

TRAPPED BY FLAMES

Between Ten and Fifteen Lives Lost in New York Windsor Hotel Holocaust.

THIRTY OR FORTY PEOPLE HURT OR BURNED

Spectators of St. Patrick's Parade from All Help.

GO DOWN IN THE RUINS OR LEAP TO DEATH

Fire Defies Checking and Spreads with Marvelous Rapidity.

HOLIDAY IS CHANGED INTO ONE OF HORROR

Blaze Starts from Accidental Ignition of Lace Curtain at an Hour When Throng of People Crowd the Streets.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Flames which originated from the lighting of a lace curtain burst forth from the second floor windows of the Windsor hotel, at Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon, just as the St. Patrick's day parade was passing the building and in a few moments they had leaped up to the roof and enveloped the entire Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street fronts of the hotel.

Ten minutes later the flames were roaring through the interior of the hotel and all escape by means of stairways and elevators was cut off.

There was the wildest scene of excitement within and without the building. Hundreds of guests and employes were in the hotel when the fire broke out and for many of them escape with safety was impossible.

Probably from ten to fifteen lives were lost within a half hour and thirty or forty persons were wounded in jumping from windows and in rushing through the roaring flames in the corridors and on the stairways.

Many who were wounded died later in the nearby residences and at hospitals and others who made wild leaps to the stone sidewalks were badly injured so that they are still hovering between life and death.

It may be twenty-four hours or more before the complete list of fatalities becomes known and will be longer than that before it can be definitely ascertained how many charred bodies are in the mass of fallen masonry that marks the spot where the hotel stood.

List of Killed. MRS. ELIZABETH LELAND, wife of Warren Leland, burns on side of head; died at Flower hospital.

MRS. HELEN LELAND, daughter of Warren Leland, jumped from window; body identified at East Fifty-first street station.

MRS. AMELIA PADDOCK of Irvington, N. Y., jumped from a window; body at East Fifty-first street station.

MRS. ALICE W. PRICE, Macon, Ga., died at 19 East Forty-sixth street; sister of Governor Price of Georgia.

MRS. ELEANOR LOUISE GOODMAN, aged 17, fractured skull; died at Bellevue hospital.

JOHN CONNELLY, hotel employe, burns and injuries; died at Flower hospital.

UNKNOWN WOMAN, middle-aged, jumped from window; died at Miss Helen Gould's residence.

UNKNOWN WOMAN, body at East Fifty-first street station.

UNKNOWN MAN, 35 years old, seen to jump from roof at rear of hotel; body not recovered.

JUST ABOUT READY TO QUIT

Probability that Filipinos Will Sue for Peace Within Short Time.

HOSTILITIES ARE EXPECTED TO END SOON

Officials Are Well Pleas'd with Conditions in the Islands—Washington Regiment Captures Large Party of Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Advices have been received from Manila which indicate that the climax may occur at any hour. The officials here are very well pleased with the condition of affairs, but will not at present discuss the details of the dispatches. The indications are that hostilities may end within a very short time. President McKinley has been advised.

Washingtonians Make Capture. MANILA, March 17.—A p. m.—Company G of the Washington regiment has captured 150 additional prisoners near Taguig and also seized some ammunition. Most of the rebels' arms were hidden or thrown into the river.

The engineers threw a temporary bridge across the Pasig river for the artillery and commissary trains. The Twentieth regiment will return from the front today.

Review of Situation. THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 17.—The president has received official advices from Washington saying that dispatches from Manila showed a very favorable situation for the American army.

HONG KONG, March 17.—The following general view of the situation is from a correspondent of the Associated Press at Manila and has evidently not been subjected to censorship: The most remarkable feature of the situation is the unity of the Americans and residents to estimate the numbers, resources and plans of the Filipinos.

Some prominent general think that two or three disastrous battles will break their spirit and make them sue for terms. A majority of the English and other residents are of the opinion that the extermination of the Tagalos is the only guaranty of peace, that they can easily be whipped if they give battle, but that they will dodge a meeting with the Americans in force.

Some people think they will risk battles at Malabon and Paranaque, where they are strongly entrenched, and that if they are defeated they will resume bushwhacking as long as any of them are left.

United States Consul Williams says: "I don't expect to live to see the end of the war."

