

THEATER PEOPLE

IN HOTEL FIRE

The Fatal Leap of John Conley, a Comedian.

AN ACTRESS TERRIBLY BURNED.

Death and Suffering in an Extraganza Company—The Members and Other Guests of the Hotel Arcade in Chester, Pa., Awakened by Fire Early Sunday Morning.

Chester, Pa. (Special).—As the result of one of the worst fires that has visited this city in years, and which destroyed the Hotel Arcade, Sixth Street and Edgmont Avenue, at an early hour Sunday morning, one man is dead, one woman is dying, and several other persons, members of a theatrical company, are patients in Chester hospital and treatment for burns and other injuries.

The dead: John Conley, Philadelphia, comedian with the Vanity Fair Extraganza Company, jumped from a third-story window.

The injured: Mrs. Lillian Watson, Elmira, N. Y., member of same company, burns of body and limbs; condition critical.

Fred Reed, Boston, comedian Vanity Fair Company, burned and suffering from shock and inhalation of smoke.

Ella Reed, wife of Fred Reed, suffering from shock and slight burns.

Ernest Shaw, Boston, burned hand.

The fire was attended by many thrilling rescues and escapes. There were 24 guests and the members of the family of Thos Hargreaves, proprietor of the hotel, in the building when the fire broke out.

So quickly did the flames gain headway that none of the guests had time to save any personal belongings, all escaping attired only in their night clothing.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. Shortly after 3 o'clock George Bartlett, a performer at the Family Theater, was awakened by smoke. Arousing his wife, they hurriedly dressed, and going out by the stairs, discovered the entire third floor in flames.

At the same time Mr. Hargreaves was awakened and tried to send in an alarm over the telephone, but was forced to rush down stairs with his wife and daughter.

Bartlett and his wife, finding escape cut off by the flames, tied blankets together and swung to the roof of the Morning Republican Building, adjoining.

In the meantime the other guests of the hotel, the majority of whom were members of the Vanity Fair company chorus, awakened to find themselves benumbed by flames, and being unable to descend to the lower floor, had gone to the windows, and leaning outward with the fire sweeping over them, screamed for assistance.

In response to an alarm turned in at 3:29 o'clock by a pedestrian all the local fire companies were soon on the scene.

Mrs. Lillian Watson, wife of the "property man" of the theatrical company, clasping her eight-month-old baby to her breast and shielding it from the flames, had made her way to a rear side window of the building, where, becoming exhausted and partly overcome by the smoke, she held the infant out from the sill.

James Kamin, producing a ladder, ascended to the roof of the building, adjoining, crossed over and carried the woman and baby to the adjoining roof, and then to his home, from where she was sent to the Chester Hospital.

Fred Reed, his wife and two children, who occupied rooms on the third story, fled to the balcony, where, using blankets to swing his loved ones to safety.

20 IN MINE EXPLOSION.

Fourteen Near Death in Hospital, Others Slightly Hurt.

Scranton, Pa. (Special).—Fourteen men are hovering near death in Taylor Hospital and 12 others suffered slight burns as the result of a terrific explosion of gas that swept through a portion of the Clark vein of the Holden mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company at North Taylor, four miles from here.

Whether or not 30 other miners at work in the affected section escaped was not known until 10 o'clock, when Mine Inspector David Williams told safe in saying they were all out of the mine and alive. This statement he made only after it was possible for searching parties to make a tour of the affected part of the mine, and who returned with the report that they could find no more living miners.

Still this news was not reassuring to hundreds who gathered about the shaft's head, for the doubt and tears of the afternoon and evening were not removed, and they felt certain that there were yet others whose lifeless bodies would be found later.

Graphophone For Choir.

Marion, Ohio (Special).—Rev. J. P. Gurrin, who came here from California as pastor of the First Baptist Church, inaugurated an innovation by introducing graphophone music in lieu of the choir. The service was marked by a 15-minute prelude with the graphophone, followed by baptism, praise, and preaching on the subject "Evangelism."

