ruins from a short distance west from Main street to the parsonage of the First Presbyterian church.

Market Street a Pile of Ruins.

Market street is a pile of ruins from Main street to the Market street church on the north side and on the south side.

Nowhere was the scene of devastation more marked than north of the Erie railroad in the district bounded by Sixteenth avenue and Market street. There was simply nothing but ashes left of the busy and populous section of the city.

On Washington street, between Broadway and Market streets, there is practically nothing left.

Church street is wiped out on its west side, between Ellison and Market streets, as it is on the east side.

It was on its newest and best built portions that Paterson suffered, though some of the property now lying in blackened ruins had an interest which came with age and usage. The trolley car stables where the flames began had in their time been a skating rink and also the scene of political rallies and other popular gatherings. The First Baptist church had a history all its own, its origin running back for a century. The old city hall used for a police station was also a landmark.

Homes of Statesmen Escape.

Neither the home of John W. Griggs, ex-attorney general of the United States, nor that of Mrs. Garrett A. Hobart, widow of Vice President Hobart, was harmed by the fire, both being out of its path.

The cost of the fire has not yet been counted with any degree of accuracy, and it will be several days before there can be a definite tabulation.

In the confusion of the day and the rigorous guarding of the burned district tonight it was impossible to locate a majority of the heavy sufferers. The estimate of $10,000,000 will probably cover the destruction, and a group of city officials who went over the city this evening were inclined to scale that figure to between $7,500,000 and $8,000,000.

A hastily prepared and incomplete list compiled by a business man tonight gives the following estimated losses:

Estimate of Losses.

City hall, $450,000; First National bank, $100,000; Second National bank, $60,000; Paterson National bank, $75,000; Hamilton club, $150,000; Katz building, $65,000; Garden theater, $50,000; United States hotel, $40,000; public library, $100,000; Quackenbush & Company, department store, building and contents, $500,000; First Baptist church, structure and furniture, $75,000; Paterson high school, building and contents, $35,000; old city hall, used for police headquarters, $15,000; the Boston department store, Meyer Brothers, building and stock, $800,000; the Evening News, building and plant, $65,000; Y. M. C. A. building, $5,000; Paterson-Passaic Gas and Electric company, $25,000; St. Mark's church, building and contents, $27,000; St. Mary's parochial school, $10,000; Park Avenue Baptist church, building and furnishings, $40,000; St. Joseph's German Catholic church, buildings and furnishings, $56,000; St. Joseph's rectory and furnishings, $15,000; the National clothing store, Levy Lackenbruck & Co., proprietors, building and stock, $45,000; the Paterson department store, B. Sonnenborn, $50,000; Schuer & Co., grocers, building and stock, $50,000; Marshall & Ball, clothiers, building and stock, $60,000; Globe department store, D. Bohm, proprietor, building and stock, $55,000; Stevenson building, $40,000; Kent's drug store, $25,000; Kinsella's drug store, $25,000; Fuld's shoe store, $5,000; Muzzy Brothers, hardware, building and contents, $150,000; Douglas shoe store, $10,000; Sunday Chronicle, $15,000; Romain building, $100,000; D. H. Wurtendyke & Company, grocers, $20,000; John Norwood, paints, $75,000; engine house No. 1, $50,000; Oberg's grocery, building and contents, $25,000; estate of Daniel McAteer, wholesale liquors, building and contents, $50,000; police patrol headquarters, $5,000; T. D. Michaelson, clothier, stock, $25,000; Sorosis shoe store, stock, $10,000; Waldorf shoe store, stock, $10,000; Cogan & Tohouey, saloon, $10,000; J. Brett, saloon, $10,000; Hugo Munzer, saloon and wholesale liquors, building and contents, $75,000; Billy Kane, saloon, $10,000; Dr. E. F. Dinner, residence and furniture, $10,000; John Mullis, furniture stock, $15,000; Bishow & Cowin, department store, stock, $15,000; J. A. Vanwinckle & Company, hardware, store and contents, $15,000; Broadway car stables and cars, $100,000.

Begins in Carshed.

The fire began its work of far-reaching destruction at the power house of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Traction company, which fronted on Broadway and extended a block to the rear to Van Houten street. It commenced in the carshed and was burning fiercely when one of the employes detected it. It was leaping through the roof and the gale was lifting it in forks and swirls when the fire apparatus came clanging into Broadway, Main and Van Houten. The firemen tried to hem it in, but it speedily crossed Van Houten street in one direction, Main street in another and gaining vigor as it went, burned unchecked, down into the business district.

Raging Flames the Master.

Every piece of fire mechanism in the city was called out, but the fire and the gale were masters. A great torch of flame rose up high in the air, lighting up the country for many miles and carrying a threat and warning to the people and property in its path. There were efforts to rescue furniture and stock, but the speed with which the fire moved gave the rescuers little time. Property was often moved to a place of presumed safety, only to be eventually reached and destroyed.

