FIRES.

A Dangerous Blaze in a Dangerous Quarter.

Palmer & Fuller's Drying-Kilns Disappear in a Flash.

Vanishing of Numerous Cottages on Union, Ruble, and Other Streets.

The Firm's Loss Estimated at $150,000—List of the Insurance.

Probable Cause of the Fire—A Woman Seriously Hurt.

Destructive Fires Yesterday in St. Louis and East St. Louis.

CHICAGO.

THE LUMBER DISTRICT.

A disastrous conflagration occurred in the southwestern portion of the city yesterday afternoon, which involved the loss of nearly $200,000 worth of property, and the injury of one or more persons, one of them, it is thought, seriously. The fire originated in one of the dry-kilns of Palmer, Fuller & Co., lumber dealers and planing-mill proprietors, at the corner of Twenty-second and Union streets. The fire was first discovered by one of the clerks, who at once turned in a still alarm, by means of a private wire, to Engine No. 25, located on Canalport avenue, about a block away.

This still alarm was turned in at 4:56 o'clock, and the engine responded promptly. By the time it had turned the corner of Union street about one-half of the dry-house was in flames, and at 4:57 some citizens turned in an alarm from Box 317, located at the corner of Lumber and Twenty-second streets. To either of these boxes six steamers and two trucks responded; but at 4:35 o'clock an alarm had been turned in from Box 722, located at Lawndale, which is in this fire district, and two engines had gone to that fire, leaving only four engines.

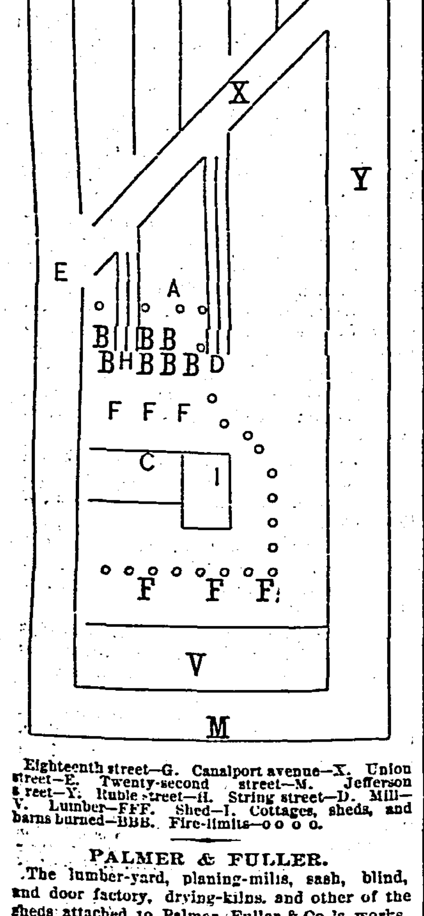
At 5:12 o'clock, when the fire had extended north and had taken hold of some frame cottages, Assistant Fire-Marshal Barry sent in the third alarm—3-11—which brought eleven more steamers to the scene of the conflagration, togther with two trucks. Three minutes later, when some eight or ten cottages were on fire, as well as one on Canalport avenue, about a block north, a general alarm was turned in,—the first time since the great fire of 1871. This brought twenty-nine steamers, eight trucks, and four chemical engines. It also brought Fire-Marshal Benner, who, as soon as he took in the situation, gave orders to six or seven steamers not to go home, but to scatter through the different portions of the city that were left unprotected, so as to be at hand in case their services were needed. Some of the horses were in fearful condition, on account of the distance traveled. The team of the engine from Lincoln avenue particularly showed signs of distress upon arriving upon the field of action, after a run of nearly seven miles. They were white with foam, and it was evident that they could not have held out a much greater distance.

In the immediate neighborhood of the lumber-yard were located a large number of frame cottages and larger dwelling-houses. The fire spread from the mill to the dry lumber and through the yards with such rapidity that in a very short time in the neighborhood of twenty dwellings were almost wholly destroyed, while a number of others were considerably damaged by fire and water. These dwellings were mostly located on Union and Ruble streets, and one on Canalport avenue, which caught fire from the rear. A tolerably stiff breeze was blowing from the south, which carried the flames northward. The fire was gotten under control in the nick of time, for, had it crossed Canalport avenue, it would in all probability have extended without check to Sixteenth street, and if it had jumped that street there would not have been power enough in Chicago to have prevented the conflagration from spreading all over the West Side, east of Halsted street. With half the wind that accompanied the fire of 1871, this result would have been accomplished, as nearly the whole of this portion of the city is built up with frame structures, as light and dry as seasoned faggots. It was extremely fortunate, to say the least, that there was but little air in circulation at the time the fire broke out, and that that little nearly died out before the fire had burned long. If this had not been the case, it is more than probable that the scenes of the conflagration of the 14th of July, 1874, would have been repeated, if indeed the city would not have experienced the general conflagration of 1871.

As it was, intense excitement prevailed in the locality of the burning district, and great crowds of men, women, and children hurried to the spot, impelled by curiosity and fear. They blocked up the streets, the alleys, and the passage-ways, until a squad of policemen had to be stationed about to keep them back and outside the inclosure. In the streets where the burning cottages were located, a person could scarcely get along so completely were the sidewalks and the wagon-roads filled with people. A large number of these were the poor, burnt-out refugees, who were hurrying from their ruined homes to some other point—many of them scarcely knew where—to escape. Some had beds upon their backs, some carpets, now and then one with a solitary chair, and other household articles. But the greater number were nearly or quite empty-handed, having had insufficient time to collect a single thing. Most of the men were away at work in different portions of the city, and were unable to reach their homes until it was too late to save anything, while their poor wives were struggling as best they could to a place of refuge with crying children clinging to their skirts. Many a weary woman was compelled to look out for herself and family all by herself, and with this sort of thing it was no wonder that very little household furniture was saved, considering the brief time it took the flames to lick up the dry material which served as its food.

Neither was the excitement confined to the vicinity of the burning district, but it extended to distant portions of the city, and each street-car that came into the neighborhood was crowded with people who had come to be spectators of the fearful sight and the attending misery. Throngs of strangers lined Union street for two blocks, gazing at the walls of fire that burned through the night and are still smoldering. These high walls were formed by the burning of the lofty piles of lumber, which studded the yards thickly.

The following diagram will give the reader something of an idea of the situation of the ground and the manner in which the buildings, dry-houses, lumber-yards, etc., were disposed about the premises:



Eighteenth street—G. Canalport avenue—X. Union street—E. Twenty-second street—M. Jefferson street—Y. Ruble street—H. String street—D. Mill—V. Lumber—FFF. Shed—I. Cottages, sheds, and barns burned—BBB. Fire-limits—o o o o.

PALMER & FULLER.

