HUNDREDS HOMELESS

600 Buildings Burned in the Capital City of Newfoundland.

1,5000 Unfortunate Persons Rendered Houseless and Homeless.

Several Lives Lost and the Lovely City Buried in Grief.

Telegraphic Communication Cut Off--Aid Rendered by the Government.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 9.—Forty-six years ago a month ago today fires broke out in St. Johns, capital of New Foundland, that destroyed a great part of the city. Damage was done amounting to $1,000,000 and several lives were lost in the flames. Yesterday another fire broke out in St. Johns that threatens to far exceed in extent of money damage and loss of life that of the disastrous conflagration of 1846. About 4 o'clock a house on Long street was discovered to be on fire. The firemen responded promptly to the alarm, but when they arrived the southwest wind that was prevailing had caused the fire to spread to an adjoining building, which was then burning furiously. Desperate efforts were made to stay the progress of the fire, but it was soon seen that these would prove fruitless. Most of the houses on Long street were very old wooden ones, and they caught fire with great rapidity. Large burning brands were caught up by the wind and carried to the roofs of other structures, which were soon burning furiously. It was seen that the

Fire Department Was Helpless

and people living in the path that the fire was destined to take began to remove their portable household effects and valuables. It is feared that some of these people lost their lives by their foolhardiness in returning to their homes when the flames were close upon them. While these dwelling houses were burning unhindered it was found that the new Methodist college was on fire. Efforts were made to save this building, but they were fruitless. The college was the educational headquarters of the Methodists in New Foundland, and its loss will be severely felt by the denomination. By this time the wind was blowing a gale and the fire was spreading with terrible rapidity. Buildings situated some distance from the burning structures caught fire from the burning embers and destroyed without a hand being raised to attempt to save them. The firemen and the people were

Completely Paralyzed,

the fire did its work of destruction without stay. It was now growing dark, and the scene was a magnificently beautiful though appalling one. Building after building caught fire, and the whole city was as light as day. The roar of the flames was terrible, and the heat was so intense that it was impossible to get anywhere near the burning buildings. Now and then high and heavy walls would fall and the immense masses of burning embers would soar upward to be caught by the gale and carried elsewhere to add other buildings to the conflagration. Men, women and children ran about in in terror, and thieves, taking advantage of the confusion, entered houses that had been deserted by their occupants and stole whatever they could lay their hands on carry off.

Prominent Buildings Burned.

The Masonic temple, Orange hall, the Roman Catholic cathedral and archbishop's palace, St. Patrick's hall, the English cathedral, the athenaeium, the Kirk, the Commercial bank, the Union bank, the Atlantic hotel and Lindberg's brewery all fell prey to the devouring element. The English cathedral was a magnificent structure and was considered to be the finest piece of gothic architecture on this continent. It was yet incomplete, though it had been fifty years in building. Nearly all these buildings were in the center of the city, and before long they were nothing but masses of smoking ruins. In addition to these, the court house, police headquarters and the government savings bank were destroyed, as were also the Presbyterian church and the office of the Telegram. The flames were now raging with increasing vigor in the direction of the water front, and in a very short time were eating up the warehouses along the wharves. The shipping lying at the wharves had been warned of its danger, and the crews of the various vessels hastily cast off their lines and took their craft

Outside the Harbor.

On one side of the bay are the Steam Seal oil factories and the warehouse in which their product is stored. It was thought that these buildings would catch fire. It was also feared that the dry dock and Marine railway would be destroyed. The fire burned out the telegraph office, and for a time all communication with St. Johns was cut off. This morning, however, the telegraph officials established temporary offices in what they considered a safe part of the city, and further details were received. These latter dispatches stated that the fire had raged all night, and threatened to destroy the whole city. It is known positively that one man and six children have perished, but it is thought that when the terrible excitement that now prevails subsides it will be found that the loss of life is much greater. A later dispatch states that the parliament buildings have been destroyed and that at the time the dispatch was sent fully 600 buildings had been burned. Many of these were dwelling houses, and their occupants have been compelled to seek refuge in the fields. The military authorities have furnished them with as many tents as possible, and the civil authorities are doing everything in their power to alleviate the distress. Many of these unfortunate people

Have Lost Everything.

they had in the world, and imperative calls will be made on charity in their behalf. This morning the fire communicated to the seal oil factories and stores, and the whole south side of the city was burning. A large fire was coming down the fresh water valley, and the whole population of St. John's were in despair, seeing before them the complete extinction of their city. A private dispatch received here states that the fire has swept Water, Gower and Duckworth streets. From Bandy Rankins to Signal Hill the only buildings standing are the Union bank, the Roman Catholic cathedral and college, and the Devon row railway depot. About 600 houses are burned. The loss is thought to be about $6,000,000. Another dispatch says that the fire has broken out in Monk street, on which are situated the residences of the most wealthy inhabitants of the town. The street is more than a mile in length and every building on it was a three-story brick. After the fire in 1846 the authorities refused to permit wooden buildings to be erected on the street. This street has been

Practically Destroyed.

