

**FIFTEEN KILLED,
THIRTY INJURED**

**Fog Caused Rear-End Collision Near
Boston.**

THE VICTIMS BURNED IN WRECK.

Accident on the Boston and Maine Railroad at Lincoln, Mass.—A double-header crash-into another train at high speed. The cars are smashed into kindling wood and then the wreckage takes fire.

Lincoln, Mass., (Special).—This most disastrous railroad wreck in this state for many years occurred at 8:15 o'clock at Bakers Bridge Station, a mile and a half west of Lincoln, on the main line of the Fitchburg division of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The regular Sunday night express which left Boston at 7:45 o'clock for Montreal via the Rutland system, crashed into the rear of a local train which started from Boston at 7:15 for points on the main line and the Marlboro branch.

At least 15 persons were killed outright, burned to death or suffocated, and 30 or more were seriously injured. Many passengers sustained minor cuts, bruises and burns.

The wreck was primarily due to thick weather, which apparently obscured signals set by the forward train, which at the time of the disaster was standing in front of Bakers Bridge Station. The Montreal train, drawn by two locomotives and consisting also of nine cars, crashed into the rear of the Marlboro branch local, demolishing the two rear cars.

All of the passengers killed and seriously injured were in these. The passengers lived in Concord, West Acton, Maynard, Hudson, Marlboro and several smaller towns in the Assabet Valley. None of the passengers on the Montreal train was seriously hurt, but the engineer and fireman of the leading locomotive were killed.

The wreckage caught fire, and some of the passengers were incinerated. Few persons live in the vicinity of Bakers Bridge Station, and no fire department was available, so that the flames practically burned themselves out. The uninjured passengers and a number of train hands, assisted by villagers, went to the aid of the injured and many persons were rescued.

A special train was sent from Boston by the Boston and Maine management at 9:35 o'clock and reached here inside of a half hour. The train brought a number of doctors, while many doctors from Waltham and other places in this section were sent to the scene in carriages and by other means.

The railroad station and a number of dwelling-houses were turned into temporary hospitals and many volunteer nurses assisted in relieving the suffering of the injured. Just before 11:30 o'clock a special train carrying those who were the most seriously hurt, who could be moved in safety, left for Boston, where arrangements were made to have all the available ambulances convey them to the hospitals.

The train upon which practically all the casualties occurred left the North Station in Boston at 7:15 o'clock with four cars filled with passengers, most of whom had been visiting relatives in that city and vicinity. The train runs over the main line of the Fitchburg division and stops at way stations.

The second train which figured in the collision is known as the Sunday night Montreal express, with St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, as its destination.

The Montreal train does not stop at the small stations, and after passing Waltham does not stop ordinarily until it reaches Concord, two miles west of Bakers Bridge Station. Owing to the heavy local traffic the Marlboro branch train was behind time when it reached Bakers Bridge. According to the statement of persons who were at the depot there, a brakeman was sent to place a fuse or red-fire torch in the rear.

The night was unusually dark, partly owing to a dense mist which came up the Sandbury River. According to those at the station at the time the torch had not been set more than a minute before the rear of a heavy train around a curve a short distance east of the depot was heard.

REVOLT IN THE ARMY.

The Czar's Armed Forces Are in Revolution.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The successful mutiny of the sailors at Sebastopol, accompanied by the first open revolt of an entire regiment of troops has created the greatest alarm in government circles, and no attempt is made to disguise the seriousness of this latest crisis.

The army is the last prop of the government. Mutiny is contagious, and the epidemic of revolt which has attacked in turn practically all the units of the navy from Vladivostok to Cronstadt, it is now feared, is destined similarly to spread through the army.

Ugly reports have been repeatedly circulated of sedition among the soldiers in Manchuria, and it was specifically reported a week ago that General Linevich had to put down a mutiny with considerable bloodshed, and that subsequently he executed 42 officers. No confirmation of this report was obtainable, but whether it be true or not, the morale of the troops on garrison duty in Russia has certainly everywhere been shaken by the revolutionary propaganda, and the fidelity of individual units, even of the guard regiments, is questioned.

