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Fourth Monday of February.
Third Monday of May.
Fourth Monday of September.
Third Monday of November.

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Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:00 a. m.; M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. O. H. Nickle.
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FOREST LODGE, No. 184, A. O. U. W. Meets every Friday evening in I. O. O. F. W. Hall, Tionesta.

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PHIL EMERT, FANCY BOOT & SHOEMAKER, Shop in Walkers building, Cor. Elm and Walnut streets. Is prepared to do all kinds of custom work from the finest to the coarsest and guarantees his work to give perfect satisfaction. Prompt attention given to mending, and prices reasonable.

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S. H. HASLERT & SONS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, Furniture Dealers, TIONESTA, PENN.

AND— UNDERTAKERS, TIONESTA, PENN.

CENSORSHIP ANNULLED.

So Far as Relates to Foreign News Gatherers in Russia.

Neutrality of China—Warships Leave Jibuti—New Russian Commanders. Funeral of Senator Hanna—Newark Shelled Insurgents—Drowned in Saving a Friend—Heath Resigns.

The Russian government has abolished the censorship upon all news and other telegrams going abroad. The lifting of the embargo which has existed for generations upon the free transmission of news from Russia came as a direct result of consideration of the subject by the czar. In some respects the action is regarded as the most important act since the emancipation of the serfs.



Fleming D. Chesbro, Edwin V. Morgan.

NEW CONSULS TO MURDEN AND DALNY.

Under a regime allowing perfect freedom to the foreign press it is believed that Russia will soon cease to be constantly subject to underground attack.

The internal censorship is to be retained, but foreign dispatches are to be entirely free. Inasmuch as a state of war exists telegrams from the theater of hostilities will be subject to the same kind of military censorship enforced in all countries under similar circumstances.

Question of Coaling Warships.

Sounds of desultory firing at sea are heard almost nightly at Port Arthur and on Sunday morning firing was again heard. This is doubtless due to the attempted approach of Japanese torpedo boats, but nothing serious has developed.

The Novi Kral prints a long article invoking historical precedents to prove the illegality of the Japanese declaration that coal and victuals will in all cases be treated as contraband of war. The paper describes Japan's attitude as bare-faced presumption and urges the neutral powers to disregard it and not to refuse to supply belligerent ships with coal to carry them to their nearest home port.

It follows, therefore, the Novi Kral says, that the British government should allow Russian ships at Singapore to take on sufficient coal to enable them to reach Port Arthur.

Russian Ships Go Back to Cronstadt.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Figaro has cabled that the Russian squadron at Jibuti, French Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden, has been ordered to return to Cronstadt. It was reported from St. Petersburg Feb. 15 that this squadron had been instructed to remain at Jibuti until further orders.

It has been suggested that the stopping of these warships at Jibuti might lead to international representations, Jibuti being a French neutral port.

A private dispatch received at Paris from Port Arthur says the repairs to the Russian battleships Czarevitch and Retzivar are almost completed.

Neutrality of China.

"Russia gladly favored the suggestion of Secretary Hay that as far as possible the belligerents in the Far Eastern war localize hostilities and respect the neutrality of China in the interest of a continuance of the peaceful intercourse of the rest of the world. My government expressed the conviction that Mr. Hay's suggestion was prompted by motives of the highest humanity and was mutually advantageous to the belligerents."

This statement was made by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, in the course of a conversation with a representative of the press on the Far Eastern situation.

New Army and Navy Commanders.

War Minister Kuropatkin, who is going to the Far East this week will be appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army operations there, and Vice Admiral Makaroff, who is now on his way east on a train which is expected to reach Port Arthur in 10 days, breaking all previous records, is to be commander-in-chief of the navy.

Hostile to British Residents.

Russian dispatches record the rapid growth of anti-British feeling, one saying many English boys have been withdrawn from Russian schools owing to insults, and there is evidence in public resorts in Kieff that the position of the British residents would be very dangerous should Great Britain become involved in the Russo-Japanese issue.

No Japanese Vessels Lost.

The Japanese legation in London said it was not true, as reported, that any Japanese vessels had been destroyed so far in any of the various naval engagements, and that all necessary repairs had already been made. The Japanese fleet remains intact.

