

FIREMEN PERISHED

Many Suffocated By Fumes From the Burning Acid

MEN DEAD AND ILL AS A RESULT

The Illness Due to Inhaling Fumes of the Deadly Nitric Acid From the Stamp and Seal Company.

Milwaukee, Special.—Four firemen are dead and nine others are said to be seriously ill from the effects of inhaling the fumes of nitric acid while fighting a fire at the plant of the Schwab Stamp and Seal Company Tuesday night. The victims of the disaster were not overcome for many hours after the fire, when one by one, they succumbed.

A complete list of the dead and seriously injured is as follows: Dead: James Foley, chief; Andrew White, captain truck No. 1; Edward Mogan, pipeman, Engine Company No. 3; Thomas Dronney, pipeman, Engine Company No. 1. Seriously injured: Daniel McCarthy, truckman, Engine Company No. 1. The following will probably recover: William Meloy, George Hanranan, William Kennedy, John Linehan, Jos. Nunwash, George Ryan, all truckmen and Jack J. Hennessey, lieutenant. Assistant Chief Clancey's condition is critical and the physicians who are watching over him cannot determine his chances of living.

Captain Peter Lancaster is dying and Truckman William Meloy and William Kenney are seriously ill. The men became ill and rapidly grew worse. Doctors worked over them, but Captain Lancaster appeared to be dying and a priest was sent for and the last rites of the Catholic church administered. It was hoped Palmer and Meloy would recover.

\$250,000 Fire in an Oklahoma Town.
Oklahoma City, Okla., Special.—Fire that started in the Lion Store, dealers in general merchandise, here, caused a loss of \$250,000. The insurance is about one-third of the loss. The entire stock and building of the Lion Store was consumed, entailing a loss of more than \$17,500. Another fire in a frame building on Broadway at the same time caused additional loss.

News Notes.

The Kaiser has issued a decree which is the death knell to the black overcoat of the German officer. After April 1 only the light gray overcoats are admissible. These are worn a good deal already, but many officers still prefer the black coat with its near red collar and cuffs. His Majesty decides upon the uniforms of all his many regiments—not a button or inch of gold braid but has the Kaiser's consideration and sanction or disapproval.

In a recent contest for suggesting the best way to make \$5 grow the prize was awarded to a man who advised that the amount be invested in eggs for hatching. He cited, among other things the case of a boy who exchanged a penny for an egg, and this egg grew, successively, into a hen, six chickens, a pig, a calf, and a pony, with bride and saddle.

Agents of Germany are seeking to buy warships from Chile.

The first part of the French Army budget was adopted in the Paris Chamber of Deputies amid a patriotic demonstration.

The British Channel Squadron is experimenting with oil as fuel.

Fifteen sailors were lost in a collision between the British torpedo-boat destroyer Orwell and the cruiser Pioneer near Corfu.

The White Star liner Cedric, the largest ship in the world, left Belfast for Liverpool on her trial trip.

Brigands are creating a reign of terror in the Caucasus.

To Purchase Beauvoir.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—Ten thousand dollars, the amount required for the purchase of Beauvoir, the old home of Jefferson Davis, former President of the Southern Confederacy, was subscribed at a meeting of the Beauvoir committee of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in this city. It is said that a deed will be granted by Mrs. Davis in a few days.

Roosevelt Invited.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt received an invitation Wednesday to attend the unveiling of the monument to be erected at Orchard Knob, on the Chocomauga battlefield, in commemoration of the services of Maryland soldiers on both sides of the civil war. The monument commission, headed by Col. B. F. Taylor, of Baltimore county, was presented to the President by Senator McComas. The President was shown a handsome water-colored drawing of the monument, the unveiling of which will take place on July 22nd next. He gave no definite reply to the invitation, saying that he would take the matter under consideration.

Two Women Hanged.

London, Special.—Amelia Sach and Annie Walters, "baby farmers," were hanged at Holloway jail Tuesday. The woman were recommended to mercy on account of their sex, but the Home Secretary was unable to grant the reprieve usually accorded. The women walked to the scaffold unaided and displayed remarkable fortitude. No woman had previously been hanged in England since March, 1900.

IN CONGRESS

A Hard Fight Against All Anti-Trust Legislation.

