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tion for independence to its last analy-

have no idea of what popular gov-

ernment means and that it is doubt-

ful if they ever will, and it may

be inferred from this that the civil

government he proposes to estab-

lish will be, as we have remarked,

simply to make them believe that

they are doing something in the

way of governing themselves while

they are being really governed by

the representatives of this country.

more is the fact that while the ma-

jority of the people want independ-

ence there is a minority who do not

want it, not even with a protector-

ate, but want annexation to this

country, to come in as Territories

first and afterwards as States, while

there are others who would be con-

tent with a quasi independence

under an American protectorate,

which is substantially what Senator

Before any kind of a government

could be successfully established it

would be necessary to get these con-

flicting factions reconciled so that

they might co-operate in instead of

oppose everything that might be

proposed or attempted in that di-

rection. Possibly it may be there

as it is in Cuba where the remnants

of the Spaniards and the property

holders would prefer to have the

United States hold its grip, which

they think would ensure order and

give them and their property inter-

ests better protection from the mass

of the people who have little in com-

mon with them and with whom they

have little sympathy. The people

far removed from the average Fili-

pine as the white man in the South

The masses of the Filipinos were

under Spanish rule, looked upon as

little better than helots and are not

looked upon as much better by the

higher class of Filipinos. This is

probably what Governor Taft means

when he talks about an "absolute

oligarchy" if the government of the

islands was turned over to the

people of the islands. So that the

situation is about this: The masses

of the people are not compe-

tent for self government, and if it

were given to them they would be

ruled by the educated Fili-

pinos who would establish an "ab-

solute oligarchy" over them so that

neither the masses of the people nor

the educated Filipinos can be trust-

ed, which means that this Govern-

ment must continue to govern them

Evidently Governor Taft thinks

we have tackled a tough proposition

THIS FITS NORTH CAROLINA,

There isn't a Southern State in

which the dog and sheep question

has not been more or less a subject

of discussion and occupied more or

less the attention of the legislators.

In the neighboring State of Ten-

there, too, the dog seems to have

"Nothing has more distinctly mili-

tated against the best interests of our

farming business than the destruction

were reduced from 800,000 to 200,000

The only considerable flocks in the

State are owned by Eastern companies

There would be now at least 2,000.

000 sheep in Tennessee, if the dog

years ago; but the politicians and

heir editorial servants have been too

much for the flock masters and the

large and small farmers. If we had

2,000,000 sheep-Ohio, a smaller state,

has 5,000,000-the agricultural indus-

try would have at least \$10,000,000

more of wealth than it has. We have

beggarly tenth of what ought to be

nere at a low estimate, because 800,000

curs make the profitable keeping of

sheep except by rich syndicates, im-

about as well as it does her neigh-

bor. There ought to be ten times

as many sheep in this State as there

are, and about one-tenth of the dogs.

But it will never be a sheep-growing

State while the dogs-most of them

worthless curs-have the freedom

The winter is so mild in Russia

that in some parts of it the trees are

budding and the flowers blooming.

of the range.

thirty years ago.

the Chattanooga Times:

either directly or indirectly.

is from the negro.

Teller proposes to do for them.

What complicates this problem still

PHILIPPINE RULE.

Governor Taft has spent considrable time in enlightening the Sene Committee on the Philippines the condition of affairs in the hilippines, and what he considers he best way to solve the problem ve have to deal with over there. He rould like to see some sort of civil rovernment established as soon as possible, this government to be as far as may be deemed safe and practicable administered by the Filipinos. Here is his plan, as stated to to the committee a few days ago :

"First-A qualified suffrage, with radual growth in popular government, as education in the English ish language progressed and knowl dge of American institutions was a

'Second-The institution, within assonably short time, of a local legislature, to consist of two bodies, one to e chosen by vote and the other to

'Third-Permission for the islands send two or three representatives to

It will be noted that the first viso he puts in is for qualified suffrage, which is proper enough. In this case we presume, although this is not intimated, that the qualification would be both educational and property, as this has been the rule adopted in Porto Rico and in the Hawaiian Islands. As it would be a considerable time before the masses of the people could catch on to the English language and make progress in the knowledge of American institutions it would be some time before there would be much voting done.

The local legislature he has in view, we suppose, is to represent something like one of our State legislatures with two houses, one elective the other appointed by this Government, or its representatives in the islands, a sort of Philippine House of Lords, which would have very little in common with the masses of the people.

