



TIME TO ACT.

The Chinese Outrages Arousing the Civilized World.

SLOWNESS OF OUR GOVERNMENT

And that of Great Britain a Criminal Negligence.

THE ASSAULTS ON FOREIGNERS

And the Devastation of Christian Missions in the Orient Investigated by Chinese Officials--The Chinese Government Seemingly Powerless to Act Without the Moral Backing of England and America--Appeals that Have Been Listened to with Apathy--A Strong Presentation to the Public.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 24.--It is reported here that China has rejected the British demand for the banishment of the ex-vice-roy of Szechuan, on account of his connection with the recent missionary outrages.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.--H. H. Van Meter, a member of the Civic Federation of Chicago, has prepared an article from the very latest news from China bearing on the causes leading up to the origin of the Chinese outrages. It is endorsed by a large number of the most distinguished pastors and others in the country and also by the following returned missionaries from China now in Chicago: Miss Emma Inveen, of Keating, Sz-Chuan, China; Mrs. Lida S. Ashmore, Swatow, China, not far from Kucheng.

Following are interesting extracts from the article, which is quite lengthy:

The first outbreak was in far western China, on the Yang Tse Kiang (river), Liu Ping Chang, viceroy (governor) of the Sz Chuan province of Western China, within a few years amassed a fortune of over fifty million dollars from robbery of the government and oppression of the people under his official control. His tyranny became so intolerable that even the over patient masses were enraged and clamored so loudly for his removal that the imperial government disgraced him by dismissal. This viceroy, still in office awaiting a successor, desiring to regain popular approval, and if possible, reinstate himself in power in spite of the official degradation, began plotting against the hated foreigners.

During May, 1895, in Chen Tu, the capital of this province, the most absurd, scandalous and abominable rumors were circulated concerning resident Christian missionaries. There was nothing new about this, as the press and literati, backed by numerous secret societies and protected by persons of official power and influence, have constantly circulated the most serious accounts of the killing and eating of children by foreigners, malpractice in medical missions, and immoral teaching and conduct among the missionaries.

OUTRAGEOUS PLACARDS POSTED.

Placards, of which the following is only one, literally translated, were posted publicly throughout the city and publicly corroborated by official proclamation. This is a fair specimen of a host of slanderous "literature."

"Notice is hereby given that at the present time foreign barbarians are biting evil characters to steal some children that they may extract oil from them for their use. I have a female servant named Li who has personally seen this done. I therefore exhort you good people not to allow your children to go out. I hope you will act in accordance with this."

On May 23, during the feast of the 5th moon, when great crowds were gathered and dancing, incited by these insane and incendiary documents, without warning the onslaught began.

After detailing at length this outrage in which both English and American residents were attacked, full particulars of which have appeared in the press dispatches, Mr. Van Meter continues as follows:

Hospitals, dispensaries and houses were pillaged, then razed or burned to the ground, while homeless and hunted like wild beasts, the lives of foreign men, women and children were at the mercy of these officially investigated mobs, being subjected to the grossest brutality till the brave little telegraph operator sent a dispatch to the consul at Chung-King for protection at the peril of his own person and life. When the official in charge heard that the message had gone he ordered the operator to "bring it back," but a reply came instead. It stated briefly: "Pekin informed. Viceroy wired to furnish protection," and at the bottom of this message the undaunted operator wrote that he had

"INFORMED ENGLAND, FRANCE AND AMERICA."

Instantly terror seized upon the hearts of the miscreant officials, for the Tong Li Yamen at Peking, being the imperial cabinet, with Li Hong Chang as premier, ordered the renegade viceroy to protect the foreigners. This it was possible for the imperial government to do promptly, and it was naturally supposed it could of course count upon the moral and material support of England and America for the protection of our own citizens in China in conjunction with the Chinese government at Peking.

A report was received that the emperor required the telegraph operator to settle all losses and damages out of his own pocket from the millions he had stolen from the government and people. This proves that the imperial government placed the blame upon the viceroy himself and intended that he should suffer for the injuries inflicted upon defenseless foreigners, for which he is personally responsible and officially liable as the officer in charge, according to the laws and customs of China from time immemorial.

