

## THEATER PEOPLE

### IN HOTEL FIRE

The Fatal Leap of John Conley, a Comedian.

### AN ACTRESS TERRIBLY BURNED.

Death and Suffering in an Extravaganza Company—The Members and Other Guests of the Hotel Arcade in Chester, Pa., Awakened by Fire Early Sunday Morning.

Chester, Pa. (Special).—As the result of one of the worst fires that has visited this city in years, and which destroyed the Hotel Arcade, Sixth Street and Edgmont Avenue, at an early hour Sunday morning, one man is dead, one woman is dying, and several other persons, members of a theatrical company, are patients in Chester Hospital under treatment for burns and other injuries.

The dead: John Conley, Philadelphia, comedian with the Vanity Fair Extravaganza Company, jumped from a third-story window.

The injured: Mrs. Lillian Watson, Elmira, N. Y., member of same company, burns of body and limbs; condition critical.

Fred Reed, Boston, comedian Vanity Fair Company, burned and suffering from shock and inhalation of smoke.

Ella Reed, wife of Fred Reed, suffering from shock and slight burns.

Ernest Shaw, Boston, burned hand. The fire was attended by many thrilling rescues and escapes. There were 24 guests and the members of the family of Thos Hargreaves, proprietor of the hotel, in the building when the fire broke out.

So quickly did the flames gain headway that none of the guests had time to save any personal belongings, all escaping attired only in their night clothing.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. Shortly after 3 o'clock George Bartlett, a performer at the Family Theater, was awakened by smoke. Arousing his wife, they hurriedly dressed, and, going out into the hallway, discovered the entire third floor in flames. At the same time Mr. Hargreaves was awakened and tried to send in an alarm over the telephone, but was forced to rush down stairs with his wife and daughter.

Bartlett and his wife, finding escape cut off by the stairway, tied blankets together and swung to the roof of the Morning Republican Building, adjoining.

In the meantime the other guests of the hotel, the majority of whom were members of the Vanity Fair company chorus, awakened to find themselves hemmed in by flames, and being unable to descend to the lower floor, had gone to the windows, and leaning outward with the fire sweeping over them, screamed for assistance. In response to an alarm turned in at 3.29 o'clock by a pedestrian all the local fire companies were soon on the scene.

Mrs. Lillian Watson, wife of the "property man" of the theatrical company, clasping her eight-month-old baby to her breast and shielding it from the flames, had made her way to a rear side window of the building, where, becoming exhausted and partly overcome by the smoke, she held the infant out from the sill. James Kamia, procuring a ladder, ascended to the roof of the building adjoining, crossed over and carried the woman and baby to the adjoining roof, and then to his home, from where she was sent to the Chester Hospital.

Fred Reed, his wife and two children, who occupied rooms on the third story, also figured in a startling rescue, using blankets to swing his loved ones to safety.

### 26 IN MINE EXPLOSION.

Fourteen Near Death in Hospital, Others Slightly Hurt.

Seranton, Pa. (Special).—Fourteen men are hovering near death in Taylor Hospital and 12 others suffered slight burns as the result of a terrific explosion of gas that swept through a portion of the Clark vein of the Holden mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company at North Taylor, four miles from here.

Whether or not 30 other miners at work in the affected section escaped with no doubt up to 10 o'clock, when Mine Inspector David Williams felt safe in saying they were all out of the mine and alive. This statement he made only after it was possible for searching parties to make a tour of the affected part of the mine, and who returned with the report that they could find no men in the workings who had been reported missing.

Still this news was not reassuring to hundreds who gathered about the shaft's head, for the doubt and fears of the afternoon and evening were not removed, and they felt certain that there were yet others whose lifeless bodies would be found later.

### Graphophone For Choir.

Marion, Ohio (Special).—Rev. J. P. Gurrin, who came here from California as pastor of the First Baptist Church, inaugurated an innovation by introducing graphophone music in lieu of the choir. The service was marked by a 15-minute prelude with the graphophone, followed by baptism, praise, and preaching on the subject "Evangelism."

### Score Of Men Blown Up.

New York (Special).—A dynamite magazine, containing explosives used in the excavation work for the Pennsylvania Railroad's North River tunnel at Homestead, N. J., was blown up shortly after midnight, a score of employes at work in the vicinity being injured and buildings for miles around shaken. The shock of the explosion broke probably every window in Homestead and at Union Hill, and was felt in this city and Brooklyn, where many tall buildings trembled perceptibly.

