

GENERAL ALGER IS DEAD

Suffered Acute Attack of Oedema of Lungs at 8 O'Clock and Expired at 8:45—Wednesday He Appeared in Usual Health and Transacted Considerable Business at War Department.

Washington, Special.—United States Senator Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, died suddenly at his residence in this city at 8:45 o'clock Thursday morning, following an acute attack of oedema of the lungs with which he was stricken shortly after 8 o'clock. Although Senator Alger had not been in good health for some time his death was unexpected. The Senator at night was apparently in his usual health. During the day he transacted considerable business and was at the War Department up to a late hour. At the bedside when he passed away were Mrs. Alger and their son, Capt. F. M. Alger, and wife.

Senator Alger attended the session of the Senate Tuesday and remained in the chamber until about 4 o'clock, listening to the debate on the Brownsville affair.

The news of the death was at once communicated to President Roosevelt and Vice President Fairbanks.

Senator Alger is survived by his widow and five children as follows: Mrs. Charles B. Pike, of Chicago; Mrs. H. B. Sheldon, of Detroit; Mrs. William E. Bailey, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Russell A. Alger, Jr., of Detroit, who is now in Florida, and Captain F. M. Alger.

Although entitled by army regulations to a funeral escort composed of one regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry and a battery of field artillery, the family of General Alger has decided that the escort here shall be confined to a squadron of cavalry. In Detroit the troops at Fort Wayne will furnish the escort.

When the President was informed of Senator Alger's death he addressed a note of condolence to Mrs. Alger and accompanied it with a floral offering.

The formal announcement of Senator Alger's death was made to the army by Secretary Taft in the following order:

"The Secretary of War announces with deep sorrow the death of the Honorable Russell Alonzo Alger, which occurred at his residence in this city."

General Alger was Secretary of War during the administration of President McKinley, from March 5, 1897, to August 1, 1899, a period during which the administration of the War Department was brought into great prominence through its activities in connection with the War with Spain and the military operations in the Philippines that succeeded it.

"General Alger was patriotic, earnest and most devoted to the interests of the army, especially consideration of the welfare of enlisted men. He was a gentle, kind man with great confidence in his friends and associates, and was much beloved by his subordinates. He was the subject of unjust criticism because of the country's lack of preparedness for war when war came, although for this he was no wise responsible. His record as a soldier in the civil war was long, useful and highly honorable."

Schools and Bridges.

Knoxville, Special.—The need of additional school buildings and bridge repairs has become so urgent in Knoxville that Mayor Heiskell has been requested, by a vote of the City Council in special session to go before the Legislature and ask authority to levy a special 30-cent tax, which, it is estimated, will raise about \$60,000 for the purpose. The City Council considered this plan a wiser one than asking authority to issue bonds. A two years' special tax will furnish all the money that is needed for the purposes.

Two Brothers-in-Laws Held.

Cupecper, Va., Special.—Philip J. and James A. Strothers, brothers, were indicted by the grand jury for the killing of William F. Bywaters, recently, within a hour after he had married their sister. The grand jury heard a large number of witnesses, the testimony of each being comparatively brief. The indictment was returned within a few hours after the case was taken up. Mrs. Bywaters was too ill to appear before the grand jury.

Shot Dead in His Office.

London, By Cable.—A dramatic tragedy started London, when William Whitely, one of the most unique, and at the same time, one of the most prominent figures in the business world, was shot dead in his store by a youth claiming to be his son. The assassin then attempted to blow out his own brains.

Hartwell, Ga., Institute and a Residence Burned.

Macon, Ga., Special.—The Hartwell Institute at Hartwell, Ga., was burned Thursday morning. Pianos and furniture were saved, but badly damaged. Several hundred pupils attended the institution. A large residence was also burned and the owner badly hurt by falling from roof. Loss not known.

FOUR BURNED TO DEATH

Mill No. 1 of Cochedo Manufacturing Company, Dover, N. H., Burned to Ground—Bodies of Four Boy Operatives, Charred Beyond Hope of Identification, Found in Smoking Ruins and It is Believed Another Will be Discovered.

Dover, N. H., Special.—Dover's most disastrous fire, which occurred Saturday, cost the lives of four and probably five young mill operatives and a property loss of half a million dollars. The fire destroyed Mill No. 1 of the Cochedo Manufacturing Company. The bodies of four boys, charred beyond hope of identification, were found in the smoking ruins, and as five boys are known to be missing, it is believed that another body will be discovered.

