

COSTLY BLAZE AT CHICAGO.

A Conflagration Attended by Scenes of Intense Excitement.

THE LIVES OF HALF A THOUSAND PEOPLE IMPERILED.

Several Firemen Also Miraculously Escape a Horrible Death—Large Buildings and Their Contents are Burned, Causing a Loss of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars—The Fire Started by an Explosion of Chemicals.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—A fire which caused a property loss of \$500,000 and imperiled the lives of half a thousand persons, mostly young women, broke out at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the third floor of Charles Emmerich & Co's feather and down goods factory, 175-181 South Canal street.

When the flames were raging most furiously, in spite of the best efforts of firemen, firebrands were carried by the wind to adjoining buildings, and it looked as if many more would be consumed.

The following firms were burned out: Shoemaker & Carquill, lithographers, who occupied most of the second story, building at the corner of Jackson street; George E. Lloyd & Co., electrotype and stereotype machinery manufacturers; George E. Lloyd & Co., Cleveland, victrolas and gramophones; Schnadig Bros. & Co., ladies' shoes; Amber Shirt Waist Factory; Gibson's Gas, bicycle, bicycle and bicycle machinery manufacturers; Russell Piano Company; Banner Shirt Waist Factory; Epworth Piano and Organ Factory; Heuser & Co., bicycle and bicycle machinery; George F. Blake, steam pump works; Knowles' steam pump works; Derby Cycle Company; Strouss, Eisenbraun & Co., manufacturers of mattresses and quilts.

The following were damaged by falling flames and water: Miller, Hendricks & Co., 33 West Jackson street, makers of beef and pork; Hayward & Windsor Company, confectioners, 161 Canal street.

The losses to the above firms are estimated at \$350,000, and the building losses at \$150,000. The fire started from an explosion of chemicals used in cleaning feathers, and the rapidity with which the flames spread from the Emmerich factory, where 200 girls and women are employed in cleaning feathers, was so rapid that the firemen were unable to get into the building in safety to save their small personal property, while there was not time for all to get clothes and hats.

So far as the police learned, all who were employed in the buildings escaped without serious injury, although many were bruised and scratched. In the early stage of the fire an engine company and the chemical engine men were sent to the sixth floor of the Emmerich factory in the rear to fight the further spread of the flames to the north. The smoke from the burning feathers made a dense, suffocating cloud for the firemen to work in, and they saw when too late that the fire had broken in front of them and cut off their escape in that direction by the ladder, shouts of warning were sent to them from the Chief and his Marshals.

The imperiled men forsook their apparatus and struck out in the burning smoke for the stairway. The loss was the only thing to guide them to safety, and they half fell, half climbed down to the street. Several of the men had their hands and faces badly cut and bruised, and their appearance on the street was hailed with delight by the thousands of spectators.

The falling of the burning walls on all four sides was a thrilling and dangerous incident of the blaze. Without any warning three stories of the smaller building in the rear to the street side came crashing to the street. Firemen and officers who were standing or working in front rushed toward the mass of tumbling brick, and the building on the opposite side of the street stopped them, and they barely escaped being struck.

The same scene was witnessed on the Jackson-street side, when the three top stories came toppling across the street without warning. When part of the west wall of the Emmerich building fell it made a big hole in the two-story brick of the Miller-Hendricks Packing Company.

When the fire was apparently under control a large part of the north wall of the nine-story structure crashed onto the four-story Wilson building, starting flames and playing havoc with the contents. The fire was under control in this direction gave the firemen additional work, but they were helped by the thick fire in the center of the building. The fire was under control for two hours, in spite of a high wind and a big start.

Nothing but parts of the Springer buildings remain, all the other buildings were burned through, carrying with them the costly machinery, lithograph presses and other stock.

Meeting Looking Toward Joining the Western Association.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Contingents from the Western Association met here today to see what could be done toward joining the new Western Passenger Association.

THE KUNGPAL DISASTER.

Not Due to the Boiler of the Steamship Blowing Up.

BUT TO THE EXPLOSION OF A QUANTITY OF GUNPOWDER.

Of the Foreigners on Board, Six Lost Their Lives, the Third Engineer Alone Being Saved—Five Hundred Chinese Perish in the Disaster—The Survivors Remain on the Boat for Seventeen Hours Before Rescued.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The following correspondence of the United Press was received to-day per steamer Rio Janeiro, under date of Tokio, November 6th:

It has been ascertained that the destruction of the steamer Kungpal was due to an explosion of gunpowder, and not to the blowing of a boiler, as was at first supposed. Of the foreigners on board at the time, six lost their lives, the Third Engineer alone being saved. About 500 Chinese perished.

