

TWO CENTS.

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MR. TELLER'S INTENTIONS

He Has Declared War on the Republican Party.

WILL DRAG IT FROM POWER

Hot Talk Provoked by the Gage Story.

The Speaker Declares That the Country Is So Firmly Within the Grasp of the Money Power That the Government Is Unable to Take Such Action Upon Foreign Matters as the People Desire Should Be Taken.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The feature of today's session was a speech delivered by Mr. Teller (Colo.) regarding press reports that the recent efforts to make it appear that Secretary Gage had tendered his resignation as a member of the cabinet to President McKinley were part of a conspiracy of the silver men to disrupt the cabinet and create dissension between the president and his advisers. Mr. Teller branded the publication as an insult to the advocates of the free coinage of silver. He was satisfied at the president and Secretary Gage were in full accord upon the financial question. He attacked the Republican party because it was a party advocating the gold standard, and expressed his intention of doing all in his power to defeat the party in 1900 and to drag the present administration from power because the policy of the party was, in his opinion, inimical to the best and interest of the people of the United States.

Mr. Teller discussed at length the efforts that have been made to obtain an international agreement upon the silver question. He declared that every intelligent person knew when the message of the president was laid before congress on the 24th of last July asking for a monetary committee there was no possibility of an international agreement.

Mr. Teller quoted from Secretary Gage's statement before the house banking and currency committee, indicating that it was the desire of the secretary to commit the country thoroughly to the gold standard.

Mr. Chandler (N. H.) maintained that the senator from Colorado was doing much to prevent the successful fruition of the efforts to bring about international bimetalism. He thought that such efforts as the Colorado senator was making were not only unfair but unwise, in view of his (Teller's) heretofore expressed desire to bring about international bimetalism.

"I should like to bring about international bimetalism," said Mr. Teller, "and I think I have done as much to bring it about as any man in this chamber. If I except the senator who sits in front of me" (Allison).

"When he returned from Europe, however, without success, I felt that it was practically useless to proceed further in that direction."

Incidentally, Mr. Teller drifted into a discussion of the relations of the United States to the European powers, the money power held the country so firmly within its grasp that the government was unable to take such action upon foreign questions as the people desired should be taken. He hoped that the time would soon come when we could say to a European power like Spain: "Take your hands off that beautiful island—and you know what you have nearly depopulated"—and say it too, without fear of the opinion of the money power.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Teller, "that war would result if we should put our hands to support Cuba. It would be a humane thing for us to do—a reasonable and just act. The French came to us at a time when we were struggling as the Cubans, and it is doubtful whether we could have achieved our independence without their aid."

ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Mr. Teller also spoke of what he said appears to be a proposed dismemberment of China by the European powers. He declared that he would see to it if he were in the position of the president that the powers of Europe should not partition that great empire without strong protest from his country. He believed that a word from the United States government to Russia, France and Germany that they must keep their hands off our rights and privileges in China and that the autonomy of the empire should remain as it had been for four hundred years would be sufficient to cause those great powers to stop in the course of rapacity.

Mr. Teller's remarks were called forth by a resolution offered by Mr. Allen (Neb.) declaring that the United States should, independently, and without delay, begin and continue the re-coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. That such coinage should be supplemented by a safe and sound national paper money to be issued by the government without intervention of banks, the notes to be full legal tender, and to be issued in an amount sufficient to meet the business demands of the country; that any increase of the interest-bearing debt should be prohibited and that no government bonds should be issued or sold except by specific act of congress, and then only in cases of pressing necessity; that the government in the discharge of its obligations should use its option as to the kind of legal money in which they should be paid; and that such option should never be surrendered.

Mr. Allen spoke briefly in favor of the adoption of the propositions set

forth in the resolution concluding with the statement that he would at some subsequent time go more fully into the details of his reasons for the reasons of the Populist party in favor of the plan held forth in the resolution.

CIVIL SERVICE DEBATE.

Arguments Continued Throughout the Day in the House.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The civil service debate continued throughout the day in the house. All efforts to fix a time for its termination failed, and it is certain now to run over into next week. The interest in the discussion does not seem to be waning. The debate today was without marked incident. The speakers were Messrs. Gilet, of Massachusetts; Burton, of Ohio, Republicans; Fitzgerald, Democrat, Massachusetts; in support of the law, Messrs. Cummings, Democrat, New York; Republican, Indiana; May, Democrat, New York; Driggs, Democrat, New York, and Bradley, Democrat, New York, in opposition to it. Mr. Kerr, Republican, Ohio, in favor of the modification of the law.

