

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The opera house block at Ashland, Ohio, was destroyed by fire originating from defective illuminating gas fixtures.

The New York chamber of commerce adopted a resolution for a state building and exhibition at the St. Louis exposition.

Hilda Clarke, formerly prima donna of the Bostonians, and Frederick Stanton Fowler were married at New York Wednesday.

Senator Fairbanks, chairman of the joint high commission, has written the Canadian government, suggesting that the committee meet in March.

The negotiations between Germany and Russia for a new commercial treaty have been opened by the usual exchange of preliminary notes.

Friends of Mayor Low of New York confidently assert he will be renominated by the fusion element which elected him sixteen months ago.

A dispatch from Tangier, Morocco, says it is persistently reported there that El Menehi, the minister of war, was killed in battle February 12.

One of the citizens elected alderman of Fairchance, Pa., last Tuesday occupies a cell in the local jail, awaiting trial on the charge of murder.

The Ontario Lumbermen's association meeting at Toronto adopted a resolution condemning the proposed export duty on pulp wood by the dominion.

The residents of Jackson county, Illinois, have started a movement supplementary to that of the school children to erect a monument to General John A. Logan.

The appointment of coadjutors to the archbishops of St. Louis and Cincinnati will be dedicated at a meeting of the congregation of the propaganda on March 2.

A bill pending in the Indiana house of representatives makes it a misdemeanor to give or to accept tips. The penalty is a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

The office of E. A. Gould, general superintendent of the Missouri Pacific railroad, will be transferred from St. Louis to Kansas City as soon as quarters can be obtained.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainford of New York, when asked how he regarded the action of Vermont in repudiating prohibition, said: "I would rather see a man free than sober."

Brigadier General G. W. Baird has been placed on the retired list. For many months past General Baird has served as the chief disbursing officer of the army in this city.

The body of Rear Admiral Frank Wildes arrived at Kennebunk, Me., Wednesday from Boston and were taken without ceremony to a receiving tomb in the cemetery.

All previous records in private pension legislation were broken by the house at Washington, Saturday, when 325 bills went through in much less time than as many minutes.

M. Henry, who claims to be traveling for Johnson & Tomek of Chicago, was arrested in Sioux City charged with stealing valuable diamonds from the Wm. Hiles jewelry store.

A wrecked house boat floating on its side in the Tennessee river near Paducah, Ky., was caught and found to contain the bodies of three persons, a man, a woman and a child, all white.

The board of supervisors of Orange county, California, has adopted a quarantine measure against all Florida citrus stock and fruit, on account of the prevalence in that state of aleurodes citri, the dreaded white fly.

Both houses of the legislature of Wyoming adopted a joint resolution strongly indorsing woman suffrage, declaring that it has been in vogue in Wyoming since territorial days in 1859, and raised the standard of candidates, made elections more orderly, improved the character of the legislature and developed womanhood to a broader use.

The Idaho house passed a bill providing for a bounty on beet sugar for two years of 1 cent a pound the first year and 1/2 cent the second year. The measure aroused much debate, which was largely directed to amendments making the payment of the bounty conditional upon abstention by manufacturers from the employment of Chinese or Japanese in their works.

Stephen B. Wing, reputed to be the first man to raise strawberries and peaches in northwestern Arkansas, is dead. In 1897 he controlled the entire peach crop of the Ozark mountains.

Committees from the Spanish War Veterans' association and the Spanish War Veterans met at Washington Wednesday to effect, if possible, an amalgamation of interests and put an end to the factional strife.

AS TO STATEHOOD

COMPROMISE MEASURES PRACTICALLY REJECTED.

OUTLOOK IS NOT FAVORABLE

Cortelyou Submits Large Estimates—Lays Before Congress Details of Moneys Needed to Carry on Work of New Department.

WASHINGTON.—All day there was talk of compromise on the statehood bill.

It was generally understood that what was known as the compromise bill would be satisfactory to the republicans.

The democrats, while talking in a conciliatory spirit, said they had little hope that the republican proposition would be acceptable to them. It is quite likely that when this proposition is submitted, the democrats will have a conference.

Probably a counter proposition then will be made providing that when Arizona has a population which is the average for a representative in congress, it shall be admitted as a state and also that a census shall be taken every year.

