

SIX BURNED TO DEATH

Fatal Fire in a New York Lodging-House.

THE INMATES PANIC-STRICKEN

The Fire Was in the Cheap Bowery Section, and the Property Loss Did Not Exceed \$2,000.

New York, March 6.—Six persons were burned to death and two were injured early this morning in a fire which occurred in a seven-story lodging house at 44 to 48 Bowery. The dead are: Charles Buttie, 40 years old; John Clark, 50 years old; Edward Doyle, 35 years old; Henry Jackson (colored), 35 years old; one unidentified man about 50 years old, Stephen Carney, 75 years old, Martin Gallagher, 53 years old, was burned about the face and hands and also removed to the hospital. Edward Walker, 47 years old, was burned, but after having his wound dressed, remained at the lodging house.

The fire was discovered shortly after 2 o'clock. Smoke was pouring from the windows of the fifth floor, and the flames were making rapid progress.

The lodging house was cut up into 132 rooms, and 90 of these small places were occupied when the fire broke out. Policemen sent in an alarm and burst into the place to arouse the inmates. They notified the night clerk, who immediately rang the alarms all over the house. The hallways were instantly filled with a crowd of excited people. The policemen forced their way to the upper floors in an effort to rescue some of the helpless, believing one or two were overcome with smoke. They carried out Thomas Harper, a one-legged man, and Ed Waker, who had been burned and partially overcome by the smoke. Stephen Carney was found dying on the floor in his room, where the flames had already burned the old man's face, hands and body, but a policeman picked him up and carried him out of the building.

The firemen succeeded in putting out the flames without great loss to the building. After the fire was out they began a search. The bodies of all five of the victims were found on the fifth floor, where the fire did the most damage. Buttie was suffocated in his bed. John Clark was found on the floor of his room dead, as was also Edward Doyle. The colored man was found dead at a window, and the unidentified man had been overcome just as he was dragging himself from the window to the fire escape. All the bodies were taken to the morgue. The damage to the building will amount to about \$2,000. The place was conducted by Domino Milano, and was a cheap Bowery lodging house.

Carney, who died tonight, is said to have been a licensed priest of the Catholic church.

Prevention of Forest Fires.

Washington, March 6.—Investigation of the causes, effects, and means of prevention of forest fires in the West, will be carried on this summer in Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, South Dakota. Besides field study, designed chiefly to discover means of preventing the evil, the forestry division is making a historic record of all important fires which have occurred in the United States since 1754. Although yet incomplete, this indicates that the annual recorded loss by forest burnings in the United States is, at the very lowest, \$20,000,000. It will probably run far above this sum, as the Pacific coast states have been only partially examined. Accounts of over 5,500 disastrous fires have been obtained in the 17 states already examined. Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin have suffered the most severely.

Head Was Shot off.

London, Ky., March 6.—Millard Hughes was murdered and Henry Blevins and others were injured last night at a dance near East Bornstadt, a mining town. Leonard Smallwood, Hamp Gregg and others attacked Hughes. Hughes' head was shot off, and Blevins and others were hit by stray shots. Smallwood later went to sleep in the room where his victims lay. Today he and Gregg were arrested as principals, and Edward Smallwood, father of Leonard, and his daughter Lizzie, were arrested as accomplices.

Revolt of Convicts at Cairo.

Cairo, March 6.—A serious revolt of 70 convicts at Tourah, the great prison near Cairo, nearly involved 500 other prisoners. Blank cartridges having failed to overawe the malcontents, a volley was fired from a window opposite through the window of the room occupied by them. Five were shot, and two, it is believed, fatally wounded. All of them then surrendered and were confined in their cells.

Large Tannery Burned.

Corry, Pa., March 6.—The Western Union tannery, at Spartansburg, and contents were destroyed by fire today. With no means of fighting the fire, the citizens had to stand helplessly by watching the only industry of the town being destroyed. The loss is \$80,000, fully covered by insurance.

CUBANS ARE ALL RIGHT

General Wilson Says Contrary Reports Are Untrue.

Matanzas, Cuba, March 7.—General James H. Wilson, military governor of the department of Matanzas-Santa Clara, in the course of an interview today, said:

"Trouble is absolutely out of the question. The future depends largely upon the agriculture prosperity; and where work is plentiful, wages are good, and a country is prosperous, no sensible man wishes to alter conditions. 'Any person who publishes reports representing the Cubans as preparing a rising, does so with malicious intent to misrepresent them, or because he has been led to believe this by those who know better. The prospects of Cuba are very bright. If sugar goes to the United States free or nearly so, there will be such an influx of capital and of immigrants as will render Cuba, ere long, one of the richest and most prosperous places in the world."

