

MISSOURI

THE strike of the Philadelphia workmen and conductors was declared off on the 23d.

The Dominion government has decided to at once establish a school of military instruction in Montreal.

Four hundred and fifty thousand pennies a day is the record now being made by the mint presses of Philadelphia.

It was officially announced in Constantinople, on the 24th, that the sultan had appointed Christians as assistant governors in Sivas, Bitlis and Erzerum.

The cruiser Boston returned to Mare Island, on the 23d after a two days trial run at sea. The inspection board united in saying that she was ready for service.

GEORGE VANDERBILT'S \$5,000,000 castle at Hillsboro, N. C. was formally opened on the 25th. All the tenants on the estate, black and white, were treated to a Christmas tree and dinner.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Colon, Colombia, on the 23d, said that French troops from Martinique and Cayenne were reported to be pouring into Anapaya. This territory is claimed by both France and Brazil.

THERE is evidence that a combination of important interests has been formed in New York to resist the British raid on our securities. The Vanderbilts, D. F. Mills and Russell Sage are said to be at the head of the movement.

THE president promptly approved the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the expenses of a committee to inquire into the Venezuelan boundary matter, as soon as the official copy of the document was laid before him on the 21st.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says it is an open secret there that should war between England and this country grow out of the Venezuelan question, the programme of the United States government would embrace a Russian alliance.

The full text of Manitoba's reply to the Dominion government on the separate school question was made public on the 26th. The Manitoba government positively refuses the proposal to establish a system of separate schools in any form.

The committee on ways and means reported and the house passed, on the 26th, a bill to increase the revenue of the government which, it is expected, will add \$40,000,000 to the annual income. The operation of the bill is limited to 2 1/2 years.

THE miners in the Indian territory returned to work, on the 23d, which virtually ended the strike, only the Coal Gate miners holding out. This released the operators from an embarrassing position, as a coal famine was threatened, and the situation was serious.

ON the 23d the Chicago board of trade sent the following telegram to Speaker Reed: "We congratulate the house of representatives of the United States upon their prompt and patriotic action to relieve the territory of the West, as requested by the president of the United States."

ONE of the worst blizzards that ever visited Indianapolis, Ind., struck that city early on the morning of the 26th, and continued with increasing violence, until, by afternoon, the streets were almost impassable for traffic and the telephone and electric wires were in one tangled mass.

A MEETING of society women from all sections of Chicago and its suburbs was held, on the 26th, at the office of Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, for the purpose of devising means to contribute a substantial sum of money to the Armenian relief fund, which the Red Cross society will distribute.

GOV. HOLCOMB of Nebraska, on the 23d, received a letter from Secretary Olney, inclosing the request of the British ambassador for \$46,000, growing out of the assault upon the English family of Dawsons in Nebraska by the McCarty gang. The Dawsons' entire outfit wasn't worth over \$200.

FOR her heroism displayed at the time of the Indian outbreak at the Pine Ridge agency, in 1890, Miss Emma C. Sicals has been awarded the gold medal of La Savateur society, of France. La Savateur's medal is only awarded to persons who distinguish themselves by conspicuous deeds of courage.

SECRETARY HERBERT has called upon Rear-Admiral Braine (retired) for an explanation of his recent criticism of the administration. Braine, in commenting on the president's message, said "the whole business looks to me (him) political." He added that war with England would be a tremendous contract and one for which he would not like to be responsible.

THE president decided, on the 23d, after considering the matter for some time, that the government could not accept the Ammen ram Katakahn because of her failure to attain the 17 knots speed required by the contract. On the same day Amos Cummings, of New York, introduced a bill in the house providing that the vessel be accepted and added to the navy.

CERTAIN army officers who have appeared in recent interviews in the newspapers in discussions of the possibilities of war, and outlining their ideas of what would be done in such an event, have received personal letters from Secretary of War Lamont severely deprecating such talk as injurious to discipline and harmful to the country in contributing to an unwarranted apprehension.

