CRIPPLES IN A TRAP,

Narrow Staircases, Tinder Walls, Dark Passages, All a Mass of Flame

DO THEIR DEADLY WORK.

A Score of Inmates of the Indianapolis Institute Are Dead.

SCENES OF PANIC AND HEROISM.

sible in Every-Day Life

Deeds of Strength Which Would Be Impos-

PERFORMED BY THE CITY FIREMEN

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22 .- A score of

helpless human beings burned to death. That is the record of Thursday night in In-At 11:45 that night an alarm was turned in, quickly followed by a second and a third.

Every piece of fire-fighting apparatus in the city was quickly on the run, and upon the arrival of the firemen flames were leaping from the roof and fourth floor windows of the National Surgical Institute, on the corner of Illinois and Georgia streets, with an extension on the latter street. About 250 crippled people were in the

institute at the time. The building was almost totally enveloped in fire, and when Chief Webster arrived his first order was, "Let the building burn, but run up the ladders and save the people." This was obeyed and the work of rescuing the imprisoned

Where the Work of Destruction Began. The fire, when first discovered, was located in the Georgia street building at the rear of the office in the advertising room. Whether it started there or not cannot be said, as the kitchen and dinning room of the institution were in the same section, and further back an alley separates the Georgia street building from the one facing Illinois street. A covered bridge connects

The fire leaped up through the floors of the building in which it started, reaching | the air. a stairway about two feet wide, thus securing a draught, and sped through the second floor from room to room and hallway to hallway. Then the third and fourth floors were quickly reached, and across the alley the fiery tongues dashed, igniting the adthe fiery tongues dashed, igniting the adjoining building.

On the third and fourth floors the horrinetwork of narrow halls, catrances and stairways. The fire could not have chosen load out of the window and gave her life to the flames within. a better place for its work.

The Awful Peril of Helpless Cripples. In the small rooms throughout the build ing were from one to four beds, all occupied by nationts, many of whom were perfectly helpless. When they became aware of their peril their fright was awful. They became frantic in their efforts to reach places of

Every effort was made by the fire, police and ambulance forces to rescue the cared unfortunates, and acts of heroism and daring were performed. Where the dining room and kitchen were the building was gutted. Above these two departments, on the third and fourth floors, were the sleeping apartments of the patients. When the fire was discovered every means of escape was cut off, and many perished there.

The Surgical Institute was a veritable fireways were narrow, dark, and the whole structure a labyrinth Entering the main building from the alley, a dark storeroom filled with barrels, boxes, tables, milk cans and various other articles on a concreted floor is reached. A door at the inner endleads to an open court, perhaps 30 feet long and 15 wide, which serves as an airshaft. A winding stairway, not much over two feet wide, leads up to a window of the third floor.

head. It would be next to impossible for which this leads was a dormitory. It contained about a dozen iron beds, most of tenderly belped Loucks to an ambulance, which had been occupied. Prom the open

way to a better lighted spot. The first floor suffered little from fire, the a window. principal damage having resulted from water. The second floor was thoroughly scaked, and the ceilings in many rooms had holes burned through. Near the Illinois street front of the main building was a stair-way the firemen were surprised to see. It made a turn midway between two floors, nd at that point there was a landing. From that landing to the top step of the lower section was a distance of at least 234 feet. In speaking of that place, Fireman James

Madden remarked: "How could they expect cripples to get up or down those stairs?

Rotten Woodwork Patched Up. In some parts of the building the stairs were so old and worn that extra boards had been nailed in the steps. Large holes had een burned in the floors. The rooms on the Georgia street side were thoroughly water-soaked, and the furniture had been thrown about in great confusion by the patients who had been so suddenly awakened to their great danger. The halls and stairs in some places were so much of a puzzle that it was hard for a person to tell which was which. At one point four flights of stairs were in a bunch. Rooms on the third and fourth floors of the main building

In one room were two women, both of whom perished. In another there was a man whose legs were paralyzed. Although unable to walk he dragged himself to a window at the rear of the building and threw himself out. He dropped about eight feet to a root, then to another, and finally rolled off to the ground, saving himself from

Recovering the Dead Bodies.

