# **MOB THREATENS** TO DO VIOLENCE

Gathers to Lynch Negroes Who Started Campaign Against Whites.

THE JAIL IS SURROUNDED

Men Have Come From Miles Around Lexington to Engage in the Race War. But Authorities Are Yet in Control.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 23 .- The prospect of a mob which had been formed on the outskirts of the city attacking the jail in which Ed Taylor, Garfield Smith and John Taylor are confined was so pronounced that County Judge Bullock advised the militia to be called out. Constables and deputy sheriffs to the number of fifty had already been put on guard at the jail, and all the day police had been called from their beds to reinforce the night force.

The authorities declined to give out the information that had come to them as to the plans of the mob, but they in touch with the situation, and considered it grave.

Sunday night the three negroes who are in jail started out on an expedition to kill "white dogs." Entering Luigart's saloon they opened fire on a company of white men who were strangers to William Moore was shot dead was crouching behind a barrel. Others found more secure covers and escaped, though bullet holes marked

escaped, though bullet holes marked their places of refuge. A mob of 300 formed and went to the jail, but was persuaded to disperse when informed that the police were

aware of its plans.
Colonel Roger Williams of the Second regiment, called Company C into service. Runners were sent for the soldiers in all parts of the city. County Judge Bullock was at the jail with the chief of police and detectives and sheriffs were directing precautionary measures. It was first learned that the mob was forming in three sections, one at Grats Park, another in Brucetown

and a third outside the city, on the Bryant station pike. A platoon of police advanced on a crowd at Grats Park. The men offered no resistance, but dis-persed in all directions. Several who had guns exposed were captured and locked up. The police dis-persed groups of men whenever they,

collected in the downtown district.

While a minstrel performance was in progress at the opera house, a halt was called and it was announced that Colonel Williams requested all militiamen in the audience to meet him in the lob-by. This caused excitement, and hundreds of people were flocking to the jail. The police stretched ropes across the streets surrounding the jail and reinforced this with a living chain of bluecoats.

They received information that two brothers of Moore's widow, who with ten children is left unprovided for, were at the head of a mounted mob riding, from Bourbon county. The report that the widow had said she wanted the men lynched incited many to join the mob. The main rendezvous is on the

Bryant station pike.
A plan to burn the square on which prisoners lived reached the police. but they could not spare men from the jail to guard the streets. Colonel Williams could not get in communication with the governor, but called out the local committee on his own responsi-

Following a reconnoissance by squads of police at midnight Mayor Combs and County Judge Bullock left the jail. Both' said they believed the danger of an immediate attack had passed. They account for the abandonment of the plan of the mob by the calling out of the militia and other emergency pre-cautions which bluffed the leaders. The state guards have possession of the approaches to the jail.

## SHIP FOUNDERED,

Spanish Bark Tafallo Was in Embrace of Recent Great Atlantic Storm and All Lost.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 23.—The British steamer Aros Castle, Captain Day, fifty-seven days out of Java, with a cargo of ar, arrived at this port and reports foundering on November 15 of the Spanish bark Tafallo, with her crew of fifteen men, during the recent southern The steamer stood by the sinking bark for two days, and on the second night the Spanish vessel disappeared.

The condition of the Taffalo when the crew of the Aros Castle last saw the vessel was such as to lead them to believe that the bark went down during the night.

Captain Day reported that shortly after daybreak on Sunday, November 15, during a terrific gale, rockets were sighted about 220 miles east of the Bermudas. The rockets were answered by flare lights from the Aros Castle, and the steamer's course was changed and the vessel turned in the direction of the rockets. The sea was such that the steamer could not get close to the distressed vessel, and she lay there until daybreak. After daylight it was learned that the distressed vessel was the llo. The storm was so severe, how-that no small boat could be sent to the Tafallo, and the captain sent the fol-lowing signal message: "Leaking six lowing signal message: "Leaking six inches an hour; main pump broken and

smaller pump clogged. Men worn out." Capt. Day Signaled he would lay by until the storm abated. Toward noon, how-ever, the captain of the British steamer decided to shoot a line to the bark, which he succeeded in doing after steaming his vessel dangerously near the bark. A hawser was fastened to the bark and slow progress was made in the turbulent sea. Late in the afternoon the hawser snapped and the Spanish vessel was again adrift. During the night the storm did not abate and Capt. Roig continued to send up rockets and Capt. Day to burn flare lights