Mr. Cummings announced himself an implacable foe of the whole system of civil service reform. Roscoe Conkling, in his opinion, the greatest senator New York had ever known, had once spoken, he said, of the "dreary drive of snivel service reform." He had never appreciated it so much as he had during this debate. Mr. Cummings said the hostility to the system had been steadily growing. "The system is doomed," said he, "and one of the factors in its destruction is Tammany Hall. By any thousand majority Tammany Hall has been placed in control of the second largest city in the world on an anti-civil service reform platform. That is what the people think of this 'reform.' In this connection, Mr. Cummings replied warmly to some of the charges of corruption made against Tammany Hall during the debate. "The gentleman from Ohio (Grosvenor)," said he, "rushes on here from Columbus, that hot bed of political corruption to which he has held himself back, and tells us that Tammany Hall is corrupt. Think of it. He denounces as corrupt by a man who comes from the state that profited by the robbery of 1876."

Mr. Johnson (Iowa, Ind.) had said that Tammany Hall was the most corrupt organization on the face of the earth, and Mr. Johnson came from the state made famous by "blocks of five" methods. And today, said he, Mr. Gilette, of Massachusetts, reiterated the calumny. Tammany was, Mr. Cummings said, a patriotic, liberty-loving society, which had existed for 109 years. He rehearsed some of the achievements of the organization during that time.

Mr. Vandiver (Dem., Mo.), in the course of some remarks in opposition to the law, referred to ex-President Cleveland as "this fat-witted excellent."

SENSATION AT LEBANON.

Jacob Fox Is Accused by His Daughter-in-Law of Shocking Crimes.

Lebanon, Jan. 7.—Jacob H. Fox was arrested and given a hearing this afternoon charged with having committed a criminal assault upon his daughter-in-law, Mrs. H. D. Fox. Mrs. Fox, whose maiden name was Snively, is but 16 years of age, and was the most beautiful girl in Lebanon. She was married to Jacob H. Fox, who committed the deed the first time, cowering her into subjection with a big broad knife, and from that time on very frequently compelled her to submit to him, at any time, and at any place, with death if she ever revealed the fact. The young girl was soon to become a mother, and Fox in order to hide his crime, five months ago induced his 16-year-old son to marry her so as to save the father from punishment. Today the girl, whose baby was born several weeks ago, testified that since her marriage she was compelled to submit to the elder Fox without her husband's knowledge.

Fox was committed to jail for trial. He is a man of intelligence and has heretofore borne a good reputation. When the revolting details became known today there were threats of lynching.

QUAY SPEAKS FOR HANNA.

Expresses Hopes That the Ohio Senator May Win.

Pittsburg, Jan. 7.—Senator Quay was in the city today for a short time. He declared that he was a factor in the Ohio senatorial fight and said: "I hope that the Ohio legislature will elect Senator Hanna. The good name of the Republican party demands this, as well as the welfare of the country at large, which is now in the hands of the Republican administration."

"I do not believe that Senator Foraker is taking any part at all in the fight against Hanna, nor do I credit the report that he has secretly announced his preference for any candidate other than Mr. Hanna. Last night, before I left Washington, Congressman Grosvenor told me that while it was an adverse situation, the prospects were that Senator Hanna would win."

Magowan and Mrs. Barnes-Magowan. Trenton, N. J., Jan. 7.—Ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan, who was reported to have separated from Mrs. Barnes-Magowan, is now believed to have returned to her. He and Mrs. Barnes-Magowan were living in the Barlow hotel, and might have before last Magowan left the Barlow and spent the night at another hotel. Last night he returned to the Barlow and had a talk with Mrs. Barnes-Magowan and is still at the hotel with her.

Suicide with a Clotheshine.

Bridgeton, N. J., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Hope I. Johnson, aged 39 years, committed suicide today by hanging herself with a clothesline. She was the wife of Lewis S. Johnson, a prominent merchant of this city. Her body was found in the cellar. Several years ago she attempted to end her life by poison. She is believed to have been insane. Three children survive her.