Washington, Special.—It can be stated by authority that unless anti-trust legislation, at least satisfactory to the administration, is enacted at the present session, President Roosevelt, on the 5th of March, will call an extraordinary session of the Fifty-eighth Congress. The President himself has already informed members of Congress of his desire and of his determination in this regard. It is understood that the announcement was direct and unqualified. It is further stated that the determination of the President was reached only after careful study of the strenuous efforts that are being made to defeat any anti-trust legislation by Congress. These efforts have covered a wide range. They were characterized Saturday by one prominent Republican leader, to quote him directly, "as the most remarkable of which I have had personal knowledge during my public life." These efforts culminated during the past 36 hours, it is now declared, in direct appeals from the Standard Oil Company, through its president, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, to the members of the Senate not to enact any anti-trust legislation at this time. No less than United States Senators have received telegrams signed "John D. Rockefeller," urging that no anti-trust legislation be enacted. It has not been possible to obtain a copy of these dispatches, which it can be said, are practically identical. Substantially they read as follows:

"We are opposed to any anti-trust legislation. Our counsel, Mr. —, will see you. It must be stopped."

As stated, these telegrams, and it must be clear that only the substance and not the exact wording is here given, were signed, "John D. Rockefeller."

Yesterday morning one of the counsel of the Standard Oil Company arrived in Washington, and called immediately upon members of the Senate as indicated in the telegrams. He did not remain long. Scarcely had he made known his business than he was informed, a bit curtly, that his presence here was undesirable and he left with an intimation that he would better return to New York.

During the afternoon, information concerning the receipt of the messages leaked out and became the subject of some quiet cloak room discussion at the Senate. The news also reached the House, some of the prominent Representatives learning the gist of the dispatches. Then it became known that this was not the first time the Standard Oil Company, through its attorneys, had endeavored to influence legislation in Congress at this session. The attorneys for the company, it was stated, had opposed vigorously the enactment of the measure submitted by Attorney General Knox to the sub-committee of the House judiciary committee. Subsequently, when what is known as the Littlefield bill was reported to the House, it can be said on the best of authority, that the Standard Oil Company's counsel began to devote their opposition particularly to the Nelson amendment to section 6 of the Department of Commerce bill—the amendment which contains practically the publicity features of the Knox anti-trust bill. They did not want that incorporated in the measure, and, it is said, used their utmost efforts to prevent its favorable consideration. They were unsuccessful, as the bill, with that amendment, was agreed upon unanimously Saturday by the conferees of the two branches of Congress. The action of the conferees was received, it is understood, with satisfaction by the officials of the administration, and it is regarded as a long and essential step toward the kind of anti-trust legislation that both the anti-trust and Knox bill advocate, the legislation, particularly that the Standard Oil Company so vigorously objects to and which it is hoped might be headed off, or emasculated, through the appeals made to Senators before it reached the stage of actual passage.

It is said by authority that the administration hopes the Elkins rebate bill, which was passed by the Senate this week, will be passed also by the House. While this measure, too, is opposed by those who are in favor of no trust legislation, the special opposition to it does not come from the Standard Oil Company, because it is explained, that corporation has grown beyond any effects the enforcement of such legislation might have upon it. The President, it is understood, regards the Elkins bill as essential to a rounding out of the administration's plan for anti-trust legislation, and it is believed by those in close touch with him and with the conditions in Congress that it may be enacted into law.

Saturday the efforts being made to defeat, or emasculate pending anti-trust legislation formed the basis of some animated conferences. Indeed, the subject is likely to be developed in some detail in Congress. One of the recipients of the agreement signed by "John D. Rockefeller," said: "No such formidable weapon ever has been put in the hands of one man by another in a legislative contest, as was put in my hands by the sender of that telegram. If necessary I will rise in my place in the Senate and read it. Then we will see whether any votes are to be recorded against the legislation against which these efforts are being directed."

DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN MOODY.