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### Domestic.

A bill in equity to secure an accounting of the financial affairs of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church, was filed in the New Hampshire courts by Mrs. Eddy's son, George W. Glover, of Deadwood, S. D., and his daughter, Mrs. Mary Baker Glover, and George W. Baker, a nephew of Mrs. Eddy.

The Western section of the Alliance of Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian system has sent a letter to the Reformed Churches in France expressing satisfaction over the new religious conditions.

Wilhelm Raif, editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, the oldest German newspaper in the United States, is dead.

The Y. M. C. A. building at Utica, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$150,000 to \$175,000.

Thomas Baldwin, of Colfax, Ill., shot and instantly killed Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Eise-man and Miss Eise-man. Baldwin had been indicted for an alleged assault upon Miss Eise-man.

Rev. J. B. Tittle, his father, his wife and baby were killed and two children fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite that destroyed his house, at Carnie, Ill.

Filipinos are alarmed over Japanese war talk, and a recent exchange of salutes between warships so frightened many natives that they fled to the mountains.

Andrew Freedman, of New York, recovered judgment in the New York court against the Maryland Casualty Company for \$58,146.

Paul Morton and all of the other retiring officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society were re-elected.

The lower house of the California legislature passed a sweeping anti-Japanese and anti-Chinese measure.

The Salvation Army will establish antiscalding bureaus in all the large cities of the United States.

The Porto Rico Legislative Assembly adopted a bill providing for the abolition of the death penalty.

Hundreds of waterpots were seen on Nantucket Shoals by officers of the steamer Maine.

Comptroller of the Rock Island Railroad testified in Harriman investigation that that road was mortgaged up to the limit and that its treasury was empty. What the Rock Island got in deal with the Harriman interests was brought out.

It has been discovered that the \$173,000 missing from the Chicago Subtreasury was stolen by a prominent business man, who used an ordinary ruler to draw the cash from behind the teller's screen.

Stuyvesant Fish replies to accusations made by E. H. Harriman and declares all transactions in which he engaged will bear the closest scrutiny.

Fall of 8 cents a dozen in the price of eggs is reported from Chicago. Supply is said to be inexhaustible and the egg famine at an end.

Eleven men were killed and 11 others rendered unconscious by ammonia fumes during a fire in New York market.

William F. Walker, the missing treasurer of the New Britain (Ct.) Savings Bank, has been traced to Oregon.

The New York State Court of Appeals sustained the judgment of the lower court that George W. Perkins, as a vice president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was not guilty of larceny in the use of funds of the company for contributions to the Republican campaign fund.

In an encounter between Congressman-elect R. N. Hackett and Representative G. G. Bryant, of the North Carolina legislature, on the floor of the House, at Raleigh, the former struck Bryant in the face and the latter drew a knife, but was disarmed.

### Foreign.

Germany will not offer any objection to Great Britain's proposal that the question of the limitation of armaments shall be included in the program of the peace conference.

The growing of cotton in the French colonies from American seed has been successful and the French Colonial Cotton Association is much encouraged.

Advices from the Central American seat of war state that the fighting is becoming general, with Nicaragua bearing the brunt of the three-cornered conflict.

The Moroccan government has agreed to the appointment of Col. Armin Muller, of the Swiss Army, as chief of the international Moroccan police.

The Dutch mail steamer Konigin Wilhelmina went ashore in a fog on a dyke at Flushing, Holland, and soon got off again. No serious damage.

The Japanese conversion loan will be issued in London and Paris within the next two weeks. The amount will be \$115,000,000 at 5 per cent.

The Argentine Antarctic ship Uruguay has arrived at Scotia Bay, South Orkney Islands, after serious encounter with icebergs.

It was shown in the Reichstag that Germany pays less customs dues per capita than either England or the United States.

There was a lively debate in the French Chamber of Deputies over the Weekly Rest Day Law.

Rosina Bertram, who was principal contralto of the Savoy Theater, London, is dead.

Sir Francis Plunkett, formerly British ambassador at Vienna, is dead.

H. G. Stang, ex-minister of state of Norway, died at Christiansand.

Henry White, the retiring American ambassador at Rome, paid farewell visits to Premier Giolitti and the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, who all expressed the most friendly feelings for the United States.

