

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1901. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR

NUMBER 290.

FIRE IN THE HEART OF PHILADELPHIA.

Twenty-four People Lose Their Lives—Many
More Seriously if Not Fatally Hurt—
The Loss is \$500,000.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25.—A fire in which, police say, seventeen persons lost their lives, many more were seriously and perhaps fatally injured, occurred today in the heart of the business section of the city. The nine-story building at 1219 and 1221 Market street, occupied by Hunt, Willinson & Co., upholsterers and furniture dealers, and two unoccupied buildings at 1223 and 1225 Market street, were destroyed. Many other buildings were damaged and the loss is estimated at \$500,000.

The fire started at 10:30. It is supposed to have been caused by an explosion of benzine or naphtha, which other materials used in the manufacture of furniture, was stored in the building. The flames shot up the elevator shaft and in less than five minutes every one of the nine floors of the structure was ablaze.

A WILD RUSH.
There were 250 employees, men and women, at work in the different departments at the time. Those on the second floor were the first to see the flames. Instantly there was a wild rush. The fire escaped, but owing to the highly inflammable nature of the material used by the firm, the blaze spread with remarkable rapidity, dealing death to the unfortunate as they fled in panic. One woman leaped from the top floor into Market street and was instantly killed. Another was crushed to death as she was descending the stairs in the rear of the building. Two others either jumped or fell from the fire escape and were killed. Five others who leaped from windows were picked up lying but they died on the way to the hospital.

BURIED UNDER RUINS.
While the fire escape was filled with people-stricken men and women the hall collapsed and eight persons are known to have been buried in the ruins. A few minutes later the front wall fell inward and it is not known whether any bodies are under it. If such is the case the persons were probably burned to death before the wall collapsed.

When the firemen reached the rear of the building, which faces on Commerce street, a small thoroughfare, they found the street literally piled up with victims who had been carried down by the falling wall. These were hastily conveyed to the nearest hospital.

FIRE UNDER CONTROL.
At 1 o'clock the fire is still burning but under control.
A new eight-story building at 1217 Market street, as yet unoccupied, prevented the spread of the flames to the westward in which direction they were blown by the wind. Otherwise today probably Philadelphia would have witnessed the great fire in its history.

Several business houses on the south side of Market street were badly scorched but not seriously burned.

EYE WITNESSES' STORY.
Eye witnesses say the flames spread with remarkable rapidity and that the fact that much naphtha, varnish, kerosene and other highly inflammable material was used by the firm, employees who started down the fire escape in the rear of the building, saw the flames were visible from the street. The flames were breaking through the windows. The firemen who were called to the scene, were compelled to jump before they traveled two stories, because of the flames breaking through the windows. The firemen who were called to the scene, were compelled to jump before they traveled two stories, because of the flames breaking through the windows.

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UTAH SHEEPMEN LOSE IDAHO CASE.

Demurrer Made by Defendants
Sustained by Court.

SUPREME COURT OPINION

Indifference Decision—Flocks Must be Grazed in Utah or in Idaho—Local Sheepmen Disappointed.

The famous Idaho-Utah sheep case which was tried before the Supreme Court of the United States, today ended with a decision in favor of the Utah sheepmen. The case was argued before the court by the Utah sheepmen, who were represented by the famous Idaho-Utah sheep case which was tried before the Supreme Court of the United States, today ended with a decision in favor of the Utah sheepmen. The case was argued before the court by the Utah sheepmen, who were represented by the famous Idaho-Utah sheep case which was tried before the Supreme Court of the United States, today ended with a decision in favor of the Utah sheepmen.

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REGISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS.

They Were Sent Out in a Circular
Letter by Clerk James Today.

THE COURSE TO FOLLOW.

Will Be a Big Rush of Taxpayers in
Treasurer Dale's Office Soon—
Joint Building News.

"It has been represented to the board of county commissioners," says County Clerk James in a circular letter which he is sending out to registrars today, "by some of the registrars, that they have understood paragraph 2 of the letter of instructions, to mean that where a voter in a city receives a certificate of transfer, he can remove from one precinct to another within sixty days of an election, and have his name placed on the registry list in the district in which he moves. Your attention is directed to the fact that the paragraph referred to is not susceptible of this construction. A registrar agent must not place on the list the name of a person not entitled to vote in his district. The state constitution provides (article IV, section 2), as a qualification to vote, residence in the precinct sixty days next preceding any election. Salt Lake City is divided into five precincts (except for the purposes of electing justice of the peace and constable, and registrar agents will not place names on the list in violation of the constitutional provision herein quoted. Your special attention in regard to this point, is called to the closing sentence of paragraph 2 of the letter of instructions."

"Your attention is invited to the fact that under section 814 of the Revised Statutes of 1898, as amended by the session laws of 1901, any person already registered in one district, who at any time prior to the election, moves from such district to any other district within the precinct (or city) is entitled to have his name placed on the registration list in the district to which he moves, upon presenting to the registrar the certificate therein mentioned; that is to say, a person already registered in one district may move from such district to any other district within the city, whether such district be within the same precinct (or municipal ward) or not, and be entitled to have his name registered in the district to which he moves; provided he is entitled to vote in that district."

RUSH COMING.
Treasurer Wm. H. Dale is prepared for the big rush of taxpayers to his office, which is expected to come at any time now. His force of deputies and clerks is being kept busy, and he has employed for some little time past, when the big influx of taxes, which is usual as the last day of grace approaches, comes on the treasurer's office.

Special to the "News."
Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—Commissioner Yerkes of the Internal Revenue, today issued a circular letter, in which he is unable to grant his request for the appointment of an additional deputy for the collector of internal revenue at Salt Lake, as the business of that office at present does not require any addition in force.

