

The News and Observer.

VOL. XLVI. NO. 8.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

In a Maelstrom of Flame

APPALLING HOLOCAUST AT THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

Half a Score Dead and Many Injured—Frightful Leaps to Doom—Abner McKinley's Escape.

New York, March 17.—Flames which originated from the igniting of a lace curtain burst forth from the second floor of the Windsor Hotel at 47th street and 5th Avenue shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon, and in a few minutes they had leaped up to the roof and enveloped the entire Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh street fronts of the hotel. Ten minutes later the flames were roaring through the interior of the hotel, and all means of escape by way of stairways and elevators were cut off, and there was the wildest scene of excitement within and without the building. Hundreds of guests and employes were in the hotel when the fire broke out, and for many of them to escape was an impossibility. Probably from ten to fifteen lives were lost within a half hour, and thirty or forty other persons were injured in jumping from windows and in rushing through the flames in the corridors and on the stairways. Many who were injured died later at nearby residences or at hospitals, and others who made wild leaps to the stone sidewalks were so badly injured that they are still hovering between life and death. It may be 24 hours or more before the complete list of fatalities becomes known and it will be longer than that before it can be ascertained definitely how many charred bodies are in the mass of fallen masonry that marks the spot where the hotel stood.

LIST OF DEAD.
LELAND, MRS. ELIZABETH, wife of Warren Leland, proprietor of the hotel; burns of body; died at Flower Hospital.
LELAND, HELEN, daughter of Warren Leland, jumped from window; body identified at East Fifty-first street station.
PADDOCK, MRS. AMELIA, Irvington, N. Y., jumped from window; body at East Fifty-first street station.
KIRK, NANCY ANN (Mrs. James S. Kirk), Chicago; died in Bellevue.
PIERCE, MRS. M., Macon, Ga.; died at 10 East Forty-sixth street.
GHANDY, MISS LAZELLE, Elizabeth City, N. C.; body at East Fifty-first street station.
GIBSON, MRS. ADDIE, aged 35; shock; died at Murray Hill Hotel.
GOODMAN, ELEANOR LOUISE, aged 17, fractured skull; died at Bellevue.
CONNOLLY, JOHN, hotel employe, burns and internal injuries; died at Flower Hospital.
UNKNOWN WOMAN, middle aged; jumped from window; died at Miss Helen Gould's residence.
UNKNOWN WOMAN, body at East Fifty-first street station.
UNKNOWN MAN, 35, seen to jump from roof at rear of hotel; body not recovered.
UNKNOWN CHILD, thrown from window, by mother; body not recovered.
UNKNOWN WOMAN, mother of child, jumped from window; body not recovered.

LIST OF THE INJURED.
ROACHE, KATE, burns of face, leg fractured; Bellevue Hospital.
NOONAN, POLLY, hotel employe; burns of the body.
NICHOLAS, PATRICK, watchman, burns.
M'GUIRE, JAMES, truckman; left leg fractured; scalp wound.
M'PHATTER, DR. NEIL, ankle fractured.
FLANNIGAN, KATE, domestic; burns of body.
MALLOTT, NICHOLAS, internal injuries, serious.
HENRY, MEDITABLE, probably fatal.
WALDO, MRS. FRANK R., burns of body.
BAILEY, MRS. CATHERINE, 4,634 Greenwood avenue, Chicago, burns of the body, not serious.
BREWER, MISS HELEN, thigh broken; had burns of body.
VON SPEIGLE, MRS., leg and rib fractured.
MISCH, MRS. CATHERINE, burns of face and hands, suffering from shock.
WHEELER, MRS. E. P., shock and burns.
WHEELER, MISS DOROTHY, shock and burns.
BOYCE, MRS. WM. S., shock.
SKEKELTON, EDWARD, watchman, burns, probably fatal.
DICK, JOHN, hotel employe, shoulder dislocated.
LELAND, WARREN F., proprietor of the hotel, head cut.
HASKINS, MRS. MARY KIRK, Chicago, hysterical.
PRICE, MISS ALICE, sister of former Governor Price, of Georgia; shock; seriously injured.
THOMAS NELLIE, assistant house-keeper, shock.
CLIFFORD, JOHN, severe scalp wounds.
CURRAN, ELLEN, hotel employe, burns of body.
LOVE, WM. F., cashier, burns; condition serious.
JAMES, ARTHUR, fireman; shock wound.
CALHOUN, MRS. CARO H., shock.
SIMMONS, MRS. C. C., burns of body.