The democrats say they want a provision fixing the date which will bring Arizona into the union. This would not be satisfactory to the republicans. While efforts for a compromise continue, there are only a few senators who expect an adjustment to be reached, and the prospects of statehood legislation are still remote.

There was an earnest conference in the senate chamber after the adjournment, participated in by Senators Aldrich, Quay, Hanna, Foraker, McComas, Beveridge and Keam, when it was definitely decided that propositions for a compromise on two states should be submitted to the democrats.

Senator Quay presented a memorandum of the improvement features of the compromise to Senator Bate, who will present it at a conference of democrats called for 10 o'clock today. It is expected the republican proposition will be rejected and a counter proposition made.

Democratic leaders say they cannot accept the compromise suggested and the republicans say that no further concessions will be made.

A scheme for the organization of the new department of commerce and labor has been laid before congress by Secretary Cortelyou, in the estimate transmitted to that body through the secretary of the treasury.

In addition to twelve branches of the public service transferred to the new department from other departments which have been appropriated for, Secretary Cortelyou asks for appropriations for salaries aggregating \$665,690. The salaries are for the secretary's office, the bureau of corporations and manufacturers and subordinate divisions as follows:

Secretary's office, twenty salaries, \$38,000; under the chief clerk, seventy salaries, \$61,500; appointment division, twenty salaries, \$26,016; division of mails and files, twenty-one salaries, \$21,300; division of stationery, nine salaries, \$12,360; library, seven salaries, \$8,340; office of solicitor, eleven salaries, \$19,100; bureau of transportation, 116 salaries, \$150,000; for compensation of special examiners in the field, \$296,960; bureau of manufacture, twenty-one salaries, \$30,980; in connection with the new duties imposed on the bureau of statistics, \$5,570.

CORNER STONE OF SEA WALL.

Great Structure to Protect Galveston From Tidal Waves.

GALVESTON, Tex.—The corner stone of the \$125,000 sea wall was laid Monday with impressive ceremonies and a parade of citizens and marines and officers from the United States battleships at anchor in the harbor here. The work of the wall has progressed satisfactorily since its beginning last October.

The wall will be three miles in length and will give absolute protection to the city, even from a stage of water equal to the great and disastrous tidal wave of the 1900 storm. The funds for its construction were raised by popular subscription to a bond issue, most of the money being subscribed by local men. The city has been exempted from state taxes for a period of eighteen years as assistance in the erection of the great wall for its protection.

Outlook for a Settlement.

TOPEKA, Kan.—The outlook for a peaceable settlement of the Santa Fe wage dispute is looking rather unfavorable. More conferences have been held, but the only development is a more persistent unwillingness on the part of either side to give in. The national officers of the conductors and trainmen, who are here, appear to be firm in their determination not to accept less than a 20 per cent increase of wages.

NINE LIVES LOST.

Fatal Fire in a Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Hotel.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Nine lives, according to the best information obtainable under difficulties, were lost in a fire which Friday morning destroyed the Clifton hotel in this city.

The fire started at 2:30 and at 10 the smouldering debris furnished so fierce a heat that search for bodies was impossible. The list of the dead may prove longer than the number given, but it is hoped that the information which accounts for all but this number is correct.

Two persons were fatally injured and forty-two more hurt more or less severely, mostly by jumping from windows. The work of identification is complicated by the loss of the hotel register, which was burned.

The hotel, a three-story veneer structure, is said to have been a veritable fire trap. The flames started in a pile of rubbish in the basement, presumably ignited by defective electric light wires.

The night clerk was on the third floor when the cry of fire, raised by a bell boy, startled him. He took up the cry and in an instant the hallways were choked with frightened guests. A rush was made for the stairways. It was then that the crowd already collected in the street heard heart-rending cries of anguish and desperation, for the fire, feeding ravenously on the tinderlike material of the lower floor, had completely cut off escape.

There followed a stampede for the windows, the only means of exit left. The street below was now filled with a crowd scarcely less frantic than the despairing ones in the fast burning building.

"It was like a Dore picture of Inferno sprung to life," said one spectator in describing the scene. "The flames, looking blood-red from reflection against the snow, lit up the pale, drawn faces of the people in the windows, with a glow that was unearthly."