The warning to many was brief and they were forced to flee, scantily clad, into streets, glazed over with ice and swept by the keen winds.

Main street was soon arched over with a canopy of fire for a block and then for two blocks, as the flames fastened themselves upon building after building. The firemen fought with every resource of their craft and the impulse of desperation, but the flames found new avenues in Ellison and Market streets and got beyond all control.

Sends Out Calls for Help.

Calls for relief went out to every city in this portion of the state and the jaded firemen labored on through the hopeless hours of the morning. The city hall, a magnificent structure, surmounted by a great clock tower, situated on Washington, Ellison and Market streets, finally caught and with it went all of the splendid business structures that surrounded it. They made a great furnace of fire that burned with a fierce roar. There was a series of explosions and scores of walls fell when the fire left them strengthless.

Flying firebrands carried the conflagration over some buildings and around others and it therefore, burned in an irregular course.

These brands finally cleared the tracks of the Erie railroad and Ramapo avenue and alighting on Straight street, started another great area of fire, in which the destruction and desolation wrought was nearly as great as in the other.

This second great fire started at the angle of Park avenue and Washington street and swept almost unchecked, until on these two thoroughfares there was no more fuel. On the right hand side of Market street, it encountered Sandy Hill cemetery as a barrier to check it, but on the left hand side at Carroll street it claimed St. Joseph's church, a great, classic stone building. It was on this second great fire that the volunteer firemen from the outside cities did their most heroic and effective work. They fell back only when they had to and when the natural obstacle interposed they seized the chance and stopped the fire.

The final and one of the most desperate fights of the day occurred in mid-afternoon back in the first fire area at the Hamilton club, situated at the corner of Church and Ellison streets. This handsome club house caught and the exhausted firemen were rallied around it. They were anxious to save the structure, and besides, failure meant that the fire might take new headway among the properties adjoining the club.

Club House Collapses.

The building was doomed, however, but a torrent of water kept the fire to the premises. The four walls of the club house stood, but the roof collapsed and the inner part completely burned out.

Paterson rests in a valley and the conflagration was an inspiring spectacle from the rim of the hills that surrounds it. Column of flame went high into the air and shed their lights for miles. Hundreds of persons hurried into the city before day light to watch the work of destruction at close range, and when the day came thousands more joined them. The fire became a great popular spectacle that claimed patrons from New York and every outlying town in New Jersey. They crowded the regular trains of the railways operating through here and compelled the dispatching of extra trains. Once in the city, they crowded around the firemen and at times hampered them in their work. Police lines were impossible, and through the day they poured in an endless stream through the desolate streets.

Crowds Hamper the Work.

Great pinnacles of ruined brick stood in every street, but the crowds passed under them unmindful of the warning of police and firemen. With the crowd came thieves and looters, but there was hot much pillaging. Under orders from Governor Murphy, who hurried from Jersey City, Companies A, C, K and M of the Fifth infantry, National Guard, assembled at their armories and were held as a reserve force. The police, deputy sheriffs, hundreds of special watchmen and firemen united in protecting property during the day and when night came a grim order clearing the streets was issued by the city and county authorities.

Despite that precaution of the authorities there was much confusion in the streets at night. The destruction of wires left the city in darkness, save for the dull glow given off by the acres of embers in the two great fire areas. Hundreds of belated vistors crowded around the depots and struggled in the dark for places in the overcrowded trains. The street railway system was also severely impaired through the injury of its wires. Early in the day the mayor issued an order forbidding the sale of liquor. It was not obeyed, however, and there was considerable drunkenness.

Scores Hurt and Burned.

Scores of persons were hurt and burned, but the loss of life is thought not to be great. There are many persons supposed to be missing, but in the excitement most of these are supposed to be separated from their families and friends. Until order is brought out of the chaos which has existed here today, nothing definite can be known.

Reuben Idlib, while serving coffee to the exhausted firemen, was hit on the head by a falling beam and it is doubtful if he will recover. He was carried away by the firemen as they made their retreat from the doomed schoolhouse.

George Fitzmaurice, a fireman who had been acting as driver for Fire Chief Stagg, is also dying. He was driving an engine from Passaic, when the horses bolted and before he could get them under control they brought the apparatus against an electric pole and Fitzmaurice, who had not waited to strap himself in, was hurled out upon his head. There is no chance of his living.

One Death is Reported.

Up to 11 o'clock tonight no serious accident was reported at police headquarters. Mayor Hinchliffe received a slight burn on the cheek from a flying spark. Several firemen were overcome, but none of them was incapacitated for more than a few minutes.

