THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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FOLLOWS THE GROOVE

Balloting for Senators at Lincoln Goes on Along Established Lines.

ABSENTEES MAKE ONLY CHANGES NOTICED

Three Leaders Lose Slightly Because Their Supporters Are Not Present.

CAUCUS STILL APPARENTLY FAR AWAY

Surface Indications Do Not Show Any Immediate Prospect of One.

NEW RUMOR HEARD IN THE CORRIDORS

R. B. Schneider's Name Sprung as the Darkest Horse on Whom Railroad Forces Are to Unite and Conquer.

	Ballots					
	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Allen	56	45	46	57	38	47
Ashby	..	..	1	2	..	..
Berge	2	4	..	..	22	3
Brady	1	2	2	1	..	6
Crounse	6	6	5	7	8	7
Currie	21	18	18	20	20	20
Gilbert	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hainer	4	4	3	4	4	4
Harlan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harrington	2	1	2	3	1	5
Hitchcock	17	24	12	49	47	23
Hinshaw	15	16	12	13	12	13
Kinkaid	3	2	4	4	4	4
Lindsay	..	..	..	1	1	..
Meiklejohn	32	29	25	28	29	28
Morlan	1	..	..	1	1	1
Martin	6	6	6	6	6	9
Meredith	..	..	..	..	..	4
Oldham	..	..	..	1	2	2
Rosewater	16	15	17	18	18	16
Smith, Ed P.	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sprecher	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sutherland	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smyth, C. J.	..	..	..	..	1	1
Thompson, D. E.	36	34	35	36	35	34
Thompson, W. H.	41	26	34	6	4	18
Van Dusen	1	1	..	1	1	1
Von Forell	..	..	..	..	..	1
Westover	..	..	..	..	..	1

LINCOLN, Jan. 31.—(Special Telegram.)—Three republican absentees and all of them from the Rosewater column, cut Mr. Rosewater's showing down to sixteen on today's senatorial ballot. Thompson also fell short for the same reason. These absentees were Senator Baldrige, who is sick at home, Senator Owens, called away, and Speaker Sears, who was laid up by temporary indisposition. Cain, who had been voting two days for Mr. Rosewater went back to Meiklejohn, but his place was supplied by Mendenhall, who returned from Crounse.

Senator Oleson changed from Meiklejohn to Martin, Smithberger from Lindsay to Martin, running the latter's vote up to nine. Senator Martin and his friends here and at his home have been conferring as to the advisability of him making a more active canvass in the interest of his candidacy. Should he exert himself, he could, in all probability, exhibit as creditable a following as any South Platte man outside of D. E. Thompson.

More Fusion Bouquets.

The fusionists evidently took to heart The Bee's reminder that the great reform party of the farmers' was complimenting only lawyers and threw a few bouquets at new favorites among them, Dr. Meredith, now serving in the state senate and a physician by profession. E. Von Forell, one of the state university regents, and an ordained minister of the gospel; John C. Sprecher, well known house leader and former newspaper man, and two more in the attorney class, former Lieutenant Governor Gilbert and Judge Westover, now on the district bench. The fusionists have been endeavoring to get caucus action, by which their members will all be bound to vote together for an agreed set of candidates, but thus far unsuccessfully. They have as much, if not more, trouble to get their people together on any proposition connected with the senatorship as do the republicans and that unruly condition promises to prevail for some little time yet, despite efforts of bellwethers to get them into a single flock.

Rumors About R. B. Schneider.

A startling rumor reached Lincoln by way of Omaha in a report that R. B. Schneider of Fremont was to be sprung as the darkest of dark horses. This report was said to have originated in the inner circles of the Burlington with the rather plausible explanation that, although Thompson is an offensive partisan in the eyes of the rival railroad managers, the projection of Schneider as his running mate would placate the opposition and give each of the railway systems their most trusted representative. Schneider would, moreover, be a drawing card where Thompson is known to be weakest, namely, with the Hayward contingent, which considers itself under obligations to him. On the other hand, the projection of Schneider is dismissed as improbable and impracticable by those most familiar with the situation. Every North Platte condidate has some supporters who would refuse to be transferred and Thompson could not possibly popularize Schneider among his followers south of the Platte sufficiently to insure for him a more solid support than is now being given to other candidates. Those who claim to be closest to the Elkhorn and Union Pacific magnates profess to discredit the Schneider dark horse story altogether because, they say, the managers of these roads have declared they will not sanction any deal that contemplates the election of Thompson.

Speculation as to Caucus.

