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Victims of Hotel Fire

Thrilling Scenes at the Destruction of the Windsor in New York.

Corrected List of Those Who Perished in and About the Building.

The Death Roll Now Includes Fifteen Names--Forty Persons Still Missing.

New York, March 18.—The most complete list of casualties in the Windsor Hotel fire shows 15 persons killed, possibly fifteen fatally injured, without attempting to speculate on bodies in the ruins. Forty persons are missing. Fifty-two names are on the list of injured whose whereabouts are known.

Three fire engines and a hundred policemen remained all night about the burning building. These engines poured six large streams of water on the flames, which would start up at intervals in spite of the firemen.

Little explosions occurred frequently from escaping gas, the pipes having been smashed all over the lower part of the building, the only portion that was left.

Citizens were kept a block away from the ruins as

Pieces of Wall Were Falling

now and then, and there was the danger that the wall at the back of the building and that on the 46th street side might fall any time. A bit of wall on 46th side tapered to a point and still holds two chimneys in place. It will be pulled down during the day. The wall on the rear side, seven stories high, is still standing, but it looks as though it might fall with the first stiff breeze. The wall on 47th street side was about two stories high and that in front on Fifth avenue about the same height. The walls had heaths in them and their jagged tops heightened the hideous appearance of the ruins behind them, which smoked and steamed and emitted a bad stench.

Fifth avenue and 46th and 47th streets were impassable. They were filled with debris and in many instances flag stones were broken by the great crash of stone and brick.

Gangs of men were kept all night at the ruins, ready to begin the

Search for the Bodies

at the earliest moment such work should be possible.

It is said that it might be noon before the continual outbursts of flame would cease, and the heat leave the debris.

At about 8 o'clock men were set to work on the 46th street side tearing down the threatening wall.

Edward Killen, a milkman, said today that he saw the inception of the fire He ran into the hotel and tried to send in an alarm by means of the hotel automatic box, but it would not work. Then he ran into the street sending in an alarm there, and returned to the hotel. He said that a corporal and a private of the Astor battery ran in with him. They found the fire burning up through the shaft. He and the other two men got down the hotel fire hose and played streams on the main stairway, which had caught fire, and which they flooded with water.

Their Efforts Were Unavailing

and they had to give it up when the flames came up to them. Bicycle Policeman Charles Leibold says he rescued five persons from the fire. He got four men out from one of the lower floors and carried a fifth man down on his shoulders. He heard a woman on the fifth floor, but though he tried to go to her he was unable to do so, and had to hurry out of the burning building.

Mrs. Alice W. Price, sister-in-law of Governor Chandler of Georgia, who is at Bellevue with a broken leg, was reported this morning as doing well.

Mrs. Sol Smith Russell, wife of the actor, who was registered at the Windsor hotel, was not in the house at the time of the fire and is safe and well. Kate Forsythe, an American actress, who arrived from England and who registered at the hotel, was in Philadelphia yesterday.

At about 9 o'clock the rear wall of the hotel

Threatened to Fall

and all the inmates of Nos. 6 and 8 east 47th street were ordered to move from their houses. The rear wall was bending towards these buildings.

The building department wreckers tried to shore up the wall so that later it could be pushed in, and small parts of it did fall in the desired direction.

The gas company's men were busy this morning trying to locate breaks in the pipes, so as to shut off the gas, which is still burning and giving no end of trouble.

The home of Helen Gould on the northeast corner of 47th street was surrounded by a cordon of policemen all night and morning, while detectives guarded the interior. A policeman accompanied every person who entered the house. Beyond a few windows being broken the house was not damaged, except the top, where the fire caught yesterday.

All the bodies and injured have been taken from the house, but the interior was in great confusion.

It is thought the safe, in which was considerable money and valuables of the guests, would be reached to-day.

List of Dead.

New York, March 18.—The following is a revised list of the dead:

John Connolly, employee of the hotel, died at Flower Hospital.

Mrs. Addie Gibson, 35, Cincinnati, O., died at Murray Hill hotel.

