Scranton Tribune.

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FATAL FIRE IN NEW YORK

Thirteen Persons Are Burned to Death in Two Up Town Residences.

Handsome Dwellings of Wallace D. Andrews and Albert J. Adams Are Destroyed—Fire Brands Blown Through an Open Window Causes the Second Conflagration—Efforts of Night Policemen to Arouse the Inmates Are Unavailing. The Building Becomes a Roaring Furnace Almost Instantly—Only Two Escape from the Andrews House—Thrilling Rescue.

New York, April 7.—Fire early this morning destroyed the handsome residence of William C. Andrews, at No. 2 East Sixty-seventh street, and twelve persons sleeping in the house were burned to death. Fire brands carried by the wind were blown into an open window in the home of Albert J. Adams, No. 3 East Sixty-ninth street, two blocks away, setting fire to the house and causing the death of a servant. All of the thirteen bodies have been recovered. The dead are:

Those who lost their lives in the Andrews' fire were:

WALLACE C. ANDREWS, president of the New York Steam Heating company.
MRS. WALLACE C. ANDREWS, wife of the above named.
MRS. GEORGIANA BOYDEN ST. JOHN, wfe of Mrs. Andrews' brother, Gamaliel G. St. John, an official of the New York Steam Heating company.
ORSON ST. JOHN, aged 7 years.
WALLACE ST. JOHN, aged 5 years.
FREDERICK ST. JOHN, aged 13 months.
NELLIE BOLAND, servant.
MARY FLANNIGAN, servant.
EVA PETERSON, servant.
KATE DOWNING, servant.
MARIE ROTH, servant.
ANNIE NEARY, servant.
MRS. MARY LAUGHLIN, aged 50 years, housekeeper, died from suffocation and burns.

Two servants are in a serious condition at the Presbyterian hospital and one way die. These two, Alice White, a cook, and Jennie Burns, laundress, were the only inmates of the Andrews' house who escaped alive.

The list of the injured at the Adams' fire is:

Mrs. Isabella Adams, wife of Albert J. Adams; wounded in back, burned, suffering from shock, taken to Presbyterian hospital and afterward to the home of a friend.
Nellie Quinn, servant, jumped from fourth floor to an extension; several bruises, taken to Presbyterian hospital.
Evelyn Adams, burns, shock, taken to Presbyterian hospital and later to a hotel.
Minnie Bogue, servant, sprained ankle and bruises, Presbyterian hospital.
Jerry B. Lazina, fireman engine company, No. 4, contusions of back; Presbyterian hospital, and thence home.
Mary Malloy, leg fractured, shock; Presbyterian hospital.
William Stephenson, bruises and contusions; Presbyterian hospital.

The Discovery.

Whether the fire started from an explosion of a lamp or of gas has not yet been determined, but when it was first discovered at 2 o'clock this morning the flames seemed to burst from all parts of the house at once.

Policeman McKnight, of the East Sixty-seventh street station, was at Fifth avenue and Sixty-sixth street, in front of the Havemeyer home, when he heard an explosion and saw the glare of flames in Sixty-seventh street. He ran with all haste to the spot and found tongues of fire leaping from the upper windows of the Andrews' house and half way across the street.

He tried to break in the door and arouse the inmates of the house but was driven back by the flames. Not waiting any longer than to arouse the family of the Rothschilds, in the adjoining house, No. 4, he sent in an alarm.

When the firemen arrived they saw it was impossible to try and gain an entrance to the Andrews home by the front door and they then made an attempt through the Rothschild house.

Firemen Charles Fay, of engine 39, and Jacobs, of hook and ladder 16, and Fireman John H. Corr went up together. They managed to get in the rear rooms of the third floor and found Mrs. St. John and her three-year-old son, Wallace, unconscious on the floor, their night clothes almost burned off. They were quickly taken into the Rothschild house. Mrs. St. John died within a few minutes. Her child died in the fireman's arms.

The firemen made repeated efforts to get to the other rooms, but they might as well have attacked a furnace. The building if saturated with oil could hardly have burned more fiercely. Like most large New York dwellings, it was high and narrow and encased on two sides by solid brick walls, and the effect was like a great chimney. The flames roared and crackled and shot into the air a distance of a hundred feet or more, throwing a great fiery spray on the roofs about surrounding houses. Several times these caught on fire, but the firemen and servants were on the roofs with water and chemicals.