The rebels shift so much that it is impossible to estimate their numbers. The correspondents questioned several generals as to the number of the rebels and the replies ranged from 20,000 to 100,000. The estimates of the quantity of arms possessed by the rebels are equally uncertain.

The best authorities say 30,000. Large sections of the armed natives are ignorant of the use of their weapons. The country beyond the American lines is rice fields, cane and brush. The rebels are familiar with every inch of it, and it is a matter of surprise that they have not been exterminated.

The Tagalos are unanimously rebels, and they predict the Americans will be resisted at Mindoro and Misamis and that they will be obliged to subdue them.

Aguinaldo's Support. The extent of the support which the other Luzon tribes are giving Aguinaldo is a mystery. It is known that several regiments were under arms, but the majority of them are supposed to be jealous of the Tagalos, who are reported to be treating the other tribes in the fashion of the Spaniards, dominating the island and holding all the offices.

Reports from the rebels are to the effect that the recent tactics of the Americans in retreating to their established lines after pursuing, makes the rebels think they are winning victories.

Their character is so deceptive that the residents of Manila are ignorant as to whether their sympathies are with the rebels or not. It is known that a rebel organization exists in the city and the evidence is growing that there is a widespread plot to assassinate the Americans, the signal being the commencement of hostilities.

The servants were instructed to kill their employers, but they were terrified by the vengeance dealt out to offenders and they weakened. Every Tagalo would have cut his employer's throat if he dared, or at least this is a current saying.

The faithfulness of the natives is illustrated by the action of the commissionaries who come here to offer the allegiance of the island of Negros. It is now known that they were in friendly communication with Aguinaldo while here.

The rebels have been resupplied with ammunition and small arms powder. A foreign flag for protection, whether it is entitled to it or not. All flags except the Spanish flag, are seen. From the native huts hang white towels or shirts. The natives working in the fields plant a white flag as a banner of protection against the insurgents.

Nearly every house here displays a foreign flag for protection, whether it is entitled to it or not. All flags except the Spanish flag, are seen. From the native huts hang white towels or shirts. The natives working in the fields plant a white flag as a banner of protection against the insurgents.

Residents Suffer. The residents are the chief sufferers from the present state of affairs. Food commodities have doubled and tripled in price and many lines of necessities are at a standstill. After 7 o'clock in the evening a deathlike silence prevails in the city, except for the footsteps of the sentries or their challenges as an occasional civilian is halted. Each sentry calls upon the passing civilians to explain their business. The shutters are all closed for fear of about-drawings occurring in the streets, and the theaters, restaurants and stores are also closed.

Uniformed Spanish officers in the public places sneeringly say: "It would be different if we were in control." As an instance of the nervous tension that prevails, it is cited that the evening set gun was fired on Sunday a whole regiment encamped at Luneta jumped for its arms as if at word of command.

About 200 new saloons have been opened here since the American occupation, with the result that many drunken soldiers are to be seen in the streets. The officers, however, say the conduct of the soldiers is better than that of any other nation's under similar circumstances.

LAST ACT IN WAR DRAMA

Queen Regent Affixes Signature to the Treaty of Peace.

NEXT STEP IS EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS

This Ceremony Unusually Considered Merely Formal, but Importance of Preceding Events Lends Interest to Occasion.

MADRID, March 17.—The queen regent has signed the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States. The signed treaty of peace will be forwarded to the French ambassador at Washington, M. Jules Cambon, for exchange with the one signed by President McKinley. No decree on the subject will be published in the official Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—In the absence of any direct diplomatic communication between the United States and Spain, Secretary Hay expects to receive his first formal notice of the ratification of the peace treaty by the queen regent through the medium of the French embassy here.

The next step must be taken by Spain; that is, it must name its special envoy and indicate the date upon which he will present himself in Washington with the exchange copy of the treaty of peace. Although in most instances little more than a perfunctory ceremony, in the case of the exchange of ratifications the details will be of more than ordinary interest, for the occasion will be historical.

The draft of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States was signed in Manila on February 10, 1898. It was approved by the United States senate by a vote of 57 to 27 on February 6 and was signed by the president on February 10.

