

PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL HAS RIGHT OF WAY

Senate Will Consider Other Measures.

PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU BILL

To Be Reported Today From Committee.

DANISH ISLANDS TREATY

Will Probably Be Considered at the Next Executive Session, and Be Ratified Without Opposition—Admiral Walker May Be Brought to Task.

The Philippine tariff bill is still the unfinished business of the Senate, and the discussion of the entire Philippine situation, more or less appropriate of the bill, will have the right of way in that body during the coming week.

There is as yet no indication that the Democrats are trying to make speeches on the subject. The examination of Mr. Tait, Ohio Governor of the archipelago, continues in the Philippine Committee, and it furnishes daily new material for discussion in the Senate itself.

Census Bureau Bill.

As has been the case during the past week the Senate will not allow this measure to prevent the discussion of other important bills. The House bill making the Census Bureau a permanent institution will be reported to the Senate today by the Committee on the Census, and it will probably be passed by that body during the coming week.

The measure is rapidly approaching passage. It is understood that while there is some opposition to the bill in both houses, and especially to the section which puts the bureau under the protection of the civil service, it will not be carried far enough to jeopardize its passage. It is a frank statement of fact that the clause which extends the protection of the civil service rules to the employees now in the bureau, from the date of the passage of the act, will be a lever to secure its early adoption.

MILLIONS SWEEP AWAY BY DISASTROUS FIRES IN FOUR CITIES.

(Continued from First Page.)

cause it was supposed up to the last moment that the building would escape, no matter what happened.

The occupants of neighboring buildings felt so sure of that that they carried such of their own property into the city hall and stacked it up on the corridors for safety. It was destroyed.

Valuable Papers Destroyed.

Most every lawyer in town sought the city hall as a place of security for his valuable papers, and the result was the loss of hundreds of documents.

The loss was generally regretted throughout the entire city is that of the public library. This was in the old Danforth homestead, a fine brick building on Market Street, that for many years was the dwelling house of the late Charles Danforth. It was given to the city by his daughter, Mary E. Kyle, in 1888, and has since been called the Danforth Library. The building had been enlarged and improved recently, and the value of the building alone was \$25,000. It contained about 200,000 books.

The burned area is but a little short of a mile in length, extending diagonally across the town from Van Houten and Mulberry Streets in a jagged line of an average width of two city blocks to Carroll Street. Here and there within that area a single house or a group of two or three escaped the flames and were left unscathed, but surrounded by wreck and ruin.

Catholic Church Burned.

The boundaries of the general blackness and desolation are marked on the west by the tower of the gutted city hall, and on the east by the front wall and the cross of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. The loss on the church and the parochial school and nursery which belonged to it was \$300,000.

The loss on the city hall was \$250,000. They are the two top figures in the list of damages.

The cause of the fire was an overheated stove in the repair shop adjoining the wooden carshed at Van Houten and Mulberry streets, about a block west from the big business district. The agency that developed that shed blaze into a \$10,000,000 conflagration was a northwest wind blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour.

Sparks Spread Blaze.

The millions of sparks and embers were blown across the city with quick results. One of the embers lodged in the belfry of the First Baptist Church, and another on the roof of the old city hall, a four-story stone building, that had been used by lawyers as an office building ever since the city government moved into the new building in Market Street.

The steeple of the church and the roof of the stone office building glared up simultaneously. The church steeple fell at 1:30 o'clock. It fairly melted down at the base for half the length and then toppled falling point downward on the roof of the church.

Fire Then Escaped.

That is when the fire got away from the fire fighters. Flames shot up from the church roof and sparks were swept in byrads down Main and Washington Streets.

It was 5 o'clock in the morning when the blaze reached the city hall. In the meantime it had cleared out two whole business blocks back of the city hall, west of Church Street and south of Van Houten. The northern boundary of that particular area was the double ridge of smoldering ruins which showed where the Main and Washington Street stores had been four hours before.

As soon as the fire was under control city officials, citizens, and clergymen all

MRS. MCKINLEY WILL RECEIVE A PENSION

No Objection to Measure Likely in Congress.