so that they would not become separated. With daylight on Monday it was seen that the bark was lower in the water, but British crew could do nothing until lawser on the vessel was the one that had still together and the rockets and flarelights were kept going. At 4 o'clock a. m. the crew of the Aros Castle saw no more rockets and all was darkness. When day light came there was no sign of the Span ish bark, and it is the belief of the Brit bark, and it is the belief of the British crew that the bark was ripped open tremendous waves and went down with all hands on board.

Arbitration With Switzerland. Washington, Nov. 21.-Secretary Hay and the Swiss charge d'affaires today signed an arbitration treaty on behalf and the Swiss charge d'affaires of the United States and Switzerland. It follows the lines of the American and French arbitration treaties.

## ROBBED OF \$30,000.

Forepaugh-Sells Show Loses a Large Sum of Money From Its Ticket Wagon.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 22.-While en route on a flat car between Greenville and Tarboro, N. C., the ticket wagon of the Forepaugh & Sells Bros.' circus was entered and robbed of \$30,000. The entrance to the wagon was effected by the use of the regular keys, which had been stolen from the treasurer of the circus. The robbery was not discovered until after the entire circus, which was traveling in three sections on the Atlantic Coast line, had reached Tar-

The ticket wagon was on the section which arrived at Tarboro at 1 b'clock Saturday morning. The first section reached there a half hour earlier and the third at 3 o'clock in the morning. It was 5 o'clock before the robbery had been discovered and from that time until late at night when the last report was received in Norfolk by telephone a continuous search of the effects of the people connected with the circus had been in progress. The police are holding a man and women, both performers, on suspicion of having committed the robbery. It has been impossible so far to secure the names

of these two persons.

Several theories are held by the police and circus people. One of these is that the robbery was committed while the train was in motion and that the money was thrown off the train. Searching parties are at work along the line between Tarboro and Green-ville in an effort to find any trace of the money or of any person who might have left the train with it. Up to this time no one has been missed from

the circus crowd. Another theory is that the cash has been hidden in Tarboro by the robbers and innumerable search war-rants have been sworn out and armed with these the regular police and special detectives are searching every place in Tarboro thought likely to conceal the money. There were a score of arrests made during the day among the circus people. All apprehended were taken into custody on suspicion and while in the town lockup their be-longings were searched at the show

Absolutely no trace of the money has

## SAW YOUNG SHOT.

Man Drawn for Juror Tells ofan Eye Witness Who Is Greatly Wanted.

New York, Nov. 22 .- A sensational turn was given to the trial of "Nan" Patterson, charged with the murder of "Caesar" Young, by the statement of a talesman to Justice Davis that he was not qualified to act as a juror beknew of an eye witness to

the shooting. The talesman was Archibald P. C. Anderson, a public accountant. Anderson told Justice Davis that a girl employed by his son had informed his son that her brother witnessed the tragedy and saw Young shoot himself. Anderson said he discredited the re-port at first, because he thought that Young and Nan Patterson were riding

in a closed carriage. When he learned that they were in a hansom cab he believed the story.

Counsel Will Examine Boy. Justice Davis called the counsel on both sides up to the desk and informed them of what Anderson had said. Lawyer O'Reilly of the defense immediately made arrangements to have the boy at the office of the de-fendant's counsel for examination. The

lawyers would not reveal the boy's name. The witness had never been heard of before in the case.

Thus far the general public has been shut out entirely from the proceedings, only those having a direct connection with the case being allowed to enter the courtroom. Yesterday the available space was well filled by the court officials, newspaper men and the talesmen awaiting examination as to their qualifications for jury duty. Whether the ban would be kept down during the whole progress of the trial was not known, but many who desired to take advantage of the first oppor-tunity to gain admittance were on hand

Miss Patterson Cheerful

Miss Patterson seemed in very good spirits when she entered the court room today and a brief chat with her counsel before the trial was resumed added to her apparent cheerfulness. Mr. Levy informed the defendant that the morning mail had brought him a letter which might have an important bearing on the case. What the letter contained was not divulged.

