# Morning Oregonian.

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$10 Unclaimed Tailor-made Vests, 75c

300 unclaimed tailor-made vests, in single, double and full dress, not one of the 300 worth less than $5, and most of 'em worth $10. As long as they last they go at 75c.

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250 pairs odd pants, in off sizes and colors, made up from fine woolens. The making alone cost $3. They are worth $5, $8 and $10, but go for 95c.

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$35 unclaimed tailor-made suits, in a big variety of styles. We can fit you in this lot, no matter what size or shape you are, at $12.95.

$50 Clerical Suits, $15.95—$60 Prince Alberts, $19.95

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## ANONYMOUS GIVER.

**Western Man Donates a Million to the Liberal Church Movement.**

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Record-Herald tomorrow will say:

"On the Rockefeller and Carnegie plan of endowing colleges and libraries, a Western benefactor, whose name for the present is withheld, has placed in escrow in a Denver bank $1,000,000 in securities, for the purpose of establishing People's Churches throughout the country, following the lines laid down by Dr. H. W. Thomas, of this city. The administration of the fund has been confided to Dr. Thomas and men active in promoting the Liberal Church movement. The legal formalities incident to the assumption of the trust were completed today and the organization of the People's Church of America was made by the election of a board of directors, as follows: President, Dr. W. H. Thomas; vice-president and treasurer, Professor J. F. L. Eberhardt; secretary, Percival Hunter; directors, John J. Altgeld, George W. Bowman, W. W. Ormsbee, Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

**A Broom Trust.**

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 21.—A meeting of broommakers has been called to be held in Cleveland for the purpose of forming a general company with a capital of $6,000,000, to include factories in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

## COTTON SEED PRODUCTS.

**Syndicate Planning a $100,000,000 Company to Control Them.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The North American tomorrow will publish a story to the effect that a syndicate of capitalists is planning a combination with $100,000,000 capital to control the entire production and sale within the United States of the various products and bi-products of cotton seed. There are 480 cotton oil plants in the United States, of which the American Cotton Oil Company, with a capital of $30,000,000, owns 45 and the Southern Cotton Oil Company, with head offices in this city, owns 30. The others are operated largely by cotton planters.

**Resolution of Pressmen.**

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The printing pressmen's convention here today decided against the resolution requesting members of the union to refrain from joining military organizations; voted down a resolution demanding a readjustment of the relations of the pressmen with the Typographical Union in relation to the matter of labels, and adopted a resolution providing for the reference of disputes with publishers to the executive committee for conference with representatives of the Union of American Newspaper Publishers' Association. A motion indorsing the position of the Machinists' Union and providing for the appointment of a committee to aid them was unanimously adopted.

# WILL MAKE IT FREE

## Portland Library Property Offered to the City.

## 10-YEAR CONTRACT PROPOSED

**Books, Statuary, Paintings, Building and Grounds Worth $400,000 May Soon Be at the Disposal of the People.**

By a unanimous vote, the members of the Library Association of Portland authorized the directors last night to offer the library and all its property to the city on a 10 years' contract. If the city shall accept, the magnificent stone building and grounds on Stark street, between Seventh and Park, together with about 28,000 volumes, statuary and paintings, all valued at $400,000, will soon be at the disposal of the people of Portland, and will ultimately become the property of the municipality. Though the property represents years of labor on the part of many to give Portland a library representative of its culture, not one complained at the proposal to make it a free institution, and to give 100,000 people access to its treasures where now only a few more than 1000 enjoy the privilege of borrowing its books and viewing its works of art. The announcement of the vote making the offer to the city was greeted with hearty applause.

The offer was made strictly in accord with the free library law of the Legislature of 1901. The tenure of the proposed contract, 10 years, is suggestive only to the directors. They may make it 99 years if the Council wishes, 20 years, or 21 years, which latter figure appears to be the longest term for which the Council is willing to grant franchises or bind itself to any definite line of policy. Hon. H. W. Corbett favored a 99-year term and his proposal was warmly applauded. Mr. Corbett would have moved for a 99-year term and Walter F. Burrell for 21 years, but for the explanation of Milton W. Smith that the subject of time was left to the directors by the report submitted. Chairman Dolph said there was doubt of the legality of a longer term than 10 years, and that limit had been provisionally adopted.