At 1:30 o'clock the telegraph officials reported that it was impossible to raise St. Johns, and stated that they thought that the fire had driven the operators out of the temporary offices. It is impossible to learn anything concerning the exact situation in the unfortunate city. It is known that everything has been destroyed from Birch's Cove east to the wharves on the Allan Steamship company. Over this distance the flames made a clean sweep. From what can be judged from the reports received, it is estimated that at least 15,000 persons are homeless. Upon learning of the terrible conflagration the mayor called up the citizens for the purpose of taking steps to provide relief. In consequence of his call, a large number of citizens assembled at the mayor's office today. A committee was appointed, and its members immediately purchased $4,000 worth of provisions and lumber. The steamer Unda will sail hence this evening for St. Johns with the committee's purchases on board. Her cargo consists of 20 chests of tea, 275 barrels of flour, 100 pounds of cornmeal, 179 pounds of biscuits, 500 barrels of pork, 5 puncheons of molasses, 45,000 spruce boards, 150 tents and 4 marquees, to be used to shelter the people rendered homeless. The military and naval authorities have also sent a lot of tents and canvass. A public meeting will be held Monday next to establish more general relief. Gov. Daly and Archbishop O'Brien this morning telegraphed to the Newfoundland government a message of sympathy. Admiral Hopkins is co-operating with the city authorities, and is holding the fast cruiser Magicienne in readiness to transport supplies. H. M. S. Blake sails for St. Johns tonight. She is one of the fastest sailers of the day, and will probably reach there in twenty-four hours providing there is no fog.

Thousands Without Shelter.

The fire was not gotten under control until 6 this morning. A high wind was blowing, and the flames were swept from Fresh Water road to Hoyelstown. Among the buildings destroyed were the Methodist college, the Masonic hall, St. Patrick's hall, the latter worth $60,000; the Church of England cathedral, which cost $250,000; the Athenium, the court house and the Commercial bank. The Colonist, Telegram and Herald printing offices lost everything. Most of the business part of the city is in ashes. In Water, East Duckworth, Gower, Cochrane, Kings, Prescott and Cathedral streets and on Long's Hill there is hardly a house standing. The steamer Bonavista was burned. Very little damage was done to other shipping. This was a worse calamity than the fire of 1846. The spectacle of the whole population of the city flying from an invading army was one long to be remembered. Some families had procured wagons in which they had placed their children and such furniture as could be easily carried. It is reported that several children were burned or smothered. It is feared that the supply of provisions will run short. Thousands of people are without shelter.

SANK A SCHOONER.

Careless Army Officers Shoot a Hole in the Tilden.

NEW YORK, July 9. — The three-masted schooner Harry R. Tilden, commanded by Capt. Harris, bound to Philadelphia from this port in ballast, was sunk three miles off Sandy Hook this afternoon by a projectile weighing 500 pounds, fired from a ten-inch gun with 210 pounds of powder, from the United States proving grounds at Sandy Hook. On the schooner at the time were six men and Capt. Harris. The men were all rescued by a steam launch belonging to Shepard Knapp, of this city, and late in the evening landed at the docks of the Erie railway, in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 9.—Capt. Frank Heath, of the United States army, who is in charge of the government proving grounds at Sandy Hook, made a statement relative to the sinking of the schooner Tilden when he landed at Governor's island from the government tugboat General Wood at 6:30 this evening. He said: "As I am in charge of the proving grounds at Sandy Hook belonging to the United States government, my duty takes me there almost every day. This afternoon, the day being fair, I determined to make velocity tests, using the big ten-inch breechloading gun recently delivered at the proving grounds, and which is mounted on one of the new disappearing gun carriages made by the South Boston Pneumatic Engine company. In making velocity tests we have set up in front of the gun two wire nets, each of which is connected by an electric wire to an indicator that accurately and clearly registers the time when the electric circuit is broken by the shot passing through the nets.

"The first net is set up 150 feet from the muzzle of the gun, the second the same distance from the first. When making a test for velocity with big guns it is invariably the rule to fire them as nearly as possible in a horizontal position. Between 1 and 2 o'clock we prepared to fire the first shot. The line of fire was due southeast, and at the time the Scotland lightship could be clearly distinguished. There were several sailing vessels in the offing, all of which were off the line of fire as the gun was trained. To make doubly sure there are no vessels near the line of fire, I have a man detailed to note the position at sea of all the passing vessels. I have much to take up my attention, and for that reason cannot watch each and every passing vessel. I always, before ordering a shot to be fired, look myself at the horizon and at the same time receive the report of the man at the lookout.

