CLASHES ARE NUMEROUS

BARCELONA IS IN CONTROL OF TROOPS.

Rioting Renewed in the City and Suburbs—Several Strikers and Soldiers Killed.

BARCELONA, Feb. 18.—The city of Barcelona is in control of the troops, but isolated bands of strikers are still doing considerable damage. Rioters today attacked a prison van and attempted to release a number of strikers who had been made prisoners. A striker fired on the guard, who, in turn, shot and killed the man who fired on him. A large lumber yard has been burned by incendiaries, and several stores have been pillaged. The Captain-General of Barcelona has summoned a meeting of the proprietors of the metal works, at which he will recommend granting the strikers' demand for nine hours' work per day.

Rioting was renewed here this evening, and crowds of strikers paraded the streets, doing extensive damage. The troops charged them repeatedly, but only succeeded in dispersing them on opening fire. The strikers then assembled in large numbers in the outskirts of the city. It is feared they meditate an attack upon the factories. Troops have proceeded to the factories to be in readiness for an emergency.

A serious collision between the troops and the strikers occurred today at San Martin, a village in the suburbs. Here the troops fired on the mob, killing three and wounding six. At Badelena, the mob attacked the gendarmes and the cavalry who were protecting the street-car service and a serious melee followed, in which one person was killed and three wounded. At Sabadell, also in the suburbs, the strikers burned the octrol tax offices and a convent. Troops have been sent to Sabadell and to other places to suppress the disorders.

The new prefect presided today at a conference of delegates from the strikers and their employes, at which it was agreed that work should be resumed pending the adjustment of the claims of the strikers by a mixed commission.

Aim Is to Prevent Sale of Food.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The strike movement threatens to involve the whole of the Province of Catalonia. The strict censorship maintained makes it difficult to get accurate news of the occurrences. One of the chief aims of the strikers at Barcelona seems to be to prevent the sale of food. The slaughter-houses are filled with meat, which the strikers prevent from being delivered to the shops. Similar conditions exist in the other food markets, with the result that prices are rising and a famine is feared. It is believed the strikers have secreted stores of provisions.

Both houses passed a bill today suspending the constitutional guarantees in the sub-province of Barcelona.

During the debate on the bill to suspend the guarantees, several Deputies attacked the government. Senor Sagasta, president of the Council, in a general reply, pointed out that such outbreaks were not confined to Spain, and said that the Government would act energetically.

WARSHIPS AT TRIESTE.

Land Bluejackets to Protect the Harbor and Docks.

TRIESTE, Feb. 18.—Three Austrian warships arrived here and landed bluejackets to protect the harbor and the Austrian Lloyd Steamship Company's docks. Quiet prevails here, and the bluejackets were withdrawn. An Italian anarchist agitator named Bronti, from Ancolo, has been arrested. Three other anarchists were arrested.

Anarchists Blamed for It.

VIENNA, Feb. 18.—In the Reichsrath today the Premier, Dr. Koerber, made a vigorous defense of the actions of the police at Trieste during the recent riots, contending that anarchists, and not workmen, were at the bottom of the trouble. The Premier further asserted that an investigation had resulted in establishing beyond a doubt the existence of a terrorist organization, whose creed was absolute lawlessness, and against which the whole force of the defensive powers of the state must be called.

The Governor of Trieste, he said, acted in accordance with his duty in proclaiming martial law, and the police and military authorities had shown much tact and good will in performing their difficult duties. Martial law would be withdrawn so soon as public order was restored, and not before.

After a heated debate and violent Socialist denunciations of the troops and the Governor of Trieste, a government bill, authorizing the establishment of martial law, passed its first reading, and it was decided to appoint a committee, instructed to report on the Trieste disturbance within a week.

CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

Boer Delegation Suggests That as a Means of Ending the War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Representative Cochran, of Missouri, two weeks ago introduced a resolution inviting Paul Kruger to visit the United States as the guest of this country. Yesterday, Mr. Cochran received a letter signed by three members of the Boer delegation quartered at Brussels, thanking him and all who are supporting his efforts for the noble interest they are taking in the two Boer Republics. The letter reviews, from the Boer standpoint, the causes which led up to the war, and declares that Great Britain invented pretext after pretext to bring on the conflict, and that her whole purpose was to secure the extensive gold mines of the Transvaal, in pursuance of a settled National policy to control all gold mines wherever possible, either by purchase or seizure, in order that Great Britain may command the world's industries. The letter, in closing, appeals to "heroic and generous America" to interfere in behalf of the Boers, and says:

"Since England will not permit friendly intervention, invite her to a congress of nations, and see whether such a congress, called in the interest of peace, will be ignored. England would not dare to refuse to attend such a congress if called by the United States and participated in by four or five of the powers.

"The maxims of your Republic—equality, justice, liberty—have been the chief means of building the great Republic, and its highest purpose should be the preservation of other lands whose people aspire to similar blessings. We shall continue to hope that you and other members of your Congress whose hearts have been touched by the noble sacrifices and brave deeds of the people of our republic, may prevail upon your great country to undertake the termination of the war in South Africa."

The Remount Scandal.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the House of Commons today, regarding the remount scandals, announced that Major-General Truman, Inspector-General of the remount establishment, had, on the suggestion of Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, sent in his provisional resignation, but he would be allowed to retain his post, pending the decision of the court of inquiry appointed to inquire into the charges brought against his department.

British Concentration Camps.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Another blue book has just been issued, says a London dispatch to the Tribune, dealing with the South African concentration camps. The reports by Dr. Kendall Franks, who visited the various camps in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, are satisfactory on the whole. Dr. Franks, however, reveals a deplorable state of affairs at the Mafeking camp, which has suffered much from an insufficient supply of medical men and nurses.

Confidence of Kruger.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Rev. Dr. von Bruickhulzen, who has arrived in this country in the interests of the Boer cause, says that in an interview which he had with Paul Kruger previous to leaving Holland Mr. Kruger said he feels confident that God will yet crown with success the cause of liberty in South Africa, and that he will return to his native land as President of a free people. Rev. Dr. von Bruickhulzen was pastor of Kruger's church in Pretoria previous to the breaking out of the war.

Camps Educate the Boers.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Daily Chronicle in its Cape Town letter gives the opinions of Dr. Joseph C. Hartzell, of Cincinnati, missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in South Africa, concerning the refugee camp. Bishop Hartzell thinks the formation of these camps was a wise military move, and that they are likely to prove a most important factor in future settlement, because of the education of the Boers in the matter of hygienic laws as well as in other directions affecting social life.

Roosevelt Asked to Intervene.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18. — The Belgian League for the Rights of Man has addressed an appeal to President Roosevelt, asking him, "for the love of God," to intervene to prevent the possible execution of the Boer Commandant Kritzinger and others.

(Commandant Kritzinger was captured by General French last December. His trial in South Africa began February 15.)

Dewet's Force Dispersed.

HEILBRON, Orange River Colony, Feb. 18.—The British columns have again come in contact with Dewet's force near Reitz, Orange River Colony. The latter were split up and dispersed.

GUNNERY EXPERIMENTS.

Armor Tested on a Target-Ship Off Portsmouth.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Gunnery experiments against the target-ship Belle Isle were conducted off Portsmouth today. One side of the Belle Isle was armored to represent vessels of the Drake class, while the other side of the target-ship was armored as are those of the Kent class. The gunboats Pincher and Comet directed the fire of their six and nine-inch guns with lyddite shells at 1200 yards against the target. The six-inch armor of the Belle Isle withstood the lyddite and the armor-piercing shells of the gunboats, but the four-inch armor belt was shattered. The Belle Isle was hastily towed into Portsmouth to prevent her sinking.

