TACOMA'S BIG BLAZE

Fighting Fire at the St. Paul and Tacoma Mill.

THE MAIN DRY KILN RUINED.

The Hedges Jury Could Not Agree and Were Discharged—The Majority for Acquittal.

Tacoma, March 1.—Special.—The main dry kiln of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon, and with it about 90,000 feet of fir lumber.

Fire was discovered by one of the mill hands near the big fan in the dry house at about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The fire department was summoned and the hose in the mill was attached to the pump and a stream quickly directed upon the flames.

In less than ten minutes after the alarm had been turned in, Chief Bruemmer and two fire engines were on the ground, and fighting the flames. For two hours and a half the battle was fought and at 4 o'clock the flames were well under control. The fire had been confined to the main dry house, which is 100x75 feet. A strong wind was blowing from the southeast, which, while it fanned the blaze into greater acticity, yet in a measure kept the fire from spreading to the surrounding buildings. Had the wind been in the north, as it was all day yesterday, and last night, there is no telling where the fire would have ended.

Soon after the fire had started Treasurer Henry Hewitt, jr., Secretary Norton and Everett Griggs, of the mill company, were on the ground. They were assisted by Alexander B. Todd in directing the forces in the mill. Mr. Todd and Mr. Griggs particularly were energetic in their efforts, and largely to their well directed work is due the fact that the fire was kept within the dry kiln. Mr. Todd was thoroughly drenched with water from one of the engine companies. A piece of corrugated iron roofing fell at Mr. Todd's feet, and he narrowly escaped being hurt. As it was, his right hand was severely burned and cut.

Treasurer Hewitt said tonight that the loss would reach about $20,000, of which about half is covered by insurance. All of the lumber in the dry kiln was burned except about 10,000 feet. Mr. Hewitt said that he was unable to account for the origin of the fire, except perhaps on the theory of spontaneous combustion. He said that perhaps the grit and dust around the large fan, which is run continuously, may have become heated and a blaze started. Less than a year ago a dry kiln on the same ground was totally destroyed by fire, the origin of which has been unexplained. The building was immediately rebuilt, and now is a pile of smoldering ruins. It will be again rebuilt.

Chief Bruemmer's men worked with vigor and to great advantage. To them is due much of the credit of preventing greater loss.

HEDGES JURY DISAGREES.

It Is Said That Nine Were in Favor of an Acquittal.

Tacoma, March 1.—Special.—The jury in the Hedges case came into court at 9:30 o'clock this morning without a verdict. The jurors were hopelessly divided upon the question of Mr. Hedges' innocence or guilt, and as they announced that they had no hope of agreeing upon a verdict they were discharged from further consideration of the case by Judge Parker.

The defendant was in court with his counsel, the state being represented by Prosecuting Attorney Coiner. Col. Coiner was not inclined to discuss the result of the trial, and Mr. Hedges did not have anything to say himself. His attorneys were disappointed, having felt sure the verdict would be in favor of their client. Ex-City Treasurer McCauley, who was present and who was recently convicted by a jury on a charge similar to that against Mr. Hedges, was much surprised at the result of the trial.

In discharging the jury, Judge Parker said that while a verdict one way or the other was more desirable than a disagreement, yet he did not consider it wise to send a jury back and try to force an agreement. He thanked them, and said that he believed all the jurymen were conscientious.

A ballot was taken immediately after dinner Saturday night. It stood seven for acquittal and five for conviction. After the evidence had been pretty fully discussed a second ballot was taken, nine voting for acquittal and three for conviction. Thus the vote stood to the end. The three holding out for conviction were G. L. Freer, Alexander Reith and George F. Orchard. Four of the jurors that tried Mr. Hedges were on the McCauley jury.

The final determination of the case against Treasurer Hedges is uncertain. There will not be another jury term for at least a month or six weeks. Treasurer Hedges' term of office expires next January. In view of the result of the trial, it is hardly probable that Mr. Hedges will ever be convicted of the crime charged against him, viz., of using the public funds in his possession so as to make a profit on them. His attorneys were W. H. Snell, Chas. Bedford, J. S. Whitehouse and Frank Cushman.

MAY NOT BE SOLD.

Tide Lands Open for Public Sale Without Any Legal Reservation.

Olympia, March 1.—Land Commissioner Forrest, having inquired of Attorney General Jones if the act of March 26, 1895, chapter 178, authorized the land commissioner to sell tide lands of the second and third class after the 1st day of March, 1896, the following reply was made:

"An examination of all the provisions of that act leads me to the conclusion that the design of the legislature was to provide for the sale of tide lands to the public generally, with the limitation that up to the 1st day of March, 1896, a certain class of persons designated by the act should have the pre-emptive right to purchase.