ROSENTHAL, MRS. ROSINA, burns of body.
UNKNOWN WOMAN, aged 25, fractured skull; leg fractured; condition critical.
UNKNOWN MAN, hands and arms burned.
M'PHERSON, THOMAS, hands and body burned.
WATERMAN, MRS. E. D., burns.
PURINGTON, MRS. S. H. H.
WESTERFELD, HELEN.
LAWNE, MARGARET.
BADENBURG, MRS.
WINTERS, MISS.
BUTLER, WILLIAM.
M'CLUSKY, THOMAS.
STRIENER, MRS. G. H.
ROSENHEIN, MISS.

LIST OF THE MISSING.
 The following list of missing is revised at 12:30 o'clock p. m.:
THOMPSON, GLADYS, 14, daughter of Eugene Thompson, West 71st street.
BETTS, SADIE, daughter of John Betts, West 71st street.
UPHAM, ANNETTA, daughter of John Upham, of Vermont.
DECOROVA, MRS. ALFRED, wife of a stock broker, having an office in the hotel.
BRADLEY, MISS.
STEINER, MISS, New York.
MORGAN, MISS CATHERINE, 448 Madison Avenue.
GUIEN, WARREN, elevator man at hotel.
AUZE, MISS, visiting at hotel.
M'NULTY, MISS.
BUCKHORN, MISS H., New York.
M'CARTHY, CATHERINE, domestic.
SHEA, KATE, domestic.
JOSE, MARY, domestic.
M'CONNELL, KATE.
VRIIT, JAMES.
DEMORASCH, MRS.
BRAND, MRS. JAMES.
ARMSTRONG, BRIDGET.
KELOGG, DR. KENNETH E.
MORGAN, MISS ANNIE TAYLOR.
LOBBE, HARRY W.
ANGELINA, MARY.
MACKAY, MRS. FREDERICK.

The flames could not be checked, and in two hours from the time that the fire broke out the entire structure was in ruins, and the streets on three sides of the building were filled with debris from the falling walls and tall chimneys, while the streams of water being poured into the interior of the ruins had no other effect than to fill the air with clouds of scalding steam, making it impossible for any one to approach near enough to search for missing bodies. The fire was the most spectacular that could be imagined. When it broke out Fifth Avenue was crowded with people watching the St. Patrick's Day parade, which was passing the building as the fire broke out, and every window in the front of the hotel facing Fifth Avenue was filled with spectators watching the marching men and floats in the street. An unusually large number of people were on the streets, and interfered no little with the movements of the firemen and police.

In addition to the regular guests of the hotel the windows were crowded by a large number of spectators, residents of this city, who had congregated there to witness the parade. Soon after the first alarm was given people in the lower floors of the hotel, those who had easy access to the street and the stairway, commenced to pour out of the building in great numbers, but it very soon became apparent that a great majority of the occupants of the hotel were either panic stricken or unable to make their way to the ground floor. Windows were thrown up on every side of the building, and guests, mostly women, made frantic appeals for assistance to the crowd below. Finally some of them stood upon the narrow window sills and beckoned to the spectators that they were about to leap to the streets. The men collected upon the sidewalks ready to render any assistance they could. Some of the women dropped to the streets. In most cases the efforts to catch them and break their fall were unavailing, and broken limbs were the result. As soon as the firemen could get their scaling ladders into position they climbed the sides of the building and entered at every window where an unfortunate guest appealing for assistance, and many cases of heroic rescue were witnessed by the throng in the streets.

At the corner of Forty-seventh street and Fifth Avenue, directly across from the hotel, is the home of Miss Helen Gould, and at her direction many of the injured were carried there and were treated by physicians and nurses whom she had sent for. In the meantime the chief of police had telephoned to every hospital in the city, asking that assistance be sent to the fire sufferers. Ambulances were quickly as possible, and the injured were removed to the hospitals. Several occupants of the hotel appeared at the windows of the sixth and seventh stories and even on the roof and leaped to the streets from those points. Very few of them escaped either instant death or injuries which resulted in their death a short time later.

