

BIG FIRE AT PITTSBURGH.

One Fireman Killed and Eleven Others Injured, One Fatally, by Falling Walls.

LOSS ABOUT THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

The Machine Shop of the Best Manufacturing Co. Entirely Destroyed by Fire, Together With All the Machinery and Stock of Patterns, Many of Which Can't be Replaced.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 30.—One fireman was killed and 11 other firemen injured, and nearly \$300,000 worth of property was destroyed in a fire that broke out in the machine shop of the Best Manufacturing Co. on Twenty-fifth street.

The Dead.
David Williams, killed by falling walls.

The Injured.

Capt. Robert Edwards, of No. 25 Engine Co.
Peter Tantligger, may die.
George Sledge.
Timothy Murphy.
Lieut. William Zipe.
Fireman Ziegler.
Fireman Cavanaugh.
Capt. McGuire.
Harry Hart.
George Prenter.

The Flames Spread Rapidly.

The fire was discovered at 6:18 a. m. and the flames spread so rapidly that in less than a half hour the entire plant, four stories high and 100 feet square, was burning, and it was feared that adjoining property would go. Three districts of the fire department were quickly on the ground, however, and by hard work the fire was kept within the original limits. By 7:30 o'clock, the large structure was in ruins.

The Injured Firemen.

The firemen were injured by falling walls. They were standing on the fire escape inside of the building. They had two streams of hose out, and were playing on the fire when suddenly the walls began to topple and in spite of the shouts of warning given, the men were caught and carried to the ground by the masses of brick and timbers which fell as the wall collapsed. One or two of the firemen jumped, but even they were struck and cut by the falling bricks and timbers. Williams was taken out dead from under a mass of brick and stone. His head was badly crushed, and he was otherwise cut and mangled.

The Property Loss.

The property destroyed was valued at \$290,000 and the stock of patterns and machinery probably \$100,000 more. Many of the patterns can not be replaced.

The company manufactured pipe fittings and valves. At nine o'clock the fire was under control.

About 250 men will be thrown out of employment by the fire. The insurance will fully cover the loss. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The fire rendered three families homeless, the walls of the burned building making it unsafe for them to remain in the house.

LIEUT. DRAPER DROWNED.

An Officer Who Earned His Promotion From the Banks, Drowned in Luzon.

Washington, June 30.—Gen. MacArthur has cabled the war department the following account of the death of Lieut. Draper:

"Manila, June 29.—Second Lieutenant Paul Draper, Twenty-second infantry, was drowned on the morning of June 28, working on ferry near San Antonio, Nueva Ecija, Luzon, body not yet recovered. MCKARTHUR."

Paul Draper was born June 24, 1878, at Valley View, Ia., and served with the Sixteenth infantry as private, corporal, sergeant and first sergeant of Co. D from July, 1897, to November, 1899. He was serving on the Philippine islands as an enlisted man at the date of appointment as second lieutenant of the Twenty-second infantry, and was continually with his regiment to June 28, 1900, when he was drowned.

IT IS AGAINST THE LAW.

Citizens Not Allowed to Make or Possess Pictures of Uncle Sam's Financial Obligations.

Washington, June 30.—Two handsome oil paintings were received, Thursday, by Chief Wikkie, of the government secret service. One of them was seized in a saloon at Baltimore. It is a perfect representation of three small casks, stuffed so full of national bank notes that they are piled high and falling over the sides. The other is about nine inches square, and is a representation of a \$5 bill. One of the pictures cost \$225, and the other \$90. Both have been confiscated by the government because of the statute prohibiting the reproductions of certificates of the government's obligations.

AN INJUNCTION REFUSED.

The English Chancery Court Refuses to Enjoin Janette Steer at W. S. Gilbert's Behest.

London, June 30.—The chancery court has refused to grant the injunction applied for by W. S. Gilbert, the dramatist, to restrain Janette Steer, the American actress, from continuing the production, at the Comedy theater, of the former's play of "Pygmalion and Galatea," on the ground that she had materially altered the business as arranged by him.

The Fund for Mrs. Guy V. Henry.

New York, June 30.—The committee appointed for the purpose of raising a fund for the benefit of Mrs. Guy V. Henry, the widow of Gen. Henry, of the United States army, met Thursday, and the treasurer's report showed that there was on hand about \$18,500.

Will Relieve Admiral Kemp.