The missing boys are: Charles Cosgrove, aged 16 years. Constantine Elopoulos, aged 16 years. John Nicholopoulos, aged 15 years. Redden, aged 15 years. Hester, aged 15 years.

Several of the injured were hurt while descending by ropes.

The fire broke out in the mill not long after the 500 or more operatives had assembled for their day's work. Friction from belt generated sparks, which lodged in a mass of cotton and the flames quickly spread throughout the building. The exits soon became blocked by a struggling mass of mill hands, and many were obliged to jump from the windows. Others secured ropes and descended to the ground.

There were several daring rescues by firemen. Four imprisoned men on the fourth floor were taken out of a window, though not until they had climbed one by one down a stout pole which the firemen had made fast to the top of a ladder too short to reach the window sill. The total loss is \$500,000, covered by insurance.

12 Killed in Explosion.

Weston, W. Va., Special.—Five Americans and seven Italians are known to be dead as the result of an explosion of fire damp in the Pennsylvania Company's mine at Lorenz, W. Va., near Buchanan, W. Va., which occurred about 5:30 Saturday evening. Immediately following the explosion the mine caved in and nearly caused the entombment of all the miners estimated at 100. The bodies of 12 dead men have been recovered and it is not known at this time whether any others met death. The Americans who were killed are:

Charles Boleman. William Bailey. James Scott. Charles Johnson. Glenn Miles.

The bodies of seven Italians have also been recovered, but as they are known only by numbers, their identity is not possible.

The explosion occurred just as the day force was leaving the mine. Only a few of the men had reached the surface when, with a terrific report, the fire damp exploded.

The five Americans and seven Italians who were killed, were found about 100 feet back in the mine. Apparently the 12 men had been overcome by gas and died, as their bodies were not burned.

W. P. Fife Dies Suddenly.

St. Louis, Special.—W. P. Fife, capitalist, died suddenly at 11 o'clock Sunday at the St. James Hotel. Mr. Fife was in the hotel lobby chatting with friends when he became suddenly ill, and soon lost consciousness. Dr. William Behrens was hastily summoned from the Southern Hotel, across the street, but could do nothing for Mr. Fife, who died shortly after the doctor's arrival. Dr. Behrens says the death was probably due to a heart attack, but is not positive.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The British steamer Inkuha put in to Norfolk with fire in her hold.

The general offices of the export lumberman's association will be moved from Memphis to Baltimore.

Seven passengers and the conductor were injured in a panic caused by a trolley car at Morgantown jumping the track.

Six negroes were arrested for alleged mutiny on the steamer Potomac, at Baltimore, at Norfolk. All were discharged but one.

Nine Foreigners Blown to Atoms.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—A Richmond special to The Times says nine men, all foreigners, were blown into eternity by a dynamite explosion Saturday on the Tidewater Railroad near Pearisburg, Va. The laborers were at dinner and a quantity of the explosive which was being thawed in front of a fire blew up. The bodies were badly mangled and were hurled quite a distance.

Captured at Salisbury.

Bristol, Va., Special.—Wesley Wilkie, the condemned murderer of Otis Ross, who made a sensational escape from jail at Gate City, Va., December 17th, while awaiting the execution of his sentence to die on the scaffold February 21st, was recaptured at Salisbury, N. C., and will at once be returned to Gate City and hung on the original date set for his execution.

A RACE CONFERENCE

Meeting of Prominent Negroes Held in Columbia, S. C.

ADDRESS BY B. T. WASHINGTON

President of Tuskegee Institute Speaks in Afternoon at Allen University, Negro Institution, and at Night at Columbia Theatre, Addressing Large Audience, Including Several Prominent White Citizens and a Number of Negro Leaders From South Carolina and Other States.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Institute, addressed the first negro race conference ever held in South Carolina.

Washington spoke in the afternoon at Allen University, a negro institution of this city, and at night addressed a large audience at the Columbia Theatre. The first floor of the house was reserved for white people. Seated on the stage were several prominent white citizens, together with a large number of negro leaders from this and other States.

Washington, after praising the work of Rev. Richard Carroll, the moving spirit of the conference, said that the holding of this conference in South Carolina was, in his opinion, evidence that the friendly feeling between the races was steadily growing. Washington said in part:

"I was born here in the South, my early boyhood was spent in slavery here in the South and there is no spot on earth so dear to me as the soil of our Southern States, where we of both races for so many years have lived and toiled."

William E. Gonzales, editor of The State, spoke to the conference at the noon session, expressing gratification at the meeting being held in Columbia. Observance of law by both races was the surest guarantee of harmony in the South. It is the province of white leaders to impress the necessity of the laws' observance on the whites, and of the negro leaders to teach their race the vital importance of being law-abiding.

