

SHAKEN TO ITS BASE

City of Caracas Once Again Visited by Severe Earthquake.

DEATH LIST ALREADY NUMBERS FIFTEEN

President Castro Suffers Broken Leg in Flying Leap from Balcony.

UNITED STATES ATTACHES ALL ESCAPE

Politely Occupied by American Legation in Bally Shattered.

PANTHEON REPORTED ALMOST WRECKED

Second Floor of Building Falls on Member of British Embassy, Yet He Lived to Tell the Story of His Escape.

Senator Hanna Re-elected.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29, 1900.—The Editor of The Bee: My attention has been directed to a statement published in democratic newspapers of Nebraska that I had during my recent visit to that state expressed a preference for the election of United States senators in Nebraska. This statement is utterly false and without the slightest foundation. My only desire is for the success of the whole republican ticket in Nebraska. Chairman M. A. HANNA, Republican National Committee.

A LETTER FROM M'KINLEY

President Congratulates Republicans of Alliance on the Prosperity of the Country.

ALLIANCE, O., Oct. 29.—This city tonight is the scene of one of the biggest political meetings ever held in the old McKinley district. The meeting embraced the dedication of a handsome factory building of the Morgan Engineering company, one of the chief products of which is the disappearing gun carriages used in the coast defenses. Temporary seats were provided for 20,000 and nearly every one was occupied. All the surrounding towns contingent delegations and bands. Canton, president's home, sending 4,000 people, rode more than a mile long preceded the meeting. Stewart L. Woodford, former minister to Spain, was the chief speaker. He spoke chiefly of the war with Spain and its issues. General William R. Taylor, leader in the contest against Roberts of Utah, followed Mr. Woodford.

A letter from President McKinley was read in the meeting. It was an occasion for a tremendous small talk. The crowd gave round applause. Heber's.

The letter was as follows: My dear friends: I am glad to hear from you. I have been very busy since I left you, but I have not forgotten you. I have been very busy since I left you, but I have not forgotten you.

At 1 o'clock it was said that there were 150 persons in the building at the time of the first explosion, and few if any of them had time to escape. A young man who gave his name as Harry Ross said that he was standing in the corner when the explosion occurred. He was blown ten feet. When he picked himself up he said he saw bodies flying through the air and landing in the flames. Three fire hoses were so cut by flying slag that they will probably have to be shot. One fire engine was completely demolished by falling walls.

Many girls in building. It was said that 100 of the employees in the building were girls. They were on different floors when the fire broke out and the explosion occurred. It is hard to see how these girls could have escaped.

The first explosion occurred at 11:12 p. m. and took the life of the building. The explosion sent debris flying through the air and into the street, where dozens of persons were injured.

All the ambulances from hospitals south of Fifty-ninth street were finally called to the scene.

A lithographic establishment close to Tarrant's place caught fire and the flames spread to the Irving bank and to two buildings across the street.

The Warren street station of the North Elevated road, directly in front of the drug establishment, was completely demolished and a number of persons who were standing upon it waiting for a train were blown to the street and received serious injury. A number of women escaped from the station, however, by walking along the plank platform at the edge of the track.

Several buildings at the rear of the drug store were blown down. The flames spread with wonderful rapidity until the two blocks from Chambers to Warren and from Washington to Greenwich streets were soon on fire.

A representative of the firm of Tarrant & Co. called at the Hudson Street hospital this afternoon to inquire as to the condition of persons injured. He said that all the Tarrant employees had been accounted for except one man who is known as "George."

Frank Sigler, employed by M. J. Brenneck & Co., said that the fire was known five minutes before the first explosion. He is sure that all the employees of Tarrant & Co. and of Brenneck & Co. had plenty of time to escape.

The first death officially reported was that of Dennis Sullivan, a laborer. He was injured in the explosion and died in the hospital.

It is believed that the loss of life will not be as heavy as at first was feared. It is stated by an eye witness that all the people in the Home Made restaurant adjoining the wrecked building escaped with the possibility of a few of the help in the back portion being caught.

Firemen Turn Up All Right. Chief Croker at a late hour said there were no firemen missing, although it had been reported that an entire company could not be found and it was supposed they had been lost under the ruins.

