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THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

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BYRNES ATTACKED BY DR. PARKHURST

His Long Statement Also Includes Goff and the Committee.

"EVASIVE AND COWARDLY"

That Is What the Minister Says of the Superintendent's Excuses.

Of Goff, Parkhurst Says That He Would Have "Put Byrnes on a Toasting Iron"—Lexow Says That Parkhurst is Jealous—Other Men, He Says, Have Had Too Much Credit—The Charges in Detail.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst to-night gave out the subpœnaed statement after it had been read before the executive committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and officially indorsed by that body. It is a very exhaustive resume.

"In stating my position touching certain questions now lying before the public mind, I cannot express myself too appreciatively of the splendid work that has been done by the senate committee and its talented counsel. There has been created through their instrumentality an epoch in the history of our city, and there has been secured at the polls a municipal revolution that would have been impossible except through their agency or agency of a similar kind.

"It may furthermore be promised that any strictures that we may feel it necessary to pass are prompted by no spirit of animosity toward any man or any association or men. The personal element does not enter into the question with us. There is a particular line which our society has laid down for itself and particularly ends which we have been for a considerable time prosecuting, and in all our efforts of personalities it is merely an incident.

"If the readers of the statement will put themselves to the pain of recalling what transpired last spring, they will remember that at the time the writer of this statement and a few associated with him were the only ones who believed in the honesty of purpose of the senate committee. The newspapers were almost a unit in their conviction that to rely upon Mr. Lexow and his colleagues for our municipal deliverance was to lean upon a broken reed. I remember very well saying to Mr. Lexow at Albany, in the presence of all his associates, that I had just come from New York, where the entire atmosphere was pervaded with utter disgust of him, and all the members of his committee.

"I became convinced, however, by my personal association with Mr. Saxton, Mr. Bradley, and two or three of their colleagues that the committee could be counted upon to do honest and faithful work

CLEAR UP TO THE END.

"I gave to them my entire confidence; I used my best efforts to break down the spirit of distrust which prevailed, and in conjunction with the other members of the executive committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, put at the service of the Senators the entire resources of our office. And they have been availing themselves of those resources up to Saturday night last. We have watched the actions of the committee with keenest interest and unqualified assurance. They have bored into the rotten tissue of the police department with utter indifference as to the character, political or otherwise, of what they struck.

"Knowing that their report would have to be rendered the first of the new year, we did, to be sure, become a little solicitous lest they were not allowing sufficient time for examining the higher officials, but I supposed they knew what they were about and that they would not do anything that would even look like stopping their work without finishing it.

"Matters had been for so long a time conducted in entire thoroughness that we had even forgotten that we had ever been distrustful; but late in November the indications were clear that the investigation was not to be pushed to its close in the same energetic and unsparing manner that had been followed up to that date. A good many days went by in which cases were discussed which wearied the public, which made no substantial addition to knowledge already gained and which were frittering away the time that we knew ought to be expended upon the inspectors and superintendent.

"We know that the character of the police force was a reflection from the character of its chief executive and his immediate subordinates, and that however captains might be besmirched and however many sergeants might be cashiered, the genius of the matter would not be reached till we had arrived at the quality of the five men who together

CONSTITUTE ITS EXECUTIVE HEADSHIP.

"In view of all this we are justified in saying that while the committee stood up to the rack magnificently through all the earlier portions of the investigation, they flinched at the crisis. As long ago as when Mr. Moss undertook to adduce evidence against Mr. Byrnes in direct manner, the investigating committee sprang to Byrnes' assistance. Now, this is not a thing to be debated. Their attitude was instantly recognized by those in attendance and distinctly stated in the journals of the next morning. The pursuit of lines that might possibly have conducted to the real inwardness of Byrnes' conduct and character was discouraged—discouraged as it has been discouraged in the case of no other man.

"Now the presumption is on the side of the superintendent's being as criminal as any other member of the force; so that the hesitancy to handle him as Williams was handled could not proceed from any prior conviction of his innocence. Wherever they have struck in their fork they have found rot; and whether Byrnes be rotten or not he has been in rot for thirty-one years and has been the executive head of rot for the last two years. The presumption, therefore, was against him, so that the indisposition to handle him thoroughly must have been grounded on some other consideration than that of his presumable innocence.

"There are two ways in which Mr. Byrnes has put the committee under obligations, and to that degree destroyed their independence. He has put them under obligations by consenting to help defeat Tammany Hall, and it is to be remembered that this committee is first and foremost an anti-Tammany committee, and came down here for anti-Tammany purposes. We are not saying that it was stipulated that if we would secure an honest election it should be remembered in his behalf, but in the very nature of the case

FAVORS HAVE TO BE RECIPROCATED.