"True, section 72 specifically provides for the leasing of tide lands for which applications have not heretofore been filed, and from that provision an argument might be deduced that it was the intention of the legislature that after that date tide lands which had not been sold or applied for should only be leased. But I do not think that was the intention of the legislature.

"It is manifest that prior to the date mentioned no leases could be executed, because the land commission could not know but that some of the persons designated in the act having a prior right to purchase would apply for and purchase the lands before the limitation therein set had expired; and, therefore, in making a provision authorizing the leasing of lands at all, it became necessary to fix a date before which such leases could not be made."

TACOMA RAILWAY BONDS.

Suit of the General Electric Company Against Miles C. Moore.

Tacoma, Feb. 29.—Special.—An amended complaint was filed today in the suit of the General Electric Company against the Tacoma Railway & Motor Company, Miles C. Moore, the Baker-Boyer National bank and the receivers of the company.

The new complaint alleges that the ten bonds in question, Nos. 429 to 438, inclusive, were executed to the railway company itself on April 1, 1890, the date of the mortgage to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, trustee, securing the whole issue, but that the bonds were never sold or delivered by it for value so as to pass title to any corporation or person before February 2, 1894. That they were used, however, about July 28, 1891, as collateral security for a loan to the company from the Baker-Boyer National bank amounting to $7,500. This note was renewed at various times, and the interest paid on it, the amended complaint alleges, until September 1, 1893, when the company signed a new note and gave the $10,000 worth of bonds to the bank as security therefor, at the same time conferring authority on the bank to sell the bonds without notice and apply the proceeds to the payment of the note whenever principal or interest should become due and unpaid. During this time Mr. Moore, it is alleged, was one of the trustees of the railway company, and also vice president of the Walla Walla bank.

On February 2, 1894, the note being due and unpaid, the bank sold the $10,000 bonds to Mr. Moore for $7,812.50, principal and interest. Coupons 1 and 2 on each of the ten bonds were detached by the company before the bonds were deposited with the bank, but coupons 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, maturing every six months from October 1, 1891, to October 1, 1893, were kept by the bank and not detached and returned, although the interest on the note had been paid. These coupons, which, it is claimed, matured while the $7,500 note was drawing interest, amount to $1,500.

Another change in the amended complaint is that Mr. Moore negotiated the $7,500 note with his bank and indorsed the same, receiving from the company $20,000 worth of stock as a bonus therefor.

The prayer of the complaint, which was filed by Burke, Shepherd & McGilvra, of Seattle, is that the coupons Nos. 3 to 7, amounting to $1,500, be canceled and declared paid.

Feed

Your nerves upon rich, red blood and you will not be nervous, nor have that tired feeling. The way to have pure, rich, red blood, to cure Scrofula, Salt Rheum and similar troubles, is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

Brief Tacoma News.

Tacoma, March 1.—Special.—S. Z. Mitchell, receiver of the Tacoma Railway & Motor Company, is in the city from Portland.

John B. Beavis and E. F. Benson, of Yakima, are at Chilberg's hotel.

Corinne and the Kimball opera company played a successful engagement at the Tacoma theater last night.

P. A. O'Farrell returned yesterday from Victoria, where he has been attending a session of the British Columbia legislature with John M. Burke, John A. Finch and other well known mining men. Mr. O'Farrell said yesterday that the government bill imposing a 2 per cent. tax on the gross mineral product of the province would if passed work a great injury on the mining industry. He said that the introduction of the measure is greatly to be regretted in view of the policy of encouragment heretofore pursued by the provincial government towards the industry.

Charles B. Hurley returned yesterday from a trip to Montana.

Superintendent Dame, of the motor company, has recovered from a severe illness.

Tonight, Armory hall, mass meeting of Seattle's representative citizens. Turn out.

Docket of the Tide Land Commission.

Pursuant to adjournment, the state land commission will meet in the library room at the courthouse this morning. The docket for today is as follows:

Block 249, lots 1 and 22, Seattle & Montana Railroad Company, 1,559, vs. M. M. Carraher, 1,214.

Block 252, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Washington Dredger and Improvement Company, 1,747, A. L. Palmer et al., 1,745, vs. Seattle & Montana Railroad Company, 1,559.

Block 252, lots 5 and 6, Washington Dredger and Improvement Company, 1,747, A. L. Palmer et al., 1,745, O. J. Carr, 1,781, Seattle & Montana Railroad Company, 1,559, vs. Leary-Collins Land Company, 1,086.

