residence streets are doomed to be invaded. The Baltimore & Ohio rallroad office building has been destroyed. At 11:45 o'clock the temporary customs house adjoining the postoffice caught fire. One hundred and afteen policemen from Philadelphia arrived here to assist the Baltimore police and military.

Block After Block Doomed.

On Baltimore street, the block between Liberty and Sharp, was soon ablaze, and then came the next block east to Hanover, and after that the block on the south side to Charles street burst into flames. Block

The Consolidated Gas company's building and Ochm's Acre hall were soon burning flercely. The big Baltimore Bargain house also caught. Down in Hopkins Place. where the conflagration started, Hurst's building and the other wholesale houses crumbled and fell. The big dry goods houses of Daniel Miller & Sons and R. M. Sutton & Co. were soon aflame and along German, east and west, from the Hursts building there were a score more in ruins.

Mass & Kempess' big wholesale store on Baltimore street quickly succumbed to the flames and the walls fell with a crash. The Hurst building was utterly destroyed and was apparently the center of the caldron.

For a time considerable alarm was felt at the city hospital when the rain of cinders was at its flercest. The Sisters of Mercy in charge of the hospital were all at their posts and the fact of the conflagration was kept from the patients. A w cinders falling on the roof were extinguished by the physicians. Eighteen women, two babies and several nurses were taken from the maternity hospital in police ambulances and given quarters at the city hospital. A woman til to bed with typhold fever was taken to the city

Explosion of Whinky.

about 150 barrels of whisky stored in the tioners' tools; Lewis Lowery & Co., dry upper floors of 24 Hanover street hurled goods; Dry Goods Exchange; S. Neuberger tons of burning matter across the street & Bro., dry goods; A. Sauber, clothing and on the roofs of the buildings opposite. which the firemen were drenching with water in a vain hope to make Hanover street the eastern boundary line of the conflagration. The flames quivered for a Blanke's salcon; Thomas Burke & Co., few moments under the water, but soon were eating into the buildings on the east

An engine was buried by a falling wall the firemen fleeing for their lives. The churches in the central section of the city were filled with worshipers, many of Miller & Sons, dry goods; Diggs, Curran & whom became frightened, and while no pantes ensued, hundreds of men and women

Borne by the strong southeast wind the column of smoke, blazing cinders and even pieces of tin roofing, spread over the center of the city and a rain of cinders fell, compelling pedestrians to dodge red-

hot pieces of wood. Two more explosions followed and thou sands of people hurried to the scene of the fire. Policemen guarding the approaches to the fire had to repeatedly shift their positions and dodge falling cinders. Pieces of tin six by eight feet square were lifted into the air by the terrific heat, sailed upward like paper kites and when they reached a point beyond the zone of the most intense beat fell clattering to the streets. The firemen and police, who were obliged to stick to their dangerous posts, dodged into doorways for shelter from the rain of hot missiles

Loss Two Hundred Million.

President Clinton Richardson of the salvage corps estimates that before the fire can be extinguished the losses will aggregate \$200,000,000. Chief Horton has been disabled by an electric wire and Mayor McLain is directing the fire fight. Beside the wholesale houses on Hopkins Place the fire has destroyed all the houses on Baltimore from Howard to Light streets both sides, a distance of four blocks. Houses are being blown up with dynamite to stop the apread of the flames. So far as known no lives were lost.

On Hopkins Place the Hopkins Savings bank and the National Exchange bank were gutted by flames. Across the street were the ruins of the John E. Hurst company and next to it S. Hecht, Jr., & Sons were in flames. Adjoining was the large building owned by the William Koch importing company, which was also quickly destroyed

Across the street the Stanley & Brown Drug company's building was quickly in while fronting on the Baltimore street side of this block were the Roxbury Rye Distilling company, the building occupied by filberman & Todes and the house of Allen Sons & Co., which has hardly been completed, while next to it was the establishment of the M. Moses company. On Sugar & Shear and several other smaller | the books.

Baltimore and the indications are that the concerns. All of these were swallowed up in fiames.

