THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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PUZZLES THE SENATE

Tillman-McLaurin Case Presents Difficult Problem for Solution.

SENATORS ARE RESTORED TO PRIVILEGES

Frye Removes Restrictions to Bring Matter to Settlement.

SHIFTS RESPONSIBILITY TO SENATE

Propriety of Original Course is Question by Leading Members.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION IS SUGGESTED

Deliberation is Counselled in Determining the Penalty to Be Meted Out to Belligerent South Carolinians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Quite unexpectedly the senate adjourned today within fifteen minutes after it convened.

An hour before the body convened the galleries began to fill with spectators, all expecting a sequel to the great debate of yesterday on the rights of senators from South Carolina to cast their votes while under the ban of contempt by the senate.

Several democratic senators had books upon their desks and it looked as though they were preparing to continue the contest of yesterday. This was made more evident even after the senate convened. When the clerk began the reading of the journal of the proceedings yesterday the usual request that the reading be suspended was made by Mr. Stewart, republican of Nevada.

"I object," interrupted Mr. Turner, democrat of Washington, and Mr. Dubois, democrat of Idaho, in unison and the reading was continued. At its conclusion the journal was approved without comment.

Instantly Mr. McMillan, republican of Michigan, a member of the republican steering committee, was on his feet. He called up the message of the house of representatives, announcing to the senate the death last fall of Representative Rosseau Crump of Michigan. He presented resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the senate at the announcement. These were adopted and then the senate, as an additional mark of respect, at 12:15 adjourned. The democratic senators were evidently surprised, but offered no objections.

Frye Restores Names to Roll.

The most important development today in connection with the Tillman-McLaurin episode of last Saturday was the act of Senator Frye, president pro tempore of the senate, in ordering the clerk of the senate to restore the names of the two South Carolina senators to the senate roll.

If the present plan is carried out this act will be followed by the adoption by the senate of a resolution before a vote on any other subject is taken, practically endorsing the action of the president pro tem. in ordering their names erased and suspending the two senators for some definite time.

The order of Senator Frye for the restoration of the names to the roll was issued almost immediately after the senate convened today and was the result of a general conference among the republican leaders of the senate. When asked for an explanation of this order, senator Frye said:

In my rulings yesterday I believe that I was strictly within parliamentary laws; that senators in contempt are not entitled to recognition, either to speak or to vote, and that logically their names should not be called. I still adhere to that opinion; but, desirous of shifting the responsibility from the chair to the senate, I have directed the clerk to restore to the roll the names of the two senators from South Carolina.

Senate to Decide Case.

When asked if the result of this action would be the recognition of either of the senators to either vote or speak, Senator Frye replied that it would not, and that was a question which must be decided by the senate. He declined, however, to state how the question would be brought to the attention of the senate.

Inquiry in other quarters developed the fact that there had been a conference of the republican leaders in Senator Aldrich's committee room during the forenoon and that the extent of Senator Frye's ruling and especially its far-reaching result, not only in this case, but as a precedent, had been very exhaustively discussed, the construction being that the action of the president pro tem in striking the names of the South Carolina senators from the roll and his refusal of a request to have their names called, was beyond precedent in the senate and not entirely justified.

On this account it was decided that this particular phase of the question should be immediately taken up by the committee on privileges and elections. Senator Burrows, who is chairman of that committee, was called into the conference and the details of carrying out the plan was intrusted to him.

Mode of Procedure.

It was decided that a resolution should be formulated providing for the temporary suspension of the two senators, and that this resolution should be passed upon by Mr. Burrows' committee and presented to the senate as soon as possible after the convening of that body tomorrow.

The general opinion of the senators present was that the South Carolina men should be punished to some extent for the altercation of Saturday and the senators present were quite agreed that suspension would be the most practicable and reasonable form of inflicting this punishment. The question of time was left indefinite, the understanding that this should be determined by the committee, which meets tomorrow morning.

The republican members of the senate committee on privileges and elections were in consultation during the afternoon over the resolution which was proposed to bring to the attention of the senate tomorrow. None of the senators present at the conference would consent to disclose the details of their proceedings, but it is learned in a general way, that considerable doubt was expressed by some of the members as to the regularity of the suggested proceeding, some of the senators holding that the suspension of the senators, even, by the senate itself, would be subject to criticism.