One death was reported as a possible outcome of the conflagration, a Mrs. Brown, who, it was said, was over 80 years of age, and who was removed from her residence, 18 Broadway, just two doors from where the fire started in the carsheds. She was taken to the residence of a friend nearby shortly after midnight, and died an hour later. It was said death resulted from excitement.

Telegraph Companies Wiped Out.

The Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, American District Telephone company and the Paterson, Passaic and Suburban Telegraph company were all completely burned out with all of the delicate and expensive electrical equipment. Losses in many instances, notably in the case of the trust companies, will depend upon how the vaults and safes stood the test of the fire.

Had not the weary Paterson firemen been helped during the day by brother firemen from neighboring cities and towns it is tolerably certain that the municipality would have suffered in a far greater degree than it did. Jersey City, Newark, Passaic, Rutherford, Hoboken and Montclair sent engines and other fire apparatus well manned to the stricken city as soon as it became known how tremendous a conflagration it was. The Jersey City firemen arrived about 6 a. m., the engines being run over railroads on flat cars. The horses were carried in box cars speedily pressed into service.

Flames Still Alive.

Late tonight the fire still burned, though it had been well under control since mid-afternoon. The fine interior of the Hamilton club, which was the last of the buildings of prominence to suffer, was crackling and its walls were reddened by the glow from the flames within and around.

Many of the citizens were still about the streets, but the cordon kept by the militiamen was quite rigid. The quarter they were guarding was alive with firemen and fire machinery and wagons which were beginning in a small way to clear away debris.

The Sunday Chronicle issued an extra at 2 o'clock this morning giving the story of the first two hours of the fire. At 4 o'clock the fire, spreading down Ellison street, attacked the Chronicle office, destroying it.

Relief Meetings Held.

Three relief meetings were held during the afternoon, the principal one of which was attended by Governor Franklin Murphy, Mayor John Hinchliffe, Recorder George B. Senior, who under the city's charter is fire marshal. In a few moments $800 was handed to the mayor for immediate use, but the chief magistrate said that while the city had suffered a terrible visitation, he was in a position to say that there was very little distress. The business section of the city had been practically wiped out, but the residence portion which suffered was that in which well-to-do citizens lived.

The armory of the Fifth regiment was made headquarters for the relief of any persons desirous of assistance, but up to a late hour no applicants for help visited the building. Major George P. Olcott, who was in charge, said he did not expect to find more than a score of people who needed assistance. Chief of Police Graul and Sheriff Sturr established temporary offices in the city treasurer's office and the sheriff swore in fifty special deputies, who were immediately sent to the burned districts for the protection of life and property.

Grateful to Nearby Towns.

Governor Murphy and Mayor Hinchliffe said they were extremely grateful for the assistance given by the fire departments in the nearby cities, who responded promptly to the calls for aid.

"I am deeply grateful to the men who so promptly came to our assistance," said the mayor, "and were it not for their quick arrival and subsequent heroic work, I am afraid that the city of Paterson would by this time have been a desolate, black spot. Too much credit cannot be given by our citizens to the fire-fighters, and the thanks of the community, which has had such a severe visitation, while to my mind inadequate, are the only offerings we can make to those who helped us in our terrible hour of need."

Temporary relief quarters were established in the day at St. Paul's church, where Dr. Hamilton presided at a meeting of the Ladies' Aid society, but it was stated that there were only a few applicants. The wants of these were quickly attended to.

To Check Disorder.

To check disorder and prevent crime, Mayor Hinchliffe and Sheriff Sturr tonight issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, By reason of the recent fire it is necessary that prompt action be taken by the city and county authorities to protect the lives and property of our citizens by the strict enforcement of the ordinances of the city and the laws of the state of New Jersey.

Therefore, we, John Hinchliffe, mayor of the city of Paterson, and John W. Sturr, sheriff of the county of Passaic, do hereby proclaim. That all persons shall refrain from traveling or being upon the public streets of the city of Paterson within the limits of the burned district after the hour of 7 o'clock p. m., and any person refusing or neglecting to obey this proclamation shall be subject to arrest and punishment.

Householders and property owners within the said district will be allowed to pass upon giving satisfactory reasons and proofs to the officer or officers who may be assigned to the said district to enforce this proclamation.

Necessary instructions and authority have been given to the police officers, constables, deputy sheriffs and militia to enforce this proclamation.

Seek Refuge in Cemeteries.

Horses and wagons were taken possession of by all who could get at them. Ownership counted for nothing. Frightened occupants of houses took possession of them to cart their belongings away from the fire. Even horses and wagons which came from Passaic bringing their owners to see the sights, were taken away by the property owners. Three cemeteries of the old times were in the city. Into these many moved their belongings. All morning families were in possession of the old disused vaults in the Presbyterian cemetery. Some families were very comfortably established by the afternoon, except in the matter of heat.

