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TEN

SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1899.

TEN PAGES.

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QUAY'S CASE IS BEFORE THE JURY

Submitted Without Evidence on Part of the Defense.

ADDRESS OF MR. SHIELDS

The Attorney for Senator Quay Fires Hot Shot at Ex-Judge James Gordon and Expert Witness Meyer Goldsmith-Bold Stroke on Part of the Defense-No Verdict Reached.

Philadelphia, April 20,-The case of ex-United States Senator Quay was he has established the guilt of Senator placed in the hands of the jury Quay, promptly at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and no verdict being reached by 10 o'clock at night the jury was locked up the attitude of the jury. The generalfollowed the trial since its beginning verdict will be an acquittal. Many, however, look for a disagreement, There are but few who express the belief that a verdict of guilty will be

Today's proceedings were confined entirely to argument and speeches by counsel, the defense deciding to present no testimony. Mr. Watson began the day by requesting that the case be withdrawn from the jury and a verdict of not gultry rendered. He contended that the commonwealth had utterly failed to make a case against Mr. Quay. Judge Biddle determined and the currency. the issues were those for a jury to feelde and he ruled that it be gone intention to take no testimony, and under the rules of the court he thus one, the last speech to the jury. District Attorney Rothermel spoke for an Mr. Shields followed for one hour and three quarters, and Judge Biddle charged the jury in nine min-

MORNING SESSION.

Defense Asks to Have the Case Taken from the Jury.

Philadelphia, April 2.-The defense today opened its part of the proceedings in the trial of Senator Quay or the charge of conspiracy, by moving that the court withdraw the case from the jury and render a verdict of "not In support of this motion David T. Watson made a long argu-He began with the statement that early in the trial the prosecution presented an offer to produce evidence connecting M. S. Quay with a conspiracy alleged to have been entered into with Cashier Hopkins, of the People's bank, and State Treasurer B. J. Haywood for the misuse of state funds deposited in the People's bank

Mr. Watson argued that the district attorney had utterly failed to prove its case, and moved that the court strike from the record the statements produced from the books of the bank because they failed to connect M. S. Quay with a conspiracy. He also moved to strike out the "red book" or the same grounds. The same motion was made with refernce to the letter of July 31, 1896, from Treasurer Haywood to President McManes, of the bank, agreeing to loan to R. R. Quay. and the minutes of the bank directors with regard thereto on the ground that this evidence relates to a transaction with which M. S. Quay is not connected. Another point raised was thu Goldsmith, the chief witness, is not an expert; that instead of testifying to what the books disclosed he evolved a theory from inferences and partifrom outside information.

The crime charged, said Mr. Wa. son, is conspiracy, and curious to say there is only one person indicted. The commonwealth has utterly failed, h contended, to connect the defendant with the charges of conspiracy.

In the course of his argument 31: Watson made the point that the prose cution admitted that not one amount of interest on state funds had ever

een paid to Mr. Quay. He argued that while some of the testimony offered may be evidence against Haywood, it certainly was not evidence against Quay. The common wealth has fulled to show that Mr. Quay had anything to do with Inducing State Treasurer Haywood to de-

posit state funds in the People's bank. The Loan to Richard Quay.

Coming to the loan of \$100,000 to R. R. Quay, Mr. Watson pointed out this was a loan to another man. The commonwealth has not proved that Senator Quay even endorsed the note. The afterney quoted the laws relating to there was nothing to prevent him from positing the money in his custody wherever he pleased. The law prohibits him from gaining profit by such doposit, but it does not prohibit the desiltory from gaining profit; it is said

District Attorney Rothermel, in reply to Mr. Watson's argument, referred to his offer of proof, and declared that the commonwealth has proved the conspiracy completely within the line to the report that a change is contemplated which the court limited it, namely the in the cabinet of President McKinley by two years antedating November 17, 1898. | the retirement of Secretary Alger.

He said the letters of Senator Quay to Hopkins were proof of the conspiracy, as was also the fact that for the six months ending October 31, 1897, Senator Quay had the use of \$185,000 without interest.