Races to Remain Together.

"We of both races are to live here in the South side by side for all time, no matter what theories may be advanced and emphasized. This to any sensible man is seems to me, is the fact which we must face. Since we are to remain together, the question which we should constantly consider is how can we do it in peace, in harmony, and in a way that each race will serve the best interests of the other, in a way that each race will be made more happy, more prosperous because of the presence of the other. It is the extreme of folly, and almost a crime, for any individual, or group of individuals, to pursue a course which will encourage racial strife when two peoples are to remain together for all time."

"I was glad to see that a brave, strong white man from Mississippi a few days ago at the Southern Cotton Convention held in Birmingham stood up and said that he had gotten to the point where he was tired of hearing the negro continually abused. That opinion represents the attitude of thousands of our best Southern white people."

"The negro race is given a free opportunity to enter the educational and professional field and can succeed as many are doing in the city of Columbia."

"But we must not rest satisfied with what we have achieved in the past. I want to emphasize with you to-night a few matters that directly concern our future in this community and throughout the State. In the first place, we must face the fact that the negro be happy, that peace exist between the races, because there can be no satisfactory labor when the white man and the black man are at daggers' points. The more the laborer is satisfied, the better service will he render."

"I have referred to the subject of making negro labor reliable. One way to do it (and that is what the Tuskegee Institute has been driving at among other things) in the first place is to teach the negro laborer the dignity of labor."

"I am glad to see that in South Carolina these lessons are being instilled into our people. There is not a white family in South Carolina considerable criticism is constantly brought against us as a people, because it is said that 'the negro is not reliable as a laborer.' The leaders and teachers of our people must see to it that there is a change in this respect."

"No section of the South is more interested from a financial point of view in the success of the negro than is true of this State. In the first place, it is tremendously important that should not be vitally interested in the improvement of then negro woman—especially in the improvement of the negro nurse."

"Right here in Columbia there should be a large central training school for the training of domestic servants. Such a school should be in every large city in the South. We could furnish the teachers for these communities."

"The food that goes into the bodies of the majority of the white families in South Carolina is pre-

pared and served three times a day by the hands of the negro women. It is mighty important that the woman who prepares and serves the food which is to make blood and bones and flesh and brain for the white people, as well as members of her own race, be just as intelligent, skilled and conscientious as possible."

Theodore P. Shonts resigned the chairmanship of the Panama Canal Commission, to take charge of the Belmont-Ryan street railway interests in New York.

THE MARKETS

Prevailing Prices of Cotton, Grain and Produce

General Cotton Markets.

Galveston, firm	10 9-10
New Orleans, firm	10 7-10
Mobile, steady	10 1-4
Savannah, steady	10 1-4
Charleston, steady	10 1-8
Wilmington, firm	10 1-2
Norfolk, steady	10 1-2
Baltimore, nominal	10 1-2
New York, steady	5 11
Boston, steady	11
Philadelphia, steady	11 25
Houston, firm	10 9-10
Memphis, steady	10 5-10
St. Louis, quiet	10 1-2
Louisville, firm	10 1-2

Charlotte Cotton.

These prices represent the prices quoted to wagons:

Good middling	10 3-4
Strict middling	10 5-8
Middling	10 1-2
Tinges and Stains	8 to 9 3-4

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 29.—Flour firm, but slow. Rye flour firm. Buckwheat flour quiet. Buckwheat quiet. Cornmeal steady.

Wheat, spot firm; No. 2, red 12 1-2 elevator. Options 1-4 to 1-2 cent higher. May 85 3-8; July 84 5-8.

Corn spot steady; No. 2, 55 elevator. Options 3-8 to 1-2 lower. January 54; May 52 5-8; July 52 1-2.

Oats, spot steady; mixed 41.

Beef firm. Cutmeats quiet. Lard firm; Western prime \$9.55 to \$9.65.

Refined quiet; continent \$10.00.

Pork steady. Tallow firm; city 6 9-16; country 6 1-4 to 6 5-8.

Rosin steady. Turpentine steady.

Sugar, raw steady; fair refining 2 31-32; centrifugal 3 15-32; molasses sugar 2 23-32. Refined quiet.

Coffee, spot steady; No. 7, Rio 7c; mild steady, unchanged. Futures unchanged to 5 points higher.

Butter firm; extra creamy 23; common to extra 22 to 31.

Cheese steady, unchanged.

Potatoes firm; Maine per bag \$1.70 to \$1.75; Long Island per barrel \$1.75 to \$1.95; Jerseys per sack \$1.37 to \$1.55.