Score Of Men Blown Up.

New York (Special).—A dynamite magazine, containing explosives used in the excavation work for the Pennsylvania Railroad's North River tunnel at Homestead, N. J., was blown up shortly after midnight, a score of employes at work in the vicinity being injured and buildings for miles around shaken. The shock of the explosion broke probably every window in Homestead and at Union Hill, and was felt in this city and Brooklyn, where many tall buildings trembled perceptibly.

Crushed By Elevator.

Philadelphia (Special).—Martha Peterman, an elevator operator at the Young Woman's Christian Association Building, in this city, was crushed to death by the lift. She had run the elevator up to the eighth floor, where she left it standing while she went to breakfast. The elevator had dropped several feet below the floor when she returned. Miss Peterman, an elevator operator at the Young Woman's Christian Association Building, in this city, was crushed to death by the lift. She had run the elevator up to the eighth floor, where she left it standing while she went to breakfast. The elevator had dropped several feet below the floor when she returned. Miss Peterman, an elevator operator at the Young Woman's Christian Association Building, in this city, was crushed to death by the lift. She had run the elevator up to the eighth floor, where she left it standing while she went to breakfast. The elevator had dropped several feet below the floor when she returned.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

A bill in equity to secure an accounting of the financial affairs of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church, was filed in the New Hampshire courts by Mrs. Eddy's son, George W. Glover, of Deadwood, S. D., and his daughter, Mrs. Mary Baker Glover, and George W. Baker, a nephew of Mrs. Eddy.

The Western section of the Alliance of Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian system has sent a letter to the Reformed Churches in France expressing satisfaction over the new religious conditions.

Wilhelm Raaf, editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, the oldest German newspaper in the United States, is dead.

The Y. M. C. A. building at Utica, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$150,000 to \$175,000.

Thomas Baldwin, of Colfax, Ill., shot and instantly killed Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Eisman, and Miss Eisman. Baldwin had been indicted for an alleged assault upon Miss Eisman.

Rev. J. B. Tittle, his father, his wife and baby were killed and two children fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite that destroyed his house and the Carnegie, Ill.

Filipinos are alarmed over Japanese war talk, and a recent exchange of salutes between warships so frightened many natives that they fled to the mountains.

Andrew Freedman, of New York, court against the Maryland Casualty Company for \$58,046.

Paul Morton and all of the other retiring officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society were re-elected.

The lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature passed a sweeping anti-Chinese measure.

The Salvation Army will establish anti-vice bureaus in all the large cities of the United States.

The Porto Rico Legislative Assembly adopted a bill providing for the abolition of the death penalty.

Hundreds of demonstrators were seen on Sunday at Shoaib by officers of the steamer Maine.

Controllor of the Rock Island Railroad testified in Harriman investigation that that road was mortgaged up to the limit and that the treasury was empty.

What the Rock Island has in common with the Harriman interests was brought out.

It has been discovered that the \$178,000 missing from the Chicago Subtreasury was stolen by a prominent business man, who used an ordinary ruler to draw the cash from behind the teller's screen.

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SUBSIDY BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Victory Wrested Out of the Jaws of Defeat.

SEVERAL VERY EXCITING SCENES.

Splendid Organization of the Republicans and the Disorganization of Democrats Accredited as Reason for Bill's Final Adoption by a Majority of 12 Votes.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—After defeating the Ship Subsidy Bill Friday afternoon by a majority of 5 votes, the House, after an exciting discussion, reconsidered its vote and adopted the bill by a majority of 12 votes.

The official vote which the bill was first defeated by, 154 to 154, an apparent majority of 7, but, as a matter of fact, Mr. Littauer, of New York, who has been in charge of the measure, when he saw that the bill was doomed, changed his vote from "aye" in favor of the bill to "no" against it.