This message also denies the report that the Japanese were driven from the neighborhood of Kin-Chau after a

skirmish in which 150 Japanese were taken prisoners, and declares that the Japanese made no attempt to land at Pigeon Bay.

It says the Japanese forces have up to the present time made no attempt to land at any point where they could come in contact with the Russians and that consequently all reports of land actions and Japanese losses are untrue.

High Records of Wheat and Flour.

Bradstreet's summary of the state of trade says: Midwinter conditions are a bar to recovery in spring trade and therefore greatly with transportation and outdoor activities generally.

War influences cut a large figure in the course of prices, which, with few exceptions, has been upward. Flour, wheat, corn, oats and pork all made new high records, those of wheat and flour being the highest reached since 1898, and tea, butter, tin and copper also advanced, though not in all cases owing to present or threatened hostilities.

Cotton and coffee were conspicuous exceptions to the general advance, but this was due to a continuance of the liquidation under way for some time past, and pig iron weakened as the result of backward demand, enlarging production and reported increasing stocks.

The length of breadstuffs has been notable, led by wheat and flour. Business failures for the week ended with February 18 number 231, against 202 last week, 188 in the like week in 1903, 228 in 1902, 221 in 1901 and 168 in 1900.

Newark Shelled Insurgents.

The Dominican insurgents fired on the steamer New York and on a launch from the cruiser Columbia Thursday. Eight rifle shots damaged the New York's wood works, exposing the lives of the passengers and crew.

The United States naval commander decided to shell Parajiro and land marines for insulting the United States flag and damaging an American steamer.

At 2:30 p. m. the Newark approached and opened fire, discharging 10 shells. The insurgents fired upon the marines while they were landing, wounding some of them. The marines returned the fire and the insurgents ran away.

The marines searched houses, woods and bushes. They then followed the insurgents, who fired. The New York left port for the roadstead after landing her cargo.

A protest has been distributed signed by prominent citizens, against the action of the United States warship, which it describes as an insolent outrage against the liberty of the republic and disgrace to the national dignity.

Funeral of Senator Hanna.

The last rites over the body of Senator Hanna were held Friday at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Cleveland. During the services Cleveland was a silent city. Nearly all business was suspended for the afternoon. Street railroad and steam road traffic on every line in the city was stopped from 1 to 1:05 o'clock.

Reservations were made in the church for the family, governor's staff, the Washington delegation and other distinguished guests and members of the state legislature. The church was filled and thousands lined the street above the edifice.

President Pierce of Gambier college read the lesson, and after singing of the hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," Bishop Leonard delivered a brief eulogy of the deceased, speaking of his high integrity, dauntless purpose and tender heart, which were recognized by all classes.

Woman Suffrage in Colorado.

Congressman J. L. Shafer of Colorado, who resigned his seat because of election frauds in Denver, denies that these frauds were committed mainly by women. In an interview Mr. Shafer said: "Of the persons implicated very few were women—not more than 1 in 10 at the outside. The incident was not characteristic of the women's voting in Colorado and it is preposterous to make it an argument against woman suffrage. The influence of woman suffrage upon the state has been distinctly for good."

Drowned While Helping Comrade.

In an attempt to save A. G. Allen of Chicago, with whom he was skating on Cuyaga lake, Louis T. Dickinson of New York city, a senior in the college of law at Cornell, lost his life Sunday. The two young men had skated as far as Atwater, 18 miles north of Ithaca, when Allen broke through the ice, while attempting to pull him out Dickinson fell in and sank. Allen was dragged ashore after having been in the water more than half an hour.

Resignation of Perry S. Heath.

Postmaster General Payne at Washington has received the resignation of Perry S. Heath as secretary of the Republican national committee, and announced he would accept it at once. The duties of secretary will devolve on Elmer Dover, the assistant secretary of the committee, until the full committee meets a few days before the national convention, when a secretary will be elected to succeed Mr. Heath.

Twenty-Three Killed by Explosion.

Two cars of dynamite in a worktrain on the Ogden-Lucien cutoff of the Southern Pacific railroad exploded with terrific force at Jackson, Utah, 88 miles west of Ogden, killing at least 23 persons, injuring as many more, and destroying a large amount of property.

GERMANY'S COLONIES.

Baron Speck Von Sternburg Talks About Kiao-Chow.

