

REQUIRES REST

MRS. MCKINLEY SUFFERING FROM AN ATTACK OF INDIGESTION.

President Hurries His Wife to San Francisco in a Special Train for Consultation with Specialist.

HER CONDITION NOT ALARMING

MUCH FATIGUED BY THE LONG TRIP FROM WASHINGTON.

Her Weakness Aggravated by a Painful Bone Felon, Which Caused Her to Lose Sleep.

WILL REST FOR A FEW DAYS

CABINET WILL CARRY OUT THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. McKinley to Join the Party at San Jose if There Be No Serious Change in His Wife's Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The sudden illness of Mrs. McKinley has caused an unexpected change in the itinerary of President McKinley. He arrived in this city this afternoon, several hours ahead of the time scheduled. The state of Mrs. McKinley's health was such this morning that the President decided to leave Del Monte and bring his wife to this city immediately to the home of Mr. Henry T. Scott, where she could have complete rest for a few days and where a specialist could be consulted if necessary.

A special train of two cars and a locomotive was made up from the President's special, and at 12:30 o'clock the President, Mrs. McKinley, Miss Barber, the President's niece, Secretary Cortelyou and wife, Dr. Rixey and Mr. H. T. Scott and wife left Del Monte for San Francisco, leaving the remainder of the presidential party at Del Monte. Only a few hundred people greeted the President upon his arrival in this city. His coming was not generally known and only those who chanced to see the bulletins posted by the newspapers, announcing that the President would reach the city at 7 p. m., awaited his train.

The President, in order to avoid the crowd that was expected to assemble at the Southern Pacific depot at Third and Townsend streets, left the train with his little party at Valencia street, a station in the southern part of the city. When the train, consisting of a baggage car and the President's special coach, stopped at Valencia street Mrs. McKinley was carried in a steamer chair by two colored porters from the private car to a closed carriage in waiting. She was heavily veiled, and the President and Dr. Rixey followed close behind. Mrs. McKinley was gently placed in the carriage, and the President and Dr. Rixey seated in the same vehicle. The President was quite pale and looked anxious. The rest of the party followed in carriages. Mr. and Mrs. Scott had arrived at their residence ahead of the President, and were waiting to receive their guests. Mrs. McKinley was again lifted out of the carriage and placed in an invalid chair and carried into the house.

Secretary Cortelyou, when questioned concerning Mrs. McKinley's condition, stated that there was nothing alarming in her present indisposition, and that perfect quiet and rest for a few days would restore her to her usual health. It was the impression, however, of those who saw Mrs. McKinley that she is very ill and that her present state may result in an entire change of the President's programme. Should his wife's health improve, the President will carry out his intention to attend the celebration at San Jose to-morrow. If, however, her condition to-morrow is no better than to-day the President will not leave her, but will allow the Cabinet officers and others of his party to represent him at San Jose.

At 6 o'clock this evening Dr. Rixey made the following statement: "Mrs. McKinley stood the trip from Del Monte much better than I expected. Her condition is not serious. She will stay here at least a week and have perfect rest. I think by that time she will be able to continue the journey. She has been gaining strength all afternoon."

Mr. Cortelyou's Statement. SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—At 9:30 o'clock to-night Secretary Cortelyou gave the following bulletin to the Associated Press: "Mrs. McKinley stood the trip from Monterey extremely well, and is resting comfortably at Mr. Scott's. Her attack of indigestion, it is believed, will yield promptly to rest and removal to the open air. Her condition on her hand is healing nicely. Dr. Hirschfelder, of San Francisco, is in consultation with Dr. Rixey."

It will not be determined until 9 a. m. to-morrow whether President McKinley will go to San Jose or remain in this city. His programme for the day will be contingent on the condition of Mrs. McKinley at that hour.

PLANS OF THE PARTY.

Cabinet Officers Will Go to San Jose To-day, as Prearranged.

DELMONTE, Cal., May 12.—The indisposition of Mrs. McKinley cast a shadow on the other members of the party who remained here and there was talk, at first, of abandoning the entire schedule between here and San Francisco, but Mrs. McKinley requested that the plans of the party should not be disarranged by her departure, and when the President left this morning the understanding was that the programme originally fixed should be carried out. The President has himself said he would rejoin the party as soon as Mrs. McKinley was made comfortable.

