

CONFLAGRATION AT CINCINNATI

It Was the Most Disastrous
Ever Known There.

EXCITEMENT IT CAUSED GREAT.

Pike Building and Its Many Stores
Mighty Mass of Ruins.

FOR SEVERAL HOURS IT FIERCELY RAGED.

The Magnificent Opera House in the
Block, Together With the Vast
Quantity of Scenery, Went
to a Fiery Fate.

Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—This city has been visited with the most destructive fire in its history. About 1:30 o'clock yesterday flames were discovered in the cellar of George Joffe's grocery in Pike building, on Fourth street, between Vine and Walnut.

Soon after the fire department played on the building it was thought the flames were under control. But an hour later, however, there was an explosion, supposed to come from liquors in storage, and the flames soon afterwards shot up through the roof of the six story stone front building, and from that time on for several hours the fire was beyond control. The Pike building was totally destroyed, including the offices of the United States Express company, Adams Express company, White's restaurant, owned by Maynard & Kerr; George Joffe's grocery, John B. Martin's restaurant, Empson's confectionery, Henry Strauss' cigar store and the offices of Pike Theater company on the first floor, Pike's theater, auditorium and the green rooms and other offices on the second floor and all offices on the third, fourth and fifth floors. The Seasongood building, adjoining the Pike building on the west, at the corner of Vine and Fourth, was badly damaged. The building adjoining the Pike building on the east, owned by the L. B. Harrison estate and occupied by the Robert Clarke company, publishers, and Duham Bros., jewelers, on the first floor, and others in the upper stories, were totally destroyed. The Fostick building on the east, the Robert Clarke company and Duham Bros. and Norfolk and Western railroad offices and others were badly damaged, while the Carlisle building, occupied by the Southern Pacific railway, H. Smith & Sons, Cincinnati Trust company on the first floor and very many offices on the other five floors were slightly damaged.

The fire swept across the alley known as Baker street and burned the large publishing house of the American Book company at the corner of Baker street and other property along Baker street, including the large box factory of Zumbiel & Co., the carpenter shop of Henry Behrens, and did great damage to the Bell Telephone company, so that all telephones in the city were cut off for some time. The fire was in the center of the city and caused great alarm.

All the guests in the Burnet House on Vine street, just across the street from the telephone building, were called out of their rooms, also those at Gibson, Emory and Stag hotels, which were in close proximity to the fire. The Kankakee building, which is diagonally across the street from the Seasongood building and the Pike opera house, and occupied by the Western Union Associated Press, Big Four railroad and other offices, were threatened, and all wires of the Western Union for hours were in danger, but this location was spared by a narrow escape. There was scarcely any wind blowing, and this prevented the fire from spreading in any direction except southward to Baker street.

Not only the entire fire department, but also the police and other departments were on hand, expecting a general catastrophe. Mayor Fleishman was on scene. About twenty people had sleeping apartments in Pike building, and there were reports at first that several lives had been lost, but none of these reports have been confirmed. There were many narrow escapes.

Night Watchman John Agin and Mat Garretson and Harry Richardson doorkeepers, saved six lives by entering the building and forcing their way through smoke. Agin, Richardson and Garretson proceeded through the building giving the alarm to all until they had to be helped out of the structure themselves. Captain J. C. Grannan, head of a detective bureau, who was asleep in his office on the third floor, was awakened, and escaped in his night clothes. He lost all records of the office, and everything he had. Nothing was saved from the upper floors, even from the rooms of the theatre company. As there are over 400 different losers it is impossible at this writing to estimate the total loss. The fire was still burning at 9 a. m., with little prospect of control in the territory bounded by Vine, Walnut, Fourth and Baker streets, and the loss is estimated at over three millions. John Keenan, night watchman of American Book company, was caught by falling walls and fatally injured.