Problem a Difficult One.

The feeling was quite general that the problem is a difficult and intricate one and the opinion was expressed that it would be impossible to formulate a line of action that could be put into execution at so early a date as tomorrow.

Senators Burrows and Foraker were appointed a subcommittee to consult authorities and suggest a form of proceeding, either the one proposed or on other lines.

The democratic senators spent the day in

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

MOTHERS' CONGRESS AT WORK

National Organization Convenes in Annual Session at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The sixth national congress of mothers began its sessions here today. A large number of the delegates are in the city, and were received by the committee on credentials this morning. The program for this afternoon includes the address of the president, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, greetings from sister organizations and reports of officers, committees and delegates.

In her annual address Mrs. Birney said that what is most needed to effect improvement along any of the many lines where reform is essential is systematic agitation, that public opinion is enlightened as to the conditions and the methods for bettering them. She declared that the mothers' congress is its state and national assemblage of one of the vital factors in this education of public opinion. In concluding Mrs. Birney advised those present to be patient, to be charitable and not to forget the golden rule.

The first business of the congress was the adoption of a resolution by Mrs. Hardings of New York extending congratulations to President and Mrs. Roosevelt over the recovery of their son from his recent illness and expressing appreciation of the compliment to the womanhood of America in the selection of Miss Alice Roosevelt to christen Emperor William's yacht Meteor.

Miss Harriet A. Marsh of Detroit, Mich., said she enjoyed the unenviable position of being the only "Miss" belonging to the organization. The subject of the most practical work she recommended the establishment in the state of a bureau for the distribution of lesson papers and other literature on the relative value of foods and their preparation for children; the general care of children; the importance to them of cleanliness, fresh air and pure water. This information, she urged, could be disseminated through the medium of the public school. In fact she said these subjects could be taught in high schools and colleges and communicable disease might be treated in the same way.

Mrs. Herman H. Birney of Philadelphia urged the establishment of libraries of children's books.

An interesting paper was read by Miss Mary D. Runyon of Columbia university on "Children's Literature." She maintained that our attitude toward the literature of children depended very much on the meaning attached to literature as a whole. One of the strongest needs of children which literature must meet, she said, is the furnishing of food for the imagination, which serves a very legitimate purpose as pure recreation. That literature is bad for children, said Miss Runyon, which portrays motives beyond their imagination. At the conclusion of her remarks the delegates plied her with questions regarding the effect on children of illustrated newspapers and certain books, which brought on considerable discussion. The consensus of opinion was that "funny pictures which appear from time to time in the newspapers are hurtful."

CURE FOR ALLEGED EVILS

Burden of Pleas Made by National Council of Women.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The National council of women closed its session here today. It elected Mrs. Ellen Smoot Dusenbury a delegate to the National Congress of Mothers and adopted a series of resolutions. These petition the government to immediately investigate reports that "social evil" is licensed by the government in the Philippines and that the United States flag is floating from windows of licenteous brothels in Manila, and in various possessions of the government, and asks the abolishment of these practices if found to exist.

Other resolutions advocate arbitration, mediation and conciliation to settle difficulties and urge women to help to advance negro conditions by aid and support of kindergartens and day nurseries in the south.

TO REDUCE CHINA CLAIMS

United States Proposes to Powers to Consent to Pro Rata Reduction of Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The United States government has proposed to the powers concerned in the Chinese treaty that they consent to a pro-rata reduction of claims so as to maintain the total within the sum of 450,000,000 taels, which the powers agreed to accept from China as full indemnity for the Boxer outrages. Germany has discovered that it placed its claim too low and has demanded an increase in allowance of 10,000,000 taels, and if this is to be met the other signatory powers must agree to submit to the pro rata deduction of that sum from their own original allotments. The United States is firmly opposed to any attempt to extort from China any more than the 450,000,000 taels and it will attempt to avoid the creation of a precedent to be followed by the other powers in the allowance of this German claim.

LENTZ CASE IN PROGRESS

Former Ohio Congressman's Attorney Begins Argument in Contest Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Arguments in the contested election case of ex-Representative John J. Lentz against Emmet Tompkins of the Twelfth congressional district of Ohio were begun today before house elections committee No. 2. Ex-Attorney General Frank S. Monnett of Ohio presented the case in behalf of Mr. Lentz and will continue his argument tomorrow.