The lumber-yard, planing-mills, sash, blind, and door factory, drying-kilns, and other of the sheds attached to Palmer, Fuller & Co.'s works, covered an area of about six acres. The main building and factory, which also contains the office, is a large three-story brick structure fronting on Twenty-second street, west of Union for 250 feet. The drying-kilns, six in number, each had a frontage of seventeen feet on Union street, and a depth of seventy-two feet. On the east side of the yards were the stables and a number of sheds, while the yards were thickly covered with immense piles of dry pine lumber, lath, and shingles. Thus it will be seen that the fire was in one of the most dangerous localities in the city. The yards were hemmed in on the west and north by small frame houses, occupied by laboring people, and it is upon these that the heaviest loss in proportion to their ability to meet it will fall.

There was a brisk wind blowing from the south at the time the fire started, and this fanned the flames rapidly. Fortunately the wind dropped *to a calm in a short time*, and to this may be imputed much of the success which was had in preventing the spread of the flames. As it was, at least three acres of lumber-yard and frame buildings was burnt over, and Chicago was treated to one of the liveliest fires which it has seen for a long time. There was a great crowd after 6 o'clock, distributed, however, over so large an area that they did not greatly impede the action of the firemen. Almost everybody in the neighborhood either moved their furniture or began to pack it up convenient for a rapid flitting. A large three-story brick building on Union street, although it suffered greatly, and little but the walls are now left, gave the firemen a point of vantage on the northwest, and, by concentrating their efforts at this point, they saved all the thickly-clustered frame buildings north to Canalport avenue. But for this brick house the fire would have made a clean sweep of the entire block, and possibly might have started on a tour down-town. On the northeast the fight was made right in the heart of the enemy's country, and, by drenching a pile of shingles and keeping several powerful streams in constant work, the march of destruction in this direction was stopped. On the north the fire found congenial food in the frame houses on either side of Ruble street, and it is hard to see how it was stopped there.

Certainly no fire was ever better handled, there was an ample supply of water, and the men worked like beavers, and after the first few minutes the wind died down. The origin of the blaze is, and will probably remain, a mystery, and the only reasonable explanation seems to be that given by the foreman, Davis, which will be found elsewhere.

LOSS AND INSURANCE.

As near as could be ascertained, the loss of Palmer, Fuller & Co. will reach in the neighborhood of from $130,000 to $150,000. It was estimated that there was in stock about 6,000,000 shingles, worth, at the selling price, $2 per thousand, and about 4,000,000 feet of lumber, composed of ash, pine, and walnut, averaging $35 per thousand. This was nearly all, if not altogether, destroyed, but the estimate as to the quantity and value is perhaps too high. The loss on buildings was not so great, so that probably $150,000 would be a liberal estimate for the actual loss of the firm.

The firm was insured to the amount of $43,000 upon everything about the premises, including lumber, dry-houses and contents, barn and contents, two cottages, sheds, etc., distributed in the following proportions: On lumber in factory lot, $30,000; dry-houses and contents, $10,000; lumber adjoining the dry-houses and shed, $1,500; barn and contents, $1,000; and the two cottages, $1,000. The barn was slightly damaged, and its contents were unharmed.

Following is a list of the companies interested in the insurance, with the amount of the risks taken by each:

Insurance on dry-houses and contents—	
Manufacturers', of Boston	$ 500
Union, of Galveston, Tex.	500
Rhode Island Association, of Providence	500
Commercial, of Hartford	500
Buffalo, of Buffalo	500
Stodcard, of New York	500
Neptune, of Boston	500
Merchants', of St. Joseph, Mo	500
Mechanics & Traders', of New York	500
Toledo, of Toledo	500
Revere, of Boston	500
Atlantic, of New York	500
Lacaisse Generale, of Paris	1,000
Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco	1,000
Orient, of Hartford	500
Fire Association, of Philadelphia	1,000
Lancashire, of Manchester	500
Total on dry-houses and contents	$10,000
Insurance on lumber in factory lot—	
Merchants', of Cleveland	$ 1,000
Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco	1,500
Orient, of Hartford	1,000
Fire Association, of Philadelphia	2,500
Insurance Company, of Philadelphia	1,500
Pennsylvania Fire, of Philadelphia	1,500
Traders', of Chicago	2,250
Rhode Island Association, of Providence	2,500
St. Paul, of St. Paul	2,000
Irving, of New York	1,250
Manufacturers', of Boston	1,000
Hoffman, of New York	1,000
People's, of Trenton, N. J.	1,000
Virginia, of Richmond	2,500
Imperial, of London	3,000
Springfield, of Springfield, Mass	1,500
American Central, of St. Louis	1,000
Lamar, of New York	1,000
St. Joseph, of St. Joseph, Mo	1,000
Total on lumber in factory lot	$30,000
Insurance on lumber in sheds adjoining dry-kiln—	
Western, of Toronto	$ 500
Girard, of Philadelphia	500
People's, of Newark, N. J.	500
Total	$ 1,500
Insurance on two cottages—	
Rhode Island, of Providence	$ 1,000
Barn and contents—	
Fire Association, of Philadelphia	$ 1,000
Grand total	$43,000

THE ORIGIN.

James Davis, foreman of the planing-mill, told a reporter that, about three minutes before 5, he was passing through the yard and saw a small flame at the door of the southernmost drying kiln. He thought at first that the fire had caught on the outside and was but a small matter, at the worst, and he immediately ran for a bucket of water to put it out in primitive style. He had a very short distance to go, but when he returned flames were issuing through the door. He then ran back and attached the two lines of hose belonging to the mill and called up all the men employed in the yard *to assist in putting out what he now realized would be a first-class fire*. They were unable, however, to do any good, and the engineer being notified an alarm was turned in *as previously stated*.

Davis' theory as to the origin of the fire is perhaps the most tenable one advanced. His idea is that the sawdust fell down the steam-pipes, with which the building is heated for drying purposes, became charred, and that thus the fire got its start—almost, it might be said, by spontaneous combustion. These drying-kilns are invariably locked except when the man in charge goes in, or when the dried lumber and shingles are being removed to be replaced by green material. The man in charge, to-wit., Goode, was chiefly conspicuous last evening for his absence. He was sought for diligently, high and low, but all efforts to find him proved abortive. Hence his explanations, if he has any,—for it is understood he was not in the kilns, or even around them at the time, but off in the yard somewhere,—cannot be given. But as there was nothing in the shape of a fire in the building at the time, and certainly none on the outside, it is difficult to explain the origin of the blaze on any other hypothesis than that advanced by Davis.

Peter Nellis, day watchman in the yards, said that he passed by the kiln about three minutes before the fire was discovered by Davis, and that at that time there was no appearance of a conflagration. Engine No. 25 was on the spot as rapidly as could possibly be expected, which, it will be understood, was very rapidly indeed when it is remembered that it is located about a block from the yards, and a private wire communicates from the engine-room of Palmer, Fuller & Co. to the house.

PARTNERS AND EMPLOYES.