The purpose of the meeting was not to define terms, but to say yes or no to the proposal to discontinue membership dues, open a free reading-room, contract with the city, consolidate with the Public Library and thus give Portland one of the best free libraries on the Pacific Coast. The answer was yes, and the decision will save the city the long and costly task of building a free library and impose upon it only the duty of supporting a library already in existence.

**Report for a Free Library.**

Rev. T. L. Eliot, the vice-president, called the meeting to order and presided until President C. A. Dolph arrived. Mr. Smith presented the following report from the committee and moved that the directors be authorized to contract with the city in accordance with it, or on any other basis which they might think right and proper:

"To the Board of Directors of the Library Association: We, the undersigned committee, heretofore appointed to consider the establishment of a free reading-room and discontinuance of dues, beg leave to submit the following report:

"We recommend that the Library Association offer to make a contract with the City of Portland in accordance with an act passed by the last session of the Legislature 'to authorize the establishment and maintenance of public libraries and provide for their control and protection,' approved February 13, 1901, and to that end would recommend that this association accept the conditions of the following ordinance, if it shall be passed by the Common Council of the City of Portland:

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. Deeming it best for the interests of the City of Portland to enter into a contract with the Library Association of Portland for the purpose of providing the inhabitants of the city with the free use of the library of said association, the Common Council, by virtue of the public library law enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon on the 13th day of February, 1901, and in consideration of the acceptance of the Library Association of Portland of the benefits, terms and conditions of this ordinance in the manner hereinafter provided, agrees to levy and cause to be collected annually for a period of 10 years, beginning in the year 1902, a tax of one-fifth of a mill upon each dollar of the assessed value of the taxable property of the city and to place the proceeds of said tax in the city treasury, to be drawn by the Library Association of Portland in the manner provided by the public library law.

Sec. 2. The public library law, except section 4 thereof, is a part of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. The control and management of the library shall be in the board of directors of the Library Association of Portland.

Sec. 4. The Library Association of Portland shall annually, and within 30 days of its regular annual meeting, file with the City Auditor a list of its officers and directors and a list of its members entitled to vote for such directors. The Library Association of Portland shall also file with the City Auditor any amendments or changes which may be made in the articles of incorporation, constitution, by-laws or library rules, within 30 days after the date of the meeting at which such amendments or changes were made.

Sec. 5. The constitution of the Library Association of Portland shall provide:

a. That the Mayor and the President of the Common Council shall be ex-officio members of the association and entitled to vote.

b. That the members of the present board of directors of the Portland Public Library and any person who, since November 10, 1899, has contributed an aggregate sum of $50 toward the support of said Portland Public Library, shall be life members of the association and entitled to vote, provided said directors and donors shall make written application for such membership within six months from the date of the approval of this ordinance.

Sec. 6. The Library Association of Portland shall signify it acceptance of the benefits, terms and conditions of this ordinance by filing with the Auditor of the City of Portland, within 30 days from the date of approval of this ordinance, an acceptance in writing, authorized by the directors of the association, and signed by the president and secretary thereof, together with copies of the following, which shall be certified by the secretary, to-wit: The resolution authorizing such acceptance, articles of incorporation, constitution, by-laws, library rules, list of officers and directors, list of members entitled to vote for directors.

"And we further recommend that this proposition be submitted to the members of this association for their approval.

"MILTON W. SMITH, Chairman;
"MARY FORBUSH FAILING,
"WILLIAM M. LADD,
"C. A. DOLPH."

