

NOTHMAN PLAGUED BY FIRE

HEAVY COSTLY CONFLAGRATIONS

Partial Destruction of Coney Island's Amusement Zone Is Followed by Devastating Blaze at Long Beach and the Tennessee Fire, in Which Nearly a Score of Italians Lose Their Lives—All the Fires Believed to Have Been of Incendiary Origin—The Loss Will Exceed \$1,000,000 at Long Beach—Dynamite Used to Check the Progress of the Flames.

New York, July 29.—Eighteen persons are dead and at least 15 are seriously injured as the result of a fire early to-day in a tenement house on Christie street. All of the occupants of the house were Italians. There is no clue to the origin of the blaze, it was at first reported that the fire was probably the result of a bomb exploded in a grocery store in the basement of the building, but the police after a careful investigation say there is no evidence to sustain this theory or to show that the fire was of incendiary origin.

EXPLOSION CREATES PANIC.

An explosion in an Italian grocery store on Christie street started the fire which swept through the tenement and destroyed the lives of nearly a score of people and injured 15 others. The noise of the explosion caused a panic in the densely populated district. The police say that many perished in the flames. A second explosion from a kerosene tank followed and the whole lower floor was a mass of flames from blazing oil. The fire shot up the stairs, cutting off all escape from those in the bed rooms above. Many rushed to the fire escapes which became clogged with frightened people. The house was filled with dense smoke and the flames rushing upstairs drove the half crazed people toward the roof. The flames killed many as they were about to be rescued from the roof while others were overcome by smoke. There were many heroic rescues by firemen. The bodies of the dead were found in all manner of places. Four women were discovered dead in a closet where they had rushed to hide from the flames which found them in the room.

HOTEL GUESTS FLEE.

Eight hundred guests of the Long Beach Hotel, one of the largest seashore hotels on the Atlantic coast, had to flee for their lives early to-day when the hotel was burned to the sands. There is a loss of life and as far as can be learned no one was injured. The guests lost almost all their clothing and personal effects. The fire was discovered on the first floor shortly after 5 o'clock. Hall boys and clerks hurried through the smoky corridors and roused the sleeping guests. The flames spread so rapidly in the great wooden structure that the guests had barely time to seize some scanty clothing and escape. They fled to the beach and were taken care of by the cottagers. The hotel burned like tinder and within a short time was a smoldering mass of ruins. It was three stories high and nearly 400 feet in length and when filled to its capacity housed 1,100 persons. The loss is about \$200,000.

FORAKER NOT FOR TAFT.

In a Public Statement He Throws Cold Water on the Candidacy of the Secretary of War—Senator Not Moved by Sentiment on This Occasion As He Was in the Case of the Brownsville Negro Soldiers.

NOT THE NEGRO WANTED.

Supposed Murderer of E. P. Fisher, of Salford, N. Y., Declared Not to be the Right Man, by William Wagner, colored, held in the Goshen jail here on suspicion of being Fred L. Dunbar, the fugitive murderer of E. P. Fisher, of Salford, N. Y., and "positively" identified as such by an acquaintance of the fugitive was declared to-day by representatives of Governor Ansel, of South Carolina, not to be Dunbar at all. The declaration was made at a hearing before Judge Senger. Governor Hughes had signed requisition papers at the previous identification subject to this hearing.

German Steamer in a Peck of Trouble.

Pensacola, Fla., July 29.—The German steamer Eger, from Hamburg, rammed the Norwegian bark Maren in the harbor to-day, starting in seven or eight places just above the water line and breaking a number of beams. The steamer in passing up the harbor failed to respond to the wheel and crashed into the bark, which was at anchor. The latter vessel was holed and ready for sea, but the cargo will have to be unloaded. A libor for \$35,000 was filed against the steamer.

DAILY FASHION SERVICE



INFANTS' UNDERWEAR SET. Consisting of Petticoat, Flannel-Basket, Diaper Drawers and Band. Paris Pattern No. 2004. All Seams Allowed. Patterns for making the pretty little first garments for an infant are always in demand, and this set will be found to cover most of the baby's immediate needs. There are four articles embraced in this set.

JUDGE GUIEN WATCHFUL

Under the Abrasive Violations of the State Law, He Will Specially Instruct the Buncombe Grand Jury if the Southern Railroad Does Not Carry Out the Terms of the Agreement.