Steamship Lines Established and Building of Railroads Undertaken. Great Value to United States of the Philippine Islands—British and French Ports in China.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—Baron Speck Von Sternburg, the German ambassador to the United States, upon whom the University of Pennsylvania yesterday conferred the degree of doctor of laws, was the principal speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at the New Century drawing room last night. His subject was "The Germans as Colonizers." He was later tendered a reception by members of the academy.

Baron Von Sternburg, after referring at length to the part taken by German immigrants "in elevating the United States to its present greatness," concluded as follows:

"Time is too short for me to dwell on the history and development of Germany's colonies in Africa and in the Pacific, but I think it may be of interest to you to hear a few words about her Chinese possession, Kiao Chow, since the eyes of the world are turned towards the battlegrounds in the Far East, where the greatest political and social problems which ever confronted the statesman and the diplomatist, dormant for centuries, are now ripe for solution."

Difficulty of Transporting Troops.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23.—Heavy snows and blizzards over the Siberian railroad, especially east of Baikal, are largely increasing the difficulties of transporting troops, besides better enabling Chinese brigands to operate. Japanese agents are reported north of Vladivostok, inciting the brigands to action.

Future Chinese Trade.

That the time was rapidly approaching was keenly felt by all students of the Far East long ago. The powers of the world also foresaw long ago that to have a voice in the pending great councils of nations which should decide on the fate and future of China, they above all would need naval strongholds. And to reap the advantages of the great coming trade of the Far East, they would need harbors and trade emporiums. Without this backing they knew that they would be forced to the rear, thus permitting the more powerful to reap the stupendous advantages which the future of China has in store.

England already possessed Hong Kong in the south, to which she added after the China-Japan war in 1894 the harbor and naval base of Wei Hai Wei in Shantung. Russia gained after the same war the famous naval stronghold of Port Arthur and the port of Tientsin, where within a few years has sprung up one of the finest cities and trade emporiums in the Far East.

The Spanish war brought to the United States the Philippine Islands, with excellent harbors, most valuable both for strategic and commercial purposes.

The already great value of these islands on China's eastern flank will be enormously enhanced after the opening of the Panama canal. They will be the great Eastern trade emporium of the United States, from where will radiate her commerce, feeding a Chinese coast line of about 2,000 miles, studded with rich harbors, most of them in the infancy of their development. The strategic position of Subig bay and other harbors is apparent even to the layman.

France, as we know, controls a large portion of the southern frontier of China bordering on her vast Indo-Chinese possessions. Japan's strategic and commercial position is known to you all.

When Germany procured the harbor of Kiao Chow from the Chinese government in 1899 her first step was to open it to the trade of the world. The laws and regulations governing trade and commerce and settlements there are considered the most liberal ever framed for a colony, the only close restrictions being those relating to public health.

Regular steamship lines were soon established and the building of railroads taken in hand so as to tap the various resources of Shantung, especially its coal deposits. The German government has strictly adhered to the principle of placing the construction of railroads into private hands, bids being open to all nations.

United States Prevented Chaos.

Grave fear and alarm was expressed by all concerned in the steadily growing trade of the Far East when the war clouds over there were threatening to burst. It was the far-seeing eye of the Washington government which saved China from chaos and dismemberment during the Boxer troubles of 1900.

New flames again threatened to arise from the still smoldering ashes. But in the right moment we again see the same watchful government rise and invite the powers of the world to act in concert so as to preserve the integrity of China and to prevent a configuration the limit of which no human mind would be able to forecast. Through this strong and able stroke not only the powers at peace but also those engaged in war will reap great benefits, and it is to be hoped that the vast and increasing Chinese trade will develop undisturbed.

Seth Low in Rome.

Rome, Feb. 23.—All the Americans in Rome, about 600, gathered yesterday afternoon at the United States embassy, where they were cordially entertained, in honor of Washington's birthday, by Ambassador Meyer and Mrs. Meyer and the staff of the embassy. Among those present were former Mayor Seth Low and John D. Zimmerman of New York.

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

German Military Paper Belittles Its Capacity For Transporting Troops.

Berlin, Feb. 23.—The Militar Wochenblatt, the organ of the German general staff, has published an article discussing Russia's prospects of reinforcing her army in East Asia.

The paper takes a pessimistic view of the capacity of the Trans-Siberian railroad and especially of the section crossing Lake Baikal, where it says the difficulties to be overcome are enormous.