The victims were literally driven by the flames to jump. Nearly every one of them lingered to the last moment, urged by the people below to wait as long as possible in the hope of assistance. Then a cry would tell that the fire had reached them or the smoke had made it impossible to breathe, and one after another jumped, some to the street, and some, more fortunate, to the roofs of buildings adjoining. In a short space of time the street was filled with men and women, bruised and battered, with broken limbs and half crazed. All were in their night garments.

In an hour St. Luke's hospital contained fifteen injured, while many more, chiefly those who had escaped with comparatively slight hurts, were being cared for in buildings near the scene of the tragedy.

Some who jumped owe their lives to the fact that their falls were broken by telegraph wires which interposed in their downward flight. A number of the guests who were able to converse calmly following their escape declared that they had stumbled over prostrate bodies as they rushed to the windows.

CUBA WILL RATIFY TREATY.

Would Have Been Done Sooner but for Delay Here.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert G. Squires, minister to Cuba, arrived here Sunday direct from Havana and had an audience with the secretary of the navy. Mr. Squires said his mission here is to "clean up" certain matters connected with the Platt amendment. Awaiting him at his hotel was a cablegram stating that on Monday next the Cuban congress would take up the consideration of the reciprocity treaty and Mr. Squires expressed the opinion that it would be ratified during the coming week.

It was learned that this treaty would have been acted on sooner but the Cuban government was awaiting action by the United States senate. Now, however, that the matter has been delayed, the Cuban government will use every means in its power to expedite action on the treaty in the hope of favorable action by the United States senate.

The flames literally were chasing them, and the smoke made it almost impossible to breathe. The proprietor of the hotel placed his estimate of the number of people in the building at between seventy and eighty. Many of them were delegates to the state convention of the Young Men's Christian association.

N. P. Merger Case Reacts.

NEW YORK—Camille Weidenfeld, a member of the stock exchange, was on Monday suspended for one year. The exact character of the "charges and specifications" against Mr. Weidenfeld were not disclosed, but it was accepted as a matter of fact that he was regarded as the author and instigator of the Peter Power merger suits, and that the brokers believed these suits to have been conceived in bad faith.

THE SENATE WORK

STATEHOOD DEBATE HOLDS BUSINESS BACK.

MANY BILLS ARE HELD UP

Ten Cash Measures Still to Deal With—Only Eight Days are Left in Which to Make Appropriations—Long Sittings Seem Certain From Now to Close.

WASHINGTON.—The course of proceedings in the senate during the present week will depend largely upon the statehood bill. If there is no agreement the bill will continue to cut a figure in the proceedings whether it be under consideration or not, just as it has done for the greater part of the session. If the canal treaty is proceeded with the statehood bill it will do much to shape its course; if the treaty is put aside and the appropriation bills taken up, the statehood question will present itself in the shape of riders on those bills.

According to the present program, the postoffice appropriation bill will be the first of the supply measures to be considered. It is indeed the only one of those bills not yet passed, which has been reported from committees. It carries the statehood bill as a rider, and unless an understanding is arrived at before the bill is taken up the question of its retention will immediately confront the senate. That will be the critical period in the statehood bill's career. Some of the anti-statehood senators contend that it can be beaten as a rider and advocate an invitation to this test of strength.

In accordance with the annual custom in the senate on Washington's birthday, the proceedings will begin with the reading of Washington's farewell address. The reading this year will be performed by Senator Dubois (Ia.). At the conclusion of this ceremony Senator Cullom (Ill.) will move that the senate proceed to the consideration of the canal treaty in executive session. If in the meantime a compromise on the statehood bill has been effected it is believed the ratification of the treaty can be secured within a day or two. But whether there is an adjustment on the statehood bill or not, or whether the treaty is ratified or not, it is intended that many more days will be allowed to elapse before taking up the appropriation bills. With only eight working days of the session left, all senators appreciate that it is essential that there should be little more delay in voting the necessary supplies for the support of the government for the next fiscal year.

Of the thirteen appropriation bills, six have so far been considered by the senate proper, but several of the remaining seven have had the attention of senate committees. Three have not, however, been received from the house of representatives.

Two of the appropriation bills, namely, the pensions and the diplomatic and consular bills, have passed both houses and received the signature of the president. The legislative, executive and judicial bill is ready to go to the president; the army bill is in second conference; the Indian and the District of Columbia bills are both in conference with many differences to adjust; the postoffice bill has been reported to the senate; the agricultural bill and the military academy bill have received final consideration at the hands of the committees having them in charge and are ready for report; and the sundry civil bill is undergoing the scrutiny of the committee on appropriations and will be reported during the week. The naval bill, the fortification bill, and the general deficiency bill are still in the house of representatives.

