \$2,500,000.

The note of President Castro presented to the German minister at Caracas is deemed inadequate by the German government, and it is likely an ultimatum will be presented to Venezuela in a few days.

## Financial.

Morgan has been absorbing steel stocks.

American Snuff has gone upon a 10 per cent. basis.

Hard work for Baltimore & Ohio to keep above par.

There are above ground and unsold 135,000 tons of copper.

New York banks are losing about \$500,000 daily through Subtreasury transactions.

Standard Oil has raised the price of Pennsylvania crude 3 cents, making it \$1.45 a barrel.

# BIG CHICAGO HOTEL FIRE

Fourteen Victims Perish in the Lincoln Hotel.

THRILLING RESCUES AND ESCAPES.

Thirteen of Those Who Lost Their Lives Were Stuffed While Lying in Their Beds—One Was Taken From the Building Before Life Was Extinct, But Died in the Ambulance on the Way to the Nearest Hospital.

Chicago (Special).—Fourteen men met death by suffocation in a fire which occurred at 6 o'clock in the Lincoln Hotel, 176 Madison street. Thirteen of those who lost their lives were stuffed while lying in their beds. One was taken from the building before life was extinct, but died in the ambulance on the way to the nearest hospital.

Coroner Traever, after inspecting the building, united with Fire Chief Musham in declaring that the building was a veritable trap and never should have been used for hotel purposes. Chief Musham declared that there were such wide cracks in the floors that the smoke poured through the building in clouds, rendering escape extremely difficult for those on the upper floors.

There was no fire-escape on the front of the building, although one was in process of construction. The scaffolding was up, and from it dangled several ropes, down which a number of people slid to the pavement, after all escape by the stairway had been cut off.

Death came suddenly to a few, but with awful slowness to others, who were penned in the death trap and suffocated or hurled to death. Some died in their rooms, some risked their lives in jumping, and lost, while others were found in the hallways, where they had expired with their fingers dug into the cracks of the floor.

All of the bodies were recovered, as the hotel was not destroyed.

The building was a fire trap of the worst kind, according to experts. There were but two exits—a narrow stairway leading down the four floors of the building and an uncompleted fire escape in the rear.

The hotel was four stories in height and contained an unusual number of rooms for a hotel of its size. After the fire Chief Musham, of the fire department, declared that the rooms were the smallest he had ever seen in any building. Had there been fewer partitions, he declared, the chances of life for those sleeping on the upper floors of the hotel would have been greatly increased.

F. A. Smith, proprietor of the hotel, declared that there were, as nearly as he could judge without his books, about 125 people in the hotel. It was, in fact, filled to its utmost capacity, and many applicants for rooms were turned away last night with the information that they could not be accommodated.

LIVES LOST IN A FURIOUS STORM.

Vessels Wrecked, Wires Crippled and Roads Blocked.

Baltimore, Md. (Special).—The storm from the Gulf that started with heavy rains in Louisiana turned to snow and sleet as it swept up the coast, and developed in blizzard proportions in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York and New England. Along the coast the wind blew a hurricane, and several vessels were wrecked.

A dozen or more lives were lost. Two disasters occurred off Ocracoke, N. C. The big schooner Wesley M. Oler foundered during the storm and went to pieces. It is believed all of her crew of 10 men have perished.

The three-master Ida Lawrence lost her rudder in the same vicinity. Her crew abandoned her and were rescued by the Crede life-saving crew.

The three-master Virginia Rulon sunk at Assateague, Va. Her crew were taken off by the Assateague life-savers.

The fall of snow in many places was unusual for this early in the winter. Trains were delayed on the railroads and the telegraph service for a time crippled.

During the height of the storm in Philadelphia George Chiderton, drove an express wagon into a trolley car and was killed.

The snow fell to a depth of eight inches in the anthracite region, but the mining of coal was not interfered with.

The last mail on the Delaware and Lackawanna Road was caught in the meshes of telegraph wires blown across the track on the Jersey Meadows, and was blocked for three hours.

Playing Killed Child.

Columbia, S. C. (Special).—J. P. Roache, living near Woodruff, found a queer looking thing in the road near his house a year ago. He gave it to his little girls to play with. They amused themselves rolling it about and whiled away many an hour with the toy. Saturday they decided to "see what was in it." The eldest, 8 years old, took it into the yard and was followed by tots of 5 and 3. She put it on a rock and hammered it with another stone. The plaything was a railroad torpedo. Its explosion instantly killed the eldest child and probably fatally maimed the others.