In the debate in the Reichstag Herr Groeber, the Center party leader, asserted that the National Liberals had even applied to parties in the United States for funds to be used in the election agitation.

Richard C. Perkins, a well-known member of the American colony in Paris, is dead.

## SUBSIDY BILL IS

### PASSED BY HOUSE

Victory Wrested Out of the Jaws of Defeat.

### SEVERAL VERY EXCITING SCENES.

Splendid Organization of the Republicans and the Disorganization of Democrats Accredited as Reason for Bill's Final Adoption by a Majority of 12 Votes.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—After defeating the Ship Subsidy Bill Friday afternoon by a majority of 5 votes, the House, after an exciting discussion, reconsidered its vote and adopted the bill by a majority of 12 votes.

The official vote by which the bill was first defeated was 161 to 154, an apparent majority of 7, but, as a matter of fact, Mr. Littauer, of New York, who has been in charge of the measure, when he saw that the bill was doomed, changed his vote from "aye" in favor of the bill to "no" against it, in order to avail himself of his parliamentary right to move to reconsider the vote. Hence, the actual strength of the friends of the bill was 155 votes and the strength of the opponents was 160, so that the bill was defeated really by a majority of 5 votes.

That Mr. Littauer was able to wrest the victory out of the very jaws of defeat was due solely to the splendid organization of the Republicans and the disorganization of the Democrats. The voting began at 3 o'clock, but earlier in the afternoon Mr. Littauer realized that the trend of sentiment against the bill was steadily growing. Last Tuesday, when the bill was brought before the House, the vote by which the resolution was passed showed a majority for the bill of between 20 and 30 votes, but the three days' discussion of the measure had been gradually undermining that majority, until Friday afternoon Mr. Littauer recognized that victory was more than problematical. From time to time test votes on amendments showed that the bill was steadily losing friends, and the roll call on the adoption of the bill had not proceeded very far before Mr. Littauer recognized that he was defeated.

Hasty Consultation. A hasty consultation of the Republican leaders was held. Messengers were sent all over town to hunt up absent Republicans and to bring them to the House, by main force if necessary. To gain time Mr. Littauer changed his vote, as stated, from aye to nay, believing that if an hour's time could be gained enough Republicans could be brought into the House to pass the bill. Availing himself of his parliamentary right, Mr. Littauer, after the vote by which the bill was defeated had been announced, moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Williams, the leader of the Democrats, promptly moved to lay that motion on the table, and then unwisely demanded a rollcall. This was, of course, exactly what the Republicans wanted. They had noticed that several Democrats, after the vote had been announced, had hurried to the cloakrooms, and, putting on their hats and coats had left the Capitol. A rollcall in the House consumes nearly three-quarters of an hour, and Mr. Williams' blunder in demanding a rollcall gave the Republicans just so much time to bring in absent men.

The tally clerk called the roll slowly, understanding that every minute gained increased the opportunity for bringing more Republicans to the House. When the vote was finally announced on Mr. Williams' motion the Republicans had gained their first victory, for the motion to lay on the table Mr. Littauer's motion to reconsider was defeated by a vote of 159 to 156. Every Republican had remained in his seat and one or two had been brought in, while the diminished strength of the Democrats showed that some of them had gone home.

RICH FARMER KILLS FOUR. Was Being Prosecuted On A Charge Of Assaulting A Girl.

Bloomington, Ill. (Special).—Thomas Baldwin, a rich farmer and former merchant of Colfax, Ill., shot and killed Charles Kennedy and wife and Mrs. Sim Eise-man and daughter Cora. Baldwin was arrested.

Baldwin, who is 68 years old and a widower, is under bond charged with criminal assault on Cora Eise-man, who was only 17 years of age. He had settled with the girl's father for a sum of money, but was subsequently arrested and blamed the Kennedy and Mrs. Eise-man for the prosecution.

Baldwin narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of angry farmers. He surrendered to a deputy sheriff at Arrowsmith, was driven hurriedly to Saybrook and brought by train to Bloomington.

### Minister And Family Killed.

Carnie, Ill. (Special).—By an explosion of dynamite Rev. J. B. Tittle, his father, his wife and baby were killed, and two children of the family were fatally injured. Mr. Tittle, who was a Baptist minister, had the dynamite in his house expecting to use the explosive in blow out stumps. The residence was totally destroyed.