Governor Taft has not much confidence in the success of the government he proposes himself, for he says the people are not fit for it now, and it is evident from his estimate of the mass of the Filipinos that he has his doubts if they ever will be, so that this scheme is more for the purpose of making them think that some time they may have self-government than to give it to

In this State it has become almost This problem would be very much ancient history and yet we have the implified if we had but one island, dog with us very numerously, dogs ke Luzon, for instance, to deal of all degrees, and the sheep less vith, where, although there are sevnumerously than twenty-five or ral tribes, there might be a possiility of getting them together for common purpose, but where there re sixty or more tribes, speaking ifferent languages and having litdowned the sheep, which calls for le or nothing in common save their ostility to the Americans, to estabish a government of any kind uner American direction is quite anther matter. Even if there were of our sheep industry by dogs. In thirty years the sheep of the State ongeniality among them and comnunity of feeling and the other onditions were more favorable than ney are 10 would be a long time beand kept under guard of herders the year round. They are of fine quality ore those people would be competent conduct government according to and pay their owners big profits. he American idea, while it is at east questionable if such a form of nuisance had been abated twenty-five rovernment would be suitable to them, the masses of whom have ittle conception of what popular government really means. That he ppreciates this is shown by the folowing taken from the report of his testimony before the committee on he occasion referred to above:

"In reply to questions Gov. Taft aid he agreed with Gen. Funston that e establishment of a popular assemge would give opportunity to dem agogues to stir up the people, but that ne did not include in that designation all persons who are opposed to American control. There are, he said, many men in the islands who conscientiously oppose the domination of the United States.

"To grant independence would have the effect of consigning the 30 per cent. of the uneducated people in the islands to the same servile position they held under Spanish rule. There should be a declaration on the part of the United States of its intention to hold the islands indefinitely, with the understanding that when they are suitable for such a condition they may be given a quasi-independence. Such a pronouncement by this country would be welcomed by many and would do much good. Many of the common people do not know the dif ference between independence and dependence and dependence and many of the better informed have not followed the agita-

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1902.

THE QUICKEST WAY.

sis. Some of the agitators seem to count on a protectorate by the United A negro doctor in Georgia has hit States. If the government of the islands should at this time be turned on a way to solve the race problem and put an end to lynching. It over to the islanders themselves there would be nothing less than an absolute oligarchy. They have no idea of civil government." isn't altogether original, but coming from a negro, presumably a man of some intelligence, it is worthy of The sum and substance of this is the attention of negroes. He thus that Governor Taft believes that presents his views in the Valdosta ninety per cent. of the Filipinos

"A great deal has been said about solving the race problem. I think the easiest and quickest way to solve it is for the colored man to know his place and stay it, and direct himself to moral and industrial education in order to make loyal and useful citizens. The Southern white man is the negroes' friend and is willing to help him when he deserves it. For instance, Mr. F. D. Peabody, born and reared in Columbus, Ga., has offered the colored men of this city a Y. M. C. A. building to cost \$20,000 for the moral and religious elevation. and religious elevation of the race. This alone shows that the white man south of the Mason and Dixle line sympathizes with the black as well as

he white man north of it. "I have been asked my ideas about lynching My reply was, if the crimes leading to the lynching were stopped, there would be no cause for the evil While I do not endorse lynching, I do say it is high time that the elements who commit the crimes that lead to i would resort to something that would be elevating and an honor to the race.

If the negroes keep within their own lines and don't undertake to rub up against the white man or get into the white man's place, there will be no friction or collision. There would be no race problem to solve. While they do that there is neither interference nor disposition to interfere by white people. They have their schools, their churches, their benevolent, trade and other organizations, in all of which they enjoy the fullest liberty, without the slightest meddling or interference by the other race. On the con trary, they receive much assistance in all of them from white people. The way to put an end to lynch-

ing is not by holding meetings and denounsing as "barbarians," "savages," etc., men who participate in lynchings, but by removing the cause. However much protesting and denouncing may be done lynching will not cease while the crime that provokes it continues to be it is now. If the negroes of the country were as quick to condemn crime as they are the lynchers who push it, and showed one-half the zeal in running down and bringing to punishment the perpetrators as they do in howling against lynch law, there would be less occasion to resort to this "wild justice."

When Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, was in the Senate oleomargarine was subject of contention as it is now He once said that he didn't know anything about oleomargarine as he had never, to his knowledge, run up against it, but he did know something about butter, and had "stood in the presence of genuine butter with awe for its strength, and reverence for its antiquity."