New York, June 30.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Admiral Kemp is expected to relieve Admiral Kemp next Sunday, and sail him to Nagasaki or Chefoo.

DEMOCRACY OF ILLINOIS.

The State Ticket Placed in Nomination by the State Convention at Springfield.

Convention Hall, Springfield, Ill., June 28.—The Democratic state convention reconvened at 10:25 o'clock. Mayor Carter H. Harrison, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the platform, which was read.

The Platform.

The platform reaffirms that adopted by the Democratic national convention held in Chicago 1896; denounces the administration of William McKinley as the weakest in the history of the nation.

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SERIOUS APPREHENSIONS.

Latest News from the Gold Coast of Africa Leave Gov. Hodgson in a Peculiar Situation.

London, June 28.—The colonial office has received a telegram from Col. Wilkinson, dated Pretoria, Ashanti June 26, as follows:

"Major Wilkinson reached Bekwai June 19.

"In response to my telegram to the governor of the Gold Coast (Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson) at Kumassi, the latter writes, June 16, saying he will hold out to June 20. This letter, received by Capt. Hall, at Essemeja, was forwarded to Wilkinson, at Bekwai, at midnight, June 21. Wilkinson proceeded immediately to Essemeja, arriving there at dawn June 22, after marching through torrents of rain.

"Lieut. Burroughs, with about five hundred natives, is going north as fast as the flooded rivers permit.

"Capt. Hall reports having heard firing of a seven-pounder on the night of June 21, five shots and then five more. He responded with two guns to the signal, and then he heard continued firing."

In view of this information a fear is expressed in London that Sir Frederic Hodgson may not have been able to hold out after June 20, and that the engagement which Capt. Hall heard on June 21 may have been attended with serious consequences on the part of the governor.

RENEWED BOER ACTIVITY.

Completion of Lord Roberts' Enveloping Movement Anxiously Awaited in England.

London, June 28.—Telegrams from South Africa indicate that the renewed Boer activity increases in proportion with Lord Roberts' quiescence, so the completion of the commander-in-chief's enveloping movements, supposed to be in progress is anxiously awaited.

Late news supports that report that the Boers succeeded in piercing Gen. Rundle's lines and penetrated southwards.

It appears that the failure of the British to properly guard their line of communications north of Kroonstad, involved disaster to a body of Basutos working on the railroad, of whom 20 were killed and 200 were made prisoners. This has had a decidedly bad effect on the native mind, and a recrudescence of unrest is reported in Basutoland.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Sharp Artillery and Rifle Skirmish Near Senekal.

London, June 28, 4:20 a. m.—Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle had a sharp artillery and rifle skirmish near Senekal Friday with a large force of entrenched Boers. He declined to attack them. This is the only fresh fighting reported.

The Boer outposts northeast of Pretoria are busy. The telegraph wires between Standerton and Newcastle were cut Sunday, and Sir Redvers Buller had to report by heliograph.

Commando De Wet, with 3,000 men and three guns, is moving northeast in the Orange River colony. It is understood that he and commando-General Botha entered into a compact that neither would surrender so long as the other was in the field.

Twelve thousand rifles, all told, have been surrendered to the British.

A BARONET IN THE DOCK.

The Bearer of a Great Name Pays Dearly for Giving Way to a Hasty Temper.

London, June 28.—Sir Robert Peel, faultlessly attired in a frock coat, and carrying a silk hat in his hand, stood in the dock at the Old Bailey, yesterday, on the charge of criminally libeling his brother-in-law, Mr. von der Heydt, in connection with his trusteeship of the Peel estate. Sir Robert withdrew all the defamatory statements, and apologized for calling his brother-in-law a blackmailer, and the court, after lecturing the baronet and expressing the hope that the fact that the bearer of the great historic name of Sir Robert Peel had stood in a dock, would prove sufficient punishment, bound the defendant over to come up for sentence if called upon.

EIGHTY FEET UNDER GROUND.

The Prince of Wales Opens a New Electric Railroad and Admires Its American-Made Cars.

London, June 27.—The newest and most important underground electric railroad, running from the Bank of England to the western suburbs, beneath the central portion of London, was opened by the prince of Wales yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The prince rode the whole length of the line underground, and greatly admired the handsome American cars, similar to those in use on the New York elevated railroad, and the elaborate elevator service from the streets to the station platforms, 80 feet under ground.

Against the Ice Trust.

