

Vol. VII.

BY A CLOSE VOTE

Senate Defeated the Henderson Alimony Bill

AGRICULTURAL BOARD

Must Be Composed of Farmers Only Hereafter—Scott Bill Passed Unamended—Yesterday in State Senate

The Senate acted on two bills yesterday of unusual importance, defeated one and passing the other.

The amended bill was that of Senator Henderson, providing for alimony to be determined on discretion of trial judge.

The bill was printed in full in The Post last week when it was first discussed in the special order for yesterday morning and was regarded as a very important measure.

It was championed by the older and more noted lawyers of the Senate—such as Senators Henderson, Justice, Travis, and London, et al.—while several of the younger (but recognized as all) lawyers opposed it, among them being Senators Ward, Foushee and Arrington.

Senator Woodard, one of the ablest members in the Legislature, also opposed the bill, but was absent yesterday and therefore not "in at the start" of his piece of legal game.

The vote was close, 20 against to 18 for the bill, and its defeat was really a surprise, for an hour before the vote was taken even the opposition expected a close fight by a small majority.

It is interesting to note that of the lawyers present and voting a very good for the bill and three against. So it was the "laymen" who defeated it.

Several changes in the bill were made in its favor by Senators Justice, Travis, Henderson, London, and Ward and by Senators Ward and Foushee.

The farmers and their friends got in their work effectively yesterday on the bill providing the appointment of members of the Board of Agriculture—and the so-called "amateur pilot" (as some of the gentleman called the department) which under fusion control and management will not longer be what Senator Scott sarcastically defined it the other day, viz., "a sort of dumping ground for broken-down politicians."

Members of the board must be eligibly to service hereafter, have a practical knowledge of agriculture and have been interested in the noble occupation of farming—as is required of the members of the committee of Agriculture—before Senator Scott's bill was passed in the Senate and will likely go through the House as it stands.

It will be remembered that when this bill came up last week objection was made to this requirement, some claiming it was "class legislation," and possibly unconstitutional, and finally (with Senator Scott's consent) it was referred to the Judiciary Committee for the purpose of altering the phraseology if necessary. But the committee did not change it, and it was passed as drawn by Senator Scott yesterday.

Several other measures of interest went through the legislative hopper, the regular being cleared before the hour of the special order arrived. The proceedings follow:

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Senate called to order at 11 o'clock a. m. by the Hon. Governor. Prayer by Rev. G. T. ...

Reports from a number of committees read and bills placed on the calendar.

There was barely a quorum present at the opening of the session and it became necessary for every Senator to vote in order to pass the first bills on the calendar.

The only petitions presented were those by Senator McAllister from citizens of Johnston county and another from citizens of Moore county asking a modification of the existing election laws, Committee on Election Laws.

Senator McAllister, from citizens of Johnston county, as to appointment of Justices of the Peace, Committee on Justices of the Peace.

Some new bill was introduced in the afternoon, but later Senator McNeill introduced a housekeeping bill and passed it, S. B. 115.—To amend chapter 121, Acts 1897. Referred to Commission on Corporations.

The calendar was then taken up and the following bills passed, the calendar being closed before a stop was made: S. B. 344.—Authorizing the municipal board of Henderson to issue bonds. Passed and reading and sent to House.

ing and returned to calendar under the rule. S. B. 389.—To authorize school commissioners of Reidsville district to issue bonds. Passed second reading and returned to calendar.

S. B. 198.—To amend chapter 377, Acts 1899, in regard to appointment of members of the Board of Agriculture. Passed and sent to the House.

S. B. 205, H. B. 60.—To protect quail in Vance county. Passed and enrolled.

S. B. 235.—To incorporate the Durham Light and Power Co. by the substitute reported by the committee, requiring company to secure consent of board of aldermen, etc. Passed and sent to House.

S. B. 59, H. B. 154.—To incorporate Robeson Loan and Trust Co. Amended by committee. (Returned to calendar at request of Senator McIntire, who desired to examine amendment.)

S. B. 108, H. B. 265.—For the relief of A. T. Hooper of Caswell county. Passed and enrolled.

S. B. 217, H. B. 222.—To incorporate Hertford Telephone Co. Passed and enrolled.

S. B. 270, H. B. 60.—To amend and enlarge charter of Cleveland cotton mills. Passed and enrolled.

S. B. 290, H. B. 90.—To amend charter of Fries Power Co. of Winston-Salem. Passed and enrolled.

S. B. 292, H. B. 9.—To amend charter of Winston-Salem Electric Ry. Co. Passed and enrolled. (This bill and the preceding one consolidates the two companies named, etc.)

