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Real Estate Pages 10 and 11.

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Fair tonight and Sunday. Today, max. 40, min. 29 degrees; a year ago, max. 7, min. 2 below.

PRICE TWO CENTS. SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1905. 36 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

$1,000,000 LOSS IN HOT SPRINGS FIRE

5 OR MORE DEAD; 100 HOMES BURN

Flames Sweep Arkansas Health Resort, Destroying Stores and Hotels.

LARGEST HOTELS IN THE CITY UNHARMED

Water Supply Fails at Critical Time—Several Persons Missing.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 25.—This city was visited by a disastrous fire today which entailed a loss conservatively estimated at $1,000,000. Three or more lives are reported to have been lost. Only the poorer portion of the city is fire-swept.

The main hotels, of the Eastman, Park and Arlington, are safe, and both railroad stations were saved. The fire was in the southern part of the city, the northern limit being the Methodist church.

The fire started in the Grand Central hotel in the southern part of the city. A high wind was blowing and the flames quickly spread to the south and west. The Plateau hotel, the Hotel Moody, the barnier flats and several lodging houses were quickly destroyed.

About 100 houses were destroyed. The streets are filled with merchandise taken from stores.

Three Women Dead.

The charred bodies of three women were found in the ruins of the Grand Central.

A systematic search of the ruins has resulted in the finding of two male bodies. This makes a total of five known dead.

The fire department rendered good service until 6 o'clock, when the water pressure gave out, and the threatened area was left to the mercy of the flames. Bucket brigades were formed and hundreds volunteered.

Before noon the fire was under control.

The firemen put forth every effort to save the county courthouse and jail, but their efforts were of no avail. Many valuable records were burned and twenty prisoners in the jail were rescued with difficulty.

Several Are Missing.

In the South Hot Springs cottage district, which was consumed, several persons are missing. The Jewish synagogue and Central Methodist church were among the buildings destroyed.

The district occupied by the bathhouses and the entire government reservation on the East Side of Central avenue escaped.

The spring season always attarcts a large number of visitors to this resort. The city has been filling up with visitors for several weeks and it is estimated that fully 20,000 of these sojourners are here.

HOUSE STRIKES AT "SYSTEM'S BANK

Standard Oil Crowd's Scheme to Dodge Taxes Is Revealed and Blocked.

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Recognizing, after seven years, the inequity of the contract made by Secretary Gage with the National City or Standard Oil bank, in regard to the payment for the old custom-house site, the house has stricken out the annual rental of $130,600, carried in the sundry civil bill.

For seven years the contract has been denounced on both sides of the house, but the influence of the Standard Oil bank was so potent that it was always carried in the bill. With the Standard Oil under investigation its friends did not flock to its support today as in the past and the government's gratuity was stricken off the bill. Of course, it will be put back; nobody expects the National City bank to sit quietly by and lose $130,600 a year. If not returned to the bill by the house it will be done in the senate or in conference.

Representative Sulzer led the fight against the appropriation for rental of the old custom-house for the next fiscal year. He moved to amend the bill by striking out the paragraph.

Representative John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, said he intended that the house should fully understand the facts in the case. Mr. Williams showed that the title to the old custom-house property had never passed to the National City bank, being retained at the express request of the bank by the United States in order that it might save the payment of taxes to the city of New York.

"This great government should not lend itself to the despicable part of aiding a corporation to defraud a municipality of taxes due it," Mr. Williams said.

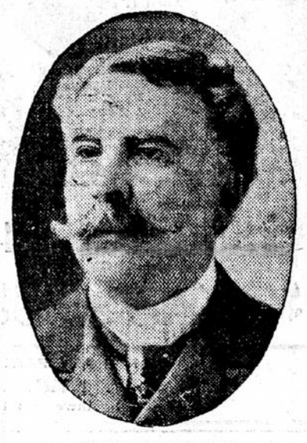
Chairman Hemenway made a final effort to defend the contract and quitting in disgust, demanded a vote on the Sulzer amendment.