Albany, N. Y., June 28.—Justice Alden Chester handed down his decision in the American Ice Co. case, which is against the company on all points, and creates and sets aside the writs of prohibition issued by Justice D. Coakley, which restrains Referee Myer Nussbaum from examining the officers of that company in the proceedings instituted against them before Justice Chase. Under this decision, Referee Nussbaum can go on with his investigation of the company's affairs.

The Porters Safe.

Chicago, June 28.—Through a cablegram, received Tuesday, James W. Porter learned of the safe arrival at Chi-Nan-Fu of Rev. Henry D. Porter and Miss Mary H. Porter, former residents of this city, missionaries of the American board.

Eloped With Wife's Granddaughter.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 28.—Fred Graves, 24 years old, has been arrested and held for the grand jury, on the charge of eloping with the pretty granddaughter of his wife. The latter is 55 years old.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Advices Simply Indicate Preparation for What is Hoped to be Final Operations.

London, June 29, 2:50 p. m.—Outside of minor conflicts in the Orange River colony, showing continued Boer activity in the Senekal district, the telegrams from South Africa merely indicate preparation for, it is hoped, the final operations of the tediously prolonged war.

A Cape Town dispatch reports an attempt by the Boers to blow up the artillery barracks and magazine at Pretoria. It is added that an artilleryman, who frustrated the attempt by withdrawing a lighted fuse was killed by a Boer whom the soldiers afterwards attempted to lynch.

The British authorities are deporting large numbers of Hollanders to Holland, to be dealt with by their own government for not observing the state of neutrality declared by the Netherlands.

President Steyn is reported to be at Bethlehem, consulting with Gen. De Wet.

Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner, has notified the government with a certain face value by constitutional authority, and made by the agent of valuation, measure of price or basis of exchange, the medium of exchange and the legal instrument for the payment of debt.

Cape Town reports that President Kruger is still at Machadodorp, "Afraid to move for fear the bridges are undermined."

LIVELY LITTLE ENGAGEMENTS.

Fights Here and There that Do Not Amount to Much.

London, June 29, 11:58 p. m.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, June 29.

"Pretoria reports from Lindley that he was engaged, on June 26, with a body of the enemy, who were strongly reinforced during the day.

"On the previous day, near Ficksburg, Boers were also attacked on June 26, but after a heavy rear-guard action, the convoy reached Lindley in safety. Our casualties were ten killed and four officers and about fifty men wounded.

"The fight reported yesterday was under Lieut.-Col. Grenfell, not Driepier. Brabant came up during the engagement. Total casualties of the two columns, three killed and 23 wounded.

"On the previous day, near Ficksburg, Boers' brigade was in action with a body of the enemy. Our casualties were two officers killed, four men wounded and one man missing.

"Methuen found, yesterday, that the Boer laager near Vachkop and Spitzkop had hastily removed in the direction of Lindley. He followed the enemy 12 miles, and captured 8,000 sheep and 500 head of cattle, which the enemy had seized in the neighborhood. Our casualties were four wounded.

"Hunter continued his march yesterday toward the Vaal river, unopposed. Many farmers along the route have surrendered.

"Springs, the terminus of the railway from Johannesburg, due east, was attacked early yesterday morning. The Canadian regiment, which garrisons the place, beat off the enemy. No casualties are reported.

"Lieut. North, reported missing after the attack on the construction train, is a prisoner of the Boers."

ACTIVE GUERRILLA OPERATIONS.

The Orange River Colony the Scene of Activity.

London, June 30, 4:20 a. m.—Active Boer guerrilla operations are reported from half a dozen points in Orange River colony.

Boer official reports from Machadodorp aver that a part of a British command was captured on June 24, near Winburg.

The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times says:

"Both the burghers and the foreigners who are arriving here profess a strong belief that it will take from three to six months to subdue the Boers."

Another dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez says:

"A consignment to a foreign firm marked 'Dutch Cheese—Damaged,' proved, on landing, to contain army boots for the Boers. It passed the customs, nevertheless, with unusual dispatch, and the British consul is making presentation to the Portuguese government."

GEN. CHAFFEE'S COMMAND.

The Transport Fleet Will Carry Thirteen Hundred Men to Nagasaki and Onward.

