

THEY THOUGHT SHE WAS DEAD

EXTRAORDINARY CASE IS REPORTED FROM ENGLAND

Wife of Engineer's Laborer Recovered When an Undertaker Was Measuring Her for a Coffin.

New York, Jan. 18.—A London dispatch to the Herald, dated January 18th, relates the following:

"Mrs. Holden, a young woman of Hapton, a village in the county of Leicestershire, was found in an extraordinary circumstance was brought back to life while being measured for her coffin by an Accegrington undertaker. She looked very pale and feeble, but cheerfully said to the correspondent: 'I have been subject to fainting spells ever since I was born, and this is the third time they have put me by as dead. When I was 17 years old, I was laid out for three days, and a similar thing happened to me before the death of my child, but I do not remember anything about it except what my mother told me.'"

"The woman's husband is an engineer's laborer. They have three children, one an infant six months old. They live in a farm house among the hills, half a mile from Burnley, on the Accegrington road. Mrs. Holden was supposed to have died at 5 o'clock on Monday morning, and a few minutes before the hour she told her husband she felt she was going to die. He thought her dying, her hands were very cold and her heart almost without motion. After a time her hands seemed to stop entirely. He carried her to an upper room and laid her on a mattress. With the exception of a sheet and a night dress, the poor woman lay in the room six hours in the bitter cold."

"Dr. Shotton, of Hayton, made out a certificate that she died of heart disease and exhaustion, when a statement by a neighbor that she had suffered a blow on the head by a chicken thief, and this in his opinion had helped her death, led the physician to telephone that the certificate be not accepted. The undertaker was measuring her body in the cold room when he was startled by the twitching of her eyelids. This resulted in restorative being applied."

SMOOT INVESTIGATION.

Prof. Talnage Examined by Committee of the United States Senate.

Washington, Jan. 18.—In the Smoot trial when Prof. Talnage was asked if President Smith could exercise priestly authority over Senator Smoot concerning his duties in the United States Senate, he replied that there is nothing in the tenets of his church which would prevent Senator Smoot from remaining the president of the church that he (the president) was not the senator.

As to polygamy, the witness said the revelation contained no inference that polygamy should be mandatory, except upon one man—the prophet Joseph, and in all other cases polygamy was permissive. At the death of Joseph the command descended to his successor.

Celestial marriages, he explained, were not time and eternity, or for eternity only. Mr. Worthington had put into the record certain acts of the 74th conference of the Mormon church, and by these brought out from the witness the statement that any man who became the plural wife of a man since October 6th, 1890, is no more a wife under the rule of the church than she is in the eyes of the law.

Prof. Talnage said he had participated in, or witnessed, the ceremony several times. He said no "oaths" are taken in the ceremony. The obligations taken, he said, contain nothing of the character of those given by the Protestant witnesses.

Prof. Talnage said he did not know whether the plural marriage revelation ever had been laid before the people to be sustained, except as it was adopted in the book of Doctrine and Covenants. The witness believed that any woman who became a plural wife, since the manifesto was technically abrogated, he said he knew of no such marriages and Abram Cannon had married Lillian Hamlin in 1896.

INSPECTORS ON TRIAL.

Hearing of Charges Arising Out of the General Steam Disaster.

New York, Jan. 18.—Charged with fraud, misconduct and violation of the law in connection with the inspection of the excursion steamer General Steam, which was burned at Esos River last June, with a loss of more than a thousand lives, John W. Fleming and Henry Lundberg, formerly attached to the local office of the United States inspector of steamboats, were placed on trial to-day before Judge Thomas in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit court.

The trial of the two former government inspectors is considered important because it is to be followed by the prosecution of the officers of the Knickerbocker Steamship Company, owners of the vessel.

RUN DOWN BY TRAIN.

Retired Manufacturer Killed While Saving the Life of a Stranger.

Rochester, Jan. 18.—L. V. Cane, a prominent citizen and retired manufacturer of Fairport, was killed this morning by a N. Y. C. passenger train. He lost his life in a brave attempt to save the life of a stranger who was directly in front of the train. Cane grasped him by the coat and attempted to pull him aside. As he did so the man jumped back and collided with Mr. Cane, who was hurled in front of the locomotive. Death was instantaneous.

Lever's 2-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time and disinfects it.

FIFTY-NINE DROWNED.

People and Houses Swept Away by Wave Caused by an Avalanche of Rock.

Christiania, Norway, Jan. 17.—Fifty-nine persons perished as the result of an avalanche of rock at Naesdale, north of Bergen, on Sunday.

