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## PEARY MAKES A NEW MARK

### He Advances Nearer to the North Pole Than Ever Before.

## THINKS GOAL CAN BE REACHED

The Most Northern Point Reached Was 84 Degrees, 17 Minutes—It May Be the Explorer's Last Trip—Brings Home Numerous Odd Things—Promoted to the Rank of Commander—Health Good

Sydney, Cape Breton.—After being forced to turn back from a point fifty miles nearer the Pole than ever before reached by an American explorer, Lieutenant Robert E. Peary arrived here on the Arctic Club steamer Windward.

The most northern spot Lieutenant Peary reached was eighty-four degrees, seventeen minutes, or within 343 miles of the Pole. Two foreign explorers have advanced further than this, Nansen reaching latitude 86.14 and the Abnazi expedition, 85.53. On Peary's previous journey he reached latitude 82.27.

The lieutenant was well, though his Eskimos had suffered severely and many died from a native epidemic. Mrs. Peary and her daughter, who had gone to meet him on the Windward, were well, though Mrs. Peary had been ill.

Dr. Dieckel also was with the party, having rejoined it at Etah after his quarrel with Peary. The two men did not speak to each other on the trip, and Dr. Dieckel said their differences had not been settled.

The Windward has discharged one of the most interesting cargoes that has ever been landed at this port. Eskimo carves, sledges and implements of all kinds, a musk-ox, a walrus, ten of the dogs which dragged Peary's sledges over nearly a waxy mile of ice, and a hundred other curios, large and small, have been landed on freight cars.

Peary, who received the news of his promotion from the rank of lieutenant to that of commander upon landing, was kept busy most of the day receiving and answering telegrams and granting interviews to newspaper men. Lieutenant Peary says that while he did not discover the North Pole on his trip of four weeks, he feels certain that the Pole can be reached, and furthermore, that if he were a man of independent means he would persevere until he succeeded. He says the Pole can be reached from Franz Josef Land and from Grant Land, in latitude eighty-three degrees. The winter quarters are established as far north as possible. He says that he would just as soon winter at Cape Hecla as at Sabine or Hecla.

If nothing whatever, the explorer says, in the old popular notion of an open polar sea, nor is there any foundation for the claim that the pole is surrounded by an immovable sea of ice. The water of the polar region is covered with shifting masses of ice.

The citizens of Sydney gave a public reception for Lieutenant Peary in Alexandra Hall. Mayor Crow presided and presented to Peary an eloquent address commending his work, to which the explorer made a brief but effective response.

Lieutenant Peary's report to the Peary Arctic Club of the operations of the expedition since August 9, 1901, has been made public. It is signed by himself and addressed to Secretary H. L. Erdman, of the Peary Arctic Club. Lieutenant Peary has received an invitation from the Scottish Geographical Society to visit Edinburgh and receive a gold medal, its highest honor. He has also been elected an honorary fellow of the National Geographic Society, whose headquarters are in Washington, D. C.

## Brigham Young's Grandson a Murderer.

The body of a murdered young woman, afterward identified as Mrs. Joseph Puffer, the wife of a tailor in New York City, was found in the Morris Canal between Jersey City and Newark, N. J. The body was mutilated and a twenty-pound weight was tied around the waist. The murderer evidently was ignorant of the changes of tide in the canal, as the body was thrown in at high water and was left exposed when the water ran out. The woman's husband, who had reported his wife as missing to the New York police, identified the body. A search for clues began, and Captain Tins, Chief of the New York Detective Bureau, announced later that Mr. Puffer was murdered by William Homer Young, a grandson of the famous Mormon leader. The murder, it was stated, was committed in the apartment of Young's father in New York City. Young, it was believed, had fled to Chicago, but it was thought that his arrest was imminent.

## President Starts on Western Trip.

President Roosevelt, accompanied by his party and Mrs. Roosevelt, left the White House for his Western tour. The President landed a special train in the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City. A car was reserved for Secretary Shaw, Moody and Wilson, who also accompany the Presidential party. Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughters returned to Oyster Bay. A brief stop was made at Harrisburg, Pa., and another at Altoona, where the President received a hearty welcome. When the train reached Trenton Senator Quay boarded it and was in close conference with President Roosevelt, and the coal strike and the situation in Pennsylvania were the subjects discussed. Senator Quay later left the train to go to Philadelphia.