The disaster occurred on the morning of October 14th. The steamer had on board 700 soldiers when the powder exploded, and it was not until the crew worked hard for more than half an hour to extinguish the flames, but in vain, and another explosion, probably due to the blowing of a boiler, was caused by the first explosion, being laid in a boat to be brought to shore, but the davits broke and the boat was smashed by the heavy sea running at the time.

The steamer sank in shallow water, and the survivors, including 200 soldiers, remained on the wreck for seventeen hours, the sea being too heavy for any boat to reach them. The exact terms of the convention concluded in Peking on November 4th for the restoration of the Liao Tung peninsula to China are kept secret for the present. The fact that China has agreed to pay 200,000,000 taels, the money is to be at once handed over to the Japanese Legation in London, and that the evacuation of the peninsula is to take place within three months, is well known. But there is also a clause not yet published by which China pledges herself not to cede the peninsula to any other nation, nor to grant foreign power any special privileges connected with the territory.

The withdrawal of the Japanese troops will be complete, and the operation will be completed, and that the restoration of the peninsula will become an accomplished fact, before the year is over. Meanwhile, as Japan has dismantled her fortresses at Tallen and Port Arthur, and destroyed the dock yard at the latter place, many years must elapse before the peninsula can recover its old significance from a military point of view.

Some excitement has been caused by the action of the Japanese war-fleet, which stopped and searched a British steamer, the Thales, near Amoy. The steamer was believed to be carrying arms, and the crew of the Black Flags, Liu. Some Chinese passengers were taken out of the man-of-war, despite the protest of the Captain. The Chinese report that they were taken out of the man-of-war by the British war-fleet, and that they were taken to a British ship, where they were held for some time.

General Alger says he met Senator Sherman for the first time in his life during the Chicago exposition, as well as Lake Shore train which he boarded at Toledo. He continues: "I find among my files the following autograph letter, which speaks for itself."

Senate Chamber, "Washington, May 16, 1893. "General R. A. Alger—Dear Sir: Your very kind note of the 14th is received. I heartily reciprocate all that you say, and assure you that since our interview on the cars last summer I cherish no prejudice or unkindness for the incident of the National Convention of 1888. I said so to Colonel Pratt, and I repeat it to you. Very sincerely yours,

JOHN SHERMAN. General Alger quotes a letter from James Lewis, who was a delegate from Louisiana in 1888, who changed his vote from Sherman to Alger, declaring that it was an act of justice, and that colored delegates with selling out.

General Alger says in conclusion: "I will only add that if Senator Sherman is willing to stand up for the public men of his day, many of whom have passed from earth, he is welcome to the task. I am sure he stands alone among our public men who would be willing by his own act to blight the honorable record of the living and the dead."

HANGED HIS MISTRESS. Brutal Murder Committed by a Man at Chicago. CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—A murder of peculiar atrocity was committed early this morning in a house on Clark street. Charles Moe has for a considerable time been living there with a woman named Annie Anderson. He was a degraded brute and frequently abused the woman. Three weeks ago he tried to kill her because she did not earn enough money to keep him drunk all the time. Last night the couple quarreled again. This morning Moe got up and began his arrangements to get together to kill the woman, who lay sleeping in his bed. He secured a rope and threw it over the gas jet. Then making a record made a noise he quietly approached the sleeping woman and suddenly pushed the rope over her head and drew it tightly around her neck. Before she could make any resistance he was tugging at the other end of the rope.

He pulled until she had been dragged off her bed and was suspended in the air. Then he tied the end of the rope to the bed post and calmly watched the convulsions of his victim as she slowly

THE BOY TRAIN-WRECKERS.

They Now Disavow Any Connection With the Crime.

ROME (N. Y.), Nov. 21.—The four boys arrested in connection with the wrecking of the New York Central mail train were interviewed to-day by a reporter. They all appeared cheerful and careless of their condition. Hildreth said he did not know what line of defense he should adopt until he saw his father, who is a New York lawyer.

He said he was not guilty, and expected to prove it. The other boys said they were as innocent as the wind. The other boys disavowed any connection with the affair, but they contradict themselves and make a sorry mess of their explanations. The District Attorney says he has ample evidence to convict them of murder in the first degree.