All efforts to arouse the inmates in time to save themselves were fruitless and aside from Mr. St. John, the only other persons who got out of the house alive were the two servants, Jennie Burns and Alice White, who appeared at upper windows.

Before the firemen could raise ladders to rescue them, the women in their frenzy climbed out upon the sills and stood, as if determining on which was the worst fate, to be burned to death or to jump to death. The Burns girl climbed out of a fourth story window and stared with mouth wide open at the knot of men below. At practically the same moment Alice White climbed out upon the sill of an adjoining window on the fourth floor. With all their strength the firemen cried to the women not to jump, but the women were past heeding warning. Smoke was curling above their heads and the next instant Jennie Burns leaped out. She turned over and over and fell almost directly upon her head. Her skull was fractured in several places and she was hurried to the Presbyterian hospital. The other woman when she saw the fate of her friend hesitated for a moment, and as the smoke thickened, she jumped. She fell on a rear extension of the building and was picked up unconscious and severely injured. She was also hurried to the hospital.

Adams House Fire.

While the fire in the Andrews house was raging, great clouds of sparks were carried with the wind and a brand flew into an open upper window of the home of Albert J. Adams. It caught in a curtain and instantly the room was ablaze. The servant at the window is thought to have been Mary Laughlin for her dead body was found later at the foot of the stairs leading from the fourth floor to the roof. Tightly clasped in her arms was the family pet dog.

When the Adams house caught fire a number of the policemen, firemen and the large number of people who were at the other fire, rushed around to Sixty-ninth street. The policeman knocked on the doors and finally gained an entrance into the Adams house and got the Adams family out without serious injury. The servants were frantic in their efforts to escape, and Mary Malloy and Minnie Bogue jumped from the rear of the fourth floor to the extension, from which they were taken down.

Nellie Quinn was cut off on the fourth floor and appeared at a front window about to jump.

The crowd yelled to her to wait, but there was no time, as the flames were licking her clothes. The desperate woman put her hand over her eyes and jumped, as she thought, to the ground, but instead landed on the roof of the bow window one story below, and lay there stunned.

Policemen Lewis C. Wagner, McInerny and Hillman saw the woman's perilous condition, and running into the house at No. 5 went to the fourth floor. Wagner was held by the heels and made a thrilling rescue of the frantic woman.

The firemen managed to confine the fire in this house to the third and fourth floors. The fourth floor was ruined, and the third floor fared nearly as bad. After extinguishing the fire, the firemen searched the building and found the body of Mary Loughlin at the foot of the stairs leading to the roof.

About 6 o'clock the firemen had sufficient mastery over the fire to permit of a search of the house. They found the bodies of two remaining St. John children and the bodies of what are thought to be the two servants, Mary Roth and Kate Downing.

All were badly charred. The bodies of the two servants were sent to the morgue and the bodies of Mrs. St. John and her three children were taken to the Sixty-seventh street station. At 11 o'clock the firemen found Mr. Andrews' body. It was badly burned and parts of the legs were missing. It was not recognizable, but was identified later in the day by the filling of the teeth.

At 3 o'clock the workers in the debris found a body of large stature, but badly burned. It was taken to the East Sixty-seventh street station, where it was identified later by the dentist as that of Mrs. Andrews.

At various other times before 5 o'clock workers found the charred remains of four more persons, probably the servants. Two of them were identified as the bodies of Eva Peterson and Marie Roth.

Formerly of Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., April 7.—Wallace C. Andrews and his family were well known in this city, having lived in Willoughby, a suburb, where they had a beautiful summer residence. Mrs. Andrews was a daughter of the late Dr. Orson St. John, of Willoughby.

Mrs. St. John, Mrs. McAndrews, sister-in-law, was an accomplished musician and composer. She was a young and handsome woman.

Mr. Andrews was formerly in the wholesale coal business here. Subsequently he went to New York and was identified with various enterprises in that city. At one time he became conspicuous in New York owing to his fight with the authorities over the use of soft coal in the furnaces of an artificial ice plant in which he was interested.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Third Annual Meeting of the American Academy at Philadelphia. Distinguished Attendants.