Eleanor Louise Goodman, 17, daughter of Samuel Goodman, of this city, died at Bellevue Hospital.

Miss Lascelles Grandy, of Elizabeth City, N. C., burned to death.

Mrs. Morris P. Henry, of this city, died at Roosevelt Hospital this morning from burns and injuries.

Nancy Ann Kirk, widow of James S. Kirk, soap manufacturer, Chicago, died at Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Warren Leland, wife of the proprietor of the hotel, burns on the body, died at Flower hospital.

Miss Helen Leland, daughter of the proprietor of the hotel, found dead.

Amelia Paddock, of Irvington, N. Y., died at the fire.

Mary Sullivan, of this city, died at Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man jumped from the roof at the rear of the hotel.

An unknown woman jumped from the Fifth avenue window and died at Helen Gould's house.

An unknown child was thrown from one of the windows.

An unknown woman jumped from a window and died at 19 East 6th street.

Warren Leland is at the Grenoble hotel and is lying in the rooms just vacated by Rudyard Kipling. Mr. Leland's mental condition was reported this forenoon to be considerably improved.

Mrs. Alfred Decorboual of this city, wife of a well known stock broker, who had an office in the Windsor hotel, reported last night missing, is safe.

Condition of Injured.

New York, March 18.—At the hospitals the names of the injured were fairly well ascertained this morning.

At Bellevue the following list was given out: Miss Alice W. Price, sister of Governor Chandler, of Georgia, fractured leg, sprained back, not serious; Kate Roach, domestic in the hotel, burns on face, broken ankle, will recover; Mrs. C. Simons, resident of the hotel, burns, shock, condition doubtful; Mrs. Nellie Thomas, assistant housekeeper, shock, condition doubtful; Mrs. Leo Rosenthal, resident of hotel, slight injuries.

At Roosevelt hospital the following injured were reported: Mrs. Ellen Brewer, resident of hotel, burns, broken right leg, condition serious; Mrs. Catherine Bailey, Chicago, burns, condition serious; Mrs. Louise Waldo, New York, burns, not serious.

At the Presbyterian hospital: Adelaide Wheeler, burns on back, improving; Dorothy Wheeler, burned hand, shock, improving; Miss Vonspiecel, broken leg and ribs, improving; Mrs. F. Hirsch, burned face and hands, improving; Edward Skelton, burns on face, improving.

At New York hospital: William T. Love, clerk of hotel, burns on face and head, improving; Ellen Curren, domestic of the hotel, burns on arms and legs, not dangerous.

Unsafe Hotels.

New York, March 18.—Thomas J. Brady, commissioner of buildings, says not only was the Windsor hotel unfit to be used for hotel purposes, but also in the city there are at least a dozen houses where patrons take equal risks with their lives. "The lesson of the Windsor hotel fire is now known," said Commissioner Brady. "It simply illustrates the helplessness of this department with reference to old buildings. The Windsor was built under the old laws of 1871, and did not have fire escapes on it until 1885. In 1882 the owners were ordered to put up fire escapes, but did not comply with the order for nearly three years. Again, in 1892, this department directed that additional fire escapes be put on, but the order was not obeyed until 1893. I do not consider that the Windsor hotel was a safe place for people to live, for the reason that it was built under laws which made cheap buildings possible, and protected that sort of work. We cannot touch fully a dozen hotels that would go up as quickly as did the Windsor. If we should say anything against them there would promptly be talk of blackmail. Then the laws also take particular care of vested rights."

Thrilling Scenes.

New York, March 18.—The cool courage displayed by Edward P. Wells, who with his wife and daughter was a guest at the hotel was the means of saving all three. Wells is past middle age, and is a resident of Jamestown, N.J. He, his wife and daughter had hardly time to realize that something had gone wrong when the smoke rolled through the corridor, and their escape was cut off in that direction. The window was now the only hope, and to jump meant certain death. Mr. Wells besought his family to be calm and then proceeded with great deliberation to measure the chances of escape. He first paid out the fire escape rope in the room until he saw it would reach the ground, and hauling it back securely fastened it about his daughter's waist, then lifted the girl to the window ledge and slowly lowered her. Bracing his feet against the wall of the room he passed out the rope, at the end of which dangled the almost inanimate body of his daughter.