NUMEROUS PRECEDENTS CITED

Franking Privilege Granted to Widows of Presidents—Mrs. Polk Received First Annual Allowance.

The proposition to grant an annual pension to Mrs. McKinley, the widow of President McKinley, has a number of precedents, and it is not probable that there will be any objection made to the bill which has been introduced to grant her an allowance of \$3,000 a year from the public treasury during her lifetime.

The bill granting her the franking privilege has already passed both houses of Congress, and she is now enabled to transmit all her letters through the mail without paying postage.

Frank for Martha Washington.

This action also has a long established precedent. Martha Washington was the first woman to whom Congress extended the franking privilege, and in those days it cost a great deal more to transmit communications by post than it does now.

The next woman to be accorded this privilege was Mrs. Louise Catherine Adams, the widow of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States.

President William Henry Harrison died one month after he had been inaugurated President, and Congress, in its sympathy for the bereaved widow, voted her a gift of \$25,000, from which was deducted, however, the amount due her husband as salary during the brief term that he filled the Executive's chair. This made her allowance from Congress a little more than \$20,000, which was done in lieu of a pension.

Dolly Madison was left a considerable fortune by her husband, President James Madison, and Congress was not asked to grant her a pension, although it did extend to her the right to send her letters through the mail without postage.

The first woman to draw an annual pension from the Government was Mrs. Sarah Childress Polk, the widow of James K. Polk, although he died several years after he left the White House. She drew \$5,000 a year from the Government up to the time of her death.

No pension was granted to the widow of Zachary Taylor, but she was granted the franking privilege. Instead, a pension was granted to President Taylor's daughter, Mrs. Bettie Taylor Danbridge, the widow of Col. William S. Bliss.

Julia Gardiner Tyler, the widow of President John Tyler, was granted a pension of \$5,000 a year.

Mary Lincoln, the widow of President Lincoln, was voted the sum of \$5,000 a year from the Government. Her son, President Lincoln, as salary at the time of his assassination. Afterward she was

granted an annual pension of \$5,000 and the franking privilege.

The woman who was accorded the greatest liberality at the hands of Congress because of the fact that her husband was President of the United States was the late Mrs. R. G. Parfield, the widow of President Garfield. Congress voted her the full annual salary of the President, but from this amount of \$50,000 was deducted the amount of money previously paid to her husband as salary. As he was President for about six months, she received as a gratuity about \$25,000. She was also granted a pension of \$5,000 a year and the franking privilege.

To Vice President Wilson's Estate.

The executor of the estate of Vice President Henry Wilson was allowed \$12,232 to be held and applied as if a part of his estate, given and bequeathed by his will.

The last action to be taken by Congress toward making an allowance to the widow of a President or Vice President was the case of Mrs. R. G. Parfield, the widow of President Garfield, who was voted the sum of \$5,000 a year from the public treasury for one year for the Vice President.

BERLIN PLEASSED WITH NEW EDICT

War on Christian Science Meets Public Approval.

EMPEROR'S POSITION IS FIRM

Disciples of Mrs. Eddy Barred From the Victoria Lyceum—Herr Windheim Deprecates Repressive Measures—Opposed to Making New Martyrs.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Much satisfaction is expressed over the Emperor's opposition to the spread of Christian Science and similar movements, which were beginning to spread, especially in Court society and among the wealthy classes. The "North German Gazette" says: "On the strength of the most authentic information his Majesty summoned President von Windheim, of the police, and Dr. Faber, superintendent of the Lutheran Church, to tell them his opinion in regard to a nuisance which, he said, was equally disagreeable to our time and the capital of the Empire."

"The Emperor left it beyond doubt that persons taking part in the deluge of spiritualists, faith healers, Christian Science, and similar occultisms shall not be admitted at the Imperial Court."

The disciples of Mrs. Eddy were not admitted to the Victoria Lyceum Saturday night, and were told that they would not again be admitted.

Herr Windheim says that when he fined with the Emperor Thursday his Majesty asked for suggestions for measures to check the spread of the various sects, and similar occultisms shall not be admitted at the Imperial Court.