A number of firemen were injured in various ways, however, and scores of persons received injuries of every degree from falling debris in the streets. Firemen and policemen covered with blood were common sights at the beginning of the fire and one of the latter, Policeman Galvin of the Church street station, was badly cut up while assisting a fireman out of the wreck on Washington street. It was certain that firemen had been buried in by the cinders of the building.

A number of firemen were in a ladder placed against the building from the elevated structure when the second explosion came. They managed to escape.

Explosion Hit Street Locomotive. There was great indignation among the business men of the vicinity when they learned the part that the explosion had played in the general catastrophe. An explosion from this drug building had not been expected, as it was generally believed in the neighborhood that there were explosive chemicals in the building. J. H. Coward, a shoe manufacturer, whose place was wrecked by the explosion, said it was the general talk in the neighborhood about the chemicals in the Tarrant concern. R. M. Dickson of R. W. Dickson & Sons of Washington, said that for several weeks he had noticed barrels and cartons going into the building. Everybody was apprehensive of fire in that place.

Phillips, the engineer, said when he discovered the barrels.

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EXPLOSIONS FOLLOW FIRE

Great Seven-Story Building Stored with Chemicals Blown Sky High.

SCORES OF PEOPLE HAVE NARROW ESCAPES

New York Hospitals and Drug Stores Reseized by Victims of Flying Glass, Falling Debris, and Scattering Bricks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The long list of fire horrors that have occurred in and around the City of New York, a list that includes the Royal hotel fire, the Park Place disaster and the Windsor and Hoboken fires, was lengthened today by a fire and explosion that shook the lower end of Manhattan like an earthquake, hurled a seven-story building into the air and set fire to two blocks of buildings, with a loss of life that only the Windsor fire, when they were rushed to the work of digging away the ruins as soon as the fire was extinguished will reveal. The big building of Tarrant & Co., makers of medicinal specialties, standing at the northwest corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, and filled with chemicals, took fire in some way that may never be known at about a quarter after twelve o'clock this afternoon.

The death list so far as actually known includes but one person, an unknown man who died at the Hudson hospital.

The injured are more than 90, while the list of missing includes to exceed twenty-five persons.

The fire department made a quick response to the call, but had not reached the scene when three additional explosions occurred, more violent than the first.

A column of debris and smoke and flame was shot upward 300 feet. Persons in the vicinity say they saw human bodies thrown up in the column of debris when the explosion occurred.

Four explosions occurred in rapid succession. The Station Elevated railroad structure, which passes the building, is demolished at that point. Windows in the vicinity and for blocks around were demolished by the concussion, and houses across the street were probably damaged.

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(Continued on Fifth Page)

Edgar Howard on Ransom.

Edgar Howard in Pabillon Times, March 3, 1900.

Every schoolboy in Nebraska knows that every fusionist now occupying a seat in the Nebraska legislature was chosen with the implied and express understanding that he would favor laws to regulate the public corporations in the state. A great majority of the fusion senators have been faithful to the pledges made by and for them in the campaign. Eight of them poring themselves in the eyes of God and man have gone over to the enemy. We don't know that they were bought. We do know that they have ruthlessly betrayed the people who elected them. The eight traitors are Ransom, Howell and six others. These men deserve to be advertised to the world as traitors. It is not pleasant for us to denounce men of our own political faith, but duty demands it.

MINES ARE AGAIN WORKING

Men Are Once More at Their Old Pines in Anthracite Coal Region.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Today witnessed an almost general resumption of work in the anthracite coal region, where, or two weeks, the mine workers therein employed have been on strike for an advance in wages, reduction in the price of powder and in several districts the abolition of the sliding scale of wages. In a few instances collieries operated by individuals and companies have failed to resume, but in the main it can be safely said that hard coal is once more being mined.

The Philadelphia and Reading Iron and Coal company, which controls over 20 per cent of the anthracite region and which is the largest operating company in the hard coal field, today received word from General Superintendent Luther at Pottsville that thirty-seven of the thirty-nine collieries operated by that company were working. This is the number that was in operation on Monday, September 17, the first day of the strike.

Following that date, however, each succeeding day witnessed the closing of additional collieries until all controlled by the Reading company were shut down. The two collieries not in operation today are the West Shenandoah and the Henry Clay. The former is in the Schuylkill region. This, according to the Reading officials, did not resume work because of the construction of a new breaker. The Henry Clay, it was stated, is idle because the abandonment of that mine is contemplated.