Philadelphia, April 7.—The third annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science began in this city this afternoon and will continue tomorrow. Many distinguished men from all over the country are in attendance and the session promises to be more than usually interesting. The general topic for discussion is "The Foreign Policy of the United States, Commercial and Political." This is divided into two heads, one for each day, today's subject being "The Government of the Dependencies." Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, of the University of Pennsylvania, first vice-president of the association, occupied the chair. There were four formal addresses today by Theodore S. Woolsey, professor of international law, Yale university; Professor A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard university; Allyne Ireland, of London, and Professor E. W. Huffcut, Cornell university.

Tonight's session was held in the New Century drawing room, the day session having been held in the Manufacturers' club. Professor Edmund J. James, of Chicago university, the president of the academy, was in the chair. The report on the work of the academy for the year was read. The only address of the evening was by Hon. Carl Schurz on the subject "Militarism and Democracy."

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Schurz's address a reception was held. There will be two sessions tomorrow at which a number of addresses will be made.

THE GEORGE JURY.

Men Are Selected to Consider Her Case.

Canton, O., April 7.—The jury which is to decide the fate of Mrs. Annie E. George, accused of the murder of George D. Saxton, was occupied this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock and before court adjourned, Prosecuting Attorney Pomerine had stated to the twelve men who had qualified an outline of what he expects the witnesses for the state to prove. In this outline he says he will prove that Mrs. George was the assassin.

Briefly summarized this is, that on the evening of the tragedy and shortly before it occurred, Saxton rode to the Althouse on a bicycle and Mrs. George about the same time went to a point near there on a street car. The assassin, and he says this will be proved to be Mrs. George, that fired two shots and walked away; there was a cry as if for help. She returned and fired two more shots, then leaned over the prostrate body, found him dying and disappeared in the darkness. He claims Mrs. George's fingers were blackened with burned powder when arrested and that she had not only threatened to kill Saxton, but had long planned how to do it and that she had outlined her plans to another party. He also says that he cares not what relations are shown to have existed between the two; that they were not such as to have justified the crime on the evening of Oct. 6, 1898. In connection with these relations he referred to the accused as an adventuress, pure and simple.

Mr. Welty intimated that the statement of the defense would be somewhat lengthy and it was deferred until morning.

THE PEDESTRIANS AT IT.

A Twenty-Four Hour Go-as-You-Please Race.

New York, April 7.—Thirty-three men started in the twenty-four hour go-as-you-please race at the Grand Central palace at 10 o'clock tonight. Guerrero, the Mexican, started off in the lead and cut out a wonderfully past pace and held the lead to the third mile, which was finished in 19:59. Peter Hegelman then went at it at a faster pace and passed the leader in easy fashion. Hegelman sustained the lead and held his own up to the end of the twelfth mile.

The scores of the ten leaders at 12 o'clock were:

Hagelman, New York, 16 miles, 3 laps; Beachmont, Boston, 15.1; Skelly, Poughkeepsie, 15.9; Touhey, Brooklyn, 15.8; Rogers, New York, 15.2; Cox, Ann Arbor, Mich., 15.0; Woslenschlager, New York, 15; Cartwright, Syracuse, 15.0; Edwards, New York, 14.4; Carbon, Stockholm, Sweden, 14.2; Guerrero's score at the hour was 13 miles.

Green Would Not Fight.

San Francisco, April 7.—The much discussed fight between "Mysterious" Billy Smith and George Green, resulted in a wretched fiasco. The trouble was caused by Green refusing to go on because he said there was not sufficient money in the house. He demanded a guarantee of $2,500 whereas the total receipts were announced at $2,000. He entered the ring and made the announcement and then left the building. He was followed with shouts of "coward," and "quitter" and "you're a dead one."

Adheres to Papal Letters.

Rome, April 7.—The Osservatore Romano today publishes a letter from the bishop of Cleveland, the Rt. Rev. I. F. Horstman, adhering in behalf of himself and the clergy of his diocese, to the recent papal letter on Americanism.

DUN'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Remarkable Decrease in Failures. Famine in Iron.