Receivership Terminates.

Columbus, O., Jan. 7.—The present receivership of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron company was terminated today. The receiver handed over \$100,000 in money.

Violent Deaths Back a Family.

Newark, O., Jan. 7.—Morgan Jones was killed by a train today, he being the third child of Griffith Jones, of Granville, to meet a violent death.

THEODORE DURRANT HANGED AT LAST

The Murderer of Blanche Lamont Dies on the Gallows.

DIED PROTESTING HIS INNOCENCE

On the Gallows He Gives a Most Remarkable Exhibition of Nerve. Makes a Speech on the Scaffold in Which He Professes to Forgive All Those Who Assisted in His Conviction.

San Quentin, Cal., Jan. 7.—When William Henry Theodore Durrant died on the gallows this morning for the murder of Blanche Lamont, he gave an exhibition of coolness and nerve, such as has seldom been seen under similar circumstances. He stood almost to the very last minute that something would intervene to save him, he walked to the scaffold and made a speech protesting his innocence, as calmly and with as distinct enunciation as if he had been addressing an assemblage of his friends upon some ordinary topic. His face was pale, his eyes were red, but his voice was firm, and he stood as solidly as a rock while he proclaimed his innocence and professed forgiveness to those who, he said, had hounded him to death.

There was not a hitch or accident to mar the plans of Warden Hale in carrying out the sentence. The noose was adjusted, the trap was sprung, the stout rope held, and Durrant's dead body dangled at the end. The neck was broken by the fall of four feet and five minutes later the murderer's body was cut down and placed in the coffin.

In spite of the exciting events of last night when Durrant was besieged by newspaper reporters and talked to his parents until 11.30 p. m., he rose early during the night, and shortly after 6 o'clock he awoke and bade his guards good morning. Warden Hale had provided a new suit of dark material, and these clothes Durrant quickly donned. He noticed the adjutant's uniform, and he, however, and, knowing full well the reason for their omission, he asked for them, explaining that a turn-down collar would not interfere with the noose. Then he sat down to breakfast, and ate heartily everything that was set before him. He was cheerful, and his manner was so pleasant that the men in the guard house were much to his credit. He was allowed to see him. This request was complied with.

PROFESSED RELIGION.

Consistent to the last, Durrant died professing religion. But he died, according to the reports, in the arms of the Catholic church, instead of those of a Baptist faith, in which he was reared. Rev. Rader, a Protestant minister, had arranged to ascend the scaffold with Durrant, but the minister would not say that he thought Durrant had been converted. The minister declined his services, unless he professed belief in his innocence. Then it was that the once ardent Baptist turned to the Catholic church for consolation, and called upon Father Lagrange, a priest who had frequently visited him in prison. Father Lagrange responded and performed the last solemn rites of the church. Durrant remained in close consultation with the priest and seemed to be deeply interested in the impressive ceremonies.

As the hour of the execution approached the prisoner became somewhat restless. His father and mother were admitted to bid him a last farewell. The elder Durrant grasped his son by the hand and the young man then turned to comfort his mother who cried hysterically. Durrant embraced her tenderly, and saying, "The hour has come for us to part," put her gently away. The grief-stricken mother was led to a private room, where she remained until after the execution. Her father, however, went to the execution room and supported by two friends saw his son meet death.

Warden Hale allowed all possible time for the Supreme court at Washington to take some action. "Finally, when word was flashed across the continent that the Supreme court had declined to interfere, the warden ordered the programme of the day to be carried out. At 10.34 o'clock Durrant, accompanied by his father, friend, and at the door of the execution room, was followed by the father, a friend, Warden Hale and the guards. The father and his friend walked around the gallows to the front, while Durrant and his keepers climbed to the gallows platform. Durrant's arms and legs were pinned and the rope was placed about his neck. The hangman was about to adjust the blackcap when Durrant announced his desire to speak. Permission was given, and the doomed murderer spoke as follows:

DURRANT'S SPEECH.