S. B. 294, H. B. 174.—To amend charter of Moore County R. R. Co. Passed and enrolled.

S. B. 296, H. B. 386.—To amend chapter 22, Private Laws of 1899, in regard to charter of Aberdeen and Rockfish R. R. Co. Passed and enrolled.

S. B. 300, H. B. 158.—To incorporate Hilton Logging and Railroad Co. Passed and enrolled.

S. B. 321, H. B. 298.—To protect deer in Onslow county. Passed and enrolled.

S. B. 245, H. B. 432.—To incorporate Carolina Art Co. Passed and enrolled.

S. B. 327, H. B. 333.—To amend chapter 109, Acts 1899, in reference to hunting in Wilkes county. Passed and enrolled at request of Senator Dula.)

S. B. 332, H. B. 370.—For relief of Miss Mary Glass of Caswell. Passed and enrolled.

S. B. 333, H. B. 315.—To prevent felling of timber and brush in rivers and tributaries of Mitchell county. (Held up till Monday at request of Senator Fickler.)

S. B. 334, H. B. 484.—To incorporate Wilmington Lodge, No. 532, Order of Elks. Passed and enrolled.

S. B. 337, H. B. 385.—To incorporate Bank of Plymouth. Amended by House. Amended and enrolled.

S. B. 341, H. B. 375.—To prevent hunting in Craven county without consent of land owners. Passed and enrolled.

S. B. 18, H. B. 198.—To incorporate Bank of Plymouth. Amended by House. Amended and enrolled.

REVENGE OF RADS

Refused to Vote for Populist Contestant

DEES GETS HIS SEAT

The Elizabeth City Ferry Matter Brings Up Great Monopoly Question—Lamb Bill Passes

That sweet harmony which has existed between Republicans and Populists for many years past has lost its fervor and intensity.

In the House of Representatives yesterday five Republicans refused to vote in the contested election case of Cowell vs. Dees from Pamlico. Populist though he is and strong as were his charges of fraud, Mr. Cowell was cast adrift by Mr. McFarland, the Republican member from Polk and by four representatives of like political faith.

The action of this quintette of Republicans is best explained by a remark made by Mr. McFarland yesterday when asked why he refused to vote: "I am tired of voting for these Populists," was Mr. McFarland's reply. "We have given them very nearly everything in sight and they have always gone back on us."

It will be recalled that the two Populist members of the House voted for Mr. Green, Democrat in his contest for the seat from Wilkes county. Yesterday the Republicans had their revenge.

Representative Dees was awarded his seat with little opposition.

The Elizabeth City ferry question, though a seemingly small matter, involved problems of national interest in the House yesterday. The Senate bill which favors the Lamb ferry passed its second reading, but objection was raised when it came up on its third reading.

The debate that resulted over this bill related to monopolies rather than to ferries. The opposition was based on the ground that the passage of the act created a monopoly for the present ferry company. The bill passed by a vote of 50 to 33.

Several important bills were introduced yesterday. One by Mr. Morris, of Cabarrus, related to the establishment of a text-book commission, and another by Mr. Wright of Rowan, provides that all ex-Confederates and widows of veterans who are 55 years of age and over shall receive a pension.

FOUGHT AS A MONOPOLY

The Lamb Ferry Bill Passed Its Second Reading in the House

"Monopolies and trusts" was the burden of many of the speeches delivered in the House yesterday when the Elizabeth City ferry matter was under consideration. Senator Lamb's bill, repealing chapter 113 of the laws of 1897, was responsible for the rather lively debate over a very dull subject.

The effect of the bill is to restore to the Lamb Ferry Company of Elizabeth City the exclusive privilege for the operation of its ferries at Elizabeth City for a distance of three miles. The act of 1897 only gives a two mile privilege. The measure before the House yesterday had been strongly opposed by certain citizens of Pasquotank, who were interested in the organization of a new ferry company, application for the charter of which was presented to the House some time ago.

The debate yesterday was full of ginger. The bill repealing the act of 1897 finally passed by a vote of 50 to 37, which was a victory for the Lamb party. Objection was made to the passage of the bill on its third reading and another fight is promised today.

