

FATAL WRECK ON THE ERIE

Five Passengers Are Dead; Several Are Missing and a Number Badly Wounded.

TRAGEDY AT GREENVILLE

Train No. 5, the New York-Chicago Limited on the Erie Railroad is Wrecked Near Greenville—Hardly a Passenger Escaped Injury of Some Sort—Two Residents of Carbondale Among the Injured.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Greenville, Pa., Feb. 7.—Train No. 5, the New York-Chicago Limited on the Erie railroad, was wrecked this morning within the town limits. Five passengers were dead when taken from the wreck. Several are missing and there are a score of badly injured. The dead are: SERGEANT MAJOR HARRY A. HARE, Fort Wood, N. Y.; GEO. W. PATTERSON, Philadelphia, private company 4, Tenth United States infantry, carried off from Mauldier's union; PETER J. CURRY, Corbora, N. Y., private Tenth infantry, aged 21; UNKNOWN MAN, aged 25 years; UNKNOWN MAN, only papers on person was a postal card that had been sent to the Adams Produce Co., Bushville, Ind., and a ticket from New York to that point. His face was literally torn to shreds.

The injured are: Vin. H. Moore, 32 Lenox road, Brooklyn, compound fracture of left leg and badly cut about the head; B. A. Marsden, Philadelphia, terribly crushed about the body; Ivan Lester Smith, Canisteo, N. Y., badly injured; Joe Kennedy, Brookfield, Mass., compound fracture left leg; cut and bruised about head and body; Private Tenth Infantry Win. P. McDermitt, attorney, Portland, Ind., hip crushed; tire cut; O. H. Simons, Kent, O., brakeman, compound fracture left leg; right leg badly bruised; C. J. Henry, Meadville, baggage master, left leg broke, injured about chest; S. Aiken, salesman, New York, slightly suffering from shock; Levi P. Caloun, Gloucester, Mass., injured slightly; Clarence Leek, Somerville, N. J., injured seriously; Milton Stanley, Newark, leg fractured, cut about face; Charles Cornell, Elmira, N. Y., slightly; Harry Weisberg, express messenger, Dayton, O., crushed; Carmie Colquhoun and Carmie Grovis, Carbondale, Pa., slightly.

SPEED OF AN EARTHQUAKE

Preliminary Tremors Travel at the Rate of 345 Miles a Minute. From the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Speaking of the Indian earthquakes of 1857, a London scientist says the vibrations traveled to Europe, where they were recorded at very many stations, and no doubt would have been equally well recorded at any other places on the surface of our world had there been provided suitable instruments. The preliminary tremors, which are probably waves of compression, traveled through the world to reach Italy and other countries with an average rate of 345 miles per minute, or 5.9 kilometers per second—a rate which it will be observed is higher than that at which similar movements can be transmitted through glass or steel. The large waves, which are probably quasi-elastic gravitation waves, by traveling over the surface of the earth, reached Europe at a rate of 113 miles per minute, or 2.88 kilometers per minute. It is likely that these latter disturbances reached stations in Europe by traveling from their origin in two directions round the world. As an indication of this, we are told that at several of the European stations slight undulations are to be seen on the seismograms at times we should expect to find such markings, had they traveled from India to Europe by the longest possible route. From the period of these waves, which is taken at 22 seconds, and their velocity, their length may be inferred, an estimate of which is 34 miles; while their height, as deducted from their length, and the maximum angle of tilting, is estimated at 20 inches. The slowness of the movement was such that they could not be felt, while the magnitude was such that the unaided eye of an observer would not be able to recognize any differential movements in his surroundings. The largeness of these disturbances and their great duration, extending over several hours, preclude them from the category of tremors, vibrations or microseisms.