In Los Angeles, Cal., it is an offence punishable with a five dollar fine for the owner of a hen to permit it to go upon the streets or across a neighbor's fence. The police lay for the hens and go for the owners. There is a similar law in this State, although we never heard of its being enforced but once.

When Sam Jones was in Chattanooga, he imparted the startling information that only the thin crust separated that town from hell. Sam seems to be getting nearer to it. The nearest he got before that was nessee it is also a live question, for when he was in Savannah and discovered that it wasn't more than a mile and a half from that town. the following vigorous protest from

George and Allison Armour, of Chicago, were among the number who at one of King Edwards' receptions kissed his hand. If it had been on the royal programme they would probably have kissed his foot as willingly as they did his hand. If they felt mean about it afterwards they didn't tell any body.

E. H. R. Green, president of the Texas Midland Railway, is equiping his road with apparatus for the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. If it gives satisfaction he will adopt it on his road. In this he has the lead of all the other rail-

"Good roads" are becoming such We do not know what the latest a live topic of discussion in New dog and sheep figures are for North York that the State engineer Carolina, but suppose they are in asked for an appropriation of about the same proportion as in \$1,000,000 for work this year, and Tennessee: but however this may be, some of the leading papers are urgthis protest fits North Carolina ing it.

In Hayti they grow a kind of tobacco from five to seven feet in height, with leaves 22 inches long and 15 inches broad. That kind of a leaf ought to make a pretty good "wrapper."

The Atlanta Journal, noting the increase of fruit and vegetable canneries in that State, remarks: "There is room for scores of them

THE SMALLPOX EVIL. A CARD FROM DR. R. E. LEE.

Continued Prevalence in the Up-Country May be Disastrous to Strawberry Growers.

BAD SITUATION APPROACHING

Several Prominent Men Say Epidemic May Seriously Retard Crop Movement in April Unless Abated Sooner. Deaths in Sampson.

The smallpox situation in Sampson and Duplin counties, although less portentious under ordinary circumstances than a few weeks ago, is yet regarded as most serious in view of of the near approach of strawberry picking time, which always brings to that district hundreds of laborers of more or less migratory character. Several gentlemen who have been

to the city within the past several days

have spoken in a very pessimistic way of the consequences that will result to the strawberry growers along the line of the Wilmington & Weldon railroad unless the conditions materially change. The hundred and hundreds of produce solicitors who visit that section each year and combine to keep up a lively competition, ensuring a high price for berries, will be practically debarred from the territory either by their own personal feelings or from the enforcement of rigid quarantines between neighboring towns. Another important consideration is the bringing into the territory of hundreds and hundreds of colored laborers to pick the crop and their subsequent removal to all parts of the country.

The season for picking berries opens about April 10th and the people of the infected district are much interested in stamping out the disease before that time, which appears altogether not impossible but improbable. The hotel proprietors in the territory are especially interested in the matter from the fact that the coming of the produce is a bonanza for them.

H. L. Stevens, Esq., of Warsaw, who was in the city yesterday, talked interestingly but not altogether encouragingly of the prospect. He is counperpetrated, at least not until jus- sel for the local health authorities tice is more swift in the courts than of his town, who still maintain a strict quarantine against Clinton and all other infected districts. Mr. Stevens. n speaking of the quarantine, which has been the object of some adverse criticism, says:

"The Warsaw authorities dislike no little to inconvenience the public, but until people stop dying of the disease in the territory quarantined against, including Clinton and the border of Sampson, our regulations for the pubhe safety will be strictly enforced as they are being done now.'

Mr. Stevens said he had just heard of the death of smallpox of Mr. D. J. Rose, a well known citizen of Clinton. which occurred at his home there last Sunday. Mr. Rose was secretary of Clinton Lodge No. 124, I. O. O. F., and was about 45 years of age. Three of his children, who have the disease, are improving.

Asked about the smallpox in his own county-Daplin-Mr. Stevens "confessed the corn," to use a trite expression, and said there were five cases on Mr. J. H. Fonville's plantation, seven miles from Warsaw, and one case from the same family had developed and been promptly isolated at Magnolia. All the patients are colored and are closely quarantined.