On a viva voce vote, Representative Sherman of New York, who was presiding, declared the Sulzer amendment lost. On Mr. Sulzer's demand for a division, Mr. Sherman counted 74 votes for and 74 against the amendment, although half a dozen men were shouting and having their hands to be counted in favor of the amendment.

Tellers were demanded by Messrs. Sulzer and Williams. Then it was that the members of the house struck a blow at the National City bank. This vote resulted in 93 in favor of the Sulzer amendment to 77 against it, and the gratuity was stricken from the bill.

The medium age of negroes is 19.4 years—that is, half the negroes in the United States are below that age. The medium age if four years below that of the whites (23.4 years), a difference closely connected with the high birth rate and high death rate of the negroes.

There are more counties in the United States named Washington than for any other man. The capital, a state and two cities exceeding 20,000 in population also bear his name.



JOSEPH V. QUARLES,
Wisconsin Senator Appointed to the Federal Bench.

QUARLES IS NAMED TO FEDERAL BENCH

President Roosevelt Finds Place for Wisconsin's Retiring Senator.

insert Lead Quarles— sguai
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Senator Quarles was identified with the "stalwarts" in the recent factional contest in Wisconsin, and as the followers of Governor La Follette were victorious, Mr. Quarles was not returned to the senate.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations:

United States circuit judge for the seventh circuit (Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin), William H. Seaman of Wisconsin.

United States district judge for eastern district of Wisconsin—Joseph V. Quarles of Wisconsin, whose term as United States senator expires March 4 next.

Jenkins Has Resigned.

Milwaukee, Feb. 25.—United States Judge James G. Jenkins of the seventh circuit announced today that he has resigned. He was 70 in July last and retires on full pay.

Judge William H. Seaman, who succeeds Judge Jenkins, has been judge of the eastern circuit of Wisconsin for a long period.

RIDGELEY OPPOSED TO FARIBAULT BANK PLAN

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Controller of the Currency Ridgeley today put an unofficial damper on the plans for an 80 per cent settlement with the creditors of the First National bank of Faribault.

"I don't want to be understood as passing on this proposal in advance of its formal presentation," said Mr. Ridgeley, "but this office will insist upon payment of all claims in full, with interest and restoration of the bank's capital, before it can be reopened."

FOUR BABIES LEFT BY STORK IN THIS HOME

New York Sun Special Service.

Portsmouth, Ohio, Feb. 25.—A generous stork visited the house of Charles Horney last night and left four live babies, three boys and one girl, all of whom are perfect and well and give promise of living. Their aggregate weight is eighteen pounds, while the mother weighs only ninety-eight pounds and their father is a man of slender build.

STRIKING WOODSMEN BURN AND THREATEN

Munising, Mich., Feb. 25.—The striking wood-choppers at Rumley and Coalwood have burned the Cleveland Cliffs ore dock and two freight cars. Sheriff Thornton and a posse are on the ground.

About two hundred Finnish choppers demanded $1 instead of 80 cents a cord for cutting four-foot wood, a few days ago, and upon being refused went on a strike. Serious trouble is feared.

YAMAGAKI WRITES

He Tells a Minneapolis Jap About the War.

Harry Nomura, one of the Japanese bellboys at the Nicollet, has received a letter from his old-time friend, K. Yamagaki, giving a thrilling picture of the Russo-Japanese war. Young Yamagaki was with General Nogi before Port Arthur and participated in the brilliant and often desperate assaults which the Japs made on the Russian stronghold. The little hero is now in the hospital, but he doesn't mind that so long as he had a chance to strike a blow for the mikado against the hated Russ.

STRIKERS SPURN TERMS.

Warsaw Railroad Men Refuse to Go Back to Work.

Warsaw, Feb. 25.—Contrary to expectations the Vienna railway strike has not ended. The engineers and firemen and the mechanics employed in the machine shops at Warsaw and Zborow were dissatisfied with the terms offered and refused to accept them. A crowd of strikers today prevented the resumption of train service, which had been arranged to commence at noon.

MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN DIE.

Special to The Journal.

Annandale, Minn., Feb. 25.—Tracilla, wife of Frank Mooney, died this morning. The case is a very sad one, the couple having lost two children in sixty days. The funeral will be held Monday morning.