An idea of the rapid spread of the flames during the early morning hours can be obtained from the experience of a woman who had a babe, but a few days old at her breast. She was routed from her home, and was helped to a store two blocks away, where she was given shelter. Five minutes after she entered the store she was driven from it by the flames suddenly bursting in at the rear. This time she was taken three blocks away, and in ten minutes was once more obliged to seek safety in flight.

Trolley Cars Destroyed.

Fifty persons were treated at the hospitals. At one time it was feared the fire might reach the general hospital.

Only the cars to Newark are moving. The trolley company lost practically all of its cars, except the few that were out on the lines.

Last week the car houses near Passaic were destroyed by fire. The fire at Passaic was said to be almost certainly of incendiary origin. There is no positive information that the fire last night was not started by accident of some kind, but the authorities have started an investigation.

The big bell in the belfry of the First Baptist church sounded the power of the wind while that building was burning. The fire soon burned away the wooden shutters around the bell. The wind hitting the nicely balanced bell caused it to toll until the flames had eaten away the wooden balance, and a little later the bell and all fell to the ground.

Charles Abrams, an employe of the trolley company, appears to have been the first to discover the fire. He says that during the two hours it broke out cars were run into the barns every few minutes. He had occasion to visit the main shed and found the whole rear portion in flames. He turned in an alarm, but although he had but a few feet to go the entire building was on fire before he could pull the box.

Cause of Fire in Doubt.

What started the fire is not certain, but it is thought that one of the feed wires running into the car barns was responsible. From the car barns the flames leaped to other buildings close by and these were burned before the first call firemen reached the scene. Inside of two hours the fire reached Main street. This was the critical point of the fire. The firemen sought to hold it and failed. The First Baptist church was one of the first to go after this. The destruction of the church was spectacular. The tower burned before the body of the building. A big blazing splinter was carried through the air and lodged on a windowsill. From this the flames spread up to the top of the tower and while around it was still intact, the fire blazed up and presented a beautiful sight. From the tower the flames descended into the church and from there the fight was seemingly hopeless.

Silk Mills Not Damaged.

Paterson has, according to the last census, about 106,000 inhabitants, but recent growth has probably increased this a couple of thousands. Its principal industry is silk making, which gives it the name of the "Silk City."

There are about forty mills sufficient in size to be classed as such. There are many small plants employing from four to twenty persons, who work in the various lines of the business. The silk mills were not damaged by the fire and it is thought tonight will be able to start tomorrow as usual.

Sentries Watch the Ruins.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 10.—1:15 a. m.—The wind died out during the night and the danger of a fresh outbreak of fire from flying sparks was for the time greatly lessened. It sprang up again at midnight and an hour later was blowing quite hard. The firemen remained on guard at every point of danger and streams were kept playing into a number of buildings. At midnight the military guards were relieved by fresh men, who remain on watch through the rest of the night. The sentries blocked every avenue leading into the two burned districts and preserved perfect order. Dozens of the shells of buildings still stand and are dangerous in that a strong wind will topple them over and steps will be made early in the morning to tear them down.

Militia Equipments for Relief.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 9.—Quartermaster General Donnelly tonight, in response to an appeal from Mayor Hinchliffe, sent to Paterson by special train a great quantity of tents, blankets and other camp equipments to relieve the citizens of that city.

Orders were issued from the adjutant general's office calling out the Paterson battalion of the National Guard, to do patrol duty and otherwise to assist in meeting emergencies that might necessitate their assistance. The battalion was placed under command of Colonel Campbell of the First regiment.

Headache

Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' LOSS

Concerns in New Jersey Suffer Less Than Those Outside the State.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—There was a hasty assembling of the fire underwriters at Newark today, and efforts were made to obtain from Paterson an idea of the losses there. It seems that the losses will fall largely upon the companies which are foreign to the state of New Jersey. The four Newark companies, The Firemen's, Merchants, Newark Fire and American of Newark, with the aid of maps of the city this afternoon, made up an estimate of their losses. They are not badly hit, as their payments will not be more than $40,000, in the case of any one company. From these figures the amounts scale down to $12,000, making but a comparatively small amount in the aggregate.

Losses are likely to fall largely upon the insurance companies of this city. While no formal meeting of underwriters has been held, the general expression among them is that insurance carried in this city by Paterson will aggregate between $3,000,000 and $3,500,000.

This, of course, is merely an estimate, as no papers were available tonight, which would disclose the actual amount of policies written by the underwriters here.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mass., received tonight, says the Fire and Marine Insurance company of that city would lose about $120,000 by the Paterson fire.