The following members voted for the bill: Ayes—Audrey, Bannerman, Bradsher, Brittain, Burlison, Burnett, Carr, Childs, Carson, Connor, Craig Dean, Dees, Duls, Fields, Gattis, Green, Hall, Hartley, Hood, Isbell, Jenkins, Lawrence, Mgmt, Maslin, Morrill, Morris, Nash, Pearey, Reinhardt, Roberson, Ross, Rothrock, Russell, Smith, Spaulhour, Stewart, Stubbs, Taylor, Watts, Welch, Whitaker of Guilford, White of Halifax, Willard, Williams, Wixson.

Those voting against the bill were: Baldwin, Barco, Farahill, Beahow, Bivens, Blalock, Blount, Coleman, Curtis, Daniels of Vance, Laughridge, Ellen, Gaither, Garrett Harris, Hoy, Little, MacKethan, Mason, McCulloch, McFarland, McKeith, McVey, Morgan, Owens, Page, Payne, Pearson, Petree, Richardson, Robinson, Shaanonehouse, Shelton, Simms, Weaver, Whitaker of Forsyth, Zachary.

A petition from a number of citizens of Pasquotank was read criticizing and condemning Senator Bray and Representative Nash for voting for the bill to repeal the act of 1897. In this petition it was stated that nine-tenths of the people of the community were opposed to the bill.

Mr. Nash said that he had been attacked in this petition because of his position in this petition because of his position with reference to the ferry matter and he had read a number of letters and telegrams from citizens of Elizabeth

City endorsing the position he had taken. A letter from M. N. Sawyer, Esq., stated that four-fifths of the people approved of his action and that he was only censured by enemies of Mr. Lamb.

Mr. Sawyer's letter stated that the ferry question was never mentioned in the campaign. The letter stated that the mass meeting at Elizabeth City was attended by about 30 people, after a free use of posters and much ranting of the court house bell.

After the reading of these letters Mr. Curtis of Buncombe, humorously remarked: "The gentleman from Pasquotank has been fully vindicated."

Mr. Lawrence of Hertford, had the clerk to read a letter from Folliott George W. Ward of Elizabeth City. Mr. Lawrence said that he had the letter read by request and that he did not want to be understood as endorsing the contents of the letter. Mr. Ward said in this letter there was strong opposition to the passage of the bill among the people of Elizabeth City.

Mr. Gattis of Orange, Mr. Mann of Hyde, Mr. Nicholson of Beaufort, and Mr. Smith of Gates, said they had received similar letters. Mr. Watt of Currituck, opposing Mr. Lamb and a stockholder in the new ferry company, Mr. Lawrence replied that he had been so informed.

Mr. Flouint of Washington, said he had received a letter from Mr. Ward, as well as an urgent letter from Mr. Greenleaf, a stockholder in the new company, who asked that the matter be referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances. He said he could see no harm in such reference and asked the House to do so.

Mr. Nicholson of Beaufort, said the merits of this matter had been fully discussed before a joint committee. He saw nothing but a waste of time to go over the question again. Mr. Nicholson said he had no interest in the bill; that Mr. Nash, the representative from Pasquotank knew what his people wanted and he said he would vote as he asked.

Mr. Blount: "I am opposed to putting shackles on any enterprise in North Carolina. The men back of the new ferry are among the most successful business men in North Carolina. They have done as much as any people to build up Elizabeth City and eastern North Carolina. They come here and ask for an outlet for their business."

Mr. Nicholson of Beaufort asked if it was not the object of those who are asking for postponement of the bill to drag the matter along so as to keep the Legislature from acting. Mr. Blount replied negatively. He said that the people asking for the new ferry wanted the legislature to settle the matter for all time.

Mr. Barco of Camden, asked that the bill be referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Watts of Iredell, said that both Senators from the district and the representative from Pasquotank were unanimous for the bill. Under such circumstances he said he would cast his vote for the measure.

Mr. Gattis asked Mr. Blount if the joint committee did not make a unanimous report in favor of the bill. He replied yes.

Mr. Craig of Buncombe, called for the previous question. The motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee was lost.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Smith of Gates, requiring the present ferry company to give adequate and general service.

Mr. Nash said he would accept Mr. Smith's amendment.

Mr. Barco of Camden, then offered the following amendment, which was given an early death:

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent a new ferry by way of Goat Island, if such ferry shall be granted by the proper authorities of Pasquotank and Camden counties according to law.

Mr. Barco said the ferry affected the people of Camden as much if not more than the people of Pasquotank and that his people paid most of the tolls.