"The best the United States can do for Cuba and the Cubans is to give every opportunity for improving the value of the land by putting it to the best uses. In this way capital could do an immense amount of good here as well as get large returns."

General Wilson suggests supplying cattle for working purposes on a time basis, accepting regular rates of interest, which should be about 1 per cent a month.

"Cattle," says he, "can be landed here at a cost of \$70 a yoke, which, once here, would bring more than \$150. Large numbers of working cattle are required by reliable and hard-working men who are anxious to obtain them."

SUPPORTER OF QUAY.

Carter Tells Why He Will Vote for the Pennsylvanian.

Washington, March 7.—Carter dealt vigorously with the Quay case in the senate today, in the course of an explanation as to why he will vote for the ex-senator from Pennsylvania, notwithstanding that he voted against the seating of Corbett in the last congress. The near approach of the time of voting on the conference report on the financial bill brought out two speeches on that measure, one by Fairbanks and the other by Butler. Thomas R. Bard, recently elected senator from California, was presented to the senate by his colleague, Perkins. Later the oath was administered by President Pro Tem. Frye.

Considerable miscellaneous business, much of a minor character, was transacted in the house today. During the consideration of a bill to incorporate the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, the speaker and Bailey, of Texas, exchanged sharp words, and the latter filibustered and ultimately prevented the final passage of the bill by demanding the reading of the engrossed bill. The bill proposes to collect at the residence of the late Frederick Douglass, in this city, a record of the anti-slavery movement. Underwood (Dem. Ala.), was appointed to the vacancy of the committee on ways and means, which it was understood was originally reserved for General Wheeler, had he returned to congress. The early part of the session was devoted to District of Columbia business.

THE COUPLING BROKE.

Serious Collision Between Two Freight Trains.

Chicago, March 7.—Twenty stockmen and railroad employees were injured in a freight collision today between two Illinois Central freight trains near Broadview, a few miles out of Chicago.

The two trains had been running about a mile apart. While climbing a long grade a coupling pin in the middle of the head train broke. The rear section started down the back grade. It struck the engine of the oncoming freight train. Both trains were on the way to Chicago from Western Iowa, and were made up mostly of loaded stock cars with a caboose and passenger coach for the stockmen. All the passengers were asleep in the day coach. The occupants of the caboose and coach were thrown violently from their seats to the floor of the cars. The caboose telescoped the coach, pinning a number of the unfortunate passengers in the debris.

Fire broke out immediately, and the injured were in great danger of roasting alive. By hard work on the part of the uninjured passengers and the train crew, all were removed in safety. The cars were almost totally consumed. The wounded were loaded into an empty box car and taken to Broadview, where they were given medical attention by the one physician of the village, and the women of the neighborhood, and later were brought to Chicago and placed in the Illinois Central hospital.

Machinists' Strike in Chicago.

Chicago, March 5.—President James O'Connell, of the Machinists' Union, issued orders today calling out all the machinists in the city who were working for firms who had not signed the union agreement. Over 1,000 quit work. Nearly 6,000 men, 2,000 of whom are not members of the union, are now out of work, and with few exceptions all the large machine shops in the city are closed.

CRANBERRY CROP.

First Actual Returns for the Twelfth Census Give the Statistics of the Fruit Produced.

The first actual returns or statistics for the twelfth census are now coming in. They relate to cranberry culture and give the acreage, tenure, quantity of fruit produced, cost of labor and fertilizers, area of new plantings, value of crop and losses from disease, insects and other natural causes for each bog or plantation.

In January, 1900, preliminary schedules relating to the cranberry yield of 1899 were sent out to all the growers whose names and addresses could be obtained. The number of commercial growers in the United States is over 2,000. They are found mainly in the states of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine, Connecticut, Michigan and Wisconsin, but Minnesota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington and New York reported bogs. The number in Michigan and Wisconsin is on the increase despite a temporary set-back by forest fires.

The growers are well organized, the national association having its headquarters at Trenton, New Jersey, and local organizations existing in Massachusetts and possibly elsewhere.

Annual "Pom Pom."

The Indians residing along the river near Toppenish, a short distance from North Yakima, Wash., are having their annual "pom pom" dance. Numerous tepees are used for this occasion, and the inmates spend the time in singing, dancing, feasting and making merry. They began last week, while the snow was on the ground, to give a Chinook dance, as their ponies were getting poor, and the indications were winter had set in, but a sudden change in the temperature made also a change in the dance programme, and the "pom pom" or "grass dance" was instituted. This peculiar dance is observed in the same manner as Chinese new year, and lasts a week or ten days. The Indians array themselves in gorgeous costumes and congregate at different tepees, where a general feast is prepared. It is the season for making new friends, and old animosities are buried. The tribe as a whole has ceased to observe this sacred annual festival, the educated members thinking it beneath their notice, but the isolated members continue to dance every spring when the winter is over and grass begins to show on the range.