SENATORS CATCH MORGAN NAPPING

Alabama Senator Admits It—Statehood and Canal Bill Conferees Named.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The senate today made amends for the delay yesterday in the appointment of conferees on the statehood and Panama bills. Mr. Morgan made no further opposition to conferees on the statehood bill, and while he declined to serve on the Panama canal conference, he did not seek to postpone action.

The chair announced the appointment of Kittredge, Millard and Morgan as conferees on the canal bill. Mr. Morgan was excused and Mr. Gorman appointed in his stead. The statehood bill being laid before the senate, Mr. Morgan said:

"Yesterday I took the floor at an embarrassing time and under what were to me embarrassing circumstances. I had supposed that those who opposed the house bill were to continue their opposition, but I had not been long speaking when I found myself in semiantagonism to my friends. I had expressed my views on the constitutional features of the bill when it was before the senate, but had not had any opportunity to discuss its suffrage features. I was anxious to express my views on that point, and having done so, I shall not proceed further."

The chairman then announced as conferees on the statehood bill Messrs. Beveridge, Nelson and Bate.

MONTH FOR EXTRA SENATE SESSION

Foraker Says Santo Domingan Treaty Will Be Thoroly Threshed Over.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Senator Foraker today expressed the opinion that the senate will require at least four weeks of debate after March 4 before voting on the Santo Domingan treaty. It is the purpose of the senate to consider the question in all its phases, not for the purpose of embarrassing the president, but because of its great importance, more particularly in its bearings on the Monroe doctrine.

Senator Foraker also says that the senate committee on interstate and foreign commerce will likely begin its sittings on the rate question about March 15. A few members favor April 15, but the early date will perhaps mean conclusion of the hearings before the hot weather. Senator Clapp of Minnesota is a member of that committee, and these hearings will keep him in Washington.

"HUNKY" WANTS DAMAGES

GOPHER FOOTBALL STAR ENTERS SUIT FOR $10,000 AGAINST A RAILROAD.

Otto N. Davies, alias "Hunkey" the crack varsity halfback, seeks to recover $10,000 from the Illinois Central thru the federal court, alleging that he was maliciously assaulted and insulted by an agent of the railroad at its Chicago station, Nov. 20, 1904.

"Hunkey" was escorting a young lady to the train for Minneapolis after the Northwestern game and the crowd around the gates pushed him against the gatekeeper, who dealt him several blows. "Hunkey" did not retaliate until he had seen the young lady safely on board. He was arrested and fined for assault. Several prominent Minneapolitans will testify in his behalf.

ROJESTVENSKY AT FAULT IN FIRING

North Sea Board Decides for England but "Soft Soaps" the Admiral.

HAD REASON TO THINK SITUATION ALARMING

Preliminary Dispatches Point to Deliberate Plot to Fool Russian Public.

Paris, Feb. 25.—Admiral Rojestvensky was not justified in firing on the Dagger Bank trawling fleet, because there were no torpedoboats there to fire at, and the fishing fleet had committed no hostile act.

This, in a nutshell, is the decision of the North Sea commission, and it is in direct contradiction of dispatches sent out by the Havas agency, with the apparent purpose of deceiving the Russian public.

These dispatches, it is understood, were inspired in order to let the British newspapers print a false forecast that Rojestvensky's course would be upheld, so that it might be copied into the Russion newspapers and satisfy public sentiment in the czar's domain. Then, when the real decision was given out, the British, prepared for a humiliating finding, would be appeased, and the Russian newspapers would be forbidden to print it.

Cause of the Incident.

The decision was announced today. It says the delay of the Russian transport Kamschatka, following the breakdown of her machinery, was, perhaps, the cause of the incident. Her commander signaled to Admiral Rojestvensky that he had been attacked by torpedoboats. The admiral, therefore, had reason to believe he was attacked and gave orders for strict vigilance.

The majority of the commission considers that Rojestvensky's orders were not excessive in time of war, under the circumstances, and that he had every reason to consider the situation alarming.

Rojestvensky Not Justified.