I desire to say that although I am an innocent man, innocent of every crime that has been charged against me, I bear no animosity towards those who have persecuted me, not even the press of San Francisco, which hounded me to the grave. If any man thinks I am going to spring a sensation, I am not except it is a sensation that I am an innocent man brought to the grave by my persecutors. But I forgive them all. They will get their justice from the great God who is master of all, and there is also a God of justice that is the justice of an innocent man. Whether or not the perpetrators of the crime of which I am charged are discovered, it will make no difference to me, but I say this day will be a shame to the great state of California. I forgive everybody who has persecuted me, an innocent man whose hands have never been stained with blood, and I go to meet my God with forgiveness for all men.

The words were delivered slowly and distinctly and without emphasis. The eager crowd of spectators grouped closer to the wooden frame work that they might not lose a word of what was being said. Not a sound could be heard, except the even tones of the man about to die. Durrant had scarcely ceased speaking when the blackcap was placed over his face. At the same instant Hangman Lunt raised his hand, the rattle Durrant's body shot through the opening. There was a sound as of a stout rope drawn taut, the body swayed to and fro for a moment and then became motionless. The crowd surged

forward, but the warden's voice was heard to exclaim "Stand back." The doctors, however, were permitted to go forward, where they felt the pulse and finally decided that Durrant was dead.

BODY MAY BE CREMATED.

In just eleven minutes and twenty-eight seconds all signs of life had vanished. The body was allowed to hang for fifteen minutes, when it was cut down and placed in a black coffin. It is not yet known what disposition of the body will be made, as Durrant's parents have been so far unable to secure permission to inter the body in any of the local cemeteries. It is very probable that the body will be cremated.

As soon as the drop fell the spectators hurried out and nobody remained, except physicians and newspaper men. Durrant, senior, went immediately to his wife, who was waiting in one of the guard rooms, and together they accompanied the body of their son to San Francisco. Durrant's most urgent request of Warden Hale was that no autopsy be made of his body. The physician's medical training seemed to have imbued him with a horror of the surgical treatment of corpses, and he vowed that no knife should ever touch his flesh. He also requested that the rope with which he was hanged be burned. His wishes in both these respects were observed by Warden Hale.

Eight other murderers are confined in San Quentin, whose fate depended on the success of the efforts made by Durrant's attorneys in his behalf. They were all prepared to follow the same tactics for delay, but now that the courts have shown that it is possible to hang a murderer in California they have given up hope.

HANNA'S MANAGERS ARE MORE CHEERFUL

A Quiet Day Among the Political Workers at Columbus—Mr. Kurtz Will Be Proposed as a Candidate—Preparing for a Deadlock.

Columbus, O., Jan. 7.—This was a quiet day among the political workers enlisted in the senatorial contest, and while Senator Hanna's managers were busy with their cheerful, because for it was not clear. They have adopted quite a different policy in their canvass from that followed at the beginning of the contest. They are not following the tactics of Mr. Kurtz, leader of the opposition, whose strong suit has been to cover everything possible from the Hanna people. Whatever important developments there may be are now kept under cover and as a result the opposition has been forced to partially change its plans.

The efforts of the senatorial committee to whip the Democratic members of the legislature into line vote for a Republican for speaker have not been so successful as they expected. As a result it is stated authoritatively tonight that there will be a caucus of the Democratic members of the legislature to elect a speaker. The caucus is to be held at 11.30 a. m. next Monday night. The purpose of the caucus is to locate the doubtful members and pledge those who are willing to carry out the proposed fusion so that enough can be kept in line to insure the maintenance of a deadlock should one be formed.

The most reliable information tonight is that Mr. Kurtz will be proposed as the candidate of the opposition both for the long and the short term. It is believed by the Democratic leaders that Mr. Kurtz is more acceptable to the majority of the Democratic members of the legislature than any other man. There was a resumption of activity about the anti-Hanna headquarters early in the evening when Allen Myers returned from the city on an early morning train and returned in the afternoon with information that was apparently satisfactory to Mr. Kurtz. The opponents to Senator Hanna are as confident as ever of winning.

Senator Hanna spent a quiet day at the Niel House. The activity of his supporters was unabated, however. Speculation on the vote for senator has not been changed. It is generally believed now that Hanna's strength is to be almost the same as in the organization of the legislature. The opposition will be divided.