A mass of rock was suddenly precipitated into Leivand lake from the neighboring hills, causing an immense wave 20 feet high, which swept the neighboring houses. Houses, people and cattle were swept away by the rush of water.

Thus far only four bodies have been recovered. A great storm to-day stopped the relief work as the surrounding district is unable to send help.

BOSTON'S TRADE.

Directors of the Chamber of Commerce Refer to the Serious Decline Since 1901.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 17.—The possibility of a contest for the choice of president lent unusual interest today to the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Thos. W. Lawson withdrew his name as a candidate for president.

The first business of the meeting was the presentation of the annual report of the directors. In this the directors consider at length a decline which has taken place in the foreign commerce of the port of Boston since 1901. Chief among the causes of the decline was placed the alleged discrimination practiced by trunk line railroads in according to the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore and Newport News lower rates from the interior to the seaboard than to Boston and New York. On grain exports and reciprocity with Canada the report said:

"So severe was the decline in the volume of grain coming to Boston during the first half of the year that the rates for local inspection were increased from 30 cents to 50 cents per 100 bushels. For many years this organization has a strenuous advocate more liberal trade relations with Canada and Newfoundland. We regret that no definite progress has yet been made so far as Canada is concerned. As pointed out in our report, however, the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute in 1905 removed the chief obstacle to a satisfactory adjustment of the question."

JOHN MORLEY'S SPEECH.

Member of British Commons Tells of His Visit to Canada.

London, Jan. 18.—Mr. Morley, addressing his constituents at Brechin, said nothing of the more forcible in Canada than the contentment under British rule in which the French and Catholics joined. When in Canada the general election was in full swing, and he had talked with the leading representatives of the French and British, who testified that the question of preference was no more a live question in the Canadian elections than their great Canadian railway schemes were at the next election. The bare notion of material lowering the tariff there would terrify mortgagees and bankers who had made advances and would so dislocate trade that no government, however strong, would venture to undertake it. There could not be either a return to the country or protection without taxation of food. The Canadian emigrant could get grants of good land either free or on extremely favorable terms, and why should a Forfarshire shepherd or anybody else pay extra for food or anything else in order that they might be independent. Canadian settlers might have a preferential advantage; the Canadian settlers would not ask such a sacrifice of our working classes, who had had to struggle for work as it was.

Proceeding Mr. Morley, though tantamount as a "Little Englander," avowed his interest in the colonies, and did not think "imperial rivalry" the best way of showing our interests in the dominions beyond the seas. Mr. Morley thought that the intense feeling of both parties in the United States for protective duties, which were absurdly impracticable and so high that there was now a desire to reduce these duties, which cannot be done in the next three or four years.

MINISTER'S ADVICE.

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky Anxious to Have Views of Provincial Conferences.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—The minister of the interior, Sviatopolk-Mirsky, has sent a circular to the governors of the provinces in which conferences have been convened to consider reform proposals, pointing out that the impression that the Imperial ukase of December 20th has radically changed the principles of the laws, is due to misapprehensions.

"The ukase," proceeds the circular, "confirms the necessity for necessarily striving to attain the goal marked out therein."

The circular adds that the ukase by no means precludes the preservation of the old status of the peasants, which had been evolved from ancient times. In conclusion, the circular says:

The consideration set forth by the minister of the interior has been approved by the Emperor. The minister therefore directs the governors to take all measures to assure that the work of the provincial conferences is continued and brought to a conclusion with the utmost rapidity, and that the members of the conferences are granted power to freely state their opinions so that full expression may be given to the true views of those conversant with the needs of the peasantry."

THE PRINCE'S VICTORY.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky has advised a significant victory in the committee of ministers. Upon his recommendation the committee has decided to consult members of the Zemstvos and domanos on the reforms outlined in section two of the Imperial manifesto.

This decision of the committee it is believed will insure Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky in office at least until the committee's labors are completed and possibly reconvening him to remain indefinitely.

J. M. W. Geist, one of the best known newspaper men in Pennsylvania, died at Lancaster on Wednesday from the influenza incident to old age. He was in his eighty-first year.

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Leaders Claim to Have Funds Enough to Hold Out for Months—Police Guard Factories.

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The city is full of sensational rumors and rioting is generally expected. The great industrial quarter of St. Petersburg presents the appearance of an armed camp. The idle factories are surrounded by cordons of police and patrols of infantry are marching about the snow-covered plains.

The strikers are led by a priest named Gopot, who is idolized by the workmen, and who represents them in negotiations with the employers. The strikers claim to have funds enough to hold out for months; but that is doubtful, and the lack of money and the privations of winter, and perhaps, government interference are expected to make the strike short and sharp.