Welshmen Do Not Like Patagonia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—An influential Welsh delegation will visit the Colonial Office, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, for the purpose of asking Joseph Chamberlain to provide a transport to carry a large number of Welshmen from Patagonia to Canada. William N. Griffith, Canadian agent at Cardiff, and W. J. Rees, from Swansea, who visited Patagonia, head the delegation. Sir John Llewellyn will entertain the delegation at luncheon after the official interview.

About 1400 of these Welsh settlers occupy 70,000 acres, divided into 350 farms, where no produce can be grown without irrigation and where recurring floods have proved disastrous. The transplanting of this agricultural colony to Canada is advocated strenuously by the Welsh delegations.

Liverpool Bank Frauds.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—When the hearing of the charges against the defendants in the case of the Bank of Liverpool frauds was resumed today Thomas P. Goudie, the accused bookkeeper of the bank, was placed on the stand as a witness for the crown. He told his story substantially as already known, and said James Mances introduced himself as an American acquainted with American jockeys and hence in a position to "spot" winners. The introduction was followed by bets, whereby Marks & Co. won £30,000 during the first week. Goudie explained that fears of exposure rendered him an easy victim of Mances' wiles.

Effect of American Ship Subsidy.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Daily Mail, in its issue this morning, discusses the effect upon British shipping of the American ship subsidy bill. The paper contends that the bounty suggested by Senator Frye will completely counterbalance the advantage now held by British shipping, but that the only remedy hitherto proposed—that American ships entering British ports should be fined to the extent of their subsidy—is impracticable, and, even if it could be carried out, that it would not meet the situation.

Austria Abolishes Sugar Bounty.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to the Central News from Brussels says that Austria has decided, in compliance with the demand made by Great Britain, to abolish sugar bounties and to reduce the import duty on sugar to five francs. The correspondent declares the adherence of Hungary to this decision to be assured.

DeWindt Is at Yakutusk.

YAKUTUSK, East Siberia, Feb. 18.—The DeWindt expedition, bound on an overland trip from Paris to New York, and which started from the French capital December 19 last, has arrived here from Irkutsk, Siberia, which place DeWindt and his companions left January 15.

Spain's Gold-Payment Bill.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The Senate today adopted the bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies February 7 providing for the payment in gold of customs duties on grain, coal oils, petroleum and its products and other specified materials.

Eight Hundred Bodies Recovered.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—The bodies of 800 victims of the earthquake at Shamaka, Trans-Caucasia, have thus far been recovered. The Treasury has given 50,000 rubles for the relief of the destitute. In the villages surrounding Shamaka 27 persons were killed.

Bound for Berber.

ADEN, Arabia, Feb. 18.—William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, of Newport, R. I., who, accompanied by Lord Hindlip, left England February 1 on a trip to the Upper Nile, started from here today for Berber.

Tolstoi Has a Relapse.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Moscow correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Count Tolstoi has suffered a relapse; that his fever has returned and that his heart is weak.

Standard Oil Buys Hoop Iron.

COLOGNE, Feb. 18.—The Standard Oil Company has bought 2500 tons of hoop iron here for export barrels.

The Best Remedy for Croup.

From the Atchison (Kan.) Daily Globe.

This is the season when the woman who knows the best remedies for croup is in demand in every neighborhood. One of the most terrible things in the world is to be awakened in the middle of the night by a whoop from one of the children. The croup remedies are almost as sure to be lost in case of croup, as a revolver is sure to be lost in case of burglars. There used to be an old-fashioned remedy for croup known as hive syrup and tolu, but some modern mothers say that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is better and does not cost so much. It causes the patient to '...row up the phlegm" quicker, and gives relief in a shorter time.

Give this remedy as soon as the croupy cough appears, and it will prevent the attack. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists.

PLEAD FOR SUFFRAGE

WOMEN APPEAR BEFORE TWO COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.