DANGEROUS DELAYS. It was eleven days after the first outbreak before the beleaguered "foreign-

ers" were on board boats bound for the coast, where they could count on better protection.

The American missionaries had been welcomed there only a few nights before by the firing off of 10,000 brassknackers, and all was well with them. But soon after agitators arrived riots broke out, and friendly officials and natives aided all foreigners to escape on rafts down the river, leaving their inability to protect them from the rioters. Floating down the river for days and weeks, making marvelous escapes and fearing to land, they saw the work of destruction going on, owing to fatal official inactivity.

Had the American and British governments immediately demanded proper punishment of all outrages, with indemnity therefor, and just guarantee against all future repetitions thereof, at that time, the imperial government of China, with the moral power of England and America behind it, could have enforced these demands at once, would have regained its prestige and power among its own people, and put an effectual quietus upon the organized outrages overrunning the land; but the British and American governments both delayed and thus rendered the situation doubly dangerous, as this emboldened the disaffected. The troubles spread not only up and down the Yang Tse Kiang, resulting in riots, but wherever defenseless foreigners, men, women and children could be found they were at the mercy of mobs.

Weeks and months went by with only a mockery of a trial, till discontent and fear became contempt, when suddenly without warning of any kind, like lightning in a clear sky, away off in eastern China came the Kueicheng massacre, in which young women, children and babes were most cruelly tortured and outraged, before being brutally murdered while pleading for mercy. A baby's eyes were gouged out, while the young girl trying to protect it was butchered in cold blood, and its mother and father burned to ashes in their home.

TOO TERRIBLE TO TELL.

The whole horrible story has been telegraphed around the world till the dreadful details are too well known already, but the death-cries of poor defenseless women, children and babes have aroused the heart of Christendom. China, Armenia and America must be made alike amenable to the laws of God and humanity. Side by side the banners of Christian civilization must be borne to protect the weakest babe or the strongest man, the hallowed mother and the tenderest maiden, wherever humanity has a God-given right to go. The conclusion seems inevitable that wherever those outrages have occurred they have originated with enemies of the empire, in places of power or positions of influence. Further that powerful officials have been in collusion, at least, with the secret instigators, if not actually agitators in many instances, and afterwards have been openly hostile and brutal to foreigners.

TIME TO ACT.

If ever civilized governments were called upon to act for the protection of their own citizens, ours of England and America are to-day, and it is now time for the citizens to speak and act. Not alone as Christian but as civilized nations we should demand the protection of fellow citizens and being abroad at home, and prompt and proper punishment of perpetrators of outrages against humanity in China and Armenia, America and England, or anywhere else where the power of a Christian civilization can make itself felt and enforced.

We should accept no blood money for murdered babes and mothers, or outraged maidens and wives, or men massacred most cruelly, whether missionaries or merchants. Money will not buy immunity from murders in the future. We should allow of no official substitution of so-called "Vegetarians" for bloody-handed viceroys or other officials, no matter how high they may rank. The official murder of a few or many ignorant Chinese or coolies would only make matters worse. The denouement and degradation of every official implicated, as well as all other criminals, guilty actively or passively, in connection with these outrages, and their proper punishment, should be demanded and enforced.

Finally each government should demand and receive such guarantee against future outrages as best can be secured from the Chinese empire including "freedom of navigation necessary to enforce these guarantees, as well as for the purposes of commerce, without which Chinese promises are too apt to prove, like others, futile.

Now is the time and now is the opportunity, as never before, peacefully to open up the ports of China, and powerfully, once and forever to protest and guard against future outrages in the Orient. Letters, telegrams and appeals have been sent publicly and privately throughout England and America imploring protection upon the part of Great Britain and the United States. Mass meetings of intensest interest of all foreigners have been held in such centers of foreign population as Hong Kong, Foo Chow and Shanghai under the auspices of the Chinese association.