The Emperor left it beyond doubt that persons taking part in the deluge of spiritualists, faith healers, Christian Science, and similar occultisms shall not be admitted at the Imperial Court.

MRS. MCKINLEY WILL RECEIVE A PENSION

No Objection to Measure Likely in Congress.

NUMEROUS PRECEDENTS CITED

Franking Privilege Granted to Widows of Presidents—Mrs. Polk Received First Annual Allowance.

The proposition to grant an annual pension to Mrs. McKinley, the widow of President McKinley, has a number of precedents, and it is not probable that there will be any objection made to the bill which has been introduced to grant her an allowance of \$3,000 a year from the public treasury during her lifetime.

The bill granting her the franking privilege has already passed both houses of Congress, and she is now enabled to transmit all her letters through the mail without paying postage.

Frank for Martha Washington.

This action also has a long established precedent. Martha Washington was the first woman to whom Congress extended the franking privilege, and in those days it cost a great deal more to transmit communications by post than it does now.

The next woman to be accorded this privilege was Mrs. Louise Catherine Adams, the widow of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States.

President William Henry Harrison died one month after he had been inaugurated President, and Congress, in its sympathy for the bereaved widow, voted her a gift of \$25,000, from which was deducted, however, the amount due her husband as salary during the brief term that he filled the Executive's chair. This made her allowance from Congress a little more than \$20,000, which was done in lieu of a pension.

Dolly Madison was left a considerable fortune by her husband, President James Madison, and Congress was not asked to grant her a pension, although it did extend to her the right to send her letters through the mail without postage.

The first woman to draw an annual pension from the Government was Mrs. Sarah Childress Polk, the widow of James K. Polk, although he died several years after he left the White House. She drew \$5,000 a year from the Government up to the time of her death.

No pension was granted to the widow of Zachary Taylor, but she was granted the franking privilege. Instead, a pension was granted to President Taylor's daughter, Mrs. Bettie Taylor Danbridge, the widow of Col. William S. Bliss.

Julia Gardiner Tyler, the widow of President John Tyler, was granted a pension of \$5,000 a year.

Mary Lincoln, the widow of President Lincoln, was voted the sum of \$5,000 a year from the Government. Her son, President Lincoln, as salary at the time of his assassination. Afterward she was

granted an annual pension of \$5,000 and the franking privilege.

The woman who was accorded the greatest liberality at the hands of Congress because of the fact that her husband was President of the United States was the late Mrs. R. G. Parfield, the widow of President Garfield. Congress voted her the full annual salary of the President, but from this amount of \$50,000 was deducted the amount of money previously paid to her husband as salary. As he was President for about six months, she received as a gratuity about \$25,000. She was also granted a pension of \$5,000 a year and the franking privilege.

To Vice President Wilson's Estate.

The executor of the estate of Vice President Henry Wilson was allowed \$12,232 to be held and applied as if a part of his estate, given and bequeathed by his will.

The last action to be taken by Congress toward making an allowance to the widow of a President or Vice President was the case of Mrs. R. G. Parfield, the widow of President Garfield, who was voted the sum of \$5,000 a year from the public treasury for one year for the Vice President.

BERLIN PLEASSED WITH NEW EDICT

War on Christian Science Meets Public Approval.

EMPEROR'S POSITION IS FIRM

Disciples of Mrs. Eddy Barred From the Victoria Lyceum—Herr Windheim Deprecates Repressive Measures—Opposed to Making New Martyrs.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Much satisfaction is expressed over the Emperor's opposition to the spread of Christian Science and similar movements, which were beginning to spread, especially in Court society and among the wealthy classes. The "North German Gazette" says: "On the strength of the most authentic information his Majesty summoned President von Windheim, of the police, and Dr. Faber, superintendent of the Lutheran Church, to tell them his opinion in regard to a nuisance which, he said, was equally disagreeable to our time and the capital of the Empire."

"The Emperor left it beyond doubt that persons taking part in the deluge of spiritualists, faith healers, Christian Science, and similar occultisms shall not be admitted at the Imperial Court."

The disciples of Mrs. Eddy were not admitted to the Victoria Lyceum Saturday night, and were told that they would not again be admitted.