Castro Paid Mr. Russell.

Caracas, (By Cable).—As no representative of France called on the Venezuelan Government on November 14 for the second instalment of the Plumley arbitration award, due that day, it has been delivered to the American Minister, Mr. Russell. It was announced from Paris that the Foreign Office had been advised that President Castro had refused to pay the second instalment of the award.

THE LATEST NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

DOMESTIC

President Roosevelt will commission Secretary of State Root to visit Brazil as the representative of the United States at the third International Conference of American States.

The gallows has been erected in Rutland, Vt., for Mrs. Mary Rogers, in whose behalf a motion is pending in the United States Supreme Court which may be decided to-day.

The contest over the will of the late Alpheus D. Dubois, in New York, was settled, the daughter receiving a larger share than was provided for her in the will.

Mrs. James F. Birdsong, wife of a dentist in Monticello, Miss., shot and killed Dr. Thomas Butler, a prominent physician, and then surrendered herself.

Miss Adela Rysdrom, a Swedish woman, evidently of good family, who became a house servant in Philadelphia, committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium.

District Attorney Jerome has been attending the insurance hearings in New York with a view of prosecution if the evidence justifies such action.

William A. Clark, Jr., son of United States Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, underwent an operation in New York for mastoiditis.

Louis Verlin, under arrest in Egg Harbor City, N. J., must answer charges of swindling hotel men by forged checks, and bigamy.

W. S. McWilliams, aged 30 years, is under arrest at Des Moines, Ia., accused of killing his wife, four sons and one daughter.

A conference of leading financiers was held in New York to discuss a plan for the merger of all the Vanderbilt railroad interests.

Edward Gustafson, of South Norwalk, Ct., was killed by his demented wife, who was found, a raving maniac, in the swamps.

The contributions received by the national committee in New York for the relief of the Russian Jews now aggregate \$878,511.

Clinton Walling, of Centreville, N. J., while fooling with a shotgun, shot and killed his cousin, Mabel Walling.

Wylie C. Burns, a Boston broker, who disappeared in June last, was found working as a locomotive fireman.

R. E. Dickerson was killed and Dr. O. T. Kenyon, Dalton, Ga., was wounded in a pistol duel in Atlanta.

Rev. W. W. Armstrong, of Paducah, refuses to give up his \$300 as a preacher for a \$2,100 salary as home trainer.

President Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins University, at the inauguration of President Smith, of Mercer University, Macon, Ga., delivered an address, in which he said the day is passed for believing that scientific investigation endangered religion.

Testimony was given before the life insurance investigating committee in New York that the Equitable Life Assurance loaned \$3,100,000 for a real estate deal in which an investor not connected with the society got all the profits.

The Southern Educational Association, at Nashville, Tenn., elected J. W. Abercrombie, of Montgomery, Ala., president, and M. Bates Stephens, director from Maryland.

Convicts in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., mutined, shot two guards and escaped, after which three of the prisoners were shot and killed by pursuers.

Four women and a child were dragged ashore in life-savers' breeches from the steamer Argo, which went ashore at night during a storm near Detroit.

Lines a mile and a half in length will be used in towing the floating steel dock Dewey from the Chesapeake to the Philippines.

Admiral Dewey may take the fleet of United States battleships and cruisers South for winter maneuvers.

Fire at Dickson, Tenn., caused losses aggregating \$125,000.

Firmly convinced that Mrs. Margaretta Todd, the wealthy New York woman, was dead before her limbs were cut off by the railroad train near Philadelphia, counsel for her daughter has increased the reward for information to \$5,000.

Actuary Manning, the "man from up the river," was the principal witness before the Legislative Insurance Investigating Commission.

Five men were killed and one man fatally injured as the result of a collision between a gravel and a work train near Albion, Ind.