> Mullen Hotel in Flames At 1:20 o'clock Mullin's hotel, a sevenstory structure at Liberty and Baltimore streets, was aftre from garret to cellar and its great height and narrowness converted it into a sort of flue and the doomed build-

ing became a high and dreadful torch. All the guests of the hotel had been ordered out of the building shortly after the fire broke out in John E. Hurst's place. There was no panie or confusion and no one was injured.

Though every bit of fire fighting ap paratus in the city was called into requisition as the flames continued to spread, the firemen realized that they had before them a task which was too great for them to combat. Telegrams for fire engines were sent to Washington and Philadelphia, and about 1 o'clock six engines arrived from Washington and four from Philadelphia and joined in the battle with the flames. Some of the apparatus traveled sixty miles an hour.

Water plugs in every section within radius of half a mile from the fire were in use and it is roughly estimated that there were 350 hose all playing at one time upon different parts of the conflagration. Owing to the great congestion of fire apparatus the crowds of people and the general confusion, many of the engines from out of town were unable to find a place where they would be of service. With loud roars wall after wall toppled over and firemen ran for their lives.

Some of the Losers.

Among the buildings consumed are the

ollowing: Roxbury Rye Distilling company; Allen & Sons, leathers; Sugar & Shear, clothing; Stein & Co., umbrella manufacturers; M. Friedman & Sons; Crockin & Co., dry goods; Schwarz Toy company; Mullins hotel; Purgunder Bros., clothing; Mass At 3 o'clock a tremendous explosion of Tool company, manufacturers of confecsponging establishment; A. C. Meyer & Co., druggists; Carrolton Chemical company; William T. Dixon & Bro., wholesale paper: Burger & Co., wholesale clothing: liquors; James A. Gary & Sons (cotton mills) office; Charles Burger & Co., wholesale clothing; American Cigar company; Cook Sanderson, local agent of Cluett, Peabody & Co.; John F. Hurst & Co., dry goods; S. Hecht, Jr., & Co., carpets; Daniel

Co., boots and shoes; Nolan's restaurant; Y. Davidson, gas fitting establishment; F. Schleunes & Co., cloth dealers; Oppenheim, Koshiand & Co., wholesale jeweiers; W. Katzen & Co., clothing; A. Federalicht & Co., woolen goods; C. J. Stuart & Sons, hardware; O'Connell & Bannon, restaurant; building occupied by the National Exchange bank and the Merchants and Manufacturera' association; Hopkins Saving bank; building occupied by Thornton. Rogers & Co., printers; Carr, Owens & Heineman and Blank's saloons; Ambach Bros., clothing manufacturers; Conrad Zeels' Sons, trunk manufacturers; building occupied by Silberman & Todes, dry goods; Thalheimer Bros., dry goods, and the Florence W. Mc-Carthy company; Fussellbaugh-Blake company, wall paper; Rasch & Garnor, window shades: R. Jandorff & Co., boots and shoes: James Robertson Manufacturing company, metals; Peter Rose & Sons, harness and saddlery; B. Kohn, notions; N. Pretzfelder, boots and shoes; John Murphy company publishers; Baltimore News company, booksellers; The Cushing company, booksellers J. S. McDonald & Co., jewelers; the Goodvear Rubber company: Likes Berwanger & Co., clothlers; the Welsh Bros. company, jewelers; the Consolidated Gas company office building); Oehms' Acme hall, clothters; the W. J. C. Dulany company; Huyler's confectionery; William Knabe Piano Samuel Hunt's Sons, leather goods; the James R. Armiger company, iewelers; the De Brau Hat company; Krang mith Plano company; F. W. McAllister & Co., opticians; Bryant & Stratton business

college; R. Lertz & Sons, planos; Imwold & Co., furniture: Granger & Co., tobacconists

Firemen Are Helpless. At 9 o'clock tonight the fire is still raging with unabated fury. The fire department is helpless and the flames are steadily traveling eastward on Baltimore and Fayette streets. The Union Trust building has fallen in. The Carrollton hotel is on fire, the Herald and News buildings are apparently doomed and the occupants have moved out. The Sun is preparing to move. Clouds

of burning cinders cover the whole city. The fire is now within a block and a half of the Associated Press office, and close to both of the telegraph offices. Both companies are removing records and hundreds the corner was the building occupied by of men and boys are engaged in removing

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Twenty Vacancies.