Mr. Mason, of Gaston, opposed the bill. He said: "I myself am a Democrat. The national platform of my party as well as the State platform declares against monopolies. Our State Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Clark, said that a ferry having a privilege of three miles is a monopoly. If this is so can't we vote for this bill. A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Ward and another in the House by Mr. Robinson of Anson to run trusts out of the State. The time has come in North Carolina when Democrats must be consistent. Is this a trust? It grants a monopoly. Judge Clark has said that such is a trust. I am inclined to believe that it is a trust."

The existing law may have injured Mr. Lamb. But that is not a question here for us. The Democrats have got to be consistent. The Standard Oil Company is a monopoly. If some one will show me that a ferry that has a three mile privilege is not a monopoly I will vote for this measure. This is the only ferry in the State so far as I know that has a three mile limit. Were it not for the fact that Mr. Lamb and his associates were not financially interested we would not pass this bill. Railroads make competition and so do ferries. This bill confers special privileges. Where is the Democrat who will stand up and say that he favors the granting of special privileges. I cannot vote for this bill. If I stand true to the Democratic national and State platforms which declare against monopolies, what is benefited by this bill? Certainly not the people of Pasquotank and Camden counties. Not a soul save those who own the old ferry—a jury in Pasquotank

(Continued on Second Page)

TIME TO BEGIN

Walderssec Impatient for Leadchopping Performance

PLAN FOR EDUCATION

When the Chinese Have Complied with Demands and Given Guaranties Troops May Be Withdrawn

Pekin, Jan. 29-7:40 p. m.—The plan of Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Von Walderssee for the evacuation of Peking and other places now held by the allied troops was transmitted to the foreign ministers today through the various commanders of the allies. Count Von Walderssee says:

"Before this change can be undertaken the Chinese will have to make a start at least toward fulfilling the conditions of the peace treaty. I believe that for this purpose the actual infliction of punishment on the guilty parties as demanded by the diplomatic corps would be sufficient, together with China's consent to pay the different governments the war indemnities to be demanded by them. When this has been done the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Peking and Paoing Fu may follow. At the same time the forces in Pechili may be minimized."

Count Von Walderssee then calls attention to the fact that it will be impossible to embark the foreign troops before March on account of the frozen condition of the rivers and harbors and the lack of transports. He continues:

"Tien Tsin and the neighborhood of Shanhaikwan will have to remain occupied by international troops until the following two conditions are fulfilled: "The Chinese government must give proof that it is willing and able to maintain peace and order in the province of Chih-Li and to effectually protect missionaries, Christians and other foreigners."

"The Chinese government must state in what manner it will manage to provide money for the payment of indemnities. This must be satisfactory to the powers."

During the transition period, Count Von Walderssee states in his letter, international troops must remain as follows:

A force of 2,000 in Peking to protect the legations.

In the districts of Tien Tsin, Lutai, and Taku, about 6,000.

At Shanhaikwan, 1,600.

There must be small garrisons of two or three hundred men along the railroad line. The commander in chief suggests seven of these stations.

The military stations on the Pei Ho at Hoshiwa, Matow and Tunchow will remain occupied until the evacuation of Chih-Li province. The provisional garrison at Tien Tsin will remain in force during the transition period.

In another letter Count Von Walderssee says that in time of peace it will not be necessary to occupy so many stations as at present. He suggests that only troops of one nation should be at one station and that the command of the whole force should rotate yearly between the nations interested.

The court martial of Dixon and Seaman deserters from Company A, Fifteenth United States Infantry, who organized a filibustering expedition for the purpose of blackmailing Chinese villages, was concluded today. Dixon was sentenced to twenty and Seaman to twenty-one years imprisonment. Seaman escaped during the trial.

THE RACES AT NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans, Jan. 30.—Results at New Orleans track: First race, selling 2 mile—Clares 3 to 1, Sir Christopher 8 to 1, Laureates 3 to 1. Time 1:44.

Second race, handicap, 1 mile—John Bull 6 to 1, Bequeath 5 to 2, Belle Simpson 8 to 1. Time 1:47.

Third race, handicap, S. S. course—Isen 6 to 5, Harre B 3 to 1, Don Clarence 7 to 5. Time 3:05.

Fourth race, premier stakes—The Hayden 2 1/2 to 1, Elsie L 15 to 1, Lena 4 to 1. Time 3:30.

Fifth race, selling 3/4—General Maude 5 to 1, Waterhouse 2 1/2 to 1, P. R. McConell 7 to 5. Time 1:28.

Sixth race, selling 5/8—Red Pirate 12 to 1, Juanetta 8 to 1, Dousters, rival 6 to 1. Time 1:24.