North Carolina Member Passes Away—Honored By Senate.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—Congressman J. M. Moody died at his home in Waynesville Thursday at 1:45 o'clock. The news of Major Moody's death came as a shock. He had been ill for several weeks in Washington before he returned to Waynesville last Saturday morning. Part of his time he was in a Washington hospital, and when it was seen how really serious his condition was it was suggested by his physician that he go home and take a rest from his congressional work. It was thought also that the damp weather at the capital was injurious to him, and that when he returned to the high, dry and healthy atmosphere to which he was accustomed he would recuperate.

Major Moody was here last Friday night. He was in very bad health. Dr. J. Howell was his attending physician. A message from Waynesville to the Citizen said that Major Moody had been in bad health for three years, although it was not known to the public. He has been critically ill for four days. The immediate cause of his death was congestion of the lungs. About three o'clock Thursday morning he lost consciousness and did not regain it up to the time of his death.

Major Moody was 44 years old. He leaves a wife and six children. The funeral will take place Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, Rev. J. E. Abernethy, of the Methodist church of Waynesville, of which Major Moody was a member, will conduct the services. The Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum, of which the congressman was a member, will attend.

Washington, Special.—Representative Klutz received a telegram from Waynesville, announcing the death of Representative James M. Moody at his home in Waynesville, shortly after 1 o'clock Thursday. Mr. Klutz immediately announced the death of his colleague in the House, and the usual resolutions of regret were adopted. Speaker Henderson named the following committee to attend the funeral: Messrs. Klutz, Claude Kitchin, Blackburn, Pou and Small of North Carolina, Brownlow and Gibson of Tennessee, Tate of Georgia, Finley and Johnson of South Carolina, Lamb of Virginia, Haugen of Iowa, Henry of Connecticut, Randall of Texas and Cooner of Missouri.

The Senate adjourned Friday afternoon at 3:20, two hours in advance of the usual time, out of respect to the memory of the late Representative James H. Moody. Senator Simmons called up the House resolution passed Thursday in honor of the memory of the deceased and referred in appropriate words to the demise of Mr. Moody. The Senate unanimously adopted the House resolutions and as a further evidence of respect adjourned on motion of Senator Simmons. In the House this morning the blind chaplain, Rev. M. Couden, referred in touching language to the deceased Representative. The desk which he occupied was heaped with a beautiful floral offering. From the capital building the flags floated at half mast.

The Cotton Supply.

New Orleans, Special.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows the total visible to be 4,022,263 bales, against 4,097,955 last week and 4,451,718 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,093,263, against 3,204,955 last week, and 3,541,718 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 929,000, against 893,000 last week and 910,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 1,889,000 bales, against 2,323,000 last year; in Egypt, 190,000, against 244,000 last year; in India, 427,000, against 395,000 last year, and in the United States, 1,989,000, against 1,647,000 last year.

Convention Adjourns.

Gainesville, Fla., Special.—The morning session of the convention of county superintendents of public instruction and general educational board was consumed in the discussion of school buildings and equipment. The afternoon session was devoted to negro education and how it should be conducted. After 4 o'clock the visitors were tendered a drive through Gainesville and the near-by country. Prof. Bucholz and Dr. Buttrick of the general educational board, addressed the convention at night on general education, after which the convention adjourned.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, Special.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: J. K. McDonough, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands; Willis Van Deventer, of Wyoming, United States Circuit judge for the eighth judicial circuit, Clinton F. Irwin, of Illinois Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

Drainage.

In asking the South Carolina legislature for an appropriation to continue its work, the sanitary and drainage commission of Charleston county has made an interesting report of its progress in reclaiming 15,000 acres of lowlands near Charleston. At a cost of a little more than \$5,141 about \$,036 acres have been drained, and the commission reports that that territory is now perfectly healthy, and it asserts that the mere reduction of the number of mosquitoes which had been bred in the ponds and morasses has been of incalculable benefit to the health of that section. The commission states that the work is now approaching a section of the county which has been for years considered the most lawless. Drainage will make the territory healthy and permit its occupation by law-abiding whites, so that it will be sanitary both from the physical and moral standpoint. The undoubted good results already obtained through this drainage work ought to encourage its prosecution of completion and lead to a more general movement for the reclamation of other such waste lands in the South.

A 10,000-Spindle Addition.