The first news of the signature of the peace treaty by the queen regent of Spain was conveyed to Secretary Hay and the officials of the administration through the exclusive bulletin of the Associated Press. The secretary was naturally gratified at the action, which he had expected would follow the course of the Cortes. The action makes it possible to complete the ratifications and thus complete the treaty within the time set by the treaty itself as the maximum.

The protocol was signed August 12, last at the war office by the president and Ambassador Cambon. December 10 the treaty was signed at Paris by the commissioners. February 6 it was ratified by the United States senate after a memorable struggle. February 10 the president gave it his signature and today, seven months and four days after the signing of the protocol, the Spanish queen regent gave her formal assent and signature.

Cambon Calls on Hay. Official news of the action at Madrid was not conveyed to the State department before the close of the department for the day. M. Cambon called at the department about 11 o'clock today, in the absence of Secretary Hay called upon Assistant Secretary Hill. He told the latter that he believed the treaty had been signed. It now seems possible that the ambassador will be confirmed the closing up of the task when he set about seven months ago of bringing two nations, then at war, to a state of peace. Usually the rule is for a nation situated as Spain to send a special envoy charged with the duty of exchanging the ratifications.

In this case the wish of the United States government will be consulted and there is little doubt, in view of the kindly regard entertained for the ambassador by the president, that he will elect to have M. Cambon to act for the last time as the representative of the Spanish government and make the exchange. A good reason also for accepting again the ambassador's offices of this nature is that the Spanish government is anxious to hasten the complete restoration of peace and this government is certainly equally anxious, so that if time can be saved by accepting the services of the ambassador here instead of awaiting the selection and coming of one to Madrid that course is likely to be pursued.

Status of Spanish Prisoners. The signing of the treaty cannot in any manner affect the status of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of Aguinaldo, for the United States government is doing all that it can to secure their release. Still it is believed here that the new Spanish government will be able to address itself directly to the United States government as soon as the ratifications are exchanged, will not neglect to press the matter upon the attention of the State department and perhaps will seek authority to assume direct negotiations with the insurgents looking to the release of the imprisoned. It is, however, hoped that it may be unnecessary to decline such a request, for by that time the insurgents will have been completely exterminated.

Contrary to an expectation that seemed to have obtained in some quarters the signature of the treaty does not involve the immediate discharge of all the volunteer soldiers. It was stated positively at the State department that the Spanish government is to be invited to enter into effect until the ratifications have been exchanged, and it will therefore be necessary for the president to proclaim it before the people of the United States, including the soldiers, before it can be known officially that the war is over.

Trade Relations to Be Looked After. In all other aspects, however, the State department will treat the war as an ended matter. It is believed here that the new Spanish minister will come prepared immediately after making the ratification to institute a treaty for trade, commerce and amity, the old treaty having been nullified by the outbreak of war, and there being nothing in the way of a formal convention to protect trade between the United States and Spain. Also, one of the first duties of the officials in the War department, who are charged with the administration of the customs affairs of the insular possessions of the United States, would be to prescribe regulations to give effect to the pledge of the United States to afford Spanish commerce with the Philippines and the West Indies favored treatment.

Hungry for Killing Swineherds. PORT ARTHUR, Oct., March 17.—Oliver Prevost was hanged this morning. The drop fell at 8 o'clock. Prevost was executed for the murder of two French swineherds named Carrie and Delvin, on February 10, 1897. The evidence was largely circumstantial. The principal witness against Prevost was Rosanna Gauthier, a married woman, who at the time of the tragedy was living with Prevost. In his defense Prevost swore the woman had been seduced by Frederick W. Taylor and he had been seduced by Taylor. The plea of insanity was persistently urged, the minister of justice appointed a commission to visit Prevost and examine him. The

LIST OF FALLEN SOLDIERS

Cost of the Twentieth Infantry of Its Excursion Along the Pasig River.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Under even date General Otis at Manila reports the following casualties:

First Missouri. Killed, March 15, at Calocan: PRIVATE HENRY C. BEISCHER, Company A.

Twentieth Infantry. Killed: PRIVATE CHARLES FARNOFF, Company A.

CORPORAL OLE JOHNSON, Company C. Wounded: PRIVATE JAMES MAVOY, Company L.

Wounded: CORPORAL JAMES C. TINKLER, Company C. for arm; severe.