### Died To Save His Child.

Chicago, (Special).—In an attempt to save the life of his son Michael, 8 years old, John Nolls, 48 years old, teamster, was killed by a passenger train. The boy was standing on the track as the train approached. His father ran to him and had just grasped his son's arm when the train struck them. Nolls was thrown on top of his son, and the train passed over them. The father died on the way to a hospital. The son is in a serious condition.

### To Hang For Murder.

Gaffney, S. C. (Special).—The jury in the case of Tom Harris, alias Tom Childress, the North Carolinian charged with murder of Mrs. Hortensia Morgan, returned a verdict of guilty of murder and Judge Aldrich sentenced Harris to be hanged March 29. Harris confessed that he attacked the aged woman in her home, cutting her throat with a pocket-knife and robbing her of several hundred dollars.

### Sundry Civil Bill.

Washington (Special).—Just before the Sundry Civil Bill was adopted by the Senate Senator Daniel succeeded in adding to the bill an amendment appropriating \$70,000 for the extension and enlargement of the postoffice at Lynchburg in addition to the \$80,000 already appropriated, and providing further that the requirement in the existing law for the protection of the building by a fire limit of at least 40 feet be repealed.

## AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

### Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

Senator Morgan filed a statement on matter of Congo concessions which may have been granted Americans by King Leopold. His resolution calling for investigation went to the calendar.

Admiral Dewey told a story of how he was instrumental in the adoption of "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem in an address before the Key Memorial Association.

W. J. Oliver, Jr., the lowest bidder for the construction of the Panama Canal, received back the check for \$200,000 he submitted with his bid. He may sue the government.

Senor Carbo, minister for Ecuador, is to return to his own country to assume the post of minister of foreign affairs.

Senator Burkett introduced a resolution calling for investigation of legality of business done by various express companies in the United States.

Forty-one old employes in the mail-bag repair shop of the Post-office Department, were dismissed.

The Senate passed the bill extending government aid to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to be held in Seattle.

Representative Littauer reported to the House a General Deficiency Appropriation Bill, carrying \$9,847,396.

A number of senators and representatives will visit Hawaii upon the invitation of the people.

The Postmaster General has approved stamps commemorative of the Jamestown Exposition.

A junket has been arranged for congressmen to the West Indies and the Panama Canal Zone.

The George Washington University has appointed an alumni committee to raise \$400,000.

Conferees reached an agreement on the bill to limit the hours of crews of trains.

The Senate passed the Expatriation Bill authorizing the issuance of passports to persons intending to become citizens of the United States.

President Roosevelt gave a dinner at the White House in honor of retiring members of his Cabinet.

The House adopted the conference report on the bill giving the government the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in criminal cases.

The decision was reached at a conference at the White House to continue the prosecution of the Tobacco Trust, begun sometime ago.

Promotions following the reorganization of the Artillery Corps have left 43 vacancies in the list of first lieutenants.

The House agreed to the conference reports on the Fortifications Appropriation Bill and the Omnibus Revenue Cutter Bill.

President Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of Chief Engineer Stevens, of the Panama Canal Commission, and has appointed to succeed him Major Goethals, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

The Dominican government has acceded to the amendment to the Dominican Treaty, striking out the requirement that the American receiver of customs must be approved by the Senate.

### 6,315 NATIONAL BANKS.

Report of Comptroller of Treasury Shows Capital Of \$867,776,275.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The Comptroller of the Currency has issued the following statement:

"At the close of business January 31, 1907, there were in existence 6,315 national banking associations, with authorized capital stock of \$867,776,275; bonds on deposit to secure circulation, \$553,253,550; circulation outstanding secured, \$549,698,574; circulation secured by deposit of lawful money, \$46,498,995; total outstanding circulation, \$596,197,569.

"Under the act of Congress approved March 14, 1900, authorizing banks with a minimum capital of \$25,000, there have been chartered 2,124 associations, their authorized capital stock being \$55,380,500. During the same period there were organized under the act of June 3, 1864, 1,141 banks, with capital stock of \$123,487,809, making the total number of banks chartered from March 14, 1900, to January 31, 1907, 3,265, with capital of \$188,868,309. Of these banks, 366 with authorized capital of \$25,236,800, were conversions of State banks, 1,062, with capital of \$67,074,000, successions of State and private banks, and the remainder, 1,837, with capital of \$96,557,500, were banks of primary organization.