Two of the Hamilton county members are counted on to vote for a free silver Republican. It is claimed by the Democrats that the opposition to this claim is not borne out by information from other sources. It is claimed by some that at least 20 Democrats will refuse to attend the caucus but this is probably exaggerated. More conservatively the number is placed at 6 to 10. Indications tonight were that the opposition were preparing for a long deadlock.

Request of Railroad Employees.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Congressman Hicks presented to the house of representatives today a petition representing 25,000 railroad employees of the United States, and a letter from the officers of the railway unions of North America, to Speaker Reed, praying for the enactment of a law to properly equip freight and passenger cars engaged in interstate commerce with a safe automatic coupler.

Miners' Convention.

Columbus, O., Jan. 7.—The Ohio miners' convention today went on record in favor of a different method of mining. The Pittsburgh low coal fields. They released members who are preachers from dues, refused to adopt an eight-hour record, and demanded an advance on the present scale of prices, three-fifths of the price now, but I say this day will be a shame to the great state of California. I forgive everybody who has persecuted me, an innocent man whose hands have never been stained with blood, and I go to meet my God with forgiveness for all men.

Collier Factory Burned.

Paducah, Ky., Jan. 7.—Fire destroyed the Rehkopf & Sons collier factory this morning, entailing a loss of \$50,000 with \$400 insurance. Charles Dillon, a greaser, was fatally injured. Fire Chief Woods and William Kraus, superintendent of the factory, were also injured, though not seriously.

Rich Klondiker Missing.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 7.—John Horn, a returned Klondiker, who left San Francisco in September for Seattle with a letter of credit for \$25,000, has mysteriously disappeared, and his friends believe that he has been murdered.

Editor Not Dead.

London, Jan. 7.—Ernest Hart, editor of the British Medical Journal, is dead.

VARIOUS EVENTS OF HANGMAN'S DAY

Three Negroes Die on the Scaffold Near New Orleans.

THEY MURDERED JEWISH PEDDLERS

Terrible Confession of a Creole. Claims to Have Murdered Nine Men—Tom Cyrus Hanged at Atlanta—Two Negroes Lynched by Their Own Race—Execution of James O'Neill.

New Orleans, Jan. 7.—Three negro murderers died on the scaffold at the Hahnville, a small town in St. Charles parish, today. They were Louis Richard, alias Pierre, alias Creole; George Washington and Fossil Morris, who murdered and robbed a Jewish peddler named Louis Zigler last June on Ellington plantation, near Hahnville. The murderers were traced by the discovery of goods in possession of their female companions, which had belonged to Zigler. Creole confessed, implicating the other two, and with the assistance of his attorney the authorities obtained conclusive evidence of their guilt.

Creole also confessed that since 1884 he had murdered at least nine men and one colored woman on various plantations, and that not for a single one was he arrested. His victims were principally Italians and Jews, who made a living by peddling among plantation negroes. Close investigation revealed that his confession was entirely correct, and it cleared numerous murder mysteries of years ago.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 7.—Tom Cyrus, colored, was hanged here at 11.40. The noose slipped from behind his ears and death resulted from strangulation. He made no statement.

He murdered Annie Johnson, a colored servant of Governor Atkinson, on the night of June 2. The woman had been his mistress and that night he found her with another negro man in his room.

Fairbridge, Ga., Jan. 7.—Simon Hopkins, colored, was hanged here at 11.30 today. He made a confession to the effect that he lured a friend named Harris into a swamp and killed him.

Meridian, Miss., Jan. 7.—Jim Watts and Sam Cole, negroes, were lynched by a mob of their own race in Pea Ridge, Kemper county. Watts and Cole belonged in Neshoba county and it is said went to Pea Ridge to visit relatives and became unduly intimate with the wives of their kinsmen.

Greenfield, Mass., Jan. 7.—James O'Neill, Jr., was hanged today for the murder of Mrs. Hattie A. McCloud, on January 8 of last year. She had been strangled to death and robbed. O'Neill protested his innocence to the last.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 7.—Ellis Rose, colored, was hanged at Jonesboro, Ark., today. Rose was convicted of the murder of Henry Sutton, an aged negro, in Crittenden county on June 7 last.

NAKED MAN IN COURT.

Practical Method of Determining Extent of Injuries.