"We are not going to disparage Mr. Byrnes' good offices at election; only it is to be remembered that he did nothing more than he ought to have done without being asked to do it, and nothing more than he had the same authority to do in previous elections, if he had only had the official courage to use his authority.

"The second way in which the committee put themselves under obligations to him was by taking him into their confidence and allowing him to become confederate with them in breaking down the force. To the degree in which they obtained help from Mr. Byrnes they put themselves practically under obligations to protect him.

"We are not charging the committee or its counsel with a dishonest intent, but they blundered and they blundered badly. Mr. Byrnes as a competent element of the department was to that degree defendant. By being taken into the confidence of the prosecution he wound himself out of the box and onto the bench, where he could kick out against the very men who were no more the subject of indictment than he was."

After complaining of the disinclination of the Lexow committee to consult with their committee the statement continues: "We, of the executive committee, feel that our fight during the past three years has been permanently a contest with Mr. Byrnes. He has known perfectly well that our only intention has been to secure the enforcement of law in this city, and yet he has dogged our steps from first to last and has omitted no efforts to discredit us in the estimation of the community.

"If the executive element of the police department had been able to accomplish its purpose it would have crushed the Society for the Prevention of Crime; there would have been no Lexow committee, and Grant would have been mayor to-day instead of Strong.

"When our agents were making it uncomfortable for their associates Mr. Byrnes represented to the police justices, so the press informs us, that the issuing of warrants to irresponsible parties ought to be stopped. We raised no question as to the wisdom of the rule proposed by Supt. Byrnes in this particular; we are only calling attention to the fact that it was he who ruled in the matter and that the immediate effects of the rule so adopted would be to retard the operations of our detectives. We understood, and the community understood, that that was the object which Mr. Byrnes had in view."

After reciting at some length the alleged hostile attitude and acts of Supt. Byrnes against the Society for the Prevention of Crime, the committee goes on:

"Now that is Byrnes. He is the man that we have had steadily in our eye for three years and he has had us just as steadily in his eye. The community knows our work has meant nothing but the overthrow of misrule in this city. Byrnes has known that as well as the public and

YET HE HAS FOUGHT US.

"Now, why has not the senatorial committee, through its counsel, made themselves familiar with these matters? We have urged that Mr. Byrnes should be asked whether prior to the senatorial investigation he was knowing of the rottenness of the police force. He either was or he was not. If he was, and still kept his mouth shut, he was unspeakably vile; and if he was not he was unspeakably imbecile. Now, why did not the committee insist that Mr. Goff, in his characteristic manner should broil Mr. Byrnes on that bifurcate dilemma?

"I am nothing but a minister, but if I had been a lawyer of Mr. Goff's ability I would have put Mr. Byrnes on that toasting iron and I would have guaranteed to broil out of him all of his official reputability inside of one day's session, provided, of course, the committee would have allowed me to do so.

"Let me complete, in conclusion, that I have no interest in this matter save a profound and passionate desire to see work that is thorough. If Mr. Byrnes, with characteristic disposition to get his own neck out of the yoke, says that he has been so handicapped as to be practically powerless, I want to say that all such excuse is

EVASIVE AND COWARDLY.

If he had wanted to turn the police department upside down and exhibit it in the character that he certainly knew belonged to it, he could have done it and done it easily, and the public would have stood by him, and no body of men more resolutely or more hardy than the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

"If I may be permitted to refer to myself I have been able to do something in that line the past three years notwithstanding I was outside of the department and nothing but a minister, and I do declare that if Byrnes had wanted to do anything he could have done it and he could have accomplished more in the shape of earthquaking result in three months than I have been able to do in twelve times three months. Men with as much influence as Mr. Byrnes who have been in the midst of iniquity clear up to their ears for thirty years can fight iniquity if they want to, and if they are clean they will want to.

"I am aware that many who are our friends will take exception to this statement. Some will say that it is inexpedient. That is not a consideration that weighs with us. We are here for a principle and we are here to stay. Compromises, evasions, shifts and deals we believe to be inimical to everything in the shape of true progress and permanent effects. We are not prowling for promotion nor burning for popularity, but the

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME

was here before the senate committee came down and will be here after the senate committee has gone back, and the uncompromising line that we have followed in the past will be the line that we shall just as studiously and unswervingly follow in the future."

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Senator Lexow was shown the letter of Dr. Parkhurst, as sent by the Associated Press to-night. He glanced through it and informed himself of as general character. Then he said:

"I shall have to read it carefully, and when I have read it, I shall make an answer to it. I am not surprised at its tone of condemnation. I expected it, in fact. It is a sort of case of Othello's occupation gone. Other men are getting credit for the work of exposure. Dr. Parkhurst has found that what he began superficially has been gone into very deeply and the work has outgrown him. In the law we would call it professional jealousy. If the committee's work of reform goes on, Dr. Parkhurst will have nothing to do but preach the Gospel. As to his strictures upon the committee's attitude toward Supt. Byrnes, I will answer that when I have read his letter through."