Mr. Tim Merritt, a white man, living at Waycross, Sampson county, fifteen miles from Clinton, died also last Sunday, leaving a wife and three

Mr. Stevens says that while conditions have grown much better in the vicinity of Clinton there is still reason for a serious view of the situation. He says that Mr. A. H. Herring, a merchant of Warsaw, who went out to his home, eight miles west of Clinton. before the quarantine went into effect and was unable to get back, writes that there are fifteen cases within a radius of two miless of his place. Mr. Stevens says one of the primary

reasons for the maintenance of the quarantine by the Warsaw authorities. is to guard against the terrible consequences that would follow the continued prevalence of the disease through the strawberry gathering period. He says farmers failed in their crops of cotton and corn and are depending largely on their strawberry yield. If smallpox continues epidemic in the counties along the W. & W. road he thinks it will amount financially to nothing less than a public calamity.

The Sampson Democrat of yesterday savs: "It is with great satisfaction that we state that smallpox is stopped in Clinton. We have not had a single new case, not even in the lightest form, since our last issue, when we reported it confined to Mr. Rose's family alone. The members of this family are all practically well, and our superintendent of health is only waitng for the sixteen days to ex when the quarantine will be raised.'

Carolina Beach Next Season.

The annual overhauling of the track and rolling stock of the Carolina Beach railroad will begin next week, Capt. Tom McGhee in charge. Capt. Harper has several inquiries as to the lease of the hotel at Carolina Beach for next season, but has not yet decided what he will do in the matter. The season at the beach this year promises to be much better than last.

- Mr. and Mrs. Jno. H. Land, Jr., child and nurse, of Chadbourn, and Mrs. Land's mother, Mrs. Seymour A. Johnson, of Teachey's, arrived last night en route to Teachey's to spend

Superintendent of Health of Sampson County Takes Exception to Warsaw's Attitude Toward Smalloox.

TO THE EDITOR MORNING STAR:-I To the addition Morning Star:—I see in your paper of Friday that H.
L. Stevens, Esq., of Warsaw, gave to your readers a great deal of fiction concerning smallpox in Sampson. I wish to give, in justice to all parties concerned, a few actual facts concerning the smallpox situation.

The amount of fiction that the people of Warsaw has been fed on, concerning Clinton, for the past few weeks has grown to such an amount.

weeks has grown to such an amount, that in their eyes we are all in such a bad condition that we should go about crying "make way, unclean, unclean," whereas the facts are, that in the whole epidemic only four houses in Clinton havebeen quarantined. At present every case in the county, except one, has passed through the several stages of the disease and we are only waiting for the given time to pass bewaiting for the given time to pass, before we rese the quarantine.

Mr. Stavess quotes from a letter of Mr. A. H. Herring, saying that there were fifteen cases in a radius of two miles of Mr. Herring's home His quotation reads as if there were 15 cases there now. This is another example of fiction. The facts in the case are these; at present there is only one case in Mr. Herring's neighborhood, an old negro woman, who waited on one of the other cases; she is now shedding and nearly well. Counting all of the cases in a radius of five miles of Mr. Herring's, there has been only 15 cases. Eight of these cases oc-curred in December, 1901, and were called chicken pox; six of these cases ran their course in January, leaving only one case in February, that of the old woman above reported.

Mr. Stevens mentions the deaths of Mr. Rose and Mr. Merritt. Has Mr. Stevens ever heard of a severe epidemic of smallpox occurring in unvaccinated people without some deaths? If I remember correctly the mortality is given from 334 to 50 per cent. The deaths in this epidemic have been 15 per cent. In not a single instance have I had a death or even a case of pure variola in a person who had ever been vaccinated

Concerning Mr. Merritt, I will remind Mr. Stevens that Mr. Merritt lives a few miles nearer Warsaw than In the family of Mr. Rose, there

were six cases; five of these were severe, and of these only one death, and that was indirectly caused by unnecessary exposure. How about the Duplin cases? I will

ask if there are any cases at Dr. Matt Moore's place, and if the Fonville plantation isn't five miles instead of R. E. LEE, M. D., Supt of Health. Clinton, N. C.

A RAILROAD RUMOR.

Carolina Northern and Raleigh and Cape Fear May Combine to Give Direct Line to S. C. Coast.

News and Observer, 22nd.]"