The entire rear half of the inside of the Georgia street building fell in. The debris filled completely the first story, and when the firemen began their search for dead bodies they were obliged to commence work on a level with the second floor. It will be everal days before they can hope bottom. The names of the killed are: the bottom. The unnes of the killed are:

Knte I. Strong died at No. 184 Massachusetts averae, home, Salem, Ore: Mrs. Lazarus, of Chfeago, jumped trom the secondstory of the rear building: William Ramstack, Milwaukee: Miss Kate Burns, Newport, Minn.; Frank Burns, Newport, Minn.;
Minnie Arnold, Lancaster, Mo.: Irma Payne,
Dexter, Minn.: Stella Spees, Maromb, O.:
Minnie McDonald, Nezaunee, O.: George
Ellis, California, Kv.; Mrs. Earb and
daughter, Shelby, O.: Fannie Breeden, Memphis, died of her injuries at 11 o'clock Friday; Mortie Decko died at 2805 North Mississippl street; Fried Dockendorf, Stillwater, ppi street; Fred Dockendorf, Stillwater, inn.; Hannah Brook, Taylorsville, Ili.; C. Gorman, McDonald, Mich.; Arthur Bay-

The List of the Injured.

Fannie Stern, Des Moines, In., soles of the feet badly burned in running on the floor of the third story; Clara Morris, home not known, back hurt; Mrs. Thomas, is5 Madison avenue, horribly burned about face and body; Mrs. J. R. Glid, Medaryville, Ind., hurt internally by falling from a ladder; recovery day except sanday until 9 P. M. Advertisement will be received up to the General Assembly Committee, and that there would be "some relations between doubtfelt her son was also nur by the fall; Grant Van Hoesen, Athens, N. Y., hand and car burned; Clarence Mesd, Athens, N. Y., hand and regular rates.

In the third story; Clara Morris, home not heretofore been sufficient against him to cause his arrest.

Nunally has spent but little time in Creswell, where the murder occurred, since the further than that everything was satisfactory to the General Assembly Committee, and that there would be "some relations between the seminary and the General Assembly" when the matter is finally settled. The General Assembly does not meet until May.

Sand that, so far as he knew, there would be no change at the seminary in the meantime.

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head and shoulder burt and internally injured by falling from a window; William H. Albach, Dunkirk, N. Y., slightly burned; Nora Knowles, Independence, Ind., back injured by jumping out the third story window; Will Mansfield, Otsego, N. Y., foot hurt by jumping from the roof to the ground; Mrs. John Stokes, Danville, Ill., sprained ankle; Nellie Mason, Wisconsin, jumped from a third story window and will die; Mrs. G. J. Simpson and little daughter, home not given, badly burned; they were carried out by the firemen; R. Connor, home unknown, fell from the second to first floor through a hole with a child in his arms; he is probably fatally hurt internally; Roy Harris, New Orleans, slightly hurt; Minnie Fargarus, Chicago, leg broken; Mrs. H. H. Idena and son, home not known, severely injured.

A Hospital Well Filled.

A Hospital Well Filled.

The injured were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where, with the exception of those fatally injured, they were resting fairly well. They were not allowed to talk. The newspapers and particulars of the fire were kept from them.

Five bodies were taken out this morning. They were roasted alive, the skin having peeled off from the bodies. In a few instances their faces were burned off.
At Powers & Blackwell's were four u

known bodies. They were taken out of the building in their night clothes and there was absolutely nothing by which they could be identified. One was a woman with black hair and dark complexion. She can easily be identified by friends, as she was a woman with the could be identified by friends, as she was a woman was a woman and a weakly be identified by friends, as she was a woman and a weakly woman. uffocated and not burned. Another woman, whose body was cooked beyond recognition. was also at the morgue. Her feet were deformed and are shriveled up from the fire. A man with a deformed limb, also there, can be identified.

At Flanner & Buchanan's morgue was man supposed to have been an attendant. He was burned about the face. He was about 25 years old, light hair and mustache

Where the Unknown Were Found. Three of the bodies were found at the northeast corner of the rear building on the third floor. They had huddled about the windows and were trying to escape when

the flames caught them. Just as the department arrived on the scene a woman appeared at a third story window. She wrung her hands and screamed for help, while the smoke rolled up about her. Chief Webster shouted, "Hold on, hold on, don't jump; for God's sake, don't jump. We'll get you in a moment."

