

girl was enveloped in flames. With her clothes and hair burning, she rushed to the window and at once the room became a struggling, shrieking mass of humanity, filling the windows, the fire escapes and the only stairway. Jamming and pushing, tearing each others on their backs, turning in narrow corridors to find a sister, or mother, or friend, the number in the exits augmented every minute by those from the other floors, these girls and women fought for their lives to get away from the flames that seemed to be growing to a monstrous size.

With rare presence of mind, Policeman Farrell, who was on the street, seeing that in the panic a number were liable to jump, let down the awning over the entrance. Barely was it down when two or three forms came flying down from the fifth and sixth stories, and bouncing from the awning, fell to the sidewalk.

Lillie Krieger, over whose machine the fire started, was one of these. She struck the awning, fell on her back and bounced to her hands and knees on the walk. She got up and staggered about until people helped her to her feet again. By this time nearly every window had a female form dangling from it, and when the firemen arrived there was a hustle to get the ladders up.

At the center window on the sixth floor, a woman hanging by her hands was forced out by the flames licking her face. With a last shriek she let go and came tumbling over and over until she struck the pavement. When picked up it was found that she was Mrs. Margaret Carroll. Her spinal column was forced through into her brain.

Just below her, in another window, hung a woman turning appealing glances to the crowd. The black smoke was pouring from the window, but as yet no flames were visible, and the crowd yelled encouragingly to her to hold on, but a high red flame reached out just then and flicked her face, and in an instant her body was rebounding from the pavement. She was Mrs. Foley, a widow, and when picked up was dead.

On the same floor, hanging from another window, was another woman, and salvation in the shape of a ladder was almost within her grasp when her strength failed and she went twirling down to death. She was Mrs. Kane.

The firemen and police worked like heroes, and to their energy was due a great saving of life. At least a dozen women and girls were carried down the ladders or dragged out of the corridors, the officers and firemen going in to the midst of the smoke. The fire burned so fiercely by this time that no detailed search of the building could be made, and from what can be learned there were many girls and women on the three upper stories, either lying in fainting fits or overcome by smoke. It was this fact that led to the rumors that there were at least twenty women dead, and the story, even at this writing, does not seem improbable.

One fireman, who was working from the rear, saw three girls with their arms wound tightly about each other, turn in their frenzy and jump back into the flames. Some of the women who escaped tell of tumbling over prostrate

bodies and are positive that a score of girls perished.

Lottie and Nellie Hull, sisters, grasped each other tightly by the hands and started down the stairs from the sixth story. At the landing of the fifth floor they encountered a wall of flame and smoke. Nellie had on only her corset and skirt, having been making her toilet. Lottie, who was also only partly dressed, threw her dress over Nellie's face and together they went through the flames. Lottie's hair was burned completely off, and when she reached the sidewalk Nellie was burned only about her bare arms. They were taken home.

The total loss by the fire is from \$250,000 to \$300,000, with about \$100,000 insurance.

At least 500 people are thrown out of work.

MORGAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly Stake conference of the Morgan Stake was held Feb. 16th and 17th, in the Stake house. Our previous conference of Nov. 17th and 18th, which was not reported to the NEWS, was a good one, but there was not a visitor to speak to us. This conference was a pleasing contrast. There were present at three meetings on Sunday and one of the meetings on Monday, Presidents George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, who both spoke at all of these meetings. Stenographer Arthur Winter was also in attendance at these meetings.

The attendance at the conference was noticeably large on Monday as well as on Sunday for a Stake whose total number of souls is 1,814. A leading feature of the occasion was that the officers and members of the Church were called upon to correct existing and growing evils in our midst and encourage the spirit of faith and of repentance. CHARLES R. CLARK, Stake Clerk.

CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Cuban question came up before the Senate today for definite and final action, and it is expected that votes would be taken at an early day on the several pending propositions—requiring Spain to recognize the belligerency of Cuba, and requiring a recognition of Cuban independence. There is every indication, also, that the debate will lead to more radical and decisive resolutions.

The Cuban resolution, as reported by the committee on foreign affairs, is as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that in the opinion of Congress, a condition of war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each and all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

Cameron (Rep., Pa.) moved the substitution of the following:

"Resolved, That the President is hereby requested to interpose his friendly offices with the Spanish gov-

ernment for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

Call then addressed the Senate on the resolutions. He spoke of the bloody war now in progress and the actual condition of war existing. The course of Spain had caused revolt after revolt in Cuba. The Senator traced the history of these uprisings and the course of the United States.

Reading from a manifesto issued by the Cuban authorities, Call arraigned Spain for imposing enormous taxes on Cuba. The manifesto as read by Call reflected severely on the official administration of Spain.

"A sea of blood is now running," asserted the senator. Murder and reprisal prevailed. Call declared that the recent order of Capt. Gen. Weyler, visiting death on those even suspected of sympathy with the insurgents, was a bloody and brutal edict.

Cameron followed in support of the substitute he had offered.

"For my own part," he said, "I regard the question of belligerency as a false issue, a mistake, into which the friends of Cuba should not fall. If Spain wishes to impede or delay effective action on our part, she will encourage us to waste our energy and our initiative in struggling with the legal difficulties that involve this question of belligerency, which, when stripped of all its popular notions, is aim at an empty, or perhaps a mischievous, legal form.

"I object to it, in the first place, for the same reason which caused Gen. Grant to reject it in 1875, because it is offensive to Spain and delusive to Cuba. The contest is no longer one of belligerency, but one of independence. In the second place, I object to it because it concedes to Spain the belligerent right of searching our ships on the high seas and seizing them whenever they have anything on board which can be considered contraband of war.

"I object to it, in the third place, because it imposes belligerent duties as well as belligerent rights, and relieves Spain of all further responsibility for the destruction of American property in Cuba, by transferring that responsibility to the insurgents.

"I wish the government to act. I want to see the chronic misery of Cuba ended. I know that the course I favor was the fixed policy of the Republican party of the United States and of the American people. The course I prefer, I believe, the true expression of public feeling, which is unanimous to demanding action in favor of freedom. Evidently the government of the United States can do no less than take up the question where Gen. Grant left it, and to resume the friendly mediation which he actually began, with all the consequences which necessarily would follow its rejection."

Cameron said, in conclusion, that if this resolution was adopted, and Spain paid no attention to it, he would move the immediate recognition of Cuba.

Lodge spoke vigorously as to the need of action. He would, he said, go further than the resolution of the committee. While other Spanish dependencies had broken away from Spain, Cuba had remained faithful, earning the title of "faithful Cuba." And yet oppression, dishon-