VICIOUS ELEMENT EXISTS

Inadequate Protection to Lives and Property of Government Officials Said to Be Due to Parsimony of Congress,

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- (Special.) Washington, with a population of nearly 300,000, embracing nearly seventy square miles, with over 500 linear miles of streets and nearly 200 miles of road, is probably the most laadequately policed city in the United States of like population. The third largest police domain in the United States with its important and valuable interests has been cared for by an organization too much out of proportion to afford unquestioned security to life and property therein. The finest body of policemen in the United States should be found in the nation's capital. Congress, however, has been parsimonlous insofar as the police and fire-departments are concerned, and yet the very foundation of government rests upon the protection afforded to persons and prop- action." erty. This proposition, however, has been wholly overlooked by those who make laws for the government of the District of Columbia as well as the nation. The picture of the situation is not correctly had until one realizes the many attentions demanded of the small force in a jurisdiction as distinct in its social condition and in the character of its surroundings as any in the world. Here are the homes and official quarters of the president of the United States, the cabinet and supreme court judges, the heads of departments and those who conduct the details of the governnental machinery, while the members of both houses of congress, the ambassadors, ministers and attaches of the foreign legations temporarily reside here

Large Vicious Element There. While the population, according to Major Sylvester, superintendent of police and, by officers in the country, is generally law abiding, there is still a large vicious element, the petty pilferers, the dishonest servant, the disturber of the peace, the intolerable crank and others, and when pears in full uniform. these are included with those who violate the city ordinances the aggregate of arrests for last year equals those of the commercial city of St. Louis, the number of cases being between 20,000 and 30,000 annually. On the 1st of the last fiscal year there were 589 privates in the force, but 100 of these were on detail duty at bathing beaches, at the district building, serving as guards at the house of detention, at the workhouse, and thirty-two were doing guard duty at the White House, When this detail is aken into consideration and when you add to these the sick, which average twentyfive or thirty a day, there are less than 400 has nearly 300,000 people within its limits. Sundays, holidays and nights off and no affairs committee ble to secure men who can name the civil service examination for this small

Cavalry Do Police Duty.

When Governor Taft arrived in Washington last week to take the War department portfolio as successor to Secretary Root, he was accorded an escort of a troop of cavalry. When Elihu Root left for New York to resume his private law practice he was also accorded a like escort. Orders have since been given that ambassadors and ministers accredited to this country by foreign countries will be accorded a cavalry escort in keeping with the dignity and prominence of the individual. There has been much criticism heard that the president should so display his military spirit and do such an undemocratic thing as giving citizens of reason for this was made plain to a citizen the other day by the president, who their daily patrol duty as escort to prominent personages. Not in years have there been so many cranks calling at the White House on one pretext or another to see the president as during the past six also been pestered, and it is for the purpose of giving a measure of protection to the representatives of foreign governments that the cavalry escort was decided upon. It was but a short time ago that Secretary Loeb sent for a number of representative newspaper men to make the request that little or nothing be said in their newspapers about the visits of cranks to the White House, and this request has been scrupulously observed by the men who chronicle the doings of the capitol. In view of these conditions it seems that justice would demand a more liberal allowance for policemen in the District of Colombia. Seven' hundred men are none too many when the lives and property of those residing in Washington are taken into con-

Prospects of Good Roads Bill.

The attempt of a combination of automobile manufacturers to force the Brownlow good roads bill through congress has thus far falled to aid that measure in the slightest degree. A literary bureau is maintained here at a great expense and the various farmers' clubs and organizations throughout the country have been loaded with ready-made petitions to congreas to pass the bill. But there is a widespread belief that such legislation is not wise at this time.

This sentiment is well expressed by Representative James B. Perkins of New York,

who in an interview today said: "I doubt if Mr. Brownlow's bill, appropriating \$24,000,000 for good roads, will be passed. In the first place, the government is on the verge of a deficit, and to enter upon a new field of expenditure, of which the amount might be unlimited, would seem hazardous to many. The fact is, we are spending about all the money the government has. It would be a lamentable condition for a country as rich as this to be running behind every year like Turkey or Spain and it would be very unpalatable to impose a lot of new taxes in a time of peace.