"The first shot was fired at 1:30, and, passing through the nets, no other thought was given as to where it disappeared. At 2 o'clock the gun was ready for a second shot. The elevation was the same as in the first shot. The order was given to fire, and again the projectile passed through both nets and went to sea. This was the shot that hit the Tilden, though at the time we did not know it, paying little attention to where the shot went to after passing through the nets.

"Subsequently a third one was fired, all of the three being for velocity, and not for elevation or to determine the range of the gun. No one at the proving grounds noticed that one of the vessels out at sea had been hit, and not until the steam launch of Mr. Knapp came steaming in having in tow the lifeboat of the schooner did we know of the disaster."

Capt. Heath was then asked as to how he could explain why, if the Tilden was not in the direct line of fire it was possible for her to be hit? His answer was:

"I have taken many observations and triangulated the position of the Tilden when she was hit, but as yet I have not worked them out. This I will say, however. From all that I know the shot, after passing through the second net struck one of the sand dunes down the coast, and was deflected to the right, striking the stem of the Tilden. From my observations I am positive that the vessel at the time was at least three-quarters of a mile to the right of the line of fire.

"I shall most certainly make a report of the matter," said the captain in reply to the query as to what he proposed to do. "And in the meantime, captain, will you continue to test your guns to the danger of life and irrespective to shots being deflected by sand dunes?" was asked.

"Why should I not?" was the reply.

MILLIONS LOST.

Tremendous Loss From Fire Reported From Norway.

CHRISTIANA, July 9.—A disastrous fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the town of Christiansand, and half of the best part of the town is in ruins. A large area was devastated, 356 of the principal houses and numerous public buildings, including a savings bank and the postoffice, large saw mills and an extensive timber yard, being destroyed. Only the walls of the fortifications around the barracks remain standing. It is estimated that the loss will reach the sum of of $4,500,000.

A PRINCE'S BATTLE.

Bismarck Still Waging His Warfare Against the Government.

Ugly Disclosures to Be Made Public of His Official Career.

Emperor William Withdraws All Efforts Being Made for a Reconciliation.

Gladstone's Defeat Gives Satisfaction in Official Circles in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 9.—A series of disclosures, giving the entire history of events from the time of Prince Bismarck's dismissal from the chancellorship up to the present moment, is now in progress of official preparation. The period of the publication of the work will depend upon Prince Bismarck's further utterances. Everybody expects that the prince will continue his attacks upon the government. Herr Hoffman, the political editor of the Hamburgher Nachrichten, Prince Bismarck's organ, has been summoned to Kissingen to assist the ex-chancellor in carrying on his fight against the government. Polemical government officials say that if Chancellor von Caprivi is forced to resume his disclosures regarding his predecessor, facts will be brought to light that will not redound to Prince Bismarck's credit. The prince's closest friends and most intimate associates heartily desire that the fight shall come to an end. One of his warmest supporters said to the Associated Press, representing that he would rather see the ex-chancellor die than to see him pursue a course which is certain to

Result in Lasting Discredit

to his historic reputation. Not every article assailing the government can fairly be ascribed to the prince, but as the general tone of his organ accords with his own sentiments, he can be held responsible for them. These rancorous personalities are having the effect of alienating the National Liberals, who have hitherto shown an inclination to support the prince. The Kreuz Zeitung prints an interesting semi-official statement to the effect that the week before Prince Bismarck started for Vienna the negotiations were being carried on for a meeting between him and Emperor William. At Kiel the emperor had an open mind regarding the interview, but finding that the prince insisted upon obtaining a prior meeting, and declining certain explanations tantamount to an apology for his dismissal, the emperor withdrew his outstretched hand and declared that he would never again countenance any attempt at a reconciliation. Beyond fighting the ex-chancellor through communications in the Reichsanzeiger the official organ of the government is not now likely to go. It is understood that the opinion of the emperor is decidedly adverse to any legal prosecution of the prince.

Gives Satisfaction.