New York, April 7.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade tomorrow, will say:

Failures in the first quarter of 1899 were in number 2,772 against 3,687 last year, and the liabilities $27,152,031 against $32,946,565, a decrease of 17.6 per cent. There was a decrease of nearly 48 per cent. in the middle states. No other year of the twenty-four covered by Dun's quarterly reports has shown as small failures during its first quarter, excepting 1880 and 1881, and no other except 1880 and 1886 as small liabilities per failure. The famine in iron, caused by urgent demand, far exceeding present supply, not only continues, but has caused haste to start forth eight additional furnaces with an output estimated at 39,972 tons weekly, of which the Bulletin of the Iron association has given a list. These are expected to increase production this month, and yet more in May and June and some weakness has been attributed to the prospect. But the price of grey forge has again advanced to $14.50 at Pittsburg, without change in other quotations. The demand for products is still enormous, contracts for the East river bridge covering 17,000 tons acid open hearth steel have been placed at Pittsburg, and one covering 6,000 tons for a Newark building, besides one at Philadelphia for 3,000 tons ship plates, with many for bridges and other works and in pipes new business is so great that it forces farther advance in prices while parties are trying to consolidate. The Republic Iron and Steel company will be the combination of western bar mills, and the hoop and cotton tie association will soon be completed.

Manufacturers who bought leather at low prices months ago have comfortable margins, but those who buy at the higher prices lately quoted are seeking an advance which, as before, jobbers generally refuse. The market for copper is stronger. The woolen manufacturer does not yet appear to have gained by recent consolidation or proposals, but goods of the finer grades are steady in prices with moderate orders, while medium and low grade goods tend in buyers' favor. The cotton mills have enjoyed a fine demand of late and have held prices well, but strikes have now closed several large mills about Providence and Norwich, growing out of the recent advance of wages which the hands claim does not affect the full restoration promised. Meanwhile cotton has been weaker, with better receipts in March and poorer foreign demand.

Wheat has been fluctuating without much visible reason, rumors being widely contradictory as usual at this season, and commanding not much more confidence than usual.

Failures for the week have been 141 in the United States against 232 last year.

MONTENEGRO DEAD.

The Most Aggressive and Influential of the Filipinos Killed at Malolos.

New York, April 7.—The Journal correspondent at Manila cables today that Pacificos who have returned within the American lines report the death of General Montenegro who was regarded as next to Aguinaldo, the most influential and aggressive of the Filipino leaders. The report is credited at Manila where it is believed General Montenegro fell while defending Malolos.

SHRINKS FROM AN INTERVIEW

President Prefers to Deal by Letter with Mrs. Shelton.

Washington, April 7.—In response to a note sent to the White house by direction of the district Women's Christian Temperance union, asking for an interview with the president in regard to the interpretation given by Attorney General Griggs, of the "anti-canteen law," Mrs. Emma F. Shelton, secretary of the organization, has received the following reply:

Executive Mansion, Washington, April 7.
Dear Madam: In reply to your note of this date I beg leave to state that the president's engagements are such as to render it impossible to arrange for an audience this week or for some time to come.
If you will be good enough to submit in writing what it is desired to present, I will take pleasure in bringing it promptly to the president's attention.
Very truly yours,
J. A. Porter, Secretary to the President.

RACE WAR IN HAWAII.

The Chinese and Japanese Hack Each Other.

San Francisco, April 7.—The Associated Press representative at Honolulu sends an account of a racial war between the Japanese and Chinese laborers on the Kahuntu plantation, March 26. The Japanese wielded spiked clubs, knives and axes. Three of the Chinese were killed, a dozen seriously wounded, some fatally and about forty slightly injured.

A squad of police were sent to the plantation from Honolulu and martial law has been declared.

General Brooke's Casualty Report.

Washington, April 7.—General Brooke's last casualty report is as follows:

Havana, April 7.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Death report, 4th, Havana, on hospital ship Missouri, Private Martin Green, B, Second artillery, died 3d, typhoid, Santiago. Private William Norman, G, Twenty-third Kansas, consumption, Cienfuegos. Landsman Lester Valentine High, United States navy, ship Machias, died 4th, exhaustion following enteric fever.

Will Reinstate Gomez.

Havana, April 7.—A dispatch to Lloyd's from Manila dated today says that the United States supply ship Brutus, from Saigon, capital of French Cochin, China, for Iloilo, Island of Panay, with a cargo of rice, is eight days overdue.