The wild talk indulged about forcing a caucus with only part of the republican strength without an agreement satisfactory to all the principal candidates whose interests are at stake has been quieted and everyone is beginning to realize that a caucus that can produce results can be brought about only by getting the candidates first upon common ground. With this sentiment in the air, the tendency seems to favor the resumption before long of the conferences between the recognized candidates for the purpose of discussing caucus arrangements. Each of them has devoted followers who will do nothing to jeopardize the interests of their preferred choice, but who would be glad to execute any plan satisfactory all around. As one of them put it, it ought to be easier to harmonize seven or eight candidates than to harmonize seventy-two legislators all cut up by conflicting interests and who won't move any way until the candidates say the word. To the casual observer, the deadlock therefore appears as firmly wedged as ever, but the natural trend of the influences at work is as much in the direction of lifting it as of tightening it still more.

Timely Rescue of the Deadlock.

An amusing incident occurred today in joint session which looked ominous for a

(Continued on Third Page.)

[illegible] MILES OF WARSHIPS

Navy of the World Will Pay Tribute to Queen

COWES, Jan. 31.—[illegible] p. m.—A glittering crescent of light stretches this evening from Cowes to Portsmouth. It consists of ten miles of war ships, the pick of the British, French and German navies. These lie at anchor, ready to take part in tomorrow's ceremonies when the navy will pay a last tribute to the sovereign whose reign was marked by the greatest naval progress in the history of the nation. Apart from these peaceful rows and rows of twinkling port lights, separated from each other by only a few cable lengths, one might fancy that the quiet towns of Cowes and Ryde might be undergoing a blockade. The guns sweep the wooded shores at short range.

At the head of the line are the old paddlewheel royal yachts, their somber hulls standing out in vivid contrast against the huge white sides of the Hohenzollern.

The following is the official order of the procession from Osborne to Cowes:

At 1:45 p. m. the coffin will be borne from the Osborne house by her majesty's Highlanders and will be placed on a gun carriage. The queen's company of the Grenadier Guards with the queen's colors will be drawn up facing the entrance, will present arms and will then wheel about and open outward, forming a double rank, through which the gun carriage will pass. This escort will march on either side of the coffin. The households of her late majesty and of King Edward and of Queen Alexandra, and of the members of the royal family will be formed up in the space outside the entrance and will follow in the procession after the members of the royal family. Massed bands will be formed on the carriage drive and will move off as soon as the gun carriage reaches the carriage drive. The military officers, royal servants and tenants of Osborne estate will be formed up, eight abreast in the carriage drive. The queen's pipers will take their place immediately in front of the gun carriage and will play from the house to the queen's gate.

Movement of Procession.

The procession will then move off in the following order:

Mounted grooms.
The deputy assistant adjutant general of the Southern district. A detachment of the Hampshire carbineers.
The lieutenant governor of the Isle of Wight and staff of the southern district.
The staff of the commander-in-chief at Portsmouth.
The general commanding the southern district.
The naval commander-in-chief.
Massed bands and drums of the Royal Marine artillery and of the Royal Marine light infantry, who will commence playing a funeral march as soon as they pass out of the queen's gate.
The Queen's Highlanders.
The Queen's Pipers.
The gun carriage, drawn by eight horses and preceded and followed by her late majesty's equerries and aides de camp, escorted by the queen's company of Grenadier Guards, with the coffin.
King Edward, Emperor William, the duke of Connaught, the crown prince of Germany, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Charles of Denmark, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Queen Alexandra, the duchess of York, the duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the duchess of Connaught, the duchess of Albany, Princess Victoria of Wales, Princess Charles of Denmark.
Her late majesty's ladies in waiting.
Her late majesty's household.
The household of the king.
The household of the queen.
The household of Emperor William.
The household of the royal family.
Military officers, eight abreast.
Royal servants.

LONDON PROGRAM ARRANGED

Duke of Norfolk Gives Out the Details of Saturday's Funeral March.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The earl marshal (duke of Norfolk) gave out the following program this evening, subject to a change of weather, which may necessitate some of the visiting royalties using carriages instead of riding, as indicated:

On Saturday, February 2, a guard of honor will be mounted at the London stations, Victoria and Paddington, and at Buckingham palace. At 9 o'clock precisely the royal coffin will be removed from Portsmouth to London, arriving at Victoria at 11 o'clock. On its arrival in London the royal coffin will be removed from the carriage by an officer and twelve men of the Grenadier guards, placed on a gun carriage and the crown and cushion will be laid thereon. The procession will then move in the following order:

An Officer of the Headquarters' Staff.
Bands of the Household Cavalry.
VOLUNTEERS.
The First South Middlesex Rifles.
The First Middlesex Engineers.
The Tynemouth Artillery.
The Warwickshire Yeomanry.
THE COLONIAL CORPS.
A detachment formed under the orders of the Colonial office and an officer commanding the provisional battalion at Shorncliffe.
MILITIA.
The Third Battalion of Gordon Highlanders.
The Third Battalion of Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
The Fourth Battalion of Norfolks.
The Honorable Artillery.
INFANTRY.
A Detachment of the Army Veterinary Department.
The Army Pay Corps.
The Army Chaplains' Department.
Royal Medical Corps.
Army Service Corps.
Representatives of the Indian Army—Selected by India Officers.
INFANTRY OF THE LINE.
The Fourth Battalion of the Rifle Brigade.
The Royal Irish Fusiliers.
The Second Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry.
The Fourth Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps.
The Royal Fusiliers.
The First Battalion of the Lancasters.
FOOT GUARDS.
The Irish Guards.
The Scots Guards.
The Coldstream Guards.
The Grenadier Guards.
The Corps of Royal Engineers.
The Royal Regiment of Artillery.
CAVALRY OF THE LINE.
The Twenty-first Lancers.
The Seventh Hussars.
The First Life Guards.
ROYAL NAVY, ETC.
The Royal Marine Light Infantry.
The Royal Marine Artillery.
The Royal Navy.
Military Attaches of Foreign Embassies.
Headquarters' Staff of the Army.
Field Marshals.
Band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry.
The Guards' Band.
Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery Bands.
The Earl Marshal (Riding).
Gold Sticks.
Two White Staves.
Gun carriage, surrounded by bearer party of non-commissioned officers of the guards, while outside of these, on either side, two lines, as follows:
On the left of the carriage: The lord chamberlain, aide de camp, the queen's physicians, Sir James Reid, equerries and lord in waiting.
On the right of the carriage: The lord steward, aides de camp, equerries and lord in waiting.
Immediately behind the gun carriage comes the king, riding. On his left the duke of Connaught, on his right Emperor William, both riding.
Following these come the royal family, royal representatives and master of the horse, all riding.
Four four-horse carriages, conveying the queen and princesses.
The kings of Belgium, Portugal and the Hellenes, probably riding, closing the escort.

ARE DEADLOCKED ON GOMEZ

Friends and Opponents of Old General Collide in Cuban Convention.

NEITHER SIDE SEEMS TO WEAKEN

Contention is Over Eligibility to the Presidency of Any Citizen Except Those Born on the Island of Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—At last night's session the Cuban constitutional convention finished a lot of business up to section 12.

It was voted to increase the number of taxpayers in the electoral college for the election of senators to twice the number of legislators, and the article was also modified by the introduction of a clause permitting professional men to serve as electors. Senor Rafael Portuando protested against senators being elected by an electoral college instead of by the people direct, the same as representatives. He contended that the restrictions placed on electors, namely, that they should be property holders or professional men, were undemocrat and favored rich Cubans. He declared the people did not want wealth and security, but liberty.

The article in section 7 was modified to make any native-born Cubans eligible to the senate.

A similar clause in article ii of section 12, which was to be considered this afternoon, brought about a deadlock. It was in reference to the qualifications of the president and the old Gomez fight was revived. The delegates met in private session in an anteroom at 2 o'clock. The anti-Gomez faction, led by Sanguilly, favored the eligibility of only native-born Cubans, while the admirers of General Gomez, headed by Senors Quesada and Nunez, advocated the retention of the clause in the original draft, making a naturalized citizen who had served two years in the wars eligible.

Talks Through Two Hours.

Three members, Senors Rivera, Genor and Llorente, were absent. After a discussion lasting two hours Senor Genor, who is a Gomezite, entered and a call was made for the president to reassemble the convention. The opponents of Gomez, however, refused to take their seats and after several efforts the delegates withdrew from the hall. The feeling engendered by the controversy was very bitter, several opponents of Gomez asserting that they would resign if the clause making him eligible to the presidency were adopted.

This evening's session was passed through want of a quorum. The deadlock threatens to continue indefinitely. The delegates have agreed to assemble at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, but neither side has weakened.

Senor Genor will vote with the Gomez faction and Senor Llorente on the other side. Senor Rivera is a Porto Rican by birth and is situated very much as General Gomez is with reference to the naturalization clause in the constitution. He has asked to be excused from voting.

General Gomez recently announced in a letter to the press that he did not desire to hold office in the new republic. One of his intimate friends said this evening that he would probably come out tomorrow with a letter reiterating his former statement and asking the committee not to consider him as a candidate for the presidency.