ELEVEN LIVES DESTROYED

(Continued from First Page.)

escape through the hall. They found the stairway on fire and the hall filled with smoke and flames, which drove them to the window in their room. Thompson jumped first, and hurt his ankle, but before Cline could get out the flames burned him terribly about the hands, with which he shielded his face. He is now at the hospital, suffering from his burns and a badly sprained ankle.

Both lost everything. William Clark and Abraham Cowen, partners of Morris Yall, who was burned, escaped uninjured. They formerly lived in Chicago.

Among the others who got out unscathed were James McMahon and Joseph L. Hart of Corning, N. Y., and E. M. Niesely of Chicago.

Most of Guests Accounted For.

Tonight most of the guests have been accounted for in the list of dead, injured and escaped. Among those unaccounted for is A. Goldberg, a stranger, who came in late and went to bed, without registering; two students, whose names are not known, and F. P. Contrand. It is not believed there are any more bodies in the ruins, which have been carefully searched. For that reason it is thought they will turn up.

Nobody seems to know just how or where the fire started. It is believed that it started on the first floor or in the cellar.

Later tonight, with the aid of papers found near his body, the unidentified man who died at the city hospital was partially identified as C. E. Cantrout, a union carpenter.

THEATER BADLY DAMAGED

Orpheon in Chicago Suffers Heavy Loss and Men Are Injured.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The Orpheon theater in Washington street, opposite the city hall, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $30,000. The flames spread with such rapidity that three attaches of the theater who were in the building at the time were overcome with smoke and severely burned before being rescued by the firemen. None will die. This is the third time in six months that the theater has been on fire.

Two scrub women who were working in the theater have not been accounted for and it is feared both have perished.

Later estimates place the loss at $60,000.

PLATTSMOUTH HOUSE AFIRE

Firemen Obliged to Deluge the Large Residence of John Waterman.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Feb. 9.—(Special.)—The fire department was called this afternoon to the large residence of John Waterman, where volumes of smoke were escaping from the roof, and for a time appearances indicated that the structure would be consumed. Streams of water soon quenched the flames and flooded the rooms, the water doing more damage than the fire, but the roof was greatly damaged. The origin of the fire is undetermined. The insurance will probably cover the loss.

MEN IN THE CAB ARE KILLED

Engineer and Fireman Scalded to Death by Explosion of Boiler.

LIMA, O., Feb. 9.—The boiler of a freight locomotive on the Lake Erie & Western railroad exploded today while the engine was standing on a siding near St. Mary. Fireman Floyd Brown of Lima was killed outright and Engineer Edward Casey of Fremont scalded so that he died a few hours later. A number of cars were wrecked. A defective crown sheet is supposed to have been the cause of the explosion.

DEATH RECORD.

D. J. Cleland.

PIERCE, Neb., Feb. 9.—(Special.)—D. J. Cleland, one of the old and respected citizens of Pierce, died at his home Saturday morning at 8:30 o'clock. A few weeks ago he was taken ill with pneumonia and, though he was apparently recovering, the action of his heart began to trouble him and he steadily grew worse. Mr. Cleland came here twenty years ago from Rock Island, Ill., and engaged in the general merchandise business up to the winter of 1894. He was a strong republican and was his party's choice for county judge in 1895. Although the odds were greatly against him, he made an active canvass and materially reduced his opponent's majority. He was a member of the congressional aryls and for over ten years held the offices of deacon and trustee.

A short service was held at the house Sunday afternoon, conducted by the pastor, Rev. George E. Taylor. The body will be taken Monday morning to Rock Island, Ill., to rest beside that of his wife. He leaves two sons, H. F. Cleland, professor of botany and geology in Williams college, and J. J. Cleland of Crawford, and one daughter, Miss Elizabeth E. Cleland, who has been keeping house here for her father.

A Fine Champagne.

Especially dry without heaviness, delicate and breedy, is G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry, now coming to market. Importations, 129,359 cases in 1901—nearly 60,000 more than any other brand.

WELCOME RURAL DELIVERY

Nebraskans Appreciate the Wholesale Extension of the Service.

OPPOSITION TO THE IRRIGATION BILL

Congressman Shallenberger Objects to the Water-Right Feature and Declares It Especially Oppressive to Nebraska.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—(Special.)—Congressman Burkett, who has been working for the establishment of rural free delivery routes in the First district, and who is gridironing the district with carriers, bringing the farmers into close touch with the towns, the other day received the following letter from a constituent of his, mailed at Burchard, Neb., on rural free delivery route number one, which has just been established out of that place. The letter shows that at least one man thoroughly appreciates the work the congressman is doing in behalf of that rural population, and is as follows:

Hon. E. J. Burkett, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: Today is a day of jubilee and rejoicing over our rural free mail routes that are ordered to start today, and I want to put the first letter in the box to you. Words would fail me if I should attempt to express my gratitude to you for what you have done for us, so I simply say, thank you. We feel like singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and "Ain't I glad I am out of the wilderness," etc., etc. Of course, we would like to express our gratitude to the president, but will not burden him with our scribbling, so we leave that for you to do for us at some favorable opportunity.

