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FINAL JOURNEY

VICTORIA'S BODY WILL BEGIN MOVING WINDSORWARD TO-DAY.

Will Be Carried from Osborne House This Afternoon and Placed on the Royal Yacht Alberta.

PROGRAMME OF CEREMONIES

ORDER OF PROCESSION FROM THE PALACE TO THE COWES PIER.

List of Royal Mourners Who Will Follow the Gun Carriage on Which the Coffin Will Rest.

WARSHIPS IN THE SOLENT

BRITISH, GERMAN AND OTHER VESSELS IN LINE FOR THE PAGEANT.

Preparations for Saturday's Funeral Procession in London—33,000 Soldiers to Be Under Arms.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The ceremonies connected with the funeral of Queen Victoria will begin to-day at Osborne House and Cowes. Following is the official order of the procession from the palace to the pier at Cowes:

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

Mounted grooms.
The deputy assistant adjutant general of the Southern district.
A detachment of the Hampshire Carbineers.
The staff of the commander-in-chief at Portsmouth.
The general commanding the Southern district.
The naval commander-in-chief.
Massed bands and drums of the Royal Marine Artillery and of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who will commence playing a funeral march as soon as they pass out of the Queen's gate.
The Queen's Highlanders.
The Queen's pipers.
The gun carriage, drawn by eight horses and preceded and followed by her late Majesty's equerries and aids-de-camp, escorted by the Queen's company of Grenadier Guards, with the coffin.
King Edward, Emperor William, the Duke of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Germany, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Charles of Denmark, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of York, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Victoria of Wales, Princess Charles of Denmark.
Her late Majesty's ladies-in-waiting.
Her late Majesty's household.
The household of the King.
The household of the Queen.
The household of Emperor William.
The households of the royal family.
Military officers, eight abreast.
The royal servants and tenants.

LINED WITH TROOPS.

The roadway from the gateway to the pier will be lined with troops in close order. The troops will remain in position until the minute guns from the fleet commence to fire.

On the gun carriage being drawn up at the pier the coffin will be removed from the gun carriage to the royal yacht Alberta by seamen from the royal yachts, in full dress, with red striped overalls. The troops will be in review order, with rolled greatcoats, haversacks and water bottles.

The squadron of German warships commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia, comprising the flagship Baden, the battleship Odin, the cruisers Victoria Luise, Bagen and Nymphe and two torpedo boats reached Spithead yesterday morning and took up positions opposite Plymouth at the extreme eastward end of the line. The German squadron will thus, with the British vessels opposite it, the Majestic, Prince George, Mars and Hannibal, have the place of honor and will be the last to see the Alberta, with the remains of the Queen, enter Portsmouth. Next to the German warships come the French battleship Du Puy de Lome and then the battleship Hatzsuz. The end of the line will be occupied by the Portuguese cruiser Don Carlos I and the Spanish cruiser Emperador Carlos V.

A glittering crescent of light stretched last evening from Cowes to Portsmouth. It consisted of ten miles of warships, the pick of the British, German and French navies. These lie at anchor, ready to take their part in to-day's ceremonies, when the navy will pay a last magnificent tribute to the sovereign whose reign was marked by the greatest naval progress in the history of the nation. Apart from these peaceful rows of twinkling port lights, separated from each other by only a few cables' lengths, one might have fancied that the quiet towns of Cowes and Ryde were undergoing a blockade. At the head of the line were the old paddle-wheel royal yachts, their sombre hulls standing out in vivid contrast against the huge white sides of the Hohenzollern. Then in single column were the British battleships. Half way to Portsmouth the single line merged into a stately double row, the vessels of the foreign nations and the biggest of the British craft lying there and waiting to salute the body of England's lamented Queen.

THE ALBERTA READY.