PLATT AGAINST PARKHURST.

Sharp Criticism of the Reformer by the ex-Senator.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 31.—Ex-United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, who is here visiting relatives, in an interview with a reporter for the Associated Press to-night, discussed the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and his methods without reserve.

"I opposed Dr. Parkhurst," said he, "because I did not think his methods practical and because I looked upon his scheme as being visionary. His idea of a one-headed police force is simply absurd, and would put in the hands of the one man at the head of that department a power that he might use to the great disadvantage of the force.

"His intentions are sincere, but they are visionary, and therefore of no use. He has done a great deal of good, of course, but I believe his head is swollen by the flattery of the New York newspapers. His ideas regarding the suppression of crime are no longer suggestions, but orders. He is continually saying 'must,' and to this practical men not only take exception, but they criticise it harshly."

Referring to the resignation of Supt. Byrnes Mr. Platt said: "I do not believe Mayor Strong will accept it. Byrnes is too valuable a man to lose, and when the department is reorganized he will be at the head of it, I think."

Mr. Platt refused to discuss the recent attacks upon him by a Republican newspaper in New York.

FIRE WIPES A FAMILY OUT.

Cremation of a Mother and Five Children in Their Own Home.

ELLSWORTH, Wis., Dec. 31.—Yesterday morning at an early hour Mrs. Michael O'Connell and five children were burned to death in their own home in the town of El Paso.

Mr. O'Connell was the only member of the family who slept down stairs, and he barely escaped from the building in his night clothes.

As he rushed out, his wife appeared at an upper window and dropped the youngest child into his arms, and returning into the room for the others she was undoubtedly suffocated, for she never returned. Another child jumped from a window and was saved.

Mr. O'Connell was perhaps fatally burned in his attempts to rescue his family.

BID THE OLD ADIEU, HAIL TO THE NEW!

All Sorts of Sounds When the 1894 Gave Way to 1895.

WATCH SERVICES IN CHURCHES

Observance by the Central Union Mission and Salvation Army.

The Departure of the Old Year Was Greeted by Firing of Pistols, Cannon Crackers, Ringing of Bells, and Tooting of Horn—Big Midnight Meeting in Metropolitan M. E. Church—Christian Endeavor Societies.

Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-four is now a story that is told; but from the force of circumstances we must let that pass. The story of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-five was begun to be told last night at 12 o'clock when the whole city let itself loose as the current historian.

At 12 o'clock the many thousand people who had been sitting on the safety valves of their enthusiasm and good resolution for the current year gave vent to their feelings on passing the milestone in divers ways, and in varying volumes. The echo of the general rejoicing resounded all the way from the inland boundaries to the resonant shores of the old Potomac.

It was a good night for the general diffusion of the New Year cantata.

The air was still and cold, and crisp—quite cold and crisp enough to have killed old time had he been out in it without a polar bearskin overcoat. But as to the cantata. It was what might be termed a heterogeneous and instantaneous explosion of steam whistles and railroad whistles, to which the stentorian harmonies of a calliope were as nothing; the blare of Christmas horns, tin post horns, cornets, bazoos, jewsharps, tambourines, firecrackers, pistols, drums, cannon-crackers, dynamite bombs (subdued), guns, and the multitudinous roar of voices crying "Happy New Year and

MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE SAME."

The Hallelujah chorus in "The Messiah" in thunder tones is not to be compared with the Hallelujah chorus with which the old year is laid away in the tomb of the mouldering centuries.

There was, however, a special and beautiful music in the air when the pæans of the people had died away in the night. It was the sweet, mellow, silvery chimes of the church bells, which high up in the air spoke of the beautiful significance of the New Year, and which vibrated over thousands in solemn assembly in the houses of God. There were thousands of devout people with heads bowed in prayer in all parts of the city when the stroke of 12 announced that this was New Year's Day.

Watch night—a beautiful custom, which is growing in favor year by year, was observed in many of the churches, among which were: Wesley Chapel, commencing at 9:30 o'clock; Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church, South, 9:30 o'clock; North Capitol M. E. Church, 10 o'clock; Foundry M. E. Church, Dumbarton Avenue M. E. Church, 10 o'clock; Trinity M. E. Church, Fourth street southeast, 9:30 o'clock; Waugh M. E. Church, 10 o'clock; Ryland M. E. Church, Fifteenth Street M. E. Church, North Carolina Avenue M. P. Church, 9:30 o'clock; Hamline M. E. Church, 9 o'clock; Mount Zion M. E. Church, 8:30 o'clock; Grace M. E. Church, 10 o'clock; McKendree M. E. Church, 10 o'clock; Douglass Memorial M. E. Church, 9:30 o'clock; Mount Carmel Baptist Church, Shiloh Baptist Church, Mount Zion Baptist Church.