Yours respectfully,

S. A. ISAAC.

Opposition to Irrigation Bill.

As the irrigation bill, drafted by the committee of seventeen members and senators from the arid and semi-arid states, becomes better known to the people of Nebraska, opposition to the measure grows apace, and it is now very doubtful if the Nebraska delegation in congress can present a united front for the measure. Representative Shallenberger of the Fifth district, who is receiving a great many letters in opposition to the bill on account of its water-right feature, sent out this week the following leter to his constituents, expressing himself as follows:

A careful study of the compromise irrigation bill as reported from the subcommittee of seventeen who prepared it, and which is now before the committee on agriculture, convinces me that so many compromises were necessary in order to reconcile the differences between the mountain and hill states and the great plain states that it has very little of benefit left in it for the state of Nebraska or the other plain and prairie states. In the first place, the bill as reported is primarily framed so that the money which shall be derived from government lands will be expended in those states and for the benefit of lands which are still unoccupied by settlers. In the state of Nebraska all the lands that are capable of irrigation are now in the hands of settlers, who have settled along the streams and in the valleys, and are endeavoring to build up homes without government aid. A bill that will benefit Nebraska must be one that will help those who have already taken up the land and established homes on them. This bill provides that, in one clause only, if there should be a surplus of water, after the non-settled districts are supplied, that those who are already owners of their farms may obtain the residue. The probable facts are that under this bill the reservoirs will, for a good many years at least, be established in the mountain states, upon the headwaters of streams where reservoirs can easily be built and great tracts of government lands as yet unoccupied are accessible to the ditches and reservoirs. But the most dangerous provision of this bill is contained in the last clause, wherein the government surrenders to the state all control of the waters to be stored by government funds and subjects them entirely to any laws of the said states which may be in operation now or may be passed in the future. Nebraska is particularly open to assault under this bill, because of the fact that she lies upon a lower level of the continental divide than Colorado or Wyoming, among whose mountains her largest streams have their sources, and the underflow of water along the bed-rock comes from the same continental divide.

Possible to Divert All Water.

Under this bill it will be possible for Colorado and Wyoming, if water-tight dams and reservoirs were placed across the streams at our western state line, to divert all the water flowing from the mountains in these streams and rob the state of Nebraska entirely of the natural flow of these rivers. There was a great battle over this bill between the advocates of state control and those who believed that this movement, being a national movement, the waters so stored and reservoired should remain under the control of the national government and that only by the general government retaining control could the rights of different states in interstate streams be equitably adjusted. This matter will need very careful attention by Nebraska's representatives and the bill should be amended so that the interests of the great prairie state would be fully protected, as I do not believe the present bill does, and there would be more evidence of direct benefit coming to our state, as she will pay into the fund five times as much as some of the intermountain states who are the most probable beneficiaries under this act. I believe that in time a general plan of irrigation of the semi-arid region will be developed by our national government, but the only way in which the interests of all the inhabitants of great watersheds which include several states or territories can be protected, is to make it in fact as well as name a national development by the general government retaining full control over all the works and waters upon which government money has been expended.

Secretary Shaw a Tireless Worker.

Secretary Leslie M. Shaw is causing cold shivers to run up and down the backs of the employes of the Treasury department. The secretary, who has been a hard worker all his life, makes it a point to get into his office at 8:30 every morning, a half hour before his clerks appear, and then works until 5 and sometimes 6 o'clock. This sort of thing to a government clerk is one of the worst crimes in the calendar, because a government clerk insists upon quitting at 4 o'clock and not commencing until 9, and then sometimes the females do not get their hats and cloaks off until 9:15, and at a quarter to 4 they proceed to put their hats and coats on, with forty-five minutes spent in the heart of the day ostensibly for luncheon, but really to indulge in small talk and gossip. This, of course, does not apply to the female clerks alone. The men are just as bad. If Governor Shaw should keep up the way he has begun, a great many treasury employes will have nervous prostration, and instead of each clerk having an average of thirty-four days leave, as shown in the last treasury bulletin, the average will be greatly increased. When this matter was called to the secretary's attention, he laughingly said that he was too old a wheel-horse to alter habits formed during a quarter of a century of active work, and he said he was only a hireling with a little more power probably than the other employes of the Treasury department; he felt it his duty to do a larger amount of work than the employes under him for the reason that he gets a little more salary. The treasury employes, however, are fearful lest the secretary unconsciously will imbue the heads of the departments and chiefs of divisions with a like desire to work from half past eight until six, and then they will be compelled to forego many pleasures which now are part of their daily lives.

Safe Blowers Succeed.