Right to Tax Railroad Stock.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an opinion delivered by Justice Holmes in the case of Kidd against the state of Alabama, the United States supreme court Monday held that a state has the right to tax the stock of railroads incorporated in another state, which is held by an estate in the state seeking to exercise the power. The opinion affirmed the decision of the supreme court of the state of Alabama.

Strike Commission at Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The anthracite coal strike commission met here Thursday to begin the work of formulating their conclusions and framing their report. All the members of the commission were present. The sessions will be held behind closed doors and are likely to continue for a considerable period of time.

The President Invited.

WASHINGTON.—Senator Kearns of Utah and Dietrich of Nebraska, William Glassman, mayor of Ogden, Utah, and Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, have invited President Roosevelt to attend the eleventh irrigation congress to be held in Ogden on September 9, 10 and 11. The

THE NAVAL BILL.

Measure Passes the Lower House of Congress.

WASHINGTON.—At the end of a protracted session the house on Thursday passed the naval appropriation bill. Many amendments were offered to the provisions relating to the increase of the personnel and the authorization of the new ships to be built.

The most important amendment adopted authorized the secretary of the navy, in his discretion, to purchase or contract for submarine torpedo boats after investigation of their merits.

As passed the bill provides for three new battleships and an armored cruiser, two steel straining ships and one wooden brig for training purposes, in addition to the submarine boats discretionally authorized.

Without preliminary business the house proceeded with the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

An amendment was adopted giving members of congress whose districts are not now represented at the naval academy the privilege of immediately appointing cadets to fill such vacancies.

Mr. Dick (O.) offered an amendment, which was adopted, to provide for the summary expulsion of any naval cadet found guilty of hazing.

When the paragraph providing for the increase of the navy was reached Mr. Mudd (Md.) a member of the naval committee, raised a point of order against those sections providing that the machinery and material used in the construction of the ships authorized should be of domestic manufacture and authorizing the secretary of the navy in case of a combination of bidders to have the ships constructed in government yards.

Mr. Gillett (Mass.) sustained the point of order, whereupon Mr. Kitchin (N. C.) appealed. The chair was sustained—109 to 88.

Mr. Fitzgerald (N. Y.) raised a point of order against the provision requiring the construction of the ships authorized by the bill "by contract" and the words were struck out.

An amendment was then adopted, reinserting the provision requiring the use of domestic machinery and materials in the construction of the ships.

Mr. Taylor (O.) on behalf of the naval committee, offered an amendment authorizing the secretary of the navy in his discretion to expend \$5,000,000 for submarine torpedo boats tested and found to be acceptable to the navy.

The amendment was agreed to, 84 to 87.

By unanimous consent the provision which had gone out on a point of order authorizing the secretary of the navy to construct the ships in government yards was restored.

The committee rose and the naval appropriation bill was passed.

PLAGUE NOT YET STAYED.

Mazatlan Prisoners Put in Bull Ring While Jail is Disinfected.

MAZATLAN, Mexico.—There was only one death from bubonic plague Monday and that at the observation station. There are thirty-five patients at the lazaretto, with the condition of eight doubtful. Two hundred persons are now isolated. The bull ring is now being used as a prison, as the jail is undergoing disinfection.

Among the new cases two occurred among the sentries at the military hospital and one was that of a servant girl, who died a few hours later. Her employers, who live next door to the governor, are now in quarantine.

Governor Canedo is active in all preventive measures and shows great personal courage. He refuses to leave the city and go back to the state capitol until the plague is stamped out.

Tax Franchise in One State Only.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States supreme court on Monday decided the case of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Ferry company adversely to the contention of the state of Kentucky that that state had the right to tax not only the company's Kentucky franchise, but also its Indiana franchise. The opinion was delivered by Justice Harlan, who said that the Kentucky authorities had no jurisdiction over the Indiana franchise. The opinion reversed the decision of the Kentucky court of appeals.

Schley Enthusiastically Received.

NEW ORLEANS.—Admiral Schley Friday visited the New Orleans cotton exchange in company with Colonel A. K. McClure. The admiral was given a wildly enthusiastic reception and made an address expressing his pleasure at being in New Orleans.