It probably will be nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon when the Alberta with the royal coffin leaves Cowes. She will steam inside the single line and then enter the passage formed by the leviathans. Last evening she lay at Trinity pier. Her quarterdeck is covered with awnings, under which the men worked yesterday in making the final preparations. The awning was necessary because rain fell until a late hour and cold and dreary weather prevailed.

The omens for fine weather this afternoon are not propitious, but the first of thousands of spectators arrived last evening, together with soldiers in brilliant uniforms. The mile and a half of road outside the town of East Cowes and separating Osborne from Trinity Pier, is a typical country thoroughfare. The troops lining it will have difficult work. The coffin, the military spectacle and the other attendant features will inspire intense interest and emotion, but what creates greater expectancy is the announcement that Queen Alexandra and the princesses of royal blood will walk down the muddy road and through the narrow streets to the water's edge. This part of the programme thus far holds good, although should rain be falling when the procession starts from Osborne House the royal ladies will scarcely persist in their determination.

At Osborne, last evening, all was quiet. During the day the royal personages walked about the grounds and passed the hours in much the same way as they had done for a week or more. Two policemen guarded the lodge gates. Down the road to the sound carpenters were erecting a stand, but windows and seats on stands that would sell in London for fifty guineas each went there at half a guinea. Meanwhile the invader, the excursionist, the journalist and the visitor from the continent, or the mainland, discussed without ceasing, the best coign of vantage to view to-day's spectacle, for spectacle rather than funeral it will be, because of the elaborate preparations which will make it rival in studied magnificence the naval and military display which marked Queen Victoria's jubilee.

The coffin of Queen Victoria was finally soldered yesterday morning and inclosed in the outer casket.

PREPARATIONS IN LONDON.

Accommodations for Sightseers—Troops to Line Route of Procession.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Preparations for the funeral procession in London to-morrow continued to-day along the line of march. Thirty-three thousand soldiers will be under arms. Three thousand men will march in the procession and the remainder will line the route. The detachment of troops in the procession will represent every branch in the army and navy, colonials, yeomanry and volunteers. The military display, however, will not be spectacular. All the men will wear overcoats except the Irish foot guards on duty at Buckingham Palace. Twenty thousand soldiers are pouring into London from the country. School buildings will be used as barracks.

The earl marshal (Duke of Norfolk) gave out the following programme last evening, subject to a change of weather, which may

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL. 4.)

WITH A NEW HATCHET

MRS. NATION STARTED ON A CRUSADE YESTERDAY MORNING.

But the Gilded "Joints" of Topeka Were Barricaded and She Did Not Get a Chance to Wreck Them.

MOTHERLY TALK TO OWNERS

ADVISED BY THE "SMASHER" TO GET OUT OF BUSINESS,

"If You Don't," She Said, "I'll Be Around in a Few Days and Break Up Your Wretched Little Shops."

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

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

"I'm sorry for you, boys. You look so much ashamed of yourselves. I'm not mad at you, boys. I'm not hating you a bit, even when I come around with my hatchet. I'm treating you just as I would treat one of my own boys if I found him with something that would do him harm. But, boys, you mustn't stay in this business any longer. I give you fair warning. Just you close up and get out of this business. You are harming yourselves and other boys, and I won't let you do that. If you don't get out of this, boys, I'll be around in a few days and just break up your wicked little shops for you."

The saloon men seemed to be strongly moved by the talk Mrs. Nation gave them.

Mrs. Nation made a short talk to a class at Washburn College this morning, speaking to the boys about cigarettes and cigars. In the chapel of the college a minister was speaking. Mrs. Nation regarded him for a while, then leaned over to a man near her and said: "Won't you ask the man on the stage to let me speak to these boys about five minutes? He's been giving them too much chaff. I want to give them a few grains of wheat." But she was not permitted to talk.

"Educative Methods" Preferred.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—At the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of this city the crusade of Mrs. Nation has, as a rule, been ignored, though at a meeting of the Demorest Union Dr. Ellen Miles and the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, the president, had both come armed with resolutions declaring Mrs. Nation's methods unfit for New York. Dr. Miles declared that Mrs. Nation had done infinite harm to the W. C. T.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 4.)