Sweet potatoes quiet, unchanged.

Cabbages and peanuts unchanged, steady.

Cotton to Liverpool quiet, unchanged.

Cotton seed oil was firm on covering and aggressive bull support.

Prime crude f. o. b. mills 37; prime summer yellow 50; prime white 55; prime winter yellow 55.

Charlotte Produce.

Chickens—Spring... 12 to 25

Hens—per head... 28 to 35

Ducks... 25 to 35

Eggs... 20 to 25

Rye... 80

Corn... 75 to 70

Cotton Seed... 30

Oats—Feed... 50 to 55

Oats—Seed... 55 to 57 1-2

Contractor Wm. J. Oliver.

Washington, Special.—Following a conference at the White House it was officially announced that the contract for the building of the Panama canal would be awarded to William J. Oliver, who with Anson M. Bangs, was the lowest bidder in the recent competition, provided that within the next ten days he associates himself with at least two independent contractors whose skill and experience combined with his own, shall cover the entire field of the work to be performed under the contract.

For Placing Additional Anchorage

Washington, Special.—Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, U. S. navy, has submitted to the Navy Department an estimate of \$15,000 for placing additional anchorage marks in Hampton Roads as part of the general plan to have Hampton Roads and the adjacent waters ready by the middle of April to receive the foreign fleets coming to the Jamestown Exposition. The work includes the placing of pile beacons and making buoys the publication of an anchorage chart and rules of anchorage and other important preparations of the same kind.

Damage Sustained by Battleships.

San Juan, P. R., By Cable.—According to information obtained here, which however, cannot be verified, the damage sustained by the United States battleship, Connecticut when she ran on a reef while entering the harbor of Culebra Island, consisted of an indentation, forward, 50 feet long. It is also said that 7,000 feet of lumber and 300 barrels of cement were used to stop the battleship's leaks. A court of inquiry is investigating the accident, the responsibility for which is not known. The officers of the Connecticut refuse to discuss the matter.

EXPLOSION KILLS 200

Work of Deadly Fire Damp in Government Mine

THE BODIES BADLY MUTILATED

Disaster Occurred in Government Mine at Saint Johann-On-Saar, Prussia—Seventeen Men Have Been Rescued, Dangerously Wounded and 50 are Missing—Rescue Corps Worked Desperately to Reach Entombed Men Who May Yet Be Alive But Outbreak of Fire Drove Them Out—Thousands of Members of Families of Entombed Miners Gathered About Mouth of Shaft. Saarbrueck, Rheinisch Prussia,—

A fire damp explosion occurred Tuesday morning in the Bilderstock shaft of the Reden Mine at Johann-On-Saar, opposite this town. Up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon bodies of 146 miners had been taken out of the mine, 17 men dangerously injured had been rescued and half a hundred miners were missing. There were about 600 men working in the shaft when the explosion occurred, but half of them were not in the galleries which were wrecked. The rescue corps is working desperately in efforts to reach the entombed men and it is hoped that some of them will be found alive. The Reden Mine is owned by the Prussian government.

Later an outbreak of fire in the mine drove out the rescuers. It is considered probable that 30 to 40 men are still in the pit. The number of dead is now estimated at 200.

The disaster occurred 2,300 feet under ground and one and one-quarter miles from the floor of the shaft. It is the greatest mining catastrophe ever known in the Saar region.

About 600 men entered the mine for the day shift, and all but about 400 of them escaped through the Bilderstock shaft, which communicates with the Reden underground. At a late hour it was still uncertain how many workmen still were in the mine, the reports being conflicting. The entrance to the galleries under ground is blocked with dead horses.

Heartrending scenes are witnessed among the thousands of persons, many of them members of the families of the entombed miners, who are gathered about the mouth of the shaft. Most of the bodies brought to the surface are mangled beyond recognition.

The mine inspectors ordered the rescuers to return to their homes, but to hold themselves in readiness for further orders.

Emperor William has ordered that a full report of the disaster be sent him.

Experts calculate that the rescue work will take one week.

A Second Explosion.

After all the rescuers had reached daylight, according to one version, a second terrific detonation was heard under ground. But according to another report many of the rescuers were still below when the second explosion occurred, and it is estimated that the casualty list from the two explosions reaches a total of 300 men. It is believed that all the men who were in the lower levels assuredly are dead.

By Wire and Cable.

Early returns of the election for the German Reichstag showed the socialists to have lost a number of important seats, while the radicals made some gains.