Foreign Delegates Describe the Progress of the Movement in Other Countries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Delegations representing the Woman Suffrage Association, now in session here, appeared before committees of Congress today in advocacy of their plea that women be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage. In the Senate they appeared before the committee on woman suffrage. The meeting was presided over by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, who practically turned the control of the hearing over to Susan B. Anthony, who made the first address of the day.

She began by calling attention to the fact that for 34 years, or 17 Congresses, the ladies have been coming to Congress with their pleas, but she said that only on one occasion had their proposed amendment to the Constitution been awarded the honor of being taken up by the Senate. She therefore made a plea to be heard by the Senate, expressing the opinion that the women of the country are as much entitled to be heard as are the Filipinos ,the Porto Ricans and the Hawaiians. She also said the 600 women who had been sent to the Philippines to teach were quite as well qualified to exercise the rights of citizens as were the men who go to these islands for the baser purpose of wage money.

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw closed the hearing. She recalled the 32 years of knocking at the door of Congress for woman suffrage. Years ago, she said, the women came here with only theories, but today they could stand on the result of suffrage wherever it has been granted in this country. She urged the appointment of a committee to investigate the question of whether suffrage had or had not been a success in those states, and she said: "We will be willing to stand or fall by the result of that investigation."

On the House side the delegation appeared before the judiciary committee. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, explained to the committee that she desired particularly that the foreign delegates should describe to the committee the progress of the woman suffrage movement in other parts of the world. The speakers today were: Miss Vida Goldstein, of Australia; Mrs. Ewald, of Sweden; Mrs. Freedland, of Russia; Mrs. Fenwick Miller, of England; Isabel Campbell, of Wyoming; Miss Theodosia Ammons, of Colorado; Mrs. Lapish, of Utah; Miss Weaver, of Idaho, and Mrs. Catt.

Miss Goldstein, one of the first speakers, told of the struggle and success of the woman suffrage movement in different portions of Australia, and explained the political status of women there as well as the great benefits that had followed the granting of suffrage to women. The predictions of the adversaries of woman suffrage had utterly failed, she declared.

"The women of Australia," she said, "do not forget their homes or their babies, and they do not raid the public offices."

She concluded her appeal to the committee with this sentence:

"Australia trusts her women; surely America can trust hers."

Miss Weaver said that in Idaho as many women voted as men. The political life of a man who marshaled the immoral element to his support was doomed.

Mrs. Catt, in concluding the hearing, said the association could hardly hope for a favorable report on the joint suffrage resolution before the committee, but in all justice she asked for an investigation of the results of woman suffrage in Idaho, Utah, Colorado and Wyoming. For the present, she said, the association would be content with that. "If you do not find it is a good thing," she said, "we will turn guns on those states and make it a good thing."

The convention met in regular session in the afternoon. Mrs. Swift of California, as a question of privilege, denied that the delegation from her state to the convention was divided. Mrs. Catt read a cablegram from the National Norwegian Woman Suffrage Association wishing success to the convention, and then explained to those delegates who had not attended the Congressional hearings what had been done toward impressing the National legislators. The remainder of the programme was given over to international reports. At the conclusion of these reports Miss Vida Goldstein announced that it had been decided not to form a permanent international conference until after the convention in Berlin in 1904, but that in the meantime there would be an international suffrage committee with Susan B. Anthony as president.

Tonight's session of the convention brought the annual meeting to a close. The principal address was delivered by Senator Patterson, of Colorado, who, as a representative of a state where woman suffrage exists, said that the voting of women in Colorado had a most salutary effect on politics. Women are none the less highly regarded because they are being educated and are educating themselves in politics. In matters pertaining to education the states having suffrage, he said, rank ahead of those not enjoying it.

Bolan Leaves Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Feb. 18.—Michael Bolan, of Springfield, O., the American contractor who had been complaining of the manner in which he and other Americans had been treated by the Government of Ecuador, left Guayaquil yesterday, but it is not known that the Government of Ecuador induced him to depart. Bolan said nothing about being forced to leave Ecuador. He had previously announced his intention of embarking on a journey, but was prevented from so doing by his arrest on judgment proceedings and the subsequent steps in his case, which were slow.