At Metropolitan M. E. Church there was a particularly beautiful service—not in the variety or splendor of it, but in the religious fervor and devotion of the worshipers. This large church was filled both as to the auditorium and the galleries. Around the pulpit and along the altar railing still remained the votive floral offerings of the festival but lately celebrated. On the rostrum were Bishop Hurst, Dr. Beller, and Rev. J. H. McCarty. Rev. Hugh Johnson and the Rev. B. W. Espey, of the Erie conference. The Rev. Mr. Rankin and Mrs. Gen. Logan were expected to be present, but

WERE UNAVOIDABLY DETAINED.

The Rev. Mr. Rankin, however, sent as his representative an original hymn, which was read by the pastor of the church.

The programme of the service was made up of short sermons on thoughts appropriate to the death of the old and the birth of the new year. With these sermons were given selections of music, which also spoke to the great gathering of the lessons of the past and the future.

The close of the services was beautiful and impressive in the extreme. It was but a minute before midnight. The pastor raised his hands, and asked the congregation to unite in prayer. All heads were bowed reverently, when away up in the tower sounded the silvery notes of "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," an appropriate suggestion of the beautiful past.

Then as the hour of 12 was sounding a single voice in the congregation, near the altar railing, sweetly and soulfully began to sing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Gradually the whole congregation in subdued tone joined in this exquisite Christian aspiration and the feeling tones thrilled the whole assemblage with its sweet, solemn and far-off suggestion. The next verse was sung in full tones, the grand anthem swelling to the grained arches and filling the whole church with its exquisite harmony.

After the song of praise and hope the Rev. Mr. Johnson spoke briefly on the hopes of the new year and of the sad events to many of the past year. He exhorted all to a life this year of humility and love and charity, and after the benediction the large congregation went out in the

FIRST HOUR OF THE NEW YEAR.

The congregation were not unmindful of the injunction of their beloved pastor to shake each other by the hand as a compact of Christian friendship for the present and future years.

The services toward the close were interrupted frequently by persons who rapped loudly and annoyingly on the windows of the church. This happened notwithstanding the fact that the pastor of the church had asked that the police prevent such disturbances.

The programme of the music on the chimes was as follows and was played by Prof. James R. Gibson:

Old year, 1894, 11:45 to 12 p. m.—Old year change peal on eleven bells, "The Vacant Chair," "Auld Lang Syne," "DeBeriot's Chimes," "Robin Adair," "Monastery Bells," "God Rest Ye, Merry Gentlemen," "Suwanee River," "Oft in the Stilly Night," "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By," "Ring Out, Wild Bells," "Old Hundred," and chiming the hour of 12 upon great bell."

New Year, 1895, 12 to 12:15 a. m.—New Year Chimes Peal on all the bells, "Old Hundred" and "Hail Columbia," "Ring Out, Wild Bells," "Lead, Kindly Light," "Blue Bells of Scotland," "Rose Marie," "Adeste Fideles," "Oh, Promise Me," "Cavilion—Italian Vespers," "Monastery Bells," selection "Martha," "Oft in the Stilly Night," "National Saluc."

Watch night services are an innovation in the Christian Endeavor Societies. They were introduced last night and proved to be quite a success. The attendance was large and the excercises interesting and appropriate to the occassion.

President L. A. Conner, jr., of the District Christian Endeavor Union, conducted the meeting at the Calvary Baptist Church, which began at 11 o'clock. There were several hundred members of societies connected with churches in the vicinity of Calvary present.

After the singing of a Gospel hymn Mr. Conner read a Scripture selection and spoke briefly upon the subject for the evening, "Watch and pray," after which he invited every one to participate in the service. There were a number of brief responses, in which the ladies and gentlemen recited their experiences of the past year, and pledged themselves to do more and better work for the church in 1895. As the clanging bells announced the new year the audience rose and sang the doxology, and the Rev. Dr. S. H. Greene, pastor of Calvary,

PRONOUNCED THE BENEDICTION.

At the Western Presbyterian Church the exercises began at 10 o'clock. Representatives of many of the West End societies were in attendance. Mr. W. H. H. Smith, chairman of the committee of '96, was the leader. Until five minutes before midnight the last hours of the closing year were occupied with a praise and prayer service. The latter consisted of a Bible reading, with appropriate comments by Mr. Smith on praise, penitence, and prayer for the past and prospect, purpose and promise for the future.

The last five minutes of the year were spent in silent prayer, while several of the young men of the Western Society tolled out the old and rang in the new year.

TIMBREL, SONG, AND PRAYER.

