

MORA IS THREATENED.

A Minnesota Village in Grave Danger of Destruction by Fire.

PEOPLE FLEE FROM HOMES.

A Sudden Change in the Wind All That Saved the Town.

PINE CITY VERY ANXIOUS.

Preparations Made for Flight If Necessary—Memorial Services.

Special to the Globe. ST. CLOUD, Minn., Sept. 9.—About 3 o'clock today a report reached the Great Northern dispatcher's office from the operator at Mora stating that a big fire was surrounding the village, and, being fanned by a heavy wind from the north-west, threatened total destruction. Because of the threatened danger the inhabitants left their abodes, and started out for places of safety. The operator at Mora also stated that he had to leave his post and close the office. He took his family to a place of refuge and awaited what appeared certain disaster. Fortunately the high wind changed, driving the flames in another direction, and at this time (8:15) word comes from Mora and Ground House that further damage may be averted if the wind does not change. It is reported that Soule's saw mill and lumber yard, between Milaca and Princeton, were totally destroyed today.

PINE CITY ANXIOUS.

The Situation Yesterday Afternoon Not Reassuring.

Special to the Globe. PINE CITY, Sept. 9.—Today has been an eventful one in Pine City. All day long a brassy, murky haze hung over the village like a pall, which up to noon filled the people with anxious, nervous unrest. About noon a strong west gale set in, driving before it smoke, dust and cinders from the burning forest, entirely shutting out the sunlight, leaving only a cold, threatening glare on the portentous clouds. The people here strongly anticipated another Hinckley horror, notwithstanding the fact that cool heads and calculating minds were warning them, and excitement rose to a fever heat. The special train from St. Paul & Duluth ran past the town as far as Brown's Hills on its way to Hinckley, and came back here and sidetracked for the purpose of rendering all the assistance in their power should the necessity require. Supt. Plough ordered a long freight train coupled up and to stand in readiness to take an active part in relief should the fire break out. However, about 4 o'clock the wind abated somewhat, and the trains which had hitherto been held at different points along the line to await coming events, were ordered to move, and with clearing skies and the reassuring resumption of business, the people were calmed. There is no doubt but that the changed meteorological conditions are such as to render the whole atmosphere a veritable time bomb, ready to explode with a spark. The wires already upon us are enough to pall the stoutest heart, and the anxious anticipation of others keeps nervous excitement at an intense pitch. At this writing, 9:20, the weather point seems to be passed, and the people assembled at the opera house, where the adjourned memorial service was held. The following poem by John Talman, of St. Paul, was read:

THUNDER.

Commemorative of the Minnesota Forest Fires, September, 1894.

The torturing air alive with murderous heat; Trees writhing in the bonds of shriveling flame; Death's convulsions, plucking and fleet; Canswored calls upon Jehovah's name; Oh, how the force of torment unassuaged Fires, brightening through the forest rolled; And million tigers of destruction roared; Loud and insatiable through town and wood!

Horror's fell touch transformed the balsam glide To mud extinction's measureless abyss; And where the summer's cooling breath had blown The conflagration roared with vengeful hiss. Man's works and Nature's piled with richest food The red destroyer's swiftly leaping tongue; The mart of trade, the treasure of the wood; The home dissolved, the motien mass among. No shred of hope, no rescue, no escape; The child and mother on that blazing pyre; With the sire meeting Death's most awful shape; Life yielded to the sovereign of fire. Eclipsing e'en that flashing ocean shone The noblest deed of daring high and clear; Till gleams the sun no more from zone to zone. Shone the name of Roor the engineer? Three hundred human lives in safety, broad Through the hot hurricane; firm, unshaken, Though weak and fainting; in man's semblance wrought; The glorious substance of which gods are made. Be it for us with kindly care to strive, Pain with humanity's best dieting cease; Comfort and aid the sorrowing who survive O'er the black ruin of their homes to weep. Be it for us the poor, charred forms to lay Where Nature's hospitable breast assigns Couch of sweet rest to all returning life; 'Mid the low sob of the funeral pines.

Be it for us to know that heaven's loss Brings forth some priceless gain. Reverses mold A truer brotherhood. 'E'en the hero's dress Affliction's chastening fires transmit to gold. St. Paul, Minn.

The memorial services were under the immediate supervision of Joseph Mankato, of Minneapolis, a very efficient and active member of the local relief committee. The following programme

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Their Fleets Large and Well Handled—Chinese Committing Outrages.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 9.—The North-Pacific liner Sika, from Yokohama, brings interesting advice of the war in the Orient. The reason given by the commander of the Japanese war ship Nanawai Kan, when asked why he fired upon the Kow Shing, seeing she was flying the British flag, is now given for the first time, and is certainly pertinent: "Because she was sailing under false colors; was carrying Chinese troops, and had been sold to the Chinese government and fully paid for." Notwithstanding this explanation, the same paper which gives it publicly announces the sum of \$750,000 has been agreed to by the Japanese government as reparation for the sinking of Capt. Galworthy's vessel and compensation to those dependent upon the Europeans lost with her. Both China and Japan are at present keenly arrayed for articles contraband of war, and the Sika was delayed at Shanghai, and a Chinese gunboat, which made an effort to gain possession of the rice portion of her cargo. The British consul objected and the merchantman was allowed to proceed. It is almost impossible to get reliable news from the East, even at Shanghai. This trip the steamer passed very close to the Foo Chow forts and saw the Chinese garrison drawn up in line. They were all attired in flowing sack gowns of gray colors and had high three-cornered silk hats and men a curious spectacle. These forts are in charge of an Englishman, the son of a naval officer, and are said to be exceedingly strong. One of their eighty-two guns burst some time ago, killing several men. It is generally understood that this occurred through ignorance in handling it. China is now hurrying an army of

Hundreds of Thousands

of men through Northern China to Korea, but as they are subsisting upon the products of the country through which they are passing, and most of it is mountainous, it is hard to say with what success they will meet. Most of the men enlisted and drafted into the Chinese army are coolies of low order. The Chinese have been offering great inducements to Europeans and Americans to enter their service, and have secured many. On the other hand, the Japanese have no outsiders in any branch of their army, and the war in the East will be to the Orient, the Sika passed three fleets of twenty Japanese ships. They were divided into four divisions, with five ships in each division. They were well handled. At the smaller Chinese ports all manner of outrages have been committed on the part of the Japanese, and in some places Portuguese have been robbed. At Tien Tsin the child of the Japanese consul was abducted, and when he took his leave to return to his country, his legs and arms were tied, and he was carried to the wharf with a bamboo stick through his arms.

IN COLLISION AGAIN.

But Nobody Seems to Know the Result