THE Leadville Herald-Democrat, in its annual mining review, shows a production for 1895 of the mines of that camp of \$13,318,774. This is an increase in value over 1894 of \$5,000,000, and brings the total production of the camp up to \$209,768,222. The net tons of ore smelted during 1895 amounted to 394,470, which produced 100,499 ounces gold, 12,550,248 ounces silver, 32,471,670 pounds of lead, 4,584,909 pounds copper and 1,285,000 pounds zinc.

LIV. CONGRESS.

(First Session.) In the senate, on the 21st, Mr. Vest offered a resolution which, on objection, went over for a day, providing for the coinage of the silver dollar in the treasury, in standard dollars, and the use by the government of silver or gold, whichever might be most abundant. A somewhat similar resolution by Mr. Butler (pop. N. C.) met a similar fate. A congratulatory message was received from the federal senate on the president's stand on the Monroe doctrine. A fortifications bill, with an emergency clause making the appropriation, \$7,000,000, immediately available, if so ordered by the president, was introduced. In the house Speaker Reed announced the committee. The president's message on the financial situation was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

The senate was not in session on the 23d. In the house Mr. Dingey (rep. Me.) passed what was the ways and means committee was unanimously opposed to congress taking a recess until some action had been taken in regard to the financial situation; that the committee had such a measure under consideration which he hoped to be able to present to the house on the 25th. A motion was introduced providing for the immediate consideration of the bill when reported. Clerks for the three election committees were authorized, and the committee on ways and means leave to sit during the sessions of the house.

In the senate, on the 24th, the bill to repeal the statutes which forbid the employment in the service of the United States of any person who, having held a commission therein, afterwards served in the confederate army, was passed without opposition. No other action of general interest was taken. In the house the speaker read a telegram from President Grant of Brazil, in a house of representatives, commending the house upon President Cleveland's message supporting the Monroe doctrine, which was received with applause. A bill was passed making Palm Beach, Fla., a sub-port of entry.

The senate was not in session on the 26th. In the house the bill to increase the revenue of the government by the committee on ways and means committee and the entire day was occupied in its discussion, the debate at times being quite animated. At 10 o'clock the vote was taken—with two exceptions on strictly party lines—and resulted: Yeas, 203; nays, 81.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

SIR AUGUST WILLIAM LAWSON HEMMING was, on the 23d, appointed governor of British Guiana, to succeed Sir Charles Lewis, K. C. M. G., retired from the post.

EDWARD LANG, a corporal in the United States army, stationed at Willet's Point, N. Y., was soundly thrashed by his comrades for uttering disloyal sentiments while discussing the Venezuelan controversy. Lang is an Englishman by birth. He declared that in case of war he would make up his gun against her majesty's government.

A REPORT comes from Paris that the countess de Castellane (nee Gould) is expected to present her husband with an heir during the Christmas holidays. The count and countess are living quietly in the French capital.

THE 2nd and 3rd steamship Spruce was towed off Warden ledge, near Totland bay, Isle of Wight, on the 22d, upon which she was run on the 19th, by four tugs, and proceeded to Southampton, apparently uninjured.

SAM EMERY, a farmer living near Creston, Ia., committed suicide, on the 23d, by sending a bullet through his head. He had been suffering from cancer.

GEORGE G. OSBORNE, ninth duke of Leeds, died at his seat, Hornby castle, Bedale, England, on the 23d, after a month's illness. He was born in 1828.

FRANK FORBES, the actor, proprietor of Forbes' dramatic company, who murdered his wife at Grand Lodge, N. H., in 1887, changed his plea of not guilty to that of guilty in the circuit court at Charlotte, on the 23d, and was sentenced to hard labor at Jackson prison for 25 years.

THE London Chronicle (liberal) in a leader considers that if the proposed United States commission be composed of men like Edward J. Phelps, Andrew White and George F. Edmunds, it is a command respect, and that some further proposal from Lord Salisbury would become expedient and necessary.