New York, Jan. 7.—A naked man before a jury like a corpse on an anatomical table was the novel spectacle in the Supreme court in Brooklyn today. The "subject" was Fred. Hetteshelmer, a tailor, living at No. 247 Bushwick avenue. He is plaintiff in a suit for \$100,000 damages against the Nassau Electric Railway. He says that in 1896 he was thrown from one of the company's cars by a jolt, occasioned by the car running over and killing a man. Hetteshelmer received a double fracture of the left leg above the knee. To settle the point as to the seriousness of the injury the plaintiff was stripped and laid out upon the counsel table, directly in front of the jury. Dr. Brenner went to work over him, branding and unbandaging the injured limb. Hetteshelmer winced as if in extreme pain, and the jury took due notice of it. Next Doctors Anton and Edelmatt took their turn Hetteshelmer in an endeavor to prove that their client's leg, because of the injury, is now perceptibly shorter than the other. The trial was proceeded as an ordinary damage case.

SUED A WEALTHY BARKEEPER.

Judge Decides That Common Law Marriages Are Void. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 7.—The Appellate court today handed down an opinion in the celebrated suit of Julia McKenna against James McKenna, for 25 years barkeeper of the Grand Pacific hotel, who she claimed, was her husband by common law marriage, holding that the complainant is not the wife of McKenna, nor entitled to separate maintenance by him. He is wealthy.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today: Warmer; Southwesterly Winds.

1 General—Is the Cuban War Ended? Theodore Durrant Hanged. Letter from the Auditor General. Hanna's Managers More Cheerful.

2 State—Henry K. Boyer's Political Plums.

3 Local—Arthur L. Collins' Paper on American Art.

4 Editorial.

5 News of the Day in Dialogue. Court Proceedings.

6 Local—Social and Personal. Religious News of the Week.

7 Local—Poor Board Organization. Letter from the Auditor General.

8 Local—Jealous Negro's Desperate Deed. She Seeks the Release of Her Husband.

9 Local—West Side and Suburban.

10 Lackawanna County News.

11 Sunday-School Lesson for Tomorrow. Perquisites of Each Congressman. New York Fashions.

12 Neighboring County Happenings.

13 Encouraging Record of 1907.

14 The Markets.

MEMPHIS MURDER MYSTERY.

After Killing Dr. Rogers Mrs. Sanbrink Commits Suicide.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 7.—Dr. Shep A. Rogers, professor of anatomy at the Memphis Medical college, ex-president of the board of health, and one of the most prominent physicians of the city, was shot yesterday by Mrs. Mary Sanbrink, a widow, and tonight lying at St. Joseph's hospital. After shooting Dr. Rogers, the woman sent a bullet through her own heart. The cause of the tragedy is veiled in the deepest mystery.

The shooting occurred seven miles from Memphis on the banks of the Nonconah creek. Nobody saw the tragedy. A farmer and his hired hands went to the assistance of the wounded man when his cries for help reached their ears and he was lifted into a buggy and carried to Memphis. Dr. Rogers was shot in the back, the bullet striking the spinal column. The body of the unfortunate woman was removed to the home of relatives. The weapon belonged to the woman, being identified by her relatives. Before lapsing into unconsciousness, Dr. Rogers blamed the woman for the deed.

Her clothes were unruined, and there were no footprints or other evidences that any struggle at all had occurred prior to the tragedy. The right hand of the dead woman was unengaged, showing that she took ample precaution that the shooting contemplated should not miscarry.

SLEEPERS IN PERIL.

Five of Them Had a Narrow Escape from Death—Fire Was of Incendiary Origin.

A fire that imperiled the lives of five persons broke out at 2.40 o'clock this morning in the westerly end of the double brick building at 515, 517 and 519 Mulberry street. It was undoubtedly the work of a carefully incendiary.

The portion in which the fire occurred was occupied as a boarding house by Mrs. Celia Allerton. The boarders who were in the house at the time, and who narrowly escaped the dread death of suffocation were: Miss Margaret Kelly, dressmaker; Miss Frances Egan, clerk in Black's Elaporium; I. F. Barber, contractor and painter, and F. J. Johns, clerk in Clark's pharmacy, Adams avenue.

Miss Kelly was rescued from the roof by the aid of ladders; Miss Egan was carried down from the second floor front by a couple of firemen; Johns was rescued from an alcove window of the third floor; Mrs. Allerton was gotten out of a rear second story window.