"The commission," the decision says, "recognize unanimously that the fishing fleet committed no hostile act, and the majority of the commissioners being of the opinion that there were not, neither among the fishing boats nor in their vicinity, any torpedoboats, the opening of fire by Admiral Rojestvensky was not justified."

The decision further says the Russian commissioner does not share in the latter opinion.

"In any event," the decision continues, "the commissioners are glad to recognize unanimously that Admiral Rojestvensky personally did all he could from the commencement to the end to prevent the incidents from being the object of doubt.

"The commissioners declare that their views are not of a nature to cast any disrespect upon the military valor nor upon the sentiments of humanity of Admiral Rojestvensky and the personnel of his squadron."

BIG BATTLE BEGINNING

Cannon in Action at the Center of the Two Armies.

Mukden, Feb. 25.—An action in the center opened at 8:30 this morning with siege guns. The firing of field guns continued thruout the day.

Niu-chang, Feb. 25, via Tientsin.—It is announced that a cavalry detachment of 300 Russians was routed at Lieu-chia-wo-pu, fourteen miles southwest of Hsin-ming-tun, on the evening of Feb. 23. The Russians scattered in the direction of Hsin-ming-tun.

Niu-chuang is full of rumors of an impending battle upon the Hun river.

Continued on 2d Page, 5th Column.

MERGER RUMORS FIRE THE MARKET

Stock Trading on Wall Street Is Marked by Great Speculative Excitement.

New York, Feb. 25.—Speculative excitement was rampant on the Stock exchange this morning. The largest trading centered about the stocks affected by the rumor of a railroad combination across the continent from ocean to ocean, including New York Central, Chicago & North-Western, and Union Pacific. Those stocks were all violently affected and spread a sympathetic influence into other stocks in a modified degree.

Opening sales of New York Central were of 10,000 shares, all the way from 158 to 159. Union Pacific of 15,000 shares from 136½ to 137¾. It subsequently touched an eighth higher before reacting. The rise in North-Western ran to 7 points and its subsidiary stock, Omaha, to 4 points.

The whole market yielded in the first hour and prices in some cases fell below last night. The opening gains in a number of stocks had run from 1 to 2 points and upwards.

The tone was feverish and unsettled for a time, with heavy realizing in the active leaders, but after the appearance of the favorable bank statement the most active stock shot up again and the market became very animated again. New York Central touched 160½; Pennsylvania went near to 144 and St. Paul touched 180. Union Pacific met heavy offerings which kept it below its previous high price.

REVOLT BREWING IN SANTO DOMINGO

Attempt to Assassinate Morales Taken as Index to Approaching Uprising.

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The bitter feeling created in the revolutionary party of Santo Domingo by the negotiation of the treaty for an American protectorate, has resulted in an attempt to assassinate President Moralese at Santo Domingo city. Five of his assailants were captured, but the others escaped.

There have been several attempts recently to kill President Morales. From the number of men engaged in the latest attempt, it is believed that the plot was more extensive than any of the previous ones, and it is feared that it may prove the beginning of the revolution which has been threatening for weeks.

The uprising was scheduled for Dec. 30, but was postponed to await the outcome of the negotiations for an American protectorate, which had been instituted by President Morales. Since then the revolutionary leaders have been holding their forces in readiness to open war on the government when the time seemed most opportune. Recently the feeling of the rank and file of the revolutionists has been increasing in bitterness, and it is possible that the leaders may no longer be able to hold their followers in check.