APPEALS TO AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Monday evening, August 5, at a meeting which for earnest enthusiasm and irrepressible emotion may seldom be equalled, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this meeting is resolved to appeal directly to our respective governments for protection from outrages by Chinese; and against the apparently inadequate manner in which the persons guilty of former outrages have been and are being dealt with." This message was called to both the Cleveland and Salisbury governments, and papers publishing verbatim reports of the proceedings of these meetings have been received by mail and are at hand. (See China Gazette of August 6.) Addresses which should arouse and lead to action, and letters which leave no possible doubt of the dreadful details of persecution, torture and death are pouring over the ocean. These appeals should not be hushed to in apparent apathy longer. Such pressure should be brought to bear upon our governments by pupil, press and people at home as to urge them to immediate action, and assure them of heartiest support, both at home and abroad, of such policy as shall promptly punish the guilty, as far as possible and forever insure the safety of "foreigners" in the Orient.

RED HOT FIGHT

For Harmony Between New York Democratic Factions.

A SEETHING POT OF DISCONTENT

At the State Convention, Stirred Up by Tammany.

HILL LOSES HIS HOLD FOR ONCE

And the Tigers Refuse to Accept His Plan to Conciliate the State Democracy--Police Commissioner Martin and Ex-Governor Flower Indulge in Personalities and a Split Occurs. Two Very Significant Features of the Convention--Flower the Only Leader Present at the Gathering.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 24.--Few of the practical politicians in the city will admit ever having seen such a seething pot of discontent as that brewed within the few hours that intervened between the hour of recess of the Democratic state convention and the meeting of the various committees. Up to the hour of convening it was supposed that the plan of representation adopted by the Kings county people was the plan favored by the leaders and would be adopted in the case of the New York contest. But men with Tammany badges were sowing discontent and the result was that when the convention adjourned there was no certainty that there would be an acceptance of the plan.

At the head and front of the revolt against the plan favored by Senator Hill and ex-Governor Flower are Senator Murphy, ex-Police Commissioner Martin, ex-Senator Grady, ex-Mayor Gilroy and Lieutenant Governor Sheehan.

Senator Murphy said: "Senator Hill and those who favored the admission of these people are greatly in the wrong. The proper place for them to show their strength and fight their battle was in the primary. They were invited to take part. They declined. They therefore have no standing here. I am opposed to admitting them. If they are good, conscientious Democrats they will not vote against the Democratic ticket."

Police Commissioner Martin had a talk with ex-Governor Flower this afternoon and some very hot words passed. Flower was in favor of harmony at any cost and Martin was just as sure that the state Democracy people should not be treated with, as they did not come regularly as contestants. The two leaders disagreed so badly that they lost their tempers and left each other without coming to a settlement. Martin went at once to the Vanderbilt and called a meeting of the Tammany committee. He presided himself and, upon motion, appointed a committee to appear before the committee on contested seats and argue against any representation for the state Democracy. The significant feature of this move was the fact that Thomas F. Grady, who is well known to be a deadly enemy of the state Democracy, was made chairman of the delegation.

One of the significant features of the day was the absence from the convention of every leader except Roswell P. Flower. Another of the features of the day was the cutting by Mr. Belmont of that part of his speech denouncing third term presidential aspirations. Some of the Tammanyites, who had prepared to receive this part of the speech with applause, were disappointed.

Referring to the matter this evening, Mr. Belmont said to the Associated Press correspondent: "My speech in general pointed to that idea, but I did not deem it wise to make any great move in criticizing the administration's attitude in that direction. Personally, however, I am willing to be quoted as against a third term."

When the committee on contested seats took up the New York state Democracy contest to-night Charles S. Fairchild spoke for the contestants. It had not been the purpose of the state Democracy, he said, to fight for admission to this convention, but rather to abide by the decision of last year's convention.

Mr. Thomas Grady, for the Tammanyites, said: "They say we Tammanyites name here to have our own way and to insist upon discriminating representation. But look at those Indians who come here clamoring for recognition with the scalps of such men as Cummings at their belts."

"Go back to your constituency," shouted Mr. Grady, pointing his finger at Mr. Fairchild and Wheeler H. Peckham, for you have no right here. If you persist in this course you are now pursuing, you will bring perpetual disaster upon the Democratic party.

A perfectly deafening roar of applause followed Mr. Grady's speech. The hearing was declared closed and the committee went into executive session.

