

JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

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MILE AND A HALF OF RAGING FLAME

Chelsea, Mass., Swept by a Great Conflagration.

COST OF IT ABOUT \$16,000,000

Three Persons Meet Death and Scores Injured More or Less Seriously.

MANY HAVE TO FLEE FOR LIFE

Petroleum, Tarred Paper, Old Rags and a Gale Add Fury to Disaster—Ten Thousand Homeless.

The greatest fire that has scourged any part of the metropolitan district in ten years devastated the manufacturing, tenement and retail sections of Chelsea, Mass., Boston's big suburb, Sunday, burning over one square mile of territory and leveling many of the city's best structures. The fire started at 10:40 a.m. and was not under control until 9 p.m., notwithstanding that half of the Boston fire department's strength, and steamers from a dozen other cities and towns, went to the aid of the Creelie brigade. The loss is estimated at about \$10,000,000. About 10,000 persons are homeless. So far as can be learned there were but three fatalities, all unknown. Half a hundred persons were either injured or painfully burned.

Mile and a Half of Ruins.

The fire originated in the rear of the Boston Blacking company's works on West Third street, near the eastern division of the Boston and Maine railroad and in close proximity to the Everett City line. A terrific gale from the northwest, which at times had a velocity of sixty miles an hour, carried burning shingles, embers and myriads of sparks to a score of wooden buildings, most of them of cheap wooden construction. The fire started almost in the extreme southwest section of the city, and cut a path to the end of Maverick street at the extreme southeastern end, about one and a half miles from where it began.

Thirteen Churches Feed the Fire.

Flames spread through the heart of the retail business section, which was about midway between the two extreme limits reached by the fire.

Among the structures destroyed were thirteen churches, two hospitals, the public library, city hall, five schoolhouses, twenty business blocks, nearly a score of factories, and upwards of 300 tenements and dwellinghouses. Among the places burned were: Frost hospital, Children's hospital, Fitz public library, St. Stanislaus Polish Roman Catholic church, Chestnut Street First Baptist church, Central Unitarian church, St. Luke's Episcopal church, First Methodist Episcopal church, Elm Street Synagogue, Walnut Street Synagogue, Chelsea Presbyterian church, People's Afro-Methodist Episcopal church, Fourth Street Universalist church, Fifth Street Congregational church, Shurtliff Street Methodist Episcopal church, Second Adventist church.

INCIDENTS OF THE DISASTER

Militia Called Out—Refugees Stream into Boston—Oil Explodes.

As soon as the magnitude of the disaster was appreciated the mayor called out the militia to guard property and keep back the crowds. The wind blew steadily forty-five miles an hour, occasionally hitting up the pace to sixty, and whole shingles, big pieces of rags, and such objects, alight were scattered far and wide. The contents of many of the buildings in the factory district were of very inflammable character, such as tarred paper, oily rags, etc.

Heaps of burning embers and a suffocating cloud of dust hurled down across Everett avenue by the gale, coupled with the intense heat, drove the firemen from their posts and those families nearest the start of the conflagration had only time to rush from their homes and save their lives, losing all their possessions. Spectacular features were the burning of the spires of churches. All the money men possessed was offered teamsters to cart away household goods, but there were few teams to be had.

Over Chelsea bridge into East Boston streamed a long line of fire refugees, lugging what few household effects they were able to save. Pushcarts, drays and even baby carriages were piled high with furniture and bedding. Hundreds of persons carried huge bundles tied up in sheets. Those were mostly grayheaded women of the foreign class. One old woman staggered under a large bundle of clothes and bedding in the midst of which could be seen the wondering face of a baby too frightened to cry.

So rapid was the progress of the flames that people one moment were

congratulating themselves on being out of danger, and the next moment were hurrying away from very imminent peril. Suddenly there was a roar of the Tidewater Oil company on the waterfront burst into flames. Thousands of gallons of oil were soon burning and gigantic clouds of black smoke curled and rose into the sky, making dark as night all the east end. The fire was finally stopped by Chelsea creek.

The following appeal for assistance, signed by Mayor Beck of Chelsea and William E. McClinton, chairman of the relief committee, has been issued:

"We have been visited by a most terrible catastrophe. One-half the area of our city has been swept by fire. Fifteen thousand people are homeless, \$12,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed. Our business section is almost wholly wiped out. We are in sore need. We have not lost our courage, but are applying ourselves with all our ability to the task before us. But that task is stupendous and we ask assistance of all who are benevolently inclined. He who gives quickly gives double. Subscriptions may be sent to the city treasurer, Thomas B. Frost."

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE DROWN

Terrible Disaster Overtakes Hankow, a City in China, During the Night Time.

Disastrous floods have occurred at Hankow, in the Province of Hu-Peh, and it is stated that 2,000 persons have been drowned.