JOHN A. SLATTERY, a well-known lawyer, having rooms in the Smith building, near the government building, at Cincinnati, fell down the elevator shaft on the 23d, and subsequently died of his injuries.

HERB AHLWARDT has practically abandoned his mission to America. Influential Germans, who were at first inclined to support Ahlwardt and demand a hearing for him, have deserted the Jewbaiter, and he is being entertained now by the anarchist element.

GEORGE KING, master of the exclusive club of Monte Carlo, No. 68, Knights of Pythias, St. Louis, is missing, and along with him has gone glimmering about two thousand dollars of the funds of the lodge.

A CABLEGRAM from Curacao, Dutch Indies, on the 23d, stated that the steamship Nansemood, Capt. Laksy, from Curacao for Maracaibo, was in sight of (probably on December 17) with the Spanish steamship Mexico near the Island of Aruba. The Nansemood sank, and is a total loss. Capt. Laksy and seven persons were drowned. Thirty-five lives were saved by the tug Augusta.

It is currently reported in Washington that the president has been selected as president of the Venezuelan commission at a cabinet conference on the subject of selection of the members of the commission.

THE Brazilian foreign office is said to have been in correspondence with Minister Mendonca at Washington in relation to a South American conference, in which all the Pan-American republics shall take part. The subject for discussion will be the Monroe doctrine and general matters affecting it raised by the new issue on the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

TWO MEN were blown to atoms, seven more fatally injured and a number of others more or less hurt by the premature explosion of a dynamite blast on the Chicago drainage canal on the evening of the 23d. The accident occurred on section 14, at a point three miles from Lockport and 35 miles from Chicago.

SERGEUS STREPNIAK is dead. He was killed by a train while walking over a level railway crossing at Chiswick, England, on the 23d. Sergeus Michael Darnanoff Strepniaik was born in 1841 at Hadjatsch, in the Ukraine mountains, and came of a semi-noble family, descended from the Cossacks of Little Russia.

THOMAS QUINN and Kate McCarthy were arraigned in the New York city police court, on the 25th, and remanded on the charge of having stolen several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry and diamonds from the residence of their employer, Actor M. E. Curtis, 720 St. Nicholas avenue.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Great Destruction From Floods. The Osage and Gasconade rivers have fallen, and the great damage caused by the floods is apparent. Many farmers have been made destitute, having lost live stock, household goods and provisions. An estimate of the corn loss in the Osage valley is \$2,000,000. For 400 miles there is a scene of desolation and ruin. Within one week the richest valley in the state was transformed into a scene of distress without a parallel in the history of Missouri. The Moreau valley is also a scene of practically complete ruin, but these farmers will probably be able to take care of themselves without much assistance. The tie and timber men suffered severely. The contractor in the vicinity of Lebanon creek is reported to have lost 100,000 tons.

Relating on the Homestead Law. The supreme court in banc, through an opinion filed by Judge Barclay, has established a very important ruling affecting the homestead law, and one that will not fail to attract public interest. The statutes limit the value of a homestead to \$1,500, not exceeding 160 acres of land, provided the land does not exceed the value of \$1,500.

The case in point is that of Charles H. Macke against Sallie Byrd, from Cape Girardeau county. A homestead to the value of \$1,500 was set apart to avoid an execution. The land enhanced in value in a short time and was sold for \$3,000, and the owner of the homestead moved to Kansas. The case was presented to the court by a lien on the property for the benefit of the execution and size all above the value of \$1,500. The court holds that this can not be done, because the property is not in possession of the original owner. But it does hold that a homestead in the hands of the beneficiary, when it exceeds the value of \$1,500, may be scaled down for the benefit of creditors.