The party is scheduled to leave here to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock and after a one-minute stop at Palano, to go to Santa Cruz for a glimpse of the big trees. It was not the expectation of the President that he could be at either of these places, but he thought he could meet the Cabinet at San Jose, where great preparations had been made to receive him and where the programme was for the party to spend to-morrow night. In that case he could enter San Francisco Tuesday afternoon, as originally contemplated, without disarranging the plans for the ovation arranged for him

TO QUIT WORK

ORDER TO MACHINISTS ISSUED BY PRESIDENT O'CONNELL.

Must Strike Next Monday if Employers Do Not, in the Meantime, Comply with Demands.

650,000 WORKMEN CONCERNED

METAL TRADES INVOLVED INDIRECTLY BY MACHINISTS.

Work Day of Nine Hours and an Increase of 12 1/2 Per Cent. in Wages Demanded.

RAILWAYS TO BE LET ALONE

STRIKE ORDER DOES NOT APPLY TO THEM AT PRESENT.

Shorter Work Day Conceded by Many Employers, but No Advance in Wages Promised.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A general strike involving directly 150,000 machinists and indirectly 500,000 men in the metal-working trades is expected to take place on May 20 unless some arrangement is effected in the meantime. This is the statement made to-night by President James O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists, who has his headquarters in this city. The demands of the men, the refusal of which threatens to precipitate the strike, Mr. O'Connell said, are for a work day of nine hours and an increase of 12 1/2 per cent. in wages, or, in other words, ten hours pay for nine hours' work. The matter, he said, has been under consideration for some time, and every effort has been made by the machinists' association to avoid resorting to a strike, but such action, he says, is now necessary if the workmen hope to attain the end they are striving for.

Some time ago, through the efforts of the international association, the latter secured from the National Metal Trades Association, the employers of about 25 per cent. of the men who would be affected by the strike, concessions by which a general work day of nine hours was to become operative on May 20 of this year. The question of an increase of wages, however, or its equivalent, the granting of ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, remained unsettled. Yesterday the representatives of the Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists held a conference in New York at which an attempt was made to reach an agreement on the wage matter so that the strike proposed for May 20 would be avoided. Mr. O'Connell, however, says that the employers refused to arbitrate the question of wages nationally, but that they expressed a willingness that this matter should be settled by employers locally, each individual case to be treated as such. This method is unsatisfactory to the representatives of the machinists' association, who express the opinion that this would prolong indefinitely the settlement of the question. Upon his return to the city Mr. O'Connell promptly prepared the order for the strike, and it was sent out by mail to-day.

WHY TURKEY PROTESTS

FOREIGN POSTOFFICES ARE SAID TO FACILITATE SMUGGLING.

The Porte Therefore Thinks Its Own Officials Should Handle All the Mail at Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Mr. Leishman, United States minister at Constantinople, up to this time has not communicated with the State Department respecting the trouble at the Turkish capital over the efforts of the Porte to suppress the foreign postoffices. The United States government is one of a few of the great powers which do not maintain an absolutely independent postal service between Constantinople and the outside world. The others have a system of closed mail pouches by which the mails are not permitted to pass through Turkish hands while in transit between the border and the embassies at Constantinople. The British government has a fine postoffice building not far from its embassy, and Austria and France also have suitable postal establishments in Constantinople. These were established originally not so much from a lack of confidence in the integrity of the Turks as from the very inferior character of the Turkish postal service some years ago. It is possible for a foreign citizen resident in Constantinople to receive his mail directly on application to the postoffice at his embassy. The privilege is not limited to embassy attaches or official mail, and this fact long has been a matter of discontent for the Turks, who, since the four bishops at the entire constant service by placing it under the direction of German experts, feel that they have a right to get rid of these foreign offices, which, they claim, facilitate smuggling.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNITE.

Amalgamation of Northern and Southern Labor Organizations.

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—As a result of the textile workers convention, which concluded its sessions at the Quincy House to-night, 70,000 men and women employed in the textile industries of North America will be members of one great labor organization to be known as the United Textile Workers of America. Representatives of the International Union of Textile Workers and the American Federation of Textile Operatives were present, with James Duncan, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, acting as chairman. Both organizations decided to amalgamate and apply for a charter under the title named. After that is secured the Mule Spinners' Union and the Loom Fixers' Union will affiliate themselves with the organization which will eventually mean a membership of 200,000 and an amicable understanding between textile employes in the North and South.