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The audience was not large, but it made a strong impression. The speakers were those of their auditors. Governor Matthews spoke in part as follows: "Cuba was the first in all the Western Hemisphere to disclose her beauty to the venturesome and covetous Spaniard, and soon thereafter became the base of the various expeditions of Spanish buccaniers, and the southern continent, her shores were fitted out for expeditions for discovery and conquest of rapacious greed, of heartless cruelty and atrocious inhumanity, unequalled in the history of the world."

The Governor traced the further history of the "ever-faithful isle," and contrasted it with that of the Spanish colonies. He said that the Spaniards, "lulled to sleep with false and deceitful promises of reform and the brighter banner of liberty, were made to find herself deceived, bound hand and foot, her loyalty despised, robbed of her birthright and only prey to the rapacity of the Spaniards, where reveal more atrocious crimes against humanity, more cruel warfare and wicked oppression, more examples of outrages and injustice, more greater crimes against all Christian civilization than have marked Spanish rule and despotism in Cuba. A general history of the island, showing its mine of wealth to its possessors through the maturing, fostering care of human rule, and would have well repaid the study of its history, and decayed and effete nation. But the reverse has been true.

"The wrongs against which we rebelled, so to speak, are not the barbarous cruelties nearly so great, and yet the same great principles are involved that aroused to action our forefathers. The wrongs are the same, the wrongs, the Cuban patriot has been brave, and has fought a good fight. Her sons have inhaled the atmosphere of a free and loving country, they almost hear her agonizing cry for help across the narrow channel that separates us.

"The extent of our war and of the actual condition, we can have no accurate information. The insurgents give none. The Spanish authorities give none. It is a history of a revolution, not the mad caprice of a mob. A nation of 17,000,000 men, with 1,500,000 soldiers, and with a pouring into Cuba vast armies of men, material, supplies and munitions of war, emptying both her arsenals and her treasuries.

The speaker closed his address with a tribute to the "Monroe doctrine," which he introduced thus: "There often comes a time when the world, as well as men, when it becomes necessary to walk in a new untraveled path; to brush aside the cobwebs of tradition which obscure the view of the future; to have thoughts and meet the problem of a growing, progressive age—in short, to find a way or make it.

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Resolutions of sympathy and promising aid to the Cubans were adopted. The resolutions also called upon the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania, and upon the two houses of Congress when they meet, to pass a concurrent resolution directing the President to recognize "the republic of Cuba as a belligerent nation." A committee of the Philadelphia brigade will present the resolutions to President Cleveland.

C. P. Huntington at Santa Monica. SANTA MONICA, Nov. 21.—C. P. Huntington and party reached here this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the special of the President, immediately going to Port Los Angeles, where they remained a few moments, returning here, where the train was side-tracked for the night. Mr. Huntington is much pleased with the improvements here since his last visit, having only good words for the seaside city and future of the southern part of the State. They will remain overnight and part to-morrow.

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CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A Carhouse Employee Caught in Winders of the Machinery.

HIS HEAD AND LEGS NEARLY TORN FROM HIS BODY.

Two Masked Men Hold Up a Store Clerk at Freestone, Sonoma County. Compelling Him to Open the Safe and Hand Them Out One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in Cash.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—John Wilson, aged 35, met a horrible death at 9:29 o'clock this morning at the Sutter-street Railway carhouse, corner of Polk and Sutter streets.

Wilson was employed as a splicer at the carhouse and was caught in the winders of the machinery and was crushed to death before assistance could reach him.

His head and legs were nearly torn from his body, and the body was terribly cut. Every bone in the unfortunate man's body seemed to have been broken.

Wilson was splicing a rope and in some way his clothing became entangled and he was drawn between the winders.

After his body had passed through the winders it was dropped into a pit about fifteen feet below.

Wilson was a native of Ireland and leaves a widow and children.

Police Puzzled Over a Mysterious Poisoning Case. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—A mysterious poisoning case was brought to the attention of the police to-day, when a report reached the coroner that Mrs. Kate Charles, wife of Frank Charles, a booksmith, living at 13 Polk lane, had died under circumstances that pointed strongly to murder by poisoning.

Coroner Hawkins immediately dispatched a deputy to the house and removed the body to the morgue. Frank Charles, the husband, who had partaken of the same fatal banquet with his wife, and he was sent to the Receiving Hospital.

The circumstances surrounding the case are most peculiar. It is a fact that the couple were married two years ago, and if the statement of the husband is to be believed, the union was a happy one.