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AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

Senator Morgan filed a statement on matter of Congo concessions which may have been granted Americans by King Leopold.

Admiral Dewey told a story of how he was instrumental in the adoption of "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem in an address before the Key Memorial Association.

W. J. Oliver, Jr., the lowest bidder for the construction of the Panama Canal, received back his check for \$200,000 he submitted with his bid.

Senator Burkett introduced a resolution calling for investigation of legality of business done by various express companies in the United States.

Forty-one old employes in the mail-bag repair shop of the Post-office Department, were dismissed.

The Senate passed the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to be held in Seattle.

Representative Littauer reported to the House the General Deficiency Appropriation Bill, carrying \$9,847,396.

A number of senators and representatives will visit Hawaii upon the invitation of the people.

The Postmaster General has approved stamps commemorative of the Jamestown Exposition.

A junket has been arranged for congressmen to the West Indies and the Panama Canal Zone.

The George Washington University has appointed an alumni committee to raise \$400,000.

Conferees reached an agreement on the bill to limit the hours of crews of trains.

The Senate passed the Expatiation Bill authorizing the issuance of passports to persons intending to become citizens of the United States.

President Roosevelt gave a dinner at the White House in honor of retiring members of his Cabinet.

The House adopted the conference report on the bill giving the government the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in criminal cases.

The decision was reached at a conference at the White House to continue the prosecution of the Tobacco Trust, begun sometime ago.

Promotions following the reorganization of the Artillery Corps have left 43 vacancies in the list of first lieutenants.

The House agreed to the conference reports on the Fortifications Appropriation Bill and the Omnibus Revenue Cutter Bill.

President Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of Chief Engineer Stevens, of the Panama Canal Commission, and has appointed to succeed him Major Goethals, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

The Dominican government has accepted the amendment to the Dominican Treaty, striking out the requirement that the American receiver of customs must be approved by the Senate.

6-315 NATIONAL BANKS.

Report Of Comptroller Of Treasury Shows Capital Of \$867,776,275.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Comptroller of the Currency has issued the following statement:

"At the close of business January 31, 1907, there were in existence 9,315 national banking associations, with authorized capital stock of \$867,776,275; bonds on deposit to secure circulation, \$552,253,550; circulation outstanding secured by bonds, \$349,598,574; circulation secured by deposit of lawful money, \$48,498,965; total outstanding circulation, \$596,197,569.

"Under the act of Congress approved March 14, 1900, authorizing banks with a minimum capital of \$25,000, there have been chartered 2,124 associations, their authorized capital stock being \$35,380,500. During the same period there were organized under the act of June 3, 1864, 1,141 banks, with capital stock of \$133,487,800, making the total number of banks chartered from March 14, 1900, to January 31, 1907, 3,265, with capital of \$188,868,300.

"During the month of January there were chartered 40 banks, five of which were banks of primary organization, six reorganizations of State and private banks, and nine conversions of State banks."

Four Killed By Explosion.

Knoxville, Tenn. (Special).—The "mixing mill" at the Rand Powder Company's plant at Donast, Tenn., blew up killing William Hall, William Owens, Thos. Kennedy and James Kesterson. Three other men were injured and two more are missing.

To Hang For Murder.

Gaffney, S. C. (Special).—The jury in the case of Tom Harris, alias Tom Childers, the North Carolinian charged with murder of Mrs. Hortensia Morgan, returned a verdict of guilty of murder and Judge Aldrich sentenced Harris to be hanged March 29. Harris confessed that he attacked the aged woman in her home, cutting her throat with a pocket-knife and robbing her of several hundred dollars.

Japanese Cruisers Coming.

Yokohama, Japan (By Cable).—The Japanese cruisers Tsukuba and Chitose left here for Jamestown, Va. They got an impressive send-off. Naval Minister Vice-Admiral Saito, Admirals Togo, Ito, Inouye, the naval attaché at the American Embassy, Consul-General Miller and local Japanese officials were present. The Emperor and Crown Prince sent their special aides-de-camp with a farewell message to Admiral Adjuin on the flagship Tsukuba.

