The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1899.

A GREAT VINDICATION OF POPULAR RIGHT.

Not only the people of the State of Virginia, but the people of the United States—and, indeed, of the civilized world—owe an unsolvable debt to the Court of Appeals of Virginia for its decision holding that the act of the Virginia Legislature depriving courts of the powers of punishing contempts of court is void and of no effect. Man cannot live in a state of society without tribunals to which differences between men are to be referred for settlement, and such tribunals are nothing but debating societies unless they have power to compel all men to respect their authority and obey their orders, judgments and decrees. Unless we have tribunals to settle and adjudge the differences between men, then men must and will settle them with the sword and pistol, and with that as man's social condition he is simply a wild beast instead of man in a social state.

Vain is it to say that the Virginia act did not deprive the courts of the power of self-protection since it provided that when the allegation was made that a court's power was defied a jury should be empanelled to try the accused and to order his punishment if it adjudged him guilty of the offence. But that was the merest sophistry and makeshift. The court must have power within itself to protect itself. It is nothing but a form and shadow without this power. With it the court is a vital and living agency for the good of society; without it, it is nothing but a whited sepulchre full of dead men's bones. To say that it is still guarded effectually when a jury is charged with the duty of protecting it is, at least, to say that it is not to have power to protect itself, but that its protection must depend upon the will of another agency. There is the point of the whole matter. It is no court if its protection depends upon some one else. It must have power to protect itself, or it is nothing but a sham—more or less apparent as the exigency becomes more or less pressing.

It has always been a question in our mind which provision of the Chicago platform would have hurried us most speedily to utter ruin—the declaration for free silver or the plank that denied the courts the power of self protection. Free silver must have brought us to a state of dry rot, because there can be nothing progressive amongst men unless they have a standard of value by which they can measure their rights and duties when making contracts. Contracts can no more be made without a fixed standard of value than a carpenter can build a house without a fixed and unchangeable inch measure, and there can be no progress amongst men without contracts. Free silver must, therefore, have ended us as a progressive people and have placed us in the category of dying nations like Spain.

But to deny our courts the power to compel men to respect their authority is to turn us over bodily to a state of anarchy, or no law, and we do not see how it would be possible to continue our part as a progressive people in such a condition as that.

This decision of our court will no doubt set the pace all over the United States and all over the civilized world. Mankind everywhere should thank God for it, for it is a vindication of the rights of the conservative and law abiding of all localities against the vicious assaults of the lawless.

PEACE AT LAST.

We are gratified that the Queen Regent of Spain has taken matters into her own hand and signed the peace treaty whether or not. We had never a doubt, of course, that this would be the ultimate outcome, but until the treaty was signed by Her Majesty, there was more or less uncertainty and anxiety and in the interest of peace we are glad that the last informal act has been performed.

The war between Spain and the United States is now at an end and the two countries have, diplomatically speaking, resumed friendly relations.

WAGES IN 1870 AND 1898.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot has been punching holes in an article which appeared in these columns some time ago with reference to wages in 1870 and wages now. In this article we showed that according to a statement recently sent out by the United States Department of Labor, the average wages of blacksmiths, boiler-makers, bricklayers, cabinet-makers, carpenters, compositors, hod-carriers, iron-moulders, machinists, painters and plumbers in twelve of the largest cities of the United States were larger in 1898 than they were in 1870, three years before the "crime of '73."

In the course of its reply to this, our Norfolk contemporary says:

The first thing to be remarked is that the period between 1870 and 1898 is twenty-eight years. And why not take 1872, instead of 1870? Next, on adding up the rates for 1870, as given, the aggregate is $29.60; while the aggregate for 1898—twenty-eight years after—is only $26.94—or 60 cents less than for 1870. How is that? Both The Times and the Spirit of the Valley say that the wages in 1898 were higher in every instance than in 1870, except in one case; but in looking over the figures, as given, we find them lesser in four trades, the same in one, and though higher in seven instances, yet in the aggregate 60 cents a day less!

To the first inquiry, we reply that the year 1870 was selected by us for the purpose of comparison, because that was the year selected by the department in Washington, rather than the year 1872.