DEBT NOT PAID IN FULL.

Centennial Memorial Church Was Therefore Not Dedicated.

FREDERICK, Md., May 12.—The great event of the centennial celebration of the quadrennial conference of the United Brethren Church in Christ, which was to have taken place to-day, that of dedicating the new Centennial Memorial Church on Second street, proved to be a disappointment. The ceremony, presided over by Bishop J. S. Mills, of Denver, Col. Bishop Nicholas Castle, of Elkhardt, Ind., preached the sermon. Rev. Dr. W. R. Funk, of Dayton, O., conducted services in the opera house this afternoon, at which addresses were made by Rev. T. C. Carter, D. D., of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rev. Dr. W. M. Bell, secretary of the missionary society of Dayton, O. Services were again held in the opera house this evening, and the sermon was preached by Bishop W. H. Hoyt, of Dayton, O. The pupils of the various Protestant churches of the city were filled by the leading members of the conference to-day.

TO QUIT WORK

ORDER TO MACHINISTS ISSUED BY PRESIDENT O'CONNELL.

Must Strike Next Monday if Employers Do Not, in the Meantime, Comply with Demands.

650,000 WORKMEN CONCERNED

METAL TRADES INVOLVED INDIRECTLY BY MACHINISTS.

Work Day of Nine Hours and an Increase of 12 1/2 Per Cent. in Wages Demanded.

RAILWAYS TO BE LET ALONE

STRIKE ORDER DOES NOT APPLY TO THEM AT PRESENT.

Shorter Work Day Conceded by Many Employers, but No Advance in Wages Promised.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A general strike involving directly 150,000 machinists and indirectly 500,000 men in the metal-working trades is expected to take place on May 20 unless some arrangement is effected in the meantime. This is the statement made to-night by President James O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists, who has his headquarters in this city. The demands of the men, the refusal of which threatens to precipitate the strike, Mr. O'Connell said, are for a work day of nine hours and an increase of 12 1/2 per cent. in wages, or, in other words, ten hours' pay for nine hours' work. The matter, he said, has been under consideration for some time, and every effort has been made by the machinists' association to avoid resorting to a strike, but such action, he says, is now necessary if the workmen hope to attain the end they are striving for.

Some time ago, through the efforts of the international association, the latter secured from the National Metal Trades Association, the employers of about 25 per cent. of the men who would be affected by the strike, concessions by which a general work day of nine hours was to become operative on May 20 of this year. The question of an increase of wages, however, or its equivalent, the granting of ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, remained unsettled. Yesterday the representatives of the Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists held a conference in New York at which an attempt was made to reach an agreement on the wage matter so that the strike proposed for May 20 would be avoided. Mr. O'Connell, however, says that the employers refused to arbitrate the question of wages nationally, but that they expressed a willingness that this matter should be settled by employers locally, each individual case to be treated as such. This method is unsatisfactory to the representatives of the machinists' association, who express the opinion that this would prolong indefinitely the settlement of the question. Upon his return to the city Mr. O'Connell promptly prepared the order for the strike, and it was sent out by mail to-day.

WHY TURKEY PROTESTS

FOREIGN POSTOFFICES ARE SAID TO FACILITATE SMUGGLING.

The Porte Therefore Thinks Its Own Officials Should Handle All the Mail at Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Mr. Leishman, United States minister at Constantinople, up to this time has not communicated with the State Department respecting the trouble at the Turkish capital over the efforts of the Porte to suppress the foreign postoffices. The United States government is one of a few of the great powers which do not maintain an absolutely independent postal service between Constantinople and the outside world. The others have a system of closed mail pouches by which the mails are not permitted to pass through Turkish hands while in transit between the border and the embassies at Constantinople. The British government has a fine postoffice building not far from its embassy, and Austria and France also have suitable postal establishments in Constantinople. These were established originally not so much from a lack of confidence in the integrity of the Turks as from the very inferior character of the Turkish postal service some years ago. It is possible for a foreign citizen resident in Constantinople to receive his mail directly on application to the postoffice at his embassy. The privilege is not limited to embassy attaches or official mail, and this fact long has been a matter of discontent for the Turks, who, since the four bishops at the entire constant service by placing it under the direction of German experts, feel that they have a right to get rid of these foreign offices, which, they claim, facilitate smuggling.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNITE.