A savage roar of the flames and a creaking, crashing sound was the only reply that came back to him, and scarcely had the words of appeal left his lips when the woman, with a shrick of agony, leaped into space. The body struck the stone flagging out a few feet from where the fire chie stood, and was picked up in the pangs o death and removed across the way. At a window on the upper floor a panic

stricken mother was seen struggling to throw open the window. In one arm she clasped her child, a mere infant. She clutched at the window easing and finally succeeded, after frantic efforts, in reaching

looked back into the furnace of death, then down to the pavement below, as if choosing between two moties of certain death. Reble work was done. The buildings were a alizing that death was at hand she clasped

It would have been a pleasing thought to her to know before expiring the fortune that befell her offspring. Pipeman O'Brien had watched the scene from below, and as the child left the arms of its mother he planted himself firmly with outstretched arms underneath the window. The baby, wrapped in its night clothes, whirled about in the air and tumbted into O'Brien's arms unburt-a life saved.

The heroism of Fireman John Loncks, of the Chemical Company, will long be re-membered. While the flawes were shooting from the windows facing on Illinois street he ascended the extension ladder to the upper floor.

Hanging to a Ladder by His Feet. As he reached the window sill he was met by Fireman Webber Robinson, who pushed his way through the smothering smoke with a child in his arms.
"Take this haby, for God's sake, Loucks,

and let me breathe," said Robinson, as he pushed his head into the open air. Loucks grasped the living load and started downward. He had descended but a few feet when the brave fellow missed his footing and fell head foremost, his leg catching in the rungs of the ladder and doubtless sav-ing his life. He clung to the child pluckily, although his leg was broken. As he hung there the dense mass of people below turned This stairway is built of pine boards and boarded to about the height of a man's his grasp from weakness. Not so. He called for assistance, and in a twinkling he called for assistance, and in a twinkling he tenderly helped Loucks to an ambulance,

which conveyed him to his home. court there is a door leading to the hall-ways inside the building. This passage was dark and a person was obliged to group his for help. Hoyle seized both and started for

A Difficult Task Bravely Parformed

When he reached it a ladder was near him, but a few feet to one side. The flames and smoke were rapidly enveloping the brave fireman and his burdens. Quickly Hoyle pushed one woman out of the win-dow, and held her with his teeth by her night clothes. He held the other woman inside the room, hung himself out and drew the ladder to him with his foot, and de-seended safely with the women. His act was loudly applanded. Hoyle was fright-

fully burned.

Said Fireman Jim Madden of headquarters: "I will never forget those shrieks. My God, it was awfu!! Those poor, caged people who could not help themselves, screamed until you could scarcely stand to listen any longer."

"I took a little shill out of a County."

third and fourth floors of the main building and nearest the alley were the scenes of the greatest fatalities.

In one room were two women, both of we tried to go to them, but before we could we tried to go to them, but before we could reach the window all of them fell back into the flames and were burned up. Those three people had hopes of escaping even up to the time they perished, for at every move of the boys they acted as if they were sure that efforts were being made to rescue them, but it was impossible."

WALTER DAMROSCH writes about or chestras for THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

A QUESTION UNDER THE TARIFF. Chicago's Biggest Wholesale Firm Will Test the Duty on Veilings. CHICAGO, Jan. 22—Marshall Field & Co., have filed an appeal in the United States Circuit Court, from the decision of the Board of Central Appraisers, assessing duties at 60 per cent. on a big importation of veilings used on ball dresses and for veils.

The importers claim the duties should be assessed at 50 per cent. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United

*********************** THE ALLEGHEN' BRANCH OFFICE OF THE DISPATCH AT

CONFESSION REVISED

The Presbyterian Committee Ready With Its Important Report.

'TWILL NOT BE A UNANIMOUS ONE.

The Presbyteries All Get a Chance to Vote on the Changes.