TO BE LAW SOON

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL AGREED TO BY THE SENATE.

Conference Report Adopted Yesterday After a Spirited Debate by a Vote of 33 to 25.

REPUBLICANS NOT UNITED

SOME VOTED IN THE NEGATIVE WITH DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

Characteristic Utterances by Pettigrew and Teller on Features of the Philippine Situation.

POLITICAL SPEECH IN HOUSE

DEMOCRATS URGED BY MR. LANHAM TO BURY THE HATCHET.

Fortifications Appropriation Bill Passed and Consideration of the Postoffice Bill Begun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—After an eventful legislative experience, beginning with the present session of Congress and covering about two months, the bill for the reorganization of the United States army to-day passed its last stage in Congress and now goes to the President for his signature. The final step was taken in the Senate when, by a vote of 33 to 25, the conference report on the bill was agreed to. The House of Representatives already had agreed to the report. The conference report was kept before the Senate constantly to-day, even the shipping bill giving way. Opposition to the bill continued to be vigorously expressed, Mr. Teller making an extended speech in criticism of the War Department and of the measure in general. An opposition developed on the Republican side to the report, based on the alleged freedom which the conferees had taken in introducing new provisions. On the final vote several Republican senators voted with the Democrats against the report.

The shipping bill was discussed during the latter part of the day, and some progress was made on amendments. A speech by Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, against the bill was in progress at the close of the day. Mr. Chandler announced that a night session would be moved to-morrow to advance the bill to its final stages.

While the army bill was under consideration Mr. Pettigrew made one of his characteristic speeches. He took special exception to the provision in the bill authorizing the enlistment of Filipinos. Mr. Pettigrew introduced and had read a long letter from Tomas Mascardo, a military Governor of one of the Philippine provinces, in which it was charged that severer torments upon the Filipinos by the American troops had been inflicted than the Spaniards had ever been guilty of. "Robbery, pillage, violation and murder," the letter said, "are the first proofs of protection we receive when the American soldiers enter a Filipino community." The letter writer characterized General Otis as the "blind instrument of the ambitious McKinley." Mr. Pettigrew said he would not cite this letter if the charges made in it were not confirmed by letters from American soldiers themselves. He believed these barbarities were practiced by the Macabebes, of whom it was now intended to enlist ten thousand.

Mr. Teller rose to state that two United States officers were being disciplined for practicing the "water cure" on natives. The senator also had received a call recently from a man who came upon a party just after they had inflicted this deplorable torture, and who saw the victim covered with blood and mangled about the mouth. After describing the horrors of the water-cure torture Mr. Teller said the American flag could come down none too soon if it required such methods to uphold our authority. The senator condemned a statement attributed to General MacArthur, in which he is said to have told a returning regiment that one of its chief services was in engendering a warlike spirit, without which no nation could endure.

Senator Hale said that he felt a sense of surprise and outrage that the commander of the main portion of the United States army, while engaged in war, should be so possessed with the Old World spirit of military conquest and military ambition as to use the language attributed to him. And if it proved true that this language had been used, Mr. Hale said he feared there would be a terrible reaction from such sentiments.

Mr. Teller later on characterized the Philippine friars as the vilest of the vile, whose conduct could not with propriety be referred to openly in the Senate chamber. And yet the Philippine Commission had put this obnoxious class in charge of all the schools of the island. The senator commented on General MacArthur's extreme course in deporting a newspaper editor from Manila, and Mr. Hoar interjected the remark that one of the charges of American colonists against George III was the deporting of men beyond seas. In closing Mr. Teller referred to the sad spectacle of this great nation seeking glory out of dominating the brown men of the Pacific islands.