To the second question we reply that the discrepancies which our contemporary's eagle eye has discovered are due to typographical errors in the figures. We have before us the same report, and we assure the Virginian-Pilot that the figures bear us out in the statement that "the average wages in every solitary instance cited, save one, were higher in 1898 than they were in 1870, three years before the so-called demonetization of silver." This is such an interesting subject that we have taken the trouble to reproduce the figures, and we hope this time that the types will take no liberties with them. In 1870 the average pay of blacksmiths in twelve cities of the United States was $2.43, in 1898 $2.43 1-2; blacksmiths' helpers in 1870, $1.40 1-4, in 1898 $1.52 1-4; boiler-makers in 1870 $2.53 1-4, in 1898 $2.56 1-2; boiler-makers' helpers in 1870, $1.41, in 1898 $1.53 1-4; bricklayers in 1870, $3.15 1-4, in 1898 $3.51 3-4; cabinet-makers in 1870 $2.14, in 1898 $2.29 1-4; carpenters in 1870 $2.36 3-4, in 1898 $2.52 3-4; compositors in 1870, $2.52 1-4, in 1898, $2.81 1-2; hod-carriers in 1870, $1.75 1-4, in 1898, $2.00 1-2; iron-moulders in 1870, $2.60 1-2, in 1898 $2.60 1-2; machinists in 1870, $2.39 1-4, 1898 $2.41; house painters in 1870, $2.22 1-2, in 1898 $2.60; plumbers in 1870 $2.74 1-2, in 1898 $3.15 1-2.

Thus, to carry out the Virginian-Pilot's idea, on adding up the rate for 1870, the aggregate is $33.82 1-4, while the aggregate for 1898 is $36.57 1-2, or $2.75 1-4 more wages than in 1870.

We know what is proverbially said about the mendacity of statistics, but we must take it for granted that the government's figures are reliable.

PINGREE'S NEW PARTY.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, he of potato-patch fame, has inaugurated a movement looking to the organization of a new national political party. A circular has been sent out asking for a conference at Buffalo, N. Y., from June 28th to July 34, 1899, "of progressive men and women of various political and social beliefs to consider the present condition of American politics and economics and what is the best thing to do." The circular goes on further to say that the country is "in the midst of important changes in political issues and parties and social and industrial conditions, and it is felt that a frank and friendly interchange of opinion on the part of thoughtful and serious men may lead to united effort and efficient action in important directions."

A large number of well known and distinguished citizens have signed the circular, ammong whom we note, first of all, Hon. Hazen S. Pingree, Governor of Michigan; Hon. George D. Herron, Professor of Applied Christianity at Iowa College; Hon. W. S. Morgan, editor of the Buzz Saw, of Hardy, Ark.; Hon. Wm. V. Allen, United States Senator; Hon. Eugene V. Debs, of the United States; Hon. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Hon. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois; Miss Jane Adams, of Chicago; Hon. Jerry Simpson, of Kansas; Hon. George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts; Booker T. Washington, (colored) of Alabama; Hon. W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," and general manager of the Democratic Committee on Ways and Means. Many other such signatures are affixed, but we have not room to print the complete list. They are all distinguished citizens, although we cannot agree that they are all "thoughtful and serious men." That designation certainly does not apply to Miss Jane Adams, of Chicago, and as for the Hon. "Coin" Harvey, and the Hon. George Fred Williams, and the Hon. Jerry Simpson, they may be thoughtful, but they are never to be taken seriously.

Just what this political conference will do is a matter of conjecture. It is hinted that the movement has been inaugurated by Governor Pingree to boom himself for the Presidency, but nobody can tell what that complex gathering will do. It may nominate Governor Pingree, or it may nominate Jerry Simpson, or it may nominate "Coin" Harvey, or Miss Jane Adams, or Booker Washington, or it may determine to endorse the nominee of the Democratic party, whoever that may be. The very uncertainty of its action makes it that much more interesting and the eyes of the people of the United States will be upon the conference.

THE PEOPLE AND THE TRUSTS.