QUIET DAY IN LEGISLATURE

LITTLE BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN SENATE OR HOUSE.

The Upper Branch Discusses the Question of Meat Inspection—General Appropriation Bill Passes Third Reading in the House—The School Appropriation.

Harrisburg, April 7.—Just a dozen members answered for the roll call in the senate this morning.

The bill making an appropriation for the erection of a hospital for the homeopathic treatment of the insane was reported favorably from committee. It appropriates $150,000 for grounds and buildings.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill providing for the inspection of meat and creating the office of meat inspector. It provides that the secretary of the pure food commission of the state shall appoint a meat inspector in each county where there is a cold storage warehouse for the storage of meat and all meat killed outside of the state shall be inspected, and if found diseased, shall be returned. The inspector shall get fifty cents for each carcas inspected. Violations of the act are punishable by a fine of from $65 to $100 and sixty days' imprisonment.

Governor Stone notified the senate that he had approved the act relating to the annexation of land by boroughs; the act providing that constables' fees shall be paid by counties; act requiring amendments to the pamphlet laws to be printed in different type.

After passing some bills on first and second reading, the senate adjourned until 11.45 o'clock tomorrow morning.

In the House.

The general appropriation bill passed third reading today in the house and was laid aside for printing and final passage. The clause providing that repairs to and the furnishing of the chambers and committee rooms of the general assembly and the departments of the state government shall be done only on the written order of the board of public buildings and grounds, was amended in committee of the whole by Mr. Creasy, of Columbia, to provide that this shall not be construed to allow the completion of the new capitol. The section relating to the public school appropriation was amended by Mr. Hasson, of Venango, to make specific dates at which the fund shall be due and on which dates they must be paid by the state treasurer to school districts. This section as amended provides that if there is sufficient money in the state treasury the appropriation shall be paid on Dec. 1, 1899, March 1, 1900; first Monday of December, 1900, and March 1, 1901, in four payments to be equal.

Senate bill providing for a reorganization of the national guard was taken up next and read the second time. Several other senate bills passed this stage, and then the house adjourned to ballot for United States senator. The bill to provide for the appointment of medical officers in counties and townships was reconsidered and postponed for the present.

IRVIN GETS THE VOTE.

Harrisburg, April 7.—Colonel Edward A. Irvin, of Curwensville, was the recipient of the votes of the anti-Quay Republicans at today's joint ballot for United States senator. Colonel Irvin is a wealthy lumberman and was endorsed for senator at the Republican primaries last summer in Clearfield county. Representative Alexander, of Clearfield county, declined to go into the Republican senatorial caucus and voted for the colonel until the anti-Quay Republicans decided to concentrate their votes on one candidate. His colleague, Representative Harris, went into the caucus and voted for Senator Quay after an explanation that he had been released by Colonel Irvin. Mr. Harris has since been voting for Mr. Quay, while the senator (Mr. Heinle, from the district of which Clearfield is a part) votes for George A. Jenks.

Colonel Irvin was junior commander of the famous Bucktail regiment during the Civil war, he having been advanced from captain to lieutenant colonel. He resigned May 1, 1863, on account of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862. He was taken prisoner at Mechanicsville, Virginia, June 26, 1862, and wounded in action at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862, and at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

The ballot, which was the sixtieth in joint convention, was as follows:

Quay	49
Jenks	28
Irvin	24

No quorum.

DID NOT SEE MAGEE.

Senator Quay Is Busy Preparing for His Trial.

Philadelphia, April 7.—Ex-Senator Quay today held another long consultation with his counsel in reference to the trial which is called for Monday of the ex-senator and his son, Richard R. Quay. Mr. Quay declined to say anything regarding the senatorial situation, except that he had not met Senator Magee since the latter's arrival in this city yesterday. It has been generally expected that Senator Magee and Mr. Quay would confer in relation to the political situation.

Senator Magee left tonight for Pittsburg, and before going said positively he had not seen Mr. Quay nor had any communication with him. During the day Mr. Magee and Senator Martin held a brief conference, but neither would discuss what took place.

Pennsylvania Postmasters.