The Salvation Army Holds a Watch-meeting with Locked Doors.

A motley crowd gathered at the Salvation Army headquarters, on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, two doors above Tenth street. There is a saloon on one side of the entrance and an eating-house on the other. From these back and forth to the meeting-rooms passed little groups of rough-looking men and boys.

In the audience room, Capt. Kemp with her faithful band, conducted the usual devotional exercises from 8 to 9 o'clock. Then there was a recess of two hours in which coffee, sandwiches, and cake were served. A small charge was made, but no one who was really hungry and had no money was left unfed. The rooms were well filled throughout the time and a considerable amount of small coin was collected at the lunch-room.

At 11 o'clock the jingling of timbrels accompanying an enthusiastic song announced the beginning of the prayer and praise which was to watch the old year out and the new year in. It was to be a time of unusual solemnity and to prevent interruptions by rough and heedless elements from the street and saloons the street door was locked. It was announced that none would be permitted to enter or leave the meeting. The time till a few moments before midnight was then taken up with songs, and the relation of Christian experiences till a few moments before midnight.

The hall was about half filled. Very many were of the poorly clad, badly nourished class, "the submerged tenth," which Gen. Booth's organization has done so much to reach and save. Of these a number were deeply affected by the earnest words and devoted spirit of the speakers. Capt. Kemp made a short address and was followed by Mr. Henry Macfarland, of the Auxiliary League; Mr. H Clarke, Lieut. Russell, and Cadet Magaha, of the army.

Just before midnight Capt. Kemp called for a few moments of silent prayer, and this was followed by fervent and eloquent appeals from several for divine mercy and grace to all who were entering upon a new year.

While these prayers were in progress a little band of young men coming out of the saloons that were just closing gathered at the door below and pounded upon it and called for admittance. They were called away as the New Year began by the rattle of firecrackers and popping of pistols on the Avenue, but returned again to rattle at the door till the meeting closed. Then as the crowd poured out a number of these crowded in and pushed their way to the top of the stairs. Here they were met by Lieut. Russell, who told them the meeting had closed. Some of them were much under the influence of liquor, and it was only after the police had been called that the passage way was finally cleared.

AT CENTRAL UNION MISSION.

Over Fifteen Hundred People Engaged in Prayer and Song Service There.

More than 1,500 persons attended services at the Central Union Mission yesterday, and showed a deep interest in the exercises. The meeting at night was in charge of Mr. O. B. Brown, and was opened with song service from 7:30 to 8 o'clock.

Commencing at 8 o'clock the watch was divided as follows: 8 to 9, Brother Brown; 9 to 10, Brother Mace; 10 to 11, Brother Redding; 11 to 12, Brother Wheeler.

During the service scores of converts rose in their seats and gave their "experiences," telling in a plain, outspoken way the manner in which they had been saved. Many of these "experiences" effected their hearers to tears, but then there was consolation in the bright happy ending.

To-day the services at the Mission will commence at 10 a. m. and continue without intermission until 10 p. m. o'clock at night, with a special converts' meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. During the day the following leaders will have charge of the services: From 12 to 1, Evangelist Smith; from 1 to 2, Evangelist Pos; from 2 to 3, Mrs. J. D. Smith; from 3 to 4, Mrs. Harrison; from 4 to 5, Miss Yuch; from 5 to 6, Mr. L. L. Smith; from 6 to 7, Mrs. McFarland; from 7 to 8, Mrs. Carroll; from 8 to 10, Mr. Robbins.

There will be an excellent lunch served at noon to-day to all visitors, each of whom instead of receiving the customary flowers will receive a souvenir scripture card.

Diphtheria Destroys a Family.

READING, Pa., Dec. 31.—Within the past eighteen hours four members of the family of Jacob K. Levan, of Oley, this county, two of whom were adults, died of diphtheria. Last Saturday another child was buried, and two are now at death's door.

FIRE BELLS RING IN THE NEW YEAR

An Early Morning Conflagration on Louisiana Avenue.

GENERAL ALARM SOUNDED

Some of the Engines Engaged at a Fire in the Northeast.

The Whole Upper Part of Three Business Houses Gutted by the Flames—Large Amounts of Meats, Groceries and Fruits Destroyed—Excellent Work by the Department in Extinguishing the Flames.

While Policeman McCort, of the First precinct was standing at the corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest at 1:30 o'clock this morning he suddenly noticed flames leaping from the third-story window of the long, rambling brick structure at the southwest corner of Ninth street and Louisiana avenue.

He quickly turned in an alarm from box 122, which was responded to by engines Nos. 2 and 4, the chemical and truck B. By the time the fire department reached the scene the upper floors of the building were blazing fiercely and long tongues of flame were licking the icy night air through the roof in several places. A general alarm could not be responded to promptly, as Companies Nos. 3, 6, 7 and 8 and Truck A were attending a fire on North Capitol street.