Mr. William A. Fuller, one of the partners in the firm, was down town when the fire broke out, but the bad news traveled with its proverbial rapidity, and he was at the scene within something like half an hour afterwards. The fire had of course gained considerable headway and had a perfectly clean sweep of the drying-kilns and the adjacent lumber, while it was spreading to and taking in the stable, the firm's two cottages, and the frame houses to the north. In his search for information, the reporter ran across Mr. Fuller after the fire had done its worst and was practically under control, and gathered from him the following facts, though, not having the books before him, the gentleman of necessity had to give some of the figures in the rough. The kilns, he said, cost between $18,000 and $19,000, and were full of lumber and shingles. Their late receipts of lumber were over 2,500,000 feet, and the loss right through he roughly estimated from $100,000 to $110,000, though of course it might and probably would go over that. There were from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 feet of the better qualities of lumber, and about 6,000,000 feet of shingles. The kilns contained shingles and lumber, but how in the world the kilns caught fire he couldn't imagine. The heat for drying the stock was supplied by exhaust steam, through pipes which were so hung and so thoroughly encased as to appear perfectly safe. In fact, they had always held the theory that fire could not arise from the pipes, so perfect were the precautions. And yet Mr. Fuller wasn't *so sure but that* in time he might be compelled to go back on his theory, for the reason that he couldn't very well understand how the fire had originated from the outside. One man, he said, had charge of the kilns,—the man Goode,—which were under lock and key, and nobody could get in there unless by his permission or in company with him. The kilns were *changed every* once in a while, the dried material being removed and fresh lumber being put in to go through the same drying process. At the time the fire broke out, Goode was outside in the yard, and nobody ought to have been in the kiln. In short, he was at a loss to account for the origin of the fire, except to go back on his theory that the pipes were to blame, and manifestly he disliked to believe that they were the cause of the trouble.

Mr. Parker, the bookkeeper of the firm, who turned in the first alarm from the office, told the following story: He and the other inside men were all working away when, about three minutes after 5, the big whistle blew. The first thing he knew after that was when a messenger of the Telegraph Company, whose office is near by, came running in and cried "Fire." He jumped up to see where it was, and saw the smoke and the blaze through the office window. By this time the engineer had turned in the private alarm, and the whistle was still keeping up its persistent screeching. Mr. Parker lost no time in getting the key to the fire-alarm telegraph box and turning in another alarm. An engine from Canalport avenue was on the spot in a very short space of time, and about the first thing Mr. Parker saw after manipulating the key was Marshal Petrie, who lost no time in turning in another alarm, which soon brought a fresh supply of engines.

Mr. Watkins, one of the partners, was walking around the yards, among the kilns, about 5 o'clock, when suddenly he heard the whistle blow. He looked at his watch and remarked that the engineer had made a mistake (since the workmen didn't knock off until 6 o'clock). But the whistle kept blowing, and, looking up, he saw smoke issuing from the chimneys of the two west kilns. Then the alarms came in thick and fast. Mr. Watkins had no theory that was at all convincing to himself as to the origin of the fire. He could not see how any one could have set the place on fire, seeing that the building was never entered except by the man in charge or when stock was changed, and the only other theory that he could conceive of—the possibility of the fire having originated from the overheating of the steam-pipes and the communication of the heat to surrounding objects—was to him wholly unreasonable in view of the careful disposition of those pipes, their great distance—some 300 feet—from the engine-room, the fact that they were encased, and the general improbability of the fire having originated from pipes carrying condensed steam.

UNION STREET.

Having disposed of the lumber, which was the most important part of the blaze, the dwelling houses which were cleaned out, will now be described, beginning with those on Union street.

No. 720. One-story frame building, owned and occupied by Mrs. Teresa Boller. Roof burnt and interior damaged by fire and water; loss, $500; insurance, $900. Loss on furniture about $100; no insurance.

722. Two-story frame house, owned by Mrs. Boller. Almost total loss, but fully covered by insurance; companies unknown. August Miller and Fred Wilkins occupied the premises, and lost all their furniture, valued at about $400. They had no insurance. A barn in the rear was also destroyed.

724. New three-story brick building with frame sheds in the rear. The house cost $3,200 to build, and was owned and occupied by Philip Boller, foreman in Ferry Bros.' lumber yard. Only the walls are left, and the loss on the building will be about $2,500. Boller also lost about $1,000 worth of furniture, and has no insurance whatever. John and Charles Hoff, employes of Ferry Bros., with their families, occupied a part of this house, and lost all their furniture. They had no insurance.

726. Two-story frame house; total loss. Damage, $1,000; insurance unknown. The building was owned and occupied by John Held, who was absent at the time the fire broke out, but returned in time to save a tin-box containing a few papers. In his haste he forgot $400 in greenbacks, $30 in silver, and some valuable papers. He lost $300 worth of furniture also, but appeared to grieve most for the evidences of indebtedness, governmental and otherwise, which had been reduced to ashes. He had three tenants,—Charles Seifert, J. Lange, and Chris Schurr,—all of whom lost their entire furniture. They were uninsured.

728. Two-story frame, owned by Fred Matt, and worth $1,000. Mr. Matt lost $300 worth of furniture and had no insurance whatever. His tenants were Prof. Warnskanz, teacher in the German Lutheran school opposite, and John Brockman, his assistant, both of whom lost all their household belongings.

730. One-story frame building worth $600, owned by Palmer, Fuller & Co., and occupied by George Curtis, engineer of the mill. The building is covered by insurance, but Curtis lost $300 worth of furniture on which he had no insurance.

The odd numbers, 731 to 739 inclusive, on the west side of the street, represent one and two-story frame buildings, all of which sustained some damage both by fire and water. The fronts of these were badly scorched and a good deal of glass was broken. Probably $600 to $800 will repair all losses. About $100 damage was done to the German Lutheran school, on the corner of Union and Twenty-first streets.

RUBLE STREET.

This street runs south from Canalport avenue, and ends where the lumber-yard begins, though one can go south through a passage-way between the piles of boards. Both sides of the street were lined with one and two-story cottages, separated from one another, none occupying the full frontage of the lots. The first one that caught fire was No. 131, situated about 150 feet from the lumber-yard, blazing timber having fallen on the roof. As soon as the flames were seen Assistant-Marshal Petrie ordered the pipemen of No. 10 from their position at the end of the street, and they soon squelched the blaze. The men were then directed to wet down thoroughly all the dwellings up to Canalport avenue, a distance of a block, as "live coals" were falling thick on the roofs. Three other companies besides No. 10 were stationed on Ruble street,—Nos. 1, 5, and 21,—and they did splendid service. Cottages were plump up against the piles of lumber, on either side of the street, and it was utterly impossible to save them, but an idea of the good work done can be gathered from the statement that only six cottages—three on each side of the street—*were totally destroyed*, and five or six others, with a few sheds and one or two barns, were partially consumed.

No. 131. A two-story frame, had its roof badly damaged. A barn in the rear was totally destroyed, and a horse and cow therein burned to death. The owner, Henry Brouse, who lived in the dwelling, loses $600, and has no insurance.

No. 133. A two-story frame, was owned and occupied down-stairs by Adam Miller, whose loss will be about $100; *insured for $800*. A Mrs. Rose, who lived on the second floor, sustained a damage of $25 by the burning and breakage of furniture.

