

HOLOCAUST AT NEW YORK

Thirteen Lives Lost in a Fire Which Completely Destroyed Two Fine Residences.

FOUR PERSONS BADLY HURT

Explosion in the Andrews House Started the Blaze, Which Soon Spread to the Adams House—Heroic Efforts of Firemen to Save Lives.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Fourteen persons met death, four were seriously injured, and others slightly injured in a fire which at an early hour this morning, destroyed the five-story dwelling, 2 East Sixty-seventh street, the home of Wallace Andrews, president of the New York Steam Heating Company, and the five-story brownstone house of Albert Adams, 3 East Sixty-eighth street.

The first fire was discovered about 2 a. m. A policeman was passing in front of the Havemeyer residence, in East Sixty-sixth street, when he heard an explosion and saw a great flash of light on Sixty-seventh street. He ran thither with all speed. When he arrived, the flames were shooting out of the upper floors of the Andrews house. The policeman tried to get into the house to arouse the occupants. He was driven back by the flames. He then turned in an alarm, and returning got the people out of V. H. Rothschild's house close by. Next to the Adams house was the handsome four-story brownstone home of H. O. Armour, of the Chicago firm of packers. Next to that is the home of Perry Belmont. Directly opposite this is the house of George J. Gould.

With the arrival of the first engine company the value of the property threatened was apparent, and a second alarm was turned in. While some firemen fought the flames with hose and chemicals, others rushed into the Rothschild's house, and from there into the Andrews house by way of the rear windows, but they were too late, for in the middle room of this floor the firemen stumbled over the bodies of Mrs. St. John and Wallace, her 3-year-old child. The child was dead, but Mrs. St. John was still alive and gasping for breath. A fireman picked her up and staggered with her to the Rothschild's house, but she died as she was being carried in. Mrs. St. John and her three children were all on the third floor.

The servants of Andrews were on the fourth, or top floor. Alice White leaped from the window to the extension, which rose to the third floor. She was found there unconscious. Jennie Burns, another servant, jumped from the same window to the extension. She crushed in her skull and is in a critical condition. Nellie Bolland, the kitchen maid; Mary Flanagan, parlor maid, Annie Neary; and Eva Peterson, the four remaining servants, were later found dead on the fourth floor.

After the firemen had rescued Alice White and Jennie Burns from the roof of the extension, just before the flames reached that locality, another desperate effort was made to get into the Andrews home, but the conflagration had gained an extraordinary hold, and it was impossible to force an entrance. A strong wind blowing from the south, swept the flames north.

On the north side of Sixty-ninth street was the handsome home of Albert J. Adams, the millionaire sporting man. His family had been aroused by the tumult. A servant opened the front window, and a gust of wind swept the fire in through the open window. The Adams house then began to blaze fiercely.

Killed by Nitric Acid.
ELGIN, April 6.—A young child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Page died in great agony Monday, from the effect of a dose of nitric acid administered by another child a few years older. The acid was being given in a diluted form to the children for the whooping cough. Dur-

ing the absence of the mother from the house, the older child climbed upon a cupboard, got the bottle and gave the little one a dose of the undiluted acid, with the result that it died after 12 hours of intense agony.

Holding Their Cattle.
LONG CREEK, April 6.—Eathan Hozar, representing M. Saunders, a Utah cattleman, is in northern Grant county for the purpose of purchasing 400 head of mixed cattle. He said yesterday that he was not meeting with success, as owners are disposed to make contracts. He attributes this to the late spring, and consequent poor condition of cattle.

Telephone System at Goldendale.
GOLDENDALE, Wash., April 8.—J. E. McGilivray, agent of the Oregon Telephone Company, has begun the wiring of Goldendale, preparatory to placing twenty-five instruments and installing a local telephone system. The work will require the expenditure of several thousand dollars.

CHANGE TO BE MADE SHORTLY.

American Delegates to the International Disarmament Conference Have Been Named.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Alger will be forced to resign as soon as he returns from Cuba and his place will be taken by General Warren Hastings, who was the commander of President McKinley in the war of the rebellion. This comes from administration circles and is definite. The matter was settled some time ago at a conference between the president and his advisers, and it can be said that a new secretary of war will be installed within a few weeks.