Georgia Towns Terrorized.

Nicholas, Ga. (Special).—Lee Cribb, a white man, ran amuck here, killing Marshal Holton and seriously wounding a boy, the engineer of a train and a merchant named Hart. Cribb was captured after much difficulty. There was talk of lynching, but the man was hurried off to the jail at Douglas. No reason is assigned for his murderous crime.

Accused of Sixty Robberies.

Philadelphia (Special).—Geo. Dickinson, alias Westcott, the burglar, who was arrested about 10 days ago after a desperate fight with a policeman and who was discovered by detectives to be a robber by night and business man by day, was tried and convicted and sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary. The police accused Dickinson of nearly 60 robberies, but could secure legal evidence in but 25 cases. It is said nearly \$10,000 worth of Dickinson's loot was recovered by the police.

# NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Iron and Steel Imports.

The import figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the importations of iron and steel manufactures in the 10 months ended with October, 1902, are double those of last year and three times as much as those of 1898, and are larger than in any year since 1870.

The total value of iron and steel manufactures imported in the 10 months ended with October, 1902, is \$37,987,056, against \$16,349,427 in the same months of last year, and \$10,531,090 in the corresponding months of 1898. In practically every class of articles the figures of the year just ended are larger, both in quantity and value, than those of last year, and in many cases the figures are more than double those of last year. Pig iron, for example, has increased from \$39,336 tons in 10 months of 1901 to 406,010 tons in 10 months of 1902; bar iron has increased from 38,223,515 pounds in 10 months of 1901 to 51,536,822 pounds in 10 months of 1902; ingots, blooms, billets, etc., have increased from 14,791,617 pounds in 10 months of last year to 497,304,854 pounds in 10 months of the present year.

More Annapolis Middies.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has taken up the question of an increase in the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

There seems to be a general sentiment among members of the committee that there should be such an increase, and it is probable that the naval bill to be reported will so provide, although the exact augmentation to be made is not yet decided on. The committee at a meeting instructed the subcommittee on rank, pay and organization to report on the question. One proposition suggested, and which seemingly meets with approval, provides for an increase of 100 per cent. in the present number of midshipmen. It is not certain, however, that this will be adopted.

No Danger of a Moro Outbreak.

The War Department has received the following cablegram from General Davis, commanding the Department of the Philippines, dated Manila:

"Capt. John J. Pershing has crossed lake with boats borrowed from the Moros, visited Iligan, returning by the same route. Met with friendly reception everywhere. Present passive policy of armed strength executed by wise commanders should make further fighting unnecessary.

"No danger of Moro war. Reports as to their strength greatly overstated. Captain Pershing located Spanish gunboats; will investigate raising."

Opening of St. Louis Fair.

Former Senators Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, and John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, of the Government Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, discussed with the President preliminary arrangements for the opening of the Exposition April 30 next.

The President desires to so arrange his plans to enable him to attend these ceremonies. He expects, about that time, to make an extensive tour of the West and Northwest, and it is his present purpose to time that trip so that he may be in St. Louis when the Exposition is opened formally.

Bullet Narrowly Missed.

Congressman J. M. Moody, representing the Ninth district of North Carolina, had a narrow escape from being shot at 2 a. m. soon after his train crossed the Virginia border.

Some person fired at the passenger train with a .38-caliber revolver. The bullet crashed through the double windows of the sleeping car in which Mr. Moody was traveling, ranged upward in a line less than two inches above his head and struck the woodwork of the opposite berth, which happened to be empty. It rebounded and fell to the floor, where it was found and picked up several hours later by the porter.

Bacteria by the Million.

Twelve million bacteria inhabit the skins of a half pound of cherries, according to Dr. Ehrlich, German scientist, who has made extensive experiments in regard to the infection of fruit with bacteria.

Grapes come next, with 11,000,000 to every half pound, and grapes next, with 8,000,000. An account of these experiments has been transmitted to the State Department by United States Consular Clerk Murphy at Frankford. Dr. Ehrlich urges that all fruit be cleaned by either peeling or washing before it is eaten.