"Besides this, many doubt the wisdom of the general government going into the business of building roads. I am a firm besiever in the importance of good roads, When in the New York legislature in 1838. I voted for the original good roads act, but the question is, whether the construction of good roads should not remain in the hands of the states. If we people in New York got anything out of the general government for this purpose, we should have to pay for it, and we should pay more Omaha Branch 1412 Douglas St.

SCARCE IN CAPITAL than we got. We contribute to the na-We should receive from the national treas ury in proportion to our population. Our Pay is Sixty Per Month and There Are is a much richer community than is found Prominent Physicians in Consultation with in most other states. Though no specific tax is made for this additional expenditure, It comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers just the same, and they are so much poorer at the end of the year.

Furthermore, there is a whether the superintendence of road construction from the Atlantic to the Pacific over this enormous country, could be wisely carried on in Washington. The demands for new construction in scantily populated districts would be very great. The force of agents and employes which the government would, in time, have become very large. Once started on such a course it is hard to say where we should end, or to what an amount this item might grow There is, however, some question, certainly, as to the power of the general government am no stickler for state rights, but when it comes to road building I believe that the states, and certainly the state of New York, can get more for its money and accomplish better results if road building is kept in the handes of our state under the laws we now have, instead of being turned over to the general government. Such, at east, is my present impression. I sympathize with those who believe in good roads, but let us be wise in our policy and not allow our zeak to lead us into ill-advised

In Washington with Snowshoes,

Mr. John J. Boobar is the librarian of the ouse of representatives. Mr. Boobar came Washington from Minnesota. Up in his orthwestern home the librarian is accusomed to deep snow. He, like nearly every man in Minnesota, learned early in life the use of snow shoes. Not the skees so nonular with the Scandinavian residents of that state, but the wide, rawbide woven eval snow shoes of the Canadian Indian. Whe Mr. Boohar came to Washington he brought a pair of these shoes with him. He has had few opportunities to use them since he came until within the past few days. Since the heavy fall of snow-nearly ten inches fell in one day-Mr. Boobar has been in his He lives on the heights to the northwest of the capitol and he makes the trip of nearly three miles from his house to his office on snow shoes every morning. the way, one of the most efficient police No one in Washington ever saw northwestern winter locomotion before and Mr. Boo bar has, during the past week, attracted more attention than is accorded to Senator Tillman or to General Miles, when he ap-

Efficiency of Army Chaplains. A bill that is attracting a great deal of interest throughout the country has been reported from the senate committee on military affairs recognizing and promoting the efficiency of army chaplains. The bill aims to give chaplains of the army standing which they do not now have. Fifteen chaplains are to be selected from time to time by the president from those who have had ten years' service with the grade and pay of a major, the present designation of "chaplain" to remain as now. At present there are fifty-seven officers and privates to patrol a city which chaplains in the army with the rank and pay of captain, but fifteen of this num-A third of this force does service in the ber, however, are to receive the rank and daytime, while the remainder look after the pay of major, and those only who win it lives and property and people at night. by exceptional efficiency. The bill places Dwing to the extent of the city the beats promotion absolutely upon the established vary most materially, running from six or record of a chaplain in the military sereight squares in the business section of the vice which record is made upon comcity to fifty or sixty in the resident section. mendations for unusual merit from his It is understood that there are over twenty regimental commander and a concurrence vacancies in the police department at the in this opinion and commendation on the present time, men available for the service part of the department commander. Acpreferring to work where they have their cording to the report of the military the recognition of uniform to buy rather than work for \$60 efficiency is one of the principles of jusper month, which congress in its munifi- tice which the bill proposes. "The stimucence provided the salary of a private lation of efficiency always results from should be at the last session. Congress the possibility of geongnition and promolast year gave an increase of forty men tion," says the report, "and the service of to the police Cepartment at \$60 per month, any class of officers is sure to be imbut, as said before, the department has proved by the knowledge that edvancedepends entirely record for particular efficiency." The bill has the approval not only of Secretary Taft, but by his immediate predecessor and more than thirty general officers and colonels. It has been endorsed by many archbishops and bishops, clergymen and laymen representing practically every shade of religious belief and resident in every state in the union.