CORPORAL JOHN C. KINNEY, Company C. for arm; severe.

Private Mike Kelley, Company C, leg; slight.

Private Edward Brady, Company C, arm; moderate.

Private William Eady, Company F, shoulder; moderate.

Private Thomas Filley, Company F, shoulder; slight.

Private Thomas Varley, Company G, shoulder; slight.

Private Virgil H. Mahan, Company L, shoulder; severe.

Private John Griffiths, Company L, forehead; moderate.

Private George McFarlane, Company L, chest; severe.

Private William Layfeyth, Company L, hip; severe.

Sergeant William D. Cheek, Company L, foot; moderate.

Private S. S. Householder, Company P, bruise, forehead.

Private Ralph E. Truman, chest; moderate.

Private Thomas H. Rogers, Company K, side; severe.

First Colorado. Wounded near Marikina: Major Charles Anderson, ankle; slight.

Corporal Charles W. Haskell, Company L, thigh; moderate.

Private Charles R. Pynchon, Company K, back; moderate.

DESERTERS AND JOINS INSURGENTS. California Volunteer Turns Traitor and Meets Just Fate.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The following mail advices from Manila have been received by the Associated Press, dated February 13: The stirring events of the last week have followed each other in such rapid succession that it is a difficult matter to arrange them chronologically, much less relate them in detail. The number of troops engaged and the amount of territory covered by the American forces as they have swept everything before them since the outbreak of hostilities with the rebellious natives add to the difficulty very materially.

That trouble with Aguinaldo's forces came outside the city was created there and inevitable and been apparent ever since the rebel leader issued his proclamation demanding independence, but the American authorities had averted it so often by the exercise of such rare discretion and patience that it is known that several rebel regiments were under arms, but the majority of them are supposed to be jealous of the Tagalos, who are reported to be treating the other tribes in the fashion of the Spaniards, dominating the island and holding all the offices.

Reports from the rebels are to the effect that the recent tactics of the Americans in retreating to their established lines after pursuing, makes the rebels think they are winning victories.

Their character is so deceptive that the residents of Manila are ignorant as to whether their sympathies are with the rebels or not. It is known that a rebel organization exists in the city and the evidence is growing that there is a widespread plot to assassinate the Americans, the signal being the commencement of hostilities.

The servants were instructed to kill their employers, but they were terrified by the vengeance dealt out to offenders and they weakened. Every Tagalo would have cut his employer's throat if he dared, or at least this is a current saying.

The faithfulness of the natives is illustrated by the action of the commissionaries who come here to offer the allegiance of the island of Negros. It is now known that they were in friendly communication with Aguinaldo while here.

The rebels have been resupplied with ammunition and small arms powder. A foreign flag for protection, whether it is entitled to it or not. All flags except the Spanish flag, are seen. From the native huts hang white towels or shirts. The natives working in the fields plant a white flag as a banner of protection against the insurgents.

Nearly every house here displays a foreign flag for protection, whether it is entitled to it or not. All flags except the Spanish flag, are seen. From the native huts hang white towels or shirts. The natives working in the fields plant a white flag as a banner of protection against the insurgents.

Residents Suffer. The residents are the chief sufferers from the present state of affairs. Food commodities have doubled and tripled in price and many lines of necessities are at a standstill. After 7 o'clock in the evening a deathlike silence prevails in the city, except for the footsteps of the sentries or their challenges as an occasional civilian is halted. Each sentry calls upon the passing civilians to explain their business. The shutters are all closed for fear of about-drawings occurring in the streets, and the theaters, restaurants and stores are also closed.

Uniformed Spanish officers in the public places sneeringly say: "It would be different if we were in control." As an instance of the nervous tension that prevails, it is cited that the evening set gun was fired on Sunday a whole regiment encamped at Luneta jumped for its arms as if at word of command.

About 200 new saloons have been opened here since the American occupation, with the result that many drunken soldiers are to be seen in the streets. The officers, however, say the conduct of the soldiers is better than that of any other nation's under similar circumstances.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

5 a. m. 30. 1 p. m. 32.

8 a. m. 30. 3 p. m. 29.

10 a. m. 31. 7 p. m. 27.

11 a. m. 32. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 9 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

12 m. 33. 8 p. m. 25.

1