Herr Windheim says that when he fined with the Emperor Thursday his Majesty asked for suggestions for measures to check the spread of the various sects, and similar occultisms shall not be admitted at the Imperial Court.

The Emperor left it beyond doubt that persons taking part in the deluge of spiritualists, faith healers, Christian Science, and similar occultisms shall not be admitted at the Imperial Court.

The Emperor left it beyond doubt that persons taking part in the deluge of spiritualists, faith healers, Christian Science, and similar occultisms shall not be admitted at the Imperial Court.

The Emperor left it beyond doubt that persons taking part in the deluge of spiritualists, faith healers, Christian Science, and similar occultisms shall not be admitted at the Imperial Court.

MRS. MCKINLEY WILL RECEIVE A PENSION

No Objection to Measure Likely in Congress.

NUMEROUS PRECEDENTS CITED

Franking Privilege Granted to Widows of Presidents—Mrs. Polk Received First Annual Allowance.

The proposition to grant an annual pension to Mrs. McKinley, the widow of President McKinley, has a number of precedents, and it is not probable that there will be any objection made to the bill which has been introduced to grant her an allowance of \$3,000 a year from the public treasury during her lifetime.

The bill granting her the franking privilege has already passed both houses of Congress, and she is now enabled to transmit all her letters through the mail without paying postage.

Frank for Martha Washington.

This action also has a long established precedent. Martha Washington was the first woman to whom Congress extended the franking privilege, and in those days it cost a great deal more to transmit communications by post than it does now.

The next woman to be accorded this privilege was Mrs. Louise Catherine Adams, the widow of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States.

President William Henry Harrison died one month after he had been inaugurated President, and Congress, in its sympathy for the bereaved widow, voted her a gift of \$25,000, from which was deducted, however, the amount due her husband as salary during the brief term that he filled the Executive's chair. This made her allowance from Congress a little more than \$20,000, which was done in lieu of a pension.

Dolly Madison was left a considerable fortune by her husband, President James Madison, and Congress was not asked to grant her a pension, although it did extend to her the right to send her letters through the mail without postage.

The first woman to draw an annual pension from the Government was Mrs. Sarah Childress Polk, the widow of James K. Polk, although he died several years after he left the White House. She drew \$5,000 a year from the Government up to the time of her death.

No pension was granted to the widow of Zachary Taylor, but she was granted the franking privilege. Instead, a pension was granted to President Taylor's daughter, Mrs. Bettie Taylor Danbridge, the widow of Col. William S. Bliss.

Julia Gardiner Tyler, the widow of President John Tyler, was granted a pension of \$5,000 a year.

Mary Lincoln, the widow of President Lincoln, was voted the sum of \$5,000 a year from the Government. Her son, President Lincoln, as salary at the time of his assassination. Afterward she was

granted an annual pension of \$5,000 and the franking privilege.

The woman who was accorded the greatest liberality at the hands of Congress because of the fact that her husband was President of the United States was the late Mrs. R. G. Parfield, the widow of President Garfield. Congress voted her the full annual salary of the President, but from this amount of \$50,000 was deducted the amount of money previously paid to her husband as salary. As he was President for about six months, she received as a gratuity about \$25,000. She was also granted a pension of \$5,000 a year and the franking privilege.

To Vice President Wilson's Estate.

The executor of the estate of Vice President Henry Wilson was allowed \$12,232 to be held and applied as if a part of his estate, given and bequeathed by his will.

The last action to be taken by Congress toward making an allowance to the widow of a President or Vice President was the case of Mrs. R. G. Parfield, the widow of President Garfield, who was voted the sum of \$5,000 a year from the public treasury for one year for the Vice President.

BERLIN PLEASSED WITH NEW EDICT

War on Christian Science Meets Public Approval.

EMPEROR'S POSITION IS FIRM

Disciples of Mrs. Eddy Barred From the Victoria Lyceum—Herr Windheim Deprecates Repressive Measures—Opposed to Making New Martyrs.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Much satisfaction is expressed over the Emperor's opposition to the spread of Christian Science and similar movements, which were beginning to spread, especially in Court society and among the wealthy classes. The "North German Gazette" says: "On the strength of the most authentic information his Majesty summoned President von Windheim, of the police, and Dr. Faber, superintendent of the Lutheran Church, to tell them his opinion in regard to a nuisance which, he said, was equally disagreeable to our time and the capital of the Empire."