Claims It Was Accidental. A sensational and mysterious shooting affair occurred six miles southeast of Sedalia, in the home of a farmer named Montgomery, to whose daughter the victim, Hawley Goodrich, aged 22, had been paying attention. Goodrich called upon Miss Montgomery, who has another sweetheart, and whose name none of the parties interested in the case would divulge. Mr. Montgomery favors Goodrich's rival, and gave Goodrich a hint that he ought to leave. A pistol was passed about during the presence of the two men, but it was claimed it was not loaded. In a little while the rival pointed it at Goodrich, when, to his alleged astonishment, it was discharged, the ball entering the victim's shoulder. Goodrich does not want the shooting was accidental. So close was he to the weapon when it was discharged that his face was badly powder burned. It is stated that Goodrich can not recover.

Peculiar Pension Case. Special Agent Greenstreet, of the pension department, whose headquarters are in St. Joseph, has appealed to the commissioner of pensions at Washington for ruling in the case of a man named Jackson, who has been a soldier of the late war who applied for pensions. The applicant is George Walker, who responded to Gov. Jackson's call for volunteers to drive out marauding bands from Kansas in 1861. Gov. Jackson proved to be a confederate at heart, but Walker was a strong Union man, and a soldier. It was discovered that Gov. Jackson was trying to use the volunteers to build up a confederacy he deserted and joined the Union forces. Others did the same. An ex-confederate is barred from a pension, but Walker claims he always was a Union man, although he, in ignorance of Jackson's purpose, enlisted in the state guard.

Thirteen Persons Rescued by Boys. The Russell brothers, the elder of whom is a noted hermit, in Jasper county. Two families camped on the White farm were missing, and were supposed to be drowned during the high water. These boys began a search, and finally found them—13 men, women and children—in a wagon box on a hay stack, with a rat and weaver around them. The unfortunates had been there 24 hours and were nearly exhausted. The lads conveyed them, two at a time, to the land.

Missouri Capital Removal Case. A decision in the capital removal injunction case can hardly be looked for until after February 1, 1896. As the supreme court has adjourned until January 7, the matter can not be determined until February. The judges will all be at work on the January 7, and then the substitution will be at work for nearly a month continuously calling the January assignments on the docket, so that there will be no opportunity for them to work on the case.

Trading Point Washed Away. Pleasant View, a small trading point on Cedar creek, Cedar county, was wiped out by the high water. The general merchandise stock of Maddox Bros., E. Hess and the Zinn Milling Co. sustained the greatest loss.

Reward Offered for an Alleged Murderer. Gov. Stone has offered a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of Lane Britton, charged with the murder of Adam and Gideon Davis in Jasper county in 1892.

Family of Five Drowned. The home of William Jones, on See river, in Cedar county, was washed away by high water. Mr. Jones, his wife and three children were drowned.

Engaging Rooms. All rooms at the Planters' hotel, St. Louis, have been engaged for the republican national convention. Other hotels are filling up rapidly.

Civil Engineer Drowned. Civil Engineer Joseph Eckert was drowned near Union. The water was about seven feet where he went down. The body was recovered.

Quick Work for the Mississippi. The Mississippi at St. Louis recently raised 16 feet in 24 hours, the greatest rise in so short a time in the memory of the oldest river man.

Aged Daughter of an Old Settler. Mrs. David L. Meyers died in Cape Girardeau, aged 84. She was the daughter of Patrick Curran, one of the oldest settlers of the county.

Found Not Guilty. The jury in the case of William Weyden on trial at Neosho for the murder of William Robinson, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

MISSOURI CONGRESSMEN.