DIFFICULT TASK ACCOMPLISHED

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.-The Committee or Revision appointed by the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to take in hand the difficult task of revising of the old Westminster Confession of Faith and preparing a new confession that shall be in accord with the sentiment and ideas of Presbyterianism of to-day, and be satisfactory and acceptable to the Presbyterian Church at large has finished its work. The new statement of doctrine and belief is ready for presentation to the church.

The committee met for a final session in the Mission House in Fifth avenue this morning and adjourned at 12:30 P. M. without day. The session was mainly taken up in perfecting minor details in regard to the form which the report of the committee to the next General Assembly shall take. There has been considerable discussion and much divergence of opinion in regard to many of the changes made, and some of these changes, as now embodied in the Confession, have been adopted only by a ma-

Dissenting Minority Report. It was therefore decided that the report should submit the changes made in separate form, each amendment to be separately signed by the committee and the members

to have the privilege of expressing their dis-sent from any one of the changes. This will practically amount to the making of a dissenting minority report. One of the members said, however, that it was believed that no member of the committee would avail himself of this privilege, and the report would be submitted as unani-

It will be several weeks before the report is actually ready for signature. It will, of course, not be made public, but Dr. Moore, the chairman, said to-day that the reports

the chairman, said to-day that the reports of the committee's work as printed from day to day in The DISPATCH have contained really all the important changes that have been made, and there will be no news in the report when it is made public.

In adjourning the committee expressed itself as highly satisfied and pleased with the unanimity that has, as a whole, characterized its work. This does not, however, by any means dispose of the question of revision. The new question will have to be referred back to all the Presbyteries throughout the country for their concurrence in it.

"It cannot reasonably be hoped that the revised confession as now adopted will be satisfactory to the whole church," said a Presbyterian to-day. "In fact, it will undoubtedly meet with considerable dissent of a strong character. The suggestions offered by the various presbyteries were very diverse, and it was not possible for the Committee on Bevision to reconcile them. In mittee on Revision to reconcile them. In regard to some sections certain presbyteries wanted to have them stricken out alto-gether. This was particularly the case in regard to the doctrines of pretertion, of ef-fectual calling, and of some of those refer-ring to the Church of Rome. It was impossible to reconcile these entirely opposite uggestions, and in some points the revision has necessarily been a compromise, and in others there has had to be a choice of two

"It would seem that the work of revision must go on indefinitely, or that the report of the committee be adopted by the church by a majority vote. In the latter case— which many Presbyterians think most prebchurch. But it is a most perplexing prob-

No further action on revision will be taken until the meeting of the General As-sembly at Portland, Ore., next May.

BRIGGS' CASE DECIDED.

The Conference Committee Refuses to Give Out Its Ultimatum, Though-A Harmonious Solution of the Difficulty Now Hoped For-General Assembly to Settle It.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.-[Special.]-The conference between the Board of Directors of Union Theological Seminary and the committee appointed by the Presbyterian General Assembly on the relations between the seminary and the church, as represented by the General Assembly, was continued to-day, and what passes for an understanding was finally arrived at.

The General Assembly vetoed as an appointment the transfer of Prof. Briggs from the Chair of Hebrew in the Seminary to the Chair of Biblical Theology to express it dissatisfaction with his views. The As sembly claimed this veto power under an agreement with the seminary made in 1870. he seminary maintaining that the sgreement did not confer with it the power to they would retain Dr. Briggs and stand by

him at all hazards. Warm and Vigorous Discussion. The conference, with its sub-conferences of directors and committee, has lasted the greater part of three days. There has been every indication that the discussions were warm and vigorous and that neither side was inclined to yield much. Dr. Patton, President of Princeton Seminary, was chair-man of the assembly committee.

were not at all disposed to recede from the position they had taken. The conference lasted until after 7 o'clock to-night. It lasted until after 7 o'clock to-night. It was then announced that an agreement or basis of a possible agreement had been arrived at. Anyway, the conference adjourned without day. The parties to the conference were bound not to disclose any part of the proceedings, and Dr. Patton and Dr. Roberts, the President and Secretary of the Assembly Committee, preserved and area out the statement for

The Assembly's committee and Board of Directors arrived at a basis of a report to the next General Assembly satisfactory to both parties, and giving hope for a harmonious solution of the matters at issue.