One of the most successful cotton mills in the South, and one of which the public hears little, is that conducted by the Odell Manufacturing Co. at Concord, N. C. This company held its annual meeting last week and the reports of the management presented some interesting facts regarding the enterprise. The company declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., charged off \$50,000 for wear and tear of machinery (making \$100,000 for this purpose in two years), and added an amount to its surplus fund, increasing same to about \$270,000. The stockholders also authorized at the meeting the issuance of additional stock to the amount of \$100,000, almost all of which was subscribed at once. This new capital will be expended on the erection and equipment of an addition to contain 10,000 spindles. Its product will be fine yarns up to 60s. The Odell plant at present has 30,000 ring spindles and 1,726 looms, and its capital before this increase was \$500,000. It uses about 10,000 bales of cotton annually, and during 1902 manufactured 21,694,413 yards of cloth.

Textile Notes.

C. B. Somerville and associates were mentioned recently as having purchased Armstrong Knitting Mills at Charlottesville, Va., as to operate same and introduce the manufacture of overalls in connection with the mill. They have organized H. C. Marchant Manufacturing Co. to carry out their plans, H. C. Marchant being president; R. P. Valentine, vice-president; C. B. Somerville, secretary, and W. O. Watson, treasurer. This company will knit men's, women's and children's ribbed underwear and manufacture overalls, adding 100 sewing machines for this purpose.

Berkley Knitting Mills, Berkley, Va., has completed improvements that have been in progress. The main building has been doubled, making it 90x120 feet in size. It is two stories high. Considerable new machinery was also put in position. This mill manufactures high-grade ladies' underwear finished with silks. Several of the twenty-five assortments produced are list thread.

Messrs. W. I. Wellman and T. W. Pratt, president of banks at Huntsville, Ala., have been in New York during the past week negotiating with a party of capitalists for the erection of a large cotton factory at Huntsville. It was reported some weeks ago that New York parties contemplated locating a \$400,000 mill at Huntsville. James L. Wood, of Morristown, Tenn., will establish a knitting plant. He intends to install twelve machines and manufacture men's hosiery. A suitable building has been secured for the enterprise. Operations will be conducted under the title J. L. Wood Co.

Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., will erect an addition and install machinery for manufacturing cotton rope. Construction of the required building has begun.

H. Kaulfers, representing Valentine Bliss of Scranton, Pa., has announced that his principal will establish a branch silk-throwing mill at Roanoke, Va., investing about \$10,000. It is said the plant will employ about 150 persons. Valentine Bliss operates three mills in Pennsylvania, the Scranton plant having 58,600 spindles.

E. L. Shuford Manufacturing Co., Brookford, N. C., contemplates adding 11,000 spindles and 300 looms to its equipment. If it is definitely decided to purchase this additional machinery the new spindles and looms will be purchased from an idle mill in New York. The Shuford plant now has 7,500 spindles and 200 looms.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 15.

Subject: Christian Self-Control, I Cor. viii, 4-13—Golden Text, Rom. xiv, 19.—Memory Verses, 8, 9.—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Perplexing questions (vs. 4-6). "Unto idols." Those portions of the animals offered in sacrifice which were not laid on the altar, and which belonged, partly to those who had offered them, and the remnants were sometimes eaten at feasts held in the temples (v. 10), or in private houses (chap. 10: 27); sometimes sold in the markets by the priests, or by the poor, for Christians to partake of food connected with idolatry. Such meats were forbidden by the council at Jerusalem, seven years before, because the act was offensive to Jewish brethren (Acts 15: 20, 21), but here in Corinth, a Gentile city, the question needed to be settled on a new basis. "Is nothing." Nothing but a new basis of wood or stone, having no power over the meat or the eater. None in the Corinthian church, whether Jews or Gentiles, believed that an idol was anything. They all had knowledge alike that far. The question was put upon another point, and for a settlement they appealed to Paul. "To another God but one." The Creator and sustainer of all things. There is no representation of the true God in any of the idols.

5. "Called gods—in heaven." As the sun, moon, planet, stars. "In earth." Deified kings, beasts, rivers, serpents, etc. The heathen had many imaginary gods. The people of Bengal acknowledged 300,000,000.