Within forty or forty-five minutes after the fire broke out the walls on the Fifth Avenue side showed every indication of falling shortly, and soon with an awful crash they struck the asphalt covering of the street in front of the hotel. This fall weakened the walls of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets sides, and they followed a moment later. When the walls fell the bricks and mortar and twisted girders and corrugated iron filled the streets on three sides of the hotel. The doorsteps and iron fences in front of the houses on the opposite sides of the street from the hotel were wrecked by the falling walls, and the amount of debris piled in the streets was so great that travel will be impeded for several days. The northeast wing of the hotel continued to burn for half an hour after the walls of the other part of the building fell. Firemen continued to play streams upon the flames and also upon all the adjoining buildings, including Miss Gould's residence, which seemed in imminent danger of catching fire, but the flames were brought under control before they could reach any of them.

A hall boy discovered the flames while he was passing along the fourth floor, immediately over the rooms occupied by President McKinley's brother, Abner McKinley, and his family. The boy pulled a chain attached to the fire alarm, but the chain broke, and then he ordered out an alarm of fire and ran to the floor below. The blaze was then licking up everything on the Fifth Avenue end of the building, and the lad, when he got to the floor above the main hall, ran into the American dining room and gave the alarm to the guests there. Only a few persons were in the dining room at the time, and they escaped. When the boy reached the main floor Warren F. Leland, the proprietor of the hotel, was in the rear of the long hall, and the boy shouted to him that the building was on fire. On Mr. Leland's instructions the clerks tried to save all the books and papers. The boy then rushed down the basement stairway and alarmed the women who were at work in the laundry. It is believed that all of them escaped.

One of the most daring rescues effected by the firemen occurred on the fifth floor on the Fifth Avenue front. An elderly woman was seen at a window, and two firemen succeeded in reaching the window immediately underneath. One of these climbed to the coping of the window on which she was standing and then stepped over to the woman. He swung her clear of the windows and landed her safely in the arms of his companion, who, with the assistance of several firemen, passed the woman down to the street. The first horror occurred just fifteen minutes after the fire broke out. A handsome woman appeared at the window of a room on the fourth floor. She held out her arms to the crowd below. Then she raised her hands as if in supplication, and in a moment climbed to the window and leaped. She turned about like a top, and struck the iron railing in front of the hotel. Her body seemed to be incased there, but it fell off and into the area way. She was dead. The woman was identified as Mrs. Amelia Paddock, of Irvington, N. Y.

One of the most thrilling scenes of the fire—at a time when the building was a seething cauldron of flame—was the heroic rescue of several women from the upper stories. One had been carried down from the fifth story. Mrs. A. H. Fuller, of Pittsburg, then appeared with her maid at the window of the fourth story. It seemed like an age before the ladder was lowered. Firemen ran up and with great difficulty brought down Mrs. Fuller and her maid. Just as she was gotten out of the window a middle aged woman appeared at the window just north of that at which the ladder was placed. The woman, fearing she would not be rescued, prepared to jump. She was warned to keep back and became panic-stricken and stepped back into the dense smoke. A hook and ladder man, seeing the desperation of the woman, seized a scaling ladder and went up story after story through the blinding smoke. He climbed to the coping just as the woman reappeared. The fireman seized her by the waist, and holding her tightly to the wall of the building, crept slowly on the coping and passed the fainting woman to another fireman who had braced himself to receive her. There was a dreadful suspense as the fireman drew the woman toward him and finally had her safe on the ladder. A tremendous cheer went up from the crowd. Fireman John Hanna, of the fire boat Zephar Mills, rushed through the smoke to the top floor and found Night Watchman MacNicholas half asphyxiated. Hanna lowered him by means of wire to the fire escape two stories below and let himself down the same way. His hands were badly cut by the wire. Then Hanna assisted the old man down the fire escape.