Smoke and Flames Shot Out

at intervals from the window below, but the passage of the girl was not retarded and in a few second she had reached the ground. She was quickly taken care of by the firemen, who released her, and the rope was hauled back by Mr. Wells, and exactly the same performance gone through in the case of his wife, who had meanwhile stood at his side at the window. For the third time Mr. Wells pulled the rope back after he had seen the family safe. He then made preparations for his own descent. He recognized, seemingly, that it would be impossible for him to go down hand over hand, and knowing laceration would result if he slid down the rope, he first carefully tied up his hands with towels, then

Clambored Out on the Window Sill,

and swinging clear, shot down like lightning. There were ready hands below to break his fall, and when the bandages had been removed from the man's hands it was found he had not even blistered them. A great shout went up from the crowd as Mr. Wells landed safely. He asked for his family, thanked the firemen and others for their assistance and disappeared.

Another thrilling occurrence following the outbreak of the flames held the crowd in breathless suspense, and its successful issue threw them into hysterical cheering. A woman appeared at a fifth floor window and made

Preparations for a Leap.

The spectators warned her to wait. Just at this instant a fireman came into sight on the roof above her with a rope. Roaring his instructions above the crackling and hissing noise he dropped the rope before her. The woman kept her wits and soon had it tied about her as ordered. Then obeying further orders she sprang into the air and the fireman lowered her. The crowd was just beginning to cheer when flames burst from a window below the woman and their shouts turned into cries of horror, as she plunged into them. She seemed to strike wildly with her hands and then the body swung round with feet toward the building. She doubled up her legs and gave a mighty shove as she plunged out into the air a distance of 15 or 20 feet. Her rescuer, who had been endeavoring to stop her fall into the flames dropped her into the arms of some firemen waiting below. She was not seriously burned and got away through the crowd before her name could be learned.

Details of the Disaster.

New York, March 18.—Polly Doonan, a domestic, who was taken to Harlem hospital suffering from burns about the face and hands, has been taken to her home, as her injuries are not serious.

Aside from those who jumped, the women badly hurt received their injuries through the manner of using the rope fire escape. At least a dozen started to slide down while grasping the rope in their hands. The rapid progress for twenty or twenty-five feet burned and tore the flesh to such an extent that the unfortunates let go their hold and fell. Some fell upon the iron points of the fence and sustained frightful injuries; others fractured their skulls, while a few escaped with broken limbs.

Mrs. Henry, who died at the hospital this morning, attended by her nieces, Mrs. Bingley and Miss Adeline Lantlier, of Boston, was one of these.

Mrs. Mary Haskings, daughter of Mrs. Kirk, of Chicago, became hysterical when she heard of her mother's death. Mrs. Haskings said all her own and her mother's jewellery was lost in the fire. She placed the total loss at $200,000.

Robber at Work.

New York, March 18.—A. A. Nimis, of this city, made inquiries to-day for Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wichelmann, who recently arrived from Badenburg, Germany. He said they were stopping at the hotel. Mr. Nimis said he went to the hotel yesterday afternoon, arriving at 3 o'clock. As he was passing the end room on the third floor about the time the fire began he saw a man, a stranger, grabbing up valuables in the room. He said: "I was astounded at the sight. I caught the man and said 'why don't you try to save some lives instead of robbing people.' The man then dashed out." Mr. Nimis said when he got out on the fire escape a man's body struck him, falling from above, and almost took him with it.

THE GUNBOATS ENGAGED.

A United States Vessel Is Now Attacking Town on the Shores of Bay Lake.

Manila, March 18.—An attack was made by the rebels yesterday upon a battery at Lema Church, but were repulsed by the Pennsylvanians with heavy loss. Lieutenant Thomson and Privates McVay and McCanso, of Company C, were wounded.