\$50,000 FOR SAVING A STRANGER'S LIFE

Farmer Ainsworth Inherits a Fortune from Man He Rescued. From the Evening Wisconsin. Franklin B. Ainsworth has fallen heir to \$50,000. Ainsworth is a farmer at Afton and has had all he could do to keep body and soul together. While Ainsworth was driving along the road one summer day twenty-five years ago he saw a man struggling in the water. Ainsworth went to the drowning man's rescue and finally succeeded in bringing him to the shore. The man asked Ainsworth his name and said that he would hear from him some time. Ainsworth did not learn the man's name, but afterward heard that he was spending the summer in a camp near the river. Last week he received a letter from a lawyer in Philadelphia, stating that a man had died in that city who had left his money to Ainsworth, because he had once saved his life

"RIPPER" BILL WILL PASS

(Concluded from Page 1.) consist of one member for each one thousand resident taxables, and shall be apportioned among the wards and chosen by the voters by wards; PROVIDED, THAT EACH WARD SHALL HAVE AT LEAST ONE COMMON COUNCILMAN." The clause providing that wards having less than one thousand resident taxables shall be attached to an adjoining ward is stricken out, the proviso just above taking its place. In the "Schedule A" of the bill is inserted a paragraph providing that the provision in Article I, Section 1, making mayors ineligible for re-election for the succeeding term, shall not apply to mayors appointed by the governor, and that in case an appointee of the governor resigns, dies or is removed, the governor shall fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. This last provision would make it possible for present mayors to continue in office for eight years, or make possible a five-year term for new mayors appointed by the governor. It is a modification of the "ripper" clause, but not the kind that the anti-rippers had expected, it is quite safe to say. T. J. Duffy.

MR. SCHEUER'S HOSPITAL BILL

An Act Calculated to Make the Lackawanna Shelter a State Institution. Special from a Staff Correspondent. Harrisburg, Feb. 7.—In the house today Representative Scheuer presented a bill to make the Lackawanna hospital a state institution, and appropriate \$85,000 annually to its improvement and maintenance. It will have the active backing of the whole eastern and western mining regions' delegations and assurances are at hand that the organization leaders will give it their endorsement. The bill in full is as follows: AN ACT To provide for the acceptance by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania of a conveyance of the real estate, buildings and personal property of the Lackawanna Hospital of Scranton, Pennsylvania, to be used as a State hospital for the northern anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, providing for the incorporation of "The Trustees of the State Hospital of the Northern Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania," and for the management of the same, and making an appropriation for the repair and improvement thereof. Whereas, The Lackawanna hospital of Scranton, Pennsylvania, has since its organization under special charter from the legislature in 1871 maintained a public hospital and dispensary in the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania, for the reception and care of the sick and injured of that city and vicinity; and Whereas, There is at present no state hospital for the northern anthracite coal region, although such one is imperatively required; and the said Lackawanna hospital of Scranton, Pennsylvania, whose hospital is located in the center of said region and convenient of access to every part thereof, are willing to convey to the state their property in said city of Scranton, to be used and managed as a state hospital for the reception and care of the sick and injured of said district; therefore Section 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the governor of this commonwealth is hereby authorized on behalf of this commonwealth, immediately after the passage of this act, to accept a conveyance and transfer by deed in fee simple from the Lackawanna hospital of Scranton, Pennsylvania, to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of all the real estate, buildings and personal property of said hospital, and upon the due execution and delivery of the said deed, the governor shall cause the same to be recorded in the proper county; whereupon, immediately after the passage of this act, the governor shall appoint a board of managers of trustees, consisting of nine members, who shall be a body politic or corporate by the name and style of "The Trustees of the State Hospital of the Northern Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania," who shall serve without compensation, other than necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of the duties pertaining to the above-named institution, and such expenditure shall be paid out of moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, and who shall manage and direct the concerns of said institution and make all necessary by-laws and regulations not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this commonwealth. Sec. 2. This hospital shall be specially devoted to the reception, care and treatment of injured persons in the Northern Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania, and the county of Lackawanna and the adjacent counties of Wyoming, Susquehanna and Wayne, and in the order of admission this class shall have precedence over paying patients. Sec. 3. It shall be lawful for the trustees of said hospital to receive contributions or donations from any person, firm or corporation of any amount, or to accept any moneys of any other valuable consideration, whether by will, deed, gift or otherwise, to aid in the support, maintenance, and for improving the property of said hospital; provided, that the proceeds of all contributions or donations received by the said trustees under the provisions of this section shall be specially appropriated for the purposes herein stated; provided, further, that an itemized statement of the same, showing the whole amount of money received by the said trustees under the provisions of this section, and the name or names of any person, firm or corporation contributing or donating the same, together with an itemized statement of the expenditures of said money, shall be made quarterly, under oath, to the auditor general, the same as statements for state appropriations are now required by law. Sec. 4. To enable the trustees to make improvements made necessary by the enlarged scope of the institution, and providing for the erection and completion of the same, the sum of \$85,000 is hereby appropriated annually for the years A. D. 1901 and A. D. 1902, to be drawn from the state treasury as may be required in the making of said improvements or the erection of the buildings hereinbefore mentioned, on warrants signed by the officers of said institution and approved by the president or general agent of the board of public charities.