Insures the Prince's Safety.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Police Department of the City of Washington has taken extraordinary measures to insure the bodily safety of Prince Henry and his staff on the occasion of his visit to the capital. In substance these contemplate such measures as will cause the detention or expulsion from the city of all suspicious and questionable characters, beginning now and carrying these measures forward until the Prince has left Washington.

Watching Marconi's Experiment.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 18.—William Mulock, Postmaster-General, was seen tonight in regard to the statement of the London Telegraph that Canada intends building a cable in addition to the other trans-Atlantic lines. The Postmaster-General said that, owing to the pressure of other public work, and also that the Marconi system is under trial, it is inopportune to do anything at the present time.

German Force at Shanghai.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—At a meeting of the budget committee of the Reichstag today the government demanded provision for the maintenance of the German regiment at Shanghai, asserting that its presence was necessary there in order adequately to support German interests in China. A majority of the committee assented to the demand.

Long Transmission of Power.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 18.—The longest transmission of electric power in the world has just been completed by the Missouri River Company, transmitting power from its dam and plant at the Missouri River to Butte. The length of this line is 65 miles, crossing the main range of the Rocky Mountains at an altitude of 7200 feet and a spur of the main range at almost an equal height. This power line conveys 12,000 horse power, which is all the power available at the dam at present, although the installation of the transmission plant is intended to convey double that quantity when the additional dam contemplated by the company, for which a site has been selected, is completed.

The transmission line consists of two complete lines on parallel poles of three large cables each.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Colonel Francis J. Turner, a Noted Boer Scout, Passes Away.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—A cablegram anounces the death at Charing Cross Hotel, London, of Colonel Francis J. Turner, a noted Boer scout. For the first 18 months of the South African war, Turner was a leading scout of the Boer army. He was a civil, mining and mechanical engineer, and had large interests in South Africa. John O. Knight, of the Chicago Record, went as his only associate in the daring feat of blowing up the railroad bridges behind the Boers when the British captured Bloemfontein. This halted the British over two months, and gave the Boers a chance to reform lines and plans. Turner also led some of the most daring raids of the war and was severely wounded during the battle of Colenso. Later he went to Holland to recruit in health and do important work for the Boer cause. At the time of his death he was preparing to return to South Africa.

Charles L. Tiffany, of New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Charles L. Tiffany, senior member of the jewelry firm of Tiffany & Co., died today at his home in this city of pneumonia. He was 90 years old. He had been ill only a few days, but had been kept confined to bed for some time as a consequence of a fall on October 6, when he was seriously injured.

Mr. Tiffany received many calls and congratulatory letters on his 90th birthday, which occurred last Saturday. Sunday a deputation of Mr. Tiffany's business associates and employes called at his residence and left a greeting, engrossed on parchment and signed by 1192 associates and employes. With this was a massive gold loving-cup.

Son of Boss Tweed.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 18.—William Tweed, aged 55, a son of the late Tammany chieftain of that name, dropped dead at his home here today of heart disease. Mr. Tweed was formerly proprietor of a hotel in New York, but several years ago retired from business and came to Stamford to live.

Grandson of Davy Crockett.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 18.—Colonel "Bob" Crockett, father of Secretary of State Crockett, and grandson of Davy Crockett, hero of the Alamo, died at his home in Stuttgart last night. He was 70 years of age.

Rev. Newman Hall.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., ex-chairman of the Congregational Union, who had been ill for some time past, died at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Dr. Hall was born May 22, 1805.

Albert Bierstadt, Artist.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Albert Bierstadt, the artist, died tonight at his residence in this city, aged 72 years.

Field Marshal Chamberlain.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Field Marshal Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain is dead. He was born in 1820.