Joans, decreased	\$12,379.00
Deposits, decreased	16.187.00
Circulation, decreased	125.00
legal tender, decreased	706,00
Specie, decreased	2,640,00
Reserve, decreased	3,347.00
Surplus, increased	695,00
Ex. U. S. deposits, increased	691 00

## **GERMANY'S PRESENT** TO UNITED STATES

Fine Statue of Frederick the Great Unveiled in Washington Today.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

It Is Made in Response to the Remarks of Ambassador Von Sternburg, Who Made the Presentation for the Emperor.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Seldom has the national capital witnessed a more brilliant and distinguished assemblage than that which gathered on the grand splanade of the war college this afternoon and witnessed the unveiling of the bronze statue of Frederick the Great, presented to the people of the United States by Emperor William of Germany. The ceremony was marked by a great military and official display. The statue was unveiled by Baroness Speck Von Sternburg, wife of the German ambassador, and was presented on behalf of the emperor by his personal envoy, Ambassador Speck Von Stern-burg, in a brief address. He said:

Baron Von Sternburg's Address. "Mr. President: The hearty and truly incere welcome which Prince Henry of Prussia met with throughout the United States during his visit in Febru-United States during his visit in February, 1902, has left a deep and lasting impression on the German emperor and the German people. The citizens of the special commissioner of the emperor, and Charlemange Tower, American ambases dor to Germany.

cestor had shown himself a stanch true friend of those people who now were welcoming his descendant on their own soil. It was pointed out that Frederick had proved America's friend at a time when the young republic was in the playing of "America" by the matter than the point of formation weathering many. time when the young republic was in course of formation, weathering many storms and perils. Thus it was this dauntless Hohenzollern, the father of his palace at Potsdam. The statue is

brother in America, and was touched by the attitude of undisguised friend-ship and good will which characterized every step of the prince, who returned to Germany as the true interpreter of the true American spirit. In order to give this visit, which had terminated under such happy auspices, a lasting memorial, the emperor called on the genius of Germany's most renowned sculptor to create a statu of his an-

"This statue he has sent across the sea as a gift of friendship to the American people. We now behold it on the pedestal from which it is destined to watch the men who in the magnificent building soon to adorn these grounds are to be instructed in those sciences which the military genius of Prussia's soldier king so mar-velously perfected.

Stands as an Inspiration.

'May the spirit of this hero inspire the iron Hohenzollern great among financial distribution from these sections. Trade generally is showing imany army mighty and invincible.

man emperor, I have the honor of asking you to accept this statue as a token of his majesty's and the German peo-ple's sincere friendship for the people of America."

President Roosevelt made the chief address of the day in accepting the gift on behalf of the American people. He

President Roosevelt's Address. President Roosevelt said in part:

President Roosevelt said in part:
We receive this gift now at the hands
of the present Emperor, himself a man
who has markedly added to the luster of
his great house and his great nation, a
man who has devoted his life to the welfare of his people, and who, while keeping ever ready to defend the rights of that
people, has also made it evident in emphatic fashion that he and they desire
peace and friendship with the other nations of the earth.

It is not my purpose here to discuss at

ing ever ready to defend the rights of that the morning mall had brought him a letter which might have an important bearing on the case. What the letter contained was not divulged.

The defendant's father, J. Randolph Patterson of Washington, was in the case of the carrier of the might king and crupled a seat near his daught and occupied a seat near his daught and occupied a seat near his daught and occupied a seat near his bar follows.

John Millin, who was Caesar Young's racing partner, and who, it is understood, will be one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, was made to stit in the rear of the court room updates a seat near the bar inclosured in the court of the rear of the court room updates as the court of the rear of the court room updates as a seat near the bar inclosured in the court of the rear of the court room she shrank back on her father's shoulder.

WHO GOT THE MONEY?

Misouri Republicans Missed the \$25,000 Sent Them by the National Committee.