After further debate the conference report was agreed to—33 to 25—as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Bard, Clapp, Cullom, Deboe, Depew, Dillingham, Dolliver, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Hanna, Hawley, Kean, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McEnery, Morgan, Nelson, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Proctor, Quarles, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Stewart, Thurston, Wetmore—33.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Chandler, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Gallinger, Hale, Hoar, Jones of Arkansas, Kenney, McComas, McCumber, Mallory, Martin, Penrose, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Teller, Vest—25.

WORK OF THE HOUSE.

Fortifications Bill Passed—Speech on Necessity of Democratic Harmony.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The House today passed the fortifications appropriation bill and made fair progress with the postoffice appropriation bill. During the general debate upon the former bill, Mr. Lanham, of Texas, delivered a notable speech upon the future of the Democratic party, in which he made a strong plea for the necessity of united Democracy and counseled the burial of the hatchet and the welcoming back of those who in the last two presidential campaigns have declined to support the nominees of the party.

When the postoffice appropriation bill was taken up many amendments were offered in the interest of various claims of postoffice employes, but they all went down before points of order raised by Mr. Loud, the chairman of the postoffice committee, who was in charge of the bill. Mr. Loud explained the measure, which he said carried $122,782,688, being $1,515,339 more than the estimates and $9,124,450 more than the appropriation for the current year. By amendment the appropriation for salaries of postmasters was increased from $19,000,000 to $20,000,000.

The fortifications appropriation bill, Mr. Hemenway said, carried $7,227,461, being $156,167 less than the current law. Mr. Hemenway being questioned closely as to the appropriation of $100,000 for the purchase of the patent on the Isham shell and the formula for the manufacture of "Thorite" said that the Isham shell was undoubtedly the best shell in existence for firing high explosives. He admitted that General Buffington, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, recently had stated that there were other high explosives which equaled "Thorite," although until a recent date he had contended that "Thorite" was unequaled and unexcelled.

DUKE HENRY AT THE HAGUE.

Queen Wilhelmina's Betrothed Welcomed by Herself and the People.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 31.—Duke Henry of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, whom Queen Wilhelma will marry, made his formal entry into the capital at 8 o'clock this evening wearing the uniform of a Dutch general and Dutch decorations. He was received at the railway station by a guard of honor and with great ceremony. The premier welcomed him on behalf of the Cabinet, as "The betrothed of our beloved Queen and a Dutch subject."

The Duke drove in one of the state carriages to the palace, where Queen Wilhelmina welcomed him in the vestibule. In thanking the various officials who welcomed him he spoke the Dutch language.

Enormous crowds displayed the wildest enthusiasm, and the troops were scarcely able to control the people who massed around the palace where another guard of honor was drawn up. The palace was beautifully decorated with flowers.

PEACE ENVOYS SLAIN

EMISSARIES OF BOER STOP-THE-WAR PARTY SHOT BY DE WET.

Confirmation of Lord Kitchener's Advices of Jan. 13, in Which He Reported Current Rumors.

MORGAN DAAL SHOT ON JAN. 10

AND ANDRIES WESSELS PUT TO DEATH ON LAST TUESDAY.

Latter Possibly Head of the Afrikander Bund, and Favored Submission to the British.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Cape Town says: "The commissioner at Kroonstadt reports that Andries Wessels, one of the peace envoys, was shot at Klipfontein Jan. 28 by order of General De Wet. Morgan Daal, another Boer peace envoy, and who accompanied Andries Wessels, was shot near Lindley Jan. 10."

Lord Kitchener reported from Pretoria Jan. 13 that three agents of the Boer peace commission were taken as prisoners to General De Wet's laager near Lindley Jan. 10, and that one, who was a subject, was flogged and then shot. The other two burghers were flogged by General De Wet's orders. The identity of Andries Wessels cannot be definitely established, but Lord Roberts on July 4 last reported that Lord Methuen had captured the captain of De Wet's scouts and two other prisoners, and, according to the cable, Andeles Wessels, the head of the Afrikander bund. It is possible that Andries Wessels and Andeles Wessels are the same person.

General Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria under date of to-day, says: "De Wet's force crossed the Bloemfontein-Ladybrand line near Israelpoort during the night of Jan. 30. Hamilton's men at the water works were unable to get into touch with them. French, with cavalry and mounted infantry, is sweeping the country east of the Pretoria-Johannesburg Railroad between the Delagoa Bay & Natal Railway as far as Ermenalo. He engaged about 2,000 of the enemy at Willge valley. The enemy retired with four killed and nine wounded. Our casualties were one killed and seven wounded. Knox reports that he engaged De Wet's force south of Welcome on Jan. 29. There was continuous fighting for some hours. Five Boers were buried. They removed many of their casualties in carts. Our casualties were one officer and one man killed and thirteen wounded."

A dispatch from Cape Town says: "The Boer attack on the Boksburg mines resulted in damages amounting to £300,000."

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

Commandant Marais Wounded.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 30.—Four or five hundred Boers recently evaded the British patrols, reached Benoni and attempted to destroy the mines. Some fighting resulted, and the Boers were beaten off, carrying away most of their wounded and leaving two wounded behind them. The British captured three prisoners. One Briton was wounded. Commandant Marais was wounded during the attack, and subsequently captured.

NIGHT OF FIRES

HAVOC WROUGHT BY FLAMES IN NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.

William Wicke Company's Big Factory and Other Buildings in the Metropolis Burned.

EXPLOSION IN THE AFTERNOON

FOLLOWED AT NIGHT BY OTHER EXPLOSIONS AND A FIERY OUTBURST.

Many Lives Imperiled, Twenty Persons Injured and Property Worth $1,500,000 Destroyed.

COATES OPERA HOUSE BURNED

WALKER WHITESIDE'S "HEART AND SWORD" COMPANY SUFFERS.

Lost Wardrobe and Scenery—Principal Theater in Kansas City—The Building Valued at $125,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The seven-story factory of the William Wicke Company, manufacturers of cigar boxes, labels and ribbons, at Nos. 401 to 419 East Thirty-first street, was shaken this afternoon by an explosion in the "shaving tower," which wrecked the tower and demolished the roof of the engine house. The explosion is believed to have been caused by gas, which found its way into the tower. The force of the explosion was tremendous. The disintegrated brick work fell on the engine house, crushing it, and the concussion of the explosion cracked the big smokestack—100 feet high—that towered over the engine room.

Nearly eight hundred persons were at work in the factory at the time of the explosion. Three hundred and fifty of them were women. A panic ensued, but only two persons were seriously injured. Joseph Spiedler, fireman, was badly cut and bruised about the head and body. He was unconscious when found and was sent to Bellevue Hospital. He may die. Emil Barschet, a steamfitter, was badly cut about the head and shoulders. He, too, was sent to the hospital. A score or more were slightly hurt by being cut with broken glass or struck with flying splinters.

Otto Reidels, the chief engineer, who was just returning from lunch when the explosion occurred, was arrested. Fritz Schofele, the assistant engineer, who was in the engine house but escaped with a few scratches, was also arrested. The loss caused by the explosion amounted to several thousand dollars.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Fire that did damage to the extent of $1,500,000 started anew in the William Wicke Company's building to-night. A half hour after the first alarm was sent in the entire building, extending half the length of the block in Thirty-first street to the East river was a mass of flames and the firemen who had responded to the various alarms had ceased to attempt to save the building but had turned all their attention to the adjacent structures. How the fire started is not known further than that it was the result of the explosion in the boiler room in the afternoon.

At the time the fire started thirty men were at work attempting to pull down the shaving tower adjacent to the boiler room in which the explosion in the afternoon took place. The ruins of the tower fell into the ruins of the boiler room and on top of the adjacent rooms in which there were stored chemicals for the purpose of seasoning woods, thus causing a second explosion. Smoldering embers from the late fire added to this and in a moment there was a huge blaze.