Lieut. W. M. Graham, of the Twelfth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, shot himself, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

A Marion Doesberg pleaded guilty to offering a bribe of \$1,500 to supervisors for a county hospital contract, and was fined \$1,000.

FOREIGN

The revolutionary situation at Sebastopol continues critical. Four thousand sailors are in open rebellion, having driven away or taken their officers prisoners. The Bielostok Regiment received the mutineers with cheers. It is doubtful whether the crews on the warships in the harbor can be restrained.

Premier Witte and his ministers are holding conferences in the almost futile endeavor to devise means to cope with the revolt in the army and navy. The Cossacks are now about the only troops they can absolutely depend upon.

The Sultan of Turkey is showing signs of yielding to the powers in their demand for reforms in Macedonia. The Turkish Foreign Minister has proposed to the Russian Ambassador a modification of the terms.

The Japanese transports Ikuta and Fukuda were in collision near Shomonski and the former sank. Eighteen persons were lost.

The trial was begun at Constantinople of 15 Armenians on the charge of complicity in an attempt to kill the Sultan.

The Russian authorities will appropriate \$7,500,000 to ameliorate the condition of railroad employees.

Russian troops at Vladivostok revolted killing two of their officers and wounding five others.

The Sultan in his rejection of the powers' demands, intimates that European pressure will possibly excite the Turkish people to reprisals against Christians. It is declared that to accept financial control by the powers of Macedonia would violate the Sultan's sovereignty. The naval demonstration of the powers will accordingly proceed.

BODY FOUND IN TRUNK

**Ghastly Discovery in a House in
Albany, N. Y.**

BODY IN BAD STATE OF DECOMPOSITION

The Body Doubled Up, With the Head and Feet on Top and a Clothes Line Around the Neck and Feet, to Keep Them Together—Woman and Her Husband Had Not Been Seen for Two Weeks.

Albany, N. Y., (Special).—Albany now comes forward with a trunk murder. Late in the afternoon the body of Mrs. Wilbur Camp Hammond was found in an old-fashioned high trunk in her apartments. The body was doubled up, the head and feet on top, with a clothesline tied around the neck and feet to keep them together. Mrs. Hammond had not been seen for two weeks, and as her husband was not around it was supposed by the neighbors they were out of town.

The couple occupied the second floor of a three-story house on South Ferry Street. For several days the neighbors had noticed a peculiar odor about the house. Finally, the police were notified. A policeman gained an entrance to the Hammond apartments.

In the front parlor, near the fireplace, the trunk, with its ghastly contents, was discovered. The cover was slightly raised, the murderer having been unable to get the cover down entirely.

The floor of the apartment had been liberally covered with chloride of lime, and the cracks and apertures in the doors and windows were stuffed with rags. The body was in such a bad state of decomposition, the coroner said, that it was almost impossible to determine just how death was caused.

Hammond was a cabinetmaker. Mrs. Hammond was 57 years old, and up to two years ago was in the house on South Pearl Street, when she and Hammond took possession of the Ferry Street apartments. Hammond is still missing.

A good picture of Hammond was found by the police, and his description has been sent broadcast. He is described as 5 feet 10 inches high, weighing 165 pounds, with coarse features, very thick lips, unusually heavy black hair, rather straight and parted in the middle. When last seen he wore a black mustache.

Upon breaking into the rooms the police found that every crack, keyhole and crevice was stuffed with rags. The board covering the fireplace in the adjoining room had been removed, as if to assure a draft to carry odors up the chimney. Outside the hall entrance was found a bottle of perfume with the stopper out.

By means of all these precautions discovery was delayed and the escape of the murderer greatly facilitated.

Within the rooms there was no evidence of a struggle, but many indications that the ordinary life of the couple came to an abrupt end. None of the jewelry, of which the woman was reputed to own a considerable quantity, was found, but all her clothing and the furniture and bric-a-brac were in their accustomed places.