WRECK AND FIRE

Crash On B. & O. Riva's Accident to Pennsylv. Flyer.

ALL SURVIVE BUT THE ENGINEER.

Train Was Making Forty Miles An Hour When It Jumped the Track Near Connelleville, Pa.—Just Missing Rolling Down a Fifty-foot Embankment to Water—Wreck Catches Fire.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—Train No. 49, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, running 40 miles an hour, was wrecked at Indian Creek, six miles east of Connelleville, Pa. The engineer was killed and many passengers injured.

Fortunately the train left the rails to the left and was ditched at the foot of the mountains. To the right was a 50-foot embankment and water.

The wreckage then took fire, and the entire train, including the private car of Robert J. Finney, superintendent of the Pittsburg division was burned. It was one of the most remarkable accidents on record, in so far as only one person was killed.

It is said to be even more marvelous than the wreck on the Pennsylvania Special on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mineral Point.

Ran 200 Feet On Ties.

The train was westbound and 15 minutes late. It consisted of a combination smoking and baggage car, two day coaches and the private car of Superintendent Finney. After leaving the rails the train ran for 200 feet along the ties and was thrown into the ditch at the foot of the mountains, where the wreckage was completely burned.

The engineer was killed, the fireman fatally injured and the baggage-master, express messenger, conductor and six passengers were seriously injured. About 30 passengers were more or less cut and bruised.

Cars Piled On Locomotive.

There were 41 passengers on the train, including a party of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials who were on a tour of inspection. When the train was three miles east of Indian Creek the engineer began to speed in an endeavor to make up 18 minutes lost early in the trip. The train was making about 40 miles an hour. Suddenly, the whole train swayed and with much jarring and cracking, left the rails.

Fortunately the train took a course northwest from the track, and after running over 200 feet along the ties, plunged into the ditch. The four cars piled in a heap almost directly over the engine. The passengers were thrown and tossed about like packages. Screams and fighting desperately, they managed to break the windows of the cars and gain places of safety just as all the cars became ignited from the engine and commenced to burn fiercely.

Within a few moments all had gotten out. With the exception of one, in a dazed condition, hardly realizing their miraculous escape, they were attracted by the cries of Engineer Irwin. Several of the passengers accompanied by Superintendent Finney and the other railroad officials, ran to the engineer's rescue.

Watched Flames Reach Engineer.

Their efforts were accelerated by Irwin's pathetic pleading, and every possible attempt was made to liberate the engineer. A wedge was tightly wedged under the wrecked engine, but without success. The flames quickly burned their way toward the doomed man, and soon it was apparent that he would be cremated.

Within a short time the flames reached the engineer, and there were a few pleading screams and all was over. Relief trains were dispatched from this city and the injured brought to the hospitals here.

KILLED BY AMMONIA.

Two Firemen Meet Death By Deadly Fumes.

New York (Special).—Two firemen were killed and 11 others rendered unconscious by ammonia fumes at the fire in the basement of a market in Eighth Avenue. One of those who was made unconscious may die, while the condition of two others is serious.

The dead are Adama Damm and Harry F. Baker.

It is for a heroic work of three rescuing parties the death list would have been larger.

Damm and Baker had carried a pipe through the basement and into an opening leading to a subcellar, when they called for water pressure. However, when the firemen reached the hole to assist them in directing the hose upon the blaze Damm and Baker were not to be seen.

Ammonia fumes poured up through the hole and filled the basement. The fire had melted the coupling of one of the ammonia pipes connected with the cold-water main at the market.

Rescuing parties were formed and Damm and Baker carried up from the hole with difficulty. They died soon afterwards. Each of the rescuers succumbed on reaching the outer air. Roll call revealed the fact that Chief Engineer Calkins was down in the hole, where he had gone in search of victims of the fumes, and he was brought to the surface. It is believed that he will not recover.