**Unanimous for Public Institution.**

The discussion which followed the presentation of the report was participated in by Rev. T. L. Eliot, T. N. Strong, Mrs. U. S. Grant Marquam, Hon. H. W. Corbett, R. Livingstone, Milton W. Smith, George W. Collins, Councilman Earl C. Bronaugh and Chairman Dolph. No other opinion was expressed than that the step proposed to be taken was not only best for the city, but for the association as well.

Mr. Strong said, with the enthusiasm which he puts into whatever measure he supports for municipal advancement, that the establishment of a free library in Portland would be in accord with the tendency of municipalities everywhere. Referring to the fear expressed by Mr. Collins that the library might at some time become a thing for political chicanery, Mr. Strong said, with emphasis, that "the limit of politics has been reached in Portland. The city will from now on tend to business." Chairman Dolph and others assured Mr. Collins that the danger from political mismanagement was too remote to be seriously considered.

Mrs. Marquam congratulated the association in behalf of the Woman's Club, which has persistently advocated a free library for Portland.

Mr. Corbett hoped that the day is not far distant when the library building will be enlarged and have an art gallery the equal of anything in the United States.

Mr. Livingstone said Mr. Carnegie's offer of $100,000 for a free library for Portland recently made through the St. Andrew's Society, is still to the credit of the city and will be until it is refused. "It is a source of great pride that we do not have to take advantage of this generous offer," said Mr. Livingstone. "We have here a library which has been established by the citizens of Portland and maintained through hard times and good. It will be great pride to us to be able to write to Mr. Carnegie that, while thanking him for his generosity, the City of Portland is able to take care of itself." (Applause.)

Mr. Bronaugh congratulated the association on the sentiment in favor of making its library free. Discussing the suggestion for a longer contract than 10 years, he said the Council, of which he is a member, is opposed to committing itself to a definite line of action for a longer period than 21 years. He said the new charter, which is being drafted by a citizens' commission, will contain a section on free libraries and he hoped it would make liberal provision for their support. He thought, therefore, that a term would be safer and more prudent to begin with.

With this the discussion ended, and the report of Chairman Smith's committee was adopted without a dissenting vote.

## WORLD'S OUTPUT OF GOLD

**United States, as a Producer, Jumped Into First Place.**

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Engineering and Mining Journal will tomorrow publish complete estimates of the gold output in the United States and in the world at large last year. The figures, $115,435,562 for the United States, and $255,964,654 for the world at large (compared with $230,518,718 and $311,568,948 in 1899), do not differ materially from the estimates of several months ago. Regarding the world's output the Engineering and Mining Journal observes:

"The unfavorable result was due to the small contributions made by the Transvaal mines, a few only of which were operated during the year. Deducting the Transvaal output from the grand totals for 1899 and 1900, the statistics show an increase in the other gold-producing countries of $10,717,000. The largest gains were made by the United States, Canada, India, Rhodesia and Brazil, while in Australia and China there were important decreases.

"In one respect the gold situation in 1900 was unprecedented. It has never before happened that the output of a great gold-producing country has been suddenly cut off entirely or almost entirely. The Transvaal, which produced $78,070,761 in gold in 1898, was expected to yield over $95,000,000 in 1899 and $110,000,000 in 1900. The war broke out in October, 1899, and the total for that year was only $72,961,561, while in 1900 the only production was from a few mines which were operated by the Government in the opening months of the year, and this work was stopped when the British armies reached Johannesburg. Instead of $110,000,000, the Transvaal appears in our table for only $7,208,869.

"The United States, which in 1899 ranked third among the great gold producers, in 1900 showed a substantial increase which, with the limitation of the Transvaal, put it in the first place in 1900. Australia dropped from first place to second place, while Canada took the third rank, though at a long interval, and Russia took the fourth place. These four countries produced together 79.2 per cent of the total.

## SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

**Philippines.**

Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, started for the Philippines. Page 1.

Root issued the order establishing civil government in the Philippines. Page 2.

Natives will be enlisted in the Army. Page 2.

**Foreign.**

Hoshi Toru, Japanese ex-Minister at Washington, was assassinated at Yokohama. Page 2.

Plague is becoming violent in Hong Kong. Page 2.