JAMAICA IS MUCH CONCERNED

Prospect of Not Sharing Reciprocity Benefits with Uncle Sam Worries the Islanders.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 31.—The Jamaican government and public are much concerned about American inaction in the case of the reciprocity treaty. The prospect of Jamaica remaining outside while the other West India colonies get preferential treatment is regarded with alarm.

The Daily Telegraph, the paper which started the agitation resulting in the convention, today says editorially with reference to the American charge of sharp practice against the Jamaican government: "Our sapient government has put a powerful weapon in the hands of the opponent of the treaty. When the last tariff bill was being considered the government insisted on raising import duties on articles which come exclusively from the United States to figures far exceeding the general rate of increase. The government then stated this was done because, under the probable reciprocity treaty, most of those duties would have to be reduced."

Tax Outside Insurance Companies.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—In the senate today a bill was introduced taxing outside insurance companies doing business in Missouri. It provides a tax of 2 per cent on the premiums of domestic companies and 6 per cent on foreign companies.

CALLS ON THE BOOZE CLERKS

Topeka's Raider Holds Pacific Tete-a-Tete with the Enemy to Warn Them.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 31.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the "joint" smasher, armed with a brand new hatchet, started on a crusade against the Topeka joints at 8:30 this morning. She called on five of the best places. The Apex, the finest one in the city, was first called on, but no damage was done. She was put out of the place. She said she did not want to be destructive, but merely wanted to lecture. However, should violence be shown on their part she intended getting in her work. A crowd of several hundred people followed her down street, most of whom were sympathizers. The police tried to arrest her, but the crowd interfered, preventing it. Mrs. Nation says the Lord's mission to her—"Clean all joints in Topeka out before leaving"—will be fulfilled, and if the authorities do not suppress the joints she will smash them, using rocks and hatchets.

Mrs. Nation wore an old gray shawl and carried an ordinary handbag. When she appeared at the different joints the owners stood back of the barricaded doors and awaited an attack. She begged them to let her in, that she might talk to them, promising not to harm anything. But they were afraid of her and would not open the doors. Nothing daunted, she talked at them, after this fashion:

"I am sorry for you, boys. You look so much ashamed of yourselves. I'm not mad at you, boys. I'm not hating you a bit, even when I come around with my hatchet. I'm treating you just as I would treat one of my own boys if I found him with something that would do him harm.

"But boys, you mustn't stay in this business any longer. I give you fair warning. Just you close up and get out of this business. You are harming yourselves and other boys and I won't let you do that. If you don't get out of this, boys, I'll be around in few days and just break up your wicked little shops for you."

Incredible as it may appear, the saloon men were strongly moved by the talk Mrs. Nation gave them. She meant what she said—they understood that. They knew she was not resentful and did not despise them just as they understood how resolved she was to make them close their joints.

Mrs. Nation made a short talk to a class at Washburn college this morning, speaking to the boys about cigarettes and cigars. In the chapel of the college, a minister was speaking. Mrs. Nation regarded him for awhile, then leaned over to a man near and said:

"Won't you ask the man on the stage to let me speak to these boys about five minutes. He's been giving them too much chaff. I want to give them a few grains of wheat."

But she was not permitted to talk.

DEWET KEEPS THEM ALL BUSY

Kitchener Telegraphs from Pretoria That French and Knox Are Seeing Much Fighting.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—General Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria under date of today, says:

Dewet's force crossed the Bloemfontein-Ladybrand line near Israelsnest during the night of January 30. Grenfell's men at the waterworks were unable to get in touch with them.

French, with cavalry and mounted infantry, is sweeping the country east of the Pretoria-Johannesburg railroad, between the Delagoa bay and Natal railroad, as far as Ermelo. He engaged about 2,000 of the enemy at Willebarg valley. The enemy had four killed and nine wounded. Our casualties were one killed and seven wounded.

Knox reports that he engaged Dewet's force south of Welcome January 29. There was continuous fighting for some hours. Five Boers were buried. They removed many of their casualties in carts. Our casualties were one officer and one man killed and thirteen wounded.

AIMED TO PACIFY TRANSVAAL

Wording of Proclamation of New King Preserves Integrity of Country.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—It is now generally accepted that the wording of the proclamation at Pretoria describing King Edward as "supreme lord of and over the Transvaal" was deliberately designed to promote conciliation. Special significance is attached to the fact that the Times prints a letter from Sir Henry Drummond Wolff in which the diplomat declares it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this wise and beneficent step. The title, he says, is likelier than any other that could be devised to lead to pacification. It establishes the supremacy of the British sovereign and recognizes the moral entity of the Transvaal, keeps it separate from the constitutional empire and places its ancient laws, customs, traditions, religion, genealogy and private property under the supreme, separate rule and protection of the king. The proclamation concludes Sir Henry, was inspired by the genius of conciliatory statecraft and the result must be pacific.