The woman was well known in Albany for many years under the name of Mrs. Wilbur Cramp, as the proprietress of a largely patronized hairdressing establishment in the principal business section of the city. This was her second marriage.

It took place about two years ago. She was believed by the neighbors to be wealthy and owned the house in the South End where her body was found. She is said to have been extremely jealous of Hammond and objected to his going out daily to work.

Hammond's family lived in the house six years ago, when they moved to Cohoes. The woman and Hammond became acquainted when he was but 19 years of age, while she was 49. He is now 25 years old. Hammond kept up an acquaintance with the woman after his family moved away and she seemed to have been infatuated with him from the first, though the neighbors never suspected anything serious from this acquaintance until they were married.

COLONIAL TRADE EXPANDS.

Many Millions More in Commerce With Distant Possessions.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The commerce of the United States, with its non-contiguous territory in 1905, seems likely to exceed by many million dollars that of any preceding year, according to a statement issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

A nine-month statement, ending with September, shows that the shipments from the United States amounted to \$36,552,174, against \$20,020,079 in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and that the shipments of merchandise to the United States from its non-contiguous territory, in the same period amounted to \$66,550,150, against \$47,141,638 in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

The figures given relate to merchandise only, and do not include gold and silver, of which the shipments from Alaska to the United States were only \$7,000,000 of gold produced in that Territory and \$5,500,000 of foreign gold shipped from Alaska, being presumably that originating in British territory adjacent.

In shipments from the United States there was an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 to Alaska, of over \$3,000,000 to Porto Rico, about \$1,000,000 to the Philippines and nearly \$1,000,000 to the Hawaiian Islands.

The shipments from the non-contiguous territory to the United States there was an increase of about \$5,000,000 from Porto Rico, of over \$4,000,000 from the Philippines and of about \$12,000,000 from the Hawaiian Islands.

German Sources of Revenue.

Berlin, (By Cable).—Among the projected imperial sources of revenue are a tax of \$25 to \$37.50 per year upon pleasure auto cars, taxes upon railway and steamboat tickets, bills of lading and receipts for amounts above \$5 and an inheritance tax upon estates above \$12,500. Husbands and wives and their bodily heirs are exempt from the tax, which ranges from 4 to 20 per cent, according to the degree of kinship.

NEW YORK AS SEEN DAY BY DAY.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The body of William H. Jones, a Cuban, who shot and killed Harry Britton and wounded Frank Britton, was found at the rear of the Baptist Church near the scene of the murder. Jones had shot himself through the heart, a revolver being found near the body. It is believed that Jones, after wandering about for several hours, returned to the vicinity of the Britton home in the hope of seeing Jessie Britton, and not being able to successfully approach the house, decided to kill himself.

The murder and suicide followed an attempt of Jones to see Jessie Britton, with whom he was infatuated. Her brothers refused him admittance to the house, whereupon he began firing. Frank Britton will recover.

When Max Seigel, a watchmaker of 601 East Thirteenth Street, started to leave the store of R. N. Ingersoll & Brother, where he is employed, Thomas Benedict, manager of that concern, detected the sound of multitudinous ticks.

"Where are those ticks coming from?" demanded Benedict.

"That's me," ungrammatically replied Seigel. "I'm tickled at getting off so early."

When Policeman Trayer of the Old Slip Station arrived at Benedict's call he found 26 watches in Seigel's clothing. Seigel was arrested, charged with grand larceny.

When Miss Frances Carow, sister-in-law of President Roosevelt, arrived on the Finland of the Red Star Line on her way to visit the President and his family at the White House, by some mistake there was no one on the pier to meet her, and for a time she had to look after her own baggage. Finally some one drew the attention of Deputy Collector J. C. Williams to the fact, and he assisted her with her trunk, and procuring a carriage saw her safely on her way to the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Roosevelt, 4 W. Fifty-seventh Street, where she will remain a short time before going on to Washington.