There was a curious crowd about the door from where the platform committee was in session. When that committee was called to order at 8 o'clock they found confronting them about twenty excited propositions from as many sources. The session lasted until far into the night.

The platform on the Sunday question will say:

"We recognize the necessity and the right of proper regulations for Sundays and other holidays, upon which general business is suspended and large numbers of people, especially women and children, are passing in the streets. What special restrictions of this character are needed for each of the various and widely differing communities of this state should be left to its citizens to determine."

CONVENTION ASSEMBLED

But Does Little Business Before Adjournment Until Today.

CONVENTION HALL, SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 24.--Cool, bracing weather and bright skies greeted the members and boomers of the state convention when they arose this morning. Nearly everybody was astir early, for the announcement that there would be a meeting of the state committee at which the New York contests would be decided, kept alive the interest in

addition to the lively canvass for office being made by the candidates for position on the state ticket.

When it got towards 11 o'clock those who were to be alternates and spectators began to move toward the convention hall, wisely enough, for the hall will not seat all the vast crowd that is now on the ground. The Alhambra rink presented a picturesque appearance. From the centre of the roof long streamers of red, white and blue stretched to every corner of the big hall, and every streamer bore a dozen American flags.

At precisely 12:25 Chairman Hinckley, of the state committee, called the meeting to order, and Rev. A. H. Fahnestock offered prayer, asking for peace and unity.

The chairman announced that the state committee had selected for temporary chairman the Hon. Perry Belmont, of New York, and appointed Hon. Daniel Lockwood, of Buffalo, and George Foster Peabody, of Kings county, temporary secretaries. When Mr. Belmont took the platform he was greeted with applause, and when it subsided he began his remarks.

Mr. Belmont said in part: "Much will depend on the way we appreciate the lessons of last November and of the past. "As to our own state there is need of immediate reform of certain features of our excise laws. Recent misconstructions of their provisions, coupled with harsh, arbitrary and unintelligent enforcement thereof, have rendered it absolutely necessary to legislate in order to prevent repetition of such official tyranny and absurdity.

"The preachers and the churches, the brewers and the saloons, should act together, formulate, vote for and enforce a reasonable excise law. Sobriety is very important, but not more important than is personal freedom for sober men to buy, eat, drink and do what pleases them, if it does not infringe on the rights of others."

Secretary De Forest began the reading of the temporary roll call immediately. Contrary to expectations, when the New York district was reached there was no public notice of a contest until the clerk had read the entire Tammany delegation. During the reading the Tammany men looked at each other as if amazed at the lack of contest, but the amazement was ended when, just as the clerk started Niagara, ex-Secretary Charles Fairchild arose and said: "I present the contest for thirty-five seats held by the New York delegation just read."

There was a burst of applause that lasted for some minutes and then the chairman said: "Referred to the committee on contested seats when appointed."

The convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DEEP WATER CONVENTION

Attended by Delegates from All Over the Country--An Important Meeting.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24.--The first annual convention of the International Deep Waterway Association was called to order in Army and Navy hall this afternoon. Mayor Robert E. McKisson delivered an address of welcome to the delegates. Responses were made by Mr. E. V. Smalley, president of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, and by Mr. James Fisher, of Canada. The temporary chairman was Gen. E. G. O'Brien, president of the New York Dock Commission and ex-commissioner of Navigation of the United States.

In some respects the assemblage will be the most remarkable which has ever been gathered together. The leaders of almost every kind of business in the United States and Canada are represented among those who have arrived, all vitally interested in the subject of deep waterways. There is a strong possibility that John D. Rockefeller will be chosen to fill the office of president of the association. His name is deemed as a particularly strong one, as he is largely interested in the industries of the northwest and is deeply interested in the matter of transportation.

The delegates to the convention constitute a representative body. The American Congress, the Dominion Parliament, big cities on both sides of the international boundary, great universities and scientific associations, boards of trade and organizations of engineers and vessel owners--all forces in the commerce and civilization of the American continent--are represented.

There are among the delegates men prominent in the scientific, educational, commercial, financial and industrial world--and all are inspired by a common purpose--to break the fetters which have heretofore bound the commerce of the great lakes by opening a deep waterway to the sea. The convention may not be able to provide the means for making the great national improvement, but it will discuss the ways and endeavor to select the best.