BILL IN INTEREST OF GANNON.

A Measure to Legislate Him Out of Jail is to Be Introduced. Special from a Staff Correspondent. Harrisburg, Feb. 7.—At an early day a bill to be drafted by Representative Scheuer, along lines suggested by President Judge R. W. Archbald, will be introduced in the house, to legislate stubborn old John Gannon out of jail. Gannon was sent to the county jail in June, 1894, for contempt of court and has remained there ever since, stolidly refusing to purge himself of the contempt, notwithstanding the fact that he could do this with a stroke of his

pen, which would neither help or hurt him in a material way. He was directed to sign a deed for a property he sent to a relative in litigation. He contended that the judgment was wrong and that it was irregularly reached, in that he had not consented to the form on which the case was tried. When he would not obey the mandate of the court, he was committed for contempt, with the probable expectation that a few days in jail would bring him to submission. It did not, nor has seven years done it. No one more than the court regrets the unfortunate affair, but even if so disposed they could not order Gannon's release, because it is not the court but the law that is offended, and the law makes no provision for forgiving the offense. The bill which is to be presented by Mr. Scheuer will probably confer on the court the power of saying that the contempt in cases of this kind is not continuous. T. J. Duffy.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO BAKER LAW

A Bill Presented by Representative Scheuer at Harrisburg Yesterday. Special from a Staff Correspondent. Harrisburg, Feb. 7.—Two bills supplementary to the Baker ballot law are to be presented today by Representative Scheuer. One of them is to carry into effect the contention of President Judge R. W. Archbald, that where the marking of a ballot is technically defective, it should not be thrown out if the intent of the voter is clearly demonstrated. The other bill is intended to give the courts the right to save the legal portions of partially illegal certificates of nomination, nomination papers and otherwise extend the discretionary powers of the court in dealing with the contents that arise from party primaries. T. J. Duffy.

GAS AND WATER CO. TO PROTECT RIGHTS

Prepared to Fight All New Enterprises in the Line of Competition. Test Case at Harrisburg. From a Staff Correspondent. Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 7.—Attorney Oimsted, of Harrisburg, representing the Scranton Gas and Water company, applied to Attorney General Eikin for a quo warranto to compel the Consumers' Gas company, of Scranton, to show by what right it is attempting to do business in Scranton. The old company alleges that the Consumers' company was illegally and irregularly incorporated. The attorney general agreed to fix a time for a hearing, after proof of service on the respondent has been furnished. T. J. Duffy.