Anti-Trust Legislation.

Representative Charles E. Littlefield's subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the House, which has been charged with the consideration of all proposed anti-trust legislation, held its first meeting and there was a general discussion of the subject.

All bills which may be introduced while the question is before the committee will be referred to this subcommittee, as well as all pending bills.

Barrett to Be Minister.

At the White House it was said that President Roosevelt will nominate Mr. John Barrett, of Oregon, to be Minister to Japan.

The appointment will be made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Alfred E. Buck, which suddenly of paralysis of the heart while hunting ducks with the Emperor of Japan on the Imperial preserves, near Tokyo.

Would This Check Suicide?

A bill introduced by Representative John J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, by request, makes newspapers or other periodicals unavailable which contain any pictures of suicides or details relating to suicides beyond a simple statement of death by suicide, and imposing a penalty.

With the Lawmakers.

The 11 Cuban children held at New York by the immigration authorities pending an investigation of the Universal Brotherhood School, in California, were ordered to be released.

The House Committee on Insular Affairs reported the Philippine Constabulary Bill, provides that army officers shall be detailed as chief and assistant chief.

In the House Mr. Wachter argued in favor of the bill to prevent the army and navy band from competing with civilian bands.

# HE DIES AT GUAYAQUIL

Cartoonist Thomas Nast Victim of Dread Yellow Fever.

HIS SATIRIC PENCIL WAS FAMOUS.

Was Appointed Consul General by President Roosevelt, Who Once Said That He Learned Politics From Nast's Cartoons—Important Part the Noted Cartoonist's Pictures Played in Political Campaign.

Guayaquil, Ecuador (By Cable).—Consul-General Thomas Nast died here after three days' illness of yellow fever.

He was interred at 5 o'clock. The funeral was attended by the Governor, the Consular Corps, the American colony and many friends. The coffin was wrapped in the Stars and Stripes. The British Consul recited a prayer in the cemetery.

The death of Mr. Nast is deeply lamented by the natives, who held him in high esteem.

Thomas Nast was a unique genius, who at one time was regarded as the foremost American cartoonist. Though at the time of his death he was Consul-General at Guayaquil, he will be remembered for the work of his pencil rather than for any official position he held.

Born in Landau, Bavaria, September 27, 1840, Nast was brought by his parents to America when a mere infant. Writing of his boyhood, he said:

"My natural inclination was toward caricature. I was never fit for anything else. In the old National Academy Art School in New York city in the fifties, when I was but a young boy, the sides of my crayoned sheets used to be full of caricatures, in great part those of the political heeler. I loved him then; I love him now. Old William E. Burton, of the Chambers Street Theatre, New York, gave me my first idea of comic art. When I was 14 years old and rather dimwitted, I applied for a position at the great publishing house of Frank Leslie. Frank Leslie told me to go down and sketch a ferryboat. I sketched it. It was accepted and I started upon a salary of \$5 a week."

The most important work Nast did for Leslie was the Hecan-Sayers fight in England. Soon afterward he began work on Harper's Weekly. He did not at once develop the gift which made him the most powerful cartoonist in America, but from the first he made cartoons and little else. They were not humorous at the start, in 1864, but were upon war subjects.

SILVELA THE NEW PREMIER.

Conservative Cabinet Succeeds the Liberals in Spain.

Madrid (By Cable).—A new Cabinet was formed and sworn in. The Ministers, with their portfolios, are as follows:

Premier—Senator Silvela.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senator Abarzuza.

Justice—Senator Dato.

Finance—Senator Villaverde.

Interior—Senator Maura.

War—General Linarez.

Marine—Senator Sanchez Toca.

Instruction—Senator Allende Salazar.

Public Works—Marquis Vadillo.

Senator Silvela thus forms a Conservative Cabinet to succeed the Sagasta Liberal Ministry, which resigned on Wednesday. The Cortes will be dissolved, King Alfonso having consented to issue a decree to that effect before Christmas.

Don Francisco Silvela is a veteran Spanish statesman. Once before—March 5, 1889—he succeeded Sagasta as Premier. In turn he was succeeded by General Arcazaga, but on October 22, 1900, he again took the reins as head of the Cabinet. After a second brief tenure Sagasta was called to the base of power which he has just laid down.