Amalgamation of Northern and Southern Labor Organizations.

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—As a result of the textile workers convention, which concluded its sessions at the Quincy House to-night, 70,000 men and women employed in the textile industries of North America will be members of one great labor organization to be known as the United Textile Workers of America. Representatives of the International Union of Textile Workers and the American Federation of Textile Operatives were present, with James Duncan, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, acting as chairman. Both organizations decided to amalgamate and apply for a charter under the title named. After that is secured the Mule Spinners' Union and the Loom Fixers' Union will affiliate themselves with the organization which will eventually mean a membership of 200,000 and an amicable understanding between textile employes in the North and South.

DEBT NOT PAID IN FULL.

Centennial Memorial Church Was Therefore Not Dedicated.

FREDERICK, Md., May 12.—The great event of the centennial celebration of the quadrennial conference of the United Brethren Church in Christ, which was to have taken place to-day, that of dedicating the new Centennial Memorial Church on Second street, proved to be a disappointment. The ceremony, presided over by Bishop J. S. Mills, of Denver, Col. Bishop Nicholas Castle, of Elkhardt, Ind., preached the sermon. Rev. Dr. W. R. Funk, of Dayton, O., conducted services in the opera house this afternoon, at which addresses were made by Rev. T. C. Carter, D. D., of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rev. Dr. W. M. Bell, secretary of the missionary society of Dayton, O. Services were again held in the opera house this evening, and the sermon was preached by Bishop W. H. Hoyt, of Dayton, O. The pupils of the various Protestant churches of the city were filled by the leading members of the conference to-day.

TO QUIT WORK

ORDER TO MACHINISTS ISSUED BY PRESIDENT O'CONNELL.

Must Strike Next Monday if Employers Do Not, in the Meantime, Comply with Demands.

650,000 WORKMEN CONCERNED

METAL TRADES INVOLVED INDIRECTLY BY MACHINISTS.

Work Day of Nine Hours and an Increase of 12 1/2 Per Cent. in Wages Demanded.

RAILWAYS TO BE LET ALONE

STRIKE ORDER DOES NOT APPLY TO THEM AT PRESENT.

Shorter Work Day Conceded by Many Employers, but No Advance in Wages Promised.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A general strike involving directly 150,000 machinists and indirectly 500,000 men in the metal-working trades is expected to take place on May 20 unless some arrangement is effected in the meantime. This is the statement made to-night by President James O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists, who has his headquarters in this city. The demands of the men, the refusal of which threatens to precipitate the strike, Mr. O'Connell said, are for a work day of nine hours and an increase of 12 1/2 per cent. in wages, or, in other words, ten hours' pay for nine hours' work. The matter, he said, has been under consideration for some time, and every effort has been made by the machinists' association to avoid resorting to a strike, but such action, he says, is now necessary if the workmen hope to attain the end they are striving for.

Some time ago, through the efforts of the international association, the latter secured from the National Metal Trades Association, the employers of about 25 per cent. of the men who would be affected by the strike, concessions by which a general work day of nine hours was to become operative on May 20 of this year. The question of an increase of wages, however, or its equivalent, the granting of ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, remained unsettled. Yesterday the representatives of the Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists held a conference in New York at which an attempt was made to reach an agreement on the wage matter so that the strike proposed for May 20 would be avoided. Mr. O'Connell, however, says that the employers refused to arbitrate the question of wages nationally, but that they expressed a willingness that this matter should be settled by employers locally, each individual case to be treated as such. This method is unsatisfactory to the representatives of the machinists' association, who express the opinion that this would prolong indefinitely the settlement of the question. Upon his return to the city Mr. O'Connell promptly prepared the order for the strike, and it was sent out by mail to-day.

WHY TURKEY PROTESTS

FOREIGN POSTOFFICES ARE SAID TO FACILITATE SMUGGLING.