Seventh race, selling 1 mile—Gibson Girl 97, Lavinia 97, Scorpette 97, Jack Poyle 92, Lady Mother 110, West Bane 112, Star Cotton 112, Fly Fire 114, King Elkwood 116, Harry Preston 116, The Planet 119.

Eighth race, selling 6 1/4—Juanetta 113,

C. Jessamine 103, Billy Patterson 105, Quarterback 108, Belle of Elgin 108, Princess Mai 108, Rega 108, Quite Rigat 110, N. Claud Walton 110.

Third race, 1 mile and 1/4—Grey Forge 92, Lancewood 101, Sarilla 104, Sir Fitzhugh 103, Indian 103, Pat Garrett 108, Baquo 24 105.

Fourth race, handicap 1 mile 70 yards—Hood's Brigade 95, Defender 24 96, Lady Callahan 98 (Alpaca 100, J. J. McCafferty 9, Martgary 108), Miss Hanover 104, Sir Gattian 110.

Fifth race, selling 3/4—Azna 105, Tilly Ann 105, Pillarist 107, Loyalista 108, Corialis 108, Iris 108, Lady Ellersie 108, Ciales 111, Charles Daniels 110, Harry Duke 110, Four Leaf Clover 114, Tur Route 117.

Sixth race, selling 1 mile—Plead 97, Mademoiselle 97, Joe Collins 90, Corwell 102, Egypt Prince 102, Presid at of Delight 102, Sully Fox 110, Mitt Boykin 114, Prince Real 115, Rushfield 116.

AS TO INDEMNITY

Minister Conger Instructed to Pursue a Lenient Policy

Washington, Jan. 30.—Being obliged by the attitude of the other powers interested to continue at Peking the negotiations looking to a settlement of the Chinese difficulties, in spite of a most discouraging outlook for a favorable conclusion there, the Department of State has now sent by cable to Mr. Conger very precise and detailed instructions for his guidance in treating of the question of indemnity.

The ministers have reached finally this important topic, which was one of two or three that the State Department earnestly desired to have done with by other agencies and at another capital than Peking. Hence, it is found necessary to furnish Mr. Conger with such exact instructions as will prevent any possible misunderstanding as to the purposes of the United States government upon this subject. Realizing that it is easily possible to destroy the Chinese Empire and bring about the partition of the empire, which all the powers express themselves as desirous of preventing, by an ill-judged effort to force terms, in the opinion of the State Department, it is believed, has adopted a lenient attitude and will lose no opportunity to influence the other powers accordingly.

WHY GRIGGS DECLINED

The Attorney General Desires to Resume Law Practice

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 30.—It has become known that United States Attorney General John W. Griggs was offered the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey when Governor Voorhees heard of Chief Justice Depeu's contemplated resignation. The attorney general declined the honor.

This has given rise to the rumor that Mr. Griggs may remain in the President's cabinet after all, but it is said by his friends that he will retire at the expiration of the President's term because of his inability to meet the financial strain of official and social life at Washington. He desires to return to Patterson and resume his law practice. Perhaps his declination of the high honor of the chief justiceship is due to the same situation. The chief justiceship pays but \$10,000 per annum.

Enterprising Young Man

Atlantic City, Jan. 30.—Joseph Johnson, a well-known young man about town, whose mother died several months ago, leaving him \$80,000, was arrested before daybreak this morning at the freight station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, charged with arson. It was alleged that he set fire to several bales of inflammable goods. While in a cell in the new city jail awaiting a hearing Johnson broke the lock on the cell door, and after shattering the glass in a skylight overhead, climbed to the roof and slid forty feet to the ground by means of the fire bell tower adjoining police headquarters, making his escape.

Funeral of Verdi

Milan, Jan. 30.—The funeral of Verdi this morning was of the most private character. There was neither music nor flowers. There was a silent, reverent crowd present of the best known Italian maestra authors and authorities. The body was temporarily deposited beside the remains of the composer's wife while awaiting a decree for its interment in the chapel of the Home for Aged and Indigent Musicians at Milan which Verdi founded.

Official Dinners After All

Washington, Jan. 30.—The President has decided to resume his official dinner parties, being justified in so doing by the improvement in his health. It is thought that the annual dinner to the aged, and that this will take place February 14th. The formal invitations have not yet been extended, nor will they be before the memorial service in honor of the late queen next Saturday.

Indians Quiet Down

Henrietta, I. T., Jan. 30.—United States Marshal Bennett has the Indian situation under control, and it practically has been decided that it will not be necessary to send Troop A, Eighth Cavalry, into the interior. The soldiers may remain here for several days, however, as a precautionary measure.