IROQUOIS REOPEN WILL

Interior of the Theater in Which 5 Many Lost Their Lives Being Redecorated.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- A contract has been let for refitting and redecorating the Irothe United States military escort, but the quois theater, in which 572 lives were lost on December 20 last. It was uncertain whether the Iroquois would open again as said that there were not policemen enough a playhouse, but the letting of the conin Washington who could be detailed from tract for repairs indicates that the theater will be reopened to the public as a place of amusement. The cost of the repairs will be about \$22,000 and the man agement hopes to reopen the house in the early spring. It is said the name of the months. Ambassadors and ministers have theater will be changed to the "Northwest."

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GUN FIGHT AT ST. LOUIS Hotel Proprietor and Police Officer

Settle Feud with Pistols and Receive Fatal Wounds.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.-In a fight today, said to have resulted from ill feeling, Joseph Littlef, proprietor of the Backelor hotel on Olive street, was shot and killed and Police Officer Edward Mackele was shot and seriously wounded. Mackels was taken to the city hospital. The fight took place on Olive street before daylight and over a dozen shots are said to have been fired. Littler finally fell to the sidewalk a corpse



SENATOR HANNA VERY SICK

Dr. Rixey.

TEMPERATURE SHOWS STEADY NET GAIN

Family Much Worried, but While Patient's Condition is not Dangerous Extreme Care is Being Observed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- Senator Hanns passed today without any radical change in his condition. His extreme weakness was more marked than heretofore and his temperature was a little higher. Those attending him, however, insist there is nothing significant in these conditions and that there are no developments on which to change the expressed belief that the outlook is hopeful for the senator's recovery.

There was a consultation of Dr. Rixey and two other out-of-town physicians during the day, but the only important development that transpired as to the consultation was that it had been decided to omit the evening call of the attending physicians, so as to give the patient more

The consultation was held about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Those who participated besides Dr. Rixey, the surgeon general of the navy, who is the regular attending physician, were Dr. Osler, the expert diagnostician of Johns Hopkins university of Baltimore and Dr. Brewer of New York, who has frequently attended Senator Hanna in New York and who is familiar with his general condition. Immediately after the consultation the following bul-

letin was issued: Heart's Action Good.

Senator Hanna is doing well. His morning temperature was a little higher, but the heart's action is good and there are no (Signed.) DRS. RIXEY AND OSLER.

It was appounced that Dr. Edward Perkins Carter of Cleveland, Senator Hanna's family physician, will reach here tomorrow at the request of the senator.

Dr. Brewer came to Washington with Dr. Osler, but did not sign the bulletin. The two outside physicians left the city immediately after the consultation.

The senator was very restless last night and gained little sleep. with the general course of the fever, it is stated, accounts for his weaker condition and increased nervousness today. The physicians explain that it is to be expected that the fever will increase until the crisis is passed, but they do not name any definite date when that critical point will be reached. His temperature has shown a steady net gain for several days, with the usual fall of 1 or 2 degrees over night. The bulletin given out immediately after Dr. Rixey made his call about 9 o'clock this morning follows:

Too Weak to Talk.

No decided changes in Senator Hanna's condition this morning. Temperature 101 6-10; pulse, 99. This was a rise of 6-10 of loi 6-10; pulse, 90. This was a rise of 6-10 of a degree in twenty-four hours, and of 1 6-10 since Friday morning, when the first official announcement was made of the presence of typhoid. The senator is taking no nourishment except milk. He is too weak to talk except an occasional few words to those who are attending him. Mrs. Hanna and Miss Phelps, his niece, being the only ones permitted to see him beside the physicians and trained nurses.

Mrs. Hanna has been a steady attendant

Mrs. Hanna has been a steady attendant at his bedside and shows the effects of the strain she is undergoing. She took a long drive this afternoon, which apparently benefited her. Miss Phelps remained at the apartments so as to be present in case her services were needed. Daniel B. Hanns of Cleveland, a brother of the senator. called on the long distance telephone from there, as has been his custom.