The fire started in the upper portion of the structure, No. 502 Louisiana avenue, occupied by Kiester & Co., dealers in foreign and domestic fruits, and quickly extended to No. 500, on the corner, occupied below by J. A. Hoffman, the meat dealer, and above by the Kiester Company.

At 2:10 o'clock a general alarm was responded to by the entire department and the flames were sweeping through the entire structure, which is one of the

OLDEST LANDMARKS IN WASHINGTON.

A long sign on its Louisiana avenue side, partially obliterated and time-worn, made the uncanny announcement that during the war the aged structure was employed as an embalming establishment, wherein the remains of soldiers gathered from the battle fields and hospitals were prepared for shipment to their Northern homes.

The structure is a historical one, and being old-fashioned in design and build, was a veritable tinder-box. It is said to have been a part of the Barbour estate.

The fire originated, it is believed, from a stove which was kept in the upper stories to maintain an even temperature for the great quantity of

TROPICAL FRUIT STORED THERE.

What threatened to be a serious conflagration was averted by the prompt work of the fire department, and by 2:40 o'clock the flames were under control.

The greatest damage was done over the market establishment of Walter Robinson and Joseph Gamble, 502 Louisiana avenue. The property of the Emrich Beef Company and of J. A. Hoffman was damaged by water. The streets about the scene of the fire were covered with great sheets of ice, which froze from the water used by the engines.

At one time it was feared that the Center Market structure across the street might take fire.

Keister & Company estimate their damage at $10,000; insurance, $12,000. The building is owned by the Barbour Storage Company.

ROOFS WERE ABLAZE.

Two Buildings Near the Government Printing Office on Fire.

A fire alarm was turned in from the Government Printing Office box at 12:55 this morning by Officer Herbert. Dense black smoke was pouring from the dormer windows of Nos. 729 and 731 North Capitol street. Engines No. 3, 6, 7 and 8, and truck A responded to the call.

The fire was quickly extinguished after the arrival of the engines. It was found to be confined entirely to No. 729, which was occupied by M. Dietz, a German shoemaker. While his damage from burning is slight, almost his entire household effects were thoroughly water-soaked.

The house No. 731 was occupied as a saloon and restaurant by John E. Bonini, who was only damaged by smoke. Both houses belong to T. T. Rover, and are only slightly damaged.

BURNS ON HIS TOUR.

Arrival of the Labor Leader in the City of Brotherly Love.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—John Burns, M. P., the English labor leader, arrived here from Washington to-night and addressed an audience that filled every available spot in Association Hall.

The meeting was under the auspices of the United Labor League, and among those present were John W. Benn, M. P., who accompanies Mr. Burns; President McBride, of the American Federation of Labor; P. J. Maguire, the first vice president; Bishop Whitaker, and a large number of prominent labor workers and professional men.

Over 100 lace curtain operatives now employed in this city, who came from Battersea, Burns' own town in England, were among the audience. Burns was introduced as the "world's champion of labor," and greeted by vociferous applause.

MUST PROMISE NOT TO LYNCH.

Refusal of a Judge to Give Up a Prisoner Unless Thus Assured.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—Judge Buchwalter to-day refused to surrender Rev. A. H. Hampton, alias Alexander Jackson, a colored minister, to Deputy Sheriff W. W. Perrin, of Lebanon, Ky., until he had assurance of Gov. Brown and of the sheriff of Green county, Ky., that the man would be protected from any mob.

Rev. Hampton was formerly a teacher at Whitewood, Ky., and had some words with J. C. Durham, a farmer, in June, 1893, because the pupils were stealing the latter's fruit. Rev. Hampton shot Durham, but not fatally, and fled.

Deputy Sheriff Perrin, a relative of Durham, last night arrested Hampton while preaching at Avondale. After an exciting time he was to-day brought before Judge Buchwalter on extradition papers. Hampton said he was indicted and Durham recovered; he had been willing to go back if assured a fair trial. He had received letters from prominent people there warning him his life was not safe. A colored man and a colored boy had been lynched there, one for murder and the other for criminal assault, and he would be strung up by a mob if taken back by Deputy Sheriff Perrin.

"I have sent two colored men back lately," said Judge Buchwalter. "One to Georgia and one to Kentucky, although the offense of the latter, an Italian peddler, was only shooting at somebody. He was taken by a mob out of the Burlington jail and hung to a tree. I determined then I would never send another prisoner South unless I had assurance he would be protected from a mob and given a fair trial. I must have a letter from Governor Brown and the Sheriff of your county to that effect."

Rev. Hampton was taken back to jail until further order of court. Deputy Sheriff Perrin returned and said he expected to be back with the letters required by Judge Buchwalter.