With the resumption of the Reading company's collieries it is admitted by the company that further opposition to the demands of the mine workers is useless and it is the belief of these officials that within a few days those operators who have not yet acceded to the demands of the Scranton mine workers' convention will have done so.

The Pennsylvania Reading company, which operates nine collieries, also received favorable reports. But one of its mines failed to resume, the William Penn, in the Schuylkill region. The Pennsylvania company has since the first offer of an advance in wages by the operators refrained from making any statement as to what course it would pursue, and when notices were posted by other operators that the Scranton demands would be demanded, this company still maintained its silence. The men, however, were given to understand that the company would make no formal promises to them while they remained on strike, but upon their return to work the company would treat with them the same as any other operator. The men at the William Penn colliery, however, decided that unless the notices were posted promising the increase until April 1, there would be none who would return to work.

The men will return after President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers has assured them that the Pennsylvania yet will keep its faith. At the office of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation the statement was made that the ten collieries operated by that company were working as usual.

SEVEN KILLED IN WRECK

Fatal Accident on the Northern Pacific Railroad Near De Hart, Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 29.—Northern Pacific train No. 4, which departed this morning at De Hart, Mont., eight miles from Big Timber, at 11:15 last night by the breaking of a switch rod. Seven passengers were killed and several injured, as follows:

The dead: DR. LESTER PENDELTON, Mount Hope, Wis. ED EASTMAN, Raymond, S. D. DR. C. C. HARTORN of Livingston, Mont.

Mrs. M. S. TRACY of Bozeman, Mont. UNKNOWN WOMEN.

The injured: Alter Nelson of Dickinson, N. D. Miss Lucy Carpenter. Mrs. Jacob Hugh, Marietta, Mich. Miss Maria Tracy, Bozeman, Mont. sister of Mrs. M. S. Tracy. Erik Pendleton, brother of Lester Pendleton. Ed Gray, traveling freight agent of the Omaha railroad.

M. A. Deldrick, engineer. George Hubbard, sheriff of Yellowstone county.

A dozen others were less seriously injured.

The train was going forty-five miles an hour at the time of the accident. The three first cars were derailed and thrown on their sides and the casualties were all among the passengers in the day coach, the remainder of the train not leaving the track. A special train was sent from Livingston as soon as the news of the wreck was received.

WILL SET AMERICANS FREE

Sallysley Will Release Yankers Who Were Caught Fighting for the Boers.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Oct. 29.—(New York World Telegram)—Special Telegram.—Lord Sallysley has notified Ambassador Choate that in accordance with the request of the United States government, all prisoners of war now at St. Helena, Cayton or South Africa of American nationality are to be released forthwith.

FARMING IS PROFITABLE IN NEBRASKA

VALUE OF CROP AT 1900 AND 1896 PRICES.

The prices which the four leading cereals in Nebraska brought the farmer in 1900 and 1896 are taken from the average amount paid for them by the Omaha Elevator company, which has elevators in all parts of the state, and are for the same month in each of the two years. They are not the prices for some particular days, but the average price of the month:

CORN.
1900—241,935,527 bushels, at 30c.....\$72,580,658.10
This crop at 1896 prices, 14c, produces.....33,870,973.78
Excess of 1900 over 1896 prices.....\$38,709,684.32

WHEAT.
1900—39,701,635 bushels, at 58c.....\$23,026,948.30
This crop at 1896 prices, 35c, produces.....13,895,572.25
Excess of 1900 over 1896 prices.....\$9,131,376.05

OATS.
1900—48,785,422 bushels, at 18c.....\$8,781,375.96
This crop at 1896 prices, 10c, produces.....4,878,542.20
Excess of 1900 prices over 1896.....\$3,902,833.76

RYE.
1900—3,520,877 bushels, at 39c.....\$1,373,142.03
This crop at 1896 prices, 16c, produces.....563,340.32
Excess of 1900 prices over 1896.....\$809,801.71

SUMMARY.

Corn.....\$38,709,684.32
Wheat.....9,131,376.05
Oats.....3,902,833.76
Rye.....809,801.71
Total excess, four cereals,
1900 over 1896 prices.....\$52,553,695.84

See's Annual Crop Review Shows a Most Gratifying Condition.