Five alarms were turned in within a few minutes, and soon Chief Croker sent in the alarm known as "two nines," the first time this alarm has been used since the Nassau Chambers building fire in 1898. The final call brought engines, hook and ladder companies and towers to the number of fifty-four.

Roundsman Quinn and Sergeant Hauptman, who was promoted for bravery at the Windsor Hotel fire, were in command of a squad of ten men at the scene when the fire started. They saw that the Wicke building was doomed and turned their attention to the tenement house opposite the burning factory. This is a five-story tenement occupied by twenty-two families of Italians and Germans. The police succeeded in getting all of them out safely.

The fire in the meantime had spread with the greatest rapidity throughout the entire plant of the Wicke Company. The building at the corner of Thirty-first and First avenue was in flames in twenty minutes. In less time than that the blaze had eaten its way into the building abutting on the rear and facing on Thirty-second street and the top floor of which was occupied by the same company.

About this time the police saw that the tenement on the west corner of First avenue and Thirty-first street was doomed. They turned their attention to getting out the people who were there. A policeman carried out Mrs. Sarah McDonald, who lived on the second floor and who had given birth to a babe only a few days ago.

HORSES SCORCHED.

Engine company No. 21, which had attached lines of hose to the hydrant at the corner and almost underneath the walls of the burning factory, was seen to be in a dangerous position. The firemen had been forced back by the heat and were compelled to abandon the three big white horses that stood there. The wall had broken out just beside the engine and the heat was unbearable. The horses struggled to escape, but seemed paralyzed with fright. The hair on their backs was seen to turn to a brownish color, and some firemen threw overcoats over their heads and ran in and cut the traces. The horses plunged madly into First avenue, but became entangled about a lamp post and were unable to get further. Three firemen secured a lot of overcoats from the crowd, ran to the horses, threw the coats over the animals's backs, cut the lines that held them to the post and started them away. They ran for some distance and were then taken to a livery stable. One of the horses was so badly burned that he had to be shot. The other two may recover.

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

A water tower attached to a hook and ladder apparatus stationed on Thirty-first street, about the middle of the block, was abandoned on account of the heat, which soon twisted the parts like rubber. The firemen in charge of the water tower had been turning their attention to the tenement houses along Thirty-first street, on the south side, to keep the fire from spreading.

Thousands of spectators hastened to the scene of the fire, and Chief Devery, who arrived early, ordered the police reserves out from all stations in the borough of Manhattan.

The burned area, in general extent, takes in about a city block. The Wickes Company building, at the corner of First avenue and Thirty-first street, the building abutting it on Thirty-second street and three large tenement houses were among the destroyed buildings. Back of the burning building and extending almost to the river was the lumber yard of A. T. Buckhaut, where piles of lumber were frequently ablaze. It was impossible at midnight to get an estimate of the damage done there. The Jacobson iron works, on the south side of Thirty-first street, also suffered considerable damage. Swift & Co.'s lumber yards, in the rear of the Wicke building, and extending to the river front, were also damaged. The table factory of Theodore Sauer was damaged to a slight extent and the sash, door and blind factory of Price & Carl suffered a heavy loss.

The fire was the most spectacular that New York has ever seen. The flames leaped hundreds of feet into the air and there were but few points in the entire borough of Manhattan from which the blaze could not be seen. For blocks away from

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL. 6.)

THREE UNDER ARREST

WOMAN AND TWO MEN ACCUSED OF TRYING TO EXTORT MONEY.

Alleged Attempt to Blackmail Prominent Pythian, His Wife and a Doctor at Cincinnati.

CLEW IN THE CUDAHY CASE

LETTER FOUND IN THE ROOM OF MRS. ADAH S. HORMAN,

One of the Accused, Which Is Said to Be in the Same Handwriting as the Letters Signed "Eloise T."