The financial loss will be about \$2,000.

Sundry Civil Bill.

Washington (Special).—Just before the Sundry Civil Bill was adopted by the Senate Senator Daniel succeeded in adding to the bill an amendment appropriating \$70,000 for the extension and improvement of the postoffice at Lynchburg in addition to the \$50,000 already appropriated, and providing further that the requirement in the existing law for the protection of the building by a fire limit of at least 40 feet to be repealed.

Poisoned By Kraut.

Parkersburg, W. Va. (Special).—Ptomains poisoning from eating kraut was the cause of the four deaths in the family of E. S. Boyce, of Palestine, on Saturday and Sunday, when the head of the family and three of his children died in terrible agony. This is the decision of the board of health of Wirt County. It was first thought that the deaths were due to poisoning from wood alcohol, and there was some suspicion that foul play might have entered into the case.

COUNTRY'S BIG DEATH RATE

More Than Half a Million Succumb To Disease.

Washington (Special).—Out of only two-fifths of the population of the United States, more than half a million lives were offered up in 1905 as a sacrifice to disease. Startling as this death rate may seem, it was less than that for the preceding year, but was in excess of the number of deaths registered for any other year.

This death rate is lower than that of Ireland, Germany or Italy for the same period, but higher than that of England and Wales, Scotland and the Netherlands.

The death rate from nephritis and Bright's disease, apoplexy, cancer, diabetes and appendicitis is increasing, while that from old age, bronchitis, convulsions, diphtheria and scarlet fever is decreasing. The greatest death rate recorded for any one disease in 1905 was that from pulmonary tuberculosis, amounting to 56,770, while pneumonia follows closely with a death rate of 39,063, exclusive of bronchopneumonia. The much dreaded cancer shows a steadily growing death rate, the figures being 24,330.

The above are the more interesting facts brought out in a report issued by the census bureau giving the statistics of mortality for 1905, together with revised figures for the years 1901 to 1904, inclusive, for the registration area of the United States. The statistics in this report are restricted to states in which the laws requiring the registration of deaths have been accepted as giving practically complete mortality returns and to cities in non-registration states in which satisfactory returns are required by the local authorities.

The registration area in 1905 consisted of 10 registration states, the District of Columbia and 123 registration cities in non-registration states. The 10 registration states were Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Vermont and Rhode Island. The population of the entire area in 1900 was 30,765,618, representing 46.5 per cent of the total population of the United States. Of this number 19,960,742 persons, or 23.3 per cent of the total population, were in registration states, and 10,804,876 persons, or 14.2 per cent, were in registration cities in non-registration states.

Five additional states—California, Colorado, Maryland, Pennsylvania and South Carolina—have recently been added to the "registration area," and will hereafter be included in the census bureau's reports on mortality statistics.

An urgent plea is made that other states adopt a law requiring the registration of deaths.

The total number of deaths reported from the various kinds of diseases in 1905 aggregated 545,523, and those for the preceding year amounted to 551,354. On a percentage basis the death rate was in 1905, 16.2 to 100,000 of population.

The following figures show the death rates per 1,000 of the registration area for 1905:

Connecticut, 16.5; District of Columbia, 20.5; Indiana, 12.8; Maine, 16.2; Massachusetts, 16.8; Michigan, 13.5; New Hampshire, 17.9; New Jersey, 15.8; New York, 17.6; Rhode Island, 17.1; and Vermont, 17.0.

The causes, with their rates, to which 20 or more deaths per 100,000 of population were attributed in 1905, ranked according to number of deaths per 100,000, are as follows: Tuberculosis, 168.2; heart disease, 159.1; heart disease, 152.5; diarrhoea and enteritis, 116.7; nephritis and Bright's disease, 14.3; ap