All of One Mind

Omaha Business Men on Senatorial Candidates.

There is no longer any doubt of the sentiment among Omaha business men as to the duty of the legislature. Here are some additional answers to the direct questions propounded by The Bee:

H. D. Neely, Insurance—My support of Mr. Rosewater for the United States senate is based entirely upon business grounds. I am not a politician and take but little interest in politics, but I am interested in the election of a United States senator as a citizen and taxpayer. Mr. Rosewater has done more for Nebraska and Omaha than any other candidate for senatorial honors now before the legislature. An evidence of his splendid business qualifications was afforded in the work he accomplished for the Transmississippi Exposition. In my opinion he contributed more to the success of the exposition than the combined efforts of any three other men. His wonderful business sagacity and foresight is a matter of common knowledge. The success he has attained for himself is such as to insure that if he directed his efforts toward the advancement of the state of Nebraska and the welfare of its people through the channels of the United States senate he would be equally successful. There is no candidate for seratorial honors, in my opinion, who would accomplish so much good for the state as Mr. Rosewater.

A. H. Rawitzer, Manager Omaha Tent and Rubber Company—I want to see the senatorial deadlock at Lincoln broken only when Mr. Rosewater shall be elected as one of the senators. The interests of the state of Nebraska demand that he be chosen as one of the senators. His capabilities are such that he would represent the state with signal credit in Washington, and he is by all odds the best man that is a candidate for the senatorship. He ought to get the place and the legislature will make a grave mistake if it turns a deaf ear to the demands of the populace of the state. As a business proposition the deadlock is a bad thing and reflects no credit upon the members of the legislature, but it were better that it should continue indefinitely than that some man be elected senator who would come nowhere equalling in ability Mr. Rosewater. For this reason I hope the deadlock will continue until its disruption will result in the election of Edward Rosewater.

A. H. Comstock, Manager Omaha Printing Company—There is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that the legislature will elect two republican United States senators. Personally, I would advise against too great haste. When the balloting is finally completed and the elections brought about, then the legislature will get down to business and because of the short time remaining of the session will dispatch what business there is to do in short order. Mr. Rosewater made the fight for the Douglas county delegation and won the contest. Such being the case, I think the delegation should support him as long as there is any chance for his election.

J. R. Lehmer, Railway Supplies—Any man familiar with the history of Omaha and cognizant of the great good accomplished by Mr Rosewater cannot help but recognize in him peculiar fitness for a position in the United States senate. I believe him to possess such qualifications as would make him a valuable representative of the state, and I hope very much that he will be elected. Ordinarily I take but little interest in politics, but this senatorial contest is attracting such widespread attention that every business man necessarily gives some thought to it. I do not know who all the candidates are, but I am confident that the election of Mr. Rosewater as one of the senators would be a splendid thing for the state of Nebraska.

Robert B. Haaker, Manager Regent Shoe Company—The legislature ought to get down to business, elect two good men to represent Nebraska in the United States senate and then adjourn. Mr. Rosewater is, I think, a very capable man and would make a splendid senator for the state. His business ability has been proven by his long residence in the state, and his interests are identical with those of the people at large. Consequently, it is a certainty that he would represent the state in a most satisfactory manner, and I certainly hope to see him elected as one of the senators.

S. D. Barkalow, News and Book Dealer—I have no hesitancy in saying that Mr. Rosewater's fine ability entitles him to the United States senatorship. He is a capable man and a man of wide experience, which would stand him well in hand in such a position as he is seeking. I hope to see Mr. Rosewater honored and feel confident that his superior qualifications for senator will be recognized by the legislators. This foolish deadlock should be brought to an end. People are becoming disgusted with the legislature's delay in making a choice.

A. P. Tukey, Real Estate—Edward Rosewater is entitled to the United States senatorship. His services for the state and the city of Omaha should be rewarded and I hope that he will be selected for the office. As United States senator he would be a credit to Nebraska and Omaha. Furthermore, he would fill the office with great credit to himself. Delay in selecting a senator is unnecessary. People are tired of the deadlock and hope to see the legislature make a choice at once.

Dr. R. W. Bailey, Dentist—Edward Rosewater has done more for Nebraska than any other man. He has done more for Omaha than any other man. If true ability and worth are to be recognized he should certainly be honored with a seat in the senate. Nobody can gainsay his services for the republican party and the general welfare of Nebraska. He is a man who does things, and in that respect he is different from some others who are seeking a place in Washington. He does what he says he will do and people have confidence in his

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

OPERA HOUSE IS DESTROYED

Kansas City Playhouse Leased by Woodward and Burgess of Omaha.