The Porte Therefore Thinks Its Own Officials Should Handle All the Mail at Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Mr. Leishman, United States minister at Constantinople, up to this time has not communicated with the State Department respecting the trouble at the Turkish capital over the efforts of the Porte to suppress the foreign postoffices. The United States government is one of a few of the great powers which do not maintain an absolutely independent postal service between Constantinople and the outside world. The others have a system of closed mail pouches by which the mails are not permitted to pass through Turkish hands while in transit between the border and the embassies at Constantinople. The British government has a fine postoffice building not far from its embassy, and Austria and France also have suitable postal establishments in Constantinople. These were established originally not so much from a lack of confidence in the integrity of the Turks as from the very inferior character of the Turkish postal service some years ago. It is possible for a foreign citizen resident in Constantinople to receive his mail directly on application to the postoffice at his embassy. The privilege is not limited to embassy attaches or official mail, and this fact long has been a matter of discontent for the Turks, who, since the four bishops at the entire constant service by placing it under the direction of German experts, feel that they have a right to get rid of these foreign offices, which, they claim, facilitate smuggling.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNITE.

Amalgamation of Northern and Southern Labor Organizations.

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—As a result of the textile workers convention, which concluded its sessions at the Quincy House to-night, 70,000 men and women employed in the textile industries of North America will be members of one great labor organization to be known as the United Textile Workers of America. Representatives of the International Union of Textile Workers and the American Federation of Textile Operatives were present, with James Duncan, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, acting as chairman. Both organizations decided to amalgamate and apply for a charter under the title named. After that is secured the Mule Spinners' Union and the Loom Fixers' Union will affiliate themselves with the organization which will eventually mean a membership of 200,000 and an amicable understanding between textile employes in the North and South.

DEBT NOT PAID IN FULL.

Centennial Memorial Church Was Therefore Not Dedicated.

FREDERICK, Md., May 12.—The great event of the centennial celebration of the quadrennial conference of the United Brethren Church in Christ, which was to have taken place to-day, that of dedicating the new Centennial Memorial Church on Second street, proved to be a disappointment. The ceremony, presided over by Bishop J. S. Mills, of Denver, Col. Bishop Nicholas Castle, of Elkhardt, Ind., preached the sermon. Rev. Dr. W. R. Funk, of Dayton, O., conducted services in the opera house this afternoon, at which addresses were made by Rev. T. C. Carter, D. D., of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rev. Dr. W. M. Bell, secretary of the missionary society of Dayton, O. Services were again held in the opera house this evening, and the sermon was preached by Bishop W. H. Hoyt, of Dayton, O. The pupils of the various Protestant churches of the city were filled by the leading members of the conference to-day.

SWEPT BY FIRE

PORTION OF DELRAY, A SUBURB OF DETROIT, DESTROYED.

Buildings and Yards on West Bank of Rouge River for Three-Quarters of a Mile in Ruins.

TOTAL LOSS OVER \$800,000

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY THE GREATEST SUFFERER.

Piles of Cedar Poles Valued at About \$600,000 Quickly Reduced to a Mass of Ashes.

WIND WAS BLOWING A GALE

AND CHUNKS OF BURNING WOOD WERE CARRIED LONG DISTANCES.

Engines and Fire Boat from Detroit Unable to Check the Rolling Mass of Flames—The Losses.

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—Fanned by a thirty-five-mile-an-hour wind, fire, this afternoon, swept the west bank of Rouge river, in Delray, a suburb to the south of Detroit, for three-quarters of a mile and destroyed more than \$800,000 worth of property. Following are the losses: Sallotte & Ferguson, lumber mill, \$50,000, covered by insurance; Brownlee & Co.'s sawmill, salt block and part of their stock of lumber, \$45,000, insurance \$15,000; the Western Union Telegraph Company, loss on cedar poles, stored in a yard which was swept by the flames at about \$600,000, insurance unknown; Carlin, Stickey & Cram, loss on dredge, which was tied up at Sallotte & Ferguson's dock, \$70,000, insurance unknown; Maltby Lumber Company, cedar poles and sawmills, \$50,000, insurance \$25,000.