Block 252, lot 7, A. L. Palmer et al., 1,745, Seattle & Montana Railroad Company, 1,559, O. J. Carr, 1,782, vs. Leary-Collins Land Company, 1,086.

Block 253, lots 8 and 9, A. L. Palmer et al., 1,745, Seattle & Montana Railroad Company, 1,559, vs. Leary-Collins Land Company, 1,086.

Block 252, lots 10 and 11, Myra A. Ingraham, 1,783, A. L. Palmer et al., 1,745, Seattle & Montana Railroad Company, 1,559, vs. Leary-Collins Land Company, 1,086.

Block 235 A, lot 1, Seattle & Montana Railroad Company, 1,559, McNaught-Collins Improvement Company, 1,335, Lewis N. Rice, 1,275, A. L. Palmer et al., 1,745, O. J. Carr, 1,791, Washington Dredger and Improvement Company, 1,747, vs. Leary-Collins Land Company, 1,086.

Block 253 A, lots 2 to 6, inclusive, McNaught-Collins Improvement Company, 1,335, A. L. Palmer et al., 1,745, Washington Dredger and Improvement Company, 1,747, vs. Leary-Collins Land Company, 1,086.

Block 253 A, lots 7 and 8, McNaught-Collins Improvement Company, 1,335, A. L. Palmer et al., 1,745, Washington Dredger and Improvement Company, 1,747, D. C. and W. R. Brawley, 1,364, vs. Leary-Collins Land Company, 1,086.

Block 253 A, lots 9 and 14, McNaught-Collins Improvement Company, 1,335, A. L. Palmer et al., 1,745, D. C. and W. R. Brawley, 1,364, Toklas, Singerman & Co., 1,173, Washington Dredger and Improvement Company, 1,747, vs. Leary-Collins Land Company, 1,086.

Block 253 A, lots 10 to 13, inclusive, McNaught-Collins Improvement Company, 1,335, Washington Dredger and Improvement Company, 1,747, A. L. Palmer et al., 1,745, Toklas, Singerman & Co., 1,173, D. C. and W. R. Brawley, 1,365, vs. Leary-Collins Land Company, 1,086.

Block 253 A, lots 15 and 16, Washington Dredger and Improvement Company, 1,747, D. C. and W. R. Brawley, 1,364, McNaught-Collins Improvement Company, 1,335, vs. John Leary, 1,086.

Block 253 A, lots 17 to 21, inclusive, Washington Dredger and Improvement Company, 1,747, McNaught-Collins Improvement Company, 1,335, vs. Leary-Collins Land Company, 1,086.

Block 253 A, lot 22, Washington Dredger and Improvement Company, 1,747, O. J. Carr, 1,791, Seattle & Montana Railroad Company, 1,559, McNaught-Collins Improvement Company, 1,335, Lewis N. Rice, 1,275, vs. Leary-Collins Land Company, 1,086.

Block 254, lots 1 and 22, A. L. Palmer et al., 1,745, McNaught-Collins Improvement Company, 1,335, vs. Toklas, Singerman & Co., 1,173.

Block 254, lots 2, 3, 4, 19, 20 and 21, McNaught-Collins Improvement Company, 1,335, Frank Hanford, 1,435, A. L. Palmer et al., 1,745, vs. Toklas, Singerman & Co., 1,173.

Block 254, lots 5, 6, 17 and 18, A. L. Palmer et al., 1,745, vs. McNaught-Collins Improvement Company, 1,335.

Block 254, lots 7 and 8, A. L. Palmer et al., 1,745, Seattle Brewing and Malting Company, 1,538, vs. McNaught-Collins Improvement Company, 1,335.

Block 254, lots 9 to 16, inclusive, Seattle Brewing and Malting Company, 1,538, vs. McNaught-Collins Improvement Company, 1,335.

Block 255, lot 1, McNaught-Collins Improvement Company, 1,335, vs. Nellie Phinney, executrix, 1,253.

Block 255, lot 2, McNaught-Collins Improvement Company, 1,335, Indemnity Trust Company, 1,336, vs. Nellie Phinney, executrix, 1,253.

Block 254, lots 3, 4 and 5, Indemnity Trust Company, 1,336, vs. Nellie Phinney, executrix, 1,253.

Block 254, lot 9, Indemnity Trust Company, 1,336, vs. McNaught-Collins Improvement Company, 1,335.

Block 256, lot 1, George Newell, 1,620, Nellie Phinney executrix, 1,253, vs. W. I. Wadleigh, 1,041.