The Missourians were highly pleased with their assignments on Speaker Reed's committees. They got everything they wanted. By an unintentional omission Congressman John P. Tracy's name was left off the committee on military affairs when the committees were read in the house, but later this was rectified. The assignments of the Missourians were as follows: Charles C. Clark, First District—Rivers and harbors, levees and improvement of Mississippi river. U. S. Hall, Second District—Naval affairs, post offices and post roads, expenditures in agricultural department. J. M. Deberry, Third District—Appropriations, reform in the civil service. George C. Crowther, Fourth District—Enrolled bills, internal sessions. John C. Tarsney, Fifth District—Ways and means, military affairs. David A. DeArmond, Sixth District—Judiciary, elections, education. John P. Tracy, Seventh District—Military affairs. James D. Hubbs, Eighth District—Pacific railroads. William M. Treloar, Ninth District—Patent. Richard Barthold, Tenth District—Chairman immigration and naturalization, private land claims. Charles F. Joy, Eleventh District—Interstate commerce, expenditures in department of justice. Seth W. Cobb, Twelfth District—Banking. John H. Roney, Thirteenth District—Election of president, expenditures in war department. Norman A. Mozley, Fourteenth District—Pensions, education in interior department. Charles German Burton, Fifteenth District—Judiciary, militia.

The biggest plum was the chairman-ship of the committee on immigration, drawn by Mr. Bartwell. "I was handicapped," said Mr. Barthold, "by the fact that I was foreign born, and Mr. Reed's selection of me is most pleasing, because it shows his confidence in me of may Americanism. The German citizens of this country will be pleased with my appointment, not because it was an honor to me, but because they will feel it complimentary to themselves."

Maj. Burton, of Nevada, Mo., was most anxious to get on the judiciary, because service on that committee of congress adds much force to a lawyer's standing, and he was naturally much gratified when his name was read out for the place he coveted.

Missouri, he said, got practically everything she wanted, because there was no objection in our ranks. When our delegation met, and we had a harmonious understanding of where we ought to go, and our preferences were not expressed to the speaker as an individual, but as the wish of the entire delegation. Another thing, we did not give Mr. Reed the bother and annoyance that some of the other congressmen did. That is, "pleased him."

Congressman Joy had told Speaker Reed he would be satisfied with a place on either the committee on foreign affairs or interstate commerce. He got the latter and was happy.

Another good plum drawn by the Missourians was a place on the committee on rivers and harbors, which fell to Mr. Clark. There is a good story connected with this. Mr. Clark wanted the place, and his fitness was unquestioned. In 1870 he became interested in Mississippi river bottom lands in Illinois, opposite Hannibal, and began the work of reclamation. He built the Sny island levee and reclaimed over 100,000 acres of land. He has also served as a member of the executive committee for improvement of western waterways, and was chairman of the Missouri delegation to the national convention for this purpose, held in Washington in 1883. His qualifications, when put before Speaker Reed by the Missourians, impressed him, but the speaker expressed some doubt about his being able to make a speech for him. Mr. Clark was called by Mr. Reed later alone to urge his own case.

"Why, Mr. Clark," said the speaker, "do you know I have 70 applications for places on that committee?" "Well, then, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Clark, "strike out my name and you will have only 69; but do not forget Missouri. Remember that Missouri has 1,500 more miles of navigable river front than any state in the Union."

"Well, then," said the speaker, "if I am not to ignore Missouri that means you," and so it did.

When he heard his name read out on the committee on levees and Mississippi river, which is comparatively unimportant, Mr. Clark thought he was to be shelved and looked much disappointed, but when his name was called for what he wished he fairly beamed, and he and Congressman Treloar, who sits beside him, shook hands warmly.

Congressman Crowther goes on invalid pensions, which was what he asked. "Missouri is the fourth state in the Union in the number of soldiers furnished," said Mr. Crowther, "and ought to have been recognized on the committee."

The appointment of Congressman Joel D. Hubbard on the committee on Pacific railroads shows how anxious Mr. Reed was to please the Missourians. When Mr. Hubbard's name was first proposed to him for the place he asked for, Mr. Hubbard was a lawyer, and when informed that he was not asked the appointment was out of the question. Later, however, on learning that Mr. Hubbard had studied law and was clerk of a court for six years, he stretched a point for him.