A gunboat, with a company of the 23rd regulars on board, is now on the lake attacking small towns. She was last heard of off Morong and Santa Cruz.

Oregon at Manila.

Washington, March 18.—The navy department has been advised of the arrival at Manila of the battleship Oregon.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

Another Operation Will Be Performed On His Holiness To-day.

Rome, March, 18.—The second operation which the physicians have decided to perform upon His Holiness takes place this morning. It is necessitated by the fact that the physicians were unable to sew up the wound after the first operation. It will not be a painful one, and the Pope readily consented to undergo it.

REYES AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., March 18.—General W. P. Reyes, leader of the ill-fated Nicaraguan revolution, has arrived here from Bocas del Torro. He is in bad health and undecided about his future plans.

EXPLOSIONS OF POWDER.

Paris, March 18. — Two explosions occurred to-day at the government ammunition factory at Bourges. In the shell shop three men were killed and five injured. At Marseilles a cartridge exploded, blowing up a quantity of gun powder. Three men were injured, and great damage was done to the building.

What London is Saying

Determined Opposition to Automatic Coupling Bill--Choate Cheered.

Young Connaught Will Take Over Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Duchy.

London, March 17.—The event of the week was of Mr. Choate, United States ambassador, as a public speaker at the banquet of the Association Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. While the speech was much admired as straight utterances from a self-respecting nation, there is a tinge of disappointment in many quarters. Thus Mr. David Christie Murray, novelist and editor of the London Morning, writes: "We have had the intellectual and spritual best of America with us for many years; but we have not had the Americans with us, and we had no right to expect them. The feeling still exists in millions of minds in the United States that we are guided solely by our selfish interests and indifference. This feeling the newly appointed ambassador, in his maiden speech, brilliantly expressed in a few generalities about friendship but safeguarded himself by one or two declarations which were unmistakably intended to prove that

America's Friendship for Britain

is nowise of the self-sacrificing order. Mr. Choate was as genial as could be desired, and at the same time was most dexterous. It is a pity he should feel it necessary to be dexterous, but we must take what we can get in the way of friendship and confidence from America, and be thankful we can still look forward to the time when Americans will universally recognize the basis of our desire for an actual binding union with themselves."

At the time Mr. Choate was being entertained by the Chambers of Commerce, the commander-in-chief, General Lord Wolseley, speaking before the institution of civil engineers, made very cordial reference to the United States. He said: "Our great kindred, the English speaking nation across the Atlantic, has now embarked on re-establishing itself as what it was once before,

A Great Naval Power.

I feel sure that every Englishman understands it is a question of defence, and will wish America all sorts of good luck in its efforts. I believe it will be of the greatest possible advantage to Great Britain that the American navy should reoccupy its former position, not second to ourselves, but our equal. The best guarantee of the peace of the world would be those who great fleets, each under its own flag, keeping the ocean highways of the world open no matter what happened."

The government automatic couplings bill has created such an outcry that there is little likelihood of its passing into law this session. The president of the board of trade, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, received an influential deputation of mine owners who are against the bill. They threaten to withdraw their support from the government if the bill is pressed.

Sir Alfred Hickman(Conservative), M. P. for the west division of Wolverhampton, who has been an ironmaster since 1848, and who is a member of the council of the mining association of Great Britain, and of the iron and steel institute, ex-president of the British Iron Trade Association, and chairman of the South Staffordshire railway and Canal Freighter's Association, declared that the

Number of Shunting Accidents

here compared very favorable with America.

Mr. Ritchie replied that the measure met with similar opposition in America when it was first proposed, but the results had been excellent. However, Mr. Ritchie, added, he would consult with his colleagues with the view of meeting the deputation's request for further inquiry into the matter before the bill was presented to the house for a second reading.

This utterance foreshadows the indefinite postponement of the bill, while, even if it passed, Mr. Ritchie promised it will not be enforced until suitable coupling is found. In the meantime Mr. Richard Bell, secretary of the Railway Servants' Society, leaves Liverpool to-day for New York on a three weeks tour for the purpose of investigating the automatic couplings and time saving appliances used on American railways.