R.G. TAYSON CRITICALLY ILL.
Well Known Newspaper Man Stricken
Down With Locomotor Ataxia.
R. G. Tayson, a well known Salt Lake newspaper man, and for several years a member of the Tribune reporter staff, and formerly a Horatio reporter, lies critically ill at his home on Bridgeport street, and his condition is such that his family and friends are apprehensive as to his outcome.

Mr. Tayson, who is in his sixties, was attacked by locomotor ataxia, and his condition has been growing rapidly worse ever since. Although his condition is unpromising, his friends are still hoping for his speedy recovery.

MUELLER LEASES BUILDING.
Crane Building to Undergo Extensive
Remodeling.
George Mueller of the Royal bakery has just completed arrangements with Charles Crane, whereby he becomes lessee of the latter's property at 225 South Main street for ten years. The property mentioned is a three story brick and stone building and was formerly occupied as a bank building, and is now occupied by the Royal bakery. Mr. Mueller intends to entirely remodel the first floor on plans outlined by Architect Kietling and approved of by Mr. Crane. These improvements will consist of lowering the first floor six or seven feet to the level of the sidewalk and in building a balcony on three sides of the room thus made, which will have an extremely high ceiling. This room will be used for a retail bakery, and the balcony will be divided into semi-private dining rooms, and will be handsomely fitted up. The contemplated improvements, which will be begun as soon as possible, will include besides these, the erection of a two-story brick building in the rear for kitchen and storage purposes. This building will be 2500 feet and the cost of it and the other changes will amount to considerably over \$10,000.

STATE PHARMACEUTICAL BOARD.
The State Pharmaceutical board met in the city and county building today to consider applications for registration in pharmacy. There are to be ten examinations before the board adjourns tomorrow, but at present there have been four appearances only. Dr. Geo. H. Fennimore presided at the session today and Secretary McCoy will tomorrow give out the names of those who may prove to be successful in passing examinations.

Revolutionists Take Tumaco.
New York, Oct. 25.—According to the Herald and Tribune, the revolutionists have taken the town of Tumaco, on the Pacific coast, near the Ecuadorian frontier, and are now in possession of the town. The revolutionists also say that yellow fever is epidemic in Tumaco.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY CONTINUES HIS STORY

Considered Department Orders About Spaniards at Santiago as Suggestion, Not
Mandatory—Plan of Attack.

WITNESSES RECALLED.

Washington, Oct. 25.—In the Schley court of inquiry today Admiral Schley continued his recital of the narrative regarding his conduct during the Spanish war. When the court adjourned yesterday he had covered most of the points of the campaign previous to the beginning of the Santiago blockade, leaving that blockade, the reconnaissance of May 31, the battle of Santiago, and the famous loop of the Brooklyn yet to be told of. The admiral notwithstanding the strain of yesterday appeared fresh and in good condition for the work before him. Admiral Dewey rapped for order promptly at 11 o'clock. The courtroom was crowded as it never has been before. Persons without tickets arriving after 10 o'clock were either compelled to accept standing room in the rear of the hall or to leave the building without hearing the proceedings as many of them did. As was the case on yesterday Admiral Schley was thoroughly self-possessed, and he again spoke clearly and distinctly, so that his words were heard throughout the hall.

Previous to Admiral Schley's appearance on the stand the witnesses of yesterday were recalled for the purpose of correcting their testimony. The first of these witnesses was called was Lieut. Commander Harlow, of whom the court asked a question concerning the activity in the harbor at Santiago on the evening of July 2. The reply to this question had the effect of causing Judge Advocate Lemly to enter upon a line of questions. The court's question was as follows:

"Did the Vixen carry a verbal report from Commander Schley to the commander in chief July 2, that there was unusual activity shown by the enemy in the harbor?"

To the best of my recollection the Vixen received by messenger from an officer on the quarter deck of the Brooklyn on the night of July 2 such a message as that and to the best of my belief did, as she usually did, carry such messages to the flagship and to other vessels of the squadron."

"It is a matter entirely of recollection, and a good recollection—I was." "Were you present or do you know that such message was delivered to the commander-in-chief, and if so by whom delivered?"

"I have no recollection of its having been delivered to the commander-in-chief."

VIXEN'S LOG EXHIBITED.
The judge advocate then exhibited the log of the Vixen and asked the witness to examine it and determine whether there was any entry there in which the Vixen was reported to have received such a message. He said there was one entry which showed that on July 2 there was a distribution of mail by the Vixen and this, he said, showed that he had made a trip up and down the line.

"At what time was the message received?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"Early in the evening," he replied. "I should say in the first dog watch."

He added in response to a question that he had kept a diary of the campaign, but said that it was in Boston. Capt. Lemly asked him to get it and he promised to do so. In response to Mr. Raynor, he said that the Vixen was constantly going on errands and that record was made of comparatively few of these in the boat's log.

Capt. Clark was asked to recall for the purpose of correcting his previous statements, but no questions were asked him and he was soon excused.

SCHLEY RESUMED HIS STORY.
Admiral Schley then took the stand and resumed his story.

With the court's permission he said he would go back to Cienfuegos in order that his narrative might be clear. During the McClellan memorandum he said he received but one copy. If there had been another he said, it should be in the papers which were returned to the navy department in January of 1898. He said he had not been bothered by the earthworks at Cienfuegos because he was convinced that such bombardment would be unavailing. Subsequent experience in the war, he thought, bore out this opinion.

Admiral Schley was proceeding to say that dispatch No. 10, concerning the dispatch contained positive information that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago and that he received it until June 10, when the judge advocate objected.

LEMAY OBJECTS.
Capt. Lemly—If the court please, I regret to say that I am compelled to make objection to this character of testimony, but I understand from the court itself that it wants facts.

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