MRS. CROOK DEAD.

The Widow of the Famous General Dies at Her Home Near Oakland.

OAKLAND, Md., Sept. 24.--Mrs. Mary Daily Crook, widow of the late Gen. George Crook, died suddenly of heart disease at 8 o'clock this morning at Crooks Crest, near Oakland.

Mrs. Crook was Miss Mary Dailey before her marriage to Gen. Crook. The latter died at the Palmer house, Chicago, four years ago. Mrs. Crook's remains will rest beside those of her husband at Arlington cemetery, Washington, D. C.

Another Record Broken.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 24.--A special train created a new record between Albany and this city on the New York Central this morning, making the 143 miles in two hours and fifteen minutes. The train consisted of two cars drawn by engine No. 999.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad have resigned.

The Canadian Pacific's fine passenger steamer Alberta is 30 hours overdue at Port Arthur, Mich.

The twenty-second annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of New York state, was opened at Rochester yesterday. The Merchants Bar Iron Association is in secret session in Chicago. It is understood there will be a marked change made in the prices of bar iron. The Berlin Boroershall declares that the recent conference at Paris between the Standard Oil Company and the Russian petroleum firms led to no definite results.

TO FREE ERIN.

Opening of the Great Irish-American Convention.

THE MOST NOTABLE ASSEMBLAGE

Of Irish Patriots Ever Held in the United States

WILL ORGANIZE FOR A CAMPAIGN

On Different Lines from Those of the Past--Tired of Parliamentary Agitation--Mr. Finerty Outlines the Policy in a Speech--Physical Force to be Resorted to, if Necessary--The Neutrality Laws of This Country Versus the Causes of Down Trodden Peoples.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.--Stern earnestness marked to-day's inauguration of the "new movement" for Ireland's independence. In a great gathering of men of Irish blood from every quarter of the United States the preliminary steps were taken for a fresh worldwide effort of the race in behalf of their motherland.

The convention was held in the new Y. M. C. A. building on La Salle street, and started with the unique distinction of being the first assemblage of the kind held in America within twenty years, not linked with the idea of main reliance upon parliamentary agitation. A return to what they termed first principles seemed to be the idea permeating the delegates. The "compacts" and "treaties" with British statesmen, through which the forces of Irish revolution have been held in check for a definite period, are, it was the talk among those in attendance, now at last at an end by limitation, with nothing for Ireland to show in return. Dwelling on this, no small portion of the delegates were inclined to discuss anew the possibilities, military and otherwise, of the famous Fenian maxim, "England's peril is Ireland's opportunity." The chief definite purposes of the convention, as far as they could be gathered in advance of the proceedings, were the formation of a new national organization, to be made international if practicable, and the taking of action of some sort in behalf of Irish political prisoners still in British jails.

The opening of the convention was marked by intense enthusiasm. The formal opening of proceedings was long delayed by the reading of telegrams from Irish sympathizers from all parts of the world, and the delay was increased by the great care taken to prevent other than authorized delegates passing the doorkeepers. Chairman Finerty's spirited address calling for prompt and efficient action in behalf of Ireland was frequently interrupted by the cheering of the enthusiastic delegates.

Every seat in the hall was occupied. The delegates were seated by states, all the states in the union being represented, as was also Canada and Australia.

One of the scenes was the welcome tendered O'Donovan Rossa when he walked down the aisle and took a seat among the New Yorkers. Rossa appeared hale and hearty, and seemed to feel the effects of time very lightly. There was one lady delegate, Miss Fannie O'Grady, of Chicago, came as a delegate, but her sister, also a delegate, was not present. This is not Miss O'Grady's first appearance in Irish conventions.

One of the most interesting events of the day was the presentation at the door of a certificate as a delegate to the convention of the Fenian brotherhood held January 17, 1895, in Cincinnati, O., by Owen McSweeney. Mr. McSweeney was not elected a delegate to the present convention, but owing to the fact that he held in his hand a certificate of eligibility to the second annual convention of the Fenian Brotherhood of America, he was admitted.

A feature of Chairman Finerty's address which evoked special enthusiasm was his reference to Cuba.

