

Lipman, Wolfe & Co

The Spring Season of 1902

Promises unusual attractions here. The Spring goods this year are daintier and prettier in style than ever before...

IN SILK DEPARTMENT

SEWING SILK ESCURIAL GRENADINES, choicest designs, exclusive patterns, no two alike, 7 yards to a pattern, \$20 to \$37.50 pattern.

COLORED DRESS GOODS

Applique Bordered Robes, \$15 to \$40. Pongee, natural, \$2.50 yard. Tucked Suitings, \$1.75.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

REAL TURKISH MOHAIR FABRICS, \$1.50 to \$3.50 yard, in the following weaves: Etamine, mistral, crepe, whipcord, armure, granite, canvas, sanglies, Sicilian.

SHIRTWAIST MATERIALS

White Silk Madras, \$1 yard. White Imported Madras, 50c, 75c. White English Damask, 70c, 90c.

IN CLOAK DEPARTMENT

Correct Styles in Ladies' Spring, 1902 TAILOR-MADE SUITS In Eton, Blouse and Postillion styles. Made of newest Spring fabrics.

HOME FURNISHING DEPT.

New Arabian Lace Curtains, Motifs and Panels Silk Tapestry Velours Tapestry Damask Tapestries, \$1.00 to \$15.00 yard.

TREFOUSSE KID GLOVES

BEST MADE IN FRANCE BEST SOLD IN AMERICA Three-class Carlyle Quality, Trefousse Glace Overseam Kid Glove, one row Tokusne embroidery, all shades, \$1.50

CHIFFON VEILING

Chenille Dot Hemstitched Border and Chenille Dot Novelty Border Chiffon Veilings, 65c Chenille Dot and Silk Ring Chiffon Veilings, 50c

BOOKS

Indian Basketry, giving the history of basketry; its various symbolisms, development, etc. Over 360 illustrations \$1.58 First Across the Continent. By Brooks. (The Story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition) \$1.50

NINETEEN PERISHED

Details of the New York Hotel Fire.

WERE MANY THRILLING SCENES

Origin of the Blaze is a Mystery—Stories of Guests Who Escaped—Some of the Prominent Victims.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—For the third time since New Year's Day, Park avenue this city, has been the scene of loss of human life. First was the collision in the New York Central tunnel at Fifty-sixth street and Park avenue; second came the dynamite explosion in the rapid transit subway at Forty-first street, and the third, today, was the fire which started in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at Thirty-third street and then spread to the Park Avenue Hotel, where 19 persons were killed and many injured. It was the worst fire since the Windsor was destroyed.

The fire was first seen about 1:30 in the morning in the Armory and in a remarkably short time that building was in flame from end to end. The firemen made their way as best they could through streets deep with slush and did all possible to confine the fire to the Armory, but after they had been at work nearly an hour the discovery was made that the hotel was on fire. The hotel was crowded with guests who had come to attend the festivities in honor of Prince Henry. More than 500 persons were in the house.

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smoke and making exit by means of the stairways almost impossible. Manager Reed ran up to the fourth floor and there entered the elevator, which was descending. He alighted at the first floor and soon after the elevator was a wreck.

The flames mounted rapidly and the fire extinguishers made little impression. The guests of the fifth and sixth floors had been aroused and those who had not lost their heads started for the stairways, clad only in wrappers and some with only sheets thrown over them.

The following list of persons who lost their lives in the Park Avenue Hotel fire, or who died from injuries received in it, was compiled late tonight: NORMAN AXTON, died in Bellevue, lived in Colorado Springs.

At the windows on the Park Avenue side of the hotel many persons appeared. Women were screaming frantically for help. A Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, guests of the hotel, who were to leave today on the transport McCallan for Manila, appeared at the fifth floor window of the Thirty-third street side, screaming loudly.

A Mrs. Charlotte Bennett and her husband, of Alabama, stood on the fifth floor on a ledge directly over the main entrance to the hotel. Mrs. Bennett, evidently thinking that no one was going to rescue her, struggled from her husband's grasp and shouted that she was going to jump. The firemen gathered in a circle below and stretched out their arms. She broke away from her husband and flung herself out of the window while the flames had almost enveloped her. Her injuries are severe.