No. 135. A one-story frame, was owned by Fred Thieman, who occupied a portion of it. His loss will be $150, and he has a policy for $800. The other tenants, Mr. Niemann and a Mrs. Friese, lost about $25 each on furniture.

No. 137. A one-story cottage, was almost totally destroyed, as was nearly all the furniture in it. The owner and occupant, Charles Newmann, places his loss at $800; not insured.

No. 139. A one-story cottage, was totally destroyed, not a vestige of it being left. It was owned and occupied by Chris Nickelbein, whose loss is $750; insured for $700. He got out his own and his wife's clothing, and carried it over to String street, whence it was stolen.

No. 141. A two-story frame, was also wiped out. It was owned by Adam Wetzel, who lived in it, as did Charles Kuhnitz, a Mrs. Meyer, and a widow whose name is unknown. Wetzel's loss is about $1,500; insured for $1,000. That of the others will be perhaps $150.

No. 143. A two-story frame, was reduced to ashes. It was owned by Jacob Gratchel, who occupied it with three other families. His loss is $1,500, and that of the tenants $250. Whether any of them were insured could not be ascertained.

On the east side of the street, only three houses were touched by the fire.

No. 140. A one-story frame, was partially destroyed. Is was owned and occupied by John Buherer, who got some of his furniture out. His loss will be $250, and he has no insurance.

No. 142. A one-story frame, owned by William Roedesch, and occupied by Henry Bohemeister, has entirely disappeared. The former's loss will be $500 and the latter's $100; insurance unknown.

No. 144. *A one-story frame, is represented* by half a dozen cindered boards. The owner and occupant was Fred Huh, who loses $500 on his house and $250 on effects; uninsured.

The total loss on this street was $7,500, and the insurance as far as ascertained only $3,300.

CANALPORT AVENUE.

About the time that sparks fell on the roof of No. 131 Ruble street, 150 feet from the burning lumber-yard, the roof of No. 109 Canalport avenue, between Ruble and Union streets, 150 feet off, was ignited in the same way, and began blazing quite furiously. Assistant-Marshal Swenie, who had just come in response to the "General," took charge of this outpost, and in a few minutes had the fire out, much to the relief of the people living in the neighborhood, who had become very much alarmed, and began packing up their goods preparatory to removal. The building, which is owned by John Bethke, was damaged to the extent of $200; insured for $1,500 in the Watertown, New York. A Mrs. Russell also living up stairs, lost $25 on furniture, which is not covered by a policy. A butcher had a shop on the first floor, but his loss was nominal.

The loss on this street was $225, and the insurance $1,500.

MRS. MEYER.

One of the saddest cases connected with the history of the fire is that of the unfortunate woman Mrs. Meyer, who not only lost her little household furniture, but who also sustained very severe and possibly fatal injuries. This unfortunate woman was in the house No. 141 Ruble street, when the fire broke out. She hastily sent her four little ones into the street, and, having provided for their temporary safety, rushed back into the house and attempted to save some little articles of furniture. The fire was too rapid for her, however, and she was severely burned about the arms and left shoulder, her hair not only singed close, but almost completely taken off, and her face badly scorched. She was immediately removed to a house on String street, and afterwards to the drug store of Louis Mattei, corner of Canalport avenue and Union street, where every attention was paid her. The poor woman was soon to become a mother, and her present condition is one well calculated to appeal to the sympathies of the charitable public. In fact there is a glorious opportunity for the exercise of private benevolence, the fire having rendered from forty to fifty families homeless, while others have lost the better part of their belongings.

INCIDENTS.

Aside from the burning of Mrs. Meyer, the only other person injured was a fireman who, while tearing off shingles on the roof of No. 109 Canalport avenue, had one of his little fingers torn open to the bone by a nail. The finger was bandaged by Matther, the druggist, and the man resumed work.

While going to the fire a hose-cart ran into the grocery wagon of C. C. Campbell, of No. 778 South Halsted street. Both vehicles were overturned, but the drivers were not hurt.

Another of the "laddies" was playing upon the fire at close quarters, when he sank down upon the ground exhausted. He was helped away, and it was found that his hair was singed, and his face and hands severely burned. He recuperated in a short time, and again went to work.

A fact which made Marshal Benner happy was that there was plenty of water—something which could not have been said a year ago when speaking of the lumber-district, for it is only recently that a large main was put into Union street, and quite a number of double hydrants were substituted for the single ones. The best sort of management would not have availed in the absence of a plentiful supply of water, and the wisdom of increasing the size of the mains, and spending money for the West Side pumping works has certainly been demonstrated by thus furnishing facilities to cope with a fire of more than ordinary magnitude.

"If we hadn't had plenty of water," said Assistant-Marshal Petrie to a TRIBUNE reporter, "there might have been a repetition of '71."

Various little incidents connected with this fire may also suggest to those Aldermen who want to contract the fire limits that it will be wise to let them alone.

LITTLE FELLOWS.

The alarm from Box 32 at 7:40 last evening was caused by the burning of a lot of rubbish in the rear of No. 94 State street. No damage.

The alarm from Box 64 at 9:15 last evening was caused by a fire in Room 10 of the O'Neil Building, at the northeast corner of State and Harrison streets, occupied by Mr. Flatcher. Damage to building, trifling; to furniture, $200, upon which *there is no insurance*.

The alarm from Box 722 at 4:35 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of a sidewalk at the corner of St. Louis avenue and Twenty-second street. Near that point offal and manure from stock cars is dumped alongside the Burlington & Quincy Railroad preparatory to being hauled to the surrounding parks. The pile caught fire from some unknown cause, and, the grass catching fire, it became a miniature prairie fire. The damage is only nominal.

A still alarm of fire to Engine Company No. 7 at 12:15 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire on the roof of a two-story frame house at No. 208 Sebor street, owned and occupied by Thomas Dodsworth. Damage, $5. Cause, sparks from a chimney.

The alarm from Box 329 at 1:45 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a small one-story frame building in the rear of No. 245 Halsted street, owned and occupied as a smoke-house by W. Maxted. Damage to contents, $20; insured for $100 in the Firemen's, of this city.

ELSEWHERE.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—The fire had scarcely been got under control at East St. Louis this evening when the St. Louis Department were called upon to extinguish a serious conflagration which had broken out in the first story of Gauss, Hunicke & Co.'s wholesale hat and cap store, No. 407 North Fifth street, caused by an overturned Argand burner. The flames spread with great rapidity through the five stories of the building, through the medium of the elevator. The fire communicated to the next store south, occupied by Goldstein Bros., wholesale clothing, and to A. Frankenthal & Son, wholesale notion store, all of which were completely gutted by the flames, or had their stocks ruined by water. The loss of these firms is estimated as follows: Gauss, Hunicke & Co., $75,000; Goldstein Bros., $75,000; A. Frankenthal & Son, $90,000. Loss on buildings, $45,000.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—At 6:20 this evening a fire broke out in the wholesale hat and cap store of Gauss & Hunicke, No. 407 North Fifth street, and in a very short time extended to the large notion and gentlemen's furnishing goods house of Frankenthal & Son, on the north, and the clothing store of R. & W. Goldstein on the south. All three stores were completely gutted, and the stocks are a total loss. The buildings are owned by Mrs. Agnes Mennett and Glasgow Bros. Damaged about $45,000. Insured about $45,000 in the Citizens', St. Louis; Royal, London; and other companies, not accessible to-night. Frankenthal & Sons.' stock was valued about $90,000. Insured in the Albany for $2,500; Lenox, $2,500; Lorillard, $5,000; Boston Underwriters', $5,000; London, & Liverpool, & Globe, $5,000; and others not obtainable to-night.