The prospect that Mr. Gladstone will be unable to secure a fair working majority in the house of commons of Great Britain gives great satisfaction in official circles here. Mr. Gladstone becoming firmly seated would imply a probable reversal of the entente effected with Italy by Lord Salisbury, and would have an immediate influence upon the impending Italian elections, for a majority of the members of the Italian chamber of deputies would incline to the abandonment of the dreibund. At a council of the Prussian ministers the question of an international exhibition in Berlin was discussed. Chancellor von Caprivi is now actively engaged in canvassing for federal governments in support of the scheme. Now the national honor has been touched and every effort will be made to secure success. It is thought that in the event of a competition between France and Germany the latter will have a chance to win, owing to the influence of the German element in the United States and wider commercial ramifications in the trading countries of the world.

German Catholics Take Sides

with the government against the Vatican in the differences which have arisen over the attitude of the holy see towards French republicanism. The withdrawal from Rome of Dr. Von Schloezer, the Prussian minister to the Vatican, is considered to be a hint that Germany will not permit the holy see to meddle with international policies unless the pope's advisers persuade him to refrain from covert hostility to Germany. The diplomatic relations between them will henceforth cease. Another diplomatic change which has recently been made is the transfer of Herr von Radowitz, the German ambassador to Turkey, to Madrid. The change is due to the fact that Herr von Radowitz allowed Franco-Russian diplomacy to gain the ascendancy. Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, has been appointed inspector general of the fourth army inspection, including the Prussian, Wurtemburg and two Bavarian army corps. The appointment will gratify the Bavarians, and knit more closely the bonds of German unity. Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, at a recent mass meeting at Rixdorf, denounced anarchism as brutal.

C. A. Bailey, of St. Louis, has been admitted to Prof. Koch's clinic. Mr. Bailey is suffering from phthisis. The professor expects to cure his new patient.

EXCITEMENT IN COTTON

Occasioned by Fraudulent Operations in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Perry Lamb, cashier of Reichland & Gibson, cotton brokers, and John Wilson, a salesman, have been charged with embezzling $6,600 from their employes. The prisoners declared that they represented a syndicate that had been formed for the purpose of buying cotton to the value of $1,000,000. Their statements were believed in many quarters, and the prisoners entered into enormous speculations in cotton and stock. The failure yesterday of Isaac Cook & Son is believed to have been connected with these frauds. Lamb and Wilson admitted the charge, and were remanded pending an investigation of the firm's books. Further revelations are expected. The cotton market is badly excited by the lines leading thereto.

LAVA AND ASHES.

Mount Ætna Suddenly Becomes Very Active.

ROME, July 9.—Mount Ætna was unusually active today, thick volumes of smoke, in which flashes were seen, issued from the crater and rose to a great height in the air. Then blown by the wind it covered Catania with an immense cloud. Quantities of lava and ashes were also ejected from the crater. The phenomena lasted for an hour. Several shocks of earthquake occurred during the morning, the tremors being felt throughout the whole district.

ROME, July 9.—From midnight last till 6 o'clock this evening, seven distinct shocks of earthquake occurred in Catania. A fissure has opened at the summit of Mount Ætna, and a stream of lava is rapidly flowing down the side of the mountain, and threatens to overrun the village of Rinazzi.

He Threw Bombs.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 9.—News comes of serious trouble in Corea. There is a person called the Tai In Kun, uncle of the king of Corea, who has for some time been credited with pro Russian tendencies. Some Coreans desiring to visit upon him some Russian methods, threw a couple of bombs into his rooms and wrecked the place, but did not injure the prince. A Japanese gunboat has been sent to protect national interests.

FREE TRADE IN AMERICA.

The Spectator Thinks It Would Make Us the Trade Center.

LONDON, July 10.—The Spectator today, basing its comments on a letter from Thomas Sherman, published in the Times, declaring that the Americans are on the eve of establishing free trade, says: That America should be on the eve of abandoning protection is a subject for sincere congratulations for the free traders and other well wishers among that portion of their English kin across the Atlantic. It would be foolish, however, to disguise from ourselves the fact that the result will be the overthrow of the hegemony that Great Britain has hitherto enjoyed in matters of trade. We shall never be able to compete with free trade in America, and in fifty years compared with our offspring we will be an inactive volcano of commerce. We shall feel the rivalry of the Americans, and before another generation has passed the United States will be the most prosperous workshop in the world, but relatively greater prosperity in America is in no wise inconsistent with absolutely greater prosperity at home compared with the present. Besides, to be beaten by America will not count, for the supreme position will still remain in the family.

Petroleum Duties.

PARIS, July 9.—The chamber of deputies has, in spite of the opposition of M. Rouvier, minister of finance, resolved, by a vote of 243 to 240, to prolong only until Dec. 31 next the existing duties on petroleum. The government had demanded that the duties be kept in force until March 31, 1893, in order to allow the execution of measures rendered necessary by the reduction of the duties voted in 1891.

Pleased the Pope.