DAILY EARTHQUAKES IN UTAH.

Fearful that Old Volcanoes Are Showing Fresh Activity.

Salt Lake City, Utah (Special).—Since November 17, when an earthquake shook up Southern Utah and as far north as Salt Lake, there have been daily shocks felt in the extreme southeastern portion of the State.

According to advices received from Pine Valley, a hamlet in the mountains of Washington county, not a day has passed since that date that at least one earthquake shock has not been felt. Serious alarm is felt for the safety of the place. Every chimney in the town has been cracked or demolished. At Pinto the shocks have been so severe that the public school has been abandoned for several days.

About 15 miles south are five or six old craters, and the continuance of the earthquake shocks has strengthened the belief that there has been a fresh outbreak of volcanic activity in the mountains of that region.

From Washington to Henry.

Boston (Special).—A letter from George Washington to his friend, Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, written October 29, 1785, was sold at a collector's sale by auction for \$580 to a New York man acting as agent. The letter is given in full in Sparks' Life of Washington and is of some length. Its subject matter relates to a grant of money by the Virginia Legislature to Washington in reward for his services in the Revolution and his return to the same.

Shah's Only 6) Lst.

Vienna (By Cable).—The Tagblatt states that Shah Muzaffar ed Din of Persia has caused great agitation in Persian court circles by reducing his harem from 1,100 to 60. The act is regarded as the most astounding reform ever accomplished in Persia and has provoked a formidable agitation against the Shah. It is charged, says the Tagblatt, that he has been converted to the reckless Western revolution ideas by his European travels.

# STEAMER TORN ASUNDER.

Eleven Lives Lost and Many Men Were Hurt—Vessel Broke in Two.

San Francisco (Special).—While the steamer Progresso was lying at the wharf of the Fulton Iron Works, at Harbor View, an explosion occurred. As a result 12 men are missing. A score were more or less seriously injured, and property valued at \$200,000 was destroyed.

The disaster occurred at 9.45 o'clock while 40 mechanics of the iron works and 20 employes of the ship were on board.

Below the decks the mechanics were busy completing the work of changing the vessel from a coal-burning coal-carrier to an oil-burning oil-carrier, when suddenly one of the oil tanks blew up. Men were hurled against the steel wall and a sheet of flame came sweeping into their faces. On the upper deck men were hurled into the air or thrown into the water. Three sailors engaged in washing paint outside the pilot-house disappeared as the cloud of black smoke came up from the ship and were seen no more.

Following the explosion the ship sagged in the center, so much that she had broken in two. In the office of the iron works, 20 feet away, every window was shattered and flying glass cut the faces and hands of many of the officials and clerks. As they rushed out into the open, survivors who were able to help themselves were leaping from the ship. A great crowd of mechanics came running out of the works. As soon as the panic had subsided these men set to work to rescue men from the burning vessel. A stream of burning oil running from the tanks spread out until the ship lay on waves of fire. The flames crept under the wharf and soon the timbers were blazing, adding to the difficulty of the work of rescue.

As the ship was built of steel the fire was nearly all below deck. There were 14 oil tanks containing about 400 barrels of oil in all, 22d, despite the efforts of the fire department, this continued to burn fiercely for hours after the explosion.

Several minor explosions, due to the flames going from tank to tank, occurred at short intervals, but all the injury and loss of life were caused by the first one. One peculiarity of the explosion was that several men who were on the other side of the bulkhead from where it occurred were uninjured, while others further away were badly hurt. Several men in the yards were injured by flying debris.

The loss to the Fulton Company by the wrecking of the building and the burning of the wharf will exceed \$200,000. It is estimated that the Progresso was worth about \$175,000.

The explosion shook all the buildings at Harbor View, and the shock was felt a mile away.

JOHNSTONE DIES OF HIS WOUND.

Actor Who Killed Kate Hassett Succumbs to Self-Inflicted Wound.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—After lingering for nearly a week, Barry Johnstone, the actor who last Monday night shot himself after killing Kate Hassett, a member of Keith's Bijou Theatre stock company, died at the Hahnemann Hospital. Death resulted from peritonitis. At Johnstone's bedside when he died were his two sisters and two brothers, his mother having returned to her home in Syracuse, N. Y. The actor's body was sent to Syracuse.

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