The limited capacity of the line is said to be a much more serious matter than the threatened damage to it by natives. The paper estimates the present troop-moving capacity of the railroad from Russia's experience last summer in moving two brigades to Tschita, east of Lake Baikal, which was only accomplished at the rate of 1/2 mile an hour. At this rate it would take 36 days to convey 25,000 men from the Ural mountains to Mukden or Vladivostok.

The paper assumes the present strength of the Russian army in Eastern Asia to be 158,761 men and upon the foregoing estimate of time required to move troops, it declares it will take until April 20 for Russia to raise the strength of her East Asiatic army to 223,000 men.

The Militar Wochenblatt is of the opinion that the first thing for Japan to do to compel Russia to abandon Manchuria is to concentrate her forces against Harbin.

Army Attaches at Tokio.

Washington, Feb. 23.—United States Minister Griscum cables as follows from Tokio: It has been suggested by the war office at Tokio that our army officers to accompany Japanese army had better go to Tokio where they will be sent out with the various armies at different times."

PLANTING TREES.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt Set Out Two Fern Leaf Bees.

Washington, Feb. 23.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt celebrated Washington's birthday by planting each a fern leaf beech in the White House grounds. The trees were removed from Garfield park. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by their children Ethel, Archie and Quentin, appeared with Colonel Symons on the portico of the east terrace. The colonel handed to the president a specially made spade.

President Roosevelt, raising his hat to a considerable crowd, threw a few spadefuls of dirt into the excavation around the tree. Mrs. Roosevelt then was given a spade and with it she threw some earth into the excavation around the other tree. The assembled people applauded her cordially.

In a big earthen pot the President, Mrs. Roosevelt and the children then planted seeds of a Chinese flowering shrub, the only specimen of which in this country is in the propagating gardens in this city.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Colonel Symons addressed the president, saying: "We hope that these trees may be the living, thriving evidence of your continued great prosperity and of the greatest honor that can come to man. And we hope and believe that these flowers that you have planted will multiply and spread over the country, adding to its beauty and value, as your life has and must continue to do."

The spades used in the ceremony will be preserved in the White House. Or, the blades of each will be painted a scene of the tree planting.

Baltimore Newspapers Re-Established.

Baltimore, Feb. 23.—The Baltimore News, whose office and plant were completely destroyed in the great fire of Feb. 7, is being published in Baltimore from its own plant today. Its 12 issues since the fire were printed by the Washington Post. It has established in the old McShane foundry a complete plant. The American will use the News plant temporarily. The Sun is being printed in Washington, and the Herald in Philadelphia, until they can get new plants set up in Baltimore, which they are doing with all possible expedition.

His Accounts Are Short.

Seymour, Ind., Feb. 23.—Cyrus E. McCrady, cashier of the First National bank and treasurer of the Co-Operative Building and Loan association, has admitted his accounts are short with the two institutions. The amount is estimated to be \$14,000 with the bank and \$13,000 with the building and loan association. McCrady's property, valued at from \$15,000 to \$18,000, has been turned over to a trustee for his creditors. Both institutions are assured by bonds.

Japan's World's Fair Exhibits.

St. Louis, Feb. 23.—Meizan Yabu of Osaka, Japan, a member of the Japanese Exhibitors' association, has arrived in St. Louis, accompanied by two secretaries. Mr. Yabu will be followed in a few days by a large consignment of world's fair exhibits.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Pointed Paragraphs Chronicling the Week's Doings.

Long Dispatches From Various Parts of the World Shorn of Their Padding and Only Facts Given in as Few Words as Possible For the Benefit of the Hurried Reader.

Six hundred Russian soldiers were frozen to death while marching across Lake Baikal, Eastern Siberia.

Minister Powell in San Domingo reports that on Feb. 9 insurgents entered the United States consulate at Samana with armed forces and took away two refugees.

The court of appeals, by a vote of 4 to 3, affirmed the conviction for murder in first degree of William Readwald of West Salamanca, for killing a fellow workman in a quarrel.

The Russian second-class cruiser Boyarin was blown up by a mine Feb. 13 in the same manner as was the Russian torpedo transport Yenisei. She had on board 197 officers and men all of whom, it is understood, were lost.