The flames were discovered by Patrolman George Jones. He gave an alarm from box 24, city hall corner, and then summoning Desk Sergeant Deiter hurried across to the smoke vomiting building.

When Desk Sergeant Robert Deiter and Patrolman Jones reached the rear of the house, Mrs. Celia Allerton, the boarding mistress, could be seen in a second-story window. The smoke was pouring forth in dense volume, half hiding the body of the woman.

She was crying out for "help! help!" The distance from the ground to the window, fifteen feet, was too great to jump in safety. Hastily looking about, Sergeant Deiter saw a step-ladder leaning against the building, ascended and carried Mrs. Allerton to the ground. Next, Miss Margaret Kelly appeared upon the edge of the roof. Bending over so that she could be seen, she cried out to the men below.

The smoke was pouring from every opening in the building. Rising, it choked Miss Kelly. She lay down on the roof and waited. The smoke increased and thickened. The firemen were at work. A ladder was taken from the hook and ladder truck and was erected. It barely reached the roof.

This was being done when Chief Hickey reached the scene. Miss Kelly was fainting on the roof. At a glance taking in the situation, Chief Hickey went up the ladder and lifting the half-lifeless woman carried her down in safety.

As Mrs. Allerton and Miss Kelly, chair by chair sat in the neighbor's house they managed to tell a Tribune reporter of their escape. Both had been awakened by the choking sensation. Miss Kelly at first tried to escape by way of the stairs. Here she met the volume of smoking. Going back she gained the roof by way of a trap window.

Mrs. Allerton suffered so from the fright and smoke that she was prostrated with heart trouble, and at 3.15 was under the care of a physician.

Miss Egan says that she was aroused by the cry of "fire" and the next moment she heard the fire alarm re-peater at the station house sounding. About the same instant she smelled smoke and jumping out of bed rushed into the hallway. She was met by a smudgy cloud of suffocating smoke and was compelled to retreat to her room. The atmosphere there soon became stifling and she had to protect her body through the window and lean far out over the porch in order to breathe.

When taken down on a ladder she had on only her bath robe and shoes. Chief Hickey does not hesitate to say that the fire was of incendiary origin. He says he found five distinct fires. One in the basement, another in back parlor on first floor, in the bath room on second floor, and in two unoccupied bedrooms on second floor. A towel saturated with kerosene was found in the bath room and a pair of ladies' worsted slippers with kerosene saturated soles was also found in the bath room, showing that whoever wore worsted slippers with kerosene saturated soles had been in the hallway on the second floor several large pools of kerosene oil were found after the fire was extinguished. The flames were extinguished by the Chemical company unassisted.

The property was owned by J. W. Garney and the loss was about \$1,000.

END OF WAR IN CUBA?

Rumor That Consul-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee Will Assist Blanco.

CONFERENCE WITH GOMEZ

It Is Expected That This Will Soon Take Place.

Upon the Arrival of Senor Estrada Palma, the Delegate to the United States of the Cuban Insurgents, a Conference Will Be Held, at Which General Lee, General Blanco and Gomez Will Discuss the Situation. A Rumor That Tells of the Beginning of the End of Hostilities—No Confirmation at Washington.

Havana, Jan. 7.—It has been rumored since yesterday that General Fitzhugh Lee, the United States consul general, will accompany Captain General Blanco when the latter takes the field. It is further reported that Senator Estrada Palma, the delegate to the United States of the Cuban Insurgents, will arrive here shortly and accompany the captain general and General Lee to the field and that a conference with General Maximo Gomez will follow.

The reports have caused a sensation in this city. New York, Jan. 7.—The rumor is looked upon by the members of the Cuban Junta here as highly improbable. The further rumor that Senor Estrada Palma would accompany the captain-general and General Fitzhugh Lee to the field and that a conference with General Maximo Gomez would follow is considered absurd. Senor Palma is in Philadelphia.

Washington, Jan. 7.—No confirmation of the story is obtainable in Washington. At the state department it was said that General Lee had given intimation of contemplating such a move and that no arrangement looking to such intervention had been suggested for Washington. Further than this no official word discuss the matter. At the Spanish legation it was positively asserted that no advices on the subject had been received from any quarter.