H. M. Hanna of Thomasville, Ga., another brother, is expected late tonight. He has retired from business and Mrs. Hanna wanted him here to advise with her over the situation. He will remain at the hotel here. Senator Hanna frequently asks for his secretary. Elmer Dover, but pretexts have been used to divert his attention from business. Mr. Dover expected to go to Chicago to attend a meeting of the republican national committee, but remained here on account of the senator's sickness.

Mr. Hanna has made inquiries on this point and Mr. Dover has found it necessary to avoid seeing the senator except once since the illness reached a serious stage. On that occasion the senator showed that he was devoting considerable thought to business cares and a question about one matter concerning which he wanted to give instructions led him to make numerous other inquiries. It is this mental effort which those attending him are earnestly striving to avoid-

WAR IS IN SIGHT NOW

(Continued from First Page.)

printed in the Official Messenger at 5 clock this morning.

With war imminent orders have been given for a rigid censorship over all information relating to naval and military movements. Preparations were also made for the czar's journey to the ancient capital. Moscow, where he goes in accordance with the traditional custom of his forefathers to invoke divine guidance. While the imperial train is passing to Moscow troops will line every foot of the way.

Seene of Confusion.

When the representative of the Associated Press called at the Japanese legation this morning he found a scene of great confusion. During the night, as if by magic, all the Japanese art treasures had dis-

Servants and attaches, who had been

the salon with his habitual quick and nervous step. His bloodshot eyes gave evidence that he had been a stranger to sleep, but he displayed the impassive character- the receipt of the Japanese note announce istics of his race and was without trace of excitement. There was an air of firm resoluonly noticeable change in his demeanor. day, as is customary with him, he was ernment.

extremely reticent and declined to offer an explanation of the course of Japan, saying the authorities at Tokio would doubtless give the world their side of the story. He ventured, however, to point out that the irritation created by the delay in the Russian response, postponed from day to day, together with the forecasts of what it contained, might have convinced his government that it was futile to continue further As M. Kurino looked out of a window at

the legation, which faces the Neva, not far from the winter palace, he saw a battalion of the Russian Imperial guard clad to the heels in big overcoats and their guns slung over their backs. He showed no emotion at the sight. He said, rather sadly, that the rupture of diplomatic re lations did not necessarily mean war.

Japanese Minister Popular. United States Ambassador McCormick

was one of M. Kurino's first callers this morning and later in the day other diplomats among whom the minister is popular came to express to him their regrets

at the turn events had taken. In the afternoon M. Kurino and his wife made

M. Kurino will leave at the earliest possible moment, but he probably will not be able to get away before Wednesday. The current business of the Japanese legation, t is believed, will be turned over to the British embassy, although it was once bought possible, in view of the fact that Great Britain, as Japan's ally, might be drawn into the quarrel, that McCormick might take charge. Mr. McCormick, however, has received no instructions on this point. It is possible that the cear may personally undertake the protection of the Japanese in Russia as Nicholas did in the case of the English during the Crimean war.

Fighting May Begin in Corea, It is the general opinion of military men

here that Japan will Immediately land troops in Corea, whence will come the first news of fighting unless there should be an accidental encounter at sea. The Associated Press was informed at

late hour tonight that the order for the imperial train to take the cast to Moscow had been countermanded, and that the date of his majesty's departure is uncertain

Amid the crop of stories affoat here today there are some of the wildest character, as, for example, that a naval battle has already been fought and a Japanese fleet Another story, which is repeated, circumstantially, is that while the Japanese government did not wait for the official presentation of the Russian response, the contents of it were communicated privately to M. Kurine, who telegraphed it to his government. This, the press has been informed, is not true.

Declined to Yield Four Points.

When Count Lamsdorff informed M. Kurino on Thursday night that the re sponse had gone to Viceroy Alexieff he did not give him a copy of it, but it is understood that he made known in a general way the Russian position. Russia, while making concessions, declined to yield on the four following points:

1. Japan's right to ask for a treaty covering the sovereignty of Manchuria. 2. Russia insisted upon mutual recognition

for the protection of Corea. 3. That there should be no fortification of outhern Corea which might threaten Russian communication with Port Arthur and

Vladivostok. 4. Russia declined to meet Japan's wishes with regard to a neutral zone on both sides of the Yalu river.