The Pike theatre building was totally destroyed by fire in 1886 and it narrowly escaped total destruction on March 30, 1902, when there was a Sunday matinee in progress, but no lives were lost in any fires. After fire last year the interior of the Pike theatre were remodeled and the theatre re-decorated and refurbished at an expense of several thousand dollars, over \$1500 worth of gold leaf alone being

used in the decorations. The scenery and costumes used by Pike Stock company during the season which closed last Saturday night, were valued at about \$13,500, and stored in the operahouse. Included in this was a good portion of the costumes used in the presentation of "Cinderella" during Christmas week. The loss of Henrietta Crossman company, which has been at Pike's this week, is over double that of the Pike Stock Company. Miss Crossman was called up with other guests at the Burnet House and witnessed the burning of her company's effects. She went into the crowd on the street and offered her assistance.

The Pike building belonged to Pike estate and Powell Crossley is general lessee, subletting it to over 200 tenants.

FIREMEN INJURED.

An Eight Story Structure in New York
Victim of the Flames.

New York, Feb. 27.—Several firemen were hurt, one perhaps fatally, at a fire in an eight story building at Broadway and Thirtieth streets. The property loss is estimated at \$250,000. Captain John Andreise of an engine company, while at work at the fire fell through an open shaft, striking on his head. He is thought to be fatally injured, his head being crushed; he was taken to a hospital. A dozen firemen were at work on the sixth floor when part of the ceiling fell in. Battalion Chief Gooderson was knocked unconscious by a piece of tile, and Fireman Daniel Foley's right leg broken and he was sent to the hospital. Fireman Joseph Minsch and Thomas Mix fell from a ladder and broke their legs, and a piece of cornice crushed Fireman Kemmel's foot. The three men were taken to the hospital.

Captain Andreise died shortly after arriving at the hospital.

Heavily Fined.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—A fine of \$10,000 was imposed by Judge Hancey on the Washington Fire and Marine Insurance company, and the Minneapolis Fire and Marine Insurance company, for alleged non-compliance with the state insurance laws. The judge furthermore directed that both companies be ousted from exercising corporate privileges in this state.

General Gordon Ill.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 27.—A special to the Constitution from Jackson, Miss., says: General John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, was taken violently ill while on board a Queen and Crescent train, en route to this city from Clinton, Miss., Thursday night. It was necessary to remove him from the train on a stretcher and he suffered violent spells of nausea while being carried to the Lawrence hotel.

Transfer Soon to Occur.

St. Louis, Feb. 27.—James Campbell, capitalist of this city and a heavy stockholder in the St. Louis and San Francisco, is en route from New York, where he and President Yoakum have been for some time for the past week arranging the details of the sale to the Rock Island. The stockholders of the Rock Island received telegrams from Mr. Campbell stating that no transfer of the road will take place until after his arrival here.

Fought Twenty Rounds.

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—After twenty rounds of fast fighting, Referee Graney declared the bout between "Young Corbett" of Denver and Eddie Hanlon of San Francisco a draw. Corbett clearly demonstrated to the immense crowd that the high opinion in which he has been held was justified. The contest, from a spectacular standpoint was good both men putting up a clean, hard scientific contest.

Created a Panic.

Colima, Mex., Feb. 27.—The continued eruptions of the volcano up to Wednesday afternoon created an immense quantity of lava and was plainly the center of a tremendous disturbance. A column of black smoke rose above the crater and ashes fell in dense showers, especially at the town of Tonila, which its inhabitants abandoned.

Fair at Muskogee.

Muskogee, I. T., Feb. 27.—At a meeting held here at the chamber of commerce it was announced plans had been completed to have a fair at this city. The first exhibition is to be given this spring.

To Tax Premiums.

Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 27.—A bill has been introduced in the house taxing insurance companies 2 per cent of their premiums.

Gone to Avery's Island.

New Orleans, Feb. 27.—Miss Alice Roosevelt and Miss Root and a party of New Orleans society people, including Miss Myrtle Stanaker, who was queen of the Comus ball, left on a special train for Avery's Island, where they will be until Monday. Misses Roosevelt and Root start for Washington Tuesday.

Mrs. Fairbanks Again President.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks of Indiana was unanimously re-elected president general of the Daughters of American Revolution.

Texas Goes to Pensacola.

New Orleans, Feb. 27.—The battleship Texas, which participated in the carnival, sailed for Pensacola.

Corrigan Declared Out.

New York, Feb. 27.—Corrigan has been declared out of the suburban handicap.