ROME, July 9.—The holy father speaks to all Americans passing through Rome in high terms of Archbishop Ireland and his Faribault policy. Cardinal Lederechowski, in an interview with a dignitary of the American church, also spoke highly of Archbishop Ireland's tact in this matter.

Art Works Burned.

HAMBURG, July 9. — The Langes graneries were damaged by fire today to the extent of $350,000. The flames spread to a number of houses in the vicinity. One of the buildings, owned by Frau Donnes, contained many valuable works of art and a rare library, which were destroyed.

Many Are Drowned.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 9.—The recent flood in Fukushina submerged 1,000 houses, swept 600 bridges away, drowned thirty-five persons and inundated four thousand acres of rice.

apanese Newspaper Suppressed.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 9.—Advices by the steamship Empress of China state that the Japanese organ Jigu has been suppressed by the imperial authorities for writings of a seditious character.

An Australian Failure.

MELBOURNE, July, 9.—The Victoria Building and Investment society has suspended.

DR. M'GLYNN AGITATED.

Archbishop Ireland's Greeting to the Deposed Priest.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A dramatic incident, which may complete incompilications in the religious controvesy already between archbishops of the Roman church, Archbishops Corrigan and Ireland, occurred at the Fifth Avenue hotel tonight. The latter dignitary just returned from Rome, his mission thither crowned with success, granted an interview to Rev. Dr. McGlynn, the excommunicated priest, formerly the beloved pastor of St. Stephen's church in this city. The meeting was an affecting one. The archbishop extended both hands and cordially greeted his former brother priest. Dr. Glynn's manner was agitated, and his eyes filled with tears at this unexpected public greeting. He afterward remained closeted with the archbishop for several hours. This was the first time since his relations with the mother were severed that he has been able to get the ear of one of whom he could hope to make intercession for him at the Vatican.

KILLING TIME.

President Ben Takes a Stroll to Kill Time.

LOON LAKE, July 9.—The thunder, lightning and rain storm which began yesterday continued without abatement until noon today. As a consequence Loon Lake is cut off from mail communication, no trains having arrived up to a late hour tonight. President Harrison being unable to obtain his mail, walked three miles to the station this afternoon, to kill time. Mrs. Harrison was kept awake most of the day by the incessant thunder, accompanied by vivid lightning, which lit up the surrounding country, including the lake near the president's cottage and the mountain peaks in the distance. Consequently, Mrs. Harrison this morning felt somewhat fatigued, but tonight this has almost disappeared, and she is feeling comparatively bright to-night.

ROUNDED UP.

Train Robbers Corralled by Officers in Oklahoma.

KINGFISHER, O. T., July 9.—A posse of officers arrived here today, having in charge three of the four desperadoes who held up and robbed the train near Red Rock a short time since. The prisoners will be taken to Wichita, Kan., tomorrow. One of the robbers was caught about noon yesterday near El Reno and the other two at just sunset in the Washita bottoms near Chickasaw. It is thought the fourth and last of the gang will soon be caught. There is no question about the men being members of the Dalton gang, but whether either of them is one of the Dalton brothers is not as yet known.

STILL RAINING.

Much Damage to Corn and Cotton in the South.

COLUMBUS, Miss., July 9.—The heavy rain storm which began a week ago continues with no prospect of ceasing, though less has fallen today than any day since it began. It is impossible to estimate the damage to corn and cotton. A great number of the bridges have been washed away, and travel by dirt roads has almost ceased. No trains have arrived or departed on the Georgia Pacific railroad today and the Mobile & Ohio road has a washout thirty miles south and no trains have arrived from that direction. Ten inches of rain has fallen in the last three days. The Tombigbee river continues to rise rapidly. No one ever remembers such a fall of water. The damage will be immense. It is raining hard tonight.

Hendricks' Bad Nephew.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Thomas Litzenberg, the nephew of Thomas A. Hendricks, extradited from Canada for burglary, was released from custody today on the ground that his indictment was not in accordance with the specifications of the extradition papers.

QUESTION OF ENDURANCE.