## BOMB THROWN INTO BANK

### The Dynamiter Killed and Others Blown Into the Air.

### The Robber Demanded \$20,000, and the Cashier and Teller Ran Out of the Building Just in Time.

Seattle, Wash.—A special from Skagway, Alaska, says:

About 3 o'clock p. m. an unknown man walked into the Canadian Bank of Commerce, a revolver in one hand and a dynamite bomb in the other, and demanded \$20,000, threatening to blow all into the air.

Cashier Pooley and Teller Wallace were the only men in the bank. Wallace ducked to get his gun and ran quickly to the back of the room, calling for Pooley to do the same.

"No you don't," yelled the man, and dropped the bomb.

The clerks had just got out of the window. The bank was wrecked. The robber's head was smashed and one arm was torn off. People living above the bank were blown into the air.

Judge Price, formerly prosecuting attorney, who was entering the bank at the time, was hurt. The dynamiter died without regaining consciousness. The bank lost about \$1000, chiefly in gold dust, which was lying on the counter.

## URGES JUSTICE TO THE JEWS.

### Secretary Hay Appeals to the Powers For Amelioration of Unjust Laws.

Washington, D. C.—With the double purpose of protecting the long-suffering Jews of the Balkan States and of averting the very present peril of the immigration into the United States of a horde of paupers, Secretary Hay has adopted the unusual course of appealing to the Powers of Europe to force Roumania to observe the obligations of humanity in the case of the Jews.

The appeal takes the form of a State paper, remarkable in several respects, which has been dispatched in identical form to every Ambassador and Minister of the United States residing in one of the countries of Europe which were parties to the famous treaty of Berlin of 1878, namely, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria and Turkey, marking the termination of the Russo-Turkish War and the creation by the direct act of the Powers of the Independent Balkan States.

Because the Powers are thus responsible for the existence of Roumania the Secretary of State has directed the note to them in the hope that they will bring the Government to a sense of its duties towards civilization at large as well as to cause it to ameliorate the frightful condition of the Roumanian Jews. In a measure this action by the Department of State may be traced to numerous petitions from Jewish societies and humanitarians generally, as well as to the warnings of publicists, respecting the growing danger of the immigration of degenerates.

## AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL OPENED.

### The Rev. Mr. Chapman Chancellor of the Winona Technical Institute.

Warsaw, Ind.—The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, of New York City, Chancellor of the Winona Agricultural and Technical Institute, presided at the formal opening of the school at Winona. A number of wealthy business men are interested in establishing this school, which is designed to help boys to practical business life in all lines. Provisions have been made whereby a boy lacking the necessary means can work his way through the college.

The agricultural department is at Winona, and the technical department will be at Indianapolis. More than 400 acres will be used at Winona and kept in order by the boys of the school. Funds sufficient to pay the security expenses for the first five years have been pledged.

## A BLIND JANITOR'S \$5,000,000.

### He Will Get Inventor's Royalties From Big Steel Trust.

Pittsburg, Pa.—John Brislin, former roller, who helped Antoin Vinnac, another roller, to invent and patent a table for carrying hot basins of steel and from rolls mechanically, and in whose favor Judge Bullington gave a decision against the Carnegie Steel Company, is blind and is seventy-five years of age.

His partner, Vinnac, died two years ago. He left his interest to Brislin. If Brislin ever lives to secure his rights he can recover at least \$5,000,000 in royalties for infringements on patents.

This would fall heavily on the United States Steel Corporation. Brislin until recently was a janitor in the Blackwell building.

## SYDNEY EATING HORSE MEAT.

### Drouth Has Made Cattle Scarce—Waste of Water Forbidden.

Sydney, N. S. W.—Owing to the continued drouth in New South Wales the authorities have prohibited the use of plunger bars. The police have been instructed to prevent this and other waste of water.