Expressions of Dissatisfaction. The conferees sang the doxology before adjourning, but the hope of a harmonious solution, or the basis for the hope, did not appear to content any of the members en-tirely, and there were many expressions of dissatisfaction as the members filed out. Dr. Brown remarked very emphatically that he did not like the principle of the thing a bit. One of the assembly committee seemed much worked up, and was patted on the shoulder by a more calm brother who implored him "not to get mad about the matter."

from all that could be learned it appeared that the basis of an agreement was somewhat unsubstantial. Dr. Hastings, President of the seminary, would not tell what the agreement was. In reply to a question as to whether things at the seminary would remain as at present until the meeting of the next General Assembly, he said that, so far as he knew, there would

VANDERBILT'S YACHT.

United States Court-The Matter at Pinned in the Porthole of a Big Stake a Question of Duty on a Pleasure

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 .- [Special.]-The argument in the Conqueror case was laid be-fore United States Judge Brown in the District Court to-day. United States At-torney Mitchell argued for the Collector and Blinu Boot for Mr. Vanderbilt. ously for an Hour Mr. Mitchell said the bill of sale of the yacht had been indorsed by the American Consul, so that the American

flag might be sported, and the bill of sale was also indorsed by Collector Erhardt at this port, so that the American flag might be flown in American waters. This seemed to show a disposition on the part of Mr. Vanderbilt to import the yacht and thereafter use it for purposes of pleasure as an American vessel. Mr, Mitchell said that he did not venture to say under what particular clause of the tariff act the Conqueror became dutable. Mr. Root, for the libellant, contended that the word "articles" in the McKinley bill did not include vessels.

"Why," asked Mr. Root, "do not the

Boat Under the McKinley Bill.

Cunard and White Star steamships come under this law, if the word 'articles' includes vessels? They come into our waters and sail out again freely and without let or hindrance."

Judge Brown asked several questions. "Then your point is," said the Judge to Mr. Mitchell, "that if a man wants to fly the American flag he must first pay duties.

Until then he may sail around in these vaters with impunity. "Yes," returned Mr. Mitchell, "until the owner of a foreign hull yacht brought over here pays duties on it he cannot be entitled to fly the American flag or seek the protection of the United States. The yacht remains a foreign one, though owned by an American citizen, and not until the duties are paid is the yacht legally American

Judge Brown reserved his decision.

A NEW PLAN FOR LYNCHING. The Missouri Mob Will Probably Burn

Their Man at the Stake, NEVADA, Mo., Jan. 22.-When the 7:30 Missouri Pacific train arrived here this evening, a mob of 250 men from Barton county got off, proceeded to the county and demanded that the Sheriff turn over to them Hepler, the man who murdered Mrs. Goodly and her little son in that county last Sunday. The Sheriff made some resistance, but the mob proceeded to knock in the door with tools which they had secured by breaking into a blacksmith

shop near by.

The Sheriff, having been previously warned that the mob was coming, had se-creted the prisoner in an outhouse, but the mob soon gained admittance and brought Hepler forth. They hurried him down the railroad to Nassau Junction, ex-pecting to board the train and take their prisoner back to Barton county, where they intend to burn him at a stake. About half an hour after the mob took the man, Sheriff an hour after the mob took the man, Sheriff White gathered a posse, including Comnany H., First Regiment, M. N. G., and started to overhaul the mob. In order to shut off communication to this place, the mob, in coming to this point, flagged the train between here and Lamars and boarded it. The mob made no noise or demonstration while getting the prisoner. Sheriff Garrett, of Barton county, to-day had a talk with Hepler in jail, and the prisoner confessed to having murdered the woman and child, but said he did not know what he did it for.

SUGAR PEOPLE ARE SUITED.