Because the Department of State at Washington made a technical error in its demand for the extradition of Charles O'Connell, alias Henry T. Hardy, that master craftsman of American jail-breakers will be returned to this country in the custody of a skipper of a German Atlantic liner instead of under the guard of James Jackson, State detective, and Warden Deyo, of Clinton Prison, at Dannemora, from which O'Connell escaped in 1890. Jackson and Deyo came back on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Tuesday without the man for whom they were sent to Berlin six weeks ago.

Because she would not wave a tiny British flag the night Prince Louis and his staff were at the Majestic Theatre, May Leslie, a sprightly member of the "Wonderland" chorus, has been fined \$15, which was deducted from her salary. She promptly handed in her two weeks' notice, and has informed Julian Mitchell that she will sue for damages, since the fine was imposed on the ground of insubordination. Miss Leslie refused to wave the British flag because she is Irish.

Temporarily insane, following a long illness, Mary G. McCarthy, 209 West Sixty-fourth Street, climbed down the "L" road tracks from the downtown platform at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, and, kneeling there in an attitude of prayer just as a train approached, was struck and instantly killed. Several women among those who were on the platform faint.

Fighting a duel on a yardarm with sheath knives in the height of a gale at midnight off Hatteras, Ole Janssen, a sailor, was nearly killed on the barkentine Marnie Swan, which is berthed at the foot of Nineteenth Street, Jersey City.

Emilio Huelatta, a Porto Rican sailor, has been held in \$500 bail by United States Commissioner Lindsay Rowe, charged with attempted murder on the high seas.

William Mills, an advertising designer, was taken to the private sanatorium of Dr. A. Josephine Sherman, 126 East Sixtieth Street, under the care of a trained nurse. During the afternoon, while his nurse was engaged in the hall outside his room, Mills jumped out of the fourth-story front window. He was instantly killed.

Unable to obtain employment here after a 10-day search, his supply of saved-up money gone all but a few cents, ill and hungry, Robert H. Barr, 22 years old, of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., attempted suicide by drinking laudanum in the cleared space at Chambers Street and Broadway, where the new Chemical Bank Building is being erected. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where, it was said, he probably would recover.

Dr. James F. Kirk, a Williamsburg physician, of 404 Hamburg Avenue, asked the police to arrest his college classmate, Dr. Alexander P. Preston, of Riverside, Cal., on a charge of obtaining \$150 on a plea that his mother was dying in Denver and that he had no money to get West. Dr. Kirk decided to take the step after he had learned, he says, that his friend had secured money from other physicians on the same plea.

Four Men Killed.

South River, N. J., (Special).—Four men were blown to pieces by an explosion at the laboratory of the International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Company, at Parlin. What caused the explosion will never be known, as only the four men were in the building at the time. The building was a one-story frame structure, and, because of the liability to explosions, was separated from all others on the plant except one by a space of several hundred feet.

FOR A DIRECT BALLOT

**Witte Fails to Prevent Action of
Zemstvos.**

POLISH PEASANTS ARE RISING.

Premier Witte Believed to Be Convinced That a Constitution Containing the Charter of Russian Liberties to Which the Czar Will Swear Alle Luce Is the Only Way Out of the Present Crisis.

Moscow (By Cable).—By a scanty majority of 20 the Zemstvo Congress accepted the first sections of the program drafted by the executive committee declaring the solidarity of the congress with the principles of the imperial manifesto of October 30 and assuring the government of zemstvos and municipalities in carrying into effect the liberties promised by the manifesto, but laying down as the sole means of guaranteeing the authority of the Douma and restoring order in the country the election of representatives by a general, direct, equal and secret ballot and the formal grant to the Douma of the power to elaborate a constitution for the empire.

The friends of Count Witte on the floor made a stout fight against the provision for a direct ballot, the one concession which the Premier considers it impossible to grant, but this provision was carried over their heads by a two-thirds majority.