St. Louis, Nov. 22.—The discussion of who spent the \$25,000 which it is announced the republican and committee sent to Missouri displaced for a while the senatorial context, or a summittee sent to Missouri displaced for a while the senatorial context of the whole where the committee the senatorial context of the rear of the court room she shaded in the problem of the court country of the career of Frederick the Great for its state that he seem to the ground by the banded of a while the senatorial context of the court country of the career of Frederick the Great for its statement have the committee to the republican rund. The question arose whether the committee has the more of the court of the soldier must yet, for the sake of the republican rund. The question arose whether the committee has the more of the court of the soldier must yet, for the sake of the republican fund. The question arose whether the committee to the republican fund. The question was put to him on the wing, however, and he retorted as he field: "Twenty-five thou—no; not a c

the revolution saved the valley of the Mohawk to the American cause was fought under the lead of the German, Herkimer.

There is no student of our national conditions who has failed to appreciate what an invaluable element in our composite stock the German is. Here on this platform, Mr. Ambassador, among those present today are many men partly or wholly German blood.

Each nation has its alloted tasks to do; each nation has its peculiar difficulties to

German blood.

Each nation has its alloted tasks to do; each nation has its peculiar difficulties to encounter; and as the peoples of the world tend to become more closely knit together alike for good and for evil, it becomes ever more important to all that each should prosper; for the prosperity of one is normally not a sign of menace but a sign of hope for the rest.

As the years go by it becomes not harder but easier to live in peace and good will among ourselves. A young people, of composite stock, we have kinship with many different nations, but we are identical with none, and are developing a separate national stock as we have already developed a separate national life. As such is the case it is naturall that we should have a peculiar feeling of nearness to each of many peoples across the water. We most earnestly wish not only to keep unbroken our friendship for each, but so far as we can without giving offense by an appearance of meddling, to seek to bring about a better understanding and a broader spirit of fair dealing and toleration among all nations. It has been my great pleasure, Mr. Ambassador, to pursuance of this object, recently to take with you the first steps in the negotiation between Germany and the United States.

In closing, let me thank you, and

with you the first steps in the negotiation between Germany and the United States.

In closing, let me thank you, and through you the German emperor and the German people, for this statue, which I accept in the name of the American people; a people claiming blood kinship with your own; a people which, though with a national history far shorter than that of your people, nevertheless, like your people, is proud of the great deeds of its past, and is confident in the majesty of its future. I most earnestly pray that in the coming years these two great nations shall move on toward their several destinies knit together by ties of the heartiest friendship and good will.

Remarks were made by Lieutenant General Chaffee: Major General Gillespie, who was master of ceremonies;

true manner of American hospitality, and where he appeared he received a greeting which did not merely come from the lips, but which had the true ring of the heart.

"In the many addresses with which the prince was honored, the name of Frederick the Great was conspicuous. It was emphasized that the prince's ancestor had shown himself a stanch applause of the multitudes which surrounded the pedestal. As President Roosevelt concluded his address the

dauntiess Hohenzollern, the father of Germany, who laid the cornerstone on which the friendship between the two countries might securely rest.

The Emperor's Interest.

"The Emperor William followed with keen interest the movement of his brother in America, and was touched by the attitude of undisguised friend-philosophy and good will which experienced the Germany. The statue is of heroic size, standing more than seven feet, and is mounted on a pedestal of massive granite. The Emperor Frederick is standing erect, his right hand resting on his military staff, and he looks sharply ahead. The sculptor has vividly portrayed the powerful vigor which is so striking a characteristic of the Germany chieffain.

## WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW

Fall Business Is Reported by Bradstree! Better Than a Year Ago.

New York, Nov. 22.—Bradstreet's report says: Reports from the great basic indus tries are more favorable, and wholesale and jobbing trade in holiday and spring goods displays a more confident Interior buyers appear more willing to stock up, and are meeting with fair success despite the fact that unseasonable weather, activity in fall farm work and some holding back by farm ers retards retail trade and collections those men who are to stand as pillars in the west and northwest. Cold weathof the future army of the United er at the east and seasonable conditions
States, with those qualities which made in the south induce better reports as to y army mighty and invincible.
"Mr. President, by order of the Gerriod a year ago, and the aggregate business in most lines will make better comparisons than at one time seemed pos sible. Money displays remarkable ease crop moving necessities are about satis-fied, and a return flow from the couniry is apparently in sight. Gross railway earnings show a tendency crease. Dry weather for winter wheat is a flaw in the outlook, but may yet be repaired with seasonable climatic conditions. There has been a material improvement in jobbing distribution since the election. Cold weather will help seasonable goods, such as heavy dry goods, boots and shoes. Hardware and groceries are also active at western points. Leather and its allied products are