Signed Mexican Protocol.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Minister Bowen signed the protocol for the settlement of the claims of Mexico against Venezuela.

San Angelo Incorporates.

San Angelo, Tex., Feb. 27.—By a majority of thirty-four San Angelo voted to incorporate.

Uncle Sam's Big Game Preserves

[Special Correspondence.]

Lander, Wyo., Feb. 24.—At least in point of area, Uncle Sam has the largest zoo in the world, though there are others into which are huddled a greater variety of animal life. This is the Yellowstone National park, embracing 3,000 square miles, where roam at will uncounted herds of wild animals indigenous to the country—buffalo, elk, deer, antelope and the like.

The Yellowstone park is an ideal and unique big game preserve, and as there is no open season here the animals are safe from the huntsman, becoming absolutely fearless of injury from man. Although they are as wild as the wildest mountain forest can produce, every species knows to a nicety the boundary of the preserve and keeps within it. Even the timid deer have lost their sense of fear and the noise of a discharging gun has no terror for them. It is not an unusual thing to see a group of them grazing within a few rods of a posthouse or hotel, apparently satisfied that no harm can come to them under Uncle Sam's protecting care. The firing of the snadow gun—a twelve pounder—will not cause them to stop munching the bunch grass which they have kicked up under the snow. But the hauling down of the flag will attract their curious attention much more than the noise of the gun.

The park is patrolled thoroughly by the government to prevent the shooting of the animals. Two troops of cavalry are divided into single scouts and patrol the 3,000 square miles of the park constantly, and as the years go by and this plan is continued the game comes to know and not to fear its human protectors. Poachers receive fair trial before a United States judge, but if it appears that they are on the reservation for the purpose of destroying the game they are dealt with in accordance with the severe laws provided.

Public sentiment among the residents surrounding the park has been awakened, and their sympathies, which at first seemed not to be favorable to the plan of game preservation, have now become thoroughly in harmony with the intent of the government.

Under these wise provisions the numbers of each species have greatly increased until now the park is full

of big game, making it a very paradise for the hunter, if he were only permitted to hunt. However, he can only look on in wonder and with such pleasure as a true sportsman can feel in the passive contemplation of what would be a splendid shot.

In late years black and brown bears have been increasing in numbers and can be seen at any time feeding on the garbage piles at the camp posts and hotels. These bears are perfectly harmless so long as they are kept in a wild state, but when they are fed and petted, as some of them have been in the past, they lose all fear of human beings and are liable to do considerable damage to property and provisions. They are also liable to frighten tourists by following them with the expectation of being fed. Several of the black and brown bears that had been too thoroughly civilized had to be killed last summer because of their sociable instincts.

One of the most interesting experiments which are being conducted in the Yellowstone park at present is the endeavor to raise buffaloes. At the last session of congress \$15,000 was appropriated in a bill for the purpose of providing an inclosure and securing a small herd of buffaloes. This intention on the part of the national legislators has been carried out, the inclosure has been provided and a small herd established within it. The buffaloes are apparently doing well, and as the herd increases they will be given the freedom of the entire park.

In the matter of fishing the policy of the government is less restrictive than in hunting. Trout fishing is allowed in the park, and in the clear lakes and mountain streams much fine sport can be had. That there may be no cessation to this sport it has been recommended that a small fish hatchery shall be established in the park. Seven million black spotted trout were hatched in Yellowstone lake last season.

Yellowstone park has been aptly designated "the wonderland of the United States" and is year by year attracting tourists in increasing numbers. Congress has begun to realize the worth of this game reservation, and the appropriations which have been made during the past few years have been such as to permit of many improvements to the park which were greatly needed. Much has been done in the way of road building and repairing, and the pleasure and comfort of a trip through the park have been greatly enhanced thereby. The railroads have also begun to show an interest in the park, and the traveling public is to have an easier access than heretofore.

RICHARD J. HAVLAND.



DEER GRAZING IN FRONT OF POSTHOUSE, YELLOWSTONE PARK.