Washington, April 7. — Pennsylvania postmasters for offices of the fourth class were appointed today as follows: Baxter, Jefferson county, F. M. Covert; Emmons, Sullivan county, George W. Lillie, Gebhart, Somerset county, G. N. Schrock; Swenoda, Montour county, C. J. Deighmiller, United, Westmoreland county, James C. Trimble.

Vice President Hobart Improves.

Washington, April 7—Vice President Hobart showed considerable improvement tonight, his enforced rest for the past few days benefitting him. Representative Baird, of Louisiana, is still in a critical condition and showed no material change tonight.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:
FAIR; COLDER.

1 General—Thirteen Persons Burned to Death in a New York Fire.
Names of Twelve New Warships.
Quiet Day at Harrisburg.
2 General—Flurry on Wall Street.
Financial and Commercial.
3 Local—Religious News of the Week.
4 Editorial.
News and Comment.
5 Local—Social and Personal.
One Woman's Views.
6 Local—Poor Board Manifests Its Patriotism.
Close of the Teachers' Institute.
7 Local—Society Minstrels Score a Triumph.
Burglars Loot Attorney Zimmerman's Residence.
8 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
9 News Round About Scranton.
10 Original Story—"Jim's Adventure."
The One Railroad in the Philippines.
11 Sunday School Lesson for Tomorrow.
Sermon on the Seventh Commandment.
12 Local—Federal and Local Court Proceedings.
Present State of the Coal Trade.

OFFICIAL EVIDENCE IN BEEF INQUIRY

The Reports of Army Officers Accepted as Testimony by the Commission.

Washington, April 7.—Having decided at its forenoon session today to accept as evidence the official reports of officers of the army, the beef inquiry court devoted its afternoon to listening to the reading of those reports. They were read by Major Lee, as the representative of General Miles, who had only read about eighty of the 147 of them when the court adjourned for the day. The reports were generally brief statements of the personal experiences of the officers or summaries of opinions of the men under them.

The report bore almost exclusively on the canned beef, but there were occasional references to the refrigerated beef. The officers generally condemned the meat as a component part of the soldiers' ration. The complaints were that it was stringy and tough and in many instances it was stated that it made the men sick, and in others that hungry though they generally were, they threw it away rather than eat it. In some cases, however, the officers reported that they had heard no complaint of the meat.

Mr. A. B. Powell, proprietor of the Powell Preservation Process, will be heard tomorrow.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Bold Burglars Were Looked for, but None Were Found.

A very much excited man notified the police at 3 o'clock this morning that some one was burglarizing in the Burr building and incidentally was probably "cracking" a safe.

Patrolman Neuls, who is patrolling the Washington avenue post, stealthily crept up the stairs, with visions of how he would equal Bill Leach, or, perhaps, go him one better. Agreat racket was heard and the suspicions seemed well founded. Alas! There was a cracking, but not to break a safe, but to make a bed safe. One of the tenants occupying the rooms in the rear of the building was repairing his bed, which had broken down. Another chance was gone.

TELEPHONE GIRL'S VOICE GONE

Doctors Puzzled Over Strange Affliction of Young Woman.

Lansing, Mich., April 7.—Miss Augusta Brundage, a telephone girl in the Lansing exchange, awoke this morning in a speechless condition and has been unable since to utter a word. The singular feature of the case is that she has experienced no pain or discomfort, but there is an apparent paralysis of the vocal organs.

The affliction is believed to be the result of too much work at the exchange and there is a difference of opinion among physicians as to whether the loss of voice is permanent.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA SNUBBED.

Abyssinia Flatly Refuses Requests of Both Nations.

London, April 7.—The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Emperor Menelik has refused the request of the French government that he should order all exports from Abyssinia to pass through the French port Ras Jibutil.

"The Negus also refuses to assist Russia in acquiring Raheita from Italy, and declines to allow Russia to reorganize the Abyssinian army with Russian officers, although, in the hope of securing these concessions, Russia sent him valuable presents, including arms."

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, April 7.—Arrived: Werkendam, from Rotterdam. Cleared: La Champagne, for Havre; Neustria, for Marseilles; Lucania, for Liverpool; Amsterdam, for Rotterdam via Bologne. Gibraltar—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II, New York for Naples and Genoa. Kinsale—Passed: Normandie, New York for Liverpool; Cymric, New York for Liverpool.

O'Brien Gets Decision.