After the reading of the committees all the Missourians were beaming with satisfaction except Col. Tracy, as he could not conceal his disappointment. Sergeant-at-arms Benjamin F. Russell went to the speaker in Col. Tracy's behalf, and told Mr. Reed that the colonel was somewhat chagrined.

"Why," said Mr. Reed, "he got what he wanted; he was on the committee on military affairs."

Russell said the name had not been read out. The list was secured and the name did not appear. Mr. Reed said it was an unintentional omission, and assured Mr. Russell, and later Col. Tracy himself, that he would rectify it.

And he did, for on the list as given out for publication Col. Tracy's name was added to the military affairs committee.

The Cuban Insurgents Constantly Advancing. MADRID, Dec. 23.—The Imparcial's special dispatch from Havana says the insurgent forces are constantly advancing. Telegraphic communication is suspended beyond Trucellanos, to which place Gen. Martinez Campos has gone, the wires having been cut by the rebels.

SETTLING UP THE OZARKS.

Immigrants From the Northwest Coming East Sooner Than Expected—They Like the Mild Winters of the Southern Slopes. Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Scarcely a day passes without some company of "movers" being seen on the wagon road which leads from the summit of the Ozarks down to the White river country. Most of these weary home-seekers are from the prairie states of the northwest—Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas—and they tell very much the same sad story of their failures in attempting to war with drought, grasshoppers and the blizzards. Much of this tide of winter immigration is flowing into Taney county, and the great "prairie schooners" weather-beaten and way-worn, with heating stoves and cooling outfits, their fur-clad occupants and stranger furniture, no longer excite the wonder of the White river pioneer who built his log cabin in the Ozark wilderness before the war and lasted on for nearly a quarter of a century.

"Taney county has a new population to-day," remarked a ranchman of Bear creek, while speaking of the rush to the cheap lands of that section of southwest Missouri. "When I went to the county nine years ago there was not a house near my place. The best of Taney county will be bought in a few days. These people have settled there in the last three or four years."

The United States land office at Springfield continues to do an active business, and thousands of acres of government lands are entered every week. Nearly one-half of the entire area of Taney county has been covered by the sale of land within the past few years. The new settlers, as a rule, are delighted with the country. The mild winters that prevail on the southern slopes of the Ozarks seem delightful to the refugees from the blizzards of Nebraska and the Dakotas. Large orchards are being planted by the "newcomers," and in a few years Taney county will be booming and busy in years gone by, and no car have appeared yet that stories of railways excite but little interest south of Springfield.

Boone county, Ark., has wearied of waiting for a railroad and is trying to organize a company to build one into that rich mineral field just west of White river. It is proposed to enlist Springfield in the enterprise, and use the Dougherty survey, unless the Santa Fe can be induced to extend the Chadwick branch, which terminates on the breaks of Swan creek, 50 miles north of Lead Hill. The Chadwick route would be the most direct outlet for the mineral resources of Boone and the adjacent counties of Arkansas.

Christmas at the Penitentiary. The Christmas celebration at the penitentiary, Jefferson city, was generally enjoyed by the convicts. Dinner was a prominent feature.

Since 1878 it has been customary for the governor to pardon two convicts usually long-timers, whose conduct would merit favor. Gov. Stone this year pardoned Jack Sheldon, convicted in Newton county in 1882 of murder in the second degree and sentenced for 40 years, and Albert Walker, convicted in Pankin county in 1884 of murder in the second degree and sentenced for 30 years.

His Fun Ended in Death. The celebrating of Christmas caused a homicide in Mexico. Oscar Brooks, a colored man, about twenty years old, while drinking, went into the billiard room of Kelly Wells and became obnoxious. It is said that he threw billiard balls about the house and punched the fire in the stove, much to the annoyance of the proprietor. He was told to desist, but refused to obey. Wells drew a pistol, and fired a bullet just below the heart, inflicting a fatal wound. The slayer was placed in jail.