The New Haven Register prints a thoughtful article on the growth of trusts, from which we take the following extract:

The "trust" is a new factor in our lives. It is yet uncertain what will become of it. That is about all one can safely venture to say definitely. We can, however, deal with it in general terms. If, for example, it proves to be a good factor, working for the benefit of mankind in securing permanency of employment at fair wages, in reducing the labor day to a minimum consistent with maximum results, in earning a fair return for the capital invested, and in other ways lightening "the white man's burden," it will live and no power on earth will break it. If, on the other hand, it proves to be a menace to freedom, a scheme for the excessive enrichment of the few at the expense of the many, a huge octopus whose many paws are fastened upon the labor of men, or a new form of slavery which is to dull the intellect, kill the aspirations and sap the independence of freemen, it will either fall of its own weight or be dealt with summarily by a mighty people moved to wrath. It can be said in its behalf that it seems to come in response to trade conditions, and is to be attributed rather to man's wit in taking advantage of changed circumstances than to his ingenuity in himself changing them. It may, then, furhermore be said that we have but to await patiently the result of the experiment, avoiding the possible slaughter of a goose that lays a golden egg, and preparing to tackle, if necessary, what may become a demonstrated evil.

This view has been time and again presented in The Times, but we had not seen it in any other newspaper until we read the above the other day in the columns of our New Haven contemporary. The Times is by no means a fatalist. We do not believe that the nation ought to sit down and let things go their own way upon the theory that "what is going to be will be if it never is." It is the duty of the thoughtful men of the nation to forecast and by wise action to prevent evils that would come to pass through neglect. We believe that it is the part of statesmanship as far as possible to prevent national evils, and we believe that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," to use a homely phrase.

But we are great believers in the natural laws of trade. As great men are said proverbially to arise in great emergencies, so we believe that, generally speaking, this and that business method comes about to meet changed conditions in the business world. This is a day of great things and everybody must admit that corporations are necessary to carry on the big enterprises of a progressive age. It would be impossible for any one man to own and operate a great railroad system, or a steamship line, or a telegraph system or any enterprise of this character. In order to do this a number of rich men must combine their capital that there may be sufficient money to carry on the extensive work. Nobody would for a moment think of out-lawing or abolishing these corporations. There was a time when a man in travelling from New York to San Francisco would have to change cars half a dozen times or more; now he takes a sleeping car in New York and does not leave it until he arrives at the Golden Gate. The same convenience is true of telegraph lines and express companies, and so on. Under the system of combination a man may leave a message in a Richmond office with the guarantee that it will be sent forthwith, without any further trouble to himself, to any part of the United States, or for that matter to the remotest corners of the earth. When he puts an express package in a Richmond office that is the last of it so far as he is concerned. The express agent takes it, gives him a receipt for it, and guarantees delivery no matter what the destination may be. These corporations, therefore, are a public necessity and so far from being oppressive they are a public blessing.

There are other corporations, however, that have alarmed a large number of people, and while there is much of demagogy from certain quarters in the cry against trusts, many people throughout the length and breadth of the United States are perfectly sincere in their belief that the interests of all the small men in the country are in jeopardy from the huge combinations that are every day being formed. For our part we are not alarmed and because we have undertaken from time to time to correct false statements concerning the trusts and to show that instead of raising the price of commodities they have actually given a better article at a lower price than the world ever before knew, we have been dubbed the friend and champion of trusts. But we are not deterred by this. We believe that this question will regulate itself. We believe that if the trusts are good things they will abide; that if they are not, they will fall of their own weight.

This is a free country and we American freemen live in an enlightened age. It is simply out of the question, in our opinion, that money organizations can ever in free America trample the rights and liberties of the people under foot.

If Dewey needs any points on gorgeous uniforms he might get a few hints from Miles.

If Croker is not careful they will conclude by charging him with serving embalmed beef at his Jefferson dinner.

Thus far Tom Watson has been able to restrain any expression of his great joy at McKinley's presence in Georgia.

The grand jury that indicted Colonel Jack Chinn will do well to purchase bullet-proof clothing.

The Joe Wheeler matrimonial rumor has apparently climbed up a tree.

The Cuban National Assembly hardly assumed the dignity of the average debating society.

