MILLION DOLLAR FIRE

New York City Visited by Large Conflagration.

FIREMEN HAVE A CLOSE CALL

Manhattan Savings Institution Building Destroyed Brare but Fruitees Fight Against the Flory Bemon-Fire Chief Rellly Has a Nag-

row Escape.

New York, Nov. 6.—Pire started in the 6-story iron and brick building at the southwest corner of Crosby and Bleecker streets. The fire at once extended through all the floors and in an hour the walls of the building felicin. No one, as for as can be learned, was injured.

The two upper floors are cocupled by Keep, shirt manufacturer. The ground floor on the Crosby street side is pocupled by White's Express. The second floor on the Crosby street side, where the fire started is rented by Jacob Adler & Co. The second floor on the Broadway side is occupied by Hebht & Co., Lieuufacturers of fane and feathers. The flames extended across the street and set fire to the building occupied by the Empire State bank and the Manhattan Savings institution.

The fire, which extended to Crosby street, is estimated to have done a damage

.The comparatively new building of the Manhattan Savings Institution will be destroved. Two other buildings were destroyed and others damaged by fire and

Deputy Chief Reilly and five firemen were on the fifth and sixth floors of the Manhattan Savings institution building when the walls fell. Rellly escaped, but could tell nothing of his men.

The two ulnes alorm was sent in which called all engines below Fifty ninth street. Three nines call the engines in the city. So flerge and stubborn was the fire that before it could be got under control damage which is catimated at a million dellars was done. The flames so soon got beyond the control of the firemen; that an alarm had to be turned to calling all the engines of the city below Fifty-ninth street.

From the point where the fire was first seen, the dames ran quickly through the building which extends from the corner of Crosby and Bleecker street through the 160 foot block, until 4s makes the southeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker street. This building was destroyed.

From this building the flames got into the structure adjoining on the south, while to the north the flames shot across narrow Bleecker street, caught the expressure building of the Manhattan savings institution, the upper stories of which soon grashed and fell with a great crash, while firemen were working on the lower floors. Suddenly, where all had then light for

blocks and blocks around from the glare of the flames, there came darkness. From the rent walls there came a great black cloud of smoke that blotted on all light. It came so pungent in narrow Bleecker

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ran for their lives. The smoke continued to pour out, and the men had just determined to force their way through it and again get to their position at the lines, when with a low, sullen roar the high standing walls parted, seemed to hang in the air for a moment supported by the rearing flames, then fell, a mighty weight where a few moments before the firemen had stood.

The 5-story building to the south caught fire with the falling of the walls and the firemen's attention was turned to that. Twenty of them were before this house, directing streams of water on it, when an explosion came that shook the building. and a second later overy window in the hongo was blown into the street.

Iron shutters were forced from their lastenings and sent stilling through the air. Two horses that had been standing half a block up the street broke from their holdings when the shock came and dashed up Broadway. There must have been many of the closely packed growd of curfous sightseers injured by the wild rush had not the acimals collided with a fire engine and been stopped.

Two men, who had stood near, were blown across the street. Both were slightly injured and were attended by an ambulance surgeon.

It was just about this time that the flames sprang across the street and caught the building of the Manhatten Savines institution. At first there was just a bit of flame that caught the exement of a window of the topmost floor. The crowd. which was held off by the police a block in each direction, saw the flame, scarcely the size of a man's hand, and relied. Bu the firemen were powerless to prevent the enlarging of the fire there.

Every effort was now expended on the big bank building, but despite everything that could be done the fire spread. Fire Chief Francis J. Reilly and 19 men were in the sixth story of the building, when from above the flames came so rapidly that their escape by the stairways or from the windows through which they entered the building was out off. By cutting a hole through the side well to the building to the north, the chief and if of the man escaped as the flames roared about them Some of them were burned. The 19th man. Fireman Fitzgerald of company & had a still narrower secons. He had he come separated from his company, and was imprisoned by the flames in a little room on the northwest corner of the building. He raised the such of this window and relled.

Far down in the street he sould be seen, the smoke curing about him and behind the glare of the flames. In the building the glars of the Barnes. In the Duilding to the north there were many firement. Several of them reached a window which was three feet below that at which Fitsgerald stood. They were separated from him also by a narrow coping that trime along the side of the building. On this little ledge Fireman Brush blimbed, and as he crawled along he was held in posttion by Fireman Barnett. The distance to the window, however, was so great that Brush could not reach Fitzgeraid, so another fireman hold Barnets while he too goe ont on the ledge.