THE PHILBIN BILL

A Plan to Elevate Bureau of Mines to Dignity of a Department. Special from a Staff Correspondent. Harrisburg, Feb. 7.—The Philbin bill to elevate the present bureau of mines to the dignity of a department was introduced in the house today by the aggressive young member from the Fourth Lackawanna district. It provides that the department shall be charged with the supervision and execution of the mining laws of the commonwealth, and a separate district as does also Carbon, the former becoming District Forty-seven and the latter District Forty-three. Monroe and Pike take the old number of the Wayne-Pike district, twenty-second. The provision is made that a judge now in office shall serve until the expiration of his term as judge of the district which by this act is given the same number as that of the district in which said judge has heretofore served. This will make Judge Purdy the judge of the Monroe-Pike district. Judge Craig of the present Monroe-Carbon district which is No. forty-three, will continue as judge of Carbon county which takes the title of Forty-third district. Vacancies are to be filled by appointment of the governor. The bill providing for an excise commission, which was prophesied in these dispatches, was introduced by Mr. Beacons, of Westmoreland. It was drawn by President Judge John Addison McIlvaine, of Westmoreland county and is said to represent the general sentiment of the judges throughout the whole western part of the state. The bill provides for three commissioners to be appointed by the court of quarter sessions for terms of three years, who shall have and exercise all the powers now resting in license court, including that of revoking licenses. They are to be selected from different parts of the county but may all be of the one political faith. They are to fix a standing time for hearing applications each year and are to receive petitions and remonstrances just as does the court at present. Their compensation is to be \$10 per day for every day actually employed. Their judgment can be reviewed by the court on petition in questions of law or of the good faith of the commissioners. Bills of special interest in Scranton which passed second reading in the house yesterday were: An act validating all elections to vote upon the ques-

Union College of Painless Dentistry

Established for the purpose of supplying a POST GRADUATE COURSE to practicing dentists, and special instruction in the only system of actually painless dentistry known to the profession. The Faatz Method of Painless Dentistry. is exclusively the property of the Managing Director of the UNION COLLEGE OF PAINLESS DENTISTRY, and was discovered by him after long years of tireless research and ceaseless study. It accomplishes all that is claimed for it, and renders every Dental operation absolutely painless, without the use of Gas, Ether, or the inhalation of any anesthetic or drugs to render the patient unconscious.

Thus Dentistry Has Lost Its Terrors while the absence of suffering to the patient and the retention of perfect consciousness throughout the operation, enables the skilled practitioner to attain results impossible under any other form of treatment. This fact is freely conceded among the more advanced members of the profession, and letters are pouring in on us from practicing dentists all over the country asking for instructions in the new discovery, hence the establishment of the Union College of Painless Dentistry, which is now established at 305 Lacka. Ave. But a College such as we have established must have patients. Our students do not come here to learn the profession, they are already proficient in general practice and merely desire to study the higher branches and get a thorough insight into this wonderful discovery, which they will later apply to their own practices. These facts compel us to offer to the Scranton Public

The Highest Class of Dental Work Possible For Practically the Cost of the Materials Used For Example: A Full Set of Teeth May Be Had For \$2.00 Best Gold Crowns (22 Karat Fine) Only Cost \$2.00 In a Word, Work Done Here Saves You Fully 95%

on regular dental charges and the work will be done right as every man is a perfectly qualified dentist before he comes here. All Work is Positively Guaranteed by Us for Ten Years.

Reader, Just One More Word Please.

C. S. FAATZ is not a stranger to Scranton. He has been a resident of the city for 20 years and will probably remain for as many years more, as the Union College of Dentistry is a Permanent Institution established not for a day or a year, but for all time.

Office Hours - - - 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday's - - - 10 " " 4 "

305 Lackawanna Avenue OVER CONRAD'S

Mr. Philbin proposes to follow this us with an amendment to the mine laws, which will provide a salary, instead of fees, for examiners, thereby removing a present inducement to grant unwarranted certificates, and another amendment which will tend to make it impossible to transfer miners' certificates which is now frequently done by men who are not readily identified. The Kennedy School Act. The bill to repeal the Kennedy school act, which was introduced by Senator Vaughan at the request of the Scranton school board, was introduced in the house today, when called up by Mr. Scheuer, and is now ready for the signature of the governor. Mr. Reynolds' bill validating the school board bonds also passed third reading. Bills were introduced today by Pittsburgh representatives, providing that councils in second class cities may make appropriations for the commemoration of Memorial Day, and prescribing regulations to insure purity in second class cities. Representative Brown introduced a bill providing "that from and after the passage of the act, all screens or other obstructions from windows or doors of hotels, restaurants or other places where intoxicating liquors are licensed shall be sold in this commonwealth, shall be removed, and a failure to comply with this act shall be grounds for the revocation of any license." There is talk of amending the new excise bill to place the power of appointing the three commissioners in the hands of the governor, instead of the courts.