The contest is made on allegations of election irregularities in the alleged use of money in a number of specified instances and the illegal casting of votes by state employes.

KNOCKS OUT SUBLETTING

House Defeats Bill on Proposed Change of Rural Delivery System to Contract.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The proposed change of the rural free delivery system from the salary to contract basis, was today embodied in a special bill ordered reported by the house committee on postoffices and postroads. This is intended to take the place of a similar provision in the postoffice appropriation bill, which is considered inconsistent with the rules.

The special bill follows the form of the clause in the appropriation bill and in addition prohibits the subletting of rural delivery routes or the taking of more than one route by one person.

FIGHTS FOR EAST OMAHA

Congressman Smith Joins Other Iowans in Strong Opposition.

CITIZENS INSIST ON FULL BRIDGE RIGHTS

Congressman Burke Gets Definite Statement on Sioux Claims in South Dakota — Beet Sugar Prospects at Grand Island.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressman Walter I. Smith of the Council Bluffs district said today that he would oppose the bill changing the character of the East Omaha bridge across the Missouri river.

"The people of Council Bluffs and vicinity," he said, "are opposed to permitting this bridge to be used entirely for railway purposes. The people of my district insist that the bridge company shall permit them to cross the river with teams and on foot. I have had a number of letters from leading citizens of Council Bluffs relative to the bill introduced in the house by Congressman Mercer making radical changes in the character of the bridge, and for one I will not be a party to the change. The city council of Council Bluffs has vigorously protested against the bill and I will personally appear before the committee on interstate and foreign commerce and present the objections of my constituents to the measure."

As it appears now, with the opposition of Mr. Smith and largely that of the Iowa delegation, it is doubtful if the bill will ever get out of the commerce committee in its present form.

Claim of the Sioux Indians.

Congressman Burke of South Dakota, who has been active in behalf of the Indians of his state, received a letter today from Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior department, which was gratifying to the Pierre representative. Mr. Burke has been persistent in his efforts to ascertain just what sum of money was due the Sioux Indians as a result of the treaty entered into between the United States and the Sioux tribe in 1889. By this treaty the Sioux Indians of South Dakota ceded a portion of their reservation and provided for a division of the remainder into separate reservations, now occupied by the Cheyenne, Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indians. The lands thus ceded were to be paid for at $1.25 per acre for all lands filed upon during the first two years after the passage of the act of ratification. After this period of two years, the lands were to paid for at 75 cents an acre for two years additional, and finally 50 cent an acre was to be paid. The government was also to pay $1.25 an acre for sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township in the reservation reserved for school sections. At the expiration of ten years after the ratification of the treaty, February 10, 1900, the government was to pay the Indians fifty cents an acre for the remainder of the lands not taken. As is well known, a small portion of the lands was taken and the government therefore owes the Indians for virtually all the lands included in the immense Sioux reservation, covering about 8,000,000 acres. The law provided that this money should be placed in the treasury to the credit of the Indians at an annual interest of five per cent.

Surveys to Establish Amount.

Two years have gone by after the ten-year period and the Sioux Indians have not received a dollar from the government, nothing having been placed to their credit in the treasury of the United States. After two years of effort to secure some expression from the Interior department as to whether any congressional action was necessary to have this money placed to the credit of the Indians, or if not, why the terms of the treaty have not been complied with, Secretary Hitchcock, in a letter to the congressman, today says:

"The terms of the act as such that the amount due the Indians can be ascertained and properly placed to their credit in the treasury without further legislation by congress, except that a portion of the land estimated to be about 130,000 acres is yet unsurveyed, but this unsurveyed portion is now under contract, and as soon as these surveys are made the whole question will be determined and the money placed to the credit of the Sioux Indians."

Many persons in South Dakota are interested in this matter as the whole amount to be deposited by the government to the credit of the Sioux Indians and to be divided among the several tribes will amount to nearly $5,250,000.

Sugar Factory for Grand Island.

Henry T. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar association, says that he is receiving many letters from leading citizens of Grand Island asking that a beet sugar factory at that place be put in operation this year.