Captain Emil H. Pate, of Company L, Forty-seventh United States volunteers, rushed up to the fourth floor, and rescued an old crippled man, who was partly asphyxiated by the smoke and burned about the head. Policeman Luke Miley, rescued three women from the fourth floor, and was

badly burned about the hands and face, and his uniform was nearly turned from his back. A Brooklyn fireman who came over to see the parade saw a woman on the seventh story right over where the fire occurred first. He rushed up stairs and rescued Kate Flannigan, a domestic. She was badly burned and injured by falling debris, and was unconscious when brought down. Thomas McPherson, an employe of the Government docks at Brooklyn, went through the fire and smoke five stories and rescued Mrs. R. Butler, who was unconscious from shock and fright. McPherson was so badly burned that he had to be taken to the hospital himself.

All of these and many other incidents occurred in a period of a few minutes. Meanwhile terrifying scenes were being enacted by frenzied men and women on almost every floor of the great building. How many persons are buried in the ruins is not known, but at least three or four persons were seen to jump, whose bodies have not been recovered. A young man, apparently an employe, jumped from the roof on Forty-sixth street side of the hotel. Another unknown man jumped on the Fifth Avenue side, and two more were seen to jump from the rear. Shortly after that two women jumped from the room to the court yard below. It is known that two of these at least are dead. Eye witnesses say they saw a woman throw a child from a window and fall a moment later herself, just before the collapse. As yet no trace of these bodies has been found. J. Lemott Morgan, of Birmingham, Ala., who has been watching the parade with a number of friends from the balcony, ran to the fourth floor and rescued Mrs. Algernon Jarvis and her daughter, Mabel. He took them to the balcony, and thence they were taken to the street by firemen.

Abner McKinley, brother of President McKinley, had four rooms on the ground floor of the hotel. Mrs. McKinley and her daughter Mabel McKinley, occupied the rooms with Abner McKinley. Miss Mabel McKinley had ordered a coach for a drive at 3:30 o'clock, and was dressing for it when the alarm of fire was given. She saw the smoke and, becoming frightened, opened the window and was assisted out by an unknown man. She walked half a block and found her carriage in waiting. She was driven to the Hotel Buckingham.

Freeman William Kennedy, of Engine Company No. 23, rescued a Mrs. Bram, from the fourth floor of the hotel by means of a scaling ladder. Her rescue was cheered by the immense crowd. A crippled woman was found lying on the floor of a room on the fourth floor, unable to move, and was carried safely to the street. Mrs. McKinley and her daughter, Helen McKinley, were entertaining Mrs. John Sherwood, the author. Both Mrs. McKinley and daughter and her guests got out assisted by two men, but they do not know how.

The McKinleys went to the Manhattan Hotel, where there was a joyful reunion of the family. They lost everything except the clothes they wore. Dr. E. Parnelly Brown, of 509 Fifth Avenue, and A. E. Brown, of Congress Heights, Washington, knowing the McKinleys were in the hotel, rushed to the place as soon as they learned of the fire and rushed up stairs. As they were going up the stairs, they saw two men, one a fireman and the other an employe, bringing down Mrs. Warren Leland. The woman's clothes were burned from her body. The men told Dr. Brown that they found the woman in the hallway, lying on the floor unconscious. The men said that they saw one woman leap from the window of the room, but they had no time to stop her. She was Miss Helen Leland, daughter of Mrs. Leland.

This was the saddest incident of the fire. Warren Leland is the proprietor of the hotel. The Lelands have another daughter, Miss Fanny Leland, but she was away from the hotel at the time. Mrs. Leland died in Flower Hospital at 9:15 tonight. Her son Charles was the only relative with her when the end came. Frederick Corbett, the chief engineer of the Hotel Windsor, said that he with his assistant, Robert Walker, and twenty helpers, were in the engine rooms. He was made aware of the fire by the crackling of the flames. There were a number of women and men coming down from the windows by means of ropes; some slid down a distance and dropped to the court yard. A number of employes who were on the roof jumped to the court yard and received fractures and injuries which he thought would cause their death.