Finally the two men reached Fitagerald. Those in the street saw three more instead of one in the very jaws of death. Fittger ald was weak from the effects of the smoke and had to be lifted from the window and alid along the narrow ledge by Ilrush and Barnett

It was an heroic act, and from the street each minute looked as though the three men must slip and fall to the street. But the thing was done in safety, Fitzgerald ed. and thousands of volues from street told those who sould not seeps hat the rescue had been me

ten's Richest Meirag. ... NEW YORK, Nov. &-The marriage of Miss Unsuela Vanderbilt to the Duke of Mariborough was solerunized this morning at St. Thomas church, the Rev. Dr. Brown officiating

West Fifty-thing street, opposite the transcot entrance to the church, was crowded with spectators, segarly walking for a glimpse of the duke and his fair

Upon the arrival of the bridge party, the bridesmaids advanced up the middle misle to the strains of the nuptial chorus from "Lohengrin." After them came Miss Vanderbilt, escorted by her brother, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The groom was accompanied by his best man, Hon, Ivor Churchill Guest.

After the ceremony the bridal party and gueste were driven to the Vanderbilt mansion to partake of the wedding breakfast The widding gifts were extremely costly and numerous.

Miss Cussuelo's Marriage Sottlement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The parties di rectly interested in the marriage settle ment of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt met a the residence of Mrs. Vanderbilt, M Kast Seventy-second street. The Duke of Mari borough, accompanied by his lawyer, W Milword, drave over from the Plans hotel and was men at the house by W. K. Vanderbilt and ex-Judge Henry Howland, representing the family. All information on the subject of the settlement was refused, but it is said the yearly income which Mr. Vanderbilt has settled upon his daughter will exceed \$250,000.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

Undertakers Found Thomas Litza Pretty Lively Corpse.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6 - Thomas Litte who West Shore In ight house, had the unusual experience of being placed in a coffin while again mounted and again frees himself. he was yet alive. Litz went to work, after voting, and while shifting some freight, a barrel of vinegar fell on him, rendering him anconscious. His fellow workmen, not seeing how he could be alive after the blow, took it for granted that he was dead, and telephoned for Undertakers Mo-Donald & M. Shane. The undertakers' wagon soon arrived and Thomas was placed in the stock collin which is used to carry bodies to the morgue.

Just as the driver was about to sores the cover on the count the supposed corpse epenet of oyes and looked around, He comprehended the situation at a glance and insis ed on being taken out-of the casket. He denied emphatically that he was dead, and remarked that any man who made that statement was a liar. The driver of the undertaker's wagon took the man's word for it, and, instead of taking him to the morgue, carried him to the Fisch hospital, where it was found that his injuries consisted of a few bruises. which were dressed, and Lits left the hospital. He was badly seared by his collin experience, but otherwise was not meriously damaged.

CORBETT'S LAST BATTLE.

Public Sentiment Decidedly Against Price Wighting In This Country.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 6 .- In an interview with a representative of the press James J. Corbett, the champion, said: I do not believe that there will ever be another finish prize fight in public in the United States. Public sentiment is too strong to be overcome and the days of wreat fistic carnivals are past, to come no more. There may be sparring exhibitions and a low finish fights in private, but there will be no championship battles in public I have fought my last ring battle."

Marquis de Nayvo Acquitted.

BOYBGES, France, Nov. 6.-The Marquis de Nayve, who has been on trial for the past week charged with the murder of his stepson, was acquitted after the jury had been out 40 minutes. The case has attract ed much attention. The marquis' stepson was the natural son of his wife, born before her marriage and said to have been the son of a priest who influenced the wife against her husband. Another version of the affair had it that the lad was the son of amakernt wooden clogs. It was claimed that the marquis pushed his wife's son off the cliffs near the Sorrento road into the bay of Naples, where the body was found.

Another Trial For the Hyams Boys. TORONTO, Nov. 6.—The second trial of Hyams brothers, charged with the murder of Willie Wells on Jan. 16, 1898, has commenced offers Judge Ferguson. Mesers. Wellman and Gooch of New York. counsel for prisoners, arrived in this city and are prepared to put up a strong and vigorous defense. Both prisoners have sseumed a careworn and haggard appearance during their imprisonment, and how far their physical and mental strength will carry them in the trying order! of another lengthy trial is a matter which gives their friends considerable anxiety.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick Transferred, LONDON, Nov. 6 .- Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman who is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for life. after having been convicted in 1889 of poisoning her husband, James Maybrick, and on behalf of whom repeated efforts have been made to secure a re-opening of the case, many people believing the prisoner to be innocent, was transferred from Woking priors to the jail at Aylesbury, with other female convicts.