The resolution in its final form is substantially the same as cabled Thursday. The committee to which it was referred for further consideration made numerous alterations in the phrasing, but little change in the substance, except the insertion of a demand for the immediate abolition of martial law in Poland as among the measures deemed to be imperative before the convocation of the Douma.

The congress also inserted, at the suggestion of the committee, a provision subjecting all ministers, except court ministers, to the responsibility of the cabinet. M. Mullikoff explaining that with the ministers of war, navy and foreign affairs, except from such responsibility not only could war or peace be decided without consulting the premier, but the minister of war could declare martial law in any section of the country without consulting his colleagues.

The committee rejected an amendment proposed by Professor Kovalevsky for the creation of a committee of zemstvos to act in an advisory capacity with Count Witte until the meeting of the Douma.

In the debate preceding the adoption of the resolution Prince Eugene Troubetsky proposed to substitute the words "precious acquisition of the people" for the phrase calling the manifesto a "precious conquest," but it was rejected.

Prince Troubetsky, Count Heyden and M. Karauloff made a final but vain effort to eliminate the section giving constituent functions to the first Douma. M. Karauloff, a former revolutionary who spent 25 years in prison or in exile, and who in the congress represents Yeneisek, Siberia, where he has been living in banishment, opposed universal suffrage and warned the congress that insistence on a constituent assembly would precipitate a struggle with the forces of anarchy and plunge the country into a sea of blood.

CABLES NEW KING.

President Roosevelt Sends Congratulations To Haakon VII.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—President Roosevelt telegraphed to King Haakon VII, the new King of Norway, as follows:

I felicitate Your Majesty on being chosen by the Norwegian people to succeed to the throne of Haakon and Olaf, of Harald and Sigurd.

Christiania, Norway (By Cable).—The news of the events at Copenhagen was eagerly read by every section of the Norwegian population, and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. On all sides the new King's simple cordiality and unceremonious behavior, corresponding with the Norwegian spirit of democracy, are accepted as an omen that he will prove to be a King after the Norwegian heart.

His assumption of the name of Haakon VII, for himself and of Olaf for his son, a reminder of the glorious centuries of Norwegian history, had made an excellent impression.

In reply to a congratulatory telegram sent by the Norwegian Government King Edward wired:

I thank you for your kind telegram. I am enchanted to learn that my dear daughter will be Queen of your magnificent and interesting country.

Copenhagen (By Cable).—At a banquet in the palace King Christian conducted Queen Maud and King Haakon all the members of the Danish royal family conducted the Dowager Empress of Russia to the table. Those present included fifty and members of the Norwegian delegation, the members of the Danish Cabinet and other officials, the British and Norwegian Ministers, and other prominent persons.

King Christian issued an open letter formally announcing the acceptance by Prince Charles of the Norwegian throne. He also announced the appointment of King Haakon as an admiral of the Danish Navy.

Cigarette Cost \$50.

Lincoln, Neb. (Special).—Patrick Raymond, aged 18, was arrested while lighting a cigarette which he had just rolled for his own use in the presence of a city detective. He was fined \$50 and costs. This is the lightest penalty prescribed by the law for "manufacturing" cigarettes.

Uneasy About Witte.

London (By Cable).—The St. Petersburg, correspondent of the Standard claims to have excellent authority for stating that Count Witte's health is causing the gravest anxiety. He had a paralytic seizure last week, partially disabling his left arm for several hours, accompanied by brief attacks of fainting. This is the second time he has suffered from paralysis. The foregoing was more or less obscurely rumored some days ago, and was denied.

ENDED LIFE KNEELING.

Killed By Train While in Attitude of Prayer.

New York (Special).—Mary G. McCarthy, a pretty young woman, of 209 West Sixty-fourth Street, ended her life in a spectacular manner by jumping to the tracks of the elevated structure at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street and then kneeling in an attitude of prayer before the train, which swept down on her and crushed her.