"To these petitions and requests," he adds, "I have instructed my local manager to say that if we can be assured of a sufficient quantity of sugar beets we will operate the factory at Grand Island this season. The question of operation rests entirely with the farmers of that vicinity. If they give us enough material we will resume. It must be patent to everybody that an idle plant is not only hurtful to the machinery, but to the business interests as well."

Nebraska Postmasters.

Senator Dietrich today made the following recommendations for postmasters: Mrs. Lucy K. Partridge, at Kenesaw, Adams county, vice her husband, L. B. Partridge, deceased. Mrs. Partridge was highly indorsed by the citizens of Kenesaw. Charles C. Gregg, at McCool Junction, York county, vice William McFadden; Mrs. M. E. Miller, at Bradshaw, York county, reappointment; S. B. Newmeyer, at Guide Rock, Webster county, reappointment.

Captain A. Slaker of an artillery corps, who commanded the Sixty-sixth company at Honolulu, and a brother-in-law of Senator Dietrich, is in Washington on a short leave, having just returned from the Pacific islands. Captain Slaker expects to be stationed at Fortress Monroe and within a year or two to receive his majority, as he stands eighth in line in a list of 150 captains.

L. A. Myer of Montana, a nephew of Senator Dietrich, is in Washington.

Senator Millard has sent a large consignment of sugar beet seed to the Commercial club at Omaha for experimental purposes.

Representative Smith today introduced an important measure in congress vesting in the president power to negotiate reciprocity treaties with all foreign powers until July 24, 1905.

"I do not know that this bill will receive attention at the hands of congress, but I do know that something of this kind ought to be done," said Mr. Smith.

Hot Springs Sanitarium.

After a number of years of hard work, Captain H. E. Palmer of Omaha had the

(Continued on Second Page.)

HELD FOR MURDER OF WIFE

Boston Judge Denies Charge of Cutting Off the Woman's Head.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Judge Wilfred Blondin, charged with the murder of his wife, by cutting off her head at Chalmsford near Boston last June, was arrested here today. He was identified by a detective from Boston while he was making application to be examined for an engineer's license. The prisoner admitted his identity, but professed to know nothing of the killing of his wife.

Yesterday Blondin called at the bureau of boiler inspection at headquarters to apply for an engineer's license. He evidently did not notice his picture posted on the wall, with the usual announcement of a reward for his apprehension. Captain Titus of the detective bureau told the man to call again this morning and wired to Boston for a detective who could identify Blondin.

When Blondin returned this morning he was identified by the Boston detective and arrested. In court the prisoner was remanded until tomorrow to await extradition papers.

At headquarters he declared that he had last seen his wife while he was seeing her off from the station at Boston. Hearing later of the discovery of her body he feared that he would be accused of the murder and fled to New York. He said he had made several trips as a coal passer on a North German Lloyd steamer. When arrested he said he was endeavoring to get the position of engineer in a hotel in which he worked.

MRS. SOFFEL OUT ON BOND

Sheriff's Wife Who Aided Biddle Brothers is Under Grave Charges.

BUTLER, Pa., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Kate Soffel, wife of the Pittsburg jail warden, who assisted in the escape of the Biddle brothers and was wounded during the battle when they were recaptured, was removed from the Butler hospital today and taken to Pittsburg by County Detective Robison. She has fully recovered from her wounds.

Three charges have been made against her, one of aiding in the escape of the murderers and two alleging felonious assault and battery.

Upon arriving in Allegheny Mrs. Soffel was driven at once to the court house, Pittsburg, where her attorney made pleas before Judge Marshall Brown for the prisoner's release on bail. Through her attorney she offered a bond signed by her father, Conrad H. Dietrich, for $5,000, but Judge Brown decided the bail not sufficiently secured and ordered that the prisoner remain in custody of Detective Robison, who removed her to the county jail and placed her in a cell three hours, pending the securing of the bond.

Mrs. Soffel walked slowly with head bowed down. She did not show a trace of emotion. Her father did not once speak to his daughter. He said he had not at first signed the bond voluntarily, but that his wife and another member of the family had persuaded him to do so. Mrs. Soffel, after being released, left with her father for his home in Mount Washington.