"You are getting mighty hot," said gentleman who keeps posted about railroad matters yesterday "in writing about that new direct line of railroad from Baleigh to Charleston, via Sippehaw, Lillington, Fayetteville, Lumberton and Marion, S. C. It is going to be built, and will do great good to Raleighjand all the section through which it passes. Do not ask me exactly how it will be built, whether by merger of the Mills road with the Carolina Northern or some other way. But that line is going to be built, and will be running before a great many months pass by. Just make a note of that, if you please." I was examining the map to-day

with a view to seeing how the route was between Raleigh and Lumberton. via Lillington and Fayetteville. I you will draw a line from Sippehaw (Fuquay Springs) the present terminus of the Mills road (Raleigh and Cape Fear) you will find that it is as straight a line as the crow flies. It is a perfeetly straight line, and runs through a heavily timbered country. It is sixty-three miles from Raleigh to Fayetteville. The Mills road is already built twenty miles, leaving forty three miles to get to Fayetteville. The plans have already been made and bonds sold to build it fifteen miles further south. It is something like thirty miles from Fayetteville to Lumberton. The road South of Lumberton is al ready built to Marion, S. C., and is in operation. More than that; it is paying interest on its bonds and is earning a dividend besides. It has plenty of capital behind it and wants connection to Raleigh. Mr. Mills is going South and wants connection to Fayetteville and Lumberton. The road is going to be built and before a great while you can get on a train on the Mills road and go into Charleston without chang-

The conference held in Raleigh be tween Mr. Mills and Mr. Proctor repsenting the Carolina and Northern will bear fruit with a few

U. S. Court Clerk.

For some time an effort has been made to have Congress convert the office of Deputy Clerk of the United States Court in this city into a regular office instead of a deputyship as now. Of course it would amount to little more than a change of name but it is regarded as desirable by the legal folk. A telegram yesterday from Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy stated that the Judiciary Committee of the House had reported the bill favorably.

Will Not Uppose Thomas. Major Jno. D. Kerr, of Clinton, in gned card in yesterday's Sampso Democrat, says he will not oppose Hon. Chas. R. Thomas for Congress in the Third District. Major Kerr says in his card: "While I thank all my friends for their kind expressions, I do not think I ought to oppose the present incumbent, because of the nature of his

- The New Orleans papers announced the engagement of Hon. Jas. R. Young, State Insurance Commissioner of North Carolina, to Miss Virginia M. Nichols, daughter of ex-Governor and the present Chief Justice Nichols, of Louisiana. The marriage will take place in April.

date."

FUNERAL OF GENERAL TOON

Conducted in Raleigh Yesterday Aftersoos-A Very Impressive Service. Many Possible Successors.

[Special Star Telegram.]

RALEIGH, N.C., Feb. 31-The funeral of Gen. Toon to-day, was very largely attended and according to the very impressive programme published this morning. It was carried out with the PROPERTY LOSS OVER \$750,000 addition of the following musical selections: "Abide with Me", by the congregations as the remains were brought into the church, "Soldier of God Well Done," by the choir. "Safe" Within the Veil," solo by Rev. R. T. Vann, D. D. "How firm a Foundation," by the choir. "No Night there," solo by

Miss Rosa Broughton. It will probably be several days be fore a successor to Gen. Toon is appointed by the Governor. The claims of several candidates are being pressed, among them Prof. J. Y. Joyner, of Greensboro; Prof. J. Allen Holt, of Oak Ridge; Prof. M. C. S. Noble, of Chapel Hill: Hon. B. F. Grady, of Sampson, and Prof W. H. Ragsdale, of Greenville. Some of the candidates have friends already here pressing their claims.

It seems to be the impression that Prof. Joyner has the best prospect, if he will accept.

GAVE BOND OF \$10,000.

Gardner-Lacy Lumber Company Filed Se curity in U. S. Court Yesterday.

The Gardner-Lacy Lumber Company, of Georgetown, S. C., yesterday executed in the United States Court here the bond of \$10,000 required of it in the recent order by Judge Purnell in the famous Green Swamp land suit from Brunswick and Columbus counties. The sureties are Messrs. J. W. Norwood and Jno. S. Armstrong, of Wilmington, who signed the instrument with President H. H. Gardner, of the company.

The condition to the obligation is such that if the Gardner-Lacy Lumber Company "shall, if so required complainant and pay for such timbers as it shall cut and use from the land claimed by, or which it shall be adjudged by the court, the New Jersey and North Carolina Land and Lumber Company, was and is the owner and entitled to the possession of them, this obligation shall be void; other wise it shall remain in full force and

The Gardner-Lacy Company had been restrained from cutting timber on the lands in question until the bond was given.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Stanly Enterprise: Mr. W. Swaringen, familiarly known as "Billy Shake," dropped dead Monday at his home near Randall's Church east of Norwood. He was about 85 years of age, and was well known to many people in various parts of the county.