Indorse the Postmaster-General.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The American Newspaper Publishers' Association held the first day's session of their 16th annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria today. The meeting adopted this resolution, which emanated from the board of directors:

"Resolved, That the American Newspaper Publishers' Association indorse the action of the Postmaster-General of the United States in his efforts to confine second-class mail privileges to the publications legitimately entitled to such privileges."

End of New York Blizzard.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The snowfall which began in this city soon after midnight yesterday ceased last night and by this morning the streets had been cleared fairly well, and there was little delay to traffic. The railroads entering the city reported only slight delays.

James R. Keene gave $10,000 for the relief of the poor who suffered in the blizzard. It was the duplication of a similar gift made last Winter by Mr. Keene, and was sent to the United Hebrew Charity Societies.

Accept Pearson's Resignation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees of Northwestern University it was decided to accept the resignation of Professor Charles W. Pearson, whose criticisms of Biblical miracles has provoked so much discussion. This action of the trustees will take effect immediately, and they have announced they will not consider the matter again, unless public opinion demands it.

No Discrimination Against Negroes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Commissioner of Education Harris was given a hearing before the Senate committee on education and labor today. He denied that there is any discrimination against the colored races in the distribution of the funds expended by the Government for educational purposes, as has been charged in some places.

Cavignac in a Duel.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—M. Cavignac (Radical Republican), the former War Minister, and M. Renoult, formerly secretary of Senor Floquet, the president of Council of Ministers, fought a duel this morning in consequence of an insulting letter written by M. Renoult. Two shots were exchanged without any result.

Strike Against Employment of Japs.

DENVER, Feb. 18.—The white miners employed in the Maitland coal mine at Walsenburg, Colo., struck today because the Japanese miners who were recently driven out of Chandler were taken to Walsenburg and put to work in the Maitland. The Japanese are working under guard.

Steel Trust Dividend.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—J. P. Morgan & Co. distributed a dividend of $10,000,000 today to the members of the syndicate formed to underwrite the United States Steel Corporation. The dividend represents 5 per cent of the $200,000,000 for which the syndicate was liable.

Big Price for a Manuscript.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—At the sale of the library of the late Thomas J. McKee, $1700 was paid for Major John Andre's original manuscript prologue, written and spoken by him on the occasion of the opening of the John Street Theater in this city the evening of January 9, 1779.

Anti-Trust Bill Defeated.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 18.—The House of Delegates today by a tie vote defeated for want of a constitutional majority the bill to prevent trusts from transacting business in Maryland. The bill is similar to the law of Texas.

Singer Strike Still On.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 18.—The big strike at the Singer Manufacturing Company's plant is still on, 1700 men refusing to go back to work until their demands for 2½ cents per hour increase is granted.

FIRE AT A SANITARIUM

ONE LIFE WAS LOST AND SEVERAL PERSONS WERE INJURED.

Three Hundred Patients Escaped in Their Night Clothes—Property Loss of $500,000.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Feb. 18.—Early today the large Adventist sanitarium and hospital buildings, located here, were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about $500,000, with only $160,000 insurance, besides great personal loss to 300 patients who were in the main building, and who had only time to escape in their night clothes. One life is supposed to have been lost. Abner Case, 83 years, of Bath, N. Y., is missing, and it is thought his body is buried in the ruins.

There were at least 300 persons in the main building when the fire broke out in the basement. This building was five stories high, and as soon as the fire was discovered the night attendants on each floor gave the alarm in the corridors, and the patients made their escape down the fire escapes, aided by the nurses. They did not have time to save their personal effects. Mrs. H. C. McDaniels, of Bath, N. Y., jumped from a fire escape about two stories from the ground and her leg was broken. She was also injured internally and about the head. None of the other inmates sustained injuries, so far as known. They were all cared for in the Phelps Sanitarium and in private homes near by. The firemen were handicapped by insufficient water pressure, and in two hours the buildings were in ruins.

