



MUNSON & McNAMARA.

123 and 125 MAIN STREET.

SALE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

Nov. 12 and 13,

100 Dozen Handkerchiefs!

Embroidered Edges and Initial Corners; also 50 doz Embroidered Edges and Embroidered Corners, all

At 11 Cents Each.

WRAPS, WRAPS!

Our Annual Sale of

Fine Wraps!

THIS WEEK.

We Own all Our Goods and Sell Them Ourselves.

MUNSON & McNAMARA.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

The Fatal Explosion of a Boiler Occurs in a Cigar Box Factory in

Philadelphia Yesterday Afternoon, in Which a Large Number of

Men, Women and Children, Employed of the Institution, Were Seriously Injured and One

Killed—Cause of the Explosion Being the Filling of the Engine Fire Box with Sawdust.

After Which the Building Takes Fire and is Partially Burned—A List of the Victims.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A Boiler Bursts in a Cigar-Box Factory—One Missing and Several Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—An explosion occurred in the cigar-box manufacturing company of Henry Sheph & Co., Nos. 124 and 126 Randolph street, this afternoon, which blew out the rear wall, badly injuring a number of young men, women and girls, and imperiling the lives of over 100 more. The manufactory is a three-story brick structure with a depth of 150 feet. At the back are located a number of sheds for storing lumber, used in the manufactory of cigar boxes. The first and second floors are used as a planing mill and carpenter shop, and on the third floor were employed about twenty-five girls in pasting paper linings in the boxes. Just before the explosion, the engineer started up the steam by throwing a large amount of sawdust on the fire under the boiler, from the sawdust bin, which was located a short distance off and then started to the Randolph street front of the building. He states that he had been there but a few minutes when he was startled by the report of a loud noise, which was followed by the upper portion of the rear walls falling out and screams of a woman in the upper story. Bricks were falling in all directions and in less than a minute the whole mill appeared to be in flames. The greatest excitement existed among the hands and employes employed in the building, especially families. Some of them ran to the stairway while others ran to the windows and a few started to jump out, but they were prevented from jumping to the ground by their companions. During all this time the flames were spreading from one floor to another and the crowds attracted by the smoke and the screams of the women blocked the street, but the excitement among them was so great that they appeared powerless for a time to assist them. Finally several men ran into the building and succeeded in getting them all out.

The excitement among the people was increased when the girls and the young women escaped in the street, some bleeding and others badly burned. The fire burned stubbornly, despite the efforts of the firemen to check the flames and in a remarkably short period, owing to the inflammable character of its contents, the two upper stories of the factory and the shedding in the rear were ablaze. One girl, Carrie Bruner, aged 18, is missing. Following is the list of injured: Ella Stocker, aged 21, badly injured about face and hands. Carrie Muller, aged 18, burned about the body. Emma Muller, 16 years, burned about face, back and hands. John Pollock, 19 years, injured about head by falling bricks. Joseph Rehmer, 17 years, hands burned. Ira Klingeleader, 21 years, head cut and hands injured. Geo. Klaball, 19 years, head and face cut. Daniel Fries, an old man, head and face burned and arm cut. The fire was gotten under control after having destroyed almost the entire building. The livery stables of J. M. Tally and A. C. Creswell adjoining the rear of the cigar box factory were blown out by the force of the explosion. In Tally's place, being fifty six and carriages were so set on stands and a number of carriages also ruined in Creswell's building. About two hours after the fire had been extinguished the body of Carrie Bruner, aged 18, an employe, was found in the third story of the factory, burned under a heavy timber. Her body and clothing were but slightly burned and her death was in all probability caused by the heavy timbers falling upon her when the explosion occurred. Fifteen persons were more or less seriously injured, but it is thought that none of the injuries will prove fatal, with the exception of Annie Wolfner, aged 33, who received severe burns about the face and body and also sustained injuries from the flying timbers. The injuries of the others were burns and bruises sustained in jumping or falling from the upper stories. The correct list of the injured is as follows: Amanda Cook, Mary E. Knuch, Emma Lake, Emma Miller and sister Carrie, Ella Stocker and sister Ora, Annie Wolfner, John Klingeleader, Jacob Hoffman, George Kemble, William Metzler, John Pollock and James R. Elmer.