TAKES HIS OWN AND GIRL'S LIFE

Former Suitor Shoots Young Woman and Finally Drowns Himself in Well.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 25.—Fletcher Barnett, a school teacher, today entered a schoolhouse one mile from Camango and without warning shot and instantly killed Miss Eva Wiseman, the teacher in charge. He then shot at Bert Hopewell, a pupil who attempted to interfere, but missed him. Barnett then shot himself, but apparently without serious injury. He rushed out of the building and shot himself again, but still not fatally. He jumped into a well and was drowned. Barnett had been a suitor for the girl's hand. All were highly connected.

Miss Wiseman was a daughter of Dr. W. A. Wiseman of Camargo and was a graduate of the Illinois Normal school at Normal.

Fletcher Barnett, who was 23 years of age, had been teaching school near Camargo and bore an excellent reputation. He leaves a widowed mother. He had been a suitor for Miss Wiseman's hand, but it was not known that there had been any trouble between them.

Pupils of the school who saw the tragedy say that when Barnett came upon Miss Wiseman with the weapon he charged her with having ruined him.

WOMAN ACCUSES HER HUSBAND

Wife of Rich Lumberman Says Latter Cut Her Throat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—Mrs. James E. Regan, wife of a wealthy lumberman, was found in a room at Welch's tavern, 1030 West Main street, today, with her throat cut from ear to ear. The woman, who probably will die, charges her husband with having committed the deed, after a quarrel between them. He was arrested.

Regan denies the accusation and claims that he and his wife were assaulted early this morning by thieves, who, after wounding his wife, cut him on the chin and robbed him of $146. When Regan was arrested a bloody knife was found in one of his pockets. In the police court he was placed under $15,000 bond.

DELAY IN STEWART FIFE CASE

Continuance is Sought by Prosecution on Account of Witnesses Being Absent.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 25.—A special to the Daily News from Savannah, Mo., says that the attorneys for the prosecution in the trial of Stewart Fife, alleged murderer of Frank Richardson, have asked for a continuance on the ground that two important witnesses, the little sons of Mrs. Richardson, widow of the murdered man, are absent, although they were regularly subpoenaed.

It is said that Mrs. Richardson has sent her children to the home of relatives in Texas.

DEFEATS LAW WITH DEATH

Farmer Kills Neighbor and Commits Suicide Before Officers Can Reach Him.

VINITA, I. T., Feb. 25.—Jesse Glenn, a well known farmer, today shot and instantly killed Edward Montgomery and seriously wounded Montgomery's son during a dispute that arose over a trivial matter. A United States marshal went from here to Glenn's farm, twenty miles northwest of here to arrest him, but when the marshal arrived there Glenn had killed himself.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

New Contract with Electric Light Company Gets Approval.

COST OF STREET LIGHTS IS LOWERED SOME

Twenty Dollars a Year Cut Off and Royalty on Gross Receipts of Company to Be Paid the City.

Last night was an evening of oratory in the city council chamber, the motif of the eloquence being the new contract with the electric light company. Lobeck was the only member present who opposed the contract; all the others favored it, but no two of them favored it for the same reason, so there was ample opportunity for the display of forensic power. When nothing remained to be said about the contract the discussion turned on a point of parliamentary rules.

The contract with the New Omaha Thomson-Houston Electric Light company was finally approved. According to its terms, the concern will furnish arc lamps at $94.50 per year, provided the city will order at least 300 such lamps, and it will pay the city a royalty of 3 per cent per annum on its gross receipts. This is a reduction of $20 per year per lamp, as the price paid under the old contract was $114.50 per lamp, and the royalty is also a new feature. The contract is good from December 31, 1902, to December 31, 1905.

One of the most attentive listeners to the discussion was Fred Nash, president of the electric light company.

Municipal Ownership Suggested.

The confusion began when Trostler moved an amendment to the resolution to the effect that the contract of the Omaha Gas company be extended with that of the electric light company, and that both be made to expire at the same time. Then Lobeck moved a substitute, which provided that the city attorney be instructed to prepare an ordinance submitting to a vote of the people at the regular election this fall the question of building conduits to put the electric wires under ground, and the question of the municipal ownership of the gas plant.

"When you were up for election," he resumed, "you pledged yourselves to municipal ownership, and now you want to extend the time of this company. I have no objection to the terms named in this contract. I think them reasonable, but I say there is no hurry about approving the contract."

In his reply to this Hascall urged at great length the inability of the city to undertake such an extensive project as conduits at the present time and declared in favor of the contract.