While fighting the fire from ladders, Fireman Henry A. Lucas fell to the ground and received injuries of a serious nature. Fireman Arthur Robinson also fell from a ladder and was badly hurt about the body. His lungs were also injured by inhaling fire. Assistant Fire Chief Frederick H. Webb fell from a ladder. His head was injured and his ribs were broken. Fireman Frank C. Houghtaling also received serious injuries. Fire Captain Fonda saved eight lives at a great risk of his own life.

Among the patients were Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, and Mrs. Sankey, who climbed down a fire escape. The management of the sanitarium say they will rebuild at once. The cause of the fire is said to have been an explosion of chemicals.

Fire in a Rooming-House.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 18.—Fire in the Jefferson rooming-house, on Ontario street, tonight, did $100,000 damage to that and adjoining property, the Jefferson being destroyed.

Large Bolt Plant Burns.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 18.—The plant of the Louisville Iron & Bolt Company, in this city, one of the largest of its kind south of the Ohio River, was destroyed by fire today. Loss, $100,000.

CHARACTER OF ROBESPIERRE

Opposed to Terrorists, He Came to Typify Terror.

M. Hilaire Belloc, the well-known biographer of Danton, publishes through the Scribners "Robespierre; A Study." He finds a certain paradox in the fact that the politician who in principle and partially in action opposed the Terrorists, should have come to typify the Terror itself. He sees in the position of a bloodless doctrinaire like Robespierre leading a great revolutionary movement a deep irony. This point of view is very strikingly expressed in the following extract:

For what was the revolution? Whence proceeded the indomitable armies and the new songs? The under thing which we touch in the single lines of the poets, and in certain phases of music, nourished it from within. It lived by the guide of the soul; it was full of that flame which burns up once suddenly in the lives of men when the boy leaps into manhood. There ran through it the vigor by which the springs also come, and whatever enters youth from the world outside. There was a spirit in it which is the whole theme of Lucretius, the center of being, the power to create. To have looked into the souls of the convention (by which Robespierre first was raised, and which at last he controlled) would have been to experience every shade of energy, of desire, and of irradiation, of color and of force. In that company he passed, a portent; a pale exception that had been turned for a time to an idol, but then, in the coming back of the realities, contrasted and jarred. It was the dull and early dawn of a July day, coming in by a shaded window and slowly revealing things that ended him suddenly as a dream is ended.

He stood, a pale exception, a man all conviction and emptiness, too passionless to change, too itinerant to be an artist, too sincere and tenacious to enliven folly with dramatic art, or to save it by flashes of its relation to wisdom. When so many loved and hated men or visions, till their great souls turned them into soldiers, he knew nothing but his Truth, and was untroubled.

The hopeless oneness of structure that is for living things a negation of life, the single outlook and exiguous homogeneity of his mind, made him in the first troubling hopes of the revolution a shaft or guide, in its dangers and betrayals an anchor, in its high, last and vain attempt to outstrip our human boundaries a symbol, and in its ebb of return to common living a tedium and a menace. For when men full of human complexity reposed at last in victory, and had leisure to balance things again, he was seen to have neither instinctive human foreknowledge nor the sad human laughter, and there was no exile in his eyes.

President Eliot Abandons His Trip.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 18.—On account of the slowness of Mrs. Eliot's recovery from her recent illness, President Eliot, of Harvard, has abandoned his Western trip.

Snyder Gives Bond.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Robert A. Snyder, the Kansas City financier, for whom a bench warrant was issued by the grand jury Saturday, charging bribery in the Central Traction franchise case, reached here from New York, and has given bond in the sum of $5000 to Judge Ryan for appearance in court.

Florence Burns' Hearing Postponed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Florence Burns, the young woman who is accused of the murder of Walter Brooks at a hotel in this city last Friday, was not arraigned today, the hearing having been postponed until tomorrow, at the request of the District Attorney.

Sentenced for Attempted Assault.

FORT BENTON, Mont., Feb. 18.—Harry Johnson, a negro, was given four years and nine months for attempted assault of Lottie Swan, an actress. The limit is five years.