Cundid oluis -

Judge Biddle said there was presented to him at first a demurrer to the indictment; second, a demurrer to the evidence. As to the first he would say nothing, as the question had already been decided by a judge of the Philadelphia court. Regarding the second demurrer, the judge said he was not in position to discredit the testimony offered by the commonwealth, and he would therefore allow the case to go to the jury for them to decide.

There was a buzz of conversation in the court room over this decision adverse to the defense, and the Quay lawyers got together for a consultation. At the conclusion of whispered talk, Attorney Shields made the announcement that the defense would offer no testimony whatever and would at once proceed with addresses to the jury. In order to save time Mr. Shields offered to waive the right to make the opening speech. If the district attorney agreed, he said, he would allow the district attorney to go right on with

his speech and he would follow. First Address to the Jury. All the was agreeable to the parties oncerned, and Mr. Rothermel at once started in a calm, quiet manner, to present the evidence to the jury that

The district attorney in opening reviewed the charges against Mr. Quay and read the law on the subject. The crime, he said, was that of conspiracy until morning. There was no intima-tion, other than mere rumers, as to fore difficult to prove. It must invariably be proved by the aims of the conspirators as it is almost impossible ly expressed opinion of these who have to get the statement of one of the conspirators, Coming to the relation of on Monday of last week is that the Mr. Quay, politically to State Treasurstate treasurer received interest from

(Continued on Page 5.1

COL. BRYAN AT SYRACUSE.

Three Thousand People Listen to His Fault Finding.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 20,-The Alhambra, with a seating capacity of 3. 000 people, was comfortably filled with an enthusiastic crowd tonight to hear Colonel William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan, on being introduced, was cheered to the echo. His address covered old ground on the subject of income tax

Taking the subject of expansion, Mr. Bryan said: "A large standing ormy is a burden to taxpayers and a menace through with in the usual way. Mr. to the republic. This nation can de-Shields here announced the defense's pend upon its volunteers. They can defend it in the hour of danger (vociferous cheering). What has happened to make more soldiers necessary? Nothobtained the privilege of making but ing but a Republican administration. The president says our occupation of Cuba is temporary. There is no trouble in Porto Rico. Seventy thousand solblessings of freedom to 9,000,000 Fillpines. Who will pay the cost? If the Filipinos, they must be taxed four times as high as Spain taxed them. If we pay it, ask a gold man to show you how it will get back to the taxpayers. Common people furnish soldiers, and syndicates get the money paid for war, don't want a single soul to be brought under the American flag unless he can share in every blessing of this government (applause).

"Shall we call our chief executive president of the United States and emperor of the Philippines? Government by one man backed by force is despotism. People who are opposed to taking the Philippines pleaded not for the Filipinos, but for the American people, lest they may by becoming accustomed to despotism be prepared to yield to despots. I oppose hristianity fired out of a Gatling gun. Every guilty nation in Europe wants us guilty of conquests, If we are to become an empire let us send Bartholdi's statue back to France and borrow a statue of William the Conqueror. Let us treat the Filipinos as we would the Cubans, and we will erect in the harbor of Manila a new statue of liberty

THE DEAD FROM CUBA.

in the old world.

Bodies Not to Be Sent to Relatives for Private Burial.

Washington, April 20.-The bodies of the soldier dead in Cuba, which have been disinterred for shipment to this Nearly every good measure sent to the country, are not to be given to rela- senate from the house was promptly detives for burial, but are to be interred at Arlington. The bodies of soldiers who died in Porto Rico, however, are o be shipped direct to the address of elatives on the arrival of the transport Crook, which vessel is expected to each Brooklyn on April 29.

The change in the programme of the department is occasioned by the opinion of the surgeon general that there should be no risk taken which might result in the spread of yellow feve over the country.

RIOT AT DENNING MINE.

Eight Union Miners in the Ozark Jail.

Little Rock, Ark., April 20.-Specials to the Gazette say that attempts today on the part of the Denning mine owners to put non-union men to work in place of the strikers resulted in a Eight union men were arrested and placed in the Ozark jail.