HARD WORK TO SAVE COATES HOTEL

Flames Burst Forth Soon After Performance of "Heart and Sword" of Walker Whiteside—No One is Injured.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 31.—Fire late tonight destroyed the Coates Opera house, the principal theater of Kansas City, at Tenth street and Broadway, and occupying a detached building.

Walker Whiteside and his company, playing "Heart and Sword," had just concluded the evening performance when some of the actors discovered that the building was on fire. The flames enveloped the whole rear part of the theater in a few moments. The company lost wardrobes and scenery, being obliged to flee from the dressing rooms.

The firemen were helpless to check the flames and directed their chief attention to the Coates hotel, diagonally across the street and the largest hotel in the city. The wind blew great showers of cinders upon the hotel. The guests were notified of their danger and some left the house, but it was not damaged. At 12:15 the theater block was a total wreck, but still blazing. No one was injured. The audience had left the theater only five minutes when the fire was discovered.

The building was valued at between $125,000 and $150,000 and was insured for much less. It was one of the oldest and best known theaters in the west.

Bernhardt and Coquelin were to play "L'Aiglon" in the theater next Monday night and there was an extraordinary sale of seats today, hundreds of people having stood in line all night to be ready when the box office opened this morning and the house being sold out in a few minutes.

Bernhardt and all other attractions booked for the season will play in the Auditorium theater, the latter's stock company being transferred to the Standard theater, which has been leased by Woodward & Burgess of the Coats. The Standard is a new theater owned by Congressman Butler of St. Louis, and has been giving burlesque shows, in spite of the bitter opposition of the Catholic bishop and the ministers of the west side. The transfer will probably put an end to the agitation against the Standard.

O. D. Woodward of the firm of Woodward & Burgess, lessees of Boyd's theater, telegraphed news of the fire to his partner, William J Burgess, in Omaha, late last night. Mr. Burgess said Sarah Bernhardt was billed for Coates opera house for next Monday, and that the play would be transferred to their other theater in Kansas City.

MANY BUSINESS HOUSES BURN

Abercrombie, N. D., is Swept by a Blaze That Starts from an Overturned Lamp.

FARGO, N. D., Jan. 31.—The business portion of Abercrombie, thirty miles south of here, was destroyed tonight by fire, which is reported to have been started by an overturned lamp in a machinery house. Both the telegraph and the telephone wires are down, but messages at midnight from adjoining towns state that the fire was controlled after eleven business houses had been destroyed.

These include the bank, postoffice, Milwaukee depot, elevator and two implement warehouses, three general stores, drug store and telephone exchange.

The loss is placed at $80,000 to $90,000, with less than $40,000 insurance. There was no fire department.

BRINGS REVOLUTION TO END

Forces of Venezuelan Insurgents Defeated and Leaders Made Prisoners.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, Jan. 31.—(Via Haytien Cable.)—Advices received here from Venezuela confirm the reports of severe fighting, probably Tuesday last, at Aguafria, in which the revolutionists were completely defeated and abandoned their arms and ammunition. Two sons of General Acosta were made prisoners.

It is also further reported that the principal leaders of the revolution were subsequently made prisoners at Caripe, near Matiturn. In Venezuelan government circles it was considered that the revolution was ended.

Corbett Still Leads.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 31.—The vote for United States senator today was: Corbett, 29; Smith, 26; McBride, 19; Hermann, 18; Fulton, 2; Moore, 2; Williams, 2; Towell, 1; not voting, 1.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Today and Tomorrow.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	17	1 p. m.	25
6 a. m.	16	2 p. m.	27
7 a. m.	15	3 p. m.	28
8 a. m.	15	4 p. m.	29
9 a. m.	15	5 p. m.	28
10 a. m.	17	6 p. m.	27
11 a. m.	18	7 p. m.	26
12 m.	20	8 p. m.	24
		9 p. m.	21

BIG BLAZE IN BEATRICE

Fire Breaks Out After Midnight in Basement of R. J. Hoagland Drug Company.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—Shortly after midnight this morning fire was discovered in the basement of the building occupied by the R. J. Hoagland Drug company, and before the flames could be got under control the building and contents were totally destroyed.

Hoagland's loss, which is fully covered by insurance, is placed at $6,000. The building was owned by Doris Wilson of Lincoln. Numerous tenants of the upper floors are losers to the extent of from $1,000 to $3,000, among them the heaviest losers being Dr. Brash and Photographer Woods.