"During the month of January there were chartered 40 banks, with capital of \$3,105,000, twenty-five of which were banks of primary organization, six reorganizations of State and private banks, and nine conversions of State banks."

### Four Killed By Explosion.

Knoxville, Tenn. (Special).—The "mixing mill" at the Rand Powder Company's plant at Dossett, Tenn., blew up killing William Hall, William Owens, Thos. Kennedy and James Kesterson. Three other men were injured and two more are missing.

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## WRECK AND FIRE

### WIPE OUT TRAIN

Crash On B. & O. Riva's Accident to Pennsylv Flyers.

### ALL SURVIVE BUT THE ENGINEER.

Train Was Making Forty Miles An Hour When It Jumped the Track Near Connellyville, Pa.—Just Missed Rolling Down a Fifty-foot Embankment to Water—Wreck Catches Fire.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—Train No. 49, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, running 40 miles an hour, was wrecked at Indian Creek, six miles east of Connellyville, Pa. The engineer was killed and many passengers injured.

Fortunately the train left the rails to the left and was ditched at the foot of the mountains. To the right was a 50-foot embankment and water.

The wreckage then took fire, and the entire train, including the private car of Robert J. Finney, superintendent of the Pittsburg division was burned. It was one of the most remarkable accidents on record, in so far as only one person was killed. It is said to be even more marvelous than the wreck on the Pennsylvania Special on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mineral Point.

### Ran 200 Feet On Ties.

The train was westbound and 18 minutes late. It consisted of a combination smoking and baggage car, two day coaches and the private car of Superintendent Finney. After leaving the rails the train ran for 200 feet along the ties and was thrown into the ditch at the foot of the mountains, where the wreckage was completely burned.

The engineer was killed, the fireman fatally injured and the baggage-master, express messenger, conductor and six passengers were seriously injured. About 30 passengers were more or less cut and bruised.

### Cars Piled On Locomotive.

There were 41 passengers on the train, including a party of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials who were on a tour of inspection. When the train was three miles east of Indian Creek the engineer began to speed in an endeavor to make up 18 minutes lost early in the trip. The train was making about 40 miles an hour. Suddenly, the whole train swayed and with much jarring and cracking, left the rails.

Fortunately, the train took a course northwest from the track, and after running over 200 feet along the ties, plunged into the ditch. The four cars piled in a heap almost directly over the engine. The passengers were thrown and tossed about like packages. Screaming and fighting desperately, they managed to break the windows of the cars and gain places of safety just as all the cars became ignited from the engine and commenced to burn fiercely.

Within a few moments all had gotten out. While they stood about in a dazed condition, hardly realizing their miraculous escape, they were attracted by the cries of Engineer Irwin. Several of the passengers accompanied by Superintendent Finney and the other railroad officials, ran to the engineer's rescue.

### Watched Flames Reach Engineer.

Their efforts were accelerated by Irwin's pathetic pleading, and every possible attempt was made to liberate the engineer, who was tightly wedged under the wrecked engine, but without success. The flames quickly burned their way toward the doomed man, and soon it was apparent that he would be cremated. Within a short time the flames reached the engineer. There were a few piercing screams and all was over. Relief trains were dispatched from this city and the injured brought to the hospitals here.

### KILLED BY AMMONIA.

Two Firemen Meet Death By Deadly Fumes.

New York (Special).—Two firemen were killed and 11 others rendered unconscious by ammonia fumes at the fire in the basement of a market in Eighth Avenue. One of those who was made unconscious may die, while the condition of two others is serious.

The dead are Adam Damm and Harry F. Baker.

But for the heroic work of three rescuing parties the death list would have been larger.

Damm and Baker had carried a pipe through the basement and into an opening leading to a subcellar, when they called for water pressure. However, when other firemen reached the hole to assist them in directing the hose upon the blaze Damm and Baker were not to be seen. Ammonia fumes poured up through the hole and filled the basement. The fire had melted the coupling of one of the ammonia pipes connected with the cold-storage plant of the market.

Rescuing parties were formed and Damm and Baker carried up from the hole with difficulty. They died soon afterwards. Each of the rescuers succumbed on reaching the outer air. Roll call revealed the fact that Capt. Bernard Carlock was down in the hole, where he had gone in search of victims of the fumes, and he was brought to the surface. It is believed that he will not recover.