For the Czar's Conference.
WASHINGTON, April 6.—The secretary of state has announced the personnel of the United States delegation to the disarmament convention, which will meet at The Hague in the latter part of May. The delegation consists of Andrew D. White, United States ambassador at Berlin; Stanford Newel, United States minister to the Netherlands; President Seth Low, of Columbia university, New York; Captain William Crozier, ordnance department, U. S. A., and Captain A. T. Mahan, retired, U. S. A. Frederick William Holtz, of New York, will be secretary of the delegation. The American commission, as a whole, is regarded as an exceptionally strong body, being made up of men well known, not only in public and political life, but in the world of letters and international affairs. They are all men of scholarship, fine linguists, and those attainments helpful in a congress representing the nations of the world, conducted under the diplomatic usages which makes French the accepted language.

DEWEY SOON TO COME HOME.

Will Return with Members of the Philippine Commission.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Within a few months Admiral Dewey will be back on American soil, if all goes well, and will then be given the welcome he earned nearly a year ago in Manila bay.

He will not be recalled, as such action might be construed as a mark of dissatisfaction with his recent actions, and might encourage the Filipinos. An intimation has been conveyed to him, quite unofficially, of course, that work of the navy in the Philippines is over, so far as fleet movements are concerned, and that the minute he asks for shore duty the request will be granted.

It is understood Admiral Dewey is ready to come home so far as naval duties are concerned, but he prefers to finish the work of the Philippine commission and come home with Chairman Schurman and ex-Minister Denby.

Within a short time the rainy season will prevent active military operations, so that the commission will settle down to a consideration of the civil administrative feature of the problem.

It is believed that the commission will be ready to sail, possibly by July 1, and certainly before September 1.

Use Clarke & Falks Rosofoam for the teeth.

DROWNED IN THE UMPQUA

Fish Commissioner McGuire and Senator Reed Drowned.

BOAT UPSET IN RAPIDS

Rowlock Broke and the Frail Craft Was Soon Swamped—Helpless in Seething Waters—The Men Had Been Warned That Their Trip Was a Hazardous One.

ROSEBURG, Or., April 8.—Hollister D. McGuire, fish commissioner of Oregon, and A. W. Reed, state senator from Douglas county, were drowned in the North Umpqua river, opposite Riverdale farm, six miles below Roseburg, this morning. The bodies have not been recovered.

Messrs. Reed and McGuire, accompanied by W. F. Hubbard, who has charge of the Clackamas hatchery, went down the North Umpqua to locate a site for a hatchery, intending to return this evening. All three came to this city with Governor Geer, Secretary of State Dunbar and Adjutant-General Tuttle on business connected with the hatchery location and the Oregon Soldiers' Home. Messrs. McGuire, Reed and Hubbard went by freight train to Winchester, where they boarded a small boat for the junction of the rivers, six miles below Roseburg. Governor Geer and General Tuttle went to the Soldiers' Home, and Secretary Dunbar left for Astoria today.

Details of the Drowning.
After viewing the river in the vicinity of Winchester, Messrs. McGuire, Reed and Hubbard took a boat and proceeded down the river, which is a wild, rapid stream. When nearing the first falls, they pulled the boat ashore and McGuire and Reed got out and walked around the falls. Mr. Hubbard took the boat over the falls, and the other two again got in.

About one mile further down are the long rapids, about one-half mile in length and one can see them only a short distance. The roar of the water first announces one's approach. On hearing the warning sound they undertook to row ashore, when a rowlock broke and the next moment they were in the water.

Commissioner McGuire and Mr. Hubbard started to swim ashore. Senator Reed being unable to swim, clung to the upturned boat. When about half way to shore, Hubbard looked over his shoulder and saw McGuire swimming after him and Reed upon the boat. When he reached the shore he looked again, and both had disappeared. Neither has yet been found. Searching parties are out with ropes, lanterns and grappling hooks.

The accident was most unfortunate, as Senator Reed's wife expected to meet him here tonight.