- Gastonia Gazette: A hen egg that is a rouser was brought us this morning by Mr. George Dickson. was laid a few day ago by a hen of mixed Cochin and Dominique strain. The egg weighed four ounces. It was 31 inches long and had a rim seam somewhat like a barrel hoop around the body not far from the middle.

- Greenville Reflector: Mr. Hector McLean died Saturday at his residence Harnett county, aged 93 years, be-ginning to pass away with the setting in of the great snow storm. His twin brother, Hugh McLean, died three years ago, and it is a singular fact that a great mantle of snow covered the earth in his last hours.

— Statesville Landmark: Some of the Statesville butchers are selling Armour beef and pork from Chicago. They get it from the Armour agency in Charlotte. The pork retails here for 15 cents and the beef from 10 to 15 cents, This is something new for Statesville but the market men say they are forced to buy on account of the scarcity of hogs and cattle and consequent high prices asked. - Concord Standard: In Salis-

oury, on Wednesday, there was a case in which a white lady of unimpeachable character, who was the victim of assault by three negroes, was on the stand. She asked the court to be allowed to testify only before such as must necessarily hear the harrowing tale. Judge Shaw said he had no right to compel the people to with-draw, but he requested them to do so, when all save a few negro women com-- Fayetteville Observer: Shortly

after Hon. John G. Shaw got off the train at Sanford Thursday, where he had gone on professional business, he began kicking himself for losing a fine umbrella—when a young man came up and asked him: "Have you lost any-thing, sir?" "Yes, my umbrella." "Nothing else?" "Nothing else." "Look well through your pockets." The fact then developed that he had also left behind his pocketbook, with valuable papers and \$8, which was - Nashville Graphic: Deputy Collecter Wood and a posse made a

raid in this and Franklin counties last

Thursday and captured two large illicit distilleries. The price of corn has now using molases, exclusively. More the alarm of fire reached him all than 1,000 gallons of molasses "beer" escape was cut off. He dragged the was found at one of the illicit distiller- mattress from his bed and dropped ies captured. The last capture by Collector Wood makes a total of eight in a radius of ten miles from Spring Hope since last November. — John Henry Rose, who waylaid and killed Tom Farmer, near Wilson, on the 31st of July, 1900, and who was tried at the September term of the Superior Court, and convicted and sentenced to contest for his seat during his present be hanged on the 27th of February, has term, and for this reason will not be made a full confession of the killing before the next convention as a candiof Farmer and given strong reasons for the terrible deed. Rose alleges that Farmer had threatened time and time agin to take his life and on several occasions had waylaid him for that purpose, but was prevented by others being in the way at the time; that friends had come to him and told him that Farmer was determined to take his life, and that he was liable to be shot at any moment and that his only syfety and security of life lay in the killing of Farmer.

HOTEL FIRE IN

NO. 18

NEW YORK CITY

Resulted in the Loss of Eighteen Lives and Many Persons Being Injured.

The Dead All Guests of the flotel-More Than Five Hundred Persons in the House-Many Were Rescued by Firemes and Police.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.-Fire early this morning in the Park Avenue hotel and the Seventy-first regiment armory, this city, resulted in the loss of eighteen lives, many persons injured and the destruction of property valued at \$750,000. The dead per sons were all guests of the hotel. Flames were first discovered in the armory, and forty-five minutes later it was found that the hotel was on

The dead are Norman Acton, Alabama; Col. Chas. L. Burdette, Hartford, Conn., of the First regiment of the National Guard of that State; Mrs. Ellen Foster, a Tombs prison missionary; Fred S. Hovey, Lyons, N. Y.: Thos. P. Hore, Denver, Col. Jno. H. Iverson, Denver, Col.; an unknown woman; Chas. U. O'Connell New York, died of his injuries in hospital; Col. Alexander Piper, U. S. A., retired, resident of the hotel; G. A. Robbins, a lawyer of Selma, Ala.; Miss Esther Schiesinger, Chicago; Jacob Spahn, a lawyer of Rochester, N. Y.; Jno. E. Walker, Columbia, Tenn.; Wm. H. Barnhart, Chicago an unknown woman, body found on