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 31.—A sensational arrest for attempted blackmail was made to-day by the United States deputy marshal. The persons arrested are Dr. Fred S. Horman, his wife, Dr. Adah S. Horman, and her son by a former marriage, Clyde Sheehan. The intended victims of the alleged attempt at blackmail are Howard Douglass, a leading attorney, prominent in Pythian circles, being past supreme chancellor of the world in that organization; his wife and Dr. Crank, his family physician. Dr. Horman has been for twenty-five years confidential secretary and office man for Mr. Douglass, and is a fellow-member in the same castle of the Knignts of Pythias. The form of blackmail attempted was the writing of anonymous letters to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas and to Dr. Crank, demanding money for the suppression of alleged information which, the writer said, would ruin them if made public. The amount of money demanded was $7,000. It was to place in the hands of Mr. Horman and at a signal placed in the office window when the writer, who gave the name finally of J. W. Morrison, would call and receive it. These letters were placed in the hands of postoffice inspectors. In some way suspicion pointed to Horman and marked postage stamps were placed on his desk. These were found on some of the letters sent to the intended victims. The prisoners were brought before United States Commissioner Adler for a preliminary hearing. Dr. Horman was released on $3,000 bail and his wife and son on $2,000 each. The hearing was set for next Wednesday, so as to give the detectives and others time to prepare the case.

To-night it was learned that a letter had been discovered in Mrs. Horman's room which is said to be in the same handwriting as the "Eloise T." letters sent to Mrs. Cudahy in Omoha offering to reveal the kidnaper of Eddie Cudahy for money.

The letter found reads as follows:

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 29.

Mrs. E. A. Cudahy, Omaha: Dear Madam—I am going to write to you as woman to woman. First, you saw our hand; second, you will be warned this evening of what is in store if we are not satisfied that we are safe. Now, I wrote to your husband on Sunday last and stated our terms as to what we wanted, or what I wanted. First, if you agreed to the terms named in that letter and this one, I can give you my word that your children will be safe for all time to come. And I hope and trust we may come to terms and settle this matter once and for all. Now, as I told Mr. Cudahy in my letter to him, for a monetary consideration, named herein later, we will put you in possession of absolute proof that will convict the abductors of your son and will secure the safety of your beloved daughter. You can never get these proofs any other way. They are letters that passed between the principals of this affair relative to it and other proofs that will surprise you.

"Now, my terms, as I told Mr. Cudahy, are $5,000 as follows: $1,000 in $100 bills, $1,000 in $50, $2,000 in $20, $1,000 in $10, this to be sent by express to a well-known business man whom I will designate. Also, will send you an order to send him, he to deliver the money without any question upon presentation of duplicate order. Then I want fifty-six hours to arrange things and change the bills. At the end of that time an A. D. T. messenger will deliver you all the proof you require. Second, no re-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 6.)

CHANGED AGAIN

FURTHER AMENDMENTS TO THE WAR REVENUE REDUCTION BILL.

New Section Relating to Stock Transactions Inserted by the Senate Finance Committee.

SPECIAL TAX ON OPTIONS

EACH BUCKET SHOP AND BRANCH TO PAY $100 AND $50 A YEAR.

Provision Made for Rebates on Tobacco and Cigars in Stock When Law Takes Effect.

SLEUTHS TO BE APPOINTED

FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENFORCING COLLECTION OF LEGACY TAX.