Godstein's stock was valued at $10,000. Insured in the London Assurance, $5,000; Albany, $4,000; Farragut, $2,000; Lorillard, $2,000; North British, $5,000; Liverpool, London & Globe, $5,000; and $20,000 in the Collins Agency.

Ganess, Hanecke & Co.'s stock was valued at $15,000. Insured in the Jefferson, St. Louis, $5,000; Washington Mutual, $5,000; Phenix, New York, $10,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $5,000; Ætna, Hartford, $5,000; Imperial, London, $22,500; Connecticut, $5,000; German-American, $5,000; Continental, $5,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $10,000; Commercial Union, London, $15,000; Franklin Mutual, St. Louis, $25,000; Liverpool, London & Globe, $10,000.

This was another of those mysterious affairs which baffles the ingenuity of every one to ascertain their origin. At a quarter-past 6 the book-keeper of Ganess, Hanecke & Co. called some dozen girls down from the fifth story, where they were working, and sent them home. He then closed the safe, turned off the gas, and left the store; in less than five minutes a small light was seen by men on the street in the front part of the ground floor, and in a very few seconds the entire house was on fire, the flames pouring out of the fourth and fifth story windows in the most furious and frigtful manner. Three distinct, loud, and sharp reports were heard in the building during the fire, but the occupants declare that nothing of an explosive character was in the building, and no one knows how to account for them.

AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10.—At a few minutes past 3 this afternoon the freight depot formerly occupied by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad in East St. Louis, but now leased by the Union Warehousing Company, was discovered to be on fire. East St. Louis has no means of fighting fire worth mentioning, and by the time a St. Louis engine had crossed the bridge and arrived on the scene it was apparent that no efforts could save the burning depot, the passenger depot belonging to the Ohio & Mississippi, and three or four adjacent freight-sheds, all of which buildings were filled with merchandise of various kinds. These were wiped out, with their contents, in an hour, but the fire was staid after it had consumed a few residences of no value, and fifteen car-loads of merchandise and machinery, eighteen cars loaded with coal, and five car-loads of hay. The total loss is estimated at $80,000. The following are among the insurance: Caisse Generde of Switzerland, $1,500 on contents of the Union Warehouse; North German, $750 on warehouse charges; Citizens' of St. Louis, $17,000 on flour owned by Keller Bros.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10.—A fire broke out in the warehouse of Carruthers & Co., East St. Louis, this afternoon and destroyed that building and contents, also the warehouse of Yocum & Co., and the old passenger depot of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company. These buildings contained about 5,000 barrels of flour belonging to Kebler Brothers and the Empire Milling Company, of this city, a large amount of general produce, buggies and carriages, and wagon material. There was also cars on the track of the Ohio & Mississippi Road and some twenty-five cars laden with hay and agricultural implements, and thirty cars of coal. The value of the property in Carruthers & Co.'s warehouse was between $40,000 and $50,000, and the total loss will reach nearly $100,000. A large amount of property was in transit, and was insured, but particulars cannot be given at this writing. Seven box-cars belonging to the Chicago & Alton Road were also burned.

All the buildings burned belong to the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company; uninsured. It now proves there were but seven cars of coal destroyed instead of thirty. Total loss, $80,000. The only insurance now obtainable is $17,000 in the Citizens' of St. Louis on Kehlor Brothers' flour.

IN MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 10.—A fire at Rockford, in this county, last night destroyed Gordon E. Hovey's wagon and paint shop, involving a loss of $2,000; insurance, $900.

A fire at Cedar Springs this forenoon destroyed Tomokins' shingle-mill and a shed adjoining, owned by the estate of W. L. Barber, bankrupt. Tompkins' loss is $1,200, and Barber's $500; no insurance.

AT WATERTOWN, WIS.

WATERTOWN, Wis., May 9.—This morning at 2 o'clock a fire broke out in the frame warehouse of the brick flouring mill of F. Miller & Co., stored with 500 barrels of patent flour and a quantity of feed, destroying both the building and contents, involving a loss of $4,500, on which there was no insurance. A probable case of incendiarism.

SPRINGFIELD.

Nominations of Chicago Justices—Organizations Licensed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 10.—The Governor to-day received from the Chicago Judges the nominations of Justices to fill the vacancies occasioned by the rejection of previous nominations:

North Chicago—Lorenz Brentano, Peter L. Hawkinson.

South Chicago—John K. Prindiville.

West Chicago—Gustav Demars.

General satisfaction is expressed at Brentano's nomination.

The Secretary of State to-day issued license to organize the Chicago Stationers' Board of Trade, whose *managers* for the first year are A. C. McClurg, Charles M. Smith, Bradley Dean, J. M. W. Jones, J. W. Butler, C. E. Leonard, H. L. Culver, George H. Taylor, J. B. Jeffery, W. C. Clarke, D. R. Cameron, and A. McNally.

STRIKING COAL-MINERS.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 10.—Everything was quiet last night. One hundred men went to Newbury this morning, and got P. Elrich's men out. Elrich has about sixty men, and is the largest bituminous operator in the district. The strikers have not got Zellar's men, at Harmony, out yet. Zellar loads thirty to thirty-five cars per day when running full. It is not thought that they will get them out. Only two or three mines in the district are working, and those only part.

At a midnight meeting at Brazil, last night, the Central Committee of strikers detailed 100 men to visit the mine of Elrich & Co., at Newbury. This morning the men detailed arrived on the ground at an early hour and succeeded in inducing the miners to abandon work. Many of the strikers are entirely destitute. Of those who visited the Elrich mine this morning about one-half had eaten nothing since yesterday. They devoured the contents of the miners' buckets belonging to the Elrich miners. The operators say a concerted attempt will be made resume work on Monday.

LOCAL CRIME.

A BAFFLED SWINDLER.

At an early hour yesterday morning—about half-past 7 o'clock—a well-dressed young man, with dark mustache, and apparently in the neighborhood of 25 years of age, rushed into the wholesale boot and shoe store of M. D. Wells & Co., corner of Madison and Market streets, and presented an order for a small bill of goods. The order was written with a lead-pencil upon the back of one of the business cards of John Bassler, dealer in boots, shoes, rubbers, etc., at Galesburg, Ill., an old customer of the firm. The young man represented himself to be an agent of the American Express Company, after making a mistake by saying that he represented the Adams. The order called for twelve pairs of women's kid button and twelve pairs of women's goat button shoes, regular sizes. Under ordinary circumstances the boys in the store would have filled the order at once, but something prompted them to hold their customer until some of the proprietors and salesmen reached the office. About 8 o'clock, a telegram came addressed to M. D. Wells & Co., upon a night-message blank, which read as follows:

GALESBURG, Ill., May 9.—M. D. WELLS & CO.: Send me by Mr. Moore twelve pair women's kid button and twelve pair woman's goat button, regular sizes.
JOHN BASSLER.