ACWORTH, Ga., Feb. 9.—Safe blowers forced the vault of the Lemon Banking company here early this morning, securing $5,000 in gold, a $5,000 Georgia state bond and a large amount of stock certificates. Between $15,000 and $20,000 in notes, stock certificates and bonds were hopelessly mutilated by the explosion and much currency and small bills destroyed. A box filled with $20 gold pieces escaped the notice of the robbers. The robbers had to blow through four protections to reach the money.

FLYNN HAS UNCOMMON GUEST

Originator of Express Wagon "Touching" Langotiches in the County Jail.

Among Tom Flynn's "boarders" at the county convent of detention is a young man who gave his name as Charles Mitchell when he was put in there to languish thirty days for petit larceny, but whose real name is thought to be Clark. Mitchell, or Clark, has a tatooed name and a tatooed history. Once he was in the navy and wore a decollete shirt, trousers with dilated leg bottoms, a special pocket for his navy plug, a rolling gait and other marks of the real thing. That was when he had his tatooing done. Then he served in the army in Cuba and found one Spaniard who knew how to point a gun. That was when he got his scar on the neck. These are not his best claims to distinction, for he has his name and picture in the rogues' art display as the man who first adopted as his profession the gentle calling of "touching" express delivery wagons. That was when he got a pair of years in the penitentiary at Anamosa, Ia., from which he had been released only a short time before being arrested and confined here.

This last distinction is a greater one than some may suppose, for the plan was immediately adopted by hundreds of other crooks and was responsible for the express companies enclosing their wagons with the heavy wire screening that is now seen on all of them.

TROUBLE GROWS LIKE HAIR

Litigation Between Barber Students and Their Alma Mater Becomes Extensive.

His honor, Justice of the Peace Charles Potter of Dundee, who is also Judge Slabaugh's court stenographer, will have before him this morning the attorneys who represent the parties to the suit of sixteen students of the Moler Barber college against their alma mater for $40 each for alleged breach of contract. The attorneys will ask the justice to set a day and date for their hearing.

The troubles of the two factions are growing to more extensive proportions than at first anticipated and the attorneys go to Chicago Wednesday night to take depositions of Arthur B. Moler, who is resident there, but proprietor of the mowing institution in Omaha. Later the attorneys will go also to St. Louis to take the deposition of George Cattelier, who was formerly the dean of the hirsute faculty here.

From a small beginning there have developed three attachment suits set for hearing before Justice Foster next Saturday and a replevin suit before Justice Long's court, in addition to the sixteen straight suits for damages to be heard before Justice Potter.

PENSION FOR BRAVE WOMAN

Reward is to Be Asked from Congress for Veteran's Aged Wife.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Feb. 9.—An effort is being made by the civil war veterans of southern Illinois and other prominent Grand Army of the Republic men to secure from congress a pension for the widow of Brigadier General John B. Turchin, who died a few months ago in the Asylum for the Insane at Anna. Mrs. Turchin is now past 80 years of age and has a war record as brilliant as her distinguished husband.

General Turchin commanded the Tenth Illinois, and enroute to Washington after the disaster at Bull Run the train was wrecked and scores of privates injured. Mrs. Turchin cut up all her clothes, except one dress, for bandages for the soldiers. At Point Rock Valley, near Winchester, Tenn., she passed through a hail of bullets in order to bring from the union rear a section of artillery, which, by her efforts, dislodged a company of bushwhackers concealed in a woody train near at hand. She followed the army nearly the entire time of her hurband's service. The pension department has refused her a pension, owing to her marriage having been contracted in Russia.

BLIZZARD STOPS TRAINS

Worst Storm Ever Felt in Section of Pennsylvania Sweeps Country.

CORRY, Pa., Feb. 9.—All travel was abandoned between Oil City and Brocton on the Chautauqua division of the Pennsylvania today. The blizzard is the worst in this section's history. Train No. 3 lay all night in a huge drift at Summit and this morning food was carried to the imprisoned passengers. The officials abandoned hope of moving trains and have decided to run through trains from Brocton to Ashtabula via the Lake Shore. The Dunkirk division of the Erie, also the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg division of the Lake Shore are blocked and no trains are moving.

TRACKS BURIED IN THE SNOW

Railroads Are in Bad Condition and Travel is Seriously Impeded.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Chautauqua county was the storm center of western New York last night. Reports received today indicate that the blizzard was the worst of a week of remarkable storms. It took a train from 3:20 p. m. Saturday to 3:20 this morning to cover the distance between Jamestown and Buffalo, over the Buffalo Southwestern.

The Washington express managed to reach East Aurora, seventeen miles from here, in seventeen hours; the train proceeded south, following two snowplows and a gang of seventy shovelers.