The suicide selected an hour when there is a rush of shoppers and matineers and the south-bound platform was crowded with women and children. They were waiting for the Sixth Avenue train, which was approaching the station.

The girl's appearance attracted some attention, as after leaving the ticket-chopper's box she made several short spurts toward the edge of the platform. In this eccentric manner she made her way towards the south end of the platform, where there were few people. Then she stopped at the edge of the platform and glanced up the tracks. The train was about half a block away and coming down the grade at full headway.

She waited until there was no possibility of the motorcar stopping the train, whereupon she jumped to the tracks. She fell at first, but raised herself to her knees and faced the on-rushing train, clasping her hands as if in prayer and inclined her head towards one of the rails.

The crowd of women who looked on stood for a moment speechless. Then they began to scream hysterically, and their cries could be heard above the rumble of the train. It was all over in an instant, the train being stopped after the first car had passed over the young woman's body. A half dozen women had fainted in the station, but they were revived by physicians in the crowd.

25 CAUGHT IN NETS.

400 Girls Get Out of Burning School.

Lawrence, Mass., (Special).—All but one of 400 girls attending the parochial school of St. Anne's parish, whose lives were endangered by fire in the building escaped without injury, although 25 of them were caught in nets by firemen as they were dropped from a third-story window by a teacher.

Rena Drouin, 12 years old, was taken to a hospital suffering from the effects of fright and inhaling smoke. It is thought that she may recover.

The fire was caused by an overheated furnace.

All the pupils except those on the third floor, who escaped by means of the nets, marched out of the building in good order when the alarm was given.

Sister Mary, one of the teachers, and her 25 pupils, who were on the third floor, could not get down the stairs on account of the dense smoke. She led the pupils to the windows, beneath which the firemen stretched nets. Under the sister's direction the girls climbed out over the sill and one by one were assisted to drop, being caught safely in the apparatus held by the firemen. After the last pupil had been cared for, Sister Mary herself reached the street by means of a ladder.

The damage to the building was slight.

Satisfied With Commission.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—President Roosevelt will oppose the abolition of the present Canal Commission and also its reorganization. He has let it be known that he is satisfied with the present Commission and has confidence in it so that Representative Mann, who announced the intention of introducing his bill for the abolishment of the body, will not have the President's support.

Twenty-Fourth Child Gets AIL.

Trenton, N. J., (Special).—The will of Charles G. Myers of Cape May County is being contested in the New Jersey court of Errors and Appeals by 23 children. The estate, valued at \$100,000, was left to the twenty-fourth child, the little off-spring of his fourth marriage. The 23 children seek to have the will set aside.

Turkey Argues to Yield.

Paris (By Cable).—The Temps published the following dispatch from Constantinople: "Following a second meeting of the Council of Ministers, it is stated that Turkey's response to the Powers will be an acceptance of their demands, with the reserve that the terms of the Powers' control of the finances of Macedonia be modified so as not to reflect on the prestige of Turkey."

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The naval board of construction is now considering the recommendations of the general board for a naval program for the year.

Henry White, American ambassador to Rome, was selected to represent the United States at the Morocco conference.

Aloysius E. Bowling, of Brynattown, Md., a deputy auditor of the Treasury, died at his Washington home.

A pension claim of \$9,348 was awarded to a patient in the St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum.

In the future if a civil service employee of the government misconducts himself in the view of the President or of any head of an executive department, he is liable to dismissal on the spot, with no further explanations, according to an executive order just issued.

President Roosevelt received from Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia elephant tusks and the hide of a Numidian lion. The presents were sent through a representative of the Emperor who is seeking the investment of American capital in his country.

Capt. William S. Cowles, brother-in-law of the President, was relieved of the command of the battleship Missourri. He will become naval attaché at the White House.

Vice President Fairbanks has leased for the season the residence of Representative Morrell, of Philadelphia. It is one of the largest residences in the city.

The postal receipts at the New York office last year were \$10,500,000, between one-ninth and one-tenth of the income of the entire postal department of the country.