The name of "Moore" was written across the face of the card with a pencil. The suspicions of the firm were aroused, and the porter was directed to prevent their customer from escaping by the back door in case he attempted to do so. A policeman was sent for. He came, but counseled that it would not be worth while to arrest the man until some charge could be preferred against him. The proprietors told the young man that they would send down to the American Express office and find out whether he really did represent that Company. Seeing that the parties were "onto" him, the fellow retreated at a lively pace by the way of the back door, and succeeded in escaping.

The game was to present the order at an early hour, before the proprietors, or salesmen, or book-keepers came to their business, when in all probability the boys in the store would fill the order without any questions. A "pal" at the other end found out where *Mr. Bassler purchased his goods*, and sent the dispatch so that it would get to the store here at the same time the would-be swindler did. It was a clever trick, and in a great many instances might have worked to a charm. The public are warned.

THE SCALPERS AGAIN.

In obedience to instructions from headquarters, A. S. Trude, attorney for the Chicago Railroad Association, yesterday caused the arrest of ten railroad-ticket scalpers, located about Clark and Randolph streets. A squad of policemen under Simon O'Donnell made the descent upon the unfortunate parties at about 4 o'clock, and scooped in a number of them, who were taken to the Harrison Street Station. The names of those for whom, warrants were placed in the hands of the officers were as follows: J. J. Walser, C. B. Morgan, J. A. Webb, E. A. Mulford, L. Salmon, S. P. Shields, J. Goodrich, W. F. Chatfield, — List, and Nathaniel Reeves. No excitement attended the arrest. Each man took the matter good-naturedly when the warrant was read to him, put on his coat, lit a cigar, and started off with the officer, first having arranged for a bailor to get him out of durance vile.

These same scalpers were arrested some time ago, as will be remembered, were examined before a Justice of the Peace, and held to a further examination before the Grand Jury, under bonds. The last Grand Jury insisted upon having the case brought before the body, although an attempt was made on the part of the prosecution to withdraw the charge temporarily, on account of it being suspected, though wrongly, that the jury had been tampered with. A "no-bill" was found, and the parties were, of course, released from their bonds.

The bill to repeal the Scalpers' law, which was before the Legislature all winter, was defeated a *day or two ago, and now the Railroad Association* propose to prosecute the scalpers to the bitter end, taking as a pretext the act of 1875, which provides that each railroad shall have a lawfully-constituted agent to sell tickets, and imposing a penalty upon every person not so authorized who shall engage in the business. The Scalpers' bill before the Legislature, which has just been defeated, was a bill to repeal this law.

W. F. Chatfield, C. P. Morgan, J. A. Webb, L. Salomon, Edward List, and E. A. Mulford were arrested, taken to the Armory, and gave bail.

ROBBERY.

The police continue to be harrassed by thieves, and no wonder, for there are more professionals inside the city limits this spring than during the memorable Rehm administration. All the old heads, and with them their acquaintances and companions from abroad, are flocking here by the score. Another daring robbery was added to the list yesterday noon by sneak thieves getting away with about $400 cash from the branch office of the Philip H. Best Brewing Company at the corner of Indiana and Desplaines streets. That the robbery was hastily planned and daringly executed, is fully proven by the facts. In the forenoon the driver of one of the delivery wagons left some beer at a saloon in the southwestern portion of the city, and, as it happened, one or two of the barrels were improperly hooped, and in consequence the beer in them had spoiled. The saloon-keeper protested against taking the beer, but it was finally concluded to settle the matter at the office. The thief who planned the robbery must either have heard this conversation, or in some way heard of it. During the forenoon two men called at the branch office,—one to get change for a $5 bill, and the other to get $2 worth of small coin. The cashier willingly obliged both; he now sees that their intent was only to locate the money drawer. At about 10 o'clock two men whose looks were not at all attractive drove up to the office in a horse and buggy, and asked if a man bearing a certain name was employed there. But as they had the Christian name of the driver, and his surname incorrect, they were told that no such man was there employed. They then went away. At noon the same men again drove up, and representing that their horse was uneasy and apt to run away, they kept their seats, and sent for the cashier, and he foolishly left his office to attend to their wants. He closed the door of the office as he left, but never thought of closing the money-drawer, although the employes of the place were lounging about or eating their dinner. This time they had the correct name of the driver, but the cashier told them he was not there, and might not be until late in the afternoon. Then, claiming to represent the saloon-keeper who had received the defective beer, they made quite a splurge over it, and complained at such treatment from a driver. Of course the Cashier, on behalf of the Company, made a most elaborate apology, and promised to see the affair righted. In this way some ten minutes must have elapsed. At the conclusion of the talk the men bade him good day, and drove rapidly away. He re-entered his office, but it was *some moments* before he noticed that the money-drawer was open and all the bills gone. An alarm was raised, and the police were notified, but the thieves had already a start of all pursuit at least a half hour. At first it was thought that only a couple hundred dollars were taken, as the thieves left behind them nearly $500 in large silver coin in packages, but later in the day the cashier footed up his loss at between $400 and $500 cash.

Upon looking about the office it was readily seen how the thieves had so adroitly managed the affair. While the cashier was talking to the men in the buggy, an accomplice, who had been left standing under the shadow of a side window, raised the window from its fastenings with a jimmy, which he carried for the purpose. Entrance was easily effected, and, as previously stated, the cash-drawer was not locked. The detectives were put at work upon the case early in the day, and last night they announced that the capture of the men was only a question of a few hours, as they had them "down fine," and knew exactly who did the job.

CROP PROSPECTS.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 10.—The most encouraging crop reports come in from all parts of the State. Over a week ago sufficient rain fell to remove all apprehension of drought, and the past three days nearly every portion of the State has had drenching rains. The weather has been cool, so that the earth received the full benefit of the rain, and if we should have no more rain until the harvest the crops would be safe. All accounts agree that the crops never looked better at this season of the year than at present. Wheat is up about three inches, and, unless something detrimental occurs, will be the biggest crop which Minnesota has ever produced.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., May 10.—Any reports that grasshoppers have appeared in Nebraska must be entirely without foundation, nothing of the kind having been heard of here from any portion of the State. The crops are all looking well, but rain is needed.

FINANCIAL.

MERIDEN, Conn., May 10.—The Meriden Woolen Company closed its factory to-night, owing to the failure of Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., of New York. Two hundred and fifty employes, half women, are thrown out of work. Liabilities estimated at $250,000; assets nominal.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Atlantic Fire-Insurance Company of Brooklyn has reinsured its risks in the Home Insurance Company of New York, and will retire from business.

