

## MINES PROVED TOMB FOR 201

### Death Roll at Pancost Colliery is 73.

## ALABAMA MINE ADDS 73

Nearly All the Victims in Southern Explosion Were Convicts — Only Forty-five Escaped Death Blast.

Seventy-three mine workers, a few of them boys, lost their lives in the Dunmore, also called China, vein of the Pancost colliery at Throop, near Scranton, Pa.

The Dunmore vein of the mine is 750 feet below the surface, making fire fighting difficult. The colliery is owned by the Scranton Coal company, affiliated with the New York, Ontario & Western company.

The fire which caused the mine horror broke out from some unknown and mysterious cause in the engine house at the foot of the shaft. Many persons attribute it to spontaneous combustion. At the time there were 300 men and boys in the various veins and chambers of the mine. The flames set off accumulations of gas, which increased the difficulty and doubtless increased the loss of life.

The vicinity of the mine seethed with excitement. It was difficult to obtain a coherent statement from any one. About the head of the shaft were gathered thousands of people, including the relatives and friends of the men entombed. Ropes had to be stretched to keep back the crowd and to prevent a stampede when the bodies were brought out.

The company officials acted with the greatest promptness when they learned the extent of the disaster, but once started the fire spread with remarkable rapidity. It caught on the timbering of the shaft and spread along the gangway. It seized upon everything that it could devour and with a wall of flame separated from safety the men who were in distant chambers of the Dunmore vein.

As soon as it was seen that the fire was baffling the efforts to subdue it word was sent for the government rescue car at Kingston, and this responded, bringing four men equipped with apparatus, including helmets resembling those of divers, for penetrating into smoke and the dreaded fire damp.

This was the first test of the rescue car and its crew. The helmeted men were the only ones that could penetrate into the affected gangway, and they recovered the bodies found.

Joseph Evans, head of the United States mine rescue car, died. A defective rescue helmet caused him to suffocate while working in the burning mine.

The only man brought out alive from the zone of the fire was Joseph Vickers, a fire boss. Vickers finding the fire was becoming dangerous, accompanied by a companion, ran down the gangway to give the alarm. Before they had gone far their lights went out. Vickers realized his danger and started back. He missed his companion. He managed to get by the worst place on his return, but had gone only a little way beyond it when he was overcome by smoke. Hours later he was found by the fire fighters.

### Record Price for Barley.

Barley made an entirely new high price record in Chicago. Up to \$1.13 a bushel was paid. The rise reached 2 cents to 4 cents, making a total gain of more than 20 cents in the last two weeks. Scarcity of the grain has developed sharp competition between maltsters, and brought about a boom exceeding anything of the kind previously known in the trade.

## GOVERNOR TENER.

Will Play Base Ball For Charity.



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## TENER TO PLAY BALL

### Governor "Signs" to Cover First in Game For Charity at Capital.

For the first time probably in the history of the state a governor of Pennsylvania will don a uniform and participate in a base ball game.

Governor Tener agreed to cover first base in a horsehide sphere battle that will be fought for charity on April 21. The game will take place on the grounds of the Harrisburg Country club, and many former college stars will participate.

Mrs. Olmsted, wife of Congressman M. E. Olmsted, is taking a nactive part in the charitable work.

## Receiver For a Church.

The court appointed a receiver for St. George's Catholic church, of Shenandoah, Pa., a parish which has 8000 members and is the largest congregation in that section.

The receivership is the result of an equity suit brought by the late Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, to compel the officers of St. George's to submit to his authority.

The congregation took the position that they would recognize the archbishop and the priest appointed by him in all spiritual affairs, but they claimed that the law of Pennsylvania gives every congregation the right to manage its own financial affairs.

## Millionaire Publisher a Suicide.

After listening to the tragic story unfolded by the opera "Quo Vadis," in which two of the characters in the last act end life's difficulties by self-destruction, Craig Lippincott, sixty-five years of age, millionaire president of the J. B. Lippincott company, publishers, of Philadelphia, left the Metropolitan Opera House and returned to his home at 218 South Nineteenth street. In the morning he was found dead by his valet in bed, with a bullet wound in his right temple.