GRANARIES FILLED TO OVERFLOWING

Mortgages on Nebraska Farms Can Easily See Their Finish.

PROMISE OF EARLY SPRING IS REALIZED

State Does Its Share Toward Producing the Food Supply of the World.

ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS ARE BROKEN

Four Leading Cereals Aggregate More Than Any Year in State's History.

PRICES BEST FOR ANY OF THE BIG CROPS

Corn is Still King with a Total Yield of 241,935,527 Bushels.

WHEAT, OATS AND RYE TURN OUT WELL

Quality of All Grains Good—With the Exception of One Small Section the Harvest Has Been One of Uniform Excellence.

NEBRASKA'S CORN CROP.

1900 (bushels).....241,935,527
1899 (bushels).....240,125,063
1898 (bushels).....180,611,944
1897 (bushels).....229,907,853

OTHER FARM PRODUCTS.

Wheat, 1900, bushels.....39,701,635
Oats, 1900, bushels.....48,785,422
Rye, 1900, bushels.....3,520,877
Barley, 1900, bushels.....2,761,964
Potatoes, 1900, bushels.....9,547,400

ALVORD CAUGHT IN BOSTON

Embosoming Note Teller of Big New York Bank on His Way to New York.

PRISONER WILL NOT MAKE ANY DEFENSE

Despite His Theft Amounting to \$700,000 the ex-Official Declares That He Has Nothing to Make Resitution With.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Showers; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday.

Hour	Temp.	Hour	Temp.
5 A. M.	48	1 P. M.	40
6 A. M.	49	2 P. M.	42
7 A. M.	49	3 P. M.	43
8 A. M.	50	4 P. M.	43
9 A. M.	51	5 P. M.	43
10 A. M.	52	6 P. M.	42
11 A. M.	52	7 P. M.	40
12 M.	51	8 P. M.	40
1 P. M.	49	9 P. M.	39

LEE IS COMING TO OMAHA

Famous Southern General Will Command Department of the Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—An order was issued today by direction of the president discontinuing the division of Cuba and the Eastern and Western departments of that division and establishing the Department of Cuba in command of the new department.

FIX DAY FOR THANKSGIVING

President Briefly Recounts the Blessings of the Past Year—Abundant Harvest and Work for All.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The State department today issued the following:

By the President of the United States, a Proclamation—It has pleased Almighty God to bring our nation in safety and honor through another year. The works of religion and charity have everywhere been multiplied. Our harvest has all its extent, has been blest with abundance. Labor and the great industries of the land have prospered and our country has advanced in the eyes of the world. Our power and influence as a nation, as well as our enlightenment have extended over distant seas and lands. Our official representation has been marvellously preserved from pestilence and other calamities, and even the tragic situation which overwhelmed the city of Galveston made evident the sentiment of sympathy and Christian character, by virtue of which we are one united people.

Therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, November 29th next to be observed as the day of thanksgiving and devotion. In the spirit of the people of the United States at home or abroad as a day of thanksgiving and devotion to Him who holds the destinies of the world in His hand, I recommend that the people of the United States, as well as all loyal citizens of other nations, shall observe this day with devotion and prayer for the prosperity, peace and good will to all men, and that they shall be mindful of the obligations which we owe to our Creator and to our fellow-men, and of the duties which our country requires of us at this juncture.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1900, and of the independence of the United States the 121st.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President.
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

New Giant Harbor for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The trustees of the Chicago ship and drainage canal today took preliminary steps toward securing the scheme for a giant harbor at Chicago by connecting the Mississippi and the Illinois navigable channels with the St. Lawrence and Michigan channels and notice will be served upon the commissioners that the bridge and pumping works will be abandoned November 15.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Oct. 29.

At New York—Arrived—Welmar, from Bremen; Friedland, from Antwerp; Sparran, from Rotterdam and Boulogne.

At St. John's, N. E.—Arrived—Greenland, from Liverpool, for Halifax.

At Copenhagen—Arrived—Norge, from New York, for Christiania and Christiansand.

At Boston—Arrived—Columbian, from London.

At New York—Arrived—Ems, from Genoa, for New York.

At Kuohinotsa, October 27—Sailed—Carlin, for London.

At Kobe—Arrived—Thyra, from Portland, for New York.