"The Emperor left it beyond doubt that persons taking part in the deluge of spiritualists, faith healers, Christian Science, and similar occultisms shall not be admitted at the Imperial Court."

The disciples of Mrs. Eddy were not admitted to the Victoria Lyceum Saturday night, and were told that they would not again be admitted.

Herr Windheim says that when he fined with the Emperor Thursday his Majesty asked for suggestions for measures to check the spread of the various sects, and similar occultisms shall not be admitted at the Imperial Court.

The Emperor left it beyond doubt that persons taking part in the deluge of spiritualists, faith healers, Christian Science, and similar occultisms shall not be admitted at the Imperial Court.

The Emperor left it beyond doubt that persons taking part in the deluge of spiritualists, faith healers, Christian Science, and similar occultisms shall not be admitted at the Imperial Court.

The Emperor left it beyond doubt that persons taking part in the deluge of spiritualists, faith healers, Christian Science, and similar occultisms shall not be admitted at the Imperial Court.

ELECTRIC SCHEMES GROW EACH DAY

New Merger Fails to Mention Brady's Idea.

MANY RUMORS OF COMBINATIONS

Formation of One Vast Electric Light and Power Company Believed to Be at Hand—Trolley From New York to Niagara.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The output of rumors relative to the so-called merger of the great street railway interests of the United States or sections thereof has fallen thus far to include in the general story any mention of a proposition that was seriously considered not many years ago by that very shrewd manipulator of street railway and gas companies, Anthony N. Brady.

It will be remembered that a few years ago Mr. Brady, with Mr. Whitney, the late Governor Flower, and others, organized what was called the New York Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company, with a capital of something like \$20,000,000.

The properties which this company acquired put it in control of practically all the electric and gas power for heating and lighting from the Battery to Yonkers, except that controlled by the Consolidated Gas Company.

Before the company began to do business on the scale on which its organizers had planned, its properties and franchises were bought by the Consolidation Gas Company, and Messrs. Whitney and Brady were elected directors of that company.

Mr. Flower was then the big man in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and he was largely interested in electric roads up the State. After the formation of the big light, heat, and power company, Mr. Brady, so it was said at the time, went to Governor Flower with a proposition to unite all the electric roads along the Hudson and through the central and western part of the State under one company, the new electric light, heat, and power company, with the idea of paralleling the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal from New York to Buffalo.

Plans All Vanished.

Ex-Governor Flower died, and the scheme and all the ambitious details proposed by Mr. Brady were not carried out. The plan was never abandoned, and within the past three years some important movements in electrical railroading have been made in New York State.

Deaths Under Cover.

On the surface there is no connection between the various rumored moves in the extension and connection of the electric roads of the State. Only the local trolley magnates have appeared in the deals thus far, and all the transactions have been conducted as quietly as possible.

By and by, however, there will be a touching of elbows over an extended area, and when this comes to pass the little fellows will be expressing dismay and some fine morning the people of the State may wake up to find that they can ride at either freight or passenger rates from the Battery to Niagara Falls over the electric roads of one controlling company.

WILL NOT RESIGN WHILE "UNDER FIRE"

Secretary of Navy Talks of Schley Controversy.

POINTS TO HIMSELF AS TARGET

Praises President Roosevelt for His Frankness and Honesty—Germany Always Our Real Friend—Admiral Sampson III From Overlook.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Secretary of the Navy Long today denied that he has any intention at present of resigning from the Cabinet, as was wrongly intimated by several newspapers this morning. Mr. Long says that he will never quit while his department is "under fire," and he says that the Schley controversy is directly aimed at him.

Mr. Long is visiting friends at Hingham, his own residence being closed. He has some private business matters to attend to here, and planned to come to Boston for the purpose as well as to speak at the Middlesex Club banquet on Wednesday evening. This evening Mr. Long was asked as to the correctness of the assertion that he was going to hand his resignation to President Roosevelt.