The surrender of Botha is again rumored. Page 2.

**Domestic.**

Seventeen lives were lost in a fire at Paterson, N. J. Page 1.

Secretary Hay will protest to Russia against tariff retaliation. Page 1.

A tornado killed seven people in Nebraska. Page 2.

**Sport.**

The American Derby will be run at Chicago today. Page 3.

The Juniors of the Multnomah Club will hold their field sports today. Page 3.

National and American League scores. Page 3.

**Pacific Coast.**

Three men killed and five others injured by premature explosion of blast, near Kalama, Wash. Page 4.

Nineteen-year-old boy under guard at Palouse, Wash., to prevent lynching. Page 4.

Largest prune drier in the United States will be erected at Corvallis, Or. Page 4.

Seventy-five-year-old San Francisco man committed suicide when taken by officers. Page 5.

Convention of Christian Church of Oregon opened at Turner. Page 5.

**Commercial.**

Weekly trade reviews. Page 3.

Portland market quotations. Page 11.

Domestic and foreign commercial news and quotations. Page 11.

New York stock market transactions. Page 11.

**Marine.**

Arrangements are being perfected for the Astoria regatta. Page 5.

The County of Dumfries has arrived at Queenstown from Portland. Page 5.

The Madagascar has reached the Columbia River from Hong Kong. Page 5.

**Portland and Vicinity.**

Portland Library Association decides to turn the library over to the city. Page 1.

Miss Helen Boyd wins the honors of Portland Academy. Page 8.

Four nurses graduate from St. Vincent's Hospital Training School. Page 10.

Death of Mrs. J. W. Bailey; Mrs. Aaron Beck and Mrs. Chester Deering. Page 7.

Convention of Episcopal Church of diocese of Oregon. Page 8.

# PROTEST TO RUSSIA

## No Occasion for Tariff Retaliation.

## GOVERNMENT ACTED HASTILY

**Secretary Hay Will Soon Make Representations to De Witte, Explaining the Attitude of This Country.**

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The most important subject discussed at today's Cabinet meeting was that involving the assessment of customs duties on petroleum or its products imported from Russia, Secretary Gage, who has direct charge of the enforcement of the tariff laws, explained to the President and the members of the Cabinet in detail the department's connection with the matter and the history of legislation affecting it. At the conclusion of the Secretary's statement, all the members, it is understood, expressed themselves as in entire accord with Secretary Gage in the position he has taken, and requested that he make a statement covering the entire ground.

Secretary Gage called attention to the tariff act of July 24, 1897, known as the Dingley act, which, among other things, provides that if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum or the products of crude petroleum, produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products, exported from the United States, there shall in such cases be levied, paid and collected a duty on said crude petroleum or its products so imported equal to the duty imposed by such country. This provision was embodied in a circular issued to the officers of the customs, dated April 21, 1898, to which was appended a schedule of 19 countries imposing a duty on petroleum and its products. These countries included France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Spain, and practically all of the leading countries of the world. This circular was issued for the purpose of carrying into effect the petroleum provision of the Dingley law.

June 18, 1900, an invoice of refined petroleum was received at Rochester, N. Y., made from crude petroleum produced in Russia. The Collector of Customs at Rochester held that the refined article was subject to duty as a production of Russia, and assessed duty accordingly. An appeal was taken from the action of the Collector to the Board of General Appraisers at New York. This board, on January 28, 1901, sustained the Collector, holding that petroleum produced in Russia and imported into England, and there refined and thence sent to this country, was dutiable at a rate equal to that imposed by Russia on petroleum imported into that country from the United States.

No protest or objection, so far as the department knows, was received from any country against this decision, and the matter was not again brought to the attention of this Government until March of this year. On that date the department held that the invoices of products of crude petroleum must be accompanied by a United States Consular certificate showing the country where the petroleum was produced. In the absence of this certificate, the liquidation was to be suspended, and pending further information the rate of duties must be estimated at the highest rate levied by any country on such petroleum. Further than this the department has never taken any action whatever on the subject of petroleum.