It was the worst hotel fire since the Windsor was destroyed. The fire was first seen at about 1:30 in the morning in the armory and in a remarkably short time that building was aflame from end to end. The firemen made their way as best they could through the streets, deep with slush, and did all possible to confine the fire to armory, out after they had been at work nearly an hour the discovery was made that

the sixth floor-wore five rings on the

Crowded With Quests. The hotel was crowded with guests who had come to attend the festivities in honor of Prince Henry. More than five hundred persons were in the

The fire was confined principally to the fifth and sixth floors, near the elevator and air shafts. At about the time the hotel was found to be on fire, the ights went out and the corridors were filled with smoke. The guests, unable to find their way through the darkened hallways, jump-

ed from windows or, ran directly into the flame-swept portions of the build-ing. It is this fact which accounts for the large loss of life, although the hotel was not destroyed. The fire in the armory started on

the third floor. Within five minutes the whole structure was beyond saving and ten minutes later the roof fell in with a terrific crash. There was no one in the armory at the time except a janitor and his family, and they escaped.

Caught From the Armory.

It was not until almost 3 o'clock that flames were discovered in the Park Avenue hotel, directly across from the armory. Manager Reed, of the hotel, had been on the roof watching the fire in the armory with guests from the hotel. He had descended to the first floor and was standing talking to a guest when a burst of flame came up through the elevator shaft. Immediately he ordered his men to go through the hotel to give the alarm.

The flames mounted rapidly and the fire extinguishers made little impression. The guests on the fifth and sixth floors had been aroused and those who had not lost their heads started for the stairways, clad only in wrappers, and some with only sheets thrown over them. Scores of people were taken from the windows of the third, fourth and fifth floors of the house by firemen and by police, many of the rescued being made hysterical from fright.

Harrowing Scenes.

At the windows on the Park Avenue ide of the hotel, many persons ap-Women were screaming rantically for help. A Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, guests of the hotel, who were to leave to-day on the transport Mc Clellan for Manila, appeared at a fifth floor window on the Thirty-third street side, screaming loudly. A Mrs. Charlotte Bennett and her husband, of Alabama, stood on the fifth floor on a ledge directly over the portico and main entrance of the hotel. Mrs. Bennett, evidently thinking no one was going to rescue her, struggled from her husband's grasp and shouted that she was going to jump. The firemen gathered in a circle below and stretched out their arms. She broke away from her husband and flung herself out of the window, while the fiames had almost enveloped her. She was killed. Her husband rushed into the hall and made his escape, though he was slightly burned and almost

A Shocking Death.

Col. Buedett, after making a desperate attempt to save his life, met death in a shocking manner. His skull was split open and he was found shortly after 6 o'clock lying in the court yard within the hotel. He had fallen six

Col. Burdett was a guest on th been so high that moon-shiners, are fifth floor of the hotel. Soon after escape was cut off. He dragged the to the roof of an extension over the hotel dining room, three stories below. Then by tying the sheets to gether he made a rope and secured i to the window. His object was to land on the mattress and thus break his fall. He miscalculated the distance and fell to the court. One of the saddest incidents of the

fire was the death of Mrs. Salome Foster, the "Tombs angel," who for fifteen years has been in service in behalf of female prisoners in the Tombs and other city prisons.

Ing are the total life receipts the female prisoner in the Tombs at all ports since September 1st, 1901: Galveston, 1,740,933 bales; New Orleans, 1,806,127; Mobile, 144,386; Savannah, 989,583; Charleston, 242,301;

TERRY M'GOVERN'S FIGHT WITH DAVE SULLIVAN.

Sallivan Was Whipped After Fifteen Rounds of Desperate Fighting, But Was Game to the Very Last.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 22.-Terry McGovern defeated Dave Sullivan tonight in the arena of the Southern Athletic Club, after fifteen rounds of as desperate fighting as was ever seen in any ring. From the first tap of the gong until the end it was slam-bang, hammer and tongs, nearly every second, both men working away with

all the energy they possessed.

There has seldom been seen a battle where the issue was more in doubt. In one round it would be Sullivan and in the next McGovern. Then Sullivan would come strong again and even

things up once more.