Block 256, lots 2 to 6, inclusive, George Newell, 1,620, Henry Landes et al., 1,306, vs. Nellie Phinney, executrix, 1,253.

Block 256, lot 7, George H. Preston, 1,631, William Collins, 1,622, George Newell, 1,620, Henry Landes et al., 1,306, vs. Nellie Phinney, executrix, 1,253.

Block 256, lots 8 to 11, inclusive, George H. Preston, 1,631, George Newell, 1,620, William Collins, 1,622, vs. Nellie Phinney, executrix, 1,253.

Block 256, lots 12 and 13, George Newell, 1,620, vs. Nellie Phinney, executrix, 1,256.

FLOODS IN THE EAST

Bursting of an Old Dam in a Connecticut Valley.

CITY OF BRISTOL INUNDATED.

Heavy Bridges Swept Away and Great Damage Done—A Mill Owner Loses His Life.

Bristol, Conn., March 1.—The greatest flood in the history of Bristol swept down the Pequebeck valley this morning, spreading ruin and desolation on every hand. The town of Bristol was a heavy sufferer during the storm of a few weeks ago, when six men lost their lives, but the waste of waters before daylight this morning eclipses all previous records. The heavy rain and melting snow on the mountains swelled the basin of the old copper mine dam in Whiggsville, the northern section of this town, until it burst, tearing away 100 feet of the granite masonry and letting out a volume of water, covering seventy-five acres and forty feet high, into the river below, which itself was a roaring torrent.

The breaks occurred about 2 o'clock. The great body of water tore down the valley with a roar that was heard above the noise of the storm for miles away. For the first two miles there were no buildings near the river, and the water poured out on the marshes and plains. At Forestville, four miles below, people living near the river were obliged to abandon their residences as the water broke into the lower stories, in many cases before the inmates were out of bed. The roar of the flood aroused families for miles around, and many people whose houses the flood had not reached, packed up what effects they could, in anticipation of being summarily evicted.

The highway bridges on nearly all roads crossing the Pequebeck were swept away. The streets of Bristol and the village of Forestville were badly washed in many places. The lower stories of dozens of houses were covered with water in the morning, and much property in the cellars was ruined. The New England railroad was undermined in many places, and wrecking crews have been at work all day. The Bristol Brass and Coke Company's factory was flooded, the water cutting a channel fifty feet wide and twelve feet deep. The highway bridge at Forestville sagged several feet, and is in an impassable condition. It is estimated that the town of Bristol will lose from $50,000 to $75,000 by the damage to the bridges and roads.

THE STORM IN THE EAST.

Stranded New York Hauled Free, and La Bourgogne Puts Back.

New York, March 1.—Saturday's numerous marine disasters gave steamship and shipping people plenty to talk and worry about today. The fog lifted this morning, but a drizzling rain kept up all day. After her collision with the Ailsa the Bourgogne anchored in the lower bay and there Capt. Poirot decided to put back to this city. This was done as a precautionary measure and to allay the fears of the passengers. As soon as the big vessel was docked a force of men set to work placing a new plate on the starboard side near the stern. The plate was four feet wide by fifteen feet long, and three-eights of an inch thick. These repair, it was said, were only made as a matter of precaution, as the vessel did not seem the worse for her collision with the Ailsa. A bulletin was posted in the office and the cabins to the effect that the Bourgogne would sail tomorrow morning.

Superintendent West made a statement today denying that La Bourgogne was under headway at the time of the collision. On the contrary, he asserted, her engines were reversed before she struck the Ailsa. He said also that immediately after the collision a boat was lowered and the first lieutenant and a ship's crew were dispatched to the Ailsa, which, he said, was immediately lost to view in the fog. Mr. West said he had no apprehension of libel proceedings being instituted against the Bourgogne. There is reason to believe that arbitration will be resorted to for final settlement of the matter between the two steamship companies.

Second Capt. Dioquel, of La Bourgogne, made the following supplementary statement tonight: "I was on the forecastle peak getting ready to lower anchors at the time of the collision. The engines had stopped, but the ship was moving with the ebb tide. We were taking soundings at the time. The Ailsa, I should judge, was then some 150 feet away. Had we been going at full speed we would have cut her stem off. I signaled the captain and the engine was sent astern, but before they could get control of the ship, the crash came. We could not see from our place how much damage had been done. The fog was the worst I ever saw, and what with the whistles and bells arounds us, there was no little confusion."