The girls were all taken to their homes and the men and boys to hospitals. A few of the latter were able to get to their homes after their injuries had been dressed. The accepted theory of the origin of the explosion is that after the engineer had looked up the fire in the engine a back draft had blown the flames out that they had communicated with the fire in the bin and the flames shooting upward through a large dust shaft which was air tight caused an explosion. The loss is estimated at \$17,000, insured.

An Old Brute. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 11.—Doubtless the most cruel and unfeeling man ever known with intent to kill. It is alleged that he beat his wife, an aged woman, and poured coal oil upon her clothing and set it on fire. The woman was terribly burned and will probably die. One child setting her hair and says she was burned by accident.

Opinion Delivered.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—The opinion of the United States circuit court in the case of the government against the American Bell Telephone company was delivered this morning by Judge Sage. It is very voluminous and is in favor of the American Bell Telephone company.

Taking up, first, defendant's action to quash return, the court granted the return on the ground that service, according to Marshall's return, had been made upon local corporations in Ohio, designated in the return as agents and partners of the defendant. The court found that local corporations were not such agents as are contemplated by the Ohio statute deferring the method of obtaining service upon foreign corporations in Ohio and taking up then, the plea in abatement, which by election government has been set down for argument instead of being put in issue and thereby become entitled to by the court, as if its statements had all been established by evidence. The court found proper grounds for giving this court jurisdiction namely: Carrying on business in Ohio; second, carrying on business in Ohio through general agent; third, local statute providing service should be made on such general or managing agent did not exist.

The telephone business in Ohio is done by local companies who have instruments from a patent company. There is no general or managing agent of a patent company in Ohio. As to the claim of the government dealing in the patent made the company domestic in the United States, the United States court held that it could not be sustained. A grant to the patentee is a right to exclude others from making or selling his patent. His right to sell is only a common law right, and is not a franchise from the government.

The bill was dismissed for the want of jurisdiction, without prejudice to instituting suit elsewhere.

Grange Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 11.—The National grange of the patrons of husbandry held its annual convention here this morning. The session with the call of the roll of the masters of state granges, who reported on the condition of state bodies under their supervision. The majority of the reports showed the state bodies to be in a flourishing condition, some giving evidence of a falling in the interest of the work. The best report was presented by the master granger of Maine, where exists the best organization and the largest increase in membership, as well as best methods of carrying on the work of the order.

A resolution was submitted by a delegate from Illinois favoring the election of United States senators by the people. Upwards of five hundred delegates were present and nearly half of them were women.

This afternoon Medical Fund hall was crowded by the members of the state and local granges to participate in the exercises incident to the welcome extended on the part of the state and the city to the delegates. Fruits and flowers constituted the decorations. Worthy Grand Master Danton opened his proceedings by introducing Hon. Samuel R. Hays, master of the Pennsylvania state grange, who welcomed the "patrons" to the city of Philadelphia. Hon. B. C. Harrison, of Alabama, worthy master of that state, responded on behalf of the national grange. Governor Pattison was next introduced and was cordially greeted, the vast audience indulging in a low-slapping of hands. The governor congratulated the members of the grange upon the progress of husbandry.

Messenger Fotheringham.

St. Louis, Nov. 11.—Evidence in the express robbery case so far as made public goes to prove that the messenger, David S. Fotheringham, was an accessory, or at least a willing victim in the affair. Discrepancies in his statement to the detectives indicate that he knows more of the manner in which the robbery was planned and executed than he would like to have them know, and an expert penman who was before the grand jury last Saturday stated that three letters signed Jim Cummings were written by one and the same man, and expresses his belief that that man was Fotheringham and that he wrote them before the commission of the robbery. It now transpires that the messengers' trunks, searched soon after the robbery, that a number of sheets of paper were found covered with copies of the signature of W. J. Barrett, manager of the express company. It is supposed that the messenger became acquainted with the signature so that he might affix it to the orders which the robber presented, and which allowed him to make a trip with the messenger. Of course, if the messenger was not in the conspiracy, his accomplices could have entered the car anyway; but the forged orders enabled the messenger to get away without being detected. Altogether it looks bad for Fotheringham.