Further trouble is anticipated if the mine owners carry out their announced intention of resuming work with nonunion men.

Missing Supply Conductor Found.

Altoona, Pa, April 29,-John L. Bar-dine, the Pennsylvania railroad supply the duties of state treasurers, and said conductor, who had been missing for tw weeks and who was supposed to have drowned himself in the Schuylkill river at Philadelphia, came to Vineyard, Hunt-ingion county, yesterday. His father lives at that place, and his wife has been stopping there since Bardine's disappearance. Barsine can give at account of that a bank accepts deposits for that himself and is evidently mentally de

General Alger to Remain.

Washington, April 20.-A positive denial is given, from an undoubted source, to

THE ANTI-QUAYITES ISSUE AN ADDRESS

FAREWELL LETTER OF THE HARRISBURG INSURGENTS.

The Senatorial Battle Reviewed. Anti-Quay Men Claim to Have Been Willing to Vote for Any Good Republican at Any Time-Distinguished Candidates Suggested.

Harrisburg, April 20.-Anti-Quay members of the legislature held a meeting and unanimously decided to issue the following address:

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania: The unti-Quay members of the senate after the closing of the memorable sesion of 1889, make the following stace-The evils of Quay and Quayism against which we have been and shall continue to

contend have succeeded in forcing an adournment of the legislature without the here is such a crying need, and without the electing of a United States senator. At the election of 1898 the people at the colls clearly indicated their opposition to a Senator Quay by the selection of a majority of the members of the legis-lature opposed to his return to the sen-The minority supporting Mr. Quay has been large enough, however, to pre-vent the election of a United States semator and has refused every proposition to elect some other man than ex-Senator Quay, their decison being that of "rule or ruin"—the election of Quay or nobody. We have from the first stood ready and willing to elect any honest Republican of Pennsylvania to the United States senite, and to bring about that end have cast our votes at various times for such sterling Republicans as the Hon. John Dalzell, Judge John Stewart, Colonel E. A. Irvin, Hon, Charles W. Stone, Hon, Charles Tubbs, Colonel George F. Huff, Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Alvin Mur-kle. esq., Hon. Calvin Wells, Judge Charles B. Rice, Hon. Benjamin F.

Jones and others.

We have offered to place in nomination any distinguished Republican in Pennsylvania, at all times standing ready to vote for any of the great army of reputable men who would honor the state as its representative in the United States senate, but the men opposed to us have in-sisted that no election should be had unless we acceped a man who is under in lictment charged with the crime of un-awfully using the people's money and who is now on trial in the city of Philadelphia. Every reason existing at the eginning of the session for opposing Mr. Quay existed at the time of taking the ast ballot with overwhelming additional casons, and the evidence already given to the public in the trial of the case gainst him in Philadelphia has comoletely vindicated our opposition if vin-

The People's Bank.

It has been shown by the books of the People's bank of Philadelphia that he has been in conspiracy with the treasurers of the state to use for his personal benefit he monays of the commonwealth. It has years he has had the use of over one million nine hundred thousand dollars out of the People's bank of Philadelphia alone, belonging to the people, and upon dollar of interest. And we call special attention to the astonishing fact that als corrupt use of state funds was being arried on at a time when the public chools, the hospitals, the asylums for the insane, homes for the aged, institutions for the deaf, domb and blind and many other charitable institutions of the state were suffering for the want of the money which had been appropriated to them by

the legislature. But the whole truth within the covers of the books of the defunct People's bank will never be known by the public, as the defendant, Mr. Quay, has pleuded the statute of limitation, which confines the commonwealth to the period during which Haywood, another of the defendints, occupied the office of state treashave full confidence that the people of this state will not allow any man to represent them in the United States senate who pleads the statue of limitation to protect him from a criminal

The failure to elect a United States enator is only one of the many evils brought upon the state by the machinaions of the Quay members of the legis-

ature of 1859.