Seven hundred junks were sunk or wrecked.

The floods are said to have been the result of an unexpected freshet. The waters caught the people in the middle of the night.

Caught unexpectedly the victims were drowned as they lay in bed or, warned by the rushing waters, sought a means of escape.

The junks were useless in the emergency, and many who had been rescued sank with them. The darkness served to lessen greatly the chance of escaping death.

ANGER THAT IS DEVILISH

Case of Rage of a Father That Results in Dreadful Murder and Then Suicide.

Dr. C. O. Swinney, who recently arrived in Asheville, N. C., from New York, shot and fatally wounded his sixteen-year-old daughter Nellie, and then killed himself, in the reception room of a girl's boarding school in that city. It is said he became enraged because his daughter took part in an April fool prank, when she, together with a number of other students, absented themselves from school.

Dr. Swinney called on his daughter at the school. Shortly after she entered the reception room four shots were heard, and Miss Swinney ran from the room with blood streaming from her head. Swinney was found on the floor with a revolver under him.

BREAK COSTS A MILLION

That Much Damage Done by the Giving Way of the Hauser Lake Dam.

With several houses destroyed in the little town of Craig, Mont., forty-five miles north of Helena, hundreds of heads of cattle and live stock drowned, and the Great Northern railroad tracks washed away for miles the loss from the flood caused by the breaking of the seventy-foot dam at Hansen lake it is conservatively estimated will be approximately \$1,000,000, which includes damages to the dam, which total \$250,000. The dam will be rebuilt at once.

The water has receded at all the threatened points, one of which was Great Falls, Mont., where the flood was seven feet deep and there is no danger of further damage.

Pacific Fleet at San Diego.

The United States battleship fleet on its arrival at San Diego, Cal., Tuesday saw a mile of sandy beach crowded with enthusiastic patriots proud to welcome the navy to California, and the green lawns and flowering gardens of Coronado formed the setting for the most notable marine spectacle the west coast of the United States has ever known. The sixteen ships swept into the sheltered cove of the sea behind the lowering headlands of Point Loma, and halted for four days of merrymaking for men and officers. Governor James U. Gillett was here officially to welcome the fleet, and his call upon Rear Admiral Thomas was paid during the afternoon.

Governor Hughes is Endorsed.

Charles T. Hughes was endorsed as New York's Republican candidate for president by that party's state convention, and the four delegates-at-large, with their alternates, elected to the Chicago national Republican convention were instructed to use all honorable means to bring about his nomination. The four delegates-at-large are General Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Mayor Seth Low, Frederick R. Hazard (of Syracuse) and E. H. Butler (of Buffalo).

Cashier Attempts Suicide.

Edwin C. Story, cashier of the Citizens' State bank, of Belleville, Wis., attempted to commit suicide because he was accused of stealing the bank's funds. Physicians saved his life.

So rapid was the progress of the flames that people one moment were

HOGS WILL COME HIGH

Load That Promises To Be Costly Before Two Men Tire of Litigation.

QUARREL IS OVER THE DOCKAGE

Only Fifty Pounds Difference Between the Litigants—Joint Rates on Coal.

Indianapolis, April 16.—William A. Beatty, farmer, and S. M. Miller, stock buyer, both of Raymond, Ill., both wealthy and determined, close friends for years, but who have turned against each other, are in Indianapolis fighting over a load of hogs, and the controversy is becoming so bitter that it is attracting considerable attention among local stockmen and patrons of this market. As near as can be made out from the claims of both men Beatty, who fattened the hogs, called in his friend Miller, the buyer, when his hogs were ready for the market. This was at Raymond. Miller bid \$5.50 a hundred pounds, which was accepted, and Miller paid \$100 to bind the bargain.

Dominant Issue Comes Up. The question of docking the load was then brought up and a difference of opinion regarding the amount of the dock developed. Miller thought the condition of the hogs warranted a dock of 400 pounds; Beatty disagreed, contending that 350 pounds would be an ample sufficiency. Discussion waxed warm and soon it became evident that the traders could not agree on this point.

Miller Takes the Hogs by Force. Beatty says Miller and his sons took the hogs from Beatty's place by force, but not until he had the elder Miller arrested. Miller loaded the hogs and consigned them to Tolin, Mattern & Co., commission merchants at the Indianapolis stockyards. The hogs arrived at the yards Monday morning and were immediately placed on the market. Before the salesman could dispose of them, however, the yard company received a telegram from Beatty commanding that the hogs be held. The yard company had them locked up.

Hogs Are Eating Their Heads Off. Both men then came to this city and engaged lawyers, and the matter will go to court April 24. In the meantime the hogs, locked in a pen in charge of a deputy sheriff are eating about \$5 worth of corn a day. Already the telephone and telegraph tolls of the disputants have exceeded the amount of the value of the dock in controversy. Beatty, reputed to be worth \$100,000, declares that he has come to Indianapolis prepared to stay all summer, if necessary. Miller is just as positive that the hogs will be his in the end.