They Deny There Is Any Truth in Report of Combinations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.-[Special.]-The re port was revived in Wall street to-day that the Claus Spreckels establishment in Philadelphia and the Franklin Company had oined hands with the American Sugar Refining Company. The officers of the company declined to speak on th subject. Willett & Gray, authorities on these subjects, said: "There have been no negotiations opened for the purchase of the Franklin refinery, and we believe its purchase, if practicable, is not contemplated and would be undesirable at the valuation that would be placed upon it. It would simply stimulate new refining enterprises in Philadelphia for competition or sale. The case is different with the Spreckels refinery, which has always shown an out-and-out fighting disposition for an outlet for its production, and is likely to remain constantly in the way of its competitors' profits to the extent of its capacity (which has lately been increased), unless some means can be devised of obtaining the controlling interest, which undoubtedly still remains with Claus Spreckels, although a minority interest of sugar or bonds is generally supposed to have passed into hands friendly to the American Sugar Refining Company early in 1891, at about the same time as the Calicombination of refiners was eifected.

PATCH on Sunday. Every European capital fully covered.

CONNECTED WITH THE BAHAMAS.

The Cable Between Nassau and Florida as

Well as Landed.

Well as Landed.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A special from Jupiter says: B. F. Dillon, Florida Superintendent of the Western Union, arrived here on Tuesday last in anticipation of the landing here of the first ocean cable from the city Nassau, N. P., on Wednesday the 20th. The English steamer Westmeath, under charter to Sir Ambrose Shea, Governor of the Bahamas, has been laying the cable for the Bahamas, has been laying the cable for the past week or more, having left Nassau alout January 14.

At 11 o'clock this forenoon she was sighted. It is expected that she will come to anchor off the Inlet some time this afternoon, but the cable may not be landed until local and the state of the state o noon, but the cable may not be landed until early to-morrow morning. The cable will of course, be landed on the Atlantic side of

the narrow strip of land separating St.
Lucie Sound from the sea.

At this point English ownership of the
cable ceases. At the landing point the Western Union Company will connect its cable with John Bull's, carry it across the 'haulover' in an underground trench (to prevent its being struck by lightning), and at the west by lightning), and at the west shore of the land strip submerge it again in the waters of the Sound, the office being located on the mainlaind of Florida, almost

MURDER MYSTERY CLEARING UP.

directly west of the landing place of the

English cable.

Two Important Arrests Made in the Barrett

Tragedy in Georgia. ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 22.-[Special.]-The mystery surrounding the murder of the venerable Dr. J. H. M. Barrett and his wife, nee Griffin, several weeks ago, bids fair to be solved at last. To-day Will Nunally, a young man of a prominent family, the grandson of Dr. and Mrs. Barrett, was arrested for the murder, and to-night he was brought to Atlanta for safe-keeping. Nunally at the time of the murder was living alone with the old folks. From the first he has been connected with the crime in the minds of a number of people, but suspicion has not heretofore been sufficient against

A DIVER'S ADVENTURE.

Chicago Water Crib, at Least

EIGHTY FEET FROM THE SURFACE.

Two Tugs and Sixteen Men Work Labori-

TO GET HIM ON DRY LAND ONCE MORE

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHICAGO, Jan. 22.-Efforts to keep the great ice floes away from the crib were continued all day to-day. Yesterday the divers refused to go down to the portholes at the crib, claiming it was impossible to live 80 feet under water. Diver John E. Scully was left at the two-mile crib over night with nine extra men, and this morning he was sent down to clear away any accumulations of small anchor or sheet ice that might be found at the entrance to the portholes. By some means which only Scully himself can describe, the diver was caught in the porthole, and after futile efforts to disengage himself he signaled for relief.

To their horror those above water found that they could not pull him up. The City Engineer's office was at once summoned and without an instant's delay the Northside pumping works were ordered shut down. It then took two tugs and 16 men over an hour to drag the unconscious diver rom the mouth of the great tunnel through which the water is drawn to the city. If he pumps had worked five minutes longer Scully would have been sucked three miles through the bore to the water works. Story of the Rescued Diver.