The house of representatives for the first time in twenty years was an anti-Quay body, and the senate was as cerminly controlled by the friends of Mr. may. Every good measure which was rought before the house was promptly passed, and every bad measure was promptly defeated. We assert without fear of successful contradiction that the ord of the senate's work in this respect is the exact reverse to that of the house feated and the bad measures with which we have had to contend in this legisla-ture have generally originated in the Onay faction of the senate.

The house attempted to raise the nec ssary revenue to wipe out the deficit n the state treasury, to conduct the state nstitutions, by taxing beer, and increasoth these measures were promptly throttled by the Quay controlled senate. The house promtple passed the bill submitted by the tax conference which proposed to impose the burden of taxation impor-tially on all classe of property, but this ell met the same fate at the hands of the Quayites in the sheate.

Reforms Are Needed. The thoughtful men of all parties and

seeded in the present ballot laws of the state and such reforms were proposed and passed by the house, the result in the senate being the same as with the other reform hills referred to it.

The testimony developed by the conmittee of the house appointed to investince to the election of a United States senator and the so-called "McCarrell" bill was most startling in its character. report of the committee which was dopted by the house recommends the ttempted bribery, of no less than nine ersons, including one member of the onse of representaives, all of whom were perating in the interest of Mr. Quay reat number of cases in which, atmoss he testimony was not sufficient to recom mend criminal prosecutions, yet taking all of the testimony adduced, an un-prejudiced mind must be convinced that halis of legislation from beginning of the session until the end were swarning with lobbyists of the most unscrup-

lous and desperate character, and that the whole official atmosphere of Harris-

ourg was ladened with the stench of cor-

ruption. This testimony shows that sums as high as a thousand dollars were

offered for a single vote upon the accori-

us "McCarrell" bill, and that as great um as five thousand dollars was offered sum as five thousand dollars was oftered to secure a single vote for Mr. Quay for United States senator. We congratulate the people of the state and especially those of our fellow citizens who are coperating with us on winsing the first great battle of the campaign against the political syndicate known as the Quay machine. In the interest of common description, we have interest of common descriptions and the interest of common description. mehine, in the interest of common de ency in sublic morals. And we take igment of the inestimable value to the

id and support given to us by the pubic press of the state.

The political revolution which is progress in Pennsylvania is so far ad-vanced as to make the ultimate triumph of our couse now certain. We have defeated Quay, the man; we now propose to carry on the contest until we have defeated that monstrous system of mis-rule and corruption for which his name stands as the exponent. And with renewed and heightened courage and con-idence we invite everyone of our fellow citizens who loves his state better than and house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania being about to separate than any individual or set of individuals in that party, to co-operate with us in our efforts to inaugurate an era of comnon honesty and decency in the admin istration of public affairs.
(Signed) William Flinn, chairman; J. Bayard Henry, Robert K. Young, secro-

CHIEF ARTHUR

HAS A HEARING

Head of the Brotherhood Before the Industrial Commission-Mr. Mc-Guire Also Makes a Statement.

Washington, April 20.—The industrial commission today heard a statement from P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brothrhood of Railroad Locomotive Engineers, and P. J. McGuire, secretary of the organization of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Chief Arthur covered much of the ground heretofore gone over by E. E. Clarke, of the Railway Conductors' order. In addition, he described the status of the locomotive engineers as quite satisfactory in most respects, both as to their organization and relations with the railway companies. His order has written agreements with 90 per cent, of the railways as to the condition of work. Strikes have been severe and generally successful in the past, but are on the decrease. Their strike fund has not been touched for several years, and now amounts to Two other funds are set aside, one for current expenses and the other for the relief of widows and orphans. Of the latter \$42,000 was disbursed last year. The insurance feature of the order was important, \$8,000,000 having been paid on this account. The men took pride in their own insurance institution, but had no prejudice against insurance institutions established by the railroad companies when member-

ship in these was not compulsory The pay of engineers was about the same as for the past fifteen years, but the added purchasing power of the dol-

far made it practically larger. Certain practices of the railroads in aminations were not approved by the expressions of opinion. Brotherhood, but the strength of the panies reasonably considerate in dealing with its members. Mr. Arthur said tive engineers of the country belonged one year 172 members for cause. high-class men made the railronds look with considerable favor on the order.