Up to now the

Receptions Given Queen Victoria

in the south of France have been all that could be desired. There was a pretty sight at Cimiez when a deputation of fish wives and market women from Nice attended, in their picturesque costumes, and presented the Queen with a bouquet of choice flowers and an address of welcome. The deputation was received by Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. P. Carrington, C.P., Her Majesty's equerry, on behalf of the Queen, but the women insisted on seeing the Queen herself and were allowed to station themselves at the gates of the hotel. Queen Victoria, on approaching, ordered the carriage to be stopped, and spoke a few kind words of thanks to the delighted fish wives, who broke into warm demonstrations of appreciation at Her Majesty's graciousness.

The Queen held a family council at Cimiez recently and discussed the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha succession, the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, only son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, making such a step necessary. The Duke of Connaught, younger brother of the Duke of

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha

and third son of the Queen, came from Cairo to Cimiez to take part in the deliberations. It has been arranged that the Duke of Connaught's son, Prince Arthur, who was born January 13, 1883, and who is being educated at Eton, is to leave school in January and go to Germany for the purpose of completing his education before he enters the Germany army. Very large and valuable estates go with the succession to the duchy, as the debts of Duke Ernest died with him, he having no power to encumber the ducal revenues or estates.

Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales are reported to have given much satisfaction to the inhabitants of the Riviera by the tactful donation to the fund raised to assist the relatives of the victims of the Toulon powder magazine explosion. The Prince of Wales headed the subscription from British residents with $1,000.

The emigration returns show a continued decrease of emigration. In the month of February 2,928 persons went to the United States, compared with 3,377 during the same month of 1898. The emigration to Canada has not changed, but the emigration to Australia shows a substantial increase.

Major Count Esterhazy has made some seemingly

Frank Statements

this week to an interviewer. He said that the French headquarters staff supplied him with anti-Dreyfus articles "Ready written for insertion in the American papers." He also expressed the wish that he had enough money to join Aguinaldo and serve in his little army."

A squad of Fife's carpenters has begun making the Shamrock's spars and other work. The log for the mainmast has arrived and it is a beautiful stick of Oregon pine a little over 100 feet long. Therefore it will be ten feet longer than the Valkyries. Mr. Fife, it is therefore claimed, "evidently intends to go the limit in canvas."

RESULT OF "HAZING."

A Chicago Dental Surgeon, Who "Passed Up," May Be a Cripple for Life.

Chicago, March 17.—"Hazing," as practiced at the Chicago College of Dental Surgeons, may make James Mount, of the class of 1903, an invalid for life, if it does not cause his death even more serious. He is now in the Presbyterian hospital. The ligaments of his ankle are torn and doctors think he has been hurt internally. Mount is the victim of the institution of "passing up," which consists of seizing a man in the class room and passing him to and fro over the seats. He had been ill, and the hazers kept it up until he fell unconscious to the floor. The faculty have taken the matter up.

ENORMOUS INCREASES.

All Departments of Dominion Business Show Astonishing Advances for Eight Months Past.

Ottawa, March 17.—The statement of the exports and imports of the Dominion for eight months ending 28th February last has been prepared and shows an increase in the aggregate of $11,640,441. This is entirely due to the large increase in imports, there being a decrease of nearly five millions in exports. The total aggregate trade for eight months was $215,070,000, compared with $203,435,000 last year. The imports increased for the same period by $16,500. The duty increased from $14,150,000 for eight months last year, to $16,427,000 this year; increase, $2,200,000. There was an increase of about $70,000 in duty for the month.

The annual report of the Indian department just issued shows an aggregate of 100,603 souls last year, as against 99,384 the preceding year, an increase of 729. The area of land cultivated was 110,880 acres. The collections during the year were $105,382, and the capital Indian trust fund stood at $3,725,746. The disbursements were $267,324, and the expenditure of the consolidated funds, $952,590.