Responsible speakers at a meeting of the Master Butchers' Association stated that horseflesh in the shape of steaks and sausages was being consumed in Sydney in consequence of the scarcity of cattle that had been caused by the drouth.

## To Send Hobson to Pensacola.

At the Navy Department, at Washington, orders are in preparation assigning Naval Constructor Hobson to duty at the Pensacola Navy Yard.

## STATE CONVENTIONS MEET

### Bay State Democrats Refuse to Indorse Kansas City Platform.

## REPUBLICANS FAVOR ROOSEVELT

### Conceded, New Hampshire and Alabama Indorse Him For the Presidency in 1904—Washington State Democrats Reaffirm the Last National Declaration of Principles—The Tickets Nominated.

Boston, Mass.—The Democratic State Convention was somewhat strenuous, but it wound up in a harmonious manner, and the ticket, Gaston and Crosby, is assured of the united support of all the factions which have at last been brought together.

George Fred Williams made a strong fight to secure the adoption of a minority platform indorsing the Kansas City platform, but he was defeated on a rising vote of about five to one. Hamlin made a contest for the gubernatorial nomination, but it was merely nominal. The vote stood: For William A. Gaston, 1004; for Charles S. Hamlin, 252. Mr. Hamlin made the nomination unanimous and Mr. Williams agreed to support the ticket. The rest of the ticket follows:

Lieutenant-Governor, John C. Crosby; Secretary of State, William B. Stone; Treasurer, Thomas C. Thatcher; Auditor, Joseph L. Chaffoux; Attorney General, John J. Flaherty.

In naming Colonel Gaston to head the ticket precedent was shattered, inasmuch as he was nominated, and then given a platform of his own dictation. The platform adopted is a repudiation of the Kansas City platform, for Mr. Gaston refused to be the nominee if in any way the declaration of principles could be construed to indorse those things most prominently advocated by the party in the last two national campaigns. The question of trusts is dealt with in strong language.

## Alabama Republicans Meet.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Republicans of Alabama nominated this ticket: Governor, J. A. W. Smith, of Birmingham; Lieutenant-Governor, Chas. P. Lane, of Huntsville; Attorney General, W. H. Armbricht, of Mobile; Secretary of State, J. H. Carter, of Gulfport; Auditor, T. B. McNeil, of Lee County; Treasurer, H. Lee Brown, of Conecuh County; Superintendent of Education, J. C. Fournelle, of Crenshaw County; Commissioner of Agriculture, T. B. Morton, of Fayette.

The platform indorses the wisdom of the Dingley tariff and expresses confidence in the administration of President Roosevelt. A substitute, the same as the original platform, except that it omitted all reference to an indorsement of President Roosevelt for re-nomination, was defeated.

## Connecticut's Republican Ticket.

Hartford, Conn.—In the Republican State convention Alben Chamberlain, of Meriden, was nominated for Governor; Henry Roberts, of Hartford, for Lieutenant-Governor; Charles G. Vincl, of Middletown, and Harry H. Gallup, of Norwich, for Secretary of State and Treasurer respectively, and W. E. Seeley, of Bridgeport, for Controller.

The platform favors Roosevelt's nomination for the Presidency in 1904, opposes any revision of the tariff and commends the President's plan for a reciprocity treaty with Cuba and a national supervision of trusts. Other planks of the platform relate to State issues.

## Choices of Washington Democrats.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Democratic State convention has nominated the following ticket: Representatives in Congress, George F. Condit, of King; Stephen E. Barton, of Okanogan, and O. R. Holcomb, of Adams. Judge of Supreme Court, James R. Bavis, of Yakima. George Turner was indorsed for re-election to the United States Senate. The platform indorses the Kansas City platform, opposes imperialism and colonialism, government by injunction, trusts and "trust-fostering tariffs" and asset currency. It demands complete exclusion from all American territory of all Chinese.

## Favor Change in Liquor Laws.

Concord, N. H.—Following the action of the party in Vermont, the Republicans of New Hampshire, in State convention, mainly debated the question of making changes in the prohibitory law. Those in favor of a change carried the day. The contest for Governor was won by Nabun J. Batchelder, of Andover, who is prominently identified with the Patrons of Husbandry.