## Miner Crushed to Death.

A sudden fall of many tons of earth and rock in an ore mine belonging to the Juniata Furnace and Foundry company, near Beavertown, Carroll township, Pa., killed John Heiges, forty-five years old. Several other miners barely escaped the same fate. Heiges was completely buried from sight and his body crushed beyond recognition.

## REOPENS SWOPE MURDER CASE

### Dr. Hyde, Once Convicted, is Released Under Bond.

## SUPREME COURT DECISION

### Physician Alleged to Have Killed Millionaire With Poison Capsules—Application For New Trial Attacks Testimony.

Dr. B. Clark Hyde, convicted after a sensational trial at Kansas City, Mo., of the murder of Colonel Thomas H. Swope, a millionaire philanthropist, was granted a new trial by the Missouri supreme court, sitting at Jefferson City.

Dr. Hyde has been in the county jail at Kansas City nearly a year, following a sentence to life imprisonment.

When news of the court's decision reached the county jail Dr. Hyde was taking his usual promenade in front of his cell on the third floor.

His lawyers shouted up to him: "You have been granted a new trial."

Hyde stopped a moment, smiled, said "Thank you, gentlemen," and proceeded on his walk.

When the other prisoners learned the import of the news a minute later they crowded around Dr. Hyde and congratulated him. For the first time since his incarceration he mingled among his fellow prisoners.

The news traveled quickly from tier to tier, and as the prisoners, men and women, on the different floors heard it, cheering that had started in Hyde's corner spread quickly throughout the entire prison. For fully five minutes the demonstration continued.

A coincidence in connection with the Hyde decision is that it comes upon April 11, exactly one year from the date that his trial began.

An important point in the decision remanding Hyde was that the court said Judge Latschaw's action in ordering Dr. Hyde locked up during the progress of his trial was "improper and unjustified."

The supreme court, in setting aside the verdict of the trial court, remands Hyde "to the custody of the marshal of Jackson county without bail."

The court's decision was on an appeal of Hyde's attorneys for a new trial. He was sentenced July 5, 1910, to life imprisonment by Judge Latschaw. On Sept. 23, 1910, his attorneys asked the highest court in the state for a new hearing, charging error in 255 points. These included the following allegations:

That the indictments were illegal and the evidence insufficient to support the allegation; that competent testimony was barred and incompetent testimony received; that prejudicial remarks were allowed by the prosecutor and by the court; that the court should not have revoked Hyde's bond during the trial, and that the verdict was the result of passion and prejudice.

The chief evidence attacked was that of the Chicago and Michigan toxicologists who examined the viscera of the dead man, Colonel Swope. An especial attack was made on Professor Vaughn, of Michigan, who testified he found strychnine in the liver of Colonel Swope.

Dr. Hyde was found guilty of murder May 16, 1910. His inability properly to explain the purchase of capsules of potassium cyanide was chiefly responsible for his conviction. He said it was used to kill cockroaches; the prosecution said it was to kill members of the Swope family, and asked: "Does a man kill cockroaches with poison capsules?" Two days and a half after the arguments ended the verdict was returned.

## NEGROES INVADING CANADA

### The Exodus From Oklahoma to Alberta Continues.

The exodus of negroes from Oklahoma to Alberta, Canada, which started several months ago, is continuing despite the fact that it is not being encouraged by the Canadian government.

Twenty negro farmers from near Fallis, Lincoln county, left to join the colony in Alberta. They expect to take claims and immediately build homes and start their crops, after which their families, numbering in all about 200 persons, will join them. It is said that a colonization company is financing the negroes during the first season.

## Denies Wife After 51 Years.

Mrs. Sarah Clark, of Newburyport, Mass., petitioned the superior court at Salem to order James W. Clark to recognize her as his wife. She claims that they were married in Nashua, N. H., on June 6, 1858, and that they lived together for fifty-one years until two years ago, when her husband left her, saying they were never married.

## TOM L. JOHNSON PASSES AWAY

### Former Mayor of Cleveland Succumbs to Illness.

## PIONEER IN STREET RAILWAYS

### Was Leader For Three-Cent Fares and Earnest Advocate of Single Tax Theories.

Tom L. Johnson, four times mayor of Cleveland, is dead. His end came as his weeping family sat around his bed at the Whitehall, in Cleveland, O. They had expected his death at any instant since Mr. Johnson was dragged into a fitful sleep Monday night.