The new building adjoining the Hoagland store, owned and occupied by Begoles & Vanarsdale Dry Goods company, was damaged slightly. This building was only recently completed on the site of the old Begoles & Vanarsdale Dry Goods company's store, which was destroyed by fire a few months ago.

LOSS A MILLION AND A HALF

Seven-Story Cigar Factory Destroyed in New York—Panic Among Thousand Employes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The explosion this afternoon in the seven-story cigar factory of the William Wicke company on East Thirty-first street, in which over thirty persons were injured, was followed at 7 o'clock tonight by one of the fiercest conflagrations New York has witnessed in many years, causing an estimated loss of $1,500,000. The burned area in general extent took in about one city block. The Wicke company building, the building abutting it from Thirty-second street and several tenement houses were among the destroyed buildings. Several lumber yards in the vicinity were considerably damaged. The fire was witnessed by thousands of people and was one of the most spectacular ones New York has ever witnessed. The panic-stricken tenants threatened were assisted out by the firemen. Only a few persons were injured, none fatally.

Joseph Speidler, a fireman, was badly cut and bruised about the head and body. He was unconscious when found and was sent to Bellevue hospital. He may die.

Emil Barschet, a steamfitter, was badly cut about the head and shoulders. He, too, was sent to the hospital.

A score or more were slightly hurt by being cut with broken glass or struck with flying splinters.

Otto Reidele, the chief engineer, who was just returning from lunch when the catastrophe occurred, was arrested.

Fritz Scofel, the assistant engineer, who was in the engine house, but escaped with a few scratches, was also arrested.

The loss caused by the explosion amounted to several thousand dollars.

Fire Breaks Out at Night.

Fire that did damage to the extent of $1,500,000 started anew in the William Wicke company's building tonight. A half hour after the first alarm was sent in the entire building, extending half the length of the block in Thirty-first street to East river, was a mass of flames and the firemen who had responded to the various alarms had ceased to attempt to save the building, but had turned all their attention to the adjacent structure.

Superintendent Dooner of the building department and Contractor Cody were at work with 300 men attempting to pull down the "shaving tower" adjacent to the boiler room. The ruins of the tower fell into the ruins of the boiler room and on top of adjacent rooms in which were stored chemicals for the purpose of seasoning woods, thus causing a second explosion. Smouldering embers from the late fire added to this and in a moment there was a huge blaze.

Chief Croker sent in the alarm known as "two nines," the first time this alarm has been used since the Nassau Chambers building fire in 1898. The final call brought fifty-four companies.

Other Buildings Damaged.

The Wicke building was burned to the ground. The walls all fell, and there only remained standing the big chimney in the south wall. The building in the rear of that, extending on Thirty-second street, was gutted. It was occupied on the top floor by the Innovation Trunk company, on the second and third floors by the J. B. Colt company, manufacturers of gas tanks, and on the first floor by Miller, Dubal & Peters, manufacturers of cigar molds.

Just before the company's main building was burned a ladder against the south wall, on which was Fireman Peter Coyle, was seen to be on fire. Shouts of warning notified Coyle of his danger and he started to descend. Before he was half way down the walls fell and took the ladder with it. Coyle was thrown to the street and had both ankles broken.

Water tower No. 3, attached to hook and ladder No. 7, had stationed itself in Thirty-first street about the middle of the block. The heat was so intense that after the horses were taken off the men were compelled to abandon the tower. In a few minutes it was in a mass of ruins. The fire twisted the steel like rubber.

The burned area in general extent takes in about a city block. The Wicke company building at First avenue and Thirty-first street, the building abutting it on Thirty-second street and three large tenement houses were among the destroyed buildings. Back of the burning buildings and extending almost to the river was the lumber yard of A. L. Buckhaut, where piles of lumber were frequently ablaze. It was impossible at midnight to get an estimate of the damage done there. The Jacobson iron works on the south side of Thirty-first street also suffered considerable damage. Swift & Co.'s lumber yards in the rear of the Wicke building, extending to the river front, were also damaged. The table factory of Theodore Sauer was damaged to a slight extent and the sash, door and blind factory of Price & Carl suffered a heavy loss.

Bryan is Too Busy to Talk!

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Austin, Tex., says: A letter was received and read in the senate today from W. J. Bryan, declining the invitation to deliver an address to the present session of the legislature on political topics. Mr. Bryan stated that he did not have time to make political speeches at this time.

MAY BE CUDAHY CLUE

Arrest of Dr. Ada S. Horman and Family Discovers a Suspicious Letter.