KIDNEY TROUBLE, LAME BACK AND RHEUMATISM

Cured by Swamp-Root.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Oregonian May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

T. F. McHUGH, Esq.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 29, 1901.

DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimonial to that of hundreds of others regarding the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. I had a lame back three years ago before leaving North Dakota for the Coast. Soon after my arrival in the Puget Sound country it became very much worse. I felt certain that the Coast climate had given me acute rheumatism, and came to the conclusion that I could not live in this climate. Later I became convinced that what I really had was kidney trouble, and that the rheumatism was due to my kidney trouble. The lameness in my back increased rapidly and I had other symptoms which indicated that I would soon be prostrated unless I obtained relief quickly. Noticing your offer of a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, free, I had a friend write for one and began taking it immediately. Within three weeks the lameness in my back began to disappear. During that Fall and Winter I took three $1 bottles of Swamp Root, with the result that I became completely cured. I no longer have pains in my back and can exercise violently without feeling any bad effects. I have recommended Swamp-Root to several of my acquaintances who were similarly affected, and without exception they have been greatly benefited by its use. Your very truly,

(T. F. McHugh.) T. F. McHugh 701 E Street, South.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many, and is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow. Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

EDITORIAL NOTE—Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways and has proven so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of The Oregonian who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact, their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing be sure and mention reading this generous offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian when sending your address to Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50-cent and $1 size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

E. W. Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Mrs. Lillian M. LaCamp,

Secretary and Treasurer of the Kansas City Lodge, Order of the Eastern Star.

FEW women get sufficient rest. The care of young children, the duties of their homes and in many cases the demands made upon them by modern society keep them awake hours after they should be in bed. This constant straining of the nerves is killing hundreds of thousands of women. One of the first results is that the delicate menstrual function is upset. This terrible drain is sapping their lives—wearing away the nerve tissues that sleep cannot replace.

Mrs. Lillian M. LaCamp, No. 215 East Fourteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo., is the secretary and treasurer of the Kansas City lodge of the Order of Eastern Star, which is composed of the wives and daughters of Masons. Her position is one of great trust, for in her keeping are the secrets of the order and the money which the members pay for its support. Her word carries great weight with everyone who knows her. In writing this testimonial she is in line with her daily duties—helping those who are in need. When she can tell them of a great remedy like Wine of Cardui, who have a better claim on her time and consideration than the hundreds of thousands of her suffering sisters? Mrs. LaCamp says this for Wine of Cardui:

"McElree's Wine of Cardui is certainly a boon to worn out and tired women. I have never known a medicine that would so quickly and permanently restore a woman suffering with the many diseases peculiar to her sex. I have tried it myself and know whereof I speak and I have recommended it to dozens of mothers, suffering with scanty, profuse and painful menstruation, kidney or liver trouble, and I have yet to know of a case which was not greatly improved by its use. Because of this I am pleased to endorse it, feeling assured that it will not disappoint any."

Mrs. LaCamp is positive that Wine of Cardui will give relief to weak and suffering women and she does not hesitate to say so in strong terms of commendation. And she hopes that thousands of women will take Wine of Cardui because she has brought it to their attention today. It is a fact that a woman cannot attend to the exacting duties imposed on her without taking some medicine to regulate the menstrual periods. Irregularities of the menses grow worse unless properly treated. The flow may become scanty or profuse. In the former case the entire system is poisoned by the refuse which cannot escape. Profuse menses or flooding drain the body of its strength.

Wine of Cardui when taken by a woman whose health is injured by the strain of too much work, will strengthen her for her tasks. It will stop the weakening discharges which waste the vitality and undermine the constitution. This is an important message to every suffering woman. It shows how she can secure relief in the privacy of her home.

If advice is needed for your case write a letter to the Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and advice will be given you free of charge.

WINE OF CARDUI CURES THE DISEASES of WOMEN.