CHARTER

Of The W. K. Henderson Iron Works
and Supply Company, Limited.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo: Be it known that this day before me, E. B. Herndon, a notary public in and for said parish and State, duly appointed and qualified, and in the presence of witnesses hereinafter named, and undersigned, personally came and appeared the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, and declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of Act No. 30 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, approved January 20, 1908, as well as those of the general laws of the State relative to the laws of organization of corporations, they have formed and do by these presents form and organize this into a corporation, for the objects and purposes and under the stipulations hereinafter set forth, which they do hereby accept as their charter, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.
The name and title of said corporation shall be "The W. K. Henderson Iron Works and Supply Company, Limited," and by that name it shall have power and authority to have and enjoy succession for the term of ninety-nine years from and after the date hereof; to contract, sue and be sued; to make and use a corporate seal and the same to change.

ARTICLE II.
The domicile of said corporation shall be in the city of Shreveport, Caddo parish, Louisiana, and all citations and legal processes shall be served on the president of said corporation, or in his absence upon the vice president, and in case of the absence of both, on the secretary at the office of said corporation.

ARTICLE III.
The purposes for which this corporation is organized and the nature of the business to be carried on by it are declared to be: The manufacture of machines of various kinds; also buying and selling of machinery, hardware and general mill supplies; also to run a general repair shop, including foundry business—or to be more specific, to make, buy and do anything pertaining to wood, iron and other metals.

ARTICLE IV.
The capital of said corporation shall be three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000), to be divided into three thousand (3,000) shares of one hundred dollars (\$100) each; provided that the corporation may commence business when two thousand (2,000) shares of the capital stock have been subscribed and paid in.

ARTICLE V.
All the corporate powers of said corporation, which board shall be elected annually on the second Monday in January beginning in the year nineteen hundred and four.

ARTICLE VI.
The president shall or may appoint from time to time, and dismiss at pleasure, such managers, agents and employes as may be deemed necessary for the purposes and business of the corporation.

ARTICLE VII.
Whenever this corporation is dissolved, from limitation or from any other cause, its affairs shall be liquidated by two commissioners elected by the stockholders, who shall have full power to wind up its affairs, dispose of its assets, settle its liabilities and distribute the proceeds among the stockholders.

ARTICLE VIII.
No stockholder shall be liable for the contracts or faults of said corporation in any further sum than the unpaid balance due to the corporation on shares owned by them.

ARTICLE IX.
No share of stock shall be transferred, sold or disposed of, without the stockholders first giving thirty (30) days' notice to other stockholders and allowing them the privilege of first purchasing said stock at its actual value.

ARTICLE X.
All sales or transfers of stock to be valid must be made on the books of the corporation.

ARTICLE XI.
Done and passed in my office in the presence of John A. Sewall and J. C. Beasley, competent witnesses, on this the 20th day of January, nineteen hundred and three.

W. K. HENDERSON,
W. F. DILLON,
W. S. DUNKIN,
PETER GARSON,
JOHN R. JONES.

Attest:
JOHN A. SEWALL,
J. C. BEASLEY,
E. B. HERNDON,
Notary Public.

I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing charter and find nothing therein contrary to law, and I do hereby approve same on this 20th day of January, A. D., nineteen hundred and three.

JOHN R. LAND,
District Attorney First Judicial District of Louisiana.
(Endorsed by Filed and recorded January 30, 1903.)

FRANK C. O'LEARY,
Deputy Clerk and Ex-Officio Deputy Recorder.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo: I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act, as the same now appears on file and of record in my office.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE THIS 20th DAY OF JANUARY, 1903.
FRANK C. O'LEARY,
Deputy Clerk and Ex-Officio Deputy Recorder.
Feb. 1, 1903.

SUCCESSION NOTICE.
No. 5743.—In First Judicial District, Parish of Caddo, State of Louisiana: In Re Liquidation of Southern Glass and Queensware Company.

Notice is hereby given that Carroll Cain and Seymour B. Simon, liquidators, have this day filed tabular of debts and statement in said succession, and unless opposition be made thereto within the time specified by law the same will be duly homologated as prayed for.

Witness the Honorable A. D. Land, Judge of said Court, this the 17th day of February, 1903.