## Immigration into Canada.

### 22,000 Americans Settled in the Dominion Last Year.

Montreal, Que.—Revised figures of immigration into Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30 last have been prepared. The total is about 70,000, of whom 22,000 came from the United States.

The immigration from the American to the Canadian Northwest has assumed much greater proportions this year than ever before, and land sales to Americans are daily reported. The latest large sale is by the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, which has sold 100,000 acres in Saskatchewan to an American syndicate for \$500,000.

## MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Wireless telegraph experiments between Washington and Annapolis, Md., have not been wholly successful.

The War Department is investigating alleged ill treatment of the Spanish Consul on the Island of Cebu last summer.

Secretary Shaw has made arrangements to release about \$4,000,000 of Treasury funds and to anticipate payment of October interest, amounting to \$1,200,000, for relief of the money market.

Secretary of the Navy Moody returned to the Department from his summer vacation.

President Roosevelt removed William Vaughan, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, for neglect of duty.

The Navy Department ordered the battleship Wisconsin to go to Panama and the cruiser Cincinnati to Colon, Colombia.

President Roosevelt appointed Representative George W. Ray to be United States Judge for the Northern District of New York State.

### OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Philippine Commission has resumed the land tax in Batangas, Luzon, for this year because of the natives' poverty.

Native consular, which has been in pursuit of the Rio hand of Irrecunabales in Tayabas Province, Luzon, P. I., killed eighteen and captured twenty-five of the bandits.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Manila gave a banquet to Governor Taft. The Governor was entertained in an Oriental manner.

Colonel William A. Rafferty, of the Fifth Cavalry, died at San Felipe, P. I., from injuries sustained by a fall recently. Colonel Rafferty's body will be sent home on the United States Army transport Logan.

The Hawaiian volcano Kilauea continues to show unusual activity, and it is said the lake of fire is rising.

Felipe Curvas was nominated for Porto Rican Commissioner to the United States by the American Federal party by a large majority.

The business men of Manila are organizing for the purpose of agitating for limited Chinese immigration to the Philippines. They have planned to send a memorial to Washington.

President Roosevelt granted pardons to Jose Martinez, Herminda Pacheco, Aguedo Rodriguez and Antonio Torres, prisoners confined at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, charged with larceny of property of the United States. The property alleged to have been stolen was a shirt valued at forty-one cents.

An attack on Camp Vicars, in Mindanao, P. I., was made. No Americans were injured.

### DOMESTIC.

Confessing murder, Jesse Johnson, colored, was hanged at New London, Md.

Robbers murdered Thomas H. Womack near Medina, Tenn., and ransacked his home.

Ill feeling, caused by a feud, resulted in the killing of Frank J. Blackwell and John Scott, by Jesse Durham, at Huntsville, Ala.

The flag of the United States of Colombia was hoisted at San Francisco, Cal., over the steamer Jesse Banning, which will be renamed the Bogota.

From self-inflicted wounds, Raymond Gray, a prominent attorney, died at Covington, Ky.

A Philadelphia judge refused to charter a Christian Scientist Church on the ground that it was a business and not a religious institution.

President Roosevelt stopped the proposed cowboy race from Deadwood, S. D., to Omaha, Neb.

After horsewhipping Daisy Carlton, a waitress, Mrs. Joseph Leslie was fatally shot at Chicago, Ill., by the girl she had assaulted.

Governor Odell appointed Professor William A. Keener, former Dean of Columbia Law School, to succeed Justice Miles Beach on the New York State Supreme Court bench.

J. H. Andress, cashier of the Helena Water Works Company, was arrested at Helena on a charge of embezzlement. His alleged shortage is said to amount to \$18,000.

The latest figures from Maine showed a Republican gubernatorial plurality of 25,582.

Two boys were drowned at Detroit, Mich., by the sinking of the stone-laden steamer barge H. Houghton.

While she was asleep Mrs. John Harper, of Stamps, Ark., was murdered with an axe by an unknown person.

Wall Street fears a monetary stringency.

Rear-Admiral Schley, during an interview in Boston, said that the navy was a "thing of the past" to him.