Upon this statement of facts the officials are at a great loss to know how Russia can feel aggrieved at the Government's action and inaugurate a system of discriminating duties against the products of the United States in consequence. It is hoped that Secretary Hay will be able to present the facts so that Russia will rescind her action, and will show that she is not seeking to be unjust to this country in tariff matters.

Secretary Hitchcock reported that the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, dismissing the application of Lone Wolf and other Indians for an injunction to restrain him from opening the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations to white settlement, under the act of June 16, 1900, removed the last obstacle to the opening of these reservations. The allotments to the Indians have been made under the law, and the President's proclamation fixing the date of the opening will be issued soon. The Secretary says that the great body of the Indians are thoroughly gratified.

**Boy Acquitted of Murder.**

WINFIELD, Kan., June 21.—This afternoon the jury in the Betts murder case rendered a verdict of not guilty. The boy, who is 13 years of age, was in the courtroom with his mother and father, and all broke into tears, the boy weeping like a baby. It has not been decided when Clyde Moore, Betts' chum, will have his trial. The charge against both was the killing of C. L. Wiltberger, April 18. The jury was out since yesterday morning. Betts is the son of Charles Betts, an ex-policeman of Arkansas City, who is in county politics. April 18 Wiltberger, a well-to-do farmer, while on his way home, was killed by a shot fired from behind, his body being found in the bottom of his wagon and his pockets rifled. Betts and Moore ran away from home and took with them a revolver. Each boy upon the stand said the other had the revolver the afternoon of the murder. They had separated in the forenoon. Betts proved a fairly good alibi.

## NEW LIEUTENANTS.

**Sixty-four Enlisted Men of the Army Promoted.**

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President today appointed 68 enlisted men of the Army to be Lieutenants, thus providing for all the enlisted men, regulars and volunteers, found qualified for appointment at the recent examination. Those who attained a percentage of 84 or over, numbering 108, were appointed to the Army a short time ago, as there was immediate need of their service. Today's appointments include all the remainder of those who qualified for appointment and are as follows:

First Lieutenants of Cavalry—Julien E. Gaugot, S. B. McIntyre, H. B. Myers, George J. Oden, H. R. Richmond, George T. Bowman.

Second Lieutenants of Cavalry—Rodman Butler, J. H. Barnard, Myron B. Bodish, Nat C. Bristol, Edwin Cox, Thomas H. Cunningham, Arthur M. Graham, Peter J. Hennessy, J. P. Hasson, F. Mearks, Sidney D. Maize, Ralph Miller, Clifton R. Norton, Marr O'Connor, William R. Pope, Anton H. Schroeter, Clarence A. Stott, F. G. Turner.

First Lieutenants of Artillery—F. H. Gallup, Frank C. Jewell, Michael McDonough, Jesse C. Nicholls, H. W. Schuit, Albert E. Waldron.

Second Lieutenants of Artillery—C. G. Burt, F. G. Behr, Marion S. Battle, J. M. Bevan, William S. Bowen, Clarence M. Condon, Wesley K. Hamilton, Thomas Jones, John S. Johnson, Arthur L. Keesling, Harrison S. Kerrick, Jesse G. Lowenberg, H. S. Miller, William H. Menges, William M. Nichol, J. B. Murphy, Grant Parker, B. A. Page, Stanley S. Ross, Thomas L. Sherburn, Charles L. Wilcox, Alden Trotter, William R. Taylor, E. S. Wheeler.

First Lieutenants of Infantry—Alvin G. Backette, R. T. Crawford, Rufus B. Clark, W. G. Doane, Thomas W. Dunn, H. M. Morrow, P. L. Smith, R. H. Silliman.