New York, April 7.—At the Broadway Athletic club tonight Jack O'Brien met Jack Downey in what was scheduled for a 25-round bout. It was hug and clinch and rough all the way through, few clean blows being landed. There was much foul fighting. In the fifteenth round for trying upper cuts after the call to break, Downey was disqualified, O'Brien being given the decision.

Explosion in Brussels.

Brussels, April 7.—By the accidental explosion of a shell in the Fortress of Huay, today, two soldiers were killed and two officers and four soldiers were wounded. A street adjoining the fortress was devastated by the explosion.

TWELVE NEW WAR SHIPS

Mr. McKinley Names the New Vessels of the Navy.

GOOD-NATURED RIVALRY

Pennsylvania and New Jersey and Georgia Are Honored with the Battleships—Georgia Did Not Petition for Recognition, and It Is Believed That the President's Recent Trip Prompted the Selection of a Southern State—A Splendid Fleet of Sea Fighters.

Washington, April 7.—The president today named the twelve new warships recently provided by congress as follows:

Battleships—Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia.

Armored cruisers—West Virginia, Nebraska and California.

Cruisers—Denver, Des Moines, Chattanooga, Galveston, Tacoma, Cleveland.

Petitions by the hundreds have been flowing into the white house and navy department ever since the new ships were provided urging the merits of various names. The president and Secretary Long enjoyed the good natured rivalry and in making the final determination consideration was given not only to the urgency of the influence brought to bear, but also to the several sections of the country. Pennsylvania petitioned Governor Stone, Senators Quay and Penrose and the entire delegation in the house of representatives, New Jersey made her plea through Vice President Hobart, Attorney General Griggs, Governor Voorhees, ex-Secretary McAdoo, Senator Sewall, the board of trade of Jersey City, and many commercial bodies. Georgia did not petition the navy department and it is believed that the choice of a southern state was due to a desire by the president to compliment those with whom he visited on his recent southern trip. Senator Elkins and the congressional delegation was most active for West Virginia. Representative Mercer made it his business to besiege the navy department with petitions for Nebraska. The choice of California also seems to be a personal compliment, without the same effort shown in other states. The same rivalry was shown among the cities, the mayors, city councils, chamber of commerce, etc., joining in the pleas.

The Big Battleships.

The battleships Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia are described in the clause authorizing them as follows:

"Three sea-going coast line battleships, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class upon a trial displacement of about 13,500 tons, to be sheathed and coppered, and to have the highest practicable speed and a great radius of action and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding $3,600,000 each."

The armored cruisers are similarly described, except that they are to cost $4,000,000 each and are to have a displacement of 12,000 tons.

The cruisers Denver, Cleveland and others are described as protected cruisers of about 2,500 tons trial displacement, to be sheathed and coppered, and to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding $1,141,800 each."

LINEMAN FALLS TWENTY FEET

Was Picked Up Unconscious and It Is Feared His Back Is Broken.

John McDonald, employed as a lineman by the Scranton Street Railway company, fell from a pole at Moosic yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, and it is feared his back bone just below the shoulders is broken. He was almost up to the top of the pole, probably about twenty feet from the ground and was anchoring a guy wire. The wire slipped, his climbing irons became loosened by the lurch, and before he could grasp the pole, McDonald fell headlong to the ground.

He turned partially over while falling and struck his full weight on the shoulders and back. When picked up by his fellow workmen, he was semi-conscious and suffering great pain. He was put aboard a car, brought to this city and removed to the Lackawanna hospital. Owing to his condition a cursory examination only could be made by the physicians. At a late hour last night, he was much better and suffered less pain. The injured man is 27 years of age and resides in West Scranton.

Date of the Dinner.

New York, April 7.—Eugene V. Brewster announced today the list of speakers for the Chicago platform dinner at the Grand Central Palace April 15. The list includes William J. Bryan, Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor, of Brooklyn; Jerome O'Neill, the labor man; George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts; Charles A. Towne and John F. Crosby.

Bicyclist Killed.

Wilkes-Barre, April 7.—Henry Austin, aged 22, while riding a bicycle last Saturday, was run into by a wagon and sustained injuries from which he died today.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, April 7—Forecast for Saturday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair and cooler Saturday; diminishing westerly winds; Sunday, fair.