At Glasgow—Arrived—Pomeranian, from Montreal. Sailed—Sarmatian, for Montreal.

At Bremen, October 28—Sailed—Prinz Reginald, for New York.

At Cherbourg, October 26—Sailed—Deutschland, from Hamburg and Southampton, for New York.

The Bee's Annual Summary of the Crops of Nebraska Shows that this Year makes two new records. While in no single cereal is the crop as large as in some previous ones, the total of all the leading crops is in excess of any year in the history of the state.

The corn crop has been larger in two years, but only in one year has it exceeded 1900 in the number of bushels of merchantable corn. The 1896 crop was the largest in the history of the state in bushels, but a large portion of it was soft, as was the case in all the states in the western portion of the country, and to be of any value necessitated its grading at home. Last year the crop was greater by 2,289,546 bushels.

The wheat crop last year, however, was 16,000,000 bushels less, owing to the hard winter.

The yield of oats in 1899 was about 5,000,000 more than this year. The other cereals were about the same. The oats crop of 1897 was also larger, but the wheat and corn were both less.

The aggregate of Nebraska's four leading cereals—corn, wheat, oats and rye—is in excess of any year in the history of the state.

No Corn for the Stove.

Another record which has been broken is the value of the crop to the producer. Never has there been a year in which an immense crop and good prices have been combined so happily as in 1900. With a less total yield of corn than this year farmers have sold the crop at from 10 to 18 cents per bushel or burned it for fuel. Corn at 36 cents and cattle and hogs at present prices leave no corn for the stove.

Nebraska farmers have already gotten out from under a large portion of the load which represented borrowed money for the development of the country, and debts which accumulated in one or two bad years when they had no surplus to draw from to tide them over, but instead interest on mortgages given to develop farms out of the wilderness was calling for the little which they had produced. The past two years, however, the crop and McKinley prices have lifted millions of dollars and brought millions in deposits to the banks of the state. They have built new houses and barns, bought carriages and other luxuries for the farmer and the tradesman who depends upon the farmer for his livelihood. The present year will go still farther in liquidating process and providing still more of the necessities and luxuries for the people of the state.

Statistics are ordinarily not entertaining reading, but those presented herewith are sweet sounds to the merchant, mechanic and laborer as well as the farmer, because they are the promise of more business, more work and money to pay for goods and labor.

Started Out Well.

The opening of spring found the soil in fair condition. In the winter wheat-growing sections of the state the grain came through the winter in excellent shape. Some alarm was caused early by the lightness of the usual spring rains, and while crops did not suffer appreciably at that time for lack of moisture, it was feared the present year would not be in condition to carry them through the hot weather. Rain came abundantly later, and with the exception of a few counties in the southwestern agricultural portion of the state were ample at all times.

From Jefferson county west to Red Willow and north to the counties in the north bank of the Platte river the hot, dry weather of July and August damaged crops considerable. The damage varies from one-third in the counties on the borders of this district to almost a failure in some crops in the worst affected portion. In several of these counties where winter wheat is raised extensively this year it matured in time to escape the effects of the dry spell, while the corn suffered greatly. In others the corn was helped by local showers and carried along until saved by the good rains which came later. The consequence is that few, if any, sections did not have a good crop of some one or more of the chief cereals. These counties are usually among the largest producers, and while they are only a small portion of the state, the conditions have served to cut down the average yield per acre slightly below last year on corn. Had these few counties come up to their usual average the total yield of corn would have been in excess of any previous record, and as it is, the difference is small.

Uniformly Good Conditions.

Outside of the small district mentioned the yield of all kinds of grain has been remarkably uniform. There are no phenomenal crops in one county while its

FLIGHT OF CHINESE COURT

Prince Su, Who Accompanied Fleeting Rulers, Relates an Interesting Story.

PEKIN, Oct. 28.—Prince Su, who accompanied the Chinese court in the flight to T'ai Yuen Fu and afterwards returned here, disheartened by the anarchy existing among those composing the immediate advisers of the throne, gave, in the course of an interview today an interesting account of the journey.

"On the first day," said Prince Su, "the court traveled in carts twenty miles north escorted by 3,000 soldiers, who pillaged, murdered and committed other outrages along the entire route. The flight was continued at the rate of twenty miles a day to Huan Hsu Fu in