Mr. Corbett said he met Mr. Warren Leland, who told him to shut off the electric current in order to enable the firemen to combat with less difficulty. While Mr. Leland was doing this, he saw several women jumping out of the windows and from the roof and there lay unconscious in the court yard. Dr. Robert Safford Newton who was one of the first doctors to arrive, said that many women and men who had tried to make their exit from the hotel by the side entrance, were driven back by the tremendous crowd that surged about the entrance way. The loss on the contents of the building is almost complete. The salvage men managed to save \$20,000 worth of paintings on the first floor of the hotel, but very little else was carried out. Many of the guests who lived at the Windsor regularly lost valuable jewelry and bric-a-brac and furnishings, among them being F. F. Flower, a nephew of ex-Governor Flower, who among other things, lost a package of jewelry valued at \$8,000. The loss on the hotel is estimated at at least \$1,000,000. All the papers and books of the hotel are believed to have been saved. Up to midnight the ruins had not cool-

The War Has Just Begun

TAGALOS' EXTERMINATION ONLY GUARANTY OF PEACE.

Inability of Americans to Estimate Plans, Resources and Numbers of Filipinos—More Prisoners Captured.

Manila, March 17.—4 p. m.—Company G, of the Washington regiment, has captured 150 additional prisoners near Taguig and also seized some ammunition. Most of the rebels arms were hidden or thrown into the river. The engineers threw a temporary bridge across the Pasig river for the artillery and commissary trains. THE REAL SITUATION. Hong Kong, March 17.—The following general view of the situation is from a correspondent of the Associated Press at Manila, and has evidently not been subjected to censorship: "The most remarkable feature of the situation is the inability of the Americans and residents to estimate the numbers, resources and plans of the Filipinos. Prominent generals think that two or three disastrous battles will break their spirit and make them sue for terms. A majority of the English and other residents are of the opinion that the extermination of the Tagalos is the only guarantee of peace, that they can easily be whipped if they give battle, but that they will dodge a meeting with the Americans in force. "Some people think they will risk battles at Malabon and Paranaque, where they are strongly entrenched, and that if they are defeated they will resume bushwhacking and keep it up as long as any of them are left. "United States Consul Williams says: "I don't expect to live to see the end of the war." "The rebels shift about so much that it is impossible to estimate their numbers. "The correspondent questioned several generals as to the number of the rebels, and the replies ranged from 20,000 to 100,000. The estimates of the quantity of arms possessed by the rebels are equally uncertain. The best authorities say 30,000. Large sections of the armed natives are ignorant of the use of their weapons. "The country beyond the American lines is rice fields, cane and brush. The rebels are familiar with every inch of it, and it affords fine hiding places. "The residents say the Tagalos are unanimously rebels, and they predict the Americans will be resisted at Mindoro and Mindanao, and that they will be obliged to subdue them. "The extent of the support which the other Luzon tribes are giving Aguinaldo is a mystery. It is known that several regiments were under arms before the outbreak, but the majority of them are supposed to be jealous of the Tagalos, who are reported to be treating the other tribes in the fashion of the Spaniards, dominating the island and holding all the offices. "Reports from the rebels are to the effect that the recent tactics of the Americans in retiring to their established lines after pursuing them, makes the rebels think they are winning victories. "The Oriental character is so deceptive that the residents of Manila are ignorant as to whether their own servants sympathize with the rebels or not. It is