Chehalis Sawmill.

The Doernbecher Manufacturing Company, of Chehalis, Wash., which is preparing to move the furniture manufacturing business to Portland, Or., in the early spring, yesterday sold the Chehalis buildings of the company to the West brothers, of Chehalis, who are going to put a saw mill into the buildings. The sale included all of the buildings and the three dry kilns, with the fans, etc., as well as the boilers of the main engine. The mill will be put in just as quick as the furniture factory people move out, and the mill engine will be used to furnish power to run the city electric light plant, Harry West being the city light contractor.

Sale of Timber Land.

The Charles K. Spaulding Lumber Company, of Newberg, Or., has closed a deal with the Southern Pacific Company for 5,000 acres of valuable timber land on the headwaters of the Luckiamute river, in the coast range. This is about the last large body of timber tributary to the Willamette river not previously bought up by corporations, and this company is considered fortunate in being able to secure it.

Northwest Notes.

Ellensburg, Wash., is soon to have a telephone exchange.

George W. Hopp, of Tumwater, Wash., has been appointed postmaster at Cape York, Alaska.

Aberdeen, Wash., has declared war on hobos, and given them the alternative of going to work, going on the road or going to jail.

The Spokane Sunday School Association is about to make a census of the city, to ascertain the number of children who do not attend Sunday school.

T. J. Tjoesen & Son, whose flouring mill recently burned near Ellensburg, Wash., entailing a loss of \$17,000, will rebuild, and expect to have the new mill in operation in June.

John G. McMillan, a prominent citizen of Hoquiam, Wash., and well known throughout the state, accidentally shot himself at Spokane, while showing a revolver to a friend. He died shortly after the accident.

Stuck river farmers blew up a log jam that had dammed the stream near its junction with White river, and the water in the Stuck was lowered a foot. At the same time White river farmers were trying more completely to obstruct the channel of the Stuck so as to get relief from flood on their own lands.

Ground has been purchased and laid out by a floriculturist at Cle Elum, Wash., and hothouses will soon be erected. The industry is to be carried on at Cle Elum as Puget Sound cannot furnish enough sunshine to supply the demand made by the florists, for without sunshine the flowers lack fragrance and rich coloring.

MINES AND MINING.

Prospecting and Mining in Cape Nome Country.

Newspapers and private letters received from Cape Nome via Dawson say that considerable prospecting was carried on this winter. Many miners have an idea that at and below low water mark the richest sands will be found. Therefore, as soon as the ice was solidly frozen to the bottom of the shore they began prospecting to solve a much-vexed question as to the origin of the gold in the beach sands. Prospecting in the tundra warrants the belief that it is impregnated with gold much in the same manner as the beach.

Tundra prospecting, the advices say, had not been carried on extensively, owing to the difficulty encountered in sinking to bedrock on account of water. The ground freezes to an unknown depth, the same as in the Klondike, and if it should prove rich an area of country will be developed that will be greater than a score of Klondikes rolled into one. From what has already been done, it was said to be reasonable to predict that the tundra would prove very rich. Big prospects had been found in dozens of places, right from the grass roots, but the weather has not yet been sufficiently cold to enable bedrock to be reached.

Anvil creek is the Eldorado of Western Alaska. Claim No. 1 below has thus far proved to be the banner claim, and is owned by Japhet Linderberg. The output has been enormous, when it is considered that it was worked but six weeks. From this claim \$117,000 was cleaned up, while Discovery yielded \$58,000 in three weeks; No. 2 above, \$30,000; No. 4, \$80,000; No. 5, \$40,000; No. 6 was worked, but the pay streak was not located. No. 7, owned by Dr. Kittelsen, produced about \$30,000; No. 8, belonging to Price & Lane, \$192,000; No. 9, belonging to the Swedish Mission, \$68,000; Nos. 10 and 11, owned by C. D. Lane,

How to Write Advertisements.

The most successful policy which can be adopted in writing any advertisement is to so word it as to win the confidence and respect of the reader. If you can make such an impression upon the reader's mind that he will believe that you are in earnest in what you say, that you really believe it yourself, and that you are laying the case before him in a plain, business like manner, without any exaggerations or attempts to mislead him, you are nearly sure to get that person's trade.

were worked on lays, and the Laplanders who worked them got for their share \$50,000 clear money.

Several quartz ledges have been located along Anvil, one opposite No. 9, on the right limit, and another opposite No. 7, and it is believed that a little development work will uncover the mother ledge, and, if found, the output is sure to be enormous.

Other claims on tributaries of Nome and Snake rivers have been prospected to a limited extent. Enough has been done, however, to warrant the belief that the work of next summer will reveal Eldorados and Bonanzas by the score.