The second captain's statement is important in that it differs from the statements made by Superintendent West. Superintendent West declared earlier in the day that La Bourgogne's engines were reversed before the collision occurred and that the ship was crawling along at the slowest rate possible.

The sunken Ailsa lies one half mile southwest of Fort Hamilton in fifty feet of water. Her topmast and the top of her smokestack are out of water.

The American line steamship New York, which grounded near the Quickstep buoy in the lower bay during a dense fog yesterday morning, came off at 8:30 this morning and steamed at once to her dock in this city. The first and second cabin passengers were transferred to the city last night. During the night 1,700 pieces of cargo were transferred into barges in order to lighten the steamer. Shortly before 7 this moning preparations were completed to haul off the steamer. Fortunately the weather proved most favorable and aided materially in floating the ship. About 7 o'clock the wrecking stearmers made their hawsers fast to the New York, and with their heads to the southeast pulled steadily on the steamer. The ship's powerful twin screws churned at full speed and at 8:30 the New York heeled suddenly to port and moved ahead toward the channel. The tugs' hawsers were cast off and in less than five minutes the New York was on her way to this city.

While the New York was endeavoring to free herself from the bottom the transfer boat John E. Moore went alongside to take on board the steerage passengers. A portion of the passengers had been transferred to the Moore when Health Officers Doty, in his steamboat, went alongside the Moore. Dr. Doty quickly inspected the passengers on board the Moore and then boarded the New York, where the remainder of the steerage passengers were examined and the ship inspected. He granted the usual quarantine certificates of inspection.

The Clyde line steamship George A. Clyde, which was run into by the Old Dominion line steamship Guyandotte, now lies beached on Long Island shore half way between Fort Hamilton and Owl's Head. Three Chapman vessels are discharging her cargo. The steamer has a large hole in her port side, about midships.

The Floods in New York.

New York, March 1.—The warm and almost continuous rain of yesterday, last night and today throughout New York state served to bring the frost out of the ground, break up the ice in the Hudson and smaller streams, and do considerable damage to property by flooding cellars and carrying away bridges. Traffic on many railroads has been seriously delayed by washouts, and in a number of cities street car service has been suspended on account of high water. Very little, if any, damage was sustained in this city. The ice in the North and East rivers and New York harbor has about all disappeared.

At Saratoga cellars were filled with water and the streets badly flooded. The dams at Schuyler and all the bridges between Balston Spa and Rock City Falls are carried away. At Whitehall the water in Wood creek is higher than it has been for the past twenty years. The large flume of the Champlain silk mills has been swept away and over 200 men will be thrown out of work. The damage to property at Whitehall alone will exceed $30,000.

At Amsterdam much damage was done to mills and buildings. The Mohawk river is very high and has overflowed its banks in the lowlands, doing considerable damage in the vicinity of Fonda. At Hudson the docks are under water and considerable damage has resulted to cotton in warehouses.

Forty-five Degrees Below.

Butte, Mont., March 1.—The most severe cold wave struck this state last night, the thermometer in the northern and eastern part of the state going as low as 45 degrees below zero this morning. In Butte it dropped to 14 below, and at no time during the day rose higher than 4 below. From the fact that almost summer-like weather has prevailed nearly all winter, it is feared that the stock interests will suffer seriously from the sudden severe change.

Coldest First of March for Years.

Spokane, March 1.—This has been the coldest 1st of March recorded since the location of the weather bureau fifteen years ago. At 8 o'clock this morning the temperature was 9 above zero. A bitter wind from the east made the day seem much colder. In this vicinity no damage will result to the fruit crop, buds not being sufficiently advanced, but some fear is felt as to consequences on Snake river, where the spring was much more advanced.

Oregon Has a Cold Snap.

Portland, March 1.—The weather throughout Oregon and Washington has been below the freezing point for the past twenty-four hours. East of the Cascade mountains the thermometer reached the zero mark at several points, but in the western portions of the two states 15 above was the coldest recorded.

Snow in Colorado.

Denver, March 1.—Specials to the News from Sterling, Akron, Cheyenne, Wells, La Junta and other points in Eastern Colorado report about an inch of snow.

THE SULTAN'S FEARS.

One Thousand Arrests Made on Rumors of a Conspiracy.

Constantinople, March 1.—The visit of the sultan today to the Topkapau palace, in the Stamboul quarter, upon the occasion of the Mid-Ramazin festival, to perform the ceremony of kissing the prophet's mantle, passed off without any hostile demonstrations, in spite of the fears that have been entertained of a conspiracy and the elaborate precautions which have been taken to prevent it. Altogether 1,000 arrests have been made of suspected conspirators. They will, however, be liberated tomorrow. The most elaborate police arrangements were taken today and the sultan was surrounded by an unusually large escort on his way to the Topkapau palace. It was noticed that the Armenian school children who usually line the route of the sultan's march on the occasion of this ceremony, were absent today.