The Platte river is at last on the rampage, but it has withstood the example of its boy orator a long time.

A few weeks more and the American soldiers in the Philippines will have to contend with the rains and fevers as well as with the natives.

A laundry trust is the latest, but the Chinaman will continue to collect spot cash.

What a pity that the gas works cannot get the benefit of the supply wasted in arguments about appropriations for it.

The St. Louis Base-Ball Club has been sold by the sheriff, and of course everybody begins knocking a club when it gets under the hammer.

Some women are very hard to please. One in Chicago is suing for divorce and she has not even seen her husband but once in twenty years.

It is one thing to drive the political ambulance up to Tom Reed's door and another thing to put him in it.

A New York man had his ear bitten off by a woman's pet dog. Truly the social exactions of Gotham life are painful.

The early practice demonstrates the fact that players with glass arms should not throw base-balls.

Definition.

"What is original sin?"
"Inventing a new diversion for Lent that will pass as a charity."—Brooklyn Life.

Paradoxical.

Chief—I'm satisfied with your handwriting, but can you write shorthand?
Applicant—Yes, but it takes longer.—Fliegende Blatter.

Prepared.

The mad March wind clasps danty Prue,
It whirls her in its clutch;
But as her boots and skirts are new
She does not mind it much.
—Chicago Record.

All Around.

Teacher—Do you know what a round robin is
Totamie—Yes'm; it's what the burglars were doing the other night.—Yonkers Statesman.

An Eloquent Testimonial.

"There are sermons in stones."
"Yes; a widow generally gives her second husband a bigger monument than she does her first."—Chicago Record.

Enough.

The Jewish World gives the following little discussion: "Who is happier, a man who has £100,000 or one who has seven daughters?" Rabbi—The latter. "Why?" Rabbi—The man with £100,000 wants more.—the other doesn't.

A Hint.

Mr. De Club—My dear, a great German physician says women require more sleep than men.
Mrs. De C.—Does he?
Mr. De C.—Yes, my dear—um—er—you'd better not wait up for me to-night.—New York Weekly.

An Outcast's Lament.

I know not where, I know not when,
But we shall meet some day;
Some day our paths will cross again
And Fate shall show the way.

Some day—perhaps 'neath other skies,
In distant haunts of men—
We'll gaze into each other's eyes,
For we shall meet again.

She quit supplying board for me
Because I owed her ten,
And folks you never want to see
You're sure to meet again.
—Chicago News.

When Pa Gets Sick.

When pa gets sick he always knows
He's gonter die, and Tommy goes
For Doctor Quack, an' 'fore he 'rives
I'm hurried off for Doctor Ives,
An' ma an' Bess an' auntie, too,
For liniments an' gruels go,
An' plasters an' the warmin' brick
An' everything, when pa gets sick.

No one of us is 'lowed to play,
The baby's sent across the way,
The 'pothecary's boy's about,
The hull time runnin' in an' out,
The house so with his groans is filled
Folks stop to ask who's gettin' killed,
An' misery is piled on thick
For every one, when pa gets sick.

We never have no table set,
Cold vittles is the best we get,
For cook is busy to the brim
Contrivin' dainty things for him,
An', studyin' it in my mind,
I'm good deal more'n half inclined
To think—although I dassent kick—
We suffer most when pa gets sick,
—Boston Courier.

JOHNSON'S 25 PILLS 50 CENTS KIDNEY PILLS GUARANTEED

THEY CURE! NOT SIMPLY RELIEVE.

"Oh, what a blessing your Kidney Pills have been to me. I could not straighten up for a year, and walking nearly killed me. Now I could run a foot-race, and when I see a man humping along, I tell him to get a box of Johnson's Kidney Pills and get well." J. M. JONES. VEST POCKET SIZE. Canton, Ohio.

25 PILLS 10 CENTS.

Superior to any high-priced remedy. By mail, on receipt of five 2-cent stamps.

WM. P. POYTHRESS & CO.,
W. H. SCOTT,
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THEY WANT OUR LOCOMOTIVES.

Can Make and Deliver Them Quicker than Any Builders on Earth.