Zimman was not in favor of conduits either. "I think," said he, "that this city will have its hands full if it undertakes municipal ownership of the water works. We can't build conduits anyway, because we're enjoined from doing so by the courts."

Mount said: "The price named in that contract is as low as any city of this class is getting in this western country and we can not do better than to accept this opportunity. The city can not afford to build conduits."

The ayes and nays were called for, and Lobeck's substitute motion was lost by a vote of 7 to 1.

The motion to extend the time of the gas company to a time equal to that of the electric light company was lost by a vote of 4 to 4.

Contract for Electric Lights.

When finally the discussion reverted to the original resolution, that the contract with the electric light company be approved, Lobeck raised the point as to whether the decrease in the price of lamps became effective December 31, 1902, or December 31, 1901. A reference to the contract showed that the first date was named. This discovery created a furore for a moment. Without formality the council resolved itself into a sort of a committee of the whole to digest this point, but Fred Nash came to the front with a statement that set everything right. It was a mistake, he said. It was intended that the reduction in the price of lamps should go into effect December 31, 1901.

Somebody seized a pen and amended this clause of the contract, making a difference of $20 per lamp on 336 lamps, and resulting in a saving to the city of $6,700.

It looked like a happy thought, but it came within an ace of shelving the entire project, because the point was raised: "Doesn't this invalidate the bond that is attached to the contract?"

Zimman and Trostler thought it did, and resulted in their voting against it, though before the change was made they were favorable to it. It finally carried by a vote of 5 to 3.

Market House Matters.

The appointments of John O. Detweiler, Lewis N. Gonden and Charles L. Thomas to act as appraisers of damages as the result of the vacating of Capitol avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets for the erection of a maket house, which were received from the mayor, were approved.

A communication signed by twenty commission firms asking that an ordinance be passed defining a district in the vicinity of Eleventh and Howard streets to be set aside as a wholesale market was referred to the public properties committee.

The clerk was ordered to advertise the fact that the city council will sit as a board of equalization March 11, 12 and 13 to "consider the proposed levy of special benefits and equalize the proposed levy of special taxes and assessments" to cover the cost of several improvements. The improvements are the building of sewers in seven different sewer districts, and the grading of Forty-second street from Farnam to Dodge.

A contract with the Western Paving and Supply company to pave Cass street from Sixteenth to Twenty-second with sheet asphalt was approved. The work is to cost $1.52 per square yard.

These councilmen were present: Lobeck, Mount, Whitehorn, Zimman, Hoye, Trostler and Hascall.

FOR A GROSS EARNINGS TAX

Bill Passes One Branch of Ohio Legislature Affecting Public Service Companies.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 25.—The Cole excise tax bill passed the lower house of the legislature today and favorable action is expected in the senate. The bill provides for the levying of a tax of one per cent upon the gross annual receipts of electric light, gas, natural gas, pipe line and waterworks, street railway, signal, telegraph, telephone, express or Union Depot companies doing business in Ohio.

A tax of one-half of one per cent is now imposed upon the gross receipts of all except the last four named classes of corporations.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Wednesday; Thursday, Increasing Cloudiness; Southeast Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.....	31	1 p. m.....	43
6 a. m.....	30	2 p. m.....	45
7 a. m.....	30	3 p. m.....	47
8 a. m.....	32	4 p. m.....	48
9 a. m.....	34	5 p. m.....	47
10 a. m.....	36	6 p. m.....	45
11 a. m.....	38	7 p. m.....	44
12 m.....	41	8 p. m.....	42
		9 p. m.....	41

BOARDERS PERISH IN FLAMES

Four Men Are Killed and Twelve Badly Hurt in Hotel Fire.

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 25.—Four men lost their lives and a dozen others were injured, three probably fatally, in a fire of unknown origin, which destroyed the boarding and bunk house of the Standard mine Mace, Idaho, shortly after last midnight.

The dead:

J. W. EDWARDS.
DR. MANN.
EUGENE BANGS.
M. T. MOORE.

Fatally injured:

T. J. Yarborough.
E. McCallum.
John Bowbay.

Sixty men were asleep in the two buildings when the fire was discovered on the second floor of the boarding house. The alarm was quickly given, but the flames spread with such rapidity that all escape was cut off except through the windows. Most of the injured were hurt while making their escape in this manner, though several were badly burned. It is supposed that the men who lost their lives became confused by the fire and smoke in the hallways and were unable to find a window. Their bodies have been recovered.