THE NICARAGUAN WAR.

Diplomatic Interference Will Not Be Accepted by Either Side.

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Managua, Nicaragua, March 1.—Reports received here indicate that the presence of a war vessel of the United States at Corinto is very much needed, as there is great danger that the custom house there will be seized and the merchandise it contains captured or destroyed. The German minister to Guatemala has sent a cable dispatch to the United States minister urging that peace be declared in Nicaragua and the differences which led to the outbreak setttled. The United States minister has replied that diplomatic interference will not be accepted here and that war alone can settle the differences that have arisen.

What Kruger Will Demand.

London, March 2.—A Johannesburg dispatch to the Times says: When President Kruger visits England it is stated that he will stipulate as his conditions for granting to the Uitlanders the franchise, first, the abrogation of the convention of 1884 and the substitution of a treaty of commerce and amity, recognizing Great Britain as the paramount power in South Africa; second, the inclusion of Swasiland in the Transvaal; third, the guarantee of the independence of the Transvaal; fourth, that a pre-emptive right to Kosi bay and Delagoa bay be accorded the Transvaal. The extravagant demands are far in excess of what the government really expects to obtain, but they will be made in order to appease the burghers, who oppose President Kruger's visit to England.

London, March 1.—Sir John Willoughby, who was in command of the Jameson raid, publishes the correspondence which was exchanged on the field of battle at Krugersburg with the Boer commandant, according to which the sparing of the lives of the captured was the condition upon which the surrender was made. The Boers offered to spare the lives of the raiders if Sir John Willoughby undertook to pay the expenses of the cost to the Transvaal.

Japan Kotoing to Russia.

London, March 2.—A dispatch to the Times from Kobe says the king of Korea is still at the Russian legation in Seoul. Internal uprisings continue. It is rumored that Japan is making advances to Russia with the view of arranging for a dual control in Korea. It is believed the Marquis Yamagata while in Russia for the czar's coronation will negotiate a treaty of alliance.

Miss Marguerite McKinney will sing at the grand Republican rally tonight. Let everybody turn out.

The Baltimore & Ohio Receivership.

Baltimore, March 1.—John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray, the newly appointed receivers for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, were in consultation today upon a plan of action for reorganizing the affairs of the company. Their plans are not sufficiently well formed as yet to justify a full statement, but they say that the first effect of the receivership will be to enable the company to withhold payment of its pressing obligations now due or soon to become due. It is believed the receivership will cover a period of about five years, and that J. Pierpont Morgan will be asked to undertake it.

What Was His Seattle Name?

St. Louis, March 1.—Charles Dexheimer, who is said to have numerous aliases, and who is wanted in Vancouver, B. C., Portland, Or., and Seattle, Fairhaven and Arlington, on charges of larceny, was arrested here today as a fugitive from justive. He will be held by the police until the authorities of the cities mentioned can be communicated with. Dexheimer, who the police says is a convict, deserted his wife, daughter of a butcher in the French market in this city named Seitz, and she informed on him, and caused his arrest.

A Lumber Scow Wrecked.

Tacoma, March 1.—Special.—While the steamer Victor was towing a scow load of shingles from Gig Harbor to the city yesterday the tow line got afoul of her wheel and had to be cut. The scow drifted ashore at Old Town and last night was wrecked. The shingles were cast adrift in the bay and a large portion of them were lost. They belonged to S. A. Gibbs & Co.

For People's Party President.

Des Moines, Ia., March 1.—At a meeting of Populists here yesterday James B. Weaver nominated ex-Gov. Boies as the People's party candidate for president. Mr. Weaver's declaration was due to the recent letter of Mr. Boies declining to allow his name to be used in connection with the Democratic nomination for the presidency and indorsing the free coinage of silver.

Eyes examined free. Miss F. Wilzinski, Graduate Optician. New York eye hospital practice. 801 First avenue, corner Columbia, in drug store.

HINTS TO WOMEN.

What Two Ladies Had to Say.

"I wish I could only do something or take something that would make me feel strong and well," said a tired, worn-looking woman recently. "I can eat nothing. I have no appetite. I suffer badly from indigestion and tired, miserable feelings. I can get no relief."