Asheville, July 29.—Superior Court for the trial of criminal cases, convened here this morning at 10 o'clock, with Judge Guion presiding. This is the first term of Superior Court for Buncombe county over which Judge Guion has presided and with the opening of court this morning the court room and the inside of the bar railing were filled with spectators and court attendants to hear his honor's charge to the grand jury. Judge Guion, in addressing the grand jury, spoke in a calm and deliberate manner, but with a voice that carried to the utmost parts of the big auditorium. Before delivering the usual charge Judge Guion told the grand jury that he had read in the public press of the agreement reached between the Governor and the Southern Railroad and the railroad companies relative to the enforcement of the 2-1-4 cent rate law; that while the court had received no official notification that the new rate law was to be obeyed by the railroads, and because of the effective August 5th, he nevertheless relied upon the public prints for information, and therefore charged the grand jury not to make presentations against the railroads. The court strongly intimated that had the railroads failed to reach an agreement with the State authorities to enforce the law he would have charged the grand jury to indict. In fact, the court declared that if its information obtained from the press proved to be not founded on fact or for any other reason (no fact was not to be obeyed, he would reconvene the grand jury and give the body special instructions as to their duty. Judge Guion incidentally remarked that under the agreement reached between the Governor and the railroads as contained in the public prints the 2-1-4 cent rate would go into effect on August 5th, that the court would still be in session at that time and that if the law was not being observed he would call the grand jury before him for special instructions.

The criminal docket at this term of court is heavy. In fact, it is said to be the heaviest docket for many previous terms of court and it will probably require the greater portion of the term to clear the docket. There are 109 new cases set for trial, in addition to other cases continued from other terms. There are two burglary cases on the docket for trial, but aside from these cases little interest or importance attaches to the court's work.

FORAKER NOT FOR TAFT.

In a Public Statement He Throws Cold Water on the Candidacy of the Secretary of War—Senator Not Moved by Sentiment on This Occasion As He Was in the Case of the Brownsville Negro Soldiers.

Cincinnati, O., July 29.—That it is impossible for him under present conditions to favor the presidential candidacy of Secretary of War William Taft is the statement of United States Senator Foraker in a letter given out here to-day. The letter is addressed to C. B. McCoy, of Co-shooton, a member of the Republican State committee, and is intended as a rebuff to the Senator's views when the committee meets at Columbus to-morrow. The interview of Governor Harris, in which he favors the endorsement of Foraker for Senator and Taft for President and various recent publications are taken as the text for the letter.

WORK OF A SHERLOCK HOLMES

Southern Railway Detective Neatly Shot a Bullet into a Flagman on Buncombe County Negro, Who is Bound Over to Court.

Asheville, July 29.—At Fletcher's, near Asheville, Saturday, "Colonel" Smith, a negro, was given a preliminary hearing before Magistrate C. M. Fletcher and bound to court in the sum of \$300 charged with shooting flagman Tom O. Kelly at Fletcher's on the evening of July 19th. Henry Goodwin, another negro, was held in \$100 bond accessory to the crime while it is being tried. Ed Prince, will be tried for the same offense as quick as he is able to leave the Mission hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Norfolk, Va., July 29.—James L. Kettle, of Athol, Ga., was killed and T. F. Davis, of Birmingham, Ala., was injured to-night on the Pine Beach pier at the Jamestown Exposition by a Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company trolley. Kettle was killed by the trolley, who had been struck by the fender of the car and knocked down. Kettle tried to jerk his friend from his perilous position and was struck on the head. He was thrown off the pier. His skull was fractured. Davis is not seriously hurt.

REMOVAL OF CRIBFIELD POLICEMAN'S SLAYER.

Who Was Lynched Sunday, Dug Up, Biddled With Bullets and Cremated—Mob After Negro's Fall—No Address of Attorney of Negro's Crime.

Crisfield, Md., July 29.—Their passion unquenched by the kicking and beating to death of the negro, Reed, who on Saturday evening without provocation shot and killed Policeman Daugherty, who had Reed's associate, William Hildred, under arrest, a mob at an early hour to-day dug Reed's mutilated remains from the rude grave in a swamp near town into which they had been thrown, riddled them with bullets, and then, lighting a bonfire, tossed them into the flames and stood about, watching, until they were reduced to ashes.

Lemuel Showers, the keeper of a billiard room frequented by negroes, who loaned Reed the revolver with which he shot Daugherty, was captured to-day and lodged in the county jail at Princess Anne. Every train arriving at Crisfield was searched in the hope that Showers would be found on board. Had he been he would almost certainly have been lynched, for there has been much trouble with lawless negroes and the feeling against him has been right. Hildred, whose arrest precipitated the trouble, has not yet been captured. When he is, the authorities will undoubtedly keep him away from this city, else he would surely meet a fate similar to Reed's.