strong. Business failures in the United States number 190, against 184 last week and 234 in the like week in 1903. In Canada failures for the week number 24, as against 25 last week and 16 in this week a year ago.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending November 17 aggregate 1,289,642 bushels, against 1,454,276 last week, 2,274,277 this week last and 5,277,676 in 1902. From July date the exports aggregate 26.678.081 bushels, against 64,876,028 last year and 105,258,324 in 1902.

05,258,324 in 1902. Corn exports for the week aggregate Corn exports for the week agg: 35ate 139,978 bushels, against 148,051 last week, 1,391,625 a year ago and 243,381 in 1902. From July 1 to date the exports of corn aggregate 10,929,864 bushels, against 22,948,603 in 1903 and 2,388,180 in

### RUSSIAN LIBERALS BUSY

Agitation for Constitution Is Pressed by Meeting of Zemstvos' Representatives.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—Today may nark a red letter in the Russian calen-lar. About 100 representatives of the provincial Zemstvos assembled privatey this afternoon with the avowed pur-pose of presenting to Emperor Nicholas, through Interior Minister Sylatopolk Mirsky, a truthful picture of the inter-nal conditions of Russia, coupled with ecommendations pointing out in plain erms the necessity for calling a legally impowered constituent assembly to ave a direct voice in the government. The word "constitution," however, will carefully avoided.

The liberals have been greatly exited by the developments of the last ew days. A meeting was to be held at he Duma, or the city hall, but at the ast moment official auspices were reused, the emperor withdrawing his consent. The radicals and some student rganizations had planned a sympa-hetic demonstration in front of the Duma, in favor of ending the war and alling a national assembly, but with he place of meeting of the Zemstvos' epresentatives secret, demonstrations

At Moscow popular demonstrations curred owing to the refusal of uthorities to authorize an official neeting of the Zemstvos' representa-

Italy to the Peace Congress. Rome. Nov. 19.—It is officially an ounced that Italy has agreed to take art in the new peace conference at

# ARMIES GRAPPLE IN BATTLE AGAIN

Thunder of Artillery All Along the Line is Described as Unceasing-Strength and Disposition of the Two Armies.

Chefoo, Nov. 22, 11 a. m.-The attack on Port Arthur was resumed on November 18 or 19, according to persons arriving here today from Dainy. They say that the Japanese are so se-cretive that it is difficult in Dalny to learn the true facts. Even the officers detailed to work at the base do not know what their comrades at the front

explosion shook every ship lying at Dalny. The explosion was ascribed to the blowing up of land mines or a

magazine.

Tokio, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from the army besieging Port Arthur, dated November 19, says: During the bombardment this aft-

ernoon a shell from a Japanese gun ex-ploded a Russian magazine near the arsenal. Our operations against all the forts are proceeding as prepared from Man-

churian headquarters.

At noon today we shelled the Russian infantry engaged in intrenching east of Reinchiangtun and also infantry in the rear of the villages, causing them to flee in confusion. In other directions there is no change of note.

Shanghai, Nov. 22.—The Japanese resumed their attacks on Port Arthur November 17, making a furious assault which resulted in their occupation of underground chambers in an import-

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—General Stoessel has telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas that he can hold out several

St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—It is re-ported the battle between the two ar-mies before Mukden is in full swing. The war office does not confirm the rumor, though it admits that activity all along the line indicates that both armies are ready.

The Russians, according to Kuropat-

kin's report, are pressing the Japanese left, while a very significant move-ment of the Japanese is reported at Sintsintin, forty-five miles east of

Mukden.

A special correspondent telegraphing under last night's date says the battle has begun and the thunder of guns is unceasing.