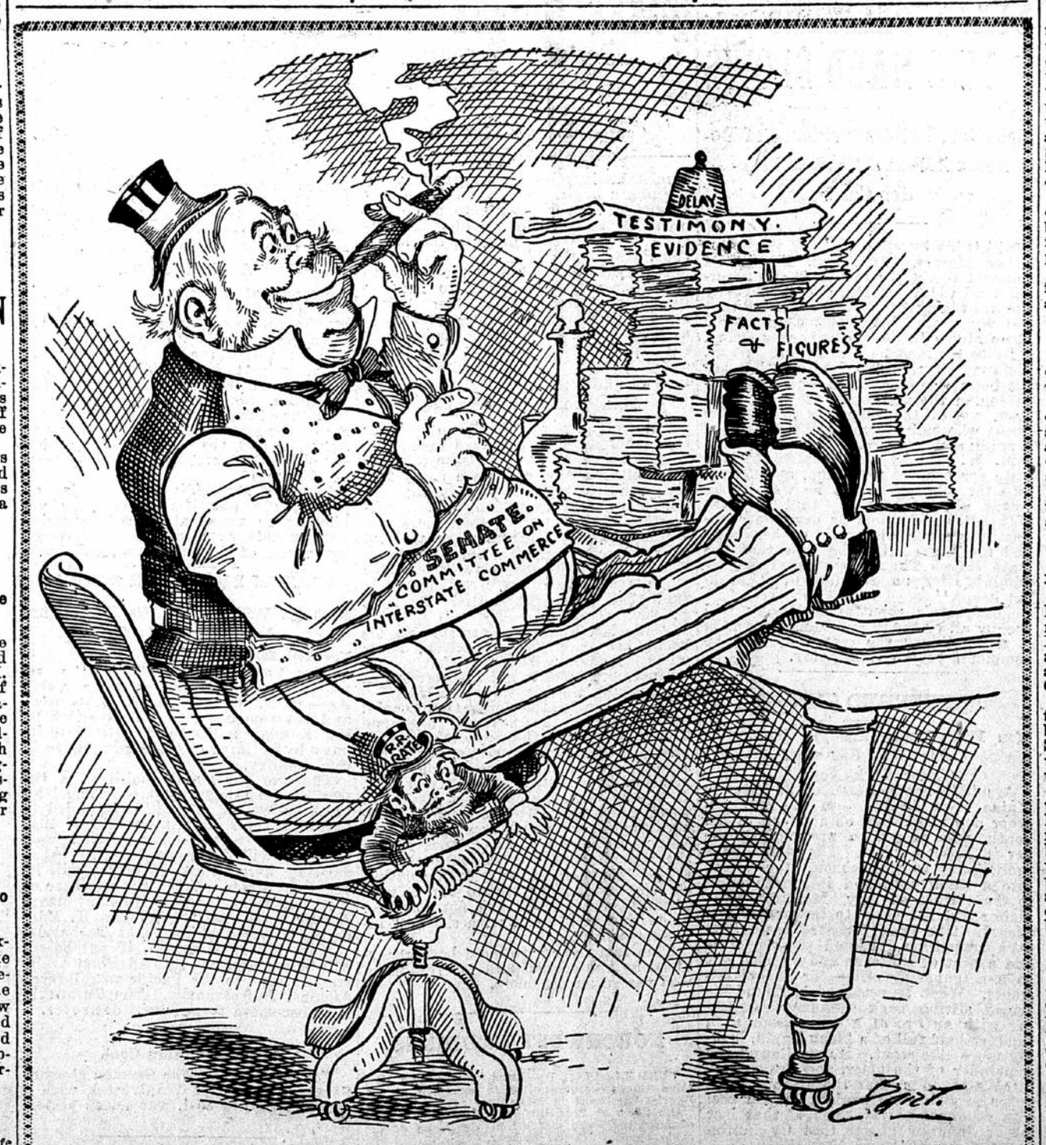
The report of the attempt to kill Morales and the fear of an uprising was cabled to Rear Admiral Sigsbee, commanding the Caribbean squadron, and it is expected that he will at once strengthen the American naval force in Santo Domingan waters.

WASHINGTON NOTES

Representative McCleary has secured an allowance of pension for Mrs. Frances Belle Rhoades of Mankato, with back pay of $1,500.

Ex-State Senator W. A. Houlton of Elk River is in Washington to remain until after the inauguration.

Representative Martin today secured the adoption of an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill providing $11,000 for improvement of the fish hatchery at Spearfish, S. D.



The Senate Has Arranged for a Committee to Sit on the R. R. Rate Proposition This Summer.

WAR INVOLVES LABOR LEADERS

A. E. KELLINGTON,
Secretary of the Mill Employees' Union, Objec of Bitter Attack.

QUARREL OVER MILL BOYCOTT

Prominent Local Union Men Taking Sides—Clash Due Soon.