There has been no adverse criticism of the treatment given Reed. Those who put an end to his life, stiring his body up to a telegraph pole, and then, in the morning, interred him in the swamp yesterday, did their work throughout without attempt at concealment. It was no lawless mob that did this, but a band of citizens whose patience had been tried too far by the lawless negroes of this locality. Even among the colored race the work of the lynchers met approval. To-day the town council was waited upon by a delegation representing the best colored element of the vicinity and including all the local ministers and a colored physician. They asked to be allowed to co-operate with the whites and blacks. They asked that the council should all places of business and amusements where the unruly element among the blacks might congregate and foment trouble. They offered to furnish information upon which certain lives in the negro section might be closed. They presented resolutions expressing regret for the murder of Daugherty and commending him; condemning Reed and his kind and said that they would have been willing to join in the hunt for him had he been lynched when he was captured.

The council has acted upon some of these suggestions. Nine negro joints have been closed. The police justices have been asked to apply the heaviest possible penalties to convicted negro law breakers, and hereafter all strange negroes are to be required, upon the day of their arrival in town, to state their business and to register with the authorities to remain, failing to do this they are to be arrested and sent to the house of correction as vagrants. A large number of special officers have been sworn in and are on duty with a view to settling trouble between whites and unruly blacks.

RATE DECLARED REASONABLE.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Holds in Favor of the Southern Railway Violations of Anti-Trust Law Not Within Commission's Jurisdiction.

Washington, July 29.—In an opinion handed down to-day by Commissioner Clements, the inter-State commerce commission held that the present rate of 41 cents per ton for iron in cotton goods, by sea and rail, from Augusta, Ga., to New York, is not unreasonable. The case was that of the Warren Manufacturing Company, of Augusta, and others, against the Southern Railway Company and other carriers. The commission held that the absorption of competing lines of railway by another, in alleged violation of the statutes of a State, is a matter within the control of the State courts and can be considered by the commission only in its ultimate results of including unreasonable rates.

Early Baseball Teams.

Henry Beach Needham in Success Magazine. Baseball teams existed as early as 1845, but the first league was formed in 1875, when the National Association of Baseball Players was organized. The first professional league was an organization of players—in fact, of amateur players. They did not remain true amateurs for long, however, and in 1871 baseball was placed squarely on a professional basis, when the first professional league, the National Association of Professional Baseball Players, was formed. It will be noted that the players still governed the sport, and they continued to do so until 1876. It was in this year that they gave up the game of baseball, and the very life of baseball, namely, gambling and the buying and selling of games. In 1876 the players were deposed from the government of professional baseball, and they have never since controlled the game.

Japs to Occupy Korea.

Seoul, July 29.—All the reinforcements of the twelfth brigade have been landed. The re-arranging of the Japanese troops according to the new plan of occupation will be completed by to-morrow (Tuesday) evening.

FAILED.

All efforts have failed to find a better remedy for coughs, colds and lung troubles than Foley's Honey and Catarrh. It stops the cough, breaks the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold. J. N. Patterson, Nashua, Iowa, writes: "Last winter I had a bad cold on my lungs and tried at least half a dozen advertised cough medicines and had treatment from two physicians without getting any relief. My friend recommended Foley's Honey and Catarrh and two-thirds of a bottle cured me. I consider it the greatest cough medicine in the world." R. H. Jordan & Co.

Rates Via Seaboard Air Line Under New Law.

Rates in effect via Seaboard Air Line under new law are two and a quarter cents per mile to all points in North Carolina. Rates to following points are in effect from Charlotte to Raleigh, \$3.80; Weldon, \$6.07; Wilmington, \$4.20; Henderson, \$4.59; Oxford, \$5.21. JAMES KER, JR., City Passenger Agent.

NOTICE OF BOND SALE.

Sealed bids will be received by John H. Aoyar, mayor of the town of Lexington, at Lexington, N. C., up to August 10th, 1907, at 4 o'clock p. m., for \$10,000 coupon street improvement bonds, in denominations of \$500 each, to run for forty years, with the privilege to pay in twenty years. Said bonds to bear interest at 5 per cent, payable semi-annually at Bank of Lexington, Lexington.