When brought to the Receiving Hospital at 9 o'clock this morning Charles was suffering intense pains. His limbs were paralyzed, and he was unable to sit up, and he could not stand on his feet. Police Surgeon Well, who examined Charles, pronounced the case one of strychnine poisoning, and immediately administered counteracting antidotes. Charles' condition improved at once, and within an hour he was pronounced to be recovering.

His statement is that last night he bought a cheap bottle of claret, and when he got home drank a glass of it and went to bed. About 6 o'clock in the morning he took another glass, after which he was taken with severe pains. His wife also partook of about a third of a wine glass and a few minutes later fell on the floor.

Charles says that no person could have entered the room after he went to sleep last night. The wine did not contain any poison at that time, else Charles would not be alive to tell his story. The death of the woman and the condition of her husband at this morning the wine contained either strychnine or some deadly poison. Who put it there?

The answer to that question must fix the responsibility for dragging the wine upon either Charles or the wife now dead, provided it be true that no other person had access to the room.

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TROUBLES IN TURKEY.

News About Plots Against the Sultan Entirely False.

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO STOP FURTHER DISTURBANCES.

Orders Issued to Military Commanders to Protect the Innocent and Quell Disturbances of Any One Faction Against the Other, Those Taking Part in Riotous Demonstrations Being Warned That They Will Meet With Severe Punishment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following: "All news about plots against his imperial majesty, the Sultan, are absolutely and entirely false. The text of three telegrams that have been sent to the Sultan and the military commanders of those provinces where troubles lately took place, with the view of giving them the widest publicity. First telegram, addressed to the Governors-General of the Vilayets of Trebizond, Erzeroum, and Van, and to the Governors of the provinces of Manis, Sivas, Adana and Aleppo, dated November 15, 1895: 'The military commanders of the provinces in which disorders have taken place are ordered to take the most effective measures to prevent the recurrence of disorders, and to give the people in order to a peaceful and quiet life. The military commanders who are in arms against the legal authorities of their country, to give up their seditious plans and to abstain from all acts directed against the high wishes of his imperial majesty the Sultan. They will also try to prevent, by placing troops at different points, all movements on the part of the riotous attacking boroughs and villages. If riotous or insubordinate acts take place suddenly within the sphere of evolution of a flying column, said commanders will have to pursue immediately, and without giving any preliminary warning, the authors of those crimes. The Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Imperial Corps will bring with his troops the commanders of brigades under his orders, with the view of securing the success of their task. 'The Department of War has been instructed to transmit telegraphic orders that order should be restored to the commanders of said imperial corps. The line of conduct of the civil authorities toward the agitators having been already shown by the Department to an imperial order, you will have to make to the proper parties all recommendations in conformity with said telegrams before the outbreak of disorders. The above dispositions having received the imperial sanction, the needed instructions have been sent to the Department of War. I request you again to conform to the same as regards your vilayet. Our august sovereign's determination is that order should be restored to the disturbed parts; that the life, honor and property of everyone shall be safeguarded and that all acts contrary to justice and equity shall be prevented. You will watch day and night to secure the realization of said imperial determination by putting, without delay, a stop to all disorders.

"Second: Telegram, addressed to the Valis of Van, Bitlis, Erzeroum, Alep, Diarbakir, Trebizond, Sivas and Manis, dated November 17, 1895: 'Although repeated instructions were given to you with the view of adopting in your vilayet all measures for preventing the recurrence of disorders, and all shedding of blood, and of forbidding any act that would lead to the outbreak of disorders, you will have to see that one class of the population attack the other, or that acts contrary to justice should occur, such cases contrary to justice, however, to the extent of the most important attributions of the Valis being, according to the formal orders of his imperial majesty, the Sultan, to secure the restoration of order. I hasten to warn you that if, after the receipt of the present telegram, there should occur any like fire, seditious movements, or any other act of public order or shedding of blood, such an omission of duties could not by any means be forgiven, and would carry with it a grave and absolute responsibility.