There was current a report in London that Governor Swettenham, whose want of courtesy caused the withdrawal of the American warships at Kingston, had resigned.

Mysterious Crime Done.

New York, Special.—Dr. Charles W. Townsend, one of the best known physicians and surgeons on Staten Island, was shot and probably mortally wounded while in bed in his home in New Brighton, S. I., early Saturday. The case is surrounded by mystery, but from the meagre details which have been permitted to leak out by the officials, it is believed that the doctor was the victim of a man who sought vengeance for some real or fancied wrong.

Asks \$10,000 For Husband's Death.

Roanoke, Special.—Mayor Joel P. Cutchin, representing Mrs. Edward Carper, entered suit against the Roanoke Railway and Electric Company for \$10,000 damages for the death of Mrs. Carper's husband, who was killed some time ago by an electric current. Mrs. Carper was also injured in the same manner, and it is probable that suit will be entered for damages in her case.

Clyde Line Buys Wharf.

Norfolk, Special.—The Clyde Steamship Company has purchased the wharf property in this city which it had leased for a number of years. The price was \$165,000. The purchase was made from the Gerard Trust Company, of Philadelphia, trustees of the estate of the late Benjamin Franklin Clyde, who held the property in his own right. A portion of the property was sold immediately after its purchase for \$60,000.

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER

Issued By the President That Will Stop Land Frauds

ENTRIES MUST BE BONA FIDE

Is in Form of Letter to Secretary Hitchcock and Directs That Hereafter no Certificate, Patent or Other Evidence of Titles Shall be Issued Under Law Until Actual Examination Has Been Made on Ground by Authorized Official of Government—Lands Already Examined in This Manner Are Excepted From Provisions of Order.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt has determined to put an end, if possible, to frauds in the acquisition of public lands by individuals and corporations. He has directed that, hereafter, no patent shall be issued to public land until an examination of the ground shall have been made by an authorized officer of the government.

The President's order is in the form of a letter to Secretary Hitchcock, and, under its provisions, orders are being sent out by the officials of the general land office.

Following is the text of President Roosevelt's letter.

"Washington, Jan. 25, 1907.

"The Secretary of the Interior,

"Sir:—To prevent the fraud now practiced in the acquisition of public lands of the United States, I have to direct that hereafter, no final certificate, patent or other evidence of titles shall be issued under the public land laws until an actual examination has been made on the ground by an authorized officer of the government; but the following shall be excepted from the force of this order:

Exceptions to Order.

"(1)—All claims which have heretofore been examined on the ground by an authorized officer of the government, whose report is found satisfactory.

"(2)—All claims where heretofore on officer of the government other than officers authorized to take final proof, shall have been present at the taking of final proof to cross-examine claimant and witnesses, if such proof is found satisfactory.

"(3)—All claims where claimant's compliance with law has been established by contest or other regular adverse proceedings.

"(4)—Entries which may have been confirmed by virtue of an act of Congress.

"(5)—Selections and entries in which no residence or improvement is required by law, when the lands embraced therein are strictly speaking in agricultural districts, or when charter has been fixed by investigation and classification made in accordance with law.

"(6)—Cases of re-issuance of patents because of some clerical error occurring in the patent heretofore issued.

"(7)—All Indian allotments which have been regularly approved in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of the Interior.

"You will issue all necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

"This order is in lieu of my order of December 13, 1906.

(Signed)

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Contractor Charged With Peonage

Sent on to Grand Jury. Roanoke, Va., Special.—John Salomey, a railroad contractor arrested charged with peonage, was sent on to the Federal grand jury by United States Commissioner White after a hearing that lasted two days.

First Georgia Regiment to Camp at Jamestown Exposition.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—Announcement was made from Jamestown Exposition headquarters that the Fifth Georgia Regiment, the crack regiment from that State, will encamp at the exposition from June 9 to 17, coming direct from Atlanta under command of Col. C. L. Anderson.

Tidal Wave Drowned 1,500.

The Hague, By Cable.—The tidal wave which devastated some of the Dutch East Indian Islands south of Atehin, as announced January 11, practically engulfed the Island of Simulu has almost disappeared. It is said that probably 1,500 persons lost their lives. Violent shocks continue to be felt daily. The civil Governor of Atehin has gone to the scene of the catastrophe.

Funeral of Senator Alger.

Washington, Special.—In accordance with the wishes of himself and family, the funeral of the late Senator Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, which was held at the family residence in this city at 2 o'clock Saturday, was simple but impressive. The ceremonies were conducted by the late Senator's friend and former pastor, Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church in this city, and Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the chaplain of the United States Senate.