San Francisco, June 30.—The transport fleet, which will sail on Sunday for Nagasaki, and thence, it is believed, to Chefoo or Taku, will carry 800 men of the Sixth cavalry, which, in addition to a hospital corps, made up at the Presidio, 300 recruits and 200 marines, will constitute the force going to China. The Ninth infantry and a signal corps from Manila, and the marines already in China, will complete Gen. Chaffee's forces, making 6,000 to 8,000 in all.

Will Surrender Conditionally.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 30.—The Deseret News prints a story to the effect that Butch Cassidy, for whose arrest is a reward of \$500 offered by the state, is now in Salt Lake and will give himself up provided the governor will agree not to honor requisition papers from Colorado, where he is wanted for breaking jail.

Indians Will Assist in Celebrating.

Wichita, Kas., June 30.—At Moun-tainview, Okla., 2,000 Indians will appear paired and in native attire to assist in celebrating the Fourth of July.

Oklahoma Peach Crop.

Guthrie, Okla., June 30.—Oklahoma is shipping several thousand bushels of peaches a day to northern cities, and the people of the territory are reveling in the luscious fruit from six to ten inches in circumference at from 20 cents to 50 cents a bushel.

The Sheathed Cruiser Denver.

Philadelphia, June 30.—Work on the construction of the sheathed protected cruiser Denver has been begun. Ninety per cent. of the material to be used in the cruiser is already in the yard.

The Cause of Free Silver.

THE PARAMOUNT QUESTION.

Some Advice for the Young Man Who Is About to Cast His First Vote.

A young reader who will cast his first vote for president this year proposes, he says, to vote upon the merits of the questions of the hour rather than as his father did, or on party lines framed on bygone issues, and asks what is meant by the money question. Such a resolution, according to the National Rural, is commendable. If more, both old and young, would follow his example and make a careful, independent study of present-day problems and vote accordingly, without regard to previous party affiliation, the monopoly of either money, transportation and industries would not long remain entrenched in a free country.

We will define real money as coined metal or paper stamped or printed with a certain face value by constitutional authority, and made by the agent of valuation, measure of price or basis of exchange, the medium of exchange and the legal instrument for the payment of debt.

Any money or alleged money which does not possess these legal attributes to the fullest degree is defective, and to the extent that it lacks these qualifications is a mere substitute for money. No money is wholly sound or honest which is not a legal tender.

The money question as now in controversy may be divided into four correlated questions:

First. The question of the quantity of real or basic money in relation to the quantity of wealth, production and the volume of commerce and debts.

Second. The material out of which it shall be made.

Third. The question of character or legal tender, and

Fourth. Whether the nation or national banks shall issue and control the necessary volume of paper money.

The first is the all-important question, and involves the second and third; "sixteen to one" and "free silver," so often alluded to in the daily press, are minor facts relating to the one great problem, how to expand basic money to keep pace with our ever-growing industries and commerce, so as to facilitate exchanges and maintain stability of general prices.

It is a well-established principle, acknowledged by all standard writers upon the subject and recognized by banking, brokers and speculative circles, that general prices are regulated by the volume of basic money. In other words, that the law of supply and demand applies equally to money as to other things. On this principle, if money is increased to keep pace with production, no matter how much production may be cheapened as regards labor by labor-saving machinery or other devices, general prices will maintain the same level, with the result the producer will receive a fair share of the wealth he creates.

If, on the contrary, money is not supplied in proportion to production the demand of commerce, as unfortunately at several periods during the past 25 years it has not been, prices will fall and commerce and industry will be curtailed until one of two things happen—either the deficiency of money is supplied or general prices will fall to the general level of the quantity of money. A condition of falling prices or relatively low prices being heavily upon the producing classes, upon whose shoulders lies the burden of payment of all debt, fixed charges and incomes, because on account of the lower range of prices it takes more labor and more of the wealth labor creates to cancel such obligations.

As there is \$25,000,000 of secured interest-bearing debt resting upon the shoulders of industry in this country, a fall in prices becomes a serious matter. It is apparent also that under such circumstances what is lost to the industrious is transferred to the credit of the money lender, bondholder and absorber of fixed charges and incomes.

If, on the other hand, money for any reason, whether by natural means, as by products of the mines, or by acts of legislation, becomes increased in quantity in relation to the demand for it, prices will rise until the general level of prices overtakes the enlarged quantity of money. Under such conditions industry and commerce are stimulated, and the industrial workers, receiving a larger share of the wealth they create, are prosperous.