That Is What the Matter Now Hinges On.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 9.—"It is now a question of endurance," said one of the leaders when asked for an epitome of the situation. "Should it come to the worst and that a step be necessary, we will walk out and leave the town, but we believe we will win," he said. "Barring the prospect of state intervention, but two courses seem open to the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. One is that they leave the works idle and starve out the men by slow process; the other is to make an effort to force their way into their works with the aid of an armed force strong enough for the purposes, and also to guard the non-union men whom the firm shall employ." The strikers uniformly express the belief that the firm cannot and will not adopt the first course. Hugh O'Donnell and other leading workmen say that, in their opinion, a severe conflict is to come, and that the firm are massing Pinkerton forces preparatory to a second raid. O'Donnell said this afternoon that their news was to the effect that towns surrounding Homestead and the city of Pittsburg had large numbers of strangers in them and believed the Pinkertons were getting ready for another move. The opinion was expressed that this move would be delayed until the firm secured a sufficient number of non-union men to come here to work to justify the starting of affairs. A strong guard would then be thrown in here if possible. Any such attempt, the men say, will be as fiercely resisted as the previous one. The Amalgamated association has the sympathy and the assistance of the Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor and other organizations, and through men in these orders in all parts of the country, and through the railroad men they secure much advance information of any movements on the part of the firm. The fight will be kept up, even though the firm should gain an entrance. The men say that they are prepared for a long resistance—a year, if necessary. There are some citizens of Homestead well informed about the mill men, who place the time necessary to compel the men to give in as low as four months, though admitting if they will sacrifice a great deal they can hold out much longer.

Under the rules of the order the men must rely upon their own resources for two months, and then $5 a week is paid out. The treasury of the order is rich, but the employes are numerous. About $90,000 is paid out each two weeks by the firm when the works are in operation. The men could secure enough money from their own order and from the contributions of other organizations to keep the wolf from the door for a long time, but this would not be the excellent wages many of them usually receive, and the probable loss of many comforts and even of homes acquired by long toil is hard to contemplate.

The endurance of the firm is also a matter of doubt. It is immensely rich, very determined and doubtless well considered its present course, but every day means big losses and the slipping away of trade to other concerns. The Homestead plant is one of the largest producers of steel beams in the country and a few years ago was the sole maker of this stuff. These beams are now extensively used in the contruction of large buildings, modern architecture building a steel shell around which the walls are erected. Several new firms are now making these beams, and a considerable part of the company's trade may be diverted to other works, never to be regained. Under the clause common to nearly every contract made in the coal, coke, iron, steel and other industries, that the contracting parties shall not be liable for any delays in fulfillment of contracts due to strikes, the company escapes liability for delays in furnishing material. Orders are not generally received a great way ahead.

There is a considerable quantity of finished products now in the works, but it is highly probable that notwithstanding the nominal control asserted to be vested in the company by virtue of the presence of the company's watchmen, it is highly probable that any attempt to remove this material would meet with vigorous opposition from the locked-out men. How long the strike can last is therefore questionable, and in Homestead another sharp fight is anticipated by many persons who believe the company will vigorously fight to put its works in operation. Success in this respect would doubtless lead to several subsequent riots, but the firm would have the upper hand. Meanwhile the strikers will continue orderly and hope to force the company to agree to some mode of settlement when the company is prepared.

It will probably send men on here, and, on opposition being made to them, troops will be asked. The town today has been quiet, and is in control of the leaders, and they realize a mistake was made by unauthorized persons attempting to establish a dictatorship over every one here. They will continue to exercise the right to escort out of town all persons they suspect of being here to spy on their movements or who cannot satisfactorily explain their business. So far as newspaper men are concerned, arrangements have been perfected by which badges with the approval of the advisory committee of the strikers will be issued to all persons who can establish their identity. The advisory committee has practically been a nonentity for several days, but a reorganization was effected this afternoon, and it has kept the men under better discipline than yesterday.

The saloons were open today, but there was little drinking, except by a few foreigners. The men are considerably agitated over the publication of reports stating that they were making preparation for warfare. They deny absolutely that they have any intention to use dynamite to blow up property on the appearance of a hostile force, and resent it as an imputation that they are anarchists. The report that two canpons are on the way to them they also deny absolutely, as they did a statement that they were fortifying the mill and property there to resist attacks. The mill works afford in their natural state many good opportunities for resistance, but so far as casual observance from the outside goes, nothing has been done to increase these opportunities. Admission to the mill itself is refused by the watchman. George W. Darver, one of the committee which visited Harrisburgh; Clifford, O'Donnell and other strikers, are authorities for the statement that no fortification has been attempted and assert that not one of their men has been admitted to the works. They say they have cautioned their men against going there. They said that they could not get a pass for the reporters to personally inspect the works, and an intimation was conveyed that they did not wish to attempt anything of the sort, for the reason that it might interfore with their contention that the works are in the company's possession. The committee visited Harrisburg, conferred with Gov. Pattison and returned.

"We were received very nicely, and the result is very satisfactory," was Hugh O'Donnell's comment. "Gov. Pattison treated us well," said Mr. Carver. They would not go into details, and there are many persons who yet look to see the spectacle of militia in Homestead streets. The assurances that troops are not to go are for the present only. Subsequently O'Donnell said:

"Unless there are some overt acts of violence on the part of the workmen, which cannot be avoided by the civil authorities or by the men themselves, the militia will not be called out. The policy of the administration is to use the military only as a last resort, and only for execution. They will not be used to take possession of the works to permit others to work in the Carnegie mills.