J. H. LEVY, Deputy Clerk.
February 18, 1903.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
No. 8021.—In First Judicial District Court, Caddo Parish, La.: S. J. Harmon vs. J. B. Rhodes.

By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me issued by the Honorable First District Court of Caddo Parish, La., in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale at public auction for cash, according to law, without the benefit of appraisement, at the principal front door of the court house of Caddo parish, in Shreveport, La., during the legal hours for sales, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1903, the following described property, to-wit: Lots 46, 47 and 48 of the Brooks subdivision in the city of Shreveport, La., as per map in conveyance book R, page 726, and lot 5 of the Egan subdivision in the said city of Shreveport, as per map in conveyance book 1, page 67, together with all the buildings and improvements on all of the said lots.

Said property seized as belonging to the defendant, to be sold to satisfy the debt specified in the said writ, in the sum of two thousand dollars, with 8 per cent interest from January 11, 1903, and 10 per cent attorney's fees on said sum and interest, together with all costs of the suit.

S. J. WARD,
Sheriff of Caddo Parish, La.
Caucasian Feb. 18, 1903.

SYNDIC'S SALE.
No. 4072.—In District Court, Second Judicial District of Louisiana, Parish of Bossier: S. W. Vance vs. His Creditors.

By virtue of a commission to me directed from said Honorable Court, I will sell at public auction at the door of the court house in Shreveport, between the legal hours of sale, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, A. D. 1903, the following described property situated in Caddo parish, surrendered by S. W. Vance to his creditors, viz:

An undivided one-fourth interest in and to the south part of southwest quarter of northwest quarter, and south part of fractional southeast quarter of northwest quarter, and fractional west half of northeast quarter of southwest quarter, and fractional west half of southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section thirty-five; fractional northeast quarter of southeast quarter and the south part of fractional southeast quarter of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter and fractional southwest quarter of southeast quarter and fractional southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section thirty-four, all in township 22, range 14.

And the northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section three, and fractional northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section two, north of Dooley bayou, and the northwest quarter, and west half of northeast quarter and southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section three, township 21, range 14, containing in all 586 acres, known as Coushatta plantation.

Terms of sale cash.
P. J. TREZEVANT, Syndic.
Feb. 8, 1903.

Something He Couldn't Invent.
Harold—That is Bessler, the famous inventor of the triple expansion engine, the automatic, double, back action, reversible, rapid fire gun, the compound electro hydro heated dynamo, the—

Rupert—But he looks distracted.
Harold—Yes; he can't invent a plausible excuse to give his wife for being late, and he daren't go home.

A Happy Hour.
He—Do you remember the night I proposed to you?
She—Yes, dear.
"We sat for one hour, and you never opened your mouth."
"Yes, I remember, dear."
"Believe me, that was the happiest hour of my life!"

He Was Lucky.
"Young man," said the pompous individual, "I did not always have this carriage. When I first started in life, I had to walk."
"You were lucky," chuckled the youth. "When I first started in life, I couldn't walk."—Chicago News.

The Real Thing.
Hewitt—I borrowed a policeman's uniform and put it on the other day.
Jewett—What did you do then?
"I don't know; I immediately fell asleep."—Smart Set.

AUG. ABERNETHY

Manufacturer of an Dealer in

Harness, Saddles,
Collars, Whips

BRIDLES, ETC.

BUGGY & CARRIAGE TRIMMING
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Attorney and Counsellor
at Law.

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Will practice in all State and Federal
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SPRING AND TEXAS STREETS
SHREVEPORT, LA.

The savings deposits of the bank
one of its deservedly popular features.
Interest at the rate of three per cent
per annum is allowed on all amounts
one dollar and upwards remaining
the calendar three or more calendar
months.

When made during the first ten
days of any month, interest is allowed
on these deposits as if deposited on the
first day of the month. Interest on
sums not withdrawn will be payable
the first days of February and August,
and interest not then withdrawn will
be added to the principal thereby giving
the depositors compound interest.

Deposits may be made by married
women, men or minors, in their own
names.

Facilities are given depositors to
draw money.

Deposits made for a longer period
than six months draw a higher rate
than ordinary savings deposits.

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