BROODS OVER DISSIPATION

Prominent Montana Man Becomes Despondent and Takes His Life.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—Despondent from brooding over his inability to throw off the drug habit, N. J. Isdell of Pony, Mont., ended his life at the Nicolett hotel today by shooting.

Mr. Isdell was wealthy and was well known throughout Montana, having large business interests at Bozeman and Butte. About a week ago he came to Minneapolis, with his wife, to be cured of the drug habit. He enlisted the services of several physicians and tried hypnotism and several other treatments without avail.

This morning while his wife was in the breakfast room he placed a revolver in his mouth and fired. The bullet lodged in the brain and death was instantaneous. On the center table was a note to Mrs. Isdell explaining that complete discouragement had led to the suicide. Mr. Isdell was 63 years old.

EPIDEMIC AMONG INDIANS

Prevalence of Diphtheria Necessitates Quarantine Against Pueblos in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 25.—Owing to the prevalence of diphtheria among the Pueblo Indians, Superintendent C. J. Crandall of the United States Indian school has proclaimed a general quarantine against the Pueblo Indians and has warned them from coming into any of the towns or American settlements. He has telegraphed the Interior department for authority to procure anti-toxin for use among the Pueblos in their twenty or more villages.

In northern Taos county scores of Mexican children have died of diphtheria in the last few weeks. Miss Disete, supervising teacher of the Indians, was sent to San Juan today to close the schools there on account of the diphtheria epidemic.

MAYOR AND COUNCIL AGREE

Former's City Clerk Appointee is Confirmed, but Other Deadlock Continues.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 25.—The mayor's nomination of Edward H. Becker as city clerk was confirmed by the council tonight. The deadlock between the council and Mayor Reed over the office of city counselor remains unbroken. The mayor sent in no new name for the office and the council again rejected E. E. Yates and M. A. Fike.

The mayor today empowered his private secretary, Jacque Harvey, to administer the oath of office to the newly appointed officials and the council tonight approved his action. This step greatly relieves the situation as it will again put in operation the business of the city, which has been at a standstill for several days.

ENGINE TELESCOPES CARS

Local Train Dashes Into Express and One Passenger is Crushed.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 25.—The New York and Philadelphia express on the Lehigh Valley railroad, leaving here at 3:05 this afternoon, was run into by a local train at Newport. The engine of the local partly telescoped the rear Pullman of the express. Fortunately, the few passengers in the car escaped, with the exception of J. H. Hill, a traveling man of this city, who was crushed between two chairs and injured. Engineer James McCarthy was badly scalded by steam. The other two Pullman cars were derailed.

FOR MAYOR OF KANSAS CITY

Former City Treasurer Secures Support of Delegates for Republican Nomination.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 25.—John J. Green, who served as city treasurer during two administrations, secured a majority of the delegates to the republican convention to be held next Thursday at the primary election today, which insures his nomination for mayor. It is believed that James R. Reed, the present mayor, will be nominated by the democrats.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Feb. 25.

At Cherbourg—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York, via Plymouth, for Bremen.

At Gibraltar — Arrived — Hohenzollern, from New York, for Naples and Genoa.

At Bremen—Arrived—Darmstadt, from Baltimore.

At Moville—Arrived—Furnessia, from New York, for Glasgow.

At Queenstown—Arrived—County of Inverness, from San Francisco.

At the Lizard—Passed—Patricia, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

METEOR IS LAUNCHED

German Emperor's Craft Set Afloat Amid Graceful Ceremonies.

CHRISTENED BY MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT

Auspicious Program is Executed Without Slightest Imperfection.

PRINCE AND PRESIDENT CENTRAL FIGURES

Both Are Greeted with Din of Roaring Cannon and Cheers.

HENRY GIVES BANQUET ON THE SHIP

Freedom of New York City is Accorded Royal Visitor, Who Becomes Special Guest of Mayor Low.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Sunshine was the only thing needed to make complete the otherwise successfully carried out and brilliant program arranged for today, when the announced purpose of the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to this country as the representative of his brother, Emperor William, was accomplished, and the kaiser's yacht Meteor was launched and christened by Miss Alice Roosevelt, attended by her father, the president.