The news of the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan was spread far and wide throughout the capital by extra bulletins of the Novoe Vremya and other papers. Much excitement was created, and this resulted in patriotic demonstrations.

At the performance of Telinkas' heroic opera, "Life for the Czar," at the Marde theater, the enormous building was packed from floor to ceiling and many military officers were present. When the peasant Sousain, who in the play comes to save the czar's life, sang the national ode, "God Save the Czar from His Enemies," the emotional Russian character was stilled by the solemnity of the occasion, but when the curtain was rung down, the audience burst into vociferous applause.

The Bourse Gazette hails the breaking off of relations because it terminates the present suspense and declares that the entire nation will respond to the imperial call.

Delay Caused the Trouble

PARIS, Feb. 7.-The Japanese minister to France, M. Motono, made public this afternoon an announcement of the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia, saying this action was due to Russia's dilatory action in making a response to Japan.

The Foreign office has been informed of the departure of Baron de Rosen, the Rus sian minister, from Tokio, and it has been advised of the announcement that the Russian government considered it possible that action looking toward mediation might be taken. No exchanges with Great Britsin, however, have yet taken place. Something in this direction may be done tomorrow. The Japanese government communicated

a statement to M. Motono announcing the severance of dipiomatic relations with Russia and giving details of the reasons therefore. M. Motono took this statement to the Foreign office, where he personally communicated it to Foreign Minister Delcasse, Subsequently the Japanese minister gave the Associated Press the following statement:

Japan Waits in Vain.

Tokio, Feb. 6.—The last Japanese note in response to the Russian note of January 6 had been remitted to the Russian minister at Tokio on January 13. Japanese government had insisted that a prompt response be made to it, owing to the gravity of the situation. Not receiving the reply requested, M. Kurano, the Japanese minister at 8t. Petersburg, has made to Count Lamsdorff on several occasions recently representations in order to secure an answer from Russia. Not having obtained this answer, he asked him to indicate the earliest date for the reply. Count Lamsdorff, while promising to make a response as early as possible, has not been able to indicate when the response could be transmitted to the Japanese government. The Japanese government. The Japanese government having vainly waited on its part the Russian answer for more than three weeks, and having been moreover, informed that Russia was making active preparations for war and was concentrating its troops and naval forces toward Corea, it is under the necessity of breaking its negotiations with Russia and resuming its ilberty of action.

Official News at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- The Associated Press was informed today at the Russian embassy that the Russian government has received a note from Japan appounding the discontinuance of negotiations and the interruption of diplomatic relations appeared and the spacious salons were Simultaneously with the receipt of this note, which occurred Friday, which stated that Minister Kurino, the Japanese minworking all night, were still busily packing ister at St. Petersburg, was recalled by papers and archives. M. Kurino entered his government, the Russian government then recalled Baron Rosen, its minister at Tokio.

The further statement was made that ing the interruption of relations occurred before Baron Rosen had delivered the full tion about him, however, which was the reply to Japan. The Russian government resents what it declares to be an unwar-Throughout the strain which has just ranted interruption to negotiations, which passed the attitude of the Japanese minister it was hoped up to the last might result has been strictly correct. He has been on in a peaceful settlement. All hope of good terms personally with Count Lams- avoiding war now it is frankly admitted dorff and the other Russian officials. To- has been abandoned by the Russian gov-Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, upon receipt of the cablegram from St. Petersburg, called upon Acting Secretary of State Loomis and informed him of the interruption of relations.

FIRE RECORD. Church at Logan.

LOGAN, Ia., Feb. 7 .- (Special Telegram.) The Christian church, built in 1891, at a ost of \$15,000, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated from a stove in a side room and the flames were breaking through the roof when discovered. There was not sufficient force from the hydrants to throw water and by the time the pump was started the fire was beyond control.

axative Bromo Oumine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

a number of hurried farewell calls, including one at the American embassy. Four cars are ready at the Warsaw station for the minister and the legation staft. PAW-PAW



Paw-Paw Did for Him.

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