known that a rebel organization exists in the city, and the evidence is growing that there was a widespread plot to assassinate the Americans, the signal being the commencement of hostilities. The servants were instructed to kill their employers; but they were terrorized by the vengeance dealt out to offenders, and they weakened. Every Tagalo would have cut his employers throat if he had dared, or at least this is a current saying. "The faithlessness of the natives is illustrated by the action of the commissioners who came here to offer the allegiance of the Island of Negros. It is now known that they were in friendly communication with Aguinaldo while here. "The rebels have been resupplied with ammunition and are using smokeless powder. "Nearly every house here displays a foreign flag for protection, whether it is entitled to it or not. All flags except the Spanish flag are seen. From the native huts hang white towels or shirts. "The natives working in the fields plant a white flag on a bamboo as a protection against being mistaken for active rebels. "Every hut between the city and the American line is a heap of ashes. "The residents are the chief sufferers from the present state of affairs. Food commodities have doubled and trebled in prices, and many lines of business are at a standstill. "After 7 o'clock in the evening a death-like silence prevails in the city, except for the footsteps of the sentries or their challenges as an occasional civilian is halted. Every sentry calls upon the passing civilians to explain their business. The shutters are all closed for fear of shootings, occurring in the streets, and the theatres, restaurants and stores are also closed. Uniformed Spanish officers in the public places sneeringly say: "It would be different if we were in control. "As an instance of the nervous tension prevailing, it is cited that when the sunset gun was fired on Sunday a whole regiment encamped at the Luneta jumped for its arms as if at a word of command. "About 300 new saloons have been opened here since the American occupation, with the result that many drunken soldiers are to be seen in the streets. The officers, however, say the conduct of the soldiers is better than those of other nations under similar circumstances. "The chief topic of conversation at present is the delay in assigning Major General Lawton to a command. "Everybody expected that he was to take command of the troops, and he is eager to get to work, but he has been a spectator of all the week's fighting, and his staff and ten years' old son have been exposed to the hottest fire. "There is an impression that Japanese firms are supplying the rebels with arms. The Japanese papers are urging Japanese mediation."

ed off sufficiently to allow a search for bodies. A big force of men is now at the ruins ready to make a search as soon as possible. It is believed by both firemen and police that there are a number of bodies in the ruins. THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE. Man Lit a Cigar and Tossed the Match Aside. New York, March 17.—Regarding the origin of the fire the Herald tomorrow will publish the following: John Foy, a waiter in the hotel, was passing through the hall on the parlor floor, the first above the street. He was making his way to a place where he could catch a moment's sight of the parade. In front of him walked a man patron of the hotel. The waiter did not know him. Passing thus one behind the other, they had nearly gained the angle of the passage near Fifth Avenue and 46th street, when the patron drew a match and lighted a cigar or cigarette. He tossed the match aside. It was still blazing and fell into the folds of a lace curtain. In an instant the flimsy fabric was ablaze, and instantly the flames shot to surrounding draperies. This, from all accounts, was the origin of the holocaust in which many human beings perished and others were severely mangled, while helpless thousands looked on in wild horror. SISTER-IN-LAW OF CANDLER. Mrs. Alice Price Injured in the Windsor Fire. Macon, Ga., March 17.—Mrs. Alice Price, who was reported injured in the Windsor Hotel fire in New York, was the widow of the late W. P. Price, prominent cotton merchant of Macon; was a sister-in-law of Governor Candler of Georgia, and of Mayor S. B. Price, of Macon. She is one of the handsomest women in Georgia and mother of Miss

Alice Price, last season's belle at Narragansett Pier, and who died three months ago. She was formerly Miss Williams, of Jones county, Georgia. No Miss M. Pierce is known in Macon so far as can be learned to-night. M'KINLEY LOOKS BRIGHTER. He is Enjoying His Vacation and Gaining Strength. Thomasville, Ga., March 17.—The President is beginning to show plainly the good effects of his outing. The bloom is once more returning to his cheeks and the fagged out appearance is vanishing. He is enjoying pretty drives around Thomasville. Invitations continue to pour in from the surrounding country, but are being declined in pursuance of the purpose to avoid everything having the aspect of a semi-public function. The Presidential mail is growing rapidly, the people being well acquainted now with Mr. McKinley's whereabouts. The statement cannot be made too broad that it is the President's wish that communications on business and other matters be sent to Washington, where attention will be given them, the present trip being solely for play and rest and not work. President McKinley was shocked to hear of the frightful holocaust at the Windsor Hotel, New York, and grateful that all the family of his brother, Abner, had escaped unhurt. Judge Day, formerly Secretary of State, who is now at Palm Beach, will stop at Thomasville on his way North, in all probability, and may be one of the party to Jekyll Island. TOTAL BANK CLEARINGS. New York, March 17.—The total bank clearings in the United States for the week were \$1,845,172,689; per cent increase, 42.9 per cent. Exclusive of New York, \$623,054,149; per cent increase, 23.6.