Mr. Johnson's last conscious words were: "Oh, I feel so good," his lips just tracing the words. "I had such pleasant dreams; everything is all right; I feel so happy."

The coma which preceded death was the sign that cirrhosis of the liver and Bright's disease had run their course.

Mrs. Johnson, herself ill with grief; his two children, Mrs. Elizabeth Mariani and Lotin Johnson, and Mrs. Lotin Johnson were the devoted family group at the bedside when Mr. Johnson's breathing stopped.

## Began Work at 15.

Tom L. Johnson was born in Blue Springs, Ky., July 18, 1854. His father, General William Johnson, a Kentucky legislator, lost his fortune in the Civil War, and at fifteen young Johnson was thrown on his own resources. He got a job as driver of a horse car in Louisville, and thus entered the business in which he later made fame and fortune. Later he became chief of police of Louisville, but he soon became interested financially in the street car systems of Indianapolis, Cleveland, Detroit and Brooklyn.

He was practically at the height of a most successful career as a street railway magnate, when, in 1888, he retired from business to carry out cherished ideas of social reforms, among which was that of three-cent railway fares. This idea had been imparted to him by Henry George, whose influence over Johnson's entire life dated from the time when, on a railroad train, Johnson bought a copy of George's "Social Problems." Later the two became fast friends and worked together on various reforms.

On George's advice, Johnson entered politics, running first for congress. He was defeated in his first campaign on the free trade issue. Later he was elected, serving two terms, from 1890 to 1894. Here one of his most noteworthy achievements was the rise by which he forced the printing of the entire text of Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade" into the Congressional Record and its free distribution to the entire country.

Johnson was defeated in the Republican landslide of 1894, but in 1901 he was elected mayor of Cleveland, and he then began his real life's work, that of establishing three-cent fare. For years he kept up the fight, and as a result Cleveland today still has the three-cent fare, although not exactly under the conditions he had hoped for.

His various terms as mayor were marked by a continual fight against special privilege, with the result that he quickly won the title of "Mayor of the Best Governed City in the United States."

In 1903 he ran for governor and was defeated, but he was elected mayor again in 1905. He met final defeat in 1910.

Although he had been in poor health since then, he had hoped to the last to recuperate sufficiently to enter the next mayoralty campaign. During the last few months of his life most of his time was employed in writing his autobiography.

Johnson married early in life Margaret J. Johnson, daughter of the Confederate colonel, Robert Johnson, at Louisville. Mrs. Johnson and two children, Mrs. Bessie Johnson Mariani and Lotin Edwards Johnson, survive him.

## WOMAN IS MAYOR

### Declares She is Going to Clean Up Hunnewell, Kan.

Mrs. Ella Wilson is now the mayor of Hunnewell, Kan.

At the election she and O. M. Akers were tied. At first it was suggested that the two candidates draw lots for the office. But that did not appeal to the male voters. They said if Mrs. Wilson could vote to a tie she ought to have the office. Therefore the judges of election declared her as being elected.

Now she says she is going to clean up Hunnewell. She proposes to correct alleged infractions of the liquor and gambling statutes.

## TOM L. JOHNSON.

Dies of Lingering Illness in Cleveland.



## Widener Pays \$500

The report from State Library A. B. Widener had purchased "The Mill" was confirmed at Mr. Widener's office in Philadelphia. The price paid, it was said, was slightly in excess of \$500,000.

Prior to the sale of the celebrated Rembrandt by Lord Lansdowne, an option was given until March 31 to the trustees of the British National Gallery. A private subscription to keep the painting in London had netted only \$89,240 when the option expired.

## Kansas Farmer Would Die Poor.

Like Andrew Carnegie, John Booth, an eighty-seven-year-old resident of Manhattan, Kan., intends to give away most of his fortune before he dies.

Booth, of course, hasn't as big a job as has the Laird of Skibo, but he finds plenty to do giving away his money to projects that he feels are worthy of it.