PURSUING THE COMMISSIONER.

San Francisco, Cala., March 17.—D. W. Sample, of Dawson City, business manager of the Klondike Nugget newspaper, is here en route to Ottawa, to lay charges against ex-Government Commissioner Thos. Fawcett. Sample has been persistent and uncompromising in his attacks upon the methods and practices of Fawcett's office; that official is still chief-of-survey, however, and his removal will be asked. The demand will also be made for Fawcett's prosecution on a number of charges of alleged official misconduct.

H. Ashley, of Rossland, is at the Wilson.

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Race Troubles In Georgia

Governor Chandler Strongly Denounces the Shooting Affair at Palmetto.

Discharged Negro Soldiers Are Blamed for the Disorder in the State.

Atlanta, Ga., March 17.—Governor Chandler is very bitter in his denunciation of the Palmetto affair. He attributes the trouble to the fact that negro regiments and soldiers have been passing through the country and the sight of them has placed in the mind of the negro a spirit of boldness.

"Until recently," said he, "there was no race friction in the state. The Georgia negro is not naturally vicious nor predisposed to the commission of any serious crimes. This was demonstrated during a hundred years of slavery. The Georgia white man is not his enemy as he has had abundant reason to know since he became a free citizen. Such outrages as this never, or seldom, occured in this state till regiments of insolent, drunken negro soldiers, the scum of the dives of the cities North and South, were quartered here and there in the state and in the south.

"A mob of negro soldiers ran riot in Tampa and outraged women in broad daylight. Another gang of drunken vagabonds in Macon defied and tried to fire on the police. For months another regiment of these lawless vagabonds, wearing the uniform of the United States soldiers, terrorized Chicamauga and the town of Lyttel in North Georgia, to say nothing of the Griffin episode and other similar occurrences. They had to be escorted through every southern city through which they passed after they were discharged by a battalion of police, to prevent their looting the stores and terrorizing the people.

"The Lessburg outrage, the Palmetto burning and many other similar crimes committed in Georgia by negroes during the last few months are due to the baneful influence and example of these lawless rowdies who disgraced the uniform they wore. This is the primary cause of all these troubles.

"Still this does not justify the bloody and barbarious retaliation of Lessburg and Palmetto. The white men who participated in the sanguinary dramas are as unjustifiable in their conduct as the negroes they lynched. Both were a disgrace to our civilization and a reproach to our state and all the power of the state shall be used to prevent a recurrence of such crimes and to punish the perpetrators."

NORWAY'S GRIEVANCES.

The Situation is Becoming Serious—Increasing Naval and Military Forces.

Christiana, March 16.—The refusal of sixty leftest members of the storthing to dine with the Swedish Crown Prince Gustaf, who is acting as regent of Sweden and Norway, is doubly significant as emphasizing the resentment provoked in Norway by a recent saying of the Crown Prince in a public meeting at Stockholm that he would not object to lead the Swedes against the headstrong Norwegians in a resort to arms to settle the quarrel between the two countries, and as the most striking indication of open enmity to Sweden which has been made in Christiania of late.

In spite of the action of the storthing last winter in legalizing the adoption of the separate Norwegian flag, an overwhelming majority of the people of Norway bitterly oppose the existing regime. Of late in both Norway and Sweden there has been an ominous increase of military and naval forces with clearly one object in view, the support if necessary by arms claims which may lead to an entire separation of the two countries. The opposition to the continuance of the union is stronger in Norway than in Sweden, but even the Swedes contend that the existing union, which rests upon the Riksakt or Great Charter, declaring an irrevocable union without prejudice to the separate government, constitution and laws of each country, cannot be continued without modification of a radical character. Norway's political grievance is that she is deprived of her just share in the common government, but the principal grievances are of commercial origin and are provoked by the foreign trade interests of the two countries. Their commercial politics are diametrically opposed, Sweden having adopted protectionism and Norway free trade.

John McLeod, owner of Lake Bennet townsite, and one of the men who have found riches in the north, arrived on the Amur, and is at the Dominion.