6. "To us." Christians. "One God." All that is needed, for in Him dwells all power and love. "Father." The Christian's dearest word for God. He is the originating cause of all things. "We in Him." In His thought, His care. We were created for Him, and our highest happiness is in living in His glory. "One Lord Jesus Christ." The Father's Son, one with the Father, our Lord and Saviour, "through whose mediation are all things, including the natural and spiritual creation." (John 1: 3; Eph. 3: 9). "We by Him." Deemed by Him, and again by Him to be glorified.

II. Knowledge alone not sufficient (vs. 7, 8).

7. "Howbeit," etc. The Corinthians argued that they knew that an idol was nothing, but Paul replied that this was not universally the case, that some were not yet entirely free from their heathen ideas. Many were very ignorant, having just escaped from heathen idolatry, with but little knowledge of the truths of the gospel. Old customs clung to their memory and affected them in many ways. Knowledge alone could not settle this question; our own liberty of action is not the standard. "Conscience of the idol." See R. V. Custom had wrought in them a reverence for the idol which Christianity had not yet entirely cleared away. A reformed drunkard walks past a saloon with different feelings from one who has never known the taste for strong drink. "Conscience being weak." From want of knowledge. Not strong enough to grasp firmly the great truth that an idol is nothing; only able to see that the worship of idols is sin. A weak conscience is one which either regards as wrong what in fact is not so, or one which is not clear and decided in its judgments, or one which has not power enough to restrain a person from doing a thing it condemns. "Is defiled." Whether a thing be right or wrong he who in doing it goes against his conscience wrongs himself. This hardens the conscience, distorts it, weakens it, blinds it.

8. "But," etc. This verse is to be regarded as the view taken by the Corinthians in their letter to the apostle. Paul grants their position, but shows that there are other points to be considered. "Commandeth us not." God does not think any more of us for eating, or for refraining from eating it. It is our characters, our moral condition, our love, not some formal act of eating or fasting, for which He cares. The food itself was just the same whether it had ever been offered to idols or not. Its having been in an idol temple did not in the least affect it in any way. It is well to remember that education alone never makes a person better. A knowledge of right and wrong, and the study of ethics will not eradicate vicious propensities. That which commends us to God is a thorough regeneration of heart, whereby we are enabled to love God and our neighbor.

III. The duty of guarding the weak (vs. 9-12).

9. "But take heed." This verse is Paul's reply to the argument of the Corinthians in verse 8. Though you may be no better or worse for eating or not eating, yet if your conduct injures others and leads them into sin you should abstain entirely. It is far more important that your brother should not be led into sin than that you should partake of meat which you acknowledge is in itself of no importance. This is a general principle which should regulate Christian conduct at all times. "This liberty." Though you are delivered from superstitious notions, it is contrary to the spirit of love to hinder another who is not yet far enlightened. "A stumbling block." A word or action which might lead to the overthrow of faith.

10. "If any man." If the Christian who is ignorant, or the heathen seeking light, "See thee—in the idol's temple." Some went so far as not only to eat, but to eat in the precincts of the heathen temple. The apostle, being concerned now only with the point of eating, does not rebuke this practice here, but he does so fully in chap. 10: 14-22. "Be boldened." Be built up, be confirmed in the belief that an idol is something, and so be led to violate his conscience and become established in error.

11. "For whom Christ died." A pathetic and forcible argument drawn from the depths of Christian truth and feeling. Will you not suffer a privation in behalf of the soul for whom Christ died?

12. "Ye shall sin against Christ." By injuring His children, whose wrong He feels as His own; by injuring His cause and destroying the work He has come to do, and by misrepresenting His spirit.

IV. The question settled by love (v. 13). "Wherefore." This is the conclusion of the whole matter. "To offend." Cause him to stumble and fall into sin. "Will eat no flesh." In order to insure my avoiding flesh offered to idols I would abstain from all kinds of flesh in order not to be a stumbling block. "Lest," etc. This is the manifestation of true love. See v. 10. Love builds up the soul in God. Yet there is danger even here. We may by obeying another man's false conscience confirm our self-conceit, or establish a false morality. Against this danger Paul specially provides. While he complies with the weak brother's error he openly proclaims that it is an error, and that he complies not for truth, but from tenderness. He yields to the unsound conscience, but nothing would induce him to admit that the conscience was sound.