Last fall Mr. Booth attracted much attention by a gift of \$1000, which made possible the establishment of a children's playground in Manhattan. The other day he gave \$2000 to the Manhattan Young Men's Christian Association, which needs funds to help it in its work.

"I have more than \$40,000, and I don't need the money," Mr. Booth says. "I am eighty-seven years old, and I don't spend \$40 a month."

The old philanthropist lives alone in a two-room house in Manhattan. All his sons and daughters are dead, and he has no near relatives. His chief ambition now is to give away all his money before he dies, and of course there are plenty of applications for it.

But Mr. Booth wishes to see that the money is going to do some good, and before any gifts can be obtained from him it is necessary to show him just how the money is to be spent and satisfy him that his gift will accomplish something.

Mr. Booth is a retired farmer and all of his money he has made from the soil.

## Hero Fund For Sweden.

Andrew Carnegie has donated \$250,000 for a hero fund for Sweden, it is announced in Stockholm.

The hero fund for Sweden is the sixth of its kind established by Mr. Carnegie. In February he gave \$100,000 for the same purpose to Denmark.

## Taft to Talk to Trainmen.

President Taft tentatively accepted an invitation to address the tenth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at Harrisburg, Pa., on Sunday, May 14.

## General J. E. Pilcher Dies.

General James Evelyn Pilcher, of Carlisle, Pa., surgeon, author and lecturer, died at St. Joseph's hospital, in Savannah, Ga. Mrs. Pilcher was with him when the end came.

## EPIDEMIC OF RABIES IN YONKERS, N. Y.

### Thirteen Persons Bitten by Mad Dogs.

Alarm over the epidemic of rabies in Yonkers, N. Y., was increased when information came from the New York city bureau of health that thirteen Yonkers persons had received treatment there within the past two months for mad dog bites.

The state board of health will be asked to send men to Yonkers to shoot down every stray dog in the streets. William Ceratto and Lawrence Kearney, boys, were bitten on Tuesday. Both dogs are under observation. A horse bitten died of hydrophobia. Not until the death of Abraham Nathan, of Park Hill, on Monday, was the seriousness of the situation disclosed.

## WILL ACT ON RECIPROCITY

### dian Treaty to Be First Thing Considered by Congress.

Canadian reciprocity will be the first thing considered by the house of representatives.

Accepting President Taft's pledge that he would not prorogue congress the house committee of Democrats decided to act on reciprocity first and then to bring in a bill putting many of the necessities of life on the free list.

The free list bill, which will be brought into the house immediately after reciprocity, includes the following articles: Agricultural implements, such as plows, harrows, reapers, binders and mowers; boots and shoes; saddles and saddlery; wire fencing; baling wire; cotton bagging and ties; coarse sacks; burlap; lumber; flour; dressed meats and meat products; and sewing machines.

## LLOYD, PUZZLE MAKER, DIES

### Famous Expert Amassed Fortune of \$1,000,000 by Nimble Wit.

Sam Lloyd, the puzzle expert, whose problems have interested not alone the rising generation but others, died at his home in Brooklyn from a stroke of apoplexy. He was seventy years of age.

For many years Mr. Lloyd had been famous throughout the country for his popular problems for the amusement of newspaper and magazine readers. In this unique calling he built up a fortune that has been estimated at more than a million dollars.

## New Minister to Portugal Calls.

Henry S. Boutell, who was recently appointed minister to Portugal, sailed on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, of the North German Lloyd line. He was accompanied by Mrs. Boutell and their daughter, Miss Alice Boutell.

## Military Prisoner Escapes.

Private James P. Conroy, a military prisoner at Fort Adams, at Newport, R. I., escaped. He was recently sentenced to three years at hard labor for the larceny of government property.

## Wealthiest Negro Dead.

After a long illness John Trower, reputed to be the wealthiest negro in the United States, died in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, aged sixty-one years. Mr. Trower, whose fortune is estimated at \$1,500,000, was prominent in church work and had founded a Baptist seminary in Downingtown, Pa.

## Suffragettes to Meet in Louisville.

The National Woman's Suffrage association has accepted the invitation of the Kentucky Equal Rights society to hold its next annual convention in Louisville, October 19 to 24, inclusive.

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