After he had been resuscitated the diver

"I went down into the water with com plete divers' armor at about 9:30 o'clock. I wanted to hack the ics away from one of wanted to hack the ice away from one of the outside port holes. I worked away from the edges till I removed all the ice, and then started to clear it away from the opening of the port. I moved over them on the broken stone, and had just started to pick the ice away from the hole when my signal line broke. The signal line is the one that I fastened to the life line around the waist, and then passed up through the headpiece of the armor to keep my head up.
"Immediately when the signal line parted I was shot through the current into the porthole. The current there runs at a terrific rate. All the pumps of the down-town stations draw their water in through those portholes. A man could not stay in the en-trance of one of those ports, even if he was laid down with all the weights of a diver's suit. When my signal line that passes up to the men above was parted I was thrown around broadside against the current and was instantly clapped up against the wall at the top of the porthole.

A Terrible Predicament. "The 16 men up above felt the jerk that the current bad given me, and immediately began to pull with all their strength on my life line. That, of course, pinioned my arms down to my sides, and I hadn't the slightest use of them. I was jammed up against the ceiling until the current caught my head and swung it down. Then all the air that was in my suit rashed up to my feet, and I was upside down for about 40 minutes. I had the greatest difficulty to get any air, and felt myself growing weaker and weaker every minute. I tried to push myself away from the wall and out of the current, but I could not do anything.

"The line around my waist was drawing the life out of me. The blood rushed to my head and made me terribly sick. I was after their wounds had be conscious through all that hour, upside hospital. Wilson was injuded with the water, my head full of blood and is still in the hospital.

Richly bound half calf and morocco edi-

and with barely enough air to keep me a live, and all those men pulling like horses a the line around my waist. The ice must have cut my signal line."

There is still great danger of another ice jam at the crib.

and His Commit

WORKINGS OF THE NEW TARIFF

To Be Investigated at Once by Mr. Springer

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.-[Special. -Mr. Springer has called a special meeting of the House Committee on Ways and Means for to-morrow morning to hear Acting Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding set forth the condition of the National Treas-ury and the state of the Government finances, with particular reference to receipts from customs in certain lines under the McKinley tariff law. Secretary Fosthe McKinley tariff law. Secretary Fos-ter is still at Fortress Monroe recuperating his shattered health, and therefore Mr. Spaulding, who is perhaps more familiar than his chief with the matters upon which information is desired, has been invited to appear in his stead. He will be accom-panied by several Treasury experts, all primed and loaded with facts and figures concerning the amount of apparent surplus cash now in the Treasury wayle, the alleged cash now in the Treasury vaults, the alleged juggling of the monthly debt statements issued by the Treasury and the prospects of revenue receipts from customs and internal taxes for the coming fiscal year.

This information, Mr. Springer says, is absolutely necessary before the Committee on Ways and Means can set to work intelligent.

gently in the preparation of any bills de signed to change the existing tariff, in whole or in part. Several of the more prominent economists of the House who took part in last week's debate on the condition of the Treasury, have also been in-vited to be present, and it is expected that there will be a lively time, partaking some-what of the nature of a cross-examination in court, and in other respects of a general debating society.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

The Life-Saving Crew at Nantucket Battle for Hours With Waves.

NANTUCKET, MASS., Jan. 22 .- [Special.]-The life-saving crew on this island had a long struggle for life yesterday, being out in the open sea in the lifeboat 23 hours. They saved the crew of the schooner H. P. Kirkham, loaded with pickled fish, and bound from Halifax to New York, which struck on Great Rip on Wednesday night. The wreck was discovered at daybreak yes terday, and the life-savers started for it at 8 o'clock. At 11 o'clock they left the schooner, which was fast going to pieces. They had secured the safety of the crew of

waves. All day and all night they tried to reach the shore. They were besten off until the men were too exhausted to row. At 10 o'clock this morning they managed to beach the boat at Seasconset, ten miles from the station. The members of the life-saving station were completely exhausted, and four of the rescued crew nearly perished. All are now out of danger. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

men and Injures Three,

STRUCK AN OLD BLAST.

The Explosion Following Kills Two Work-

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.-The premature explosion of a blast this afternoon killed two persons and seriously injured three. The killed are James Dooley and James Cox. The injured are Charlotte F. Wilson, James Kennedy and Tona Rosa.

The blast was an old one and was accidentally struck by the crowbar of one of the men. Kennedy and Rosa were only slightly injured, and were able to go home after their wounds had been dressed at the hospital. Wilson was injured more severely

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