"Now understand me, I am not saying this on the authority of the governor, but I have arrived at the conclusion from what I have seen. Heretofore, whenever a manufacturing corporation or firm has seen fit to reduce the wages of the men, they have forced an issue with them, incited them to some trifling overt act of violence and then called in the militia and used them to operate their works under protection. In other words, the manufacturers have been able to call out the militia to accomplish their personal ends regardless of the rights in the case. But that era is at an end. The militia, if called out at all, will perform their proper functions—that of suppressing insurrection."

Mr. O'Donnell said he sincerely hoped that there would be no further trouble, and said he would do all in his power to avert it. Anything done lawfully by the officers would be respected, and the men will offer no resistance to the discharge of duty on the part of the authorities. They will resist any interference of the Pinkerton forces to the bitter end on the ground that these men are unlawful invaders of their rights. The Montooth band, of Pittsburg, had a little difficulty in getting out of town last night, owing to the vigilant endeavors of the strikers to keep track of all persons unknown to them. The band attended one of the funerals and missed their train home. They attempted to make the Baltimore & Ohio station across the river, but were halted by pickets and detained until the Excelsior band of Homestead could arrive and secure their release. The knowledge of the condition of affairs has kept many strangers out of town, and while every passing train has at the windows numerous faces, but few persons alight at the station.

TWENTY-TWO KILLED

By the Explosion of a Steamer on Lake Onchy.

GENEVA, July 9. — The steamer Mont Blanc was blown up today on Lake Onchy. It is now known that twenty of those on board were killed. The victims were chiefly English and French visitors and women and children. From accounts of the accident received here it is learned that the metal dome of the boiler blew off with terrific force, crashed through a stateroom as if the walls were made of paper and emerged at the other end of the steamer. It its flight through the steamer, the dome struck and killed five of the passengers, mangling their bodies in a horrible manner. The other persons who lost their lives were scalded to death by the immense volume of steam which escaped from the broken boiler and filled the stateroom which they were occupying. A panic spread among the passengers when the explosion occurred, and those who escaped death or serious injury fought savagely to gain the gangway leading to the deck. The crush was frightful, and many of the passengers were knocked from their feet and trampled upon in the mad rush for safety. A number of persons were seriously crushed and bruised during the panic, and there are several narrow escapes from drowning. There were no Americans among the passengers on the Mont Blanc.

A terrible accident was witnessed in the saloon of Mont Blanc in which the passengers were roasted to death. When the steam had evaporated, and the rescuers were about to gain an entrance into the place, the steam entered the door of the saloon, blocking the only means of exit from the death trap. Most of the portholes were closed, and as there were no means of dissipating the dense volumes of steam, the unfortunate passengers were roasted alive and suffered prolonged agony. The victims were all hurled, with the vessel's furniture, lamps and other articles, to the end of the saloon, where they lay in a struggling heap. The bodies of eight dead were found huddled with the bodies of twenty-four others yet alive, who are writhing on the floor of the saloon, and yelling aloud in their terrible agony. Some of the victims were literally scalped, the hair and flesh being boiled from their heads, and their faces being scorched and swollen beyond recognition. The heads of some of the tortured passengers had the appearance of a glove which had been turned inside out. Several of those who were alive when carried out of the saloon died, some before they could be removed from the vessel, and others while on the way to the hospital. One of the passengers who had been scalded became raving mad from the unbearable agony he was suffering and tried to commit suicide by throwing himself into the lake. It took a number of men to prevent him. The passengers on the Montblanc were mostly foreigners, and it is impossible at present to identity all the dead or those who were injured and are unconscious. The Lausane Revue, referring to the disaster asserts that a committee of inquiry inspected the boilers of the Mountblanc within a month. They found some slight defects, but passed the vessel for another year on the promise that new boilers would be soon placed in the vessel.

AN AFFECTING MEETING.

Archbishop Ireland's Cordial Greeting to McGlynn.

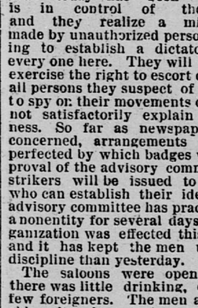
NEW YORK, July 9.—A dramatic incident occurred at the Fifth Avenue hotel tonight. Early this morning Dr. McGlynn, the deposed pastor, entered the hotel and sent his card to Archbishop Ireland's room. After waiting for a short time, the archbishop appeared in the corridor and walked over to where Dr. McGlynn was sitting. The meeting was an affecting one. The archbishop extended both of his hands and warmly greeted his friend and former brother priest. Dr. McGlynn's manner was agitated and his eyes filled with tears at this unexpected public greeting. He followed the archbishop up the marble steps of the hotel and remained several hours closed with him.