At the afternon session, Mr. McGuire said the carpenters' and joiners' organization and been known and more or less dreaded as a striking organization because it was choosen by the Federation of Labor to inaugurate the great strikes for the eight hour day from 1882 to 1887. Since 1883, Mr. Mc-Guire, said, the earpenters had partleipated in 1,026 strikes, had won 998, compromised 67 and lost 61. The necessity for striking and decreased owing to the strength and determination of the organization. In the past three years they had struck only 83 times, losing twice, winning 64, and compromising seven. Computed in purchasing power, the carpenters wages were 30 to 40 per cent, higher than 30 years ago. The social conditions of the workers as a rule had improved in the large centers. They lived better, in better houses and wore better clothes. There was still a fierce struggle for existence in the business. Improved machinery had replaced hand labor, throwing an immense number of men out of work and employment was so irregular that men vere forced to move frequently to keep in touch with work and in the off seasons many had to seek other employment. Child labor and unrestricted immigration he regarded as the two great evils of the labor world and he was in favor of well considered, but decided restriction in both cases.

He had tried co-operation and was wen satisfied that it was impossible under present conditions. Profit sharing he considered as a make-shift device for settling the great problem of labor, the ultimate solution of which he thought was still beyond the grasp of any man.

TROOPS FOR MANILA.

Four Companies of Regulars Leave Governor's Island.

New York, April 20.-One battation of the Thirteenth United States infantry, consisting of four companies, left Governor's Island for Manila today. On their way to San Francisco they will be joined at Buffalo by a battation from Fort Porter and at Youngstown, N. Y., by a battalion from Fort Niagara.

A year ago today the Thirteenth inantry left Governor's Island to go to

HIGHBINDERS AT WAR.

Three Chinamen in California Killed

and Two Wounded Mortally. Fresno, Cal., April 20 .- A highbinder var that has been expected for some ime broke out in Chinatown early to day, and as a result three Mongolians are dead, two more are at the County hospital, mortally wounded and nine are behind the bars in the county jatt.

TROOPS UNDER

PRESENT PROVISION FOR ITS MAINTENANCE ADEQUATE.

His Reply to Secretary Alger's Inquiry-The Estimated Number Required, 30,000 Men, Approved-A Decided Improvement in the Situation in the Philippines Expected by the American General in Command.

Washington, April 26.-Secretary Alger has received a reply from General Otis to his inquiry of yesterday as to whether the reinforcements proposed to be sent to him to relieve the volunteers would be sufficient for the purposes of the campaign. General Otis eplies in the affirmative, the estimate of thirty thousand men to constitute the army agreeing with his own calculations. The programme for the movement of the regulars out to Manila and of the volunteers homeward, therefore, will be carried out according to General Otis' statement contained in his dispatch of yesterday.

General otis ados to his message the hopeful remark that he expects very shortly to be able to report a de eided improvement in the situation in the Philippines.

DEMAND TO RETURN.

The Minnesota Volunteers Say They Must Be Mustered Out at Once. St. Paul, April 20.-Governor Lind recived the following telegram from

Manila today: "Lind, St. Paul: The regiment must be ordered home and mustered out of the service at once,

(Signed) "Officers of Regiment." Governor Lind said he was unadvised as to the exigencies at Manila and was wholly in the dark as to the real significance of the message, came in cipher, unsolicited, and its terms were as unintelligible to him as they would be to the public.