General Sakharoff reports a reconnoissance on a large scale November 17 in the direction of Maikai and Chitaites, on the right bank of the Hun river. The Japanese showed some resistance but were dislodged from their villages and from the bridges across the Hun. At daybreak the same day the Japanese repulsed a squadron of Cossacks thirty miles south of Sin Sin-

Mukden Reports It, Too.

Mukden, Nov. 22.—A severe artillery fire opened on the Russian right, commencing at daylight today and lasting several hours. There was also intermittent firing during the day. The Russians are expecting a general attack on the part of the Japanese,

Arthur was made on November 15. RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Steamers Believed to Have Got Into Port Arthur With Munitions.

Chefoo, Nov. 22.—The steamers Taiping and Progress, carrying 1,000 Vladivostok Chinese, arrived here today. They report the former British steamer Allanton left Vladivostok laden with ammunition November 12 in an attempt to run to Port Arthur. Another source says the steamer Victoria, lader with provisions, has succeeded in running the blockade of Port Arthur. passenger of the Taiping says the Russian protected cruiser Bogatyr is held up by pontoons at Vladivostok, while two other warships are less seriously damaged. It is not known how the damages were received. The Japanese are pouring provisions, ammunition, clothing, etc., into Newchwang in view of the approach of the time when ich will close the river.

REPORT FROM STOESSEL

Dispatch of November 2 Says Japs Were Repulsed Up to That Date. St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—General Stoessel in a dispatch to the emperor, dated November 2, says:

I am happy to report to your ma-jesty that all the assaults from October 25 to November 2 were repulsed by our heroic troops. The most desperate as-saults occurred on October 30, but thanks to the bayonets of the reserves and the bravery of the volunteers and sharpshooters, the enemy was repulsed at all points. The Japanese left a great number of dead uninterred upon

"On October 31 the enemy twice assaulted but each time was repulsed at the point of the bayonet and by hand granades. Several of our officers and men were wounded. The spirit of the troops is excellent. The bombardment the fortress continues without in-

"The Japanese losses have been enormous; I estimate them at 10,000. Second Baltic Fleet.

Fakkeberg, Denmark, Nov. 19 .- After coaling, the second division of the Baltic sea squadron sailed northward this morning. A Danish gunboat and torpedoboat accompany the fleet in Danish waters.

Russian Cruiser at Vigo. Vigo. Spain, Nov. 19.—The Russian cruiser Kuban, supposed to be on her way to the far east, has put in here.

### A PLACE FOR COCKRELL

He May Succeed Hecker on the Isthmian Commission If He Wants the Appointment.

Washington, Nov. 22.—While no an-nouncement has yet been made regarding the president's action in selecting a man to succeed Colonel Hecker on the isthmian canal commission, it is known that he is considering seriously the appointment of Senator Cockrell of Missouri. It is intimated that Cockrell himself practically will have the determination of the matter.

#### **FATAL NEW YORK FIRE**

Twelve Italians Are Smothered by Smoke and Flames Before Reaching the Street.

Kuropatkin and Oyama Once

More Struggling for Control
of Roads to Mukden.

RUSSIANS FRESS JAPS

Ing the Street.

New York, Nov. 22.—Smothered be fore they could reach the fire escape in a burning building at 186 Troutman street, in the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn, twelve persons met death. Two entire families, those of Maranic Triolo and Charles Polognio, are wiped out, the last living member of each being now in a hospital with no hope of recovery—Charles Poglonio, 33 years old, and Tony Triolo, 13, both of whom are terribly burned.

Although, in the opinion of the cor-

Although, in the opinion of the cor-oner, all the dead were suffocated, the bodies were badly burned before they could be taken from the ruins by the

firemen.

The burned tenement house is in the The burned tenement house is in the center of a row of three-story tenements extending the length of the block, and was occupied by Italians. The fire is supposed to have started in the cellar of the grocery store of Antonio Giambolos, on the ground floor. The cellar was stored with inflammable material and the flower spread with

The cellar was stored with inflammable material, and the flames spread with lightning-like rapidity. All the occupants were asleep at the time, and there was considerable delay in sending in the first alarm.

The Giambolos family lived on the first ficor and succeeded in getting out, but before the occupants on the two other floors had been aroused their escape was cut off. Before the firemen had arrived the fire had communicated to the adjoining tenement, but the tenants all escaped.

ants all escaped.