Eulogize on the Sabbath.

WASHINGTON.—The house held a session Sunday to pay tribute to the memories of three deceased members, the late Representatives Tongue (Ore.), Rumble (Ia.) and Moody (N. C.). Mr. Moody of Oregon presided, in the absence of Speaker Henderson. The customary resolutions were adopted.

PROSPERITY IN CANADA.

The Farmer in Western Canada Achieves Wonderful Success.

One of the first things that the man who wishes to change his residence endeavors to find out is where he can go and succeed. It need be a matter of little doubt or indecision now. During the past four or five years the development of Western Canada has been so rapid, and the conditions of life there so widely known, that upwards of 100,000 Americans have taken up their homes there, and the experience of these people is that they are thoroughly satisfied with their choice of home.

The methods of farming there are similar to those adopted in the United States, but the operations are simpler, the yield of grain greater and the profits more satisfactory. Ranching is carried on with lots of success. Mixed farming is always profitable, while the results in grain-raising are as certain as splendid soil, excellent climate and lots of sunlight can give.

The yields of—, but nothing is as satisfactory as the experience of the farmer himself, and extracts are selected from one.

A good, intelligent farmer named Mears, John Mears to be exact, left Cavalier county, North Dakota, two years ago and followed the thousands who had already gone to Canada. He had twenty-five years' experience in Minnesota, in buying grain, including flax, but in all his experience he never saw a district so well suited to the growth of flax as Western Canada. The financial results of Mr. Mears' operations in a single season are as follows: Wheat, 3,000 bushels, 1 hard, at 57 1/2c, \$1,785; 2,680 bushels 1 Northern, at 54c, \$1,457.20; Oats, 1,750 bushels, at 35c, \$612.50; Speltz, 154 bushels, at 75c, \$115.50; Flax, 324 bushels, at \$2.628. Total, \$4,598.20, a return of more than \$4,500 from a little over 250 acres, an average of \$18 per acre, is surely testimony sufficiently strong to satisfy the most incredulous as to the money to be made out of the soil of the Canadian West. It is to facts like these—arguments expressible and demonstrable in dollars and cents—that the steady northward movement of American farmers is due. Mr. Mears is settled near Arcola, Assa.

A number of Americans who have chosen Western Canada as a home had the idea that a man enjoyed less freedom in Canada, but they soon found their mistake, and say the laws of Canada are the most liberal in the world, and such as prevent the litigation which breeds so much bad feeling between people in the United States and costs them so dear in lawyers' fees.

The government has established agencies at St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Wausau, Wis.; Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette, Mich.; Toledo, Ohio; Watertown, S. Dakota; Grand Forks, N. Dakota, and Great Falls, Mont., and the suggestion made that by addressing any of these, who are authorized agents of the government, it will be to the advantage of the reader, who will be given the fullest and most authentic information regarding the results of mixed farming, dairying, ranching and grain-raising, and also supply information as to freight and passenger rates, etc.

Trust not the woman that thinketh more of herself than another; mercy will not dwell in her heart.

ONLY TEN DOLLARS FOR THREE MONTHS TREATMENT.

Drs. Richards & Van Camp of 1404 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb., treat Catarrh and guarantee a cure. The doctors are old established and reliable physicians of Omaha. Their treatment includes a large number of inhalers, local and constitutional treatment, and they guarantee to cure any case of catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs in ninety days or refund the money. If you are afflicted or interested call or write for further information.

Social reformers seldom think it worth while to qualify themselves for their task.

RED CROSS BALL BLUE Should be in every home. Ask your grocer for it. Large 2 oz. package only 5 cents.

Those who cater to evil propensities never satisfy the hunger of their passions.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c bottle.

Even the comparatively sober have no objection to the gold cure.

WHEN YOU BUY STARCH Buy DeLancey and get the best, 16 ct. for 10 cents. Once used, always used.

If you have a heart never let the world know it. It is such awfully bad form.

SAVE MONEY Buy your goods at Wholesale Prices. Our 1,000-page catalogue will be sent upon receipt of 15 cents. This amount does not even pay the postage, but it is sufficient to show us that you are acting in good faith. Better send for it now. Your neighbors trade with us—why not you also? Montgomery Ward & Co. CHICAGO The house that tells the truth.

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