ENGLISH PRESS' COMMENT. Not to Be Taken Too Seriously-Un-

certain Reflection. London, April 20.-The Standard's New York correspondent says today that Americans are wondering what is the cause of the recent outburst of English opinion regarding the Philippine situation and the alleged discouragement in America. Several causes are obvious here. Some New York dispatches, notably in the Times, treat General Lawton's retirement from towns he had captured and the requests of western governors for the reters and gravely quote newspaper

organization made the railway com- make a sensation, put large headlines can despondency. A few others, like they first saw the flames come from adding much to the excitement and that 30 per cent, of the 35,000 locomo- the Manchester Guardian, which are the basement and first floor. Parties thrilling picturesqueness of the territo the Brotherhood. The order was American or British, found grist in the wanna and Western yard aver that the strict in maintaining a high standard whole matter. English readers and of morals and efficiency, discharging in editorial writers are naturally unable to judge how far such dispatches take fice on the second floor. Others who evidence of a desire to furnish only their tone from New York "anti-lm- caught a first glimpse of the fire from perialist" journals and how much or the rear say that the flames were no how little the latter represent the weight of American opinion. English newspapers since the Anglo-American than they sprang upward through the entente are prone, besides, to regard roof. All stories agree that there was American expansion as under their especial tutelage. They are also suspicious of the influence of American domestic policy.

Finally, lecturing other people on the management of their affairs is an established pastime of English newspapers, that, however mistaken in its petent to speak for him could be found. patronizing, need not be taken too seri- The store was locked up at 6.30 o'clock ously by its recipients.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Only a Few More Sessions Will Be Held to Consider Beef.

Washington, April 20.-The Wade Court of Inquiry will hold one session Saturday afternoon for the purpose of hearing further evidence. There are only two or three more witnesses to be called, and an effort will be made to have them all present at that time. Major Lee, at the same sitting, will make a presentation in behalf of General Miles, summing up what he claims the Inquiry had developed in substantiation of the general's original

Another night session will be held to orts which still remain undisposed of. There is now no expectation of being able to complete the report before next Today was spent in going over the testimony.

MRS. GEORGE'S TRIAL.

Testimony of the Defense Nearly Concluded.

Canton, O., April 20.-The defence for Mrs. George today put on the stand a witness who testified that she saw a nan in a long black mackintosh and cape, wearing a white sallor hat, passing her home, which is on one of the routes from the Althouse home to the center of the city, soon after the shooting of Saxton. This evidence was intended to corroborate a witness who testified yesterday that a "man in black" was seen approaching the Althouse home.

Newton George, the 17-year-old son of the accused, testified as to the intimate relations between his mother and Saxton. Quite a number of court records were introduced in evidence. The defence has nearly concluded its case.

Harrisons at Hot Springs.

Indianapolis, April 29.-General Harrison, wife and daughter, left tonight for Hot Springs, Va. After two weeks rest a Virginia he will go to New York, where time until May 17, the date of sailing or Paris, will be spent with the counse iated with him in behalf of Venezue a in the Venezuela-British boundary Hapute and the final preparation will be appearance before the tribunal of arbitration in Paris.

GENERAL OTIS HEAVY LOSS IN A FIERCE FIRE

Flames Visit Three Store Buildings on Lackawanna Avenue and Do Great Damage.

J. H. Ladwig's Four-Cent Store; W. Welcker's Fashion and J. D. Williams & Bros.' Candy, Toy and Bicycle Store Sustain in the Aggregate Damages Exceeding \$70,000—The Ladwig Store with Its Whole Contents Is Completely Destroyed—Half of Williams & Bros.' Store Is Consumed and the Welcker Store Is Drenched by Water-Narrow Escape of Firemen.

One of the fiercest fires that has occurred in the central city in years visited the 300 block of Lackawanna avenue last night, totally destroying one building, partially destroying another and damaging a third, causing, all told, over \$70,000 damage. The buildings were:

FOUR-CENT STORE, 310 Lackawanna avenue, John H. Ladwig, owner and occupant. Completely destroyed. Loss, \$35,000.

THE FASHION, 308 Lackawanna avenue, Louis Kramer owner of building; W. Welcker, occupant. Building bailty damaged in the rear, and stock partially destroyed by smoke and water. Loss on building, \$1,500, on stock,

J. D. WILLIAMS & BROS., wholesale and retail candy, toy and bicycle store, 312 and 314 Lackawanna avenue. A. H. Shopland owner of building. Damage to stock, \$15,000. Damage to building, \$7,000.

The loss in each instance was fully covered by insurance. The buildings were all three stories in height, of brick construction, with cement facing and each was about thirty-five years old.