People at Winchester who know the treacherous waters of the North Umpqua warned McGuire, Reed and Hubbard of the danger, and advised them not to undertake so hazardous a trip. They were warned the second time when they were about to get in the boat after Mr. Hubbard had taken it over the first rapids.

The North Umpqua is one of the swiftest running streams in Oregon.

Mr. McGuire leaves a wife, who is the daughter of Bailiff Stuart, of Judge Fraser's court, and five children, the eldest of which is fifteen.

WHEN WORK IS DONE

Oregon Soldiers Not in a Hurry to Return Home.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Senator McBride was at the war department today discussing with Adjutant-General Corbin the subject of bringing home the Oregon volunteers. The senator suggests that as it will take several months to bring home all the volunteers, it will be

well to have preparations made to start early with those that are not needed. He had a letter from Colonel Summers, of the Second Oregon, written since the fighting against the insurgents began, saying that as long as there was any fighting to be done, the Oregon regiment was willing to stay and defend the flag, but when it was over, the boys would all be willing to come home. If General Otis decides that the volunteers can be spared, the Oregon regiment, being one of the first to go, will be one of the first to return, as General Corbin told Senator McBride the return would be in that order.

President of California's University.
ITHACA, N.Y., April 9.—During the last two or three days it has been reported among the members of Cornell's faculty and student body that Professor B. L. Wheeler, of Cornell university, is likely to be the next president of the university of California.

THEY RIDICULE IT.

Many People Ridicule the Idea of an Absolute Cure for Dyspepsia and Stomach Troubles.

Ridicule, However, is Not Argument, and Facts are Stubborn Things.

Stomach troubles are so common and in most cases, so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on their acuteness in never being humbugged, especially in medicine.

This fear of being humbugged can be carried too far, so far, in fact, that many people suffer for years with weak digestion rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claims made of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Now Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in one important respect from ordinary proprietary medicines for the reason that they are not a secret patent medicine, no secret is made of their ingredients, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments, pure aseptic pepsin, the digestive acids, Golden Seal, bismuth, hydrastis and nux. They are not cathartic, neither do they act powerfully on the organ, but they cure indigestion on the common sense plan of digesting the food eaten thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour and cause the mischief. This is the only secret of their success.

Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles because they act entirely on the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after meals digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested or half digested is poison as it creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and appetite and many other troubles which are often called by some other name. They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book on stomach diseases, sent free.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c. 6-10
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, corns, felons and all skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Blakeley & Houghton, druggists.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SANTA CRUZ IS CAPTURED

Rebel Forces Compelled to Evacuate the City.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES ONLY SIX

Rebels Left Sixty-eight Dead on the Field and a Large Number Wounded. While Many Prisoners Were Taken by the Americans—Lawton's Expedition Will Press Westward.

MANILA, April 10, 6:30 a. m.—General Lawton has captured Santa Cruz, at the extreme end of the lake, and driven the rebels, who were commanded by a Chinaman named Pao Wah, into the mountains. The American loss was six wounded. The rebels lost 68 killed and 40 wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The following dispatch was received from General Otis today:

Manila, April 9.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Lawton's command captured Santa Cruz, the chief of Laguna de Bay this morning. Our casualties were six wounded. The insurgent troops were driven back, leaving 68 dead on the field and a large number were wounded. A considerable number were captured. Lawton will push westward.

(An expedition, consisting of about 1500 men, commanded by Major-General Henry Lawton, left San Pedro Macati, on the river Pasig, Saturday night, with the purpose of crossing Laguna de Bay, and capturing the town of Santa Cruz, on the eastern shore of the lake. The American troops were then, as planned, to sweep the country to the south. The force consisted of 200 picked sharpshooters from the various regiments.)

General Lawton's plan was to reach Santa Cruz on Monday morning at daylight, to capture or destroy the rebel gunboats or shipping, to take the town and then scour the country to the south of the lake, a district not yet explored by Americans. The Detroit is to stop at Greytown, after leaving Port Limon.)

MANILA, April 10.—4:45 p. m.—The rebels along the railroad fired at a scouting party near Malolos today, wounding two of the Kansas regiment.