The revised list of injured follows: Lester L. Woodbury, 50 years old, stationer of Portland, Me., burns on hands and face; Frank J. Burns, 40 years old, agent for candy company, burns on hands and face; E. S. Helst, 25 years old, Columbia, Pa., burns on hands, partial suffocation; William J. Stebbins, 85 years old, shock and burns; Rev. W. H. Boardman, 65 years old, lives at hotel, burns; his wife is missing; Perry F. Livingston, 40 years old, Campville, N. Y., shock and partial suffocation; Charlotte Bennett, 55 years old, shock and suffocation; Emma S. Meyer, 30 years old, of Savannah, Ga., shock; Sophia J. Y., 61 years old, shock and suffocation; Mary G. Bennett, 20 years old, Denver, shock and burns; Catherine M. Bennett, 20 years old, Denver, shock and partial burns; Mrs. Samuel H. Hall, 35 years old, Newark, N. J., burns on face and hands; Miss Anna Hall, 35 years old, Newark, burns and shock; W. B. Bradley, 25 years old, of South Carolina, sprains; William O. Hale, 36 years old, of Wilmerville, Mass., suffocation and hands burned; Sarah Brigham, 52 years old, Savannah, Ga., shock.

OUR DUTY TO MALAYS

Americans Can Be Depended Upon to Do What Is Right.

BEVERIDGE'S CHICAGO SPEECH

Baron de Constant Discusses the Trade Relations Existing Between France and the United States.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Chicago paid fitting tribute today to the memory of Washington. All the banks, the stock exchange and the Board of Trade were closed, and many of the large business houses ob-

PARK AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, DESTROYED BY FIRE.



served the holiday. Flags floated from the Government buildings, clubs, schools and many business blocks. Patriotic exercises were held in many quarters of the city.

After selections of patriotic music and an invocation by Dr. Frank Gunsalus, President Robert Mather introduced Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who, in part, spoke as follows: "We daily hear dogmatic demands for the independence of our Malay wards, without considering concrete conditions. Is this moderation? Is this the method of calm reason? Is it not better to find the facts and fit our acts to these? Adaptability is the American characteristic. We are told that this and that is the American characteristic. We are asked to frame our action upon this tradition or that, regardless of changed situations, of absolutely different facts. But adaptability is the American characteristic. Adaptability, adaptability, adaptability. The fit-

ness of means to ends, the adjustment of means to conditions—this is the heart of Americanism. The secret of American success has been that we have looked the facts squarely in the face, and then made our measures fit those facts. We have done this regardless of maxims, indifferent to theories and even over the letter of our Constitution itself when it stood in the way. If Philippine conditions require Filipino self-government, self-government we will give the Philippines because it is wise. If legislative participation in their government is permitted by Porto Rican conditions, we will give the Porto Ricans that because it is wise. If Cuban conditions require American suzerainty, we will maintain that because it is wise; if annexation, we will accomplish that because it is wise; if utter separation that shall be done because it is wise. If

Senator Albert J. Beveridge, Washington, speaking at Chicago.

facts demand that we administer government in our far Eastern possessions, without the participation of an incompetent people, that government we will ourselves administer, because it is wise. "The treatment of our dependencies is the world issue now confronting us. Let us then plant ourselves on the fundamental certainties. And the first of these certainties is that no one single foot of soil over which American civilization is established will ever be abandoned. "What we have, we hold! This is the voice of our race. People of our blood never leave land they have occupied. No master people ever yields while they remain a master people. Emerson declares that when the powers of a man decline he draws in his enterprise; he quits business; he prepares for the inevitable end. The same is true of a people. But the American people are not on the decline. The American people are not ready to go out of business. The American people are stronger for the world's work now than any people ever were before. And our portion of the world's work, which destiny has laid upon the younger and the growing races, is the duty of labor of guardianship. We are the executors of a trust estate in Porto Rico, in Cuba, in the Philippines. That trust we will execute as thoroughly as Americans do everything. And so American government in the Philippines will be permanent. The

MORE FRUIT TALK

How the Newtown Pippin Gained Its Fame.

ELIMINATION OF THE UNFIT

An Interesting Story Relative to the Origin of the Oregon Pioneer Fruit Varieties—The Ashland Fruit District.