A list of recent orders for American locomotives, made up yesterday, includes eighty-one for the Trans-Siberian railroad, twenty for Sweden, ten for the French State railways, fifteen for Egypt and thirty for the Midland Railway Company of England.

The orders from England and France are said to have come because the home locomotive builders have all the orders on hand that they can fill, and cannot turn out locomotives anything like as fast as the American shops. The Midland Company will have twenty locomotives of its American order completed in four months, whereas it does not expect to get additional locomotives that it has ordered from home builders for more than a year.

The rapidity with which American builders can make and deliver has resulted in a steady increase in the exports of locomotives. Following are the exports for three years: 1896, 312; 1897, 348; 1898, 580.—New York Sun.

Americans Robbed and Killed in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Consul Kindrick, at Ciudad, Juarez, Mexico, under date of February 28th, has informed the Department of State that two Americans, George Wilson and Forrest Smith, were held up and robbed near the San Pedro mining camp on February 21st. Smith and Wilson were contractors for the Corralitos Mining Company, and on a visit to the company stores were attacked by three Mexicans. Wilson was shot and instantly killed for resisting, while Smith succeeded in reaching camp in safety. The robbers secured about $300. They were subsequently captured and will be punished according to law.—New York Sun.

The New York Newspaper Writers' Union has received a charter from the International Typographical Union and starts its career with 160 members.

"We'll fight for Mayor Jones, Toledo, and we'll win this battle for him," said Grand Organizer Stuart Reid, of the International Association of Machinists.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THE REQUEST FOR TEN THOUSAND.

It Was Sent by the Council to the Finance Committee.

THE GAS WORKS TO BE IMPROVED

The Council Will be Called Together Early Next Week to Act Upon the Matter—The Money will be Appropriated.

The Common Council held a brief session last night to consider a resolution emanating from the Light Committee asking for an appropriation of $10,000 to put the Gas Works in first-class condition.

At the request of Mr. Wallerstein the resolution was referred to the Finance Committee which meets Monday night, and the Council will be called together again next week to receive the report.

The Council was called to order at 8:10 o'clock by President James Caskie, there being present Messrs. Camp, Miner, Neale, Curtis, Ebel, Fergusson, Grimes, Gunst, Harrelson, Hobson, McCarthy, Mills, Peters, Pollock, Shea, Teeley, Wallerstein, Woody, Gibson and Garber.

THE RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Wallerstein, chairman of the Committee on Light:

Your Committee on Light would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the Council of the city of Richmond (the Board of Aldermen concurring), That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the construction account of the Light Department, to be expended under the supervision of the Committee on Light, in the improvement and repair of the Lower Gas Works, and that the Committee on Finance be and they are hereby instructed to provide the same.

Immediately after the reading of this resolution Mr. Wallerstein moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

NEED FOR HASTE.

His motion was adopted. He then explained that the Council had been called in view of the fact that the Finance Committee met next Monday night, and that it was very important that this matter should be acted upon at once.

It was proposed, he said, to have the Council called together next week to act upon the Finance Committee's report. There was need of great haste for the work could only be done during the summer months, and any delay might mean great loss.

On motion of Mr. Hobson the rules were suspended and a special appropriation of $2,500 to the Health Department was made. The Council then adjourned.

MANY LIVES LOST IN BURNING HOTEL

(Continued From First Page).

to the floor above the main hall, ran into the American dining room and gave the alarm to the guests there. Only a few persons were in the dining room at the time and they escaped. When the boy reached the main floor Mr. Leland, the proprietor, was in the rear of the long hall, and the boy shouted to him that the building was on fire. On Mr. Leland's instructions the clerks tried to save all the books and papers.

The boy then rushed down the basement stairway and alarmed the women who were at work in the laundry. It is believed that all of them escaped.

A DARING RESCUE.

One of the most daring rescues effected by the firemen occurred on the fifth floor of the Fifth avenue front. An elderly woman was seen at the window and two firemen succeeded in reaching the window immediately underneath. One of them climbed to the coping of the window on which she was standing and then stepped over to the woman. He swung her clear of the window and landed her safely in the arms of his companion, who, with the assistance of several other firemen, passed the woman down to the street.