APPEAL HAS BEEN TAKEN TO A. F. OF L.

Demand Made for Investigation of Finances of the Boycott.

War is imminent among the affiliated labor organizations of Minneapolis. In fact, war practically, if not officially, has been declared. Men familiar with the situation say the struggle promises to be one of the most important ever engaged in by union factions.

Trouble arises out of the difference of opinion among labor leaders as to the wisdom and the righteousness of the millers' boycott that has been in effect since the conclusion of the big mill employees' strike here in September, 1903.

zThe opposition to the boycott has drawn "first blood." A resolution has been passed by the State Federation council asking the American Federation of Labor to raise the boycott and to make a real and impartial investigation of the conduct of and the expenditures made in that boycott. It is expected that the matter will be taken up by the central labor body at once. It is predicted that the results may prove disastrous to individuals and organizations.

The warring factions are represented on one side by A. E. Kellington and his friends. Mr. Kellington is secretary and treasurer of the local union of flour and cereal mill employees, was recently elected president of the Building Trades council, and is the man at the helm of the boycottship.

On the other side are said to be arrayed such leaders as John O'Donnell, former state labor commissioner; Harry Dix, president of the State Federation of Labor; John Rogan, business agent for the local plumbers' union and a member of the State Federation council; John Finley, president of the Millers' union at the time of the strike; Philipp Carlin, George B. Howley and others.

How It Started.

The fight was precipitated by A. E. Kellington, the man thru whose hands have passed the thousands of dollars contributed to the strike and boycott from all over the world. He is said to have spread the story that John Rogan came to him on the night before his recent departure for San Francisco, where he was going as a delegate to the national convention of the American Federation of Labor, and offered him $1,500 to use his influence to have the millers' boycott declared off.

This story has spread like wildfire among union men. Rogan indignantly denies it, and his friends have prepared to defend him. He admits that he went to Kellington's house on the night named, but states that he went there for a perfecly legitimate purpose in connection with the interests of his own plumber's union.

It is further intimated by Rogan's friends that when it comes to a "show down" he will not only deny Kellington's charges, but will make charges himself. It is claimed by those close to Rogan that instead of going to Kellington to offer a bribe he went at Kellington's invitation and was asked to use his influence to get $750, which the state federation had voted to the boycott fund, for the purpose, not of giving over the cash, but of giving the boycott its moral support.

Plumbers Backing Rogan.

Rogan's membership in the Plumbers' union, perhaps the richest and most powerful labor organization in the city, makes him a formidable enemy. His plumber friends are all interested, and one of the leaders said last night:

"We are going to stand behind Rogan and make Kellington prove his charge or eat pie. We do not believe it and won't until it is proved."

This squally condition was made worse by the recent election in the Building Trades council. Kellington's candidacy for the presidency aroused a good deal of feeling but as a compromise candidate he was elected after a fight.

The personal fight between Kellington and Rogan has brought into the limelight more unpleasant accusations against the leader of the millers' boycott. It is stated by representative union men that between $30,000 and $40,000 has been received by Kellington from strike and boycott sympathizers from all over the world.

Mr. Kellington says that all his acts are a matter of record and open for inspection. An investigation, such as is demanded from the American Federation of Labor, would clear up all these controversies, and this, it is hoped, will be the outcome. The local leaders are determined to have an accounting and an explanation.

Handling of the Boycott.

"This farce has gone far enough," said one of the most prominent members of organized labor in the city. "The great majority of organized labor is against a continuation of the millers' boycott. Eighty-five per cent of the members of the milling unions are back at work and nearly all the rest would be if they could. Somewhere in the neighborhood of $35,000 in contributions has been received by Mr. Kellington. This money is supposed to have been used for the prosecution of this boycott. We have never been able to get an accounting from him, and now we are going to get it or know the reason why. We are in a fight now and we mean business. If possible we are going to have the troubles and accusations straightened out.