MEDFORD, Or., Feb. 22.—(Staff Correspondence)—"I think I may fairly boast," remarked Mr. DeHart to me this morning, as he pined another pig on the blazing hearth, "of the most extensively stocked woodshed in the State of Oregon." Proceeding, he explained that the basis of his fuel-pile was a prune orchard planted some eight or 10 years ago and recently dug up, just as it was coming into maturity, because it has been found that the prune is not a profit-winner in the Rogue River Valley, or at least, not in the district of which Medford is the center. It seems that those who ventured early in the orchard business here, including Mr. J. H. Stewart, were to some extent infected with the prune craze which swept the country a few years back; and without carefully estimating all of the facts related to the production and marketing of prunes, made a very considerable planting of prune trees. This explains the presence about Medford of some small prune orchards which are not profitable but which there is some natural reluctance to destroy. The situation of the orchardist in possession of a thriving plantation of prune trees is precisely that of one having on his hands a half-worn suit of clothes which he is unwilling again to wear, but, nevertheless, lacks the moral courage to give to the poor. Mr. DeHart solved the dilemma by having his prune trees dug up and converted into fire-wood and by planting apples and pears in their place. Some others have followed the same course, but others still hold on to their prune trees, hoping against hope and waiting for the season of old-time prices, which will never come again.

The variety planted here is the Petite, or French prune, which comes into direct competition with the California fruit crop, to which it is inferior in the all-important point of size and with which, under the local conditions of climate, it is unable to compete as to price. Mr. Voorhes, who, as the owner of the old Stewart place, has a beautiful prune orchard, still holds fast to his trees and last season turned out a product of several car-loads, but the sizes were small and the price, which has been reserved, must have been very little if anything above the cost of production. There can, I think, be no mistake in the calculation which adjudges the prune tree commercially worthless in the Rogue River Valley, and which has sentenced it to the axe and to the fuel heap.

I was especially interested in this because in times past I have witnessed the very same evolutionary process in various parts of California. Some 15 or 20 years ago, when California went prune mad on the basis of the early and great success of the prune business in the Santa Clara Valley, prune orchards were set out with small regard for local conditions, and, among other places, in the region fronting the Coast south and west of the Santa Cruz Mountains. In time there grew up a great orchard area along the Coast. The trees were vigorous and healthy, as they are now in the Rogue River Valley. Their product of fruit was immense, exceeding, in many localities, the product of Santa Clara orchards. But, in spite of all, the Coast prune could never be made to yield a profit. At first the blight was laid upon the top which prevented the fruit from drying by the cheap and handy process of exposure to the sun; and to get over this difficulty a great drying plant was created by the Coast growers on the inland side of the Santa Cruz Mountains, the fruit being hauled over to the drying grounds by an easy arrangement with the railroads.

But this plan did not work in practice and the Coast growers fell back upon artificial drying, which consumed all the margin of the business and put them at a disadvantage as compared with the growers in the valley districts. At last the wiser among the Coast growers abandoned the prune business altogether and directed their attention toward other forms of production. Whole orchards of fine prune trees were cut down and burned and the soil which they had enriched was given over to other and more profitable crops. I myself witnessed the destruction of one of the largest prune orchards in the Pajaro Valley (Watsonville), and am able to bear personal testimony to the disappointment and loss suffered in the effort to do in that locality what was being done and which continues to be done easily just across the range less than 20 miles away. The abandonment of the prune growing, if not the beginning of the apple industry in the Watsonville district, was at least the beginning of its larger development. Apple trees were, to a very great extent, planted in the room vacated through elimination of prune orchards and today they contribute in large measure to the welfare of one of the most prosperous sections of California.

In horticulture, as in other things, each country has to find out its best adaptations. There is but one guide to this end, and that is experience, and experience usually comes high. Too often those who venture first are heavy losers, and too often they are looked upon as cranks even by those who gain most through the demonstrations into which they have cast their energies and their fortunes. Happily, this has not been the experience in the Rogue River Valley. The industrial Moses of that district, Mr. Stewart, made some mistakes, as he frankly confesses, but his early ventures, as well as his more recent ones, have been on the