A DESPERATE LEAP.

The first horror occurred just fifteen minutes after the fire broke out. A handsome woman, appeared at the window of a room on the fourth floor. She held out her arms to the crowd below. Then she raised her hands as if in supplication, and in a moment climbed to the window and leaped. She turned about like a top and struck the iron railing in front of the hotel. Her body seemed to be impaled there, but it fell off and into the area way. She was dead. The woman was identified as Mrs. Amelia Paddock, of Irvington, N. Y.

HEROIC RESCUES.

One of the most thrilling scenes of the fire—at a time when the building was a seething cauldron of flame—was the heroic rescue of several women from the upper stories. One had been carried down from the Fifth story. Mrs. A. H. Fuller, of Pittsburg, then appeared with her maid at the window of the fourth story. It seemed like an age before the ladder was lowered, firemen ran up, and with great difficulty brought down Mrs. Fuller and her maid. Just as she was gotten out of the window, a middle aged woman appeared at widow north of that at which the ladder was placed.

The woman, fearing she would not be rescued, prepared to jump. She was warned to keep back, and being panic stricken stepped back into the dense smoke. A hook and ladder man seeing the desperation of the woman, seized a scaling ladder and went up story after story through the blinding smoke. He climbed to the coping just as the woman rappeared. The fireman seized her by the waist, and holding her tightly to the wall of the building, crept slowly on the coping and passed the fainting woman to another fireman who had braced himself to receive her. There was a dreadful suspense as the fireman drew the woman toward him and finally had her safely on the ladder. A tremendous cheer went up from the crowd.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Fireman John Hanna, of the Fire Boat Zephar Mills, rushed through the smoke to the top floor and found Night Watchman MacNichols half asphyxiated. Hanna lowered him by means of wire to the fire escape two stories below and let himself down the same way. His hands were badly cut by the wire. Then Hanna assisted the old man down the fire escape.

FROM THE FOURTH FLOOR.

Fireman William Kennedy, of Engine Company No. 23, rescued a Mrs. Bran from the fourth floor of the hotel by means of a scaling ladder. Her rescue was cheered by the immense crowd.

A crippled woman was found lying on the floor of a room on the fourth floor, unable to move, and was carried in safety to the street.

A GALLANT POLICEMAN.

Captain Emil H. Pate, of Company L, Forty-Seventh United States Volunteers, rushed up to the fourth floor and rescued an old crippled man, who was partly asphyxiated by the smoke and burned about the head. Policeman Luke Miley rescued three women from the fourth floor, and was badly burned about the hands and face, and his uniform was nearly burned from his back.

A Brooklyn fireman, who came over to see the parade, saw a woman on the seventh story right over where the fire occurred first. He rushed upstairs and rescued Kate Flannigan, a domestic. She was badly burned and injured by falling debris, and was unconscious when brought down.

A BRAVE DOCK HAND.

Thomas McPherson, an employe of the Government docks at Brooklyn, went through the fire and smoke five stories and rescued Mrs. R. Butler, who was unconscious from shock and fright. McPherson was so badly burned that he had to be taken to the hospital himself. All of these rescues and many others occurred in the course of a few minutes.

Many trying scenes were enacted by frenzied men and women in the big building.

How many persons are buried in the ruins is not known, but at least three or four persons were seen to jump, whose bodies have not been recovered.

JUMPED FROM THE ROOF.

A young man, apparently an employe, jumped from the roof of the Forty-eighth street side of the hotel. Another unknown man jumped on the Fifth avenue side and two were seen to jump from the rear. Shortly after that two women jumped from the roof to the court yard below. It is known that two of these at least are dead.

Eye-witnesses say that they saw a woman throw a child from a window and fall a moment later herself, just before the collapse of one of the walls. As yet no trace of these bodies has been found.

J. Lemott Morgan, of Birmingham, Ala., who had been watching the parade with a number of friends from the balcony, ran to the fourth floor and rescued Mrs. Algernon Jarvis and her daughter Mabel.

He took them to the balcony and thence they were taken to the street by firemen.

PRESIDENT'S BROTHER ESCAPES.