Section Relating to Bills of Exchange Also Amended—Secretary Gage on an Elastic Currency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate committee on finance to-day reported a number of amendments to the war revenue reduction act. The following, relating to stock transactions, is a new section:

"That from and after the passage of this act every person, association, copartnership or corporation who, or which shall in his, its or their own behalf, or as agent, engage in the business of making or offering to make contracts, agreements, trades or transactions respecting the purchase or sale or purchase and sale of any grain, provisions, raw or manufactured, stock, bonds or other securities, wherein both parties thereto or such person, association, copartnership or corporation, above named, contemplate or intend that such contracts, agreements, trades or transactions shall be or may be closed, adjusted or settled according or with reference to the public market quotations of prices made on any board of trade or exchange on which the commodities or securities referred to in said contracts, agreements, trades or transactions are dealt in, and without a bona fide transaction on such board of trade or exchange, or wherein such parties, person, association or copartnership or corporation above named shall contemplate or intend that such contracts, agreements, trades or transactions shall be or may be deemed closed or determined when the public market quotations of prices made on such board of trade or exchange for the articles as securities named in such contracts, agreements, trades or transactions shall reach a certain figure; and every person, association, copartnership and corporation who, or which, shall in his or in its own behalf, or as agent, conduct what is commonly known as a 'bucketshop,' shall pay a stamp tax of 1 cent on each $100 in value of the merchandise covered, or pretended to be covered, and also a tax of 2 cents on each $100 on the face value of all stocks, bonds or other securities covered or pretended to be covered by each and all of such contracts, agreements, trades or transactions.

"Provided, however, That the payment of any tax imposed by this section shall not be held or construed to exempt any such person, association, copartnership or corporation from any penalty or punishment provided by the laws of any State for carrying on such business or the making of such contracts, agreements, trades or transactions within such State, or in any manner to authorize the commencement or continuance of such business or the making of any such contracts, agreements, trades or transactions contrary to the laws of such State, or in any place prohibited by municipal law; nor shall the payment of any usch tax be held to prohibit any State from placing a duty or tax on the same trade or business for State or other purposes, and every such person, association, copartnership or corporation, as aforesaid, shall pay an annual special tax of $50, and for each branch office, wherever established, an annual special tax, in addition, of $50, which said tax shall be paid within thirty days after the passage of this act by every person, association, copartnership or corporation now engaged in such business, and from and after the passage of this act by every such person, association, copartnership or corporation proposing to engage in the business aforesaid before commencing such business."

PENALTY ATTACHED.

Provision is made compelling all persons or associations doing business under this section to file notice, under oath, with a collector, giving the names of persons or members, and officers of the corporation, their residence and place where the business is carried on. Books must be kept by such firms showing all transactions subject to inspection by collectors. Penalties are provided making it a misdemeanor if any of the provisions of the act is not carried out; fines of $500 to $1,000, and imprisonment of three months to two years being the penalty.

A rebate provision relating to tobacco is added as follows:

"That on all original and unbroken factory packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff and cigars held by manufacturers or dealers at the time such discount or reduction of tax shall go into effect upon which the tax has been paid, there shall be allowed a drawback or rebate of the full amount of such discount or reduction of tax, but the same shall not apply in any case where the claim has not been presented within sixty days following the date of the reduction; and such rebate to manufacturers may be paid in stamps at the reduced rates; and no claim shall be allowed or drawback paid for a less amount than $10. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, to adopt such rules and regulations, and to prescribe and furnish such blanks and forms as may be necessary to carry this section into effect."

Another new section is as follows: "That from and after the passage of this act the secretary of the treasury is authorized to appoint a competent person whose special duty it shall be to conduct such investigations as may be necessary to secure the efficient enforcement of taxes imposed upon legacies and distributive shares of personal property by Section 29 of said act, approved June 13, 1898, and he may also appoint such additional clerks or agents as may be necessary for the collection of said taxes."

The existing laws relating to the tax on bills of exchange is amended so as to read as follows:

"Bills of exchange (foreign) or letters of credit (including orders by telegraph or otherwise, for the payment of money, issued by express or other companies, or any person or persons), drawn in, but payable out of, the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than a set of three or more, according to the custom of merchants or bankers, shall pay for a sum not exceeding $100 two cents, and for each $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, two cents; if drawn in sets of two or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed $100 or the equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which said bill may be expressed in accordance with the standard of value fixed by the United States, on-