Second Lieutenants of Infantry—Deas Archer, Shelton W. Anding, F. L. Bump, R. J. Binford, Guy E. Bucker, Tallmadge H. Breerton, Eugene P. Crowne, Otis R. Cole, Beverly C. Daly, Charles C. Finch, William E. Goolsby, George Sills, Charles Herr, John E. Hemphill, Walter Kruger, Horatio I. Lawrence, Francis H. Lomax, G. A. McElroy, John S. McCleery, John P. McAdams, Samuel D. McAlister, James W. Mannion, Harry S. Malone, Willis E. Mills, W. G. Murchison, O. C. Nicholls, Asa L. Singleton, Niel E. Shepan, F. G. Stahl, W. R. Standford, George Weicsork, Richard Wetherill, Elvin H. Wagner.

The President also signed the following commissions:

State—Francis H. Loomis, of Ohio, to be Minister to Portugal; Herbert W. Bowen, of New York, to be Minister to Venezuela; Lloyd C. Griscom, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister to Persia; Arthur Bailey Blanchard, of Louisiana, to be second secretary of the United States Embassy at Paris; Charles P. Snyder, of West Virginia, to be Consul at Windsor, N. S.; Spence F. Eddy, of Illinois, to be secretary of the United States Legation at Constantinople.

War—Judge-Advocate, rank of Major, Lewis E. Goodleer; Quartermasters, rank of Captain, Noble H. Creager, Harry L. Pettus, Alvin A. Barker; Paymasters, rank of Captain, William Graham, Seymour Howell; Captains, Signal Corps, Edgar Russell, George O. Squier; Assistant Surgeons, Volunteers, rank of Captain, R. E. Caldwell, Paul Massuri.

Navy—Christopher C. Fewel, Lieutenant; E. T. Fitzgerald, Lieutenant, junior grade; Naval Constructors, rank of Lieutenant, oHratio D. Gilmore, H. G. Smith, Richard M. Watt; Theodore J. Arms, Passed Assistant Paymaster, rank of Lieutenant; Boatswains, Henry C. Jarrett, Louis S. Sopp; Warrant Machinist, Harry G. Luken.

**Aid for Boer Prisoners.**

NEW YORK, June 21.—An appeal has been issued for money to buy supplies for the women and children of the Transvaal, who have been gathered in camps as part of the effort to end the Boer war. Among the signers of the appeal are the Rev. David James Burrell, William Van Rennsaeler, Edward Van Ness, Andrew D. Parker and Rev. Herman D. Van Brockhulzen, of Pretoria. The appeal says that there are 22,000 men and women in the camps, and that 318 children died in May.

## NEBRASKA SENATOR STARTS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

CHARLES H. DIETRICH.

HASTINGS, Neb., June 21.—United States Senator Charles H. Dietrich has left for San Francisco, where he will sail on the transport Hancock for the Philippines June 25. He will visit Honolulu, Guam and probably Japan. He goes to study the political conditions of the Islands generally and the legislative needs of the new possession. He is accompanied by Mrs. Dietrich.

# DEATHS IN A FIRE

## Seventeen Lives Lost in Burning of Tenement-House.

## CAUGHT ON UPPER FLOORS

**Explosion in a Fireworks Store in Paterson, N. J., Was the Cause—Many Thrilling Rescues by the Firemen.**

NEW YORK, June 21.—Seventeen persons are believed to have been killed and a number injured today as the result of a fire following an explosion among a quantity of fireworks in the store of Abraham M. Rittenberg, at Paterson, N. J. The store was on the ground floor of a tenement building. The cause of the explosion is not known, and the property loss will not exceed $25,000. The dead:

Mrs. Lucinda Adamson.

Mrs. Charles Williams, burned while trying to rescue her husband.

Charles Williams, helpless cripple, unable to leave his bed.

Harold Rittenburg, 10 months, child of the keeper of the fireworks store.

Willie Eisasser, 6 weeks old, mother kept a baker store.

Mrs. Bert Bamber, whose husband is in the hospital.

—, Bamber, 6 months old.

Mrs. Andrew Elvin, head only found, trunk missing.

Mrs. Ann Burns.

Clarence Burns, 6 years old, found clasped in his mother's arms.