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

Mrs. McKinley and her daughter, Helen McKinley, were entertaining Mrs. John Sherwood, the author. Both Mrs. McKinley and her daughter and her guest got out, assisted by two men, but they did not know who. The McKinleys went to the Manhattan Hotel, where there was a joyful reunion of the family. They lost everything except the clothes they wore.

Dr. E. Parmly Brown, of 589 Fifth avenue, and A. E. Brown, of Congress Heights, Washington, knowing the McKinleys were in the hotel, rushed to the place as soon as they learned of the fire, and rushed upstairs. As they were going up the stairs they saw two men, one a fireman and the other an employe, bringing down Mrs. Warren Leland. The woman's clothes were burned from her body. The men told Dr. Brown that they found the woman in the hallway, lying on the floor unconscious. The men said that they saw one woman leap from the window of the room, but they had no time to stop her. She was Miss Helen Leland, daughter of Mrs. Leland. This was the saddest incident of the fire. Warren Leland is the proprietor of the hotel. The Lelands have another daughter, Miss Fanny Leland, but she was away from the hotel at the time.

MRS. LELAND DEAD.

Mrs. Leland died in Flower Hospital at 9:15 to-night. Her son Charles was the only relative with her when the end came.

Frederick Corbett, the chief engineer of the Hotel Windsor, said that he, with his assistant, Robert Walker, and twenty helpers, were in the engine-room. He was made aware of the fire by the crackling of the flames. There were a number of women and men coming down from the windows by means of ropes; some slid down a distance and dropped to the court yard.

A number of employes who were on the roof jumped to the court yard and received fractures and injuries which, he thought, would cause their deaths. Mr. Corbett said he met Mr. Warren Leland, who told him to shut off the electric current so as to enable the firemen to combat the fire with less difficulty and danger. While Mr. Leland was talking with him several women jumped out of the windows and from the roof and lay unconscious in the court yard.

KEPT IN BY THE CROWD.

Dr. Robert Newton, who was one of the first doctors to arrive, said that many women and men had tried to make their exit from the hotel by the side entrance but were driven back by the tremendous crowd that surged around the entrance way.

The loss on the hotel and contents is almost complete. The salvage men managed to save $20,000 worth of paintings on the first floor, but very little else was carried out.

Many guests lost valuable jewelry and bric-a-brac and furnishings, among them being F. F. Flower, a nephew of ex-Governor Flower, who, among other things, lost a package of jewelry valued at $8,000.

LOSS, $1,000,000.

The loss on the hotel is estimated at at least $1,000,000; several adjoining buildings were damaged considerably, but the loss on these is comparatively small. All the papers and books of the hotel are believed to have been saved.

Up to midnight the ruins had not cooled off sufficiently to allow a search for bodies. A big force of men is now at the ruins ready to make a search as soon as possible.

It is believed by firemen and police that there are a number of bodies in the ruins. The list of missing for so many hours after the fire was practically over is very large.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Regarding the origin of the fire, the Herald to-morrow will publish the following:

John Fox, a waiter in the hotel, was passing through the hotel on the parlor floor, the first floor above the street. He was making his way to a place where he could catch a moment's sight of the parade. In front of him walked a man, a patron of the hotel. The waiter did not know him. Passing thus one behind the other, they had nearly gained the angle of the passage near Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street when the patron drew a match and lighted a cigar or cigarette. He tossed the match aside. It was still blazing, and fell into the folds of a lace curtain. In an instant the flimsy fabric was ablaze and instantly the flames shot to surrounding draperies. This, from all the accounts, was the origin of the holocaust in which so many human beings perished and others were so severely mangled while helpless thousands looked on in wild horror.

Doubtless very many of the missing are comfortably housed in the Fifth avenue homes which were thrown open to the sufferers. Doubtless, also, some of the missing will never be found.

GUESTS AT OTHER HOTELS.

Among the Windsor Hotel guests now registered at other hotels:

Waldorf-Astoria—Colonel Tom Ochiltree.

Hoffman House—C. O'B. Cowardin, wife and son, Richmond, Va.

Charles Eady, Virginia.

HISTORY OF THE HOTEL.