### FOREIGN.

The Liberal party in England is organizing for a vigorous autumn campaign against the Government education scheme.

The British bank rate may be increased, owing to the stringency of money at New York City.

The financial condition of France grows steadily worse, the total deficit for the year up to September 1 being \$29,000,000.

Fourteen Jews and four gendarmes were killed as the result of an anti-Semitic outbreak in a pilgrim resort in Poland.

## CONFERRED WITH SENATORS

### An Important Meeting Held at the President's Home.

## REVISION OF TARIFF DISCUSSED

### Roosevelt Will Not Call a Special Session of Congress to Change the Tariff Laws—He Will, It is Declared, Maintain His Attitude Toward the Trusts and Insist on Reciprocity For Cuba.

Oyster Bay, L. I.—One of the most important political conferences of recent years was held in the home of President Roosevelt. The men engaged in the conference were the President, Postmaster-General Payne, Senator M. A. Hanna, of Ohio; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa; and Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin.

As a result of the conference, it is said on reliable authority, Mr. Roosevelt has decided not to call a special session of Congress to revise the tariff. He will continue to maintain his stand in regard to the trusts, and he will still insist that reciprocity be granted to Cuba. He is to give his views and intentions in regard to this subject on his Western trip.

The first question taken up in the conference was that of tariff revision. The President declared himself as favoring a conservative revision of the tariff, but not at the present time. He said it was impossible, in his opinion, to make a thorough and careful revision of the tariff during a short session.

The President declared, most emphatically, against any radical revision of the tariff, and said he wanted changes made only on such articles as it could be shown were too highly protected.

Furthermore, President Roosevelt said he did not believe it should be made an Administration measure before the long session of the Fifty-eighth Congress.

Upon the trust question it was most difficult to reach an agreement. The President announced that he was opposed to any policy on the trust question other than that enunciated in his speeches.

Senators Hanna and Spooner were two of the men who opposed any radical attack on the trusts.

It was finally decided that the President should use his own discretion in handling the question.

He is to urge a constitutional amendment and to pledge himself to direct the Attorney-General to prosecute vigorously under the existing laws any trust that can be shown to have violated these laws.

On the question of Cuban reciprocity it was agreed that the President should clearly enunciate his position in his speeches through the best sugar States on his Western trip. He will agree that reciprocity should be granted the people of the island, because it had been promised them, and because it was part of the policy of President McKinley.

The strike situation in the coal region was not discussed, according to a member of the conference.

## MILLIONAIRE KILLED BY VIOLENCE.

### Nicholas Fish, New York Banker, Victim of a Saloon Quarrel—The Arrests.

New York City.—When Nicholas Fish, the millionaire banker and so-called man, was found dying in West Thirty-fourth street a few days ago he had been in a saloon with two women and a man. According to the police, the man was Thomas J. Sharkey, private detective, who was arrested and locked up on the charge of having struck the blow that caused the death of the banker. With Sharkey two women, Mrs. Libbie J. Phillips and Mrs. Nellie Casey, were taken to the station.

The arrests were made at 2 o'clock a. m., three-quarters of an hour before the victim of the saloon quarrel died in Roosevelt Hospital of cerebral hemorrhage and laceration of the brain, caused, so the coroner's physician said after an autopsy, by violence, not by a fall upon the pavement.

Sharkey, who has conducted a detective agency for some years, was taken before Coroner Jackson, together with the two women. The man was held in bail of \$10,000, the Coroner having the discretion of fixing a sum because the evidence pointed to homicide that was not murder in the first degree. No one appeared to furnish the bond, and the women said in the Tombs, Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Casey were released on \$500 bail. Mrs. Phillips is thirty-eight years old; Mrs. Casey thirty.

Sharkey denies that Fish met death at his hands, and claims that the fatal injuries resulted from a fall on the pavement. There are, however, some mysterious features in the case which the police are attempting to clear up.

## Rever War Cost \$313,507,540.

A return of the British national debt shows that the gross liabilities March 31 were \$2,842,216,290, an increase of \$313,507,540, due to the South African war.