There are thousands of women who find themselves in exactly the same condition as this lady. They are feeling out of sorts and "under the weather." They seem to require somthing to stimulate them, renew their vitality and give them new life. The question is what ought they to do in order to feel well?

The best answer to this question is to be found in the following opinions of some reliable people, who speak from experience:

Mrs. Ella Feddermann, 291 W. Fayette St., Baltimore, says: "Sometime ago I suffered from terrible sinking spells and headaches as the result of a run-down system and extreme nervousness. I obtained no relief until a friend persuaded me to try Duffey's pure malt whiskey. After using it for only a short time, I became fully restored to health."

Mr. John Kelley Chase, of Amesbury, Mass., says: "For six years past, my wife suffered from insomnia and nervous prostration. Her physicians recommended the use of a gentle stimulant. She has lately tried Duffey's pure malt whiskey with excellent results. It has induced sleep, and is building up her health. While Mrs. Chase has always been staunch in her temperance principles, she has no hesitation in recommending Duffey's pure malt to every one who needs the help of a healthful stimulant."

Every person who has ever tried Duffey's pure malt whiskey finds that it has a wonderful effect in promoting health. There is nothing like it for driving away blue, despondent feelings and making weak, sickly people strong and vigorous.

NEW SALVATION ARMY

Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth Make a Statement.

TO BEGIN THE WORK SOON.

They Consecrate Their Lives to the Service of Extending God's Kingdom in America.

New York, March 1.—The announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth would head a separate religious movement interested a large body of the officers as well as the rank and file of the Salvation Army in this city today. There were the usual revival meetings held at the Fourteenth street headquarters, where Capt. Keith was conductor, but none of the speakers made any reference to the army troubles. Few members of the army were willing to express openly their feelings toward the new movement, but it was plain from their demeanor that their old leader had still the strongest hold on their affections, and most of them will, in the event of a separate movement, follow his lead.

Ballington Booth, ex-commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, gave out the following statement late tonight:

"Being continually pressed upon all sides to state definitely what action I will take, I desire to make known our present position:

"First—We did not wish it said that we had taken the Salvation Army—that we had through ambition swept the organization in this country out of the general's hands, or that we had taken property which we had acquired while owing allegiance to him. Furthermore, we did not want to influence those under his authority, through their loyalty and steadfastness to us, nor have it said that we proved faithless to a trust reposed in us, so far as administration was concerned. We had no alternative but to accept our dismissal, which closed our allegiance and negotiations with London.

"Second—We cannot, however, close our eyes to the fact that we have another allegiance; we are not our own and cannot dispose of our lives and influences to please ourselves. God has called us to work for Him. We dare not, therefore, remain idle. We have also at heart the interests of our country, which so loudly calls to us to continue our mission. Seeing that the people of the United States, in an urgent and unmistakable manner, have voiced their desire that we should inaugurate a movement affording us an opportunity to continue our labors for the uplifting of the unchurched and un-Christian people of our country, and as there appears to be no alternative between this course and retiring from public service, we have decided on the former course of action. It is furtherest from our desires that such a new and independent movement should be hostile to the one we have labored so long and so hard to uplift. The United States with its vast and ever-increasing population should offer ample room for such efforts without un-Christian warring.

"Third—It would be premature to decide on the details of our future labors. We seek above all else God's leading, and an organization cannot be formed within a day, and one that owns Christ as its head cannot be founded on the opinion and enthusiasm of the moment. We shall probably have but a small beginning and gain strength step by step.

"Fourth—We shall assuredly, under any circumstances stand for the principles we have hitherto upheld, having for our aim the saving of souls, the unity of effort in work, spiritual plainness and self-sacrifice and simplicity of dress that speaks of our Christ following.

"Fifth—We cannot at this juncture, overdone in body and overstrained in nerve, give out the date when we shall be able to commence public work. Indeed, it will be seen to be wise to do nothing in haste lest it should be ill-done, but to do with all forethought, that it may be well done and permanently done. We are most anxious not to act upon impulse or under strong pressure, but as God shall guide us, through circumstances, and with cool and calm judgment as to what we believe and feel to be right.

"In closing we desire to assure all who are interested in this matter that we have earnestly consecrated our lives to the service of strengthening religious principles and extending God's kingdom in America.

"BALLINGTON BOOTH.
"MAUDE E. BOOTH."

Eva Booth and Col. Nicol led a meeting of the Salvation Army at Cooper Union tonight. The large hall was crowded and friends of Ballington Booth and his wife were evidently in the majority. Col. Nicol and Miss Booth were greeted with hisses as they ascended the platform, and if was at least ten minutes before order could be restored. Miss Booth's pale, pathetic face, and almost tearful appeal for a respectful hearing, however, shut off all opposition and her audience heard her quietly to the end. Her appeal was an earnest exhortation to all to stand by her. During its delivery a number left the hall.