The Windsor Hotel was one of the most comfortable and attractive hotels to be found anywhere, it was seven stories high and almost square in form, had a frontage of 200 feet on Fifth Avenue and occupied the entire block between East Forty-sixth and East Forty-seventh streets. The front centre of the building was eight stories in height. It had also two wings, each seven stories in height and 75 feet in length. There were more than five hundred rooms in the hotel. The building was chiefly of brick and was architecturally simple. It was thoroughly equipped for fighting fire and had pumps equal in force to six of the most powerful fire engines in the city. It cost about three-quarters of a million dollars to build.

The Windsor's builder and first owner was John T. Daly and the building was first opened as a hotel in September, 1873.

The Windsor for many years was one of the most exclusive hotels in the city, and was in the height of its glory up to ten years ago. It was the rendezvous of all the great Wall-street operators, of Commodore Vanderbilt and Daniel Drew. Jay Gould, who lived opposite, was there nightly. The hotel became known as "Wall street by night," because of the visits of the great financiers.

HOME FOR CELEBRITIES.

Railroad men and capitalists from all parts of the globe made the hotel their headquarters, and many large financial and railroad deals have been planned there. President and Mrs. McKinley always stopped at the Windsor, and celebrities of all kinds were its guests. Mr. Leland, the proprietor of the hotel, took charge of the Windsor shortly after the close of the World's Fair in Chicago. There was $600,000 insurance on the building and $75,000 on the contents. Eldridge T. Gerry is the present owner of the hotel property.

MRS. CANDLER'S SISTER.

Mrs. Price Was Sister-in-Law to Georgia's Governor—Prominently Known

MACON, GA., March 17.—Mrs. Alice Price, who was reported injured in the Windsor Hotel fire, in New York, was the widow of the late W. P. Price, a prominent cotton merchant of Macon; was sister-in-law of Governor Candler, of Georgia, and of Mayor S. B. Price, of Macon. She is one of the handsomest women in Georgia, and mother of Miss Alice Price, last season's belle at Narragansett Pier, and who died three months ago. She was formerly Miss Williams, of Jones county, Ga.

No Mrs. M. Pierce is known in Macon so far as can be learned to-night.

ROBUST MANHOOD

Dr. Greene's Nervura Makes Strong Bodies, Pure Blood and Vigorous Nerves.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy always insures the greatest measure of strength and vigor. No such thing as failure in life is possible in perfect manhood. It is lack of vital force—weakness and inactivity of body and nerves—that strews the world with human wreckage. Poor blood fails to nourish and the nerves and muscles become weak. A noticeable failure of strength ensues. A feeling of exhaustion follows. Sleeplessness is the next symptom of a decadence, intensifying the nervous derangement. The stomach becomes affected, as shown by biliousness, indigestion, dyspepsia, weak back, headache, melancholy, discouragement, until the sufferers begin to despair of recovery.

Dr. Greene's Nervura is the only specific for disease and weaknesses of the blood and nerves. Under its magic influence physical weakness, exhaustion and mental depression quickly disappear and exhilaration, strength and buoyancy mark the beginning of a new life of happiness and success.

Mr. John C. Milroy, 64 South First Street, Meriden, Conn., says:

"I suffered terribly from nervousness, headache, lack of appetite and that tired feeling all the time. I tried Dr. Greene's Nervura and I found it was just what I wanted. I had fallen to 164 pounds. Now I weigh a little over 190 pounds. I have always been considered about the strongest man in town and in order to keep up my reputation in that respect, I shall keep on using Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy."

Everybody needs and should take a good spring medicine, and Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is the greatest and grandest of all spring remedies. People have absolute confidence in Dr. Greene's Nervura, more so than in any other remedy, because a famous regular physician prepares it, which is a guarantee that it is perfectly adapted to cure. As an additional assurance of cure, Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th Street, New York City, gives you the privilege of consulting him without charge or cost, either by calling or writing about your case.

A Perfect Infant Food

Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHERS MILK. FOR 40 YEARS THE LEADING BRAND.

"INFANT HEALTH" SENT FREE.

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VITALITY.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Gives Vigor without drawing from to-morrow's supply.
Take no Substitute.