The Broadway Bribery Case.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—In obedience to the summons served on them yesterday, Jake Sharp, Jim Richmond, James W. Forsday and Thomas B. Kerr, appeared in court of general sessions today to plead to the indictments against them for bribery in the Broadway railway matter. Their cases were called, and, Sharp being first, Albert Siskney arose to represent him and stated that he was prepared to enter a plea for the defendant, but before doing so he would like to withdraw the plea and enter another plea, deprecating to the indictment or make a motion concerning the case and desired a reasonable time to decide upon the steps to be taken. Recorder Smith, after some argument, gave the defendant until Monday to withdraw the plea and substitute another. The plea of not guilty then entered in behalf of Jacob Sharp for Richmond. Judge Fullerton entered a like plea, with some stipulations, for Forsday, and Stranahan entered the same plea and John H. Bird performed a like service in behalf of Kerr.

Alliance Convention.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The annual convention of the Farmers' National Alliance began here today. About two hundred delegates, representing local assemblies from fifteen states, were present. A. J. Streeter, president of the alliance, made a lengthy address in which he set forth the evils from which the farmers as a class are suffering and urged the necessity of organization against encroaching monopolies. He declared that the evils were due in a large measure to railroad monopolies and advocated government control of the railroads. The secretary's report showed that the alliance, which was organized in 1883, had now total membership of 500,000 and was in a good financial condition.

Official Returns.

DENVER, Nov. 11.—Official returns received from 27 counties in the state together with reliable estimates from the remaining 14, put Simmons, Republican, majority for congress at 709. The lower house will be 25 Republicans, and 24 Democrats; the senate 10 Republicans, and 8 Democrats. A Democratic gain of 10 in house and 5 in senate.

SOMEWHAT DOUBTFUL.

The Situation at Chicago Stock Yards is of a Very Doubtful

Character—The Strike Reported to Have Been Declared off By

Grand Master Workman Powderly Yesterday, but Later Reports are of a Different Character.

Everything Indicates Peace and Good Order at the Stock Yards and Packing Houses

Well Supplied with Men—Strikers are Full of Enthusiasm and Confident of Victory.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

The End of the Great Chicago Strike Near at Hand.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The situation at the stock yards shows improvement this morning. All the packers report that their forces are increasing and among the applicants for work today were many old employes.

Contrary to general expectation an army of workmen which was engaged by Fowler & Co. in New York last Monday arrived at the yards and reached their employers' establishment without any molestation. Trouble was expected when these three hundred arrived and every precaution was taken by the military to prevent it. Company D first regiment, marched to the corner of Fifty-fifth and Halsted streets shortly after 5 o'clock this morning. Soon after that hour the Grand Trunk train with the imported workmen arrived and the men disembarked. Guarded by Company D they then had to march two miles through the roughest part of the stock yards district to the yards proper, and although the streets were crowded with strikers and their sympathizers not the slightest interference was met.

The New Yorkers are now safely housed at the New Yorkers. Reports to General Fitzsimmons at 8 o'clock from all parts of the yards, report everything quiet. The presence of the blue coats about is the only indication of the morning of any strike being in progress. Hundreds of men went to work. There seemed to be no lack of business at the principal packing houses. Armour & Co., are running almost full blast, having nearly 3,000 men at work. The Chicago Packing and Provision company received fifty men last night and now have about 600 at work. Nelson Morris and Fowler Bros., have each fully as many, and Swift & Co. have about 1,500.

No violence attempted so far, as the blue coated pickets line all approaches to the yards and inspire due respect in the minds of even the most pugnacious of strikers. Indications this afternoon are that the great strike at the stock yards is drawing to a close.

A. A. Carleton, of the Boston general executive board, Knights of Labor, arrived in the city this morning, and after consulting one or two of the "old heads" of the order, went out to the town of Lake. When he arrived there he was met by Barry, Marshall, Butler and other prominent knights.

The leaders of the strike, with Carleton as the new agent of papers, repaired to the transit house and held a long and secret conference. It was reported on the board of trade today that the following dispatch was received by Barry this morning: Order the men back. Eight hour movement at this time considered impracticable.

(Signed) POWDERLY. Barry refused to affirm or deny the truth of the report, when interviewed, replying that he was "busy."