WEITERALL, N. Y., Nov. & - Charles Judd, a prominent cities of Post Heavy, dente, a pronument attack of each attack, on mitted suicide by drowning itimeelf.

Mr. Judd has been teller for several years in the Pirot National High and was greatly interested in the Today Men's Christian. association work throughout New York. Temporary insanity is abought to have been the cause of his act.

Carnegie Music Hall Dedicated. PITTERUBG. Nov. 6-The dedication the new Carnegie Music hall, museum art gallery and free library, presented to this city by the Iron King, took place here, and the principal speaker was the mil licentire whose munificance piaced sets structure and its hold/ags at the disposal of the citizens of this city.

United States Consul Dond. ROCHESTER, Nov. 6.-James Fox, United States consul to Antigua, in the West Indies, died there the fist of last month. aged 22 years. His father and mother are residents of this city, where Mr. Fox was living when he received his appointment

Lownon, Nov. 6.—A disposed to the

Thus led by those dedicated to religious service, the tribe leaves its village, the people by families dropping into line—men, well mounted, bearing their weapons ready for use 5 women in gala dress, riding their decorated posites. older ones leading the Fack horses; litthe children in twos and threes upon the backs of steady old mage, or sumgly stowed away in the swinging posch between the tent poles, and the dogs trotting complemently everywhere.

Here and there along the line of the cavaloade is a lad being initiated into individual responsibility. He has been upon the bunt before, as one of the family, but this is the first step toward going independently uncored for as child. The father has lassed a wild horse, anddled and bridled him and now bids his son mount the animal. The boy hangs back, the colt is a flery creature and already rective under restraint. The father tells his son that the horse shall be his own when he has conquered it, but the lad does not move. The lookers on are smiling, and the cavalcade does not wait "Cot up," says the father.

The boy slowly advances, and the colt quickly recedes, but the boy, gramping came expert in their use. Among those his mane, swings himself into the saddie. The father lets go, and so does the cult-rears, jumps, wriggles, humps his back like an infurlated cut, stands on his fore legs and kicks at his own tail, paws the air and stamps the earth, but the boy clings to him until, with a midden jerk, the saddle girth is broken, and he is lauded over the head of the excited creature, which runs for dear life and lives on Court street and works at the liberty. Brought back, protesting by twists and shakes of his head, he is

> After two or three repetitions of this sort of thing the boy becomes angry. and the mother grows anxious. She rans to her son as he is scrambling up from the ground, feels him all over and moves his legs and arms to see if he is hurt. He is impatient at the delay. He is going to master that pony now or die for it. This time he stays on. In vaiu the mimal lashes himself into form and fury. The boy sticks to him like the shirt of Nessus, and the father at last leads the indivisable pair between the tent poles which trail behind a sophisticated family horse, and there, fenced in, they journey all day, trying to get used to each other. The pony does not see his way out of the poles and is foroed to keep up with the procession .--Contury.

TEACHERS IN ENGLAND.

A Pathotic Letter From One Which Tells Its Own Blory.

An English paper, having effered to throw open its columns to a considerstion of the "worst paid class in the community," prints the following:

is my pleasing duty to beach Greek, Latin, Franch, English, mathematics and 20 other things to the "some of gentlemen." I receive board and lodging and 200 a year from my benevolent employer, who makes a keep profit of over £1,501 per annum out of his school. My poor old dad (a country parson) was always anxious that I should receive "the education of a gentleman," so he pinched and acrewed to send me to a good public school and subsequently to Oxford, I may my, without concelt that I distinguished myself at both places, winning scholarships and other prizes with a facility that seemed to mark me out for the life of an instructor of youth. Behold me, then, at the uge of 30, raking in the fordly stimend mentioned above and luxuriating in the "home comforts," which, seconding to his advertisements, my principal supplies

for his love. During ninermonths in the year I may be said to be on duty for the whole 24 hours. When I am not teaching my boys, I am playing football or cricket with them, and I am even obliged to sleep in the same dormitory with 13 hearty youngstern, who more like steam airons. The worst feature of the life is the fact that there is no future before me. If I had a capital of £2,000, or even £1,000, I might start a school of my own; but, se it is, I can hope for nothing better. What will become of main my old age I tremble to think. Thereare hundreds of expensively educated young fellows in the United Kingdom who can earn no more at schoolmastering than I do. Bis-M. A. (Outen).

Unjust Aspersion on the Box.

"Talk about intellect. " said Webb. That new office boy of mine has a head that would fill grandfather's het." "What's the matter now!" seind

Bluffkins cautiously. "You were saying only last night that that boy was so careless you were afraid he might come to business some morning without his breakfast."