Hon. R. W. Love. Hon. R. W. Love, aged 73, died at his home, two miles south of Salem, from the effects of a buckle on the abdomen, inflicted by a buck deer October 24 last. Mr. Love was the wealthiest man in Dent county, and it is estimated that his estate will inventory about \$150,000. He was for several years treasurer of the county, and afterward presiding judge of the county court, for 12 years, and up to the time of his death he was president of the Bank of Salem. The foundation of his fortune was laid in the California gold fields in the 50s.

"Papa, I'm Going to Shoot You!" Mark P. Lafrance, a prominent citizen of Perry, was dangerously shot by his little son, aged 4 years. The boy, who had received a toy pistol, had been playing with it in the room. In an unguarded moment he laid it down and picked up a loaded one from a table, and, pointing it at his father, playfully said: "Papa, I'm going to shoot you," and pulled the trigger. The ball took effect about three inches above the heart and ranged downward, passing diagonally through the left lung and lodging near the small of the back, making a dangerous wound.

Loves an Indian Buck. Miss Ina Newman, a young woman from Albany, was captured by the police at St. Joseph, while she was cloping with Ilvly Dix, a Cherokee medicine man. Her father went after her and took a sheriff with him, who took possession of Dix. Miss Newman is 48, and she loves the copper-colored fellow, and will yet marry him.

John W. Modie died at Independence. He was born in Mansfield, O., in 1827, and moved to Independence in 1847. He made the trip across the plains in 1849.

TRAMPED TO DEATH.

Twenty-Three Persons Killed in a more than a week during a wild storm in the city of Boston. The fire-works were filled with a motley throng. About 2,000 persons were in the house when the orchestra began playing the introductory. A strong odor of gas was noticed in the second gallery of the theater and one of the attaches of the place was seen hunting for the leak with a lighted torch. Suddenly a jet of flame flashed out as the torch came in contact with the punctured gas pipe.

Cries of "Fire!" were heard in the upper galleries, and in an instant the excitement became intense. Some rushed to the gas meter and turned off the supply, plunging the main body of the house into darkness. The stage jets alone remained lighted, being fed through another meter. Instead of allaying the excitement caused by the showing of flame from the leading pipe, the turning off of the gas and consequent darkness only served to add to the confusion.

The actors on the stage and a few cool heads in the audience added to the turmoil by shouting their commands "sit down," and crying out those who were still vigorous in their efforts to get out.

The struggling mass of humanity made little or no headway for a few minutes; every aisle was congested, and every doorway jammed with the frantic Poles and Russian Jews who finally composed the gathering.

The strong men in the rear of the troupe were crunched and trampled to death in a panic at Front street. The theater was filled with a motley throng. About 2,000 persons were in the house when the orchestra began playing the introductory. A strong odor of gas was noticed in the second gallery of the theater and one of the attaches of the place was seen hunting for the leak with a lighted torch. Suddenly a jet of flame flashed out as the torch came in contact with the punctured gas pipe.

The struggling mass of humanity made little or no headway for a few minutes; every aisle was congested, and every doorway jammed with the frantic Poles and Russian Jews who finally composed the gathering.

The strong men in the rear of the troupe were crunched and trampled to death in a panic at Front street. The theater was filled with a motley throng. About 2,000 persons were in the house when the orchestra began playing the introductory. A strong odor of gas was noticed in the second gallery of the theater and one of the attaches of the place was seen hunting for the leak with a lighted torch. Suddenly a jet of flame flashed out as the torch came in contact with the punctured gas pipe.

The struggling mass of humanity made little or no headway for a few minutes; every aisle was congested, and every doorway jammed with the frantic Poles and Russian Jews who finally composed the gathering.