The launch on Shooter Island took place in the morning and took up something more than an hour. The sponsor, prince and president were the center of a brilliant assemblage of guests privileged to witness an interesting exchange of international courtesies.

After the launching the president and Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt were the guests of the prince on board the royal yacht Hohenzollern, the president and his wife leaving for Washington in the afternoon. Miss Alice Roosevelt remained in New York with friends.

Turns City Over to Prince.

The feature of the afternoon was the presentation of the freedom of the city of Greater New York to Prince Henry. The ceremony, which took place in the city hall, was short and the prince, in response to the mayor's brief address, gave pleasant expression to the desire for continued and increasing friendship between the two countries, while he made grateful acknowledgment of the unusual welcome accorded him.

Notwithstanding the rain it is estimated that fully 100,000 people waited outside the city hall until the prince appeared after the ceremony, and here, as well as along the route afterward taken by the carriages, the royal visitor was accorded an ovation by the people of New York.

In the evening Prince Henry, his suite and the presidential delegates were the guests of the mayor of New York at dinner at the Manhattan club, and the day was brought to a close with a wonderful performance at the Metropolitan opera house.

The special train bearing President Roosevelt from Washington to the launching reached Jersey City at 6:40 a. m. The president remained on board until the arrival of the prince's train a few moments after 8 o'clock.

Train Delayed by Accident.

A cylinder head on the engine of Prince Henry's special blew out and the train was more than an hour late in reaching the city. The accident occurred shortly after leaving Baltimore. The stalled train was pushed into Magnolia, Md., by a passenger train and there got a new engine.

Soon after 8 o'clock the president and the prince and their suites embarked on a boat for Shooters' Island. The party proceeded directly from the ferry boat to the stand which had been erected at the inshore end of the ways, on which Meteor rested, the guns meantime booming salutes and the crowd cheering enthusiastically.

The president and prince, with Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt, arrived on the platform at 10:22. The prince conducted Miss Roosevelt to the small platform immediately under the bow of the boat.

Under Fire of Cameras.

During the preliminaries on the stand a photographer from Hohenzollern stood by with a camera and took numerous snapshots. The prince looked at him occasionally and smiled. Two moving picture machines were trained on the scene and there were scores of cameras leveled at the party.

With the president and Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt was the following party: Secretary Root, Mrs. Root, Miss Root, Secretary Hitchcock, Major General Henry C. Corbin, Mrs. Corbin, Rear Admiral Evans, Miss Evans, Senator Lodge, Senator Spooner, Congressman Litauer, Admiral Bowles, Commander William Cowles, Mrs. Cowles, Assistant Secretary of State Hill, Colonel Theodore Bingham, Mrs. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Boyd and William Loeb, jr., assistant private secretary to the president. Prince Henry was accompanied by his whole suite, and with Ambassador von Holleben was the staff of the embassy. Consul General Buenz of New York was also present.

Meteor is Launched.

In a drizzling rain amid the roar of cannon, great cheering and waving of flags, Meteor was launched. The scene was one of animation and good humor, the cue for the latter spirit being taken from Prince Henry and Miss Roosevelt, who standing on the platform near Meteor engaged in lively conversation, laughing and joking.

Precisely at 10:39 Miss Roosevelt raised the bottle of champagne, which had been encased in a beautiful silver filigree, and which was suspended by a thirty-five-foot silver chain. Dashing the bottle against the side of the vessel with a vigorous and effective hand, the wine breaking into spray, Miss Roosevelt said in English:

"In the name of the German emperor I christen thee Meteor."

Her voice was loud and clear and could be distinctly heard on all the surrounding platform. Then she raised a silver axe and severed the rope holding the weight which kept the ship in the ways and the vessel went gracefully into the water.

Din of Voices and Cannon.

Simultaneously cannon boomed and the noise of the gun was lost in that resulting from the roar of human voices, added by the royal German band, the Naval Militia band, and several bands on board the various vessels surrounding the island, whose occupants were not privileged to land.

Every hat was raised and then there was cheer after cheer for the president, the prince and Miss Roosevelt.

After the launching the president presented several persons to the prince. President Roosevelt leaning over the railing, shook hands with many of the guests who were old acquaintances. While this scene was going on the crowd remained con-