The fire originated shortly after 1 o'clock in the roof of the Sallotte & Ferguson lumber mill. The mill had not been running for several months, and the roof was as dry as tinder. The building was soon in ashes, and the fire swept across a dock to where a dredge of the Carlin, Stickey & Cram fleet of dredges was tied up. Despite efforts to save her this craft was burned to the water's edge. Great embers were picked up by the wind and dropped on the roof of Brownlee & Co.'s mill and salt block, and both these buildings were destroyed. Delray has a very small fire department, and a call for help was sent to Detroit department, which responded with three engines and the fireboat Battie. Even the great streams from the fireboat were powerless to check the flames, which were rolling down the river bank for hundreds of feet. From the Brownlee property the fire jumped over into the large yard which the Western Union Telegraph Company used as a storage place for their cedar telegraph poles. The yard is the distributing point for ten States and more than 100,000 poles were stored there. The fire swept through the great yard which comprises about eight acres in less than two hours, but the poles blazed until far into the night. The streams from the fireboat Battie were centered on this yard, but they had no effect in staying the flames. The four-inch streams were turned into steam almost before they reached the burning piles of poles.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM IT

CONTROL OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC NOT DEFINITELY DECIDED.

Representatives of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., However, Think They Will Have a Majority of the Shares.

NEW YORK, May 12.—At the hotels, cafes and other places where financiers have gathered during the excited days of the past week there was to-day an absence of anything that had the appearance of a settlement of the question of control of the Hill-Morgan interest in the great Northern Pacific struggle were all out of town over Sunday. The financiers who gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria talked informally of Saturday's bank statement and the stock market in general. There were friends of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who reiterated the statement that they had the most complete control of the actual shares in their possession, and that they have control of Northern Pacific, but this statement was vigorously denied by partisans of the other side. James J. Hill was at the hotel during the day, but efforts to interview him regarding Northern Pacific, reviewed in noncommittal answers, with the exception that he stated that there had been no change in the situation since yesterday. The Herald to-morrow will say: "Representatives of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. say that the stock sold by the arbitrage houses will definitely come to them. Their holdings are distributed among the common and preferred issues. Some question may arise due to the retirement of the preferred stock issue. Under the terms of issue the preferred stock is redeemable on any first day of January up to 1906 at par. No action has yet been taken upon the preferred stock, which at the present time carries equal voting power with the common. Whether this stock can be ordered retired by the directors prior to the meeting of the company on Oct. 1 next is not known. It would seem, however, as though a matter of this importance would be settled by the directors. The retirement of the preferred stock, one of Mr. Morgan's partners, asked about this, replied that he thought nothing of the kind would be done."

APPEAL TO BAPTISTS.

Members of the Church Asked to Aid Jacksonville Fire Sufferers.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 12.—The Baptists of Jacksonville to-day issued the following appeal to the Baptists of America: "Dear Brethren—Jacksonville, the metropolis and gate city of Florida, is in ruins. The great fire of May 3, the greatest in the South has ever known, has burned 132 blocks of the city and destroyed every church and every school building in the city proper. The First Baptist Church, with its contents, was destroyed. Our pastor and family saved only the clothes on their backs, while library and furniture went up in flames. Scores of our church people are homeless. Many of them are destitute and must be helped. A majority of our members have lost their business. The well-to-do have become poor and are unable to assist. Our church must be rebuilt, and to that end we are bending every energy. In our weakness and suffering, from the depths of despair we call on all Baptists throughout the country to assist us in rearing a temple to the Lord that His work may be carried on and His name glorified. Please send your contributions to Dr. W. A. Hobson, pastor, or E. E. Cleveland, chairman board of relief. The Relief Association is doing stupendous labor, particularly in the commissary and labor departments. There is abundant work for everybody who can do manual labor. But difficulty is experienced in getting the colored men to work. Commencing at noon to-morrow the distribution of supplies will be made only to those who can furnish identification as to their actual need of assistance, and all such persons must apply in person. The militia is still in possession of the city and will remain here so long as the committee of the relief association thinks best. The liquor men have approved the action of the Governor in closing the barrooms and have indicated it by resolutions. Street cars will be running to all parts of the city to-morrow, with the exception

ROOM FOR MORE KNIGHTS.