Mrs. Annie Lannigan.

Mrs. Mary Duffy.

Those missing are: John Elvin, 2 weeks old; Mrs. Annie Enteman, two nephews of Mrs. Lannigan, Mrs. Mary Eisasser.

Those injured are: J. Jessup, Mrs. J. Jessup, L. Bamber, George Soder, Nicholas Hillman, Fireman Edward Slingand and Mr. and Mrs. John McClone.

The building in which the explosion occurred was a frame tenement four stories high, with stores on the ground floor. The middle store was occupied by Rittenberg. Ten families occupied flats in the building. So great was the force of the explosion that a boy playing in the street half a block away was lifted from his feet and hurled against an iron fence, one of his legs being broken. A trolley-car was directly in front of the building when the explosion occurred. The burst of flame out into the street scorched the sides of the car and singed the hair of the passengers.

A number of those who were on the upper floors of the building when the explosion took place were either stunned and then burned to death, or found escape cut off and were suffocated. After the first explosion there was a succession of smaller ones, and then came a second big explosion, which was muffled and deadened, and probably occurred in the cellar.

Every window seemed to be emitting flames within a minute after the first explosion. A woman with her clothing on fire leaped out of one of the windows and fell to the yard below. Her dead body was dragged out of reach of the flames, but the flesh was roasted and dropped from the bones. She later proved to be Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Williams' husband was a cripple. His wife is supposed to have remained longer than she could with safety, in an effort to save him. He was found burned to a crisp on his bed.

Some of the occupants of the rooms dropped from the windows and were bruised. Others hung from the windows until the firemen came, and 20 persons were taken down in this way through the fire and smoke by the firemen, while others dropped in th life nets.

Daniel Dooley, who was in the yard when the explosion took place, saw the two Rittenberg children in the rear room, and rushed into the flames for them. He got one of them and carried it out, and tried to go back for the other, but the room was then one mass of fire, and he was too late. He was badly scorched in rescuing the first child.

While the rescues were going on the firemen were fighting the flames. Captain Allen led with a hose line in an effort to keep the fire from the upper floors, where it was said many were penned in. The men had hardly taken their positions and began on the sidewalk to throw water into the upper floors when, without any warning, the whole upper part of the building above them sagged outward and fell. The captain and two of his men were buried under the blazing debris. One of the men is badly hurt. The building in which the explosion occurred was destroyed.

Rittenberg will probably be arrested, pending an investigation. In the debris was found the head of a man or woman. The hair was burned off, and the features unrecognizable. The remainder of the body has not been found. The bodies taken out thus far are almost unrecognizable.

**Department Store Burned.**

VICTORIA, Tex., June 21.—The department store of A. & S. Levy was burned and E. H. Cunningham's grocery badly damaged by fire tonight. Loss, $100,000.

## WAR ON EDDYISM.

**Homeopathists Discuss "Christian Science, a Menace to Public Health**

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., June 21.—The American Institute of Homeopathy this afternoon discussed "Christian Science; a Menace to Public Health." Dr. M. Bell Brown, of the Woman's Medical College, of New York, made a statement denying that Christian Science is spreading among women who believe in homeopathy. An earnest effort is making to secure united vigorous action by the institute against the doctrines of Mrs. Eddy, who recently characterized homeopathy as a stepping stone from allopathy to Eddyism.

**Wanamaker Increases His Offer.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Following his offer to Mayor Ashbridge last week to pay to the city $2,500,000 for the street railway franchises donated to certain capitalists in this city by the City Council, ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker tonight sent a communication to Congressman Robert H. Foederer, one of the capitalists to whom the franchises were granted, offering him $500,000 for the franchises, in addition to giving to the city the sum already offered a few days ago.

**Besant Left Autobiography.**

NEW YORK, June 21.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The late Sir Walter Besant left his business affairs entirely under control of A. P. Watt, and appointed him executor under his will. Mr. Watt is also Besant's literary executor with the manuscript of an autobiography, the existence of which had not been suspected.