The financial loss will be about \$2,000.

### Sundry Civil Bill.

Washington (Special).—Just before the Sundry Civil Bill was adopted by the Senate Senator Daniel succeeded in adding to the bill an amendment appropriating \$70,000 for the extension and enlargement of the postoffice at Lynchburg in addition to the \$80,000 already appropriated, and providing further that the requirement in the existing law for the protection of the building by a fire limit of at least 40 feet be repealed.

## COUNTRY'S BIG DEATH RATE

### More Than Half a Million Succumb To Disease.

Washington (Special).—Out of only two-fifths of the population of the United States, more than half a million lives were offered up in 1905 as a sacrifice to disease. Startling as this death rate may seem, it was less than that for the preceding year, but was in excess of the number of deaths registered for any other year. This death rate is lower than that of Ireland, Germany or Italy for the same period, but higher than that of England and Wales, Scotland and the Netherlands.

The death rate from nephritis and Bright's disease, apoplexy, cancer, diabetes and appendicitis is increasing, while that from old age, bronchitis, convulsions, peritonitis and scarlet fever is decreasing. The greatest death rate recorded for any one disease in 1905 was that from pulmonary tuberculosis, amounting to 56,770, while pneumonia follows closely with a death rate of 39,053, exclusive of broncho-pneumonia. The much reduced cancer shows a steadily growing death rate, the figures being 24,330.

The above are the more interesting facts brought out in a report issued by the census bureau giving the statistics of mortality for 1905, together with revised figures for the years 1901 to 1904, inclusive, for the registration area of the United States. The statistics in this report are restricted to states in which the laws requiring the registration of deaths have been accepted as giving practically complete mortality returns and to cities in non-registration states in which satisfactory returns are required by the local authorities.

The registration area in 1905 consisted of 10 registration states, the District of Columbia and 123 registration cities in non-registration states. The 10 registration states were Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Vermont and Rhode Island. The population of the entire area in 1900 was 30,765,618, representing 40.5 per cent. of the total population of continental United States. Of this number 19,960,742 persons, or 26.3 per cent. of the total population, were in registration states, and 10,804,876 persons, or 14.2 per cent., were in registration cities in non-registration states.

Five additional states—California, Colorado, Maryland, Pennsylvania and South Carolina—have recently been added to the "registration area," and will hereafter be included in the census bureau's reports, on mortality statistics.

An urgent plea is made that other states adopt laws requiring the registration of deaths.

The total number of deaths reported from the various kinds of diseases in 1905 aggregated 545,523, and those for the preceding year amounted to 551,354. On a percentage basis the death rate was in 1905, 16.2 in each 1,000 of population.

The following figures show the death rates per 1,000 of the registration states for 1905:

Connecticut, 16.5; District of Columbia, 20.5; Indiana, 12.8; Maine, 16.2; Massachusetts, 16.8; Michigan, 13.5; New Hampshire, 17.0; New Jersey, 15.8; New York, 17.0; Rhode Island, 17.1, and Vermont, 17.0.

The causes, with their rates, to which 20 or more deaths per 100,000 of population were attributed in 1905, ranked according to number of deaths per 100,000, are as follows: Tuberculosis of lungs, 168.2; pneumonia, 150.1; heart disease, 132.5; diarrhoea and enteritis 116.7; nephritis and Bright's disease, 14.5; apoplexy, 72.2; cancer, 72.1; accidental traumas, 42.1; old age, 36.4; meningitis, 34.5; bronchitis, 33.5; premature birth, 22.9; congenital debility, 21.5; typhoid fever, 28.1; and diphtheria and croup, 23.8.

The report discusses the prejudice of physicians in reporting tuberculosis of the lungs, and states that they often report some other disease in its stead. Other deaths, it is stated, were undoubtedly attributable to this disease, but were not returned as such.

Cancer ranks seventh among the various causes of death. Of the 24,330 deaths from this disease, 9,189 were of males, while 15,141 were of females. Deaths from this disease occur principally in advancing age, between the years of 60 and 64.

### He Had Two Hearts.

Rome (By Cable).—Probably the most remarkable court decision on record in a bigamy case has just been handed down by a court at Perugia, which acquitted Charles Ballori, a tailor, on a charge of having two wives, on the ground that he has two hearts. Four physicians testified