An Evidence of Quality

The Drinking of

BLATZ BEER

—MILWAUKEE—

dispels all doubt as to its merit. A pronounced individuality with every good quality. The very taste of this beer is conclusive proof of its merit.

BLATS MALT-VIVINE

(Non-Intoxicant) Tonic. Druggists or direct.

VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO., Milwaukee.
OMAHA BRANCH.
1415 Douglas St. Tel. 1081

TO KEEP LIBERALS INDOORS

Governor's Decree Prohibits Their Presence on Streets Day or Night.

HOSTILE SPIRIT GROWS MORE BITTER

Colombians Announce Determination to Severely Punish Citizens for Any Treasonable Act During Pending Difficulties.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 9.—News has just reached here that on January 28 the liberal residents in the town of Barranquilla, profiting by the withdrawal of 400 government troops to reinforce Panama, made an effort to capture the town. After the exchange of several shots, the liberals were driven to the mountains, where it was impossible to pursue them.

General Gonsales Valencia is expected at Barranquilla with 2,000 troops from the province of Santandar. One thousand and three hundred troops from the province of Cundinamarca and 1,300 more from Puerto Berrio are also expected at Barranquilla. Of these latter a large number of the command of General Tovar will be detached for service on the isthmus and at Panama.

Jean Valazquis, governor of the department of Bolivar, has issued a decree which prohibits all liberals from walking on the streets of Barranquilla at any hour of the day or night. The chief of police is to enforce this decree by means of an armed patrol. The guards of the town are ordered to make prisoners of those contravening article No. 4 of the governor's decree, which says:

To Punish Treasonable Acts.

"Friends of the government of Colombia who intercede by word or letter for any liberal infringing voluntarily or involuntarily the present decree will be considered hostile to the government and as such shall suffer imprisonment for thirty days."

Article No. 5 of this decree prohibits the operating of all canteens and public establishments of every sort in Barranquilla belonging to liberals so long as the decree remains in force under the penalty of a fine of $1,000.

Barranquilla is on the left bank of the Magdalena river, fifteen miles from its mouth. It has a population of 18,000.

Following its decree concerning transit through the department of Panama, the Colombian government has issued a second decree with reference to barracks and the housing of troops in the department, including Panama and Colon. This decree ordered military chiefs to report to local authorities the houses necessary for the accommodation of their men. Houses belonging to enemies of the government will be appropriated first. Secondly, those belonging to neutrals will be taken, and lastly houses belonging to friends of the government will be appropriated.

The property of foreigners, on the assertion of three witnesses that the foreigner has participated in the revolution, which shall be considered proof, will be treated like property belonging to enemies of the government.

Combine All Power Plants.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 9.—Mayor Mims has approved an ordinance granting the consolidaton of the Atlanta Railway and Power company, the Atlanta Rapid Transit company, the Georgia Electric Light company and the Atlanta Steam Heating company. This places the control of all street railways, electric light and heating plants in one corporation, backed by Atlanta and Boston capital, and is the culmination of long drawn out controversy and negotiations.

Head-ache.

Sick headache, nervous headache, tired headache, neuralgic headache, catarrhal headache, headache from excitement, in fact, headaches of all kinds are quickly and surely cured with

DR. MILES'

Pain Pills.

Also all pains such as backache, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatic pains, monthly pains, etc.

"Dr. Miles' Pain Pills are worth their weight in gold," says Mr. W. D. Kreamer, of Arkansas City, Kan. "They cured my wife of chronic headache when nothing else would."

"Dr. Miles' Pain Pills drive away pain as if by magic. I am never without a supply, and think everyone should keep them handy. One or two pills taken on approach of headache will prevent it every time."

MRS. JUDGE JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill.

Through their use thousands of people have been enabled to attend social and religious functions, travel, enjoy amusements, etc., with comfort. As a preventative, when taken on the approach of a recurring attack, they are excellent.

Sold by all Druggists.
25 Doses, 25 cents.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

MEN NERVE BEANS quickly cure Nervousness, all results of abuse, falling manhood, drains, losses. Married men and men intending to marry should take a box; astonishing results; small week pkgs and lost power restored. $1.00 at Sherman & McConnell drug store, 16th and Dodge sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S TONIGHT ONLY.
BELASCO'S FUNNY FARCE,
"NAUGHTY ANTHONY"
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT,
HI HENRY'S MINSTRELS
The Most Progressive of All.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday Mat. and Night
—The Best of All Western Dramas—
"ARIZONA"
Positively no advance in prices, from 25c to $1.00—no higher.

BRIGHTON
Orpheum
TELEPHONE 1531.
Matinees—Wed., Sat. and Sun. 2:15.
Every night this week, 8:15.
The Orpheum Road Show.
Director Martin Beck.
McIntyre and Heath, Joe Welch, Elizab