Louisville Will Care for Muncie Templars and Other Indians.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.—Another Indiana commandery of Knights Templars is dispersing hospitality. It is now week in Louisville, next August. A letter was received at headquarters from Sir Knight C. M. Carter, chairman of the committee for Muncie Commandery, to arrange for the pilgrimage to the Falls City, stating that Muncie would be represented at the convocation by from forty to sixty Templars and half as many ladies, and that a committee would come to close a contract for accommodations for the party. Mr. Carter stated that Muncie had delayed making arrangements because the annual convocation of the Grand Commandery of Indiana, recently held in Muncie, required all the attention of the Muncie Knights, and until that meeting was over the members of the commandery did not think of Louisville and the big national gathering. They are not too late, however, as quarters are still available for many thousand more Knights and ladies. Fully 150,000 visitors are expected triennial week, and provision has been made to take care of them. Thirty hotels, 250 boarding houses, hundreds of old Southern homes, a camp that will accommodate three thousand, and the "parking" system of all the railroads, which will allow sleepers to be used as quarters, will meet any emergency. Muncie Commandery, like a majority of the Indiana Templar bodies, will probably decide not to establish regular headquarters, but will unite with the Grand Commandery at the Scotch Elite Cathedral in dispensing hospitality. It is now evident that Indiana will be one of the three States with the largest representation at the convocation.

STRUCK BY TROLLEY CAR

PLEASURE PARTY MANGLED WHILE ENJOYING A "STARLIGHT" RIDE.

Two Killed and Others Seriously Injured—Many Persons Bruised by the Overtaking of a Car.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Of twenty-six young people who started from College Point, L. I., last night on what is locally known as a "starlight" ride, five are in the hospital, four were allowed to leave the hospital after having their wounds dressed, and every one of the remainder were more or less bruised. A collision with a trolley car caused the accident. The dead are Michael Schmitt and Joseph Pickett. The merry-makers were on their way to a hotel ten miles away, where they were to have a dance. They were all in one wagon, the bottom of which was filled with straw. It was almost midnight when they reached Distler's Hotel, on the edge of Jamaica. When in front of the house the driver of the wagon tried to cross the tracks of a trolley line in front of an approaching car, but the car struck the rear end of the wagon. The vehicle was demolished. Pickett was hurled into the air and fell thirty feet away, his head striking a fire hydrant. Schmitt was also thrown into the air and landed head first on the macadam pavement. Both died in a short time. Miss Mattie Debovine, a social worker, was the only one who escaped with a wound of the chest and hips, and was the worst hurt among the injured. The car itself was badly wrecked, but none of the twenty-five passengers was injured. The motorman was arrested, though claiming to be without blame in the matter.

MANY PERSONS INJURED.

Trolley Car Wrecked After Dashing Down a Jersey Hill.

NEW YORK, May 12.—An open trolley car, in which were packed about 115 persons, got away from the motorman near Fort Lee, N. J., and dashed down Leona hill. Every person on the car was bruised, three were seriously hurt, but only one of them is likely to die. Frank Sunstruck, the conductor, is feared, may lose his life on account of his injuries, and J. E. Robinson and his wife, of this city, are the two others who were seriously hurt. The heavily loaded car had started down an incline a quarter of a mile in length, when the motorman lost control. It ran so fast no one dared to jump off. The road is a winding one. At the foot of the hill it curves sharply. When the front trucks hit the curve they started around it and made it. The rear ones followed part of the way. The wrench upon the car, however, as it swung about, was so great that the body was lifted and torn from the trucks and rolled over and hit the ground. The passengers were caught in and under the car and were piled in a heap.

NOTES FROM THE ORIENT.

One Hundred French and Germans Killed by an Explosion of Mines.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 12.—News was brought by the steamer Glenogle, which arrived at Yokohama on April 24, lasting fully two minutes. No damage was reported. The Asiatic reports that on April 22, one hundred French and thirty Germans were killed and wounded by the explosion of mines buried on the frontiers of Shan-Si and Chi-Li. The China Times reports the capture of bigland headquarters, where Chinese were pillaging the neighborhood, under the leadership of ten foreign soldiers. The Germans killed twenty-nine Chinese and captured a junk on which a cannon was mounted. There were 110 cases of plague and 194 deaths, and sixty-five cases of smallpox and forty-three deaths at Hong-Kong, from Jan. 12 to April 13.

COSTLY BRIDGE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY BACK OF A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Hoboken and Manhattan to Be Connected with the Largest Structure of the Kind in the World.

\$80,000,0