The strike has an important bearing on the war in the Far East, as its every day's delay in completing government contracts and the President's acceptance of it but asked the ministers to indirectly deny on their functions until a new cabinet is formed.

M. Louber will begin the consideration of the formation of a new cabinet this afternoon. He has summoned the president of the senate, M. Faliere, and the president of the chamber of deputies, Paul Doumer, to the Elysee, for conference, at 4 o'clock in the case of the former, and at 5 o'clock in the case of the latter. These conferences will determine what M. Louber will invite to form a ministry. M. Rouvier continues to occupy the first place, but his chances are less certain than at first owing to the belief that a Rouvier cabinet would not last long on account of internal divisions of the parliamentary group.

M. Combes, in his letter of resignation, says in part: "I have the honor to present my resignation as president of the council, and that of my colleagues. It is not without regret that I am obliged to resign. I have myself obliged to announce the realization of the programme of political and social reforms which the Republican majority in the chamber of deputies has repeatedly approved. But the present condition of this majority does not permit me to hope to continue this programme to a realization."

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FATAL COASTING.

Seattle Youth Dies From Injuries Sustained by Being Thrown Into Street.

Seattle, Jan. 17.—Fred, Charles Nicholson, the 17-year-old son of F. G. Nicholson, died at 6 o'clock last evening at Providence hospital as the result of injuries received while coasting on Friday night.

Young Nicholson was on a boat sled with a companion named Peterson. They were coming down the Harrison street hill on the south side of Westlake avenue. While passing the entrance of an alley Peterson fell off and as he did so the sled swung to the side and Nicholson was thrown with great force into the street. It is believed that some obstruction on the sidewalk was the cause of his falling. The sled was going at a rapid rate and when he fell he turned over his back striking on a rock or plank in the street.

He was stunned for a time, but was able to make his way to his father's store, two blocks away, without aid, even carrying his sled. There he complained of being out of breath but did not seem to be suffering any pain. An hour later he became worse, and Dr. Crichon was called, and on Saturday morning he was removed to Providence hospital. There Dr. Shannon and Crichon attended him. He was so badly injured internally, however, that medical assistance was of no avail and he died last evening.

An examination disclosed the fact that one of his ribs was fractured and one of his kidneys injured, causing internal hemorrhage.

VERDICT AGAINST CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

The Jury Charged Them With Culpable Negligence—Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Scheme Collapses.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—The jury empaneled to investigate the death of Wallace Goodfellow, who died from an attack of typhoid pneumonia on January 4th after having been treated by Christian Scientists have brought in a verdict charging Mrs. Sarah Goodfellow, Mrs. Lee and Mr. W. Brundrett, Christian Scientists, with culpable negligence and believing them to be guilty of manslaughter.

It was officially learned this morning that the two million dollar fire insurance scheme of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has completely collapsed owing to the attitude of leading members of the association who are heavily interested in straight line insurance companies whose influence in the executive was the means of practically shelving the matter by the adoption of a comparatively insignificant substitute which stopped the fight with the underwriters and nullified the arrangements for a manufacturers' company.

The License Question. The executive of the Licensed Victuallers' Association has issued circulars to all candidates in Ontario, asking them to pledge themselves in the event of local option being adopted to vote in favor of amending the license act, compensating the holders whose licenses have thus taken away.

THE RUSSIAN STRIKES.

Twenty Thousand Employees of Neva Shipbuilding Works Go Out—Warships Will Be Delayed.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—Early this morning the employees of the Neva shipbuilding works decided to support the strike of the Petroff & Petroff-Baird (formerly the Baird) works. Subsequently 22,000 of the men of the Neva works informed their managers that they had gone out on a general strike. The situation is regarded as threatening.

The strike at the Neva works involves the suspension of the construction of submarine boats, which are being carried out under the supervision of an American engineer, and also the work on two ocean-going vessels similar to those of the volunteer fleet, and several gunboats and torpedo boats, besides the preparation of war material urgently required for naval and military purposes. The completion of gunboats and torpedo boats had been ordered within two months.

Large forces of military and police have been sent to the works. It is feared that the men employed at the Obukhoff Steel Works will join in the movement, thus adding 20,000 to the ranks of the strikers.

MAY ENDANGER TREATY.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—The foreign office has received through Ambassador McCormick the answer of the United States to Russia's proposed modification of the arbitration treaty. The answer points that any departure from the original Anglo-French model destroys all possibility of ratification by the Senate and persists in the hope that Russia can accept the original.

NO CONFIRMATION.