"I am as good a citizen as any man," said Mr. Finerty during his speech, "but I would welcome the sight of 100,000 armed Americans breaking the neutrality laws in behalf of Cuba and doubly I would welcome the sight of 500,000 armed Americans breaking the neutrality laws with England in behalf of Ireland."

In the course of his speech Mr. Finerty said: "There are those who fear that we may do something here against the laws of the United States. Our loyalty to the United States is shown by the stars and stripes on our platform here; but our loyalty is a matter entirely independent of and entirely separate from the neutrality laws."

"Whenever has England paid any attention to neutrality laws? Certainly not in Ireland where her very presence is a standing memorial of her breach of the neutrality laws. For twenty-five years the foreign policy of the United States has not been what it should have been. When the English gunboat landed its men at Corinto, it should have evoked a reply from the mouths of American cannon that would make the Monroe doctrine far more effective than the negative. When Cuba raised the flag of freedom, it should have been the duty of America to hasten her deliverance, neutrality or no neutrality. And when the power of England is used against the United States it would be our duty as citizens of this great republic and our pleasure as children of old Ireland to bear arms for our country against the oppressor. We want to hear the rebel yell at the gates of England. That rebel yell, which, while it was confined to all American soil, England did as much to encourage and foster, despite all the neutrality laws."

After Secretary Sutton had read the roll for the convention and the original circular, an Ohio delegate tried unsuccessfully to have a stenographer engaged to report the meeting, but there were no funds for such a purpose. The secretary read the various telegrams, such one bringing forth applause.

The only interruption, aside from the applause, was when a member of the Illinois delegation asked who signed one of the Dublin telegrams.

"Never mind who signed it," said the speaker, "the men who signed those

telegrams do not intend to have themselves given away and their names made known."

Some of the messages were as follows: LIMERICK, IRELAND, Sept. 24.--Limerick men are with you. MURPHY.

GALWAY, Sept. 24.--Irishmen of Galway are wishing every success. M. O'SULLIVAN.

CORK, Sept. 24.--Ministers with you for Irish independence. KINALE.

PARIS, Sept. 24.--Irish colony of Paris join new efforts for Irish freedom. MAUD GONN.

DUBLIN, Sept. 24.--Mayo men all with you from Ireland. WILSON.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.--The dawn of the day of deliverance from English oppression is at hand. God speed your efforts. D. P. HAGGERTY.

President Grattan Club.

There were also telegrams from Peoria, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Charleston, Mass., Waterbury, Conn., Fall River, Mass., Dayton, O., Philadelphia, Pa., Janelville, Wis., New Haven, Conn., Chicopee, Mass., San Francisco, and many other cities.

THE DURANT TRIAL.

The Prosecution Closed After Having Made a Strong Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.--The case of the prosecution in the trial of Theodore Durant closed this afternoon.

To-day was spent in putting the finishing touches to the testimony against the accused. Witnesses were summoned to strengthen the entire case by filling in the weak places. The chief point which the prosecution sought to establish to-day was that Durant had said that the last time he had seen Miss Lamont was when he parted with her on the morning of April 3, she going to school and he to the Cooner Medical College.

The prosecution expects to score a strong point by demonstrating to the jury that the prisoner made false statements regarding his movements and the associations with the girl he is charged with having murdered.

Allan Church, a former janitor of Emanuel church, said Durant had a key which would unlock all rooms in the interior of the church. The prosecution then rested and the defense asked a continuance until to-morrow.

WOOL IN FLAMES.

A Big Fire in the Wool District of Philadelphia Does Immense Damage.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 24.--Shortly after 8 o'clock to-night, fire was discovered in the six-story brick building, No. 116 Chestnut street, occupied by Charles J. Webb & Company, dealers in yarns and woollens, and within a half hour no less than six adjacent buildings were in flames.

The district is given up almost entirely to large woolen and rag warehouses and the Webb building was flanked by the five-story chemical works of Charles Lennig, No. 112 South Front street. The inflammable substance with which the structure was stored spread the blaze with amazing rapidity and a general alarm was sent in.