Pike is detached from Wayne and Monroe from Carbon and Pike and Monroe are made into one district under the title of District Twenty-second. Wayne becomes a separate district as does also Carbon, the former becoming District Fifty-seven and the latter District Forty-three. Monroe and Pike take the old number of the Wayne-Pike district, twenty-second. The provision is made that a judge now in office shall serve until the expiration of his term as judge of the district which by this act is given the same number as that of the district in which said judge has heretofore served. This will make Judge Purdy the judge of the Monroe-Pike district. Judge Craig of the present Monroe-Carbon district which is No. forty-three, will continue as judge of Carbon county which takes the title of Forty-third district. Vacancies are to be filled by appointment of the governor. The bill providing for an excise commission, which was prophesied in these dispatches, was introduced by Mr. Beacons, of Westmoreland. It was drawn by President Judge John Addison McIlvaine, of Westmoreland county and is said to represent the general sentiment of the judges throughout the whole western part of the state. The bill provides for three commissioners to be appointed by the court of quarter sessions for terms of three years, who shall have and exercise all the powers now resting in license court, including that of revoking licenses. They are to be selected from different parts of the county but may all be of the one political faith. They are to fix a standing time for hearing applications each year and are to receive petitions and remonstrances just as does the court at present. Their compensation is to be \$10 per day for every day actually employed. Their judgment can be reviewed by the court on petition in questions of law or of the good faith of the commissioners. Bills of special interest in Scranton which passed second reading in the house yesterday were: An act validating all elections to vote upon the ques-

tion of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities; an act, the act repealing the Kennedy school act, and the act ratifying and confirming all paving done in cities of the third class since May 22, 1895. The bill providing that the teaching of physical culture be compulsory in public schools of all cities was amended in committee of the whole by Messrs. Philbin and Scheuer to make it discretionary in second and third class cities. Mr. Scheuer called up his bake-shop bill and succeeded in having it passed on second reading. Mr. Reynolds, of the judiciary general committee, reported a bill to authorize the election of tax collectors in boroughs and townships for a term of three years and providing that they shall not be eligible to succeed themselves. For the ways and means committee Mr. Scheuer reported a bill imposing a tax of one-third of one per cent, on the capital stock employed within the state by certain corporations such as insurance companies and the like. The orphans' court bill was received in the senate this morning and referred to the judiciary general committee. T. J. Duffy.

UTILIZING BAD EGGS. Waste eggs—that is, hatched spotted eggs—unless they are absolutely black, are utilized for the preparation of a tanning solution known as salted egg yolk. This is used largely by tanners of America and Europe in preparing fine kid skins. The eggs are first broken in a churn, in which they are rapidly revolved for about twenty minutes. The albumen rises to the top in the form of foam and is skimmed off, leaving the yolks. Next thirty per cent, by weight of salt and one per cent, of powdered boric acid is added, and the churning continued, the skimming being again repeated. This compound is then stored in barrels. Crystallized eggs, says the Egg Reporter, are made from the broken eggs and surplus stock. These are largely used on shipboard, but increasingly of late by bakers, as well. Good eggs are broken and churned thoroughly mixing whites and yolks. The liquid is then dropped on slowly-revolving stone cylinders, through which arms of the same material extend. Over these cylinders is passed a strong current of warm, dry air, evaporating the moisture from the eggs. After being thus dried the egg is scraped off by means of a stone scraper. The resulting powder is known as crystallized eggs. When hermetically sealed they may be kept indefinitely. For use they are merely moistened with water and beaten up to the natural consistency of their original state.

TROOPS TO ATTEND INAUGURATION

General Orders Issued by Adjutant General Stewart to the Pennsylvania Regiments. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Harrisburg, Feb. 7.—Adjutant General Stewart issued general orders today to the National Guard of Pennsylvania, designating the following brigades to attend the inauguration of President McKinley, under the command of Major General Charles Millar, the several brigades under command of the respective commanders: First brigade—First, Second, Third