The flames broke out at 6.55 o'clock | Just before the roof fell the fire eat p. m. in the Four Cent store. From its way into a number of large cases call of volunteers as portentous mat- the widely varying but equally posi- on the third floor in which the stock tive stories of those who first raw of fireworks was carried. For a time in enforcing extra severe physical ex- while almost ignoring all other hopeful them, it would seem that both fire and there was a lively fusliade of cannot smoke broke forth from all parts of crackers and showers of vari-colored Journals like the Mail, seeking to the building at the same time. Those rockets, with an occasional explosion who were on Lackawanna avenue say of a mine or a package of red fire. averse to colonial expansion by force, who were in the Delaware. Lacka- bly grand spectacle. flames first broke forth from the ofsooner visible from the rear windows a subdued explosion as if the building was filled from to bottom with the names before they burst forth.

John H. Ladwig, the proprietor, was in New York and no one who was comby his brother, Fred Ladwig, and everything was all right then. Nothing definite as to the origin of the fire can be given. It is supposed though, that it was a gas explosion.

Before the first fire company reached the scene the building was a veritable roaring furnace, scarcely a vestige of the front and very little of the rear being perceptible through the en-

veloping flame and smoke. The building being old and of light construction and the stock of toys and notions with which its three floors and subdued until the westerly half of the basement were packed, being highly inflammable it was the work of a very few minutes for the flames to create permit the reading of the official re- a total loss. Not a thing belonging to the store, save a portable show case which stood in front was saved. At 7.30 o'clock the roof caved in, carrying the floors with it, and depositing the whole in the basement,

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:

FAIR; WARMER. General-Ex-Senator Quay's Case in

Jury's Hands. Anti-Republicans Open Letter. Maintenance of Soldlers in Philipp Disastrous Lackawanna Avenue Fire Sporting News and Comment.

Financial and Commercial. General-Soldiers in Porto Rico to Arrest of Counterfeiters' Engravers. Editorial.

General-Adjournment of the State Legislature Ex-Senotor Quay's Case in Jury's Hands (Concluded.),

6 Local-Disastrons Lackawanna Avenue Fire (Concluded.). Local-Councils Fall to Elect a City Final Meeting of Lackawanna Pres-

Local-West Scranton and Suburban. News Round About Scratton. a Local-Court Proceedings.

Group Three of Bankers and the Col-

bytery.

lection Charges.

and quickly following them all the companies of the department except the Cumberlands of the North End. and a portion of the Franklins, of the West Side, bent every effort and most heroically fought to confine the conflagration to the Ladwig building, but it was in vain.

Projecting fire walls and iron shutters on the nearest windows of the buildings adjoining on each side would have materially aided the firement in fact, would have doubtlessly prevented a spread of the flames. They were wanting however, and the flames spread both ways with disastrous results. They crept into the rear third-story

windows of both the Williams and Weicker stores at about the same time and soon afterwards broke through the wail and ran along the cornice of the Shopland building. The fire in the Kramer building was checked before it had extended beyond a dozen feet of the third floor, but in the Shopland building it got beyond

double building was a complete loss. A fire wall saved the easterly half. Narrow Escape.

the control of the firemen and was not

Nearly a score of firemen had a narrow escape from being killed or injured by the falling in of a portion of the roof of the Shopland building at about 9.30 o'clock. Chief Hickey and Chief of Police Robling, with two streams manned by the Nay Augs and Reliefs, were fighting the fire from the roof. A squad of five Crystal men, directed by District Chief McManus, had fought their way through the easterly portion of the building and were occupying a position well towards the center of the burning westerly half on the third floor. Men from the Neptune and Relief companies were at the thirdstory windows on ladders, holding the nozzles well inside the building.

All of a sudden and without any warning the front half of the roof broke off and crashed through the floors below, carrying half of the third floor and nearly all the second floor and first floors with it.

District Chief McManus and the Cry-[Continued on Page 6.]

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, April 29.—Forecast for Friday: For eastern Pennsyl-vania, foir and warmer Friday; fresh east winds; probably fair