CASUALTIES.

A Frightful Collision on the Credit Valley, Canada, Railroad.

An Excursion Party of Forty Prominent Citizens of Toronto the Victims.

All of Them More or Less Severely Injured.

Minor Accidents.

A FRIGHTFUL COLLISION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., May 10.—A terrible accident occurred about 6 o'clock this evening to an excursion party who went out by invitation to see the work on the Credit Valley Railroad. The Directors' car, containing the party, numbering about forty well-known citizens, was on the switch at Carleton Station, on its return home from Streetsville. The switch on the main line of the Grand Trunk, through some unaccountable want of foresight, had been left open, and a Grand Trunk engine came along at the rate of thirty miles an hour and ran into the car.

Among those seriously injured are ex-Mayor Morrison, Maj. Arthurs, Ald. Blevins, Messrs. John McNabb, hardware merchant; Samuel Beaty, Agent Union Pacific Railroad; P. D. Conger, coal merchant; and James Gooderham, of the firm of Gooderham & Worth. Mr. Gooderham had both legs crushed to a jelly; ex-Mayor Morrison's spine was badly injured; Mr. Conger had several ribs broken and other internal injuries; Mr. McNabb, spine hurt and otherwise badly bruised; Mr. Beaty, leg broken; Mr. Gooderham's case is considered hopeless, and it is feared he cannot survive through the night.

Messrs. Avern Pardoe, formerly of Chicago, and William Hauston, both of the editorial staff of the *Globe*, were also in the car. Mr. Pardoe saw the engine coming and leaped through the car-window. Just as his foot left the car the crash came. Mr. Hauston had his face and head cut and legs bruised. Maj. Arthurs also escaped by jumping out of the car-window.

The scene was a terrible one. The engine dashed right through the car, smashing it to atoms and sending the fragments in all directions. How the occupants escaped instant death is miraculous.

Besides those mentioned above, Mr. John Leys, barrister, and Ald. Baxter were wounded, but not seriously. Mr. Conger's case is considered critical. He has been insensible since the accident. Every one on the car had their clothes torn off their backs. The injured were brought to the city in improvised ambulances, and are now receiving medical attention. The streets are full of rumors, and public anxiety is very great, those hurt being among the wealthiest citizens. At latest accounts Mr. Gooderham was in a state of coma, from which the doctors are trying to rally him preparatory to amputation.

To the Western Associated Press.

TORONTO, Ont., May 10.—This evening an excursion party of Directors and friends, who had been inspecting the new works on the Credit Valley Railway, while seated in a car on a siding at Carleton Junction, waiting for an engine to take them to Toronto, were, owing to a misplaced switch, run into by a Grand Trunk engine. Both the engine and car were wrecked. Among the seriously injured are James Gooderham, merchant and miller of this city, one leg being cut off and the other badly bruised; recovery doubtful. Express-Messenger Morrison's spine is badly injured. P. D. Conger, coal merchant, ribs smashed. John McNabb, retired hardware merchant, spine hurt and side badly bruised. Samuel Beatty, railway agent, leg broken. All the others in the car were more or less injured. Several escaped by jumping through the windows.

A FEARFUL FALL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 10.—At Columbus, Ind., to-day, as Baldwin and Victor, two tight-rope artists, were giving an exhibition the rope, which was stretched from the Court-House to the hotel opposite, broke loose from the hotel, precipitating both men to the ground, a distance of fifty feet. Victor was seriously injured, an arm and a leg being broken, and his head badly bruised. Baldwin's injuries are not dangerous. Victor lives in Indianapolis.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 10.—Several cases of houses being struck by lightning are reported throughout the State. The most important is the Custom-House at Pembina, on the Canada border, which was wholly burned. Records saved.

PEDESTRIANISM.

A Temporary Interruption of a Walking-Match at Baltimore—Guyon Covers 480¼ Miles in Six Days and Wins a Belt and $1,000 in Money.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 10.—The six-days' walk between four pedestrians at Kernan's Garden which began last Monday was suspended to-night in consequence of the police authorities forbidding walking on Sunday, and will be continued Sunday at midnight. The score at 12 o'clock to-night stood: Cushing, a Windsor Hotel laundress, 262 miles; Brandon, of Albany, N. Y., 251; Smith, a tenement-house girl, 231; Thorne, of New York, 202. During the evening Harriman walked, heel-and-toe, five miles, as follows: 8:35, 9:10, 9:00, 9:15, and 8:23. Downey, the short-distance champion, of New York, square heel-and-toe, walked five miles in 7:49, 7:41, 8:17, 8:25, and 7:50. The six days' contest will end Monday night. At midnight to-morrow another six days' contest for a purse will begin at the same place, for which the following are entered: Annie Bartell, a Westchester milkmaid; Maud Stewart, a Scottish athlete; Minnie Horton, long-walk champion; and Little Lightfoot, of Virginia.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 10.—In the six days' heel-and-toe walk which closed at Gilmore's Garden to-night Guyon, of Chicago, made the creditable record of 480¼ miles, winning the belt and $1,000. Krohne, the second man, was nineteen miles behind.

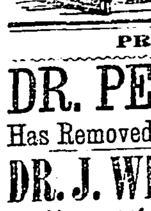
To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 10.—George Guyon, of Chicago, won to-day the heel-and-toe walk, covering 480¼ miles, making one lap more than Panchet in the recent go-as-you-please walk. Khrone, 461 miles; Colston, 452¾; Faber, 450⅛; Curran, 438¼; Campana, 401⅓.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

FOLDING BED.

Save Room-Rent AND BUY
Burr's Parlor & Cabinet Folding-Bed,



The most Compact, Elegant, and Substantial made. Best Steel Spring Mattrass for "Solid Comfort." *Send for Illustrated Catalogue.* Mf'd, sold by
A. H. Andrews & Co.,
213 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Mfrs of Artistic Household Furniture, Wood Mantels, etc.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. PEIRO, Consulting Physician FOR THROAT DISEASES,
Has Removed to Room 7, 83 East Madison-st. (Hershey Music Hall). Hours 9 to 3

DR. J. WILBUR Magnetic Physician, 430 W. Randolph-st.,
Is making some of the most wonderful cures on record. Competent lady assistants in attendance.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
52 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, April 24, 1879.
The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of this company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, on Thursday, June 5, next, at 1 o'clock p. m. Transfer-books close April 30 and reopen June 9. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CAST-IRON PIPES
For Water and Gas, coated and tested 300 pounds to square inch. All sizes on hand and delivered at any place required.
SHICKLE, HARRISON & CO., Manufacturers, St. Louis, Mo.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE FALL TERM OF
MISS HOWELLS & MRS. LORING'S
School will begin Sept. 15. 814 Michigan-av.

BARGAINS.

FROM AUCTION AT HALF PRICE!