MARTIN WILL ALSO RESIGN.

The Police Commissioner Thinks He Has Been Vindicated.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—James J. Martin, president of the board of police, will resign his position in a few days. He made this announcement just after his arrival at his office at police headquarters to-day. These are President Martin's words:

"I have read the evidence given by the superintendent before the investigating committee on Saturday, as well as his interview given to the newspapers. I have no desire to enter into any controversy with the superintendent. My official acts have been under investigation for a year; I am willing to stand on the result of that investigation.

"As my friends know, I have been axious to retire from the department for some time. This has never been a congenial place for me, and my resignation will, in a few days, be in the hands of the mayor. Now that the investigation is over, now that I am no longer under fire, I feel that I am justified in resigning, and I hope that Mr. Strong will accept at once when he goes into power.

"Supt. Byrnes," continued Mr. Martin, "was appointed to his present position on my motion; he has been supported by me and by the board since he has been superintendent. I emphatically deny that I have in any way hampered him. Twice before the investigating committee I was examined as to a dispute which I was said to have had with the superintendent when he conferred with the captains; twice under oath I denied that I had any words or disagreement with him.

"Every one that knows me knows that I have told the truth. I feel that the public believes what I said under oath that by no act of mine have I contributed to the abuses existing in the department is true."

FOUGHT A FIERCE DUEL.

An Outraged Husband and His Wife's Lover Wound Each Other.

EASTON, Pa., Dec. 31.—Dr. E. L. Riegel, a prominent physician of Bloomsbury, N. J., a few miles from here, and William Bebbler, of Philadelphia, fought a duel at Bloomsbury early Sunday morning.

Riegel received two bad wounds on the crown of his head, and his coat was pierced with bullets, which fortunately did not take effect. Bebbler had a narrow escape, a book in his pocket preventing a bullet from passing through his body.

The trouble was caused by jealousy. Bebbler, who is a cousin of Dr. Riegel's wife, had been corresponding with her and paying her frequent visits. On Saturday he paid her a visit, which resulted in a war of words between Bebbler and the doctor. The outcome of the quarrel was a challenge from the doctor to fight a duel, which was promptly accepted by Bebbler.

Sunday morning was selected as the time of meeting and the men met at the appointed hour, and in short order began firing at each other with revolvers, with the above result.

Mrs. Riegel, who is the alleged cause of the trouble, is twenty years of age and very attractive. The parties are well connected, and the affair has caused quite a sensation.

PERHAPS ANOTHER BOND ISSUE.

Opinion of Senator Allison on the Country's Finances.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Senator Allison, of Iowa, arrived in Chicago to-day on his way to Washington.

The Senator said if anybody had been wishing the Democrats bad luck it could certainly not have been hoped that they would have tangled up the financial affairs worse than they have.

"What about the probability of another bond issue?" was asked.

"If imports don't show a material improvement," replied the Senator, "it will be necessary to issue more bonds to meet the government expenses."

The Senator leaves for Washington this evening.

BULLS AND BEARS AT PLAY.

Annual New Year Frolic on the Floor of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The annual New Year's revel at the Board of Trade was observed today with unusual enthusiasm. The market was neglected during the last hour, and at the tap of the bell at noon every trader on the floor was long on sacks of flour and short on dignity.

The galleries were crowded with people, who had come to see the fun, and the performance was fully up to expectations. When the marks closed the ball opened. The festivities began with a series of blood-curdling yells and a vivid imitation of the ghost dance, and included many disorderly acts of fun.

"WILLIE" WANTED HIS MONEY.

Breckinridge's Receipts for Lectures Attached By Creditors.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—The case of W. C. P. Breckinridge to recover the receipts levied upon at his lecture last Thursday night was lost by the Congressman to-day. Gustavus Meyer, who levied upon the receipts for his services in taking depositions in the Pollard case a year ago, was sustained.

It is stated that Breckinridge's receipts have been small at other points, and here he lost all. Manager Ballenberg claims the receipts and will replevin them from Meyer.

Want to Honor "America's" Author.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Gov. Greenhalge has written a letter to President Cleveland asking that the United States Marine Band be detailed to visit Boston on the occasion of the testimonial to be tendered Rev. Samuel F. Smith, D. D., author of the national hymn "America," which is to take place in Mechanic's Hall in February.

SEVENTEEN MISSING IN ALBANY'S HORROR

Still the List of the Victims Grows More Numerous Hourly.

GIRLS UNABLE TO ESCAPE

Twenty Young Women Imprisoned in the Attic by the Flames.

Frantic People Searching Around the Delevan Ruins for Relatives Who Were Known to Be Sleeping in the Building When the Fire Broke Out—Insufficient Modes of Escape—Four Unknown Men Also Perish.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The horrors of the Delevan House fire increase as the hours go by, and where this morning nine persons were reported missing the list to-night is increased to seventeen.