Not to Resign.

"I have no intention of quitting the Cabinet at the present time," replied the Secretary.

Praises President Roosevelt for His Frankness and Honesty—Germany Always Our Real Friend—Admiral Sampson III From Overlook.

"President Roosevelt has an interesting personality. He has a tremendous capacity for work and can accomplish a great deal in a short time. His frankness and honesty makes him many friends."

"How is Admiral Sampson?" asked the reporter.

"He has been a very sick man, and a day or two ago his condition was considerably worse than it was a little before when I started for Boston, according to the latest word we received. His retirement is not on account of his physical condition. He would have been retained anyway."

"Do you consider the admiral's illness due entirely to his hard work during the Spanish war?" asked the reporter.

"No, not altogether, but he worked very hard during the war. His physical constitution has never been very strong, you know. His severe labors during the war undoubtedly had something to do with breaking him down."

Praises Roosevelt.

"President Roosevelt has an interesting personality. He has a tremendous capacity for work and can accomplish a great deal in a short time. His frankness and honesty makes him many friends."

"How is Admiral Sampson?" asked the reporter.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN MANUFACTURES

Facts From the Industrial Commission Report.

INTERNAL TRADE AND COMMERCE

Important Figures From the Twelfth Census.

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

Increased Output of Mills and Factories Due to the Extent American Goods Have Supplanted Foreign Products in Our Markets.

According to the report submitted to Congress by the Industrial Commission the increase in the manufactures and commerce of the United States during the past half century has been enormous. The statistics of the occupations of the people show distinctly the growing importance of manufactures, trade, and transportation, as compared with agriculture and even with mining.

Statistics of Manufactures.

Through the courtesy of Mr. S. N. D. North and Mr. W. M. Stewart, chief statistician and chief of division for manufactures in the Twelfth Census, the commission is enabled to present the more important figures for 1900 in advance of the official publication of the Census Office. The figures are as follows:

Number of establishments, 512,585; capital, \$9,853,630,798; wage earners, average number, 5,210,598; total wages, \$2,222,467,257; miscellaneous expenses, \$1,028,550,653; cost of materials used, \$7,345,916,030; value of products, including custom work and repairing, \$13,919,251,614, and value due to manufacture, \$5,669,335,584.

These figures do not include Hawaii or other insular possessions, establishments with a product less than \$500, governmental establishments, or penal, eleemosynary, and educational institutions which were not reported at the Eleventh Census.

The number of manufacturing establishments has increased very greatly in ten years, 44.2 per cent. While in many industries there is a tendency toward centralization, which decreases the number of establishments, there are many small hand industries still remaining, especially in the States least advanced in manufactures, and the increase in them, while not increasing the aggregate product of manufacturing industry very materially, may greatly increase the number of establishments. The increase in capital invested is 51 per cent.

Domestic Consumption.

A notable feature connected with the increased output of American mills and factories is the extent to which American goods are supplanting foreign-made goods in our markets. There has been throughout the century a very great increase in

(Continued on Third Page.)

ELEVEN MEET DEATH IN ST. LOUIS BLAZE

Empire Hotel Wiped Out in Early Morning.

Inmates of Frame Structure Rushed Out and Only in Their Night Clothes—Many Frostbitten.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—Fire in the Empire Hotel, Beaumont and Olive Streets, at an early hour this morning caused the loss of eleven lives and the more or less serious injury of half a dozen other guests. The dead are:

TOM DAVIS, C. E. CONLEY, JOHN C. LEDGER, MIZZIE HARRIS, VANIE MARLIN, GEORGE W. THOMPSON, ROBERT WOODLEY, J. A. MULLIN, J. P. COLE, M. S. VALL, Unidentified man.

Frame Structure.

The hotel was a bachelors' rooming house, a three-story structure of two houses thrown into one.

The fire started in the basement from a stove, and the flames were old when they reached the first floor. The flames were first discovered coming their way out of the roof, and spread unnoticed from the basement to the roof.

All the guests in the hotel, some thirty in number, were sleeping soundly, and the porter, who was supposed to be on watch, was dozing in a chair.

A dense smoke filled