Carnegie Is Serene.

LONDON, July 9.—Word received tonight from Mr. Carnegie's summer home in Scotland states that the coaching party has reached its destination, at the head of Loch, a few miles from Kinloch, after a three days' ride, from Edinburgh. An effort was made to induce Mr. Carnegie to give some expression to his views of the situation at Homestead and the future course of the corporation with which he is identified. He positively declined to discuss the matter, and reiterated the statements attributed to him that his confidence in Mr. Frick as the representative of the Carnegie interests is implicit, and that the conduct of affairs at Homestead meets with his unqualified approval.

Murder and Suicide.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 9. — Oscar Wissinger, aged fifty-four, a tinner, arrived from Indianapolis this evening, and going to his divorced wife's residence rushed up stairs and shot her twice. He then killed himself by shooting himself in the head. The pistol was held so close to the woman that her dress caught fire and blistered her breast before the horrified people who heard the shots could extinguish the flames. Both died in five minutes. Jealousy was the cause.



One leads to the other. The "cutting" of prices leads to the substitution of worthless goods—fraudulent imitations of the genuine medicine, dilutions of it, all sorts of cheap substitutes to make a larger profit. That's the reason the makers of Dr. Pierce's medicines object to the cutting of prices—and that's the reason they *prevent* it, on their medicines.

To protect the public from fraud, the *genuine guaranteed* medicines of Dr. R. V. Pierce are now sold only through druggists regularly authorized as agents.

Golden Medical Discovery (for the liver, blood and lungs), $1.00. Favorite Prescription (for woman's weaknesses and ailments), $1.00. Pleasant Pellets (for the liver, stomach and bowels), 25 cents.

But they're the *cheapest* medicines sold, for *you pay only for the good you get.* The money is refunded if they don't benefit or cure. Beware of spurious imitations or substitutes at lower prices than above.

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Forty-Third Semi-Annual.

A FEW SPECIMENS OF RED-FIGURE PRICES

AT The Boston St. Paul

Children's Department.

Boys' Jersey Suits, $2.50 and $3.50.

Boys' Sailor Jersey Suits, $1.00 and $1.50.

Boys' $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 Creedmore Suits cut to $5.00.

Special attention is called to Lot 3433, a handsome medium light gray Scotch Cheviot Suit, ages 12 to $16, red-figured at $5.00 from $7.00.

Good Shirt Waists, 25c and 50c.

Boys' Good Straw Hats, 25c and 50c.

MEN'S SUITS Red-Figured at $10.00, $12.00, $14.00 and $15.00, worth 25 per cent more than these prices.

Men's All-Wool Trousers from $2.50 to $4.50, a reduction of fully 25 per cent from value.

It's the good kind of Clothing worth investing in.

BOSTON

One-Price Clothing House,

Third St., Cor. Robert.

Out-of-Town orders filled at RED-FIGURE PRICES.

RELIABLE GOODS

Do You Know

There is a big

LOW SHOE

—AND—

OXFORD TIE

SALE

—AT—

IMPORTER, MAKER, AND RETAILER LOVERING THE SHOEMAN ST. PAUL

ATTENTION

LADIES!

This is perhaps not the time you would naturally think of FURS, but nevertheless it's money in your pockets to do so. If you have any work to be done in REPAIRS, or alteration of old garments, you MUST attend to it NOW or find yourself subjected to annoying delays in the Fall, or even not be able to get done at all.

BUY

FURS!

NOW!

What for? Well, because it pays; because you get better goods for less money; because we WANT your orders now and will make prices especially low to get them. Because you can make installment payments and thus make it easy for you. Are not these good reasons to put yourself out a little and come in some of these warm days and pick out or order your new Fur Garment?

WHY BUY

OF—

RANSOM & HORTON?

Because they are the largest dealers in the West. Because they can show you more stock to select from. Because in 17 years they have earned the name of handling only dependable, durable Furs. Because they have the best work people and finish and fit their garments in first-class shape. Because their warrant on an article is absolutely beyond question, and means a new one if article is not as represented; and finally, because you can get better quality for less money than of any house in the West. Are not THESE good reasons? Whom do you hear most talked about in the Fur trade? Whom do all other dealers fire at? Whose garments are the most satisfactory in STYLE? Why,

RANSOM

—AND—

HORTON'S.