Pure White Lead is the Natural Paint Pigment

Numerous compounds are being offered to take the place of white lead as a paint, but none are so good as white lead. Pure White Lead has a peculiar property of amalgamating with the wood upon which it is used—added to this it has an elasticity which permits the paint to follow the natural expansion and contraction of the wood. Pure White Lead alone fulfills all the requirements of the ideal paint.

Lewis Pure White Lead

is White Lead with its full natural tenacity and elasticity unimpaired by adulterants. Every keg of it bears the Dutch Boy trade mark, which is a positive guarantee of absolutely Pure White Lead made by the Old Dutch Process.

SEND FOR BOOK "A Talk on Paint" gives valuable information on the subject. Free upon request.

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO. 331 S. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale by all Dealers.

Gems, Real and Imitation.

Importers of gems and manufacturers of jewelry say that the great sale and popularity of artificial products in this line, which alarmed jewelers for a time, have not interfered with the demand for the natural stones, but that on the contrary, this is greater than ever. By "artificial" they mean not the cheap imitations found in every department store, but what are called laboratory or "reconstructed" gems. These have a higher value than those of glass, but have failed to take the place of the genuine articles with those who can afford the latter.

Several reasons are given for this. Diamonds, which have been made experimentally in the laboratory lack brilliancy and the cost of making them is so great as to be prohibitive even if they were desirable. The same is true of other stones with the exception of the ruby. To the uneducated eye it is admitted that a reconstructed ruby bought for \$10 looks no different from a real ruby worth \$10,000. Since dealers admit this much, it is safe to say that the educated eye may readily be deceived also, and since the ruby is the rarest and most costly of precious stones it is highly probable that many of the social elite, who hold themselves above suspicion of wearing imitations will be found wearing the \$10 miser. At the same time, it may be readily understood why genuine gems are in demand. Many persons have a repugnance to imitations of any sort, and this feeling is not what gets any person into existence the National Association of Professional Baseball Players. It will be noted that the players still governed the sport, and they continued to do so until 1876. It was in this year that they gave up the game of baseball, and the very life of baseball, namely, gambling and the buying and selling of games. In 1876 the players were deposed from the government of professional baseball, and they have never since controlled the game.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Robeson County until 12 o'clock m. on August 29th, 1907, for the erection, completion and furnishing of a new Courthouse in the town of Lumberton, N. C., said courthouse to be built according to plans and specifications prepared by Frank P. Milburn & Co., architects, of Washington, D. C. Said plans and specifications are now on file in the office of D. W. Bullock, Register of Deeds of Robeson County. Copies of said plans and specifications will be furnished any contractor wishing to bid on this work by the architects aforesaid. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of \$1,000.00 payable to the order of the Board of Commissioners of Robeson County and to be forfeited in case the contract should be let to the bidder and then he should fail or refuse for thirty days to comply with the terms of his bid; the party to whom the contract is let will be required to enter a \$10,000 bond in the sum of 50 per cent of the contract price of the work; 50 per cent of the work will be paid for as the work progresses. Bids may be filed with E. J. Britt, attorney for the Board of Commissioners of Robeson County, or with D. W. Bullock, clerk of said Board, both of Lumberton, N. C. The Board of Commissioners reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

W. J. RODDEY, Manager, Rock Hill, S. C.

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A. H. WASHBURN, Southern Agent CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

Do Rich Men Need Life Insurance?

No. 4. (Continued)

Wealthy men need money to cover the shrinkage in their estates. Securities in which a man is perfectly willing to invest his money when living are prohibited by law after his death. The store, the factory, the mine may be a wise investment for the owner who is living to watch them, but at death the funds must be invested in securities bearing a much lower rate of interest. Many men worth a half a million or more, by shrewd judgment and the wise administration of their funds, may realize 10 per cent from their capital and brains. At their death this capital, without brains, must be invested in securities that would do well to average 4 or 5 per cent. The income of many a rich man is, therefore, cut into at his death, even if safely handled by his administrators. The only way a wealthy professional man can possibly capitalize his income is by Life Insurance. There are many physicians and lawyers having practices of \$10,000 a year and upwards. What are these practices worth if these men die, except the value of their office furniture and books?

Moral—Insure in the Equitable Life.

No company in the world offers greater certainty of payment than The Equitable. This is the first consideration in Life Insurance. No company can furnish safe Life Insurance at a permanently lower cost than The Equitable. For information concerning the NEW YORK STATE STANDARD POLICY, call on or address

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