Fire destroyed the store of the North American Transportation & Trading Company at Fort Yukon, January 9. All the valuable contents of provisions, dry goods, household goods, furs and everything else in the building was destroyed with it.

A Department of Mines.

A new cabinet officer, to be known as the secretary of mines and mining, is provided in a bill favorably acted on by the house committee on mines and mining. The bill creates an executive department, which shall have entire charge of affairs relating to mines, including geological surveys.

The proposed secretary of mines is to have the same rank and salary as other cabinet officers, and an assistant secretary.

Another mining measure favorably acted upon establishes mining experiment stations in each of the mining states, similar to the agriculture experiment stations, and provides for the appointment of a government geologist at \$3,500 and an assayer at \$2,500, in the several mining states. These officers are to furnish assays, issue public bulletins and conduct explorations of mining regions.

Mining many years ago left the realm of speculation and now occupies a dignified and important position among the legitimate industries of the world. As the years pass gambling, as a feature of mining enterprises, is fast disappearing. While gambling in mining stocks may continue indefinitely, the mining industries, per se, is as free from illegitimate practices as in any other business. Hence it should receive the same interest, fostering care and protection, at the hands of the general and local governments, as do other industries.

A commercial club has been organized at Vale, Malheur county, Or., to promote the business interests of the community.

SPRING TRADE RETARDED.

Underlying Business Conditions Are Highly Satisfactory.

Bradstreet's says: Stormy weather has retarded the development of spring trade at many markets, interrupting telegraph and railway communication and nearly checking the movement of merchandise. In prices, aggressive strength is still the feature of the cotton and cotton goods market, while retail lines remain steady. Food products, however, have weakened, and some raw materials, like wool and hide are quotable lower. Railway returns continue to reflect large gains over a year ago, though, as pointed out last week, comparisons from now on will be with better conditions in transportation matters than a year ago, and phenomenal gains are less likely of attainment.

That underlying business conditions are in a high degree healthful will be gathered from the fact that business failures for February are at a minimum as regards the number for that month, and liabilities, only slightly exceeding those of the same month a year ago, have shrunk to a phenomenally low percentage.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 3,863,387 bushels, against 3,660,850 bushels last week, 5,815,585 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 3,252,003 bushels in 1898, 2,075,435 bushels in 1897, and 1,407,379 bushels in 1896.

Failures in the United States for the month of February number 745, with aggregate liabilities of \$9,995,464, a decrease of 3.5 per cent in number from February a year ago. Liabilities are 3 per cent heavier, but assets are considerably smaller than in the same period a year ago. Failures for the week number 173, against 168 last week, 170 in the week a year ago, 232 in 1898, 262 in 1897, and 270 in 1896.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$2.25 to 2.50 per sack.
Lettuce, hot house, 40c per doz.
Potatoes, new, \$18 to 20.
Beets, per sack, 75 to 85c.
Turnips, per sack, 60c.
Carrots, per sack, 50c.
Parsnips, per sack, 75 to 85c.
Cauliflower, 75c to \$1 per dozen.
Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00 to 1.25 per 100 pounds.
Apples, \$1.25 to 1.50 per box.
Prunes, 60c per box.
Butter—Creamery, 31c per pound; dairy, 17 to 22c; ranch, 20c per pound.
Eggs—20c.
Cheese—Native, 16c.
Poultry—18 to 14c; dressed, 14 to 15c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00 to 19.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$21; whole, \$22.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$5.00; rye flour, \$3.80 to 4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14.00; shorts, per ton, \$16.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$20.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 7½ to 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 7½c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8½ to 10c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 51 to 52c; Valley, 52c; Bluestem, 55c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 35 to 36c; choice gray, 34c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$14 to 15.00; brewing, \$17.00 to 18.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$9 to 10; clover, \$7 to 7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6 to 7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 45 to 50c; seconds, 42½ to 45c; dairy, 30 to 37½c; store, 25½ to 32½c.
Eggs—11 to 12c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 to 4.50 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs, \$2.50 to 3.50; geese, \$6.50 to 7.50 for old; \$4.50 to 6.50; ducks, \$5.00 to 5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10 to 11c per pound.
Potatoes—50 to 70c per sack; sweets, 2 to 2½c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, \$1.50 to 2.50; carrots, \$1.
Hops—3 to 8c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 12 to 13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8 to 14c; mohair, 27 to 30c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4½c; dressed mutton, 7 to 7½c per pound; lambs, 7½c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$6.00 to 6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00 to 4.50; cows, \$3.50 to 4.00; dressed beef, 6½ to 7½c per pound.
Veal—Large, 7 to 8c; small, 8½ to 8½c per pound.
Tallow—5 to 5½c; No. 2 and grease, 8½ to 4c per pound.