## Converts Murdered by Boxers.

Catholics at Pekin, China, understood that from 300 to 1000 converts have been killed by Boxers in the Province of Sze Chuen.

## MILL SUPERINTENDENT SHOT

### Atrocious Murder By Father of Unruly Employee.

Laurinburg, Special.—The serenity of our town was disturbed Friday by the news of an atrocious murder at the Richmond County Mill, four miles west of this town, in which Mr. Chas. Lockemy, superintendent of the mill, lost his life. It seems that one Norris Saunders, a middle-aged man, had a son working in the mill. The boy was rebelling his work in a satisfactory manner and the superintendent undertook to reconvert him with him. The boy became rebellious and unpleasant, and was ordered home. Some time afterwards, Norris Saunders, the boy's father, came to the mill to interview the superintendent concerning the matter and the trouble began. Saunders attempted to use his knife on Lockemy when the latter defended himself with a stick. Saunders went home and shortly afterward returned with a pistol, and walking up to the superintendent shot him through the bowels. Drs. Everington and John were summoned and remained with the wounded man the greater part of the night and did what they could to alleviate his suffering. Lockemy died today at 11 o'clock and Saunders is here in jail. It looks as if Saunders will have a close shave if he escapes the gallows.

## Supt. Joyner Writes.

Raleigh, Special.—The following correspondence has been made public: "Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 15, 1902. "Hon. J. Y. Joyner, Raleigh, N. C.:

"Dear Sir: It is customary for the candidates upon the State ticket, other than candidates for judicial honors, to address the people during the campaign upon matters pertaining to the office for which they are a candidate. If it is your purpose to canvass the State, I would be glad to make appointments for you. I don't know whether you will care to enter into a general political discussion or confine yourself to the discussion of matters connected with the educational interest of the State. However that may be, I am sure the people will gladly hear you. Yours very truly, "F. M. SIMMONS, "Chairman."

"Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 15, 1902. "Hon. F. M. Simmons, Raleigh, N. C.:

"Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of recent date and to thank you for the courtesy of your invitation to take part in the campaign. "In accepting the appointment from the Governor to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the unanimous nomination of the Democratic party for the same office, my one ambition and purpose was for the advancement of education. I would have no man named as to my personal political views. I am a Democrat, believing strongly in the immortal principles of the grand old party, proud of all its glorious history, and rejoicing especially in its record of devotion to the cause of public education. As, however, the education of all the people is a desirable and proper that partisan politics should not be mixed with this question and that the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction should make an educational rather than a political campaign. "While the Democratic party has never indulged in idle talk about non-partisanship, I feel sure that it is the desire of the party that its candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction should not mix partisan politics with his campaign nor be influenced thereby in the discharge of his official duties. I trust, therefore, that I shall have the approval of the Democratic executive committee in continuing to make educational rather than political speeches, seeking only to arouse all patriotic North Carolinians to their duty in the education of all their children. "Yours very truly, "J. Y. JOYNER, "Superintendent of Public Instruction."

"Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 18, 1902. "Hon. J. Y. Joyner, Raleigh, N. C.:

"Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 17th, and in reply beg to express my concurrence in the views you express. "Yours very truly, "F. M. SIMMONS, "Chairman."

## Seawell Gets Damages.

Carthage, Special.—The jury in the case of Seawell vs. Carolina Central Railroad Friday evening rendered a verdict giving the plaintiff \$4,500. This case has consumed five days of the court. The damage asked for by the plaintiff was \$10,000.

## Fire at Pilot Mountain.

Pilot Mountain, Special.—Fire broke out here Thursday night at 8 o'clock in the wooden and buggy shop of J. F. Kitchman, on Depot street. It spread rapidly and soon the wagon and buggy shops of Warren Davis and the livery stable of M. C. Hill were in flames. All of these buildings were totally destroyed with several small sheds and barns. Mr. Hill's stock was saved. The residence of Mr. Geo. Whitaker, on the opposite side of the street, was slightly damaged. At one time it was thought that the town hall would be burned, but by heroic work it was saved. J. P. Kitchman had \$500 insurance and M. L. Hill about \$1,000. There was no other insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.