"Kellington has managed this boycott in a very smooth way. Twice investigations have been ordered by the American Federation of Labor. Each time the representative of the central body has been met at the train by Kellington and his friends. He has been entertained, wined and dined and sent back with a favorable report. The other men interested in the labor organizations have not been allowed to see or talk with him. This time it is going to be different.

"I suppose he would have continued in control and this boycott might have gone on indefinitely had he not made

Continued on 2d Page, 4th Column.

TRUST'S REVENGE BLIGHTS OIL FIELD

Kansas Industry Paralyzed by the Action of Standard Oil Company.

Chanute, Kan., Feb. 25.—A condition of paralysis exists in the Kansas oil fields as a result of the Standard Oil company's refusal to buy oil from producers even at the present low price of 68 cents a barrel. With a capacity for 30,000 barrels a day, the producers have no market and ruin is confronting them.

"Over-production" is the cry of the trust. "Too many speculators, too many wells, too rapid development for the market to take the output," is the way John O'Brien, manager of the Prairie Oil & Gas company, one of the tentacles of the trust, puts it. He points to the trust storage tanks holding almost 6,000,000 barrels of crude oil, and to independent tanks holding almost a million more.

The refinery capacity of the trust in the two refineries in the district, one in Neodosha, the other in Kansas City, is only 12,000 barrels a day. But at Whiting, Ind., to which the pipe line is almost completed, there is a refining capacity big enough to take care of the whole field. If the state refinery bill is endorsed by the supreme court, an independent refinery with a capital of $200,000 will be put in operation here.

Twenty Thousand Idle.

In the meantime 20,000 men are idle. It will be six months before the state refinery can be built, not to speak of delays in the friendly litigation to test the constitutionality of the measure. During this period of inactivity, interest and expenses will crush many oil companies.

The brilliantly illuminated mushroom cities which have sprung up are beginning to feel the effect of the Standard's blow. The halt in labor activity has brought a halt in the circulation of money. Before the state's plans for rescue are perfected, the people fear the oil business will be in a condition of collapse.

Standard Oil Methods.

H. E. West and J. H. Crawford of the Oil Producers' association give this outline of the Standard's methods:

When the development of the Kansas field was first attempted two years ago, the original developers wrote to the Standard Oil company and asked them what they would do. They were informed by the Prairie Oil & Gas company, which is the Kansas name for the Standard, that the Standard would take care of them, and if they drilled in the field, that the Standard would provide the facilities for handling the oil. At that time the Standard encouraged production.

The whole record of the Standard Oil company in Kansas has been a record of broken promises, of treachery to every interest which is making for the material prosperity of the state, of duplicity, deception and wrong. There is not a single instance where they have kept faith with anybody.

Record of Oppression.

It is a record from start to finish of oppression, of favoritism, of discrimination and of lawbreaking.

In this fight against the Standard Oil company we appeal to that record to show that they have done nothing in this state that they have not made a profit out of, that they have done nothing in this state that the producers did not pay for, that they have done nothing in this state which did not yield them tenfold the amount of their investment.

Kansas Will Stand Firm.

New York Sun Special Service.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 25.—"I do not know what plans the Standard Oil trust made at its meeting, but it can rely that Kansas is going to stand on its rights as a sovereign state, protect its people, and compel trusts to be decent," said Governor Hoch today.

The trust-hunting fever has abated in the legislature, and the members are busy fighting over patronage. Senator Smith's resolution to investigate all trusts has not been acted upon, and when it is, will be killed.

The antidiscrimination bill passed by the senate, and now pending in the house is another oil measure that may not stand the supreme court test. This bill is intended to apply only to oil. It prohibits the lowering or raising of the price of refined oil in any town in the state without making the same price all over the state, differential freight rates being considered.

Applies to Oil Only.

Expert legal opinion is that this is a discrimination against Standard Oil as compared to all other manufactured products. If the bill applied to other products, it is held that Kansas City could run all the wholesalers in Kansas out of business.

"If it is good for the people as against Standard Oil," said a representative, "why is it not good against the beef trust, the salt trust and other trusts? We might as well have meat and salt at the same price, less the freight rate. These particular trusts are all Kansas products."

Defective Page