Hard Work of Firemen.

The work of the firemen was greatly hampered for a time by the crowds of frightened Italians, who filled the streets. The tenants in nearly all the neighboring buildings dragged their household goods out of the buildings, and with them blocked the way of the

fire apparatus.

All of the bodies were found in the evident that all had been suffocated in the evident that all had been suffocated in their effort to reach, the fire escape at the back of the building. The two who were reached were found in the lower

Working their way through the buildof dead on the third floor, and within a short time succeeded in taking out nine bodies, but the last was not found

until late. In his intervals of consciousness Pog-In his intervals of consciousness Pog-lonio cried for his wife and children, and it is feared the knowledge of their death will kill him and he has not been told of their fate.

In their investigation as to the origin of the fire the police have been unable to obtain a statement of any kind from neighboring tenants. The streets about the burned building have been crowded with Italians all day, but the police say that every one questioned regarding the persons burned or the occupants of the building has refused to make any answer. It was with great difficulty that the names of the victims could be obtained.

The loss is \$10,000.

## WORLD'S FAIR FIRE.

Spectacular Blaze Destroys the Missouri State Building and Contents.

St. Louis, Nov. 22.—Four hours after a heater exploded in the basement of the Missouri World's Fair pavilion, the stately structure erected by the hostess state of the Louisiana purchase was a mass of blackened ruins. The structure originally cost \$150,000, and contained furniture and decorations valued at \$75,000.

In addition to the loss of articles of a stated intrinsic value, the fire also destroyed portraits of former Missouri governors and supreme court justices, and many relics and articles dear to the Mis-

souri people.

The conflagration was also responsible for the injury of two city firemen who were buried beneath the walls and was the cause of the death o fa driver of a world's fair hook and ladder and serious injury to two members of the same company who were thrown from the truck in a collision with a tree while responding to the alarm.

The fire was the most spectacular that has occurred in St. Louis in years. Thousands of persons hurried from all points of the grounds attracted by the sheet of flame that spurted from the top of the cu-polas, making a far greater brilliancy than the illumination of all the buildings. A wind was blowing from the south, and the flames shot down the northern side of the cupola and met a sheet of flame which enveloped the northern wing. Instantly the building was aflame from top to the bottom in the northern half. Sparks were carried over the United States govern-ment building and as far northwest as the liberal arts palace. Bucket brigades were hurried to the roofs of these build-

ings to prevent fire.

From all parts of the grounds fire departments had responded and were aug-mented by apparatus from the city department. Salvage corps were formed by both Jefferson guards and world's fair visitors, and as much property as could be secured within a few moments was carried into the Louisiana state pavilion ad-

Eight streams of water poured into the burning building with apparently little effect, the fire steadily eating its way until only a portion of the south wing was left standing. M. T. Davis, president of the Missouri world's fair commission, who was in the building when the explosion occurred, said:

"The fire started from the explosion of a hot water heater in the basement. The building as it stood with all the furnishings cost in the neighborhood of \$225,000.

If we had endeavored to sell the building could not probably have realized more

## FAITH DIDN'T WORK.

Christian Scientist Thought it Would Keep Off Smallpox, But Knows Better Now.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Mrs. W. C. Water-bury, Christian Scientist and faith-healer, was under the impression that faith could ward off small pox and that she was immune. She knows better now. She is being treated for smallpox by physicians in the Chicago Isolation hospital along with her 9-year-old son, Elba. Her sister-in-law says that Mrs. Waterbury's belief, so far as it applies to smallpox, has been strained, but not broken

Mrs. Waterbury has had strong opinions on the subject of healing by faith for some time. She held that not only simple disorders of the system might be dissipated by the power of mind, but that contagious diseases could gain no hold on a person who had the faith to withstand them. She went so far as to disregard such precautions as the vac-

cination of herself and her children.

Mrs. Waterbury called on a relative suffering from a mysterious illness, which she tried to dispel with faith. The illness was smallpox. Aroused to The illness was smallpox. Aroused to furnish proof of her faith, she exposed herself again By this time the health department was on her trail. When she was quarantined the disease broke out. Her mother and another son are in quarantine.