"I knew it. That's just what I said. But I mean to ask that boy's forgiveness. It was only this morning that I learned how unjust I had been. I gave the youngster several letters to mail. Le was gone some time, so when he came back Tenid, I'm adraid you didn't post those letters very prospelly and that your carelessess has made me thins the mail o

"Oh, no, sir, he replied. I'm ware

An attracting involved courses, the accompany of a company begannon, the tioned in one of our gargests being the group, through their matches. Owing to a strong wind blowing from the right, the bullets kept falling to the left of the target. An old major, who was in charge at the ranges, came ever to the color seprenni and inquired the enume of the had shorting. On being told that there was no some what him wing from the right passing his shots to fall wide he reconstant has surgence by mixing, "Woulden't it but a good idea if the target where surged more to the lett?" "The voter surgent barroly restrained a market. Landow "The

The most cultivated milede are suppl ly the most patient, most olear, Does

A TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

I attended a formed the other day where there was a lovely flower place with the figures "30" in the center. The deceased had been familiar all his life with that signal, having been conpeceed with telegraph or newspaper business for nearly 30 years, and yet doubt if ever he or any one who contributed to the flower piece knew or drammed how 80 came to mean any thing, especially finis, or the and

As a part in telegraph history I will explain how this signal, which has come to mean so much, had its origin. Like a great many other expressions, it was started accidentally, as it were. In the infancy of the telegraph business dispatches were sent paid or collect, meny of them abbreviated in telegraphing, and all newspaper dispetches were not only abbreviated, but sont collect. There were no news agencies then, as now, and papers had friends in all the towns, who were authorised to send them dispatches to be called for.

Every beginner in the art of telegraphy was given a book of abbreviafives and signals, which he had to commit to memory and practice till he bosignals that of 80 was found, and it meant "collect pay at the other and." Whather a news dematch or common business message, if not prepaid, the signal 80 was attached. As all press dispatches were paid for where received. they all had 80 at the end. So when news agencies began their work the signal was retained, for they were still paid for where received.

be a universal finis to all press dis-following patches, private, special and general, and a secondary meaning, or purhaps, better, a legendary meaning attaches It well may be a signal to the spiritto estimate its value when received and 'collect pay at the other and de-St.

PURITANICAL LAWS.

Louis Post-Dispatch.

How They Round Up Dollar In Cultured Besten.

"Just wait till I ontoh him in Bosfon. Then I'll make him come to the center," remarked an angry man the other day while routing a theetrical manager who owed him a few hundred dollars for services residered. I told him that I supposed he would then also the debtor into the Oberles Street jail. "That's just what I will do if I ever catch him there, you but " And then the mad actor explained how easy it was to get even with people of that sort in the Eub. No matter what the debt, one has to do is to enter a news and that settles it. If one who owes is averse to notoriety, he'll hardly take the poor debtor's onth, which resease him for a certain number of years, but does not wipe out his obligations, but will limper in the bestile until he can interest his friends or realise on his collateral and settle.

I know several New Yorkses who have run against greditors in the beats burg and have suffered. Some joke about their incarceration and the questions put to them during the process of administering the poor debtor's oath, but most all agree that the Boston law is a puritanical provision that should be materially amended. Bostonians who are dodging process servers are agitating a change that will permit them to pay up on the installment plan instead of being forced to cash in the full amount or remain a guest of the Charles street botel. If such a law was on the New York statute books and was toforced here-well, the Tombs or some other prison would be holding hundreds who now look as if they owned the town instead of merely owing the townsys.

New York Letter in Pittshipp petch.

Printed by Stones Stone Some light is thrown to the country upon the mysterious cases of Marking by timeed food which have these in the are reported. They are believed to be fue to neglect of the session against eating tinned foods that have been onpound to the air for stone time after buing opened. The exact manner is which polacinous substances, tachnically known as "ptomaines," are generated as suffic by is not known with enturing but the fact that they are produced in militians Committee to worse only the committee of ever pill apply despe

est's magazy in the in it.

BOTH OLD AND

The most liberal proposition ever mose to the

Read It and Take Advantage

In order to extend the circulation and NAL, the publishers are now prepared to make a ews agencies began their work the sig-al was retained, for they were still aid for where received.

This signal has come in these days to missing One Dollar for one years subscribbing in the

Imported Oleographs

itself as "the und" and is a proper and beautiful expression of the finis of a shades, and and oubtedly the faces of the finis of a shades, and and oubtedly the faces of the tures on the mar et; they main usl dispatch of a human soul to the assortment is varied and comprises agrees center of rewards and as a notice to which new unbjects will be added.

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