HANDWRITING LIKE THAT OF "ELOISE T."

Another Case of Trying to Get Money by Extortion and Threats.

CINCINNATI OUT FOR THOSE REWARDS

Police There Insist They Have Discovered Strong Omaha Evidence.

PROOFS OFFERED FOR FIVE THOUSAND

For That Sum the Writer Offers to Disclose Facts to Convict Abductors of Son and Secure Safety of Daughter.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—A sensational arrest for alleged attempted blackmail was made today by the United States deputy marshal. The persons are Dr. Fred B. Horman, his wife, Dr. Adah S. Horman, and her son by a former marriage, Clyde Sheehan. The parties who were the intended victims of the alleged attempt at blackmail are Howard Douglass, an attorney, prominent in Pythian circles, being past supreme chancellor of the world in that organization; his wife, and Dr. Crank, his family physician.

Dr. Horman has been for twenty-five years confidential secretary and office man for Mr. Douglass and is a fellow member in the same castle of the Knights of Pythias.

Anonymous letters were received by Mr. and Mrs. Douglass and Dr. Crank, demanding $7,000 for suppression of alleged information which the writer said would ruin them if made public. The money was ordered placed in the hands of Dr. Horman, who was to place it in the office window, when the writer, who gave the name of J. W. Morrison, would call and get it. These letters were placed in the hands of postoffice inspectors. It was found that suspicion pointed to Horman and marked postage stamps were placed in his desk. These were found on letters sent to the intended victims.

The prisoners were brought before United States Commissioner Adler for a preliminary hearing.

Postoffice inspectors are here from Chicago to compare the handwriting of letters sent to Edward Cudahy with reference to the kidnaping of his son, with that of the letters in this case.

Dr. Horman was released on $3,000 bail and his wife and son on $1,000 each. The hearing was set for next Wednesday morning. The authorities of this city still think that the arrest will throw some light on the Cudahy case at Omaha.

Letter Like "Eloise T's."

The arrest of Dr. Ada Sheehan Horman, her husband and her son, Clyde Sheehan, here today on a charge of trying to secure money by extortion and threats, has led to the discovery of a letter in Mrs. Horman's room which is said to be in the same handwriting as the "Eloise T." letters sent to Mrs. Cudahy in Omaha, offering to reveal the kidnaper of Eddie Cudahy for money.

The letter found today reads as follows:

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 29.—Mrs. A. E. Cudahy, Omaha, Neb.:

Dear Madam—I am going to write to you as a woman to a woman. First, you saw our hand; second, you will be warned this evening of what is in store if we are not satisfied that we are safe.

Now I wrote to your husband on Sunday last and stated our terms as to what we wanted, or what I wanted. First, if you agreed to the terms named in that letter and this one I can give you my word that your children will be safe for all time to come. And I hope and trust we may come to terms and settle this matter once and for all.

Now, as I told Mr. Cudahy in my letter to him, for a monetary consideration, named herein later, we will put you in possession of absolute proof that will convict the abductors of your son and will secure the safety of your loved daughter. You can never get these proofs any other way. They are letters that passed between the principals of this affair relative to it and other proofs that will surprise you.

Now, my terms, as I told Mr. Cudahy, are $5,000, as follows: One thousand dollars in $100 bills, $1,000 in $50, $2,000 in $20, $1,000 in $10, this to be sent by express to a well-known business man whom I will designate. Also, will send you an order to send him, he to deliver the money without any question upon presentation of duplicate order. Then I want fifty-six hours to arrange things and change the bills. At the end of that time an A. D. T. messenger will deliver you all the proof you require.

Second, no detectives or police to either follow or watch this messenger under any circumstances, for, although you might get him, you would get no information, for he knows nothing about anything.

Chief Donahue says he knows nothing of the Horman case except what he has read in the newspapers, and does not believe it has any connection with the Cudahy kidnaping affair.

JOPLIN STILL HAS FAITH

Believe the Two Men Held May Be Wanted for Omaha Kidnaping.

JOPLIN, Mo., Jan. 31.—(Special Telegram.)—The two men held here in the city jail on suspicion of being implicated in the Cudahy kidnaping cases, are still thought to be connected with that gang, although it is probable that Johnson, who was thought to be Pat Crowe, is not the notorious Pat. Johnson refuses to go to Omaha without requisition papers, and an officer will come from Omaha to morrow to try to identify him. McNeil, the other man held, is probably wanted in Arkansas on the charge of killing the cashier while robbing a small bank in 1894, and possibly is also connected with the Omaha kidnaping.

Plot Fashioned After Omaha's.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The dis