"Such responsibility falling also on the Moutessarfs and Caimeans, you must also put yourself in accord with the commands of the Sultan, and, as necessary disposition, you will principally look with the greatest care after the protection of the Consulate and foreign consulates, and you will have to be on your guard, and to avoid any motive for conflict on their part. All guilty parties should be arrested and punished according to law. The following paragraph in plain words every twenty-four hours to the Department of War, (to be transmitted also to the Imperial Palace) the Sultan, and the Sublime Porte: 'Third: Telegram addressed to the Marshal of the Fourth Imperial Corps and to the military commanders of Alep, Bitlis, Adana, Trebizond, Manis, Erzeroum, and other parts of Asiatic Turkey, dated 17th of November, 1895: 'The explicit will of our august sovereign being that the tranquillity of the country should be maintained more than ever, and in a most efficient manner, and in order to prevent absolutely any such act as a revolutionary shedding of blood or attacks on the part of one class of the population upon the other, or against the consulates and foreign consulates, the following instructions have already been transmitted to the functionaries of the civil administration. In conformity with an imperial order, the imperial military authorities shall put themselves in accord with the Valis and Moutessarfs, in order to secure public peace and to see that the officers and soldiers of the imperial army act according to the military regulations, abstaining carefully from all acts tending to cause complaints. Any disobedience of the above, any neglect or any proceedings contrary to discipline will entail grave responsibilities.

AMERICANS ARE SAFE. LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Constantinople representative telegraphs under date of November 20th, as follows: "Shakir Pasha, the Turkish high commissioner appointed to enforce the Hamidian edicts, reports that the committee of participation in the recent massacres in Asia Minor, with the exception of one troop, which the other Powers will follow shortly. Each Government sends one vessel, increasing the number of its dispatch boats to the Tosphorous to two vessels instead of one. 'A telegram from Marsovan announces that all the Americans are safe.'

Verdict of Not Guilty. LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21.—Joseph Kirk, who was brutally assaulted by A. L. Nichols, a conductor on the Consolida-tion Electric Railway, and who was arrested on the charge of murder, about a month ago Kirk boarded Nichols' car, having with him a bottle of claret. Nichols kicked the dog out of the car, and in the quarrel which ensued Kirk was badly beaten. Being an old man, his injuries proved fatal.

Peculiar Fatal Accident. SANTA ROSA, Nov. 21.—A peculiar fatal accident occurred near Guerneville. An Italian lumberman named Bassoli was cutting down a big tree. In falling the tree struck a stump that had been struck down, and Bassoli was struck on the head, causing instant death. Bassoli was about 35 years of age and unmarried.

Buried Alive. OAKLAND, Nov. 21.—Fritz Weidner, a sewer contractor, 35 years of age, was buried under many tons of earth by a cave-in of the new Mattie-street sewer this morning, and before his fellow laborers could raise him a month later he was dead. Weidner is a native of Switzerland and leaves a widow and 11-year-old boy. He was buried in a trench between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth, in this city.

Death of a Portuguese Minister. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Senator August de Sequeira Thedim, Portuguese Minister to the United States, died at his residence here this morning after a brief illness. Death resulted from the effects of a very severe hemorrhage which came suddenly last Sunday evening. Complete arrangements for his funeral have not yet been made, but a funeral will be held at St. Matthew's Catholic Church Saturday morning.

Subornation of Perjury. LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21.—Attorney J. L. Murphy was arrested this morning on a warrant from the District Attorney's office charging him with subornation of perjury in the Mayne case. A warrant was also issued for Mrs. Supton at San Diego. Both will be tried on the charge of influencing Della Supton to swear to an affidavit that she had been forced to testify for Mayne. Murphy will give bonds.

Thilston Acquitted. SAN JOSE, Nov. 21.—The trial of ex-Supervisor H. Thilston for arson, which has been on trial four days, terminated this morning, the jury, after nine minutes' deliberation, returning a verdict of not guilty. The large crowd present attempted to give vent to their feelings by applauding, but the court quickly suppressed it.

Death of an Old Miner. PLACERVILLE, Nov. 21.—Severin Gorski, a native of Poland, naturalized in San Francisco in 1856, died last night at El Dorado. He was 70 years old. He was an amalgamator and millman of ability and honesty. He was associated for many years with Mr. Poncehontas mines.

Found Dead on the Desert. LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21.—I. W. Perry, a resident of this city, was found dead on the desert, twenty-three miles east of Yuma yesterday. There was nothing to indicate the manner of his death. His team was found near by.

THE NEW COMET. It is a Good Many Millions of Miles From the Earth. LICK OBSERVATORY, Nov. 21.—The comet discovered at the Lick Observatory on November 17th by C. D. Perrine is now about 84,000,000 miles from the sun. The distance will decrease and reach a minimum of about 20,000,000 miles on December 18th, at which time its angular distance from