Done by Stock Gambling

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—Edward D. Cornell, a retired hardware manufacturer, committed suicide by hanging last night. Heavy losses in the stock market are said to have prompted the act. He was 73 years old.

MacArthur Cables Casualties

Washington, Jan. 30.—General MacArthur cables a list of 20 soldiers killed or disabled from disease, and 21 wounded within the past few weeks.

FURNACE OF FIRE

Family Hotel Afflame at Early Morning Hour

FOUR PERSONS PERISH

A Nurse Who Forgot Her Charge Dashed to Death—The Sick Woman and Her Husband Rescued

New York, Jan. 30.—Fire broke out at 4 o'clock this morning in the Hotel Jefferson, a seven-story red brick family hotel at 102-106 East Fifth street, adjoining the Union Square Hotel. Starting probably in a pantry and sweeping up dumb-waiters and air-shafts, the blaze spread out on the upper floors like a mushroom. In the rush for safety which followed and which was very nearly a panic, all but four of the occupants of the hotel, 150 of whom were guests, escaped with their lives. Of these four, two were found dead within three hours after the fire started, and two are yet missing. The casualties were:

Dead—Katie Fay, servant, burned to death in the top floor; Eleanor Dowling, trained nurse, of 252 West Fifty-fourth street, fell from sixth floor while being rescued.

Injured—John P. Walsh, fifty years old, contractor, right knee fractured and body bruised; John Kallagher, porter, right arm badly burned; J. Ensign Fuller, feet and arms badly burned; W. H. Volk, New Haven, student, on way to Princeton, hands torn by sliding down rope fire escape; Col. William Gildersleeve, a lawyer, cut by glass; Mrs. E. Waldo Nason, burned about the face and arms and taken to Bellevue Hospital. Mrs. Nason was in bed when the fire broke out.

The missing are: Edward, a Frenchman who was employed as the waiter in room; Mrs. Fitzmorris, housekeeper in the hotel.

Night Clerk Robinson discovered smoke adding through his office about 4 o'clock this morning. He promptly sent in the special fire signal of the hotel and set the fire-bells in the rooms of the guests ringing. He then awakened the proprietors John A. Hearne and William Devont, who had the fire alarm ran out and turned in a regular fire alarm from the nearest street box. To these two calls were added a second alarm as soon as Deputy Chief A. Hearn arrived with the fire engine. Chief Croker, on the second alarm came Chief Croker.

Like all fires which start down stairs and sweep up air-shafts, this one spread out in a mushroom shape on the upper floors as soon as its upward rush was cut off by the roof. It was in the heat of the rush and roar that the most spectacular feature of the fire—indeed, one of the most spectacular of any of many years of fires—occurred, the attempted rescue and the fall to death of the unlucky nurse.

This nurse had been in attendance on Mrs. Nason, who was confined to her bed. She came from the Sloan Waterbury Hospital, and the child, at whose birth she assisted, died two days ago. When Deputy Chief A. Hearn and Policeman Schick got to the sixth-floor window of the Union Square Hotel, in the room occupied by Frank N. Colby, a commercial traveler, Mrs. Dowling was screaming for help from the adjoining window of the Hotel Jefferson. "Quick!" she cried. "Save Mrs. Nason; she's sick in bed!"

The fireman, the policeman and the commercial traveler working together, managed to get a rope, and this they swung over to the frightened woman at the window. By the time the rope was passed by her snags, was enveloping the nurse and the nurse had forgotten about everything except saving herself from what seemed certain death. Hurriedly she wound the rope about her nightgown, the big searchlight from Engine No. 20 throwing her white figure into glaring relief against the dark wall behind her, and then she swung out. Her body swayed heavily down, and the rope came taut with a jerk. A Hearne, Chief A. Hearn, held by the policeman, gripped it hard and tried to lift it in. The woman's body had hardly jerked the rope taut, however, when the fire stepped and the body plunged to the street. It struck a scaling ladder in its fall, breaking it, and dropped to the stone sidewalk. The woman struck fairly on her head and died instantly.

The panic at this time was at its worst, and there was no time to waste over those who were outside the building, even though they were dead, and the nurse's body lay on the sidewalk where it had fallen, while ladders were run up the face of the burning hotel. Meanwhile Mr. Nason had come to the window from which the nurse had swung, and he was firmly about his sick wife and lifted her gently out of the window. Six times her body swung like a pendulum while Hearn held on tight and