The full list of the missing is as follows:

Mrs. Francis Hill, housekeeper, from Chicago; Nora Sullivan, chambermaid; Mary Sullivan, chambermaid, sister of Nora; Mary Carey, chambermaid, from Saratoga; Annie Daily, employed in cleaning department; Bridget Fitzgibbons, employed in pantry; Amelia Tomaznia, chambermaid; Rozanta Storney, chambermaid; Ellen Dillon, laundress; Agnes Wilson, chambermaid from Buffalo; Rae Young, employed in linen department, from Buffalo; Kate Crowley, chambermaid; Tom Cannon, bell man; Fernando Bellett, fireman; Ricardo Telesfoal, worked in kitchen, and an unknown Italian, worked in kitchen.

About twenty girls were sleeping in the attic, which was on the Steuben street side of the house, and the only exit was a narrow stairway leading to the third floor hallway from which there were three stairways

BY WHICH TO ESCAPE.

The most reliable information that could be obtained was given by an employe of the house named Kate Monahan, who knew all of the girls well and had, up to that time, been unable to find twelve of them, whom she is positive are dead.

Besides these, she asserts that four men are also in the ruins. Miss Monahan says she escaped through the basement, and that at that time the girls, she believes, were lost in the attic.

When she reached the last stairway the six lower steps were burned, and she had to jump the remaining distance. The girls were in the attic then; it was impossible for them to have escaped.

Chief Cook Queena Tomagni, who was on the top floor when the cry of fire was given, tells a horrible tale of what he saw.

"I was in my room," he says, "when some one yelled 'fire.' The hall was filled with stifling smoke, and the end which led to the staircase was blocked with a mass of flames. I turned to run the other way. On the floor of the corridor lay three human beings. Whether they were men or women I could not say. They

WERE SHRIEKING FOR HELP.

"I could not stop to save them. The flames were leaping along the corridor and I was losing my senses from the fearful smoke that rendered life in the place almost impossible. I passed over the spot where the unfortunates lay. They grabbed my legs. It was by main force that I pulled myself away and managed to gain a window and lower myself five stories by means of a rope.

"I do not know what became of the unfortunate beings who lay in that corridor. I do not think they ever escaped."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mgr. Satolli States that the Recent Decree Is Now in Force.

To set at rest all speculation concerning the statements published in reference to the decree concerning secret societies, Mgr. Satolli authorizes the following statement of facts:

The archbishops of the United States have taken council with respect to three societies, namely, the Odd Fellows, the Sons of Temperance, and the Knights of Pythias. They decided to leave the whole question to the apostolic see.

His eminence R. Cardinal Monaco has communicated this decree through Mgr. Satolli, who has merely acted as the medium of transmission.

The congregation, after considering carefully the matter, made a decree. This decree his holiness fully confirmed, and gave it complete effect. The decree is therefore transmitted to all archbishops, bishops, and other ordinaries of the United States, to be by them carried into effect.

EACH FOR HIMSELF.

Catholic Knights of Pythias Must Choose Between Church and Order.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 30.—Dr. I. C. White, supreme keeper of records and seal, Knights of Pythias, in an interview concerning the order and the recent papal edict, says:

"It seems it is a matter which each individual must settle for himself, and I take it that each Catholic Knight of Pythias will have to settle with himself the comparative ties binding him to the absolute obeyance of the temporal decrees of the Pope, or the observance of the ties binding him to his fraternity. I presume the effect may be different in various localities. The devout Catholic, who thinks that every wish of the Pope must be sacredly observed, will feel he must withdraw. Conversely, the man who considers himself his own master in worldly affairs, will remain in the order, if he is devoted to its principles. I have talked with several local Catholic Knights of Pythias concerning the question, and they all say they intend to remain in the order.

"This pronouncement of the Pope against the Knights of Pythias, comes, I believe, from the advanced and pronounced requirements of our order. The supreme lodge had decreed that each member must be loyal to the government under which he lives in preference to all other allegiance. You cannot see where that would fail to please the Pope."

EFFECT OF TRAIN ROBBERS.

Rates for Carrying Money Packages Raised by the Adams Express.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 31.—The local banks were notified to-day by the Adams and United States Express Companies that beginning to-morrow the rates for carrying money packages from Baltimore to other cities will be increased.

The rate to New York will be increased to about 50 cents a thousand dollars, and the rate to Philadelphia and other points proportionately. The increased rate also affects transmissions of money packages to Washington, Wheeling, Grafton, Cumberland, Pittsburg, and other places with which Baltimore banks have monetary dealings.

Officers of the express companies say the increase in rates is caused by the numerous train robberies that have occurred recently.

Strange Suic