Chicago Grain. Chicago, April 16. Following were the quotations on the Chicago Board of Trade today:

Wheat—Open. High. Low. Close.

May ... \$92 1/2¢ \$92 1/2¢ \$90 1/2¢ \$92 1/2¢

July ... 85 1/2¢ 85 1/2¢ 84 1/2¢ 85 1/2¢

Sept. ... 83 1/2¢ 84 1/2¢ 82 1/2¢ 83 1/2¢

Corn—

May ... 67 1/2¢ 67 1/2¢ 66 1/2¢ 66 1/2¢

July ... 64 1/2¢ 64 1/2¢ 63 1/2¢ 63 1/2¢

Sept. ... 62 1/2¢ 63 1/2¢ 62 1/2¢ 62 1/2¢

Oats—

May (o) 53 1/2¢ 53 1/2¢ 53 1/2¢ 53 1/2¢

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July ... 49 1/2¢ 49 1/2¢ 49 1/2¢ 49 1/2¢

Sept. ... 37 1/2¢ 37 1/2¢ 37 1/2¢ 37 1/2¢

Pork—

May ... 12.87 1/2¢ 13.02 1/2¢ 12.87 1/2¢ 13.00

July ... 13.20 13.35 13.20 13.32

Sept. ... 13.55 13.67 1/2¢ 13.55 13.62 1/2¢

Lard—

May ... 8.05 8.10 8.05 8.10

July ... 8.22 1/2¢ 8.30 8.22 1/2¢ 8.30

Sept. ... 8.42 1/2¢ 8.50 8.42 1/2¢ 8.47 1/2¢

Cash Sales—Winter wheat—By Sample: No. 2 red, 92 1/2¢/94 1/2¢; No. 3 red, 90 1/2¢/94 1/2¢; No. 2 hard, 92 1/2¢/94 1/2¢; No. 3 hard, 88 1/2¢/90¢. Spring wheat—By Sample: No. 3, 90¢/1.00¢. Corn—By Sample: No. 3, 6¢/6 1/2¢; No. 3 white, 56 1/2¢; No. 3 yellow, 66 1/2¢; No. 4, 63 1/2¢. Oats—By Sample: No. 3 white, 51 1/2¢/52 1/2¢; No. 4 white, 50¢/52¢.

Live Stock, Poultry and Hay. Chicago, April 16.

Hogs—Receipts 16,000. Sales ranged at \$5.80@\$5.95 for choice heavy shpng. \$5.58@\$5.95 butchers. \$5.60@\$5.75 mixed packing. \$4.65@\$5.25 good to choice pigs.

Cattle—Receipts 3,500. Quotations ranged at \$6.00@\$7.10 for prime fat steers, \$4.75@\$6.00 good to choice cows, \$5.50@\$6.25 prime heifers, \$4.90@\$5.15 selected feeders, \$5.75@\$6.25 good to choice calves.

Sheep—Receipts 7,000. Quotations ranged at \$6.00@\$6.25 for good to choice clipped wethers, \$6.00@\$6.50 good to choice clipped yearlings, \$7.35 @7.65 good to choice Colorado lambs.

Live Poultry—Turkeys, per lb., 12¢; chickens, fowls and sprigs, 12¢; roosters, 7¢; geese, \$6.00@\$7.00; ducks, 12¢.

Calves—Best, \$4.00@\$7.50.

East Buffalo Live Stock. Dunning & Stevens, Live Stock Commission Merchants, East Buffalo, N. Y., quote as follows: Cattle—Receipts 2 cars; market slow. Hogs—Receipts 20 cars; market slow; heavy, \$6.15@\$6.20; Yorkers, \$6.25@\$6.30; pigs, \$4.40. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 30 cars; best wool lambs, \$8.15@\$8.25; clipped, \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.25@\$7.50; wethers, \$7.00@\$7.25; ewes, \$6.25@\$6.50. Calves—Best, \$4.00@\$7.50.

Monument for Tippecanoe Field. Lafayette, Ind., April 16.—The battle grounds monument commission, in whose keeping the Tippecanoe monument fund was placed, has let the contract for building the monument, which is to cost \$24,500. The monument is to be erected on the battlefield in memory of the men who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. A bronze figure of William Henry Harrison will be placed at the foot of the shaft.

Wanted \$55,000; Got \$3,000. Shelbyville, Ind., April 16.—Five members of the Scott family, in Hancock county, brought suit against the Big Four Railway company several months ago for damages for injuries by a train on a crossing. The suits have now been compromised for a total of \$3,000. The total amount claimed in the suit was \$55,000.

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