The strong men in the rear of the troupe were crunched and trampled to death in a panic at Front street. The theater was filled with a motley throng. About 2,000 persons were in the house when the orchestra began playing the introductory. A strong odor of gas was noticed in the second gallery of the theater and one of the attaches of the place was seen hunting for the leak with a lighted torch. Suddenly a jet of flame flashed out as the torch came in contact with the punctured gas pipe.

The struggling mass of humanity made little or no headway for a few minutes; every aisle was congested, and every doorway jammed with the frantic Poles and Russian Jews who finally composed the gathering.

The strong men in the rear of the troupe were crunched and trampled to death in a panic at Front street. The theater was filled with a motley throng. About 2,000 persons were in the house when the orchestra began playing the introductory. A strong odor of gas was noticed in the second gallery of the theater and one of the attaches of the place was seen hunting for the leak with a lighted torch. Suddenly a jet of flame flashed out as the torch came in contact with the punctured gas pipe.

The struggling mass of humanity made little or no headway for a few minutes; every aisle was congested, and every doorway jammed with the frantic Poles and Russian Jews who finally composed the gathering.

The strong men in the rear of the troupe were crunched and trampled to death in a panic at Front street. The theater was filled with a motley throng. About 2,000 persons were in the house when the orchestra began playing the introductory. A strong odor of gas was noticed in the second gallery of the theater and one of the attaches of the place was seen hunting for the leak with a lighted torch. Suddenly a jet of flame flashed out as the torch came in contact with the punctured gas pipe.

The struggling mass of humanity made little or no headway for a few minutes; every aisle was congested, and every doorway jammed with the frantic Poles and Russian Jews who finally composed the gathering.

The strong men in the rear of the troupe were crunched and trampled to death in a panic at Front street. The theater was filled with a motley throng. About 2,000 persons were in the house when the orchestra began playing the introductory. A strong odor of gas was noticed in the second gallery of the theater and one of the attaches of the place was seen hunting for the leak with a lighted torch. Suddenly a jet of flame flashed out as the torch came in contact with the punctured gas pipe.

The struggling mass of humanity made little or no headway for a few minutes; every aisle was congested, and every doorway jammed with the frantic Poles and Russian Jews who finally composed the gathering.

The strong men in the rear of the troupe were crunched and trampled to death in a panic at Front street. The theater was filled with a motley throng. About 2,000 persons were in the house when the orchestra began playing the introductory. A strong odor of gas was noticed in the second gallery of the theater and one of the attaches of the place was seen hunting for the leak with a lighted torch. Suddenly a jet of flame flashed out as the torch came in contact with the punctured gas pipe.

The struggling mass of humanity made little or no headway for a few minutes; every aisle was congested, and every doorway jammed with the frantic Poles and Russian Jews who finally composed the gathering.

The strong men in the rear of the troupe were crunched and trampled to death in a panic at Front street. The theater was filled with a motley throng. About 2,000 persons were in the house when the orchestra began playing the introductory. A strong odor of gas was noticed in the second gallery of the theater and one of the attaches of the place was seen hunting for the leak with a lighted torch. Suddenly a jet of flame flashed out as the torch came in contact with the punctured gas pipe.

The struggling mass of humanity made little or no headway for a few minutes; every aisle was congested, and every doorway jammed with the frantic Poles and Russian Jews who finally composed the gathering.

The strong men in the rear of the troupe were crunched and trampled to death in a panic at Front street. The theater was filled with a motley throng. About 2,000 persons were in the house when the orchestra began playing the introductory. A strong odor of gas was noticed in the second gallery of the theater and one of the attaches of the place was seen hunting for the leak with a lighted torch. Suddenly a jet of flame flashed out as the torch came in contact with the punctured gas pipe.

The struggling mass of humanity made little or no headway for a few minutes; every aisle was congested, and every doorway jammed with the frantic Poles and Russian Jews who finally composed the gathering.

The strong men in the rear of the troupe were crunched and trampled to death in a panic at Front street. The theater was filled with a motley throng. About 2,000 persons were in the house when the orchestra began playing