The flames first spread to 113 Chestnut street, occupied by H. B. Heston & Company, commission merchants, and burned through to Eagle street, a narrow thoroughfare in the rear. The blaze then extended on the right to the buildings of Buckingham & Parison, cotton yarns, 120 Chestnut street and James E. Mitchell, woollens, 122 and on the left Richard A. Blythe, 114 and Keyser, Fisher & Company, 110. In these buildings the flames were largely confined to the rear.

At 10 o'clock the fire was still burning fiercely, but the active work of the department had prevented its further spread.

BIG STRIKE THREATENED

Which Will Tie Up the Washash System. The Company Discharging Union Employees.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24.--The Post Dispatch this afternoon declares that there is a big strike brewing on the Washash railway, which threatens to tie up the entire system from Toledo to Kansas City.

"For several weeks past the company, through its officials, has been quietly forcing out the members of the various brotherhoods in its employ, and one by one they have been discharged. The reason given has usually been incompetency, drunkenness, bad records or other causes equally as good, but the discharged employes had no recourse.

"It is claimed, however, that a majority of the men discharged were released because they are members of the brotherhoods of locomotive engineers, firemen, order of railway trainmen, railway conductors, or the switchmen's mutual aid association. An engineer said to-day that the lodges of all five orders at Decatur, Springfield and Moberly, would take the matter up and demand the reinstatement of all men who are not discharged for good and sufficient causes.

"If they are not reinstated," he said, "there will be the biggest strike the Washash ever knew, and we'll make it cost the company more than it could save on non-union men in a hundred years. The St. Louis lodges will also take the matter up."

COKE STRIKE A FIZZLE.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., Sept. 24.--From a personal investigation of much-talked-of coke strike from one end of the region to the other, it is evident that the strike has not materialized. The only plant on a strike is the Lomont, of the McClure Coke Company. The Stewart Iron Company's plant is also closed, owing to a shortage in the water supply. At the coke workers' convention here to-day the men out were ordered back to work until October 10.

A Schooner's Crew Rescued.

MANISTIQUE, Mich., Sept. 24.--The crew of the lost schooner E. R. Williams, which foundered in Green Bay, were brought here to-day by the yacht Decola. They had been found by the yacht on Big Summer Island, where they had been for twenty-four hours without food or shelter.

Weather Forecast for Today.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; warmer; southerly wind. THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY. As furnished by U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, corner Market and Post-Office streets. 7 A. M. 60 B. 60 C. 60 D. 60 E. 60 F. 60 G. 60 H. 60 I. 60 J. 60 K. 60 L. 60 M. 60 N. 60 O. 60 P. 60 Q. 60 R. 60 S. 60 T. 60 U. 60 V. 60 W. 60 X. 60 Y. 60 Z. 60 AA. 60 AB. 60 AC. 60 AD. 60 AE. 60 AF. 60 AG. 60 AH. 60 AI. 60 AJ. 60 AK. 60 AL. 60 AM. 60 AN. 60 AO. 60 AP. 60 AQ. 60 AR. 60 AS. 60 AT. 60 AU. 60 AV. 60 AW. 60 AX. 60 AY. 60 AZ. 60 BA. 60 BB. 60 BC. 60 BD. 60 BE. 60 BF. 60 BG. 60 BH. 60 BI. 60 BJ. 60 BK. 60 BL. 60 BM. 60 BN. 60 BO. 60 BP. 60 BQ. 60 BR. 60 BS. 60 BT. 60 BU. 60 BV. 60 BW. 60 BX. 60 BY. 60 BZ. 60 CA. 60 CB. 60 CC. 60 CD. 60 CE. 60 CF. 60 CG. 60 CH. 60 CI. 60 CJ. 60 CK. 60 CL. 60 CM. 60 CN. 60 CO. 60 CP. 60 CQ. 60 CR. 60 CS. 60 CT. 60 CU. 60 CV. 60 CW. 60 CX. 60 CY. 60 CZ. 60 DA. 60 DB. 60 DC. 60 DD. 60 DE. 60 DF. 60 DG. 60 DH. 60 DI. 60 DJ. 60 DK. 60 DL. 60 DM. 60 DN. 60 DO. 60 DP. 60 DQ