American Stocks Depressed.

London, March 1.—Money continues cheap. The upward movement of the stock market was slightly checked by realizations and by the disquieting political situations, rumors of the revival of the Egyptian question, and the United States senate's action on Cuba. Spanish securities fell 1½ per cent. Mines were inactive and the chief business was confined to the best class of investment securities. The distrust of American politics and the Baltimore & Ohio collapse, together served to depress Americans, only the best bond issues maintaining prices.

Will Help the Patriots.

Paris, March 1.—Senor Betances, the representative of the Cuban republic in Paris, in an interview declares the United States senate's action has insured the speedy triumph of the insurgents, probably within three months.

The blue-bird is hailed as a harbinger of spring. It is also a reminder that a blood-purifier is needed to prepare the system for the debilitating weather to come. Listen and you will hear the birds singing: "Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in March, April, May."

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SPAIN THREATENS WAR

Continued from Page 1.

respondent, "that Spain intends to follow the same course that America did when the European governments recognized the belligerency of the South during the secession war, should President Cleveland carry out the senate's resolution. Meantime, four ironclads, two cruisers and several gunboats will be sent to Cuba. The coast defenses of Cuba," the correspondent concludes, "will be increased. Orders have been issued to prevent demonstrations throughout the country."

The Standard says in an editorial on the above dispatch: "We cannot be surprised at the strong feeling evoked, even granting, for argument's sake, that the United States had the right to interfere. The language which the senators used was almost recklessly offensive. If President Cleveland is compelled to act, his task is rendered almost hopeless by the extravagance of American sympathizers with the insurgents. Spanish statesmen are urging their countrymen to keep cool. It would be well if America would follow their example. Neither nation has anything to gain by allowing the dispute to develop into an open conflict. We hope that President Cleveland will do nothing further to exasperate a sensitive people. The Americans may dismiss as an idle dream the suggestion that any diplomacy will induce the queen regent to recognize the independence of Cuba.

A New York dispatch to the Daily News calls the Cuban resolution an election maneuver, and says: "President Cleveland will not act hastily, if at all."

The Daily News also says in an editorial: "There are many reasons why the president should not act hastily. In the present fierce temper of the Spanish people, the recognition of belligerency would almost certainly lead to war, though the ultimate issue could not be doubtful if the Americans put their whole heart into the business. It would be difficult to get them to do that. They probably would feel little enthusiasm for a war not involving the national security or honor." Gen. Campos thought recognition would be a blessing in disguise, because if the United States sent troops to Cuba there would be regular battles instead of skirmishes. Emilar Castillar has said that the whole American army, navy and militia would be inadequate for such an enterprise.

Canovas del Castillo has raised an alliance between Spain and Mexico to counteract American designs. This risk of an alliance would be anticipated in America by the suggestion of an alliance between Cuba and Mexico, but Mexico does not take kindly to this project.

An editorial in the Chronicle says: "Spain seems to be losing her head. She had better restrain herself. No great harm has been done. If Gen. Weyler suppresses this rebellion in a few months, the Cuban question will retire into the background for a time. Spain cannot afford to hold out forever against the Western world. She must remember what she has lost by a too rigid adherence to mere rights of occupation. Will she throw away Cuba, one of the few relics of her grand Western empire? If it comes to a struggle, America could wipe Spain off the earth, either by sea or land."

WAR A COSTLY COMEDY.

English Opinions on Spain's Attitude Toward This Country.

London, March 1.—The Daily Telegraph this morning editorially discusses the situation which Spain is left in by the action of the United States senate on Cuba. It says: "It is an invidious task to attempt to define the rights and wrongs of the question, which are extremely complicated by misgovernment on one side and reckless cruelty on the other. Perhaps it is not yet too late to save the situation by the reappointment of Martinez Campos, with fuller powers of concession to the moderate Cuban party and the immediate recall of Gen. Weyler. This might possibly pave the way for a satisfactory settlement of a very delicate question. Failing in this, Spain must resign herself to her fate with what grace she can command. It would be sheer madness to kick against the pricks and inaugurate the costly comedy of a ruinous war with the United States."

SCROFULA

Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking 6 bottles of SSS I am now well. I am very grateful to you, as I feel that it saved me from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all.

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5. Japan and the Japanese .....
....Monday, March

Lectures will begin at 8:15. Prices: Course tickets for the five