The United States gunboat Bennington has gone up the coast in order to relieve the Spanish garrison of forty-seven men, beleaguered there since May.

It is considered significant that Oceania Espanola, formerly rabidly in favor of the Filipino government, is now counseling disarmament, and advising the Filipinos to accept the inevitable. It has carefully analyzed the proclamation of the United States Philippine commissions pointing out the advantages of the definite policy determined upon.

War Far From Ended.

MANILA, April 7, via Hong Kong, April 10.—Though hundreds of Filipinos are daily returning to their homes and are desirous of resuming peaceful pursuits, and though the proclamation issued by the United States Philippine commission has given an impulse to this movement, the war is far from ended. One of the foremost American generals said recently:

"We will see 100,000 soldiers in the Philippines before the Americans control the islands," and a majority of the army officers are of his opinion.

It is generally considered that great reinforcements are necessary, there not being a sufficient number of American troops in the archipelago to make con-

quest of the island of Luzon and hold those occupied; and it is thought that it would be cheaper in the long run and have a better effect on the natives to establish American supremacy effectually than to temporize with a score of rebellions.

JUSTICE FIELD PASSES AWAY

Died at His Home in Washington of Kidney Complications.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Stephen J. Field, retired justice of the United States supreme court, died last evening at his home in the city, of kidney complications. He had been unconscious since Saturday morning, and death was painless. His fatal illness began about two weeks ago, when he contracted a severe cold.

Stephen Johnson Field was born at Hadden, Conn., November 4, 1816. He was the son of David Dudley Field, and one of four brothers, who became so famous, David Dudley, Cyrus W., and Henry M. Field being the other members of the great quartet that made their names known throughout the world. His early boyhood was spent at Stockbridge, Mass. He graduated from Williams college in 1837, at the head of his class.

In 1848 he went to Europe and spent some time traveling. In November, 1849, he sailed for San Francisco around Cape Horn, and entered upon the practice of law in the Occidental metropolis. After a short time he moved to Marysville, a small mining camp, and became one of the founders of what afterward grew to be a thriving town. He was elected a judge of the supreme court of California in 1857 for the term of six years. In 1859 he became chief justice, succeeding Chief Justice David S. Terry.

In 1863 President Lincoln appointed him associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, and he held that position until his retirement on December 1, 1897.

During the latter years of his service on the bench he was in very feeble health. His term was the longest in the history of the tribunal.

RIFLE FOR LIONS.

That Is the Small Kind Hunter Packard Kills the Beasts in Arizona With.

Florence Packard, who lives in Greenback valley, Gila county, Ariz., has a remarkable record as a hunter of mountain lions. He has killed scores of them, and last year alone his record was 33 sculpis. The mountain lions of Arizona are most destructive to herds of horses and cattle. The risk of life and difficulties attending their destruction has caused the lions to be more numerous than one would suppose, and if it were not for the bounty paid by the county, the stockmen would be short on their cattle and horses. Much of the country surrounding Packard's ranch is made up of irregular ranges of broken mountains.

In the last 12 months Mr. Packard has brought to Globe, besides 33 lions, a few bears, wildcats, coons and foxes. The dogs for this work are a cross between the fox and bloodhound. Usually four dogs are in the pack. The two younger are yoked together, another is trained as scout, whose work is to go ahead and around for the scent of lion or bear, and when the scent is found the oldest dog is put on the track, and, to his credit, it is said, never fails to find the animal. Packard says he has frequently followed this dog over 15 miles before the lion was found. Up to this date 71 lion sculpis are to the credit of this dog. The dog is not a fast trailer, but very careful, and, considering the roughness of the country, the dog is remarkable.

The bears are the shyest of all game, having poor eyes and good ears, the least noise drives them off a good ways. It may surprise some hunters to know that a 22 rifle is used by Packard for killing these animals. If a heavier gun is used the force of the shot would knock the animal out of the trees or off rocks before dead, and likely cause the death of some of the dogs. The lion is easily killed by a small ball when well aimed.—Globe (Ariz.) Times.

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