Thursday.

The American flotilla of torpedo destroyers for the Far East has arrived at Malta.

John Alexander Dowie of Zion City, Ill., was compelled to flee in a cab to escape a mob, according to a dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W.

The commissioner of Japan has announced that every foot of space at the world's fair given up by Russia will be applied for by Japan.

Sixteen thousand Albanians are in revolt in the district of Diakova against the reform plans of the powers for Macedonia and onerous taxes.

Chinese bandits, a dispatch from Chefoo says, attacked a Russian station near Mukden and were later put to flight by Cossacks, leaving 58 dead.

Friday.

Aided by Governor Odell's emergency message, the unification bill was passed by the senate at Albany.

Japan is embarking a great army and a forward movement is to be carried out as soon as the men are landed at the seat of war.

Grover Cleveland in a newspaper article urges his "rank and file associates of the Democracy to unite and take advantage of the opportunity of next November.

Five important bills affecting street railways were introduced in the legislature at Albany. They are designed to protect investors and remove hardships of the law.

Governor Odell sent to the senate the list of appointments on the canal advisory board of expert engineers. They are Edward A. Bond, Alfred B. Fry, William A. Brackenderg, Elmer L. Corthell and Major Thomas W. Symonds.

Saturday.

A coal and fuel famine exists in Northern New York, because of the recent blizzard. One village is without any coal.

From Salonica it was reported that the revolting Albanian bands who had surrounded Selmi Pacha had been routed with a loss of eight hundred killed and wounded.

By a gift of lands valued at \$250,000 J. Ogden Armour has begun an era of expansion for the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago. It will be for an athletic field.

Secretary Hay has been informed that Edwin V. Morgan will not be granted an exequatur by the Russian government authorizing him to act as United States consul at Dalny.

Leaders in congress have decided to unite Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state and Arizona and New Mexico as another, and admit the two states during the present congress.

Monday.

Eugene M. Ashley of Lockport has asked the supreme court to relieve him from control of Mrs. Ida A. Flagler's millions.

Wheat advanced at Chicago to \$1.07 on vague rumors of European war complications and high cash prices; car sold for \$1.10.

PENNSY AND GOULD.

How These Interests Failed to Settle Their Differences.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—It is reported that the negotiations that were going on between parties friendly with the Gould and Pennsylvania interests for a settlement of the differences between the two parties are again off.

For some weeks the negotiations for a settlement have been going on, and at one time there was a fair chance for a settlement. A plan by which the Norfolk and Western Railroad company was to take over the Western Maryland was submitted but when the price to be paid for the road was touched upon it was found that the Gould interests wanted considerably more than was paid for it. This put a stop to all negotiations.

It is believed that the Wabash people are as anxious to get out of extending the Western Maryland and the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh railroads so that a connection can be made with the Wabash Pittsburgh branch as the bankers and others who have money invested in the Pennsylvania vana railroad are desirous to bring about harmony.

It is rumored that one of the reasons why the Wabash interests are desirous of getting rid of the Western Maryland road is that there has been some difficulty in keeping all the people in line who agreed to subscribe the necessary money for the building of the extensions.

A dispatch from New York says: "Bankers having close relations with the Pennsylvania railroad and the Goulds said that the differences between these interests are still very marked. The bankers are authority for the statement that these differences were in a fair way toward settlement some two weeks ago, when the Pennsylvania company announced its \$50,000,000 loan. Soon thereafter, however, the Pennsylvania railroad sought to impose certain conditions upon Mr. Gould, and the negotiations, which contemplated the taking over of the Western Maryland railroad by the Pennsylvania road, were abruptly terminated."

STREET CAR ABLAZE.

Ran Wild Down Incline in Pittsburgh With 20 Passengers Aboard.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23.—A blazing Larimer avenue electric car, all brakes off, with 20 passengers aboard, raced madly down Fifth avenue early Saturday from Grant almost to Market street. For 15 minutes after the car came to a stop it blazed like a furnace. Four of the passengers were seriously hurt.

At Grant street was reached, east-bound, the front motor blew out. The motorman rushed to the rear and attempted to hold the car from that end. The second motor also exploded, and in an instant the rear end of the car was in flames.

In the panic that followed some one released the one brake that held the car at the top of the hill. The flight back toward Market street began, the