McGovern, knowing that the fight meant his position in the front rank as a fighter, was after his man every second. In the majority of the rounds he was on the aggressive and Sullivan was forced to do far more defensive work than his opponent. He put up a wonderful fight, however, was game to the core, and lost the fight more through a blunder of his own than be-cause he was knocked out. When the finish came, however, he was groggy and going fast. The chances are that he would not have lasted many more rounds, even had he risen to his feet

before Fitzsimmons called ten. In the fifth round Sullivan was at his best. He forced the fighting, especially in the last half, and had Mc Govern plainly going. The latter walked in a very unsteady fashion as he went to his corner and nothing but his splendid recuperative power enabled him to come out in shape for the sixth round. He came out strong, however, and although there were times when Sullivan seemed about to turn the tide his way again, from that time on McGovern kept steadily but

very slowly getting the upper hand. He fought ever forward and Sullivan was gradually but surely going backward. Sullivan was badly punished, his left ear being split open, his lips cracked, his nose well pounded up, and his right eye partly closed. The latter happened early in the fight and McGovern paid particular attenion throughout.

During the twelfth and thirteenth and fourteenth rounds Sullivan was slowly going. McGovern was at him lize a wild cat in every instant. He gaye him no rest and Sullivan was nanging on for his life.

The end came when the fifteenth round was nearly over. McGovern had forced Sullivan into a neutral corner. He landed a storm of rights and left swings and catching Sullivan with the left square on the jaw, sent him down on his back. Sullivan was up like a flash, but did not rise from his knees. He was confused, groggy and nearly out. Fitzsimmons counted nine and as he uttered the last word Sulliyan started to rise but did not get igher than a low crouch. his knee was off the floor, McGovern came after him and Sullivan hardly knowing what he was about, went down again. The referee promptly declared him out and McGovern the victor. Sullivan attempted to question the decision, but Fitzsimmons would not listen to him.

SEVERE SLEET STORM AT PHILADELPHIA.

The City Completely Shut Off Prom Electrical Communication—Patalities From Live Wires.

By Telegraph to the Merning Star. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Philadelphia is as completely shut off from side world as though such a thing as a telegraph or telephone wire never ex-

The storm appears to have been more severe in the vicinity of Philadelphia than anywhere else. Information received here is to the effect that south of the Susquehanna river on the route to Baltimore and the South, the wires are in fairly good condition, and that west of Harrisburg the condition electrically is not so serious. Within the city limits, however, it is no exaggeration to say that scarcely a single overhead wire is in good working order. Poles are down in all directions and wires are dangling from house-tops on nearly every street. Officials of the telegraph companies say that it will be fully a week before all of the routes are even in fair working order.

In this city four persons were killed during yesterday and last night by coming in contact with heavily charg-The most singular of the fatal accidents occurred down town where two

men died together. Charles Sack and an anknown companion were walking down a street when Sack became en tangled in a broken electric light wire. He dropped dead and his companion in trying to escape the wire touched it and also fell dead. A coal wagon driver, while driving his wagon at Thirtieth and Chestnut streets, came in contact with a broken wire and was also electrocuted. The same fate also befell Robert Macadoo. who in trying to avoid a broken wire

NEW YORK'S STORM.

accidentally came in contact with it

and fell off his wagon dead.

Streets Nearly Impassable--Greatest Damage in Brooklyn-Horses Killed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, February 22.-The sleet storm that struck New York proved to be the most severe that has been experienced for sev-eral years. Telegraphic communication was almost completely suspended until this evening when it was

enerally restored Throughout the day the streets were rendered nearly impassable by slush, many of them almost presenting the appearance of rivers, the sewers being incapable of carrying off the overflow. Owing to the holiday, street car traffic was at a minimum.

The greatest damage was sustained in Brooklyn where scores of horses were killed by contact with live wires avenues, hundreds of trees were denuded of ice laden branches. The Brooklyn Bridge presented a brillant spectacle, being completely encased in a glittering crystal coating.

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton 'Pink" Long, a negro accused of murdering a negro in Caswell county, N. C., was arrested yesterday at the Little Run Baptist church, near Springfield, O. Long boasted that he would not be taken back. The Governor of North Carolina has sent requisition papers for the man.

vannah, 989,583; Charleston, 242,801; Wilmington, 257,692; Now York, 134,418; Boston, 93,220; Newport News, 12,617; Philadelphia, 23,470; Port Townsend, 96,129; Brunswick, 90,844; Fernandina, 4,550; Pensacola, 140,824; Ban Francisco, 16,775; Port Arthur, 2,854; Portland, Ore., 6,970.