1,000 Cartons French Flowers

500 Sprays Imported Flowers at 15, 20, 25, and 37½c, worth 37½, 40, 50, and 75c.
1,000 French Montures at 25, 35, 37½, 50, 65, 75, 85c, and $1, awful cheap; about 40c on the dollar of cost of importation.
200 Cartons Real Ostrich Tips in Light Blue, Pink, Pearl, White, and Ecru, at 25, 35, 40, 50, 65, 75c, and $1, very cheap.
2,000 Fancy Wings in all the newest shades, at 3, 5, 8, 12½, 15, and 25c, less than half price.

2,000 LEGHORN HATS
At 60c on the Dollar.

1,000 Ladies' Leghorn Hats, Nos. 12, 14, and 16, at 50, 60, 65, and 75c, all sizes; worth 90c, $1, $1.25, and $1.50.
1,000 Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn Hats, Nos. 18, 20, and 22, all sizes, at 80, 85c, and $1; worth $1.50, $1.75, and $2.
5,000 Ladies' Canton Hats at 15, 20, 25, and 30c; worth 30, 40, 50, and 60c.
10,000 Ladies', Misses', Children's Shades and Sailor Hats at 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35c, from auction; very cheap.
2,000 Gross Ornaments at 2, 3, and 5c; worth 5, 8, and 10c.
3,000 Gross Imported Ornaments, in Steel and Pearl, Plain Steel, Pearl Slides, and finest imported goods, at 10, 12, and 15c; worth 25, 30, and 40c; an importer's stock.

Will Offer on Second Floor

3,000 Pairs of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fine Shoes of the well-known makers Messrs. Reynolds Bros., Utica, N. Y., at 60c on the dollar of cost of manufacture. Every pair warranted; money refunded at all times if not satisfactory.
500 Pair Ladies' Pebble Grain Shoes at $1.50, worth $2.25; Reynolds Bros.
1,200 Pair Ladies' Kid Side-Lace at $1.75 and $2.00, worth $2.25 and $3; Reynolds Bros.
500 Pair Ladies' Kid Curico, Kid and Goat, button, at $2.25, $2.50, and $2.75; worth $3, $3.50, and $4; Reynolds Bros.
300 Pairs Reynolds Bros'. best French Kid, button, at $3.50; Well worth $5.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

1,000 Calico Wrappers at 46, 50, 65, and 75c; cheap for 75, 90c, $1, and $1.25.
2,000 Children's Suits, a manufacturer's stock, at 50c on the dollar.
500 Ladies' Lawn Suits at $1.50, worth $2.50.
200 Ladies' Elegant Lawn Suits at $2.50 and $3, worth $4 and $5.
1,000 Ladies' Linen Suits at $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, and $3; 60c on the dollar.
300 Ladies' Stuff Suits in Alpaca, Debeige, Pongee, All-Wool Mixtures, at $5, $6, $8, and $10; very cheap.

Note the Cutting Prices!

For 1c—Pie Plates and Tin Rattles.
For 2c—Stove Lifter, Pint Cups, Cake Form Cutter, Nutmeg Grater, Tack Hammer, Window Cleaner, 9-inch Pie Plate.
For 3c—Fire Shovels, Whisp Brooms, Darning Balls, Potato Masher, Salt Shaker, Sad Iron Stands, Coffee Pot Stands, Cake Form with tube, one-quart Milk Pans, Excelsior Cups.
For 4c—Basting Spoons, Pint Funnel, two-quart Milk Pans, half-pound Coffee Canister, Toy Tin Pails, Tin Banks, Large Grater, Match Safes, Sewing-Machine Oiler, Large Skimmer, Egg Beater, Garden Trowel, Mincing Knife.
For 5c—Three-quart Milk Pans, one-quart Dipper, Large Cake Forms.
For 6c—Wash Basins.
For 8c—Soup Ladles, two-quart Dinner Pails, Large Wash Basin, six-quart Milk Pans.
For 12c—Colander, Sauce Dishes.
Three-quart Coffee Pots for 18c; ten-quart Dish Pans for 32c; fourteen-quart Dish Pans, 38c; seventeen-quart Dish Pans, 42c; thirty-quart Dish Pans, 60c.
Pins, 4 papers, 3c; Needles, 1c; Milward's Best Needles, 3½c; Willimantic Thread, warranted as good as Clark's or Coates', at 4c; Hooks and Eyes, 1c; Skirt Braid, 3c; Pearl Buttons, 3c dozen; Hair Pins, 2 papers for 1c; Spool Cotton, 200 yards, for 5c dozen; 100 yards Spool Silk, 4c; Twilled Tapes for 1c.

BOSTON STORE,
118 & 120 State-st.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES!

CLEANLY and DURABLE.

Do not throw money away on cheap Springs when a Woven Wire Mattress will last a lifetime.
OURS GIVE THE BEST SATISFACTION.
Sold by all the leading Furniture Houses.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.,
7 North Clark-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 31, 1879.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, are hereby invited for furnishing headstones for soldiers' graves, in private, village, and city cemeteries, as provided by the law approved February 3, 1879, of which the following is an extract:
"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private, village, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1873, for those interred in National Military Cemeteries."
The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17,000. Specifications describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, and blank forms of proposals can be had on application in person or by letter to Capt. A. F. Rockwell, A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C.
Specimens of the headstones to be furnished can be seen at this office.
All bids should be accompanied by good and sufficient guaranty, and none will be considered, except for American white marble, of grades named in the specifications.
Proposals should be inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals for Headstones," and addressed to the undersigned, at whose office they will be opened in the presence of bidders on Monday, June 16, 1879, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m.
By Order of the Secretary of War.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE CHIEF AND DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 22, 1879.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, May 19, 1879, for the delivery of the following named animals, or such portion of them as may be wanted: 183 horses (preferably Southern Iowa or Northern Missouri) for the Department of the Platte, to be delivered at Omaha; 275 (preferably Kentucky) for the Department of Dakota, to be delivered at St. Paul; and 100 for the Department of the Missouri, to be delivered at Leavenworth. Delivery must commence May 26 and be completed June 5, 1879. The animals will be inspected by a Board of Officers at each of the places of delivery, and must conform to the following specifications: To be geldings, of hardy colors, sound in all particulars, in good condition, well-broken to the saddle, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high, not less than (5) five nor more than (9) nine years old, and suitable in every respect for Cavalry Service.
Blank forms of proposals can be obtained at the Quartermaster's Offices at Omaha, Leavenworth, St. Paul, St. Louis, Louisville, and in this city.
The envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."
RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

Proposals for Coal for Dist. No. 2, 38, 14.
Sealed Proposals for furnishing Dist. No. 2—38—14 with 400 or more tons Hard Coal, 20 cords sawed and split Maple, 25 cords sawed and split Kindling Wood, and 70 or more tons Erie Coal, will be received until the 15th inst., at office of the Secretary, 190 Dearborn-st.
A. H. CHAMPLIN,
Chairman Finance Committee.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

LAWN MOWERS.

LAWN MOWERS.
PHILADELPHIA THE BEST. Mowers repaired. Old ones taken in exchange. Good second-hand ones for sale.
H. G. SAVAGE,
77 State-st.