Armour's manager said that he had heard the same report from their manager at the yards, but they had no confirmation of the report, although they believed it. So many new men have come in from all parts of the country that the packers report this afternoon that they need no more.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 11.—The strike at the stock yards is at an end. Late this afternoon Mr. Barry, who has been on the ground ever since the strike, was inaugurated, and, all day, has been in consultation with Mr. Carleton, of Boston, of the general executive committee of the K. of L., announced that the order sending the men back to work will be issued. The men will go back to the packers' yards, six ten hours per day.

What proportion of the strikers will find employment is rather doubtful. At the end of the last strike the packers announced that none of the new men would be discharged to make room for those who left them, and they were anxious to give the new men permanent employment, but soon after the strike was over the new men left in droves, the explanation being given that the old men would make it so unpleasant for them that they could not stay in Packingtown. All the boarding houses there virtually boycotted the new comers, whether their experience will be repeated now or not is the question. The packers say not and further state that they have made arrangements to prevent it and all the boarding houses that have been started for the new men will be maintained.

It is further announced that the packers will require of every man in their employ a written guarantee that he will give the firm three or four days' notice before leaving and a money deposit will be required from every employe to cover his guarantee and this rule will apply to the men now at work as well as those engaged in the future.

CHICAGO, 10 p. m.—The report telegraphed from here early in the evening that the strike was at an end was based upon direct information from the packers. At 10 p. m. information is received from the source that the report proves to be without foundation.

Mr. J. C. Hotely, a member of the executive board of the Packers association, says that the statement that the strike had been declared off by the Knights of Labor was a mistake. He does not undertake to explain

how the mistake was made and can only say that shortly before 6 p. m. the packers were in receipt of information, which though not official, was considered by them to be reliable.

Messrs. Barry and Carleton of the K. of L. general executive committee, denied to the reporters shortly after 6 p. m. that there had been any change whatever in the status of the strike.

A meeting of strikers is in session tonight at the yards, which is being attended by Messrs. Barry and Carleton. Before entering the hall at 8 p. m., Barry and Carleton were seen and questioned concerning reported collapse of the strike. They denied emphatically that there was any truth whatever in the statement. Mr. Carleton, who arrived this morning as a representative of Mr. Powderly to investigate the situation, said that so far from the strikers having surrendered, they were full of enthusiasm and confident of ultimate victory. So far as he had been able to ascertain today there was little or no probability of the strike ending until the men had won their point, namely, that the principle of eight hours work for eight hours pay, or at least allow the matter to be arbitrated. The statement that Mr. Powderly had wired Mr. Carleton to order the strike closed was a lie on his face. Mr. Carleton had only arrived in Chicago this morning and it was absurd to suppose that he would be pre-emptorily commanded to end the strike without being given any time to fulfill the mission which brought him here. The news concerning Mr. Powderly's alleged telegram had been received in Chicago over speculators private wires, and Mr. Carleton declared, without reserve, the belief that the report of saying the strike was off, had been given out solely for stock jobbing purposes.

Mr. Carleton said: Mr. Barry and myself have been in consultation today and have been considering some plan which I am not at liberty to divulge, that a certain line of policy has been agreed on and we will work in that direction. None of the packers have been seen and we have no engagements with any of them for any future meeting. There is a general misunderstanding about Mr. Powderly's position in this strike. He has made no statements about it to newspaper men and knows but little about the subject.

THE FILIBUSTERS.

The Filibusters Expedition Proving to Enter Mexico Not a Myth.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 11.—From a special from Dallas, Texas, it appears that a filibustering expedition is proposed to invade Mexico and establish a new republic to be composed of the present states of Chihuahua, Sonora and Durango is no myth. Two emissaries of the movement arrived in Dallas yesterday. One of them has given out some points as to the true in wardness of the daring scheme. He says this filibustering movement was on foot before the cutting case was heard of, but cutting is now one of the leaders. The executive committee consists of twelve people, three located at El Paso, two traveling and working up the scheme by secret agents, and of the remainder some are wealthy men in New York, Chicago, Salt Lake City and the city of Mexico.

Three of the executive committee are Roman Catholic priests. One of the latter is now on his way to Rome to confer with the pope. His holiness, it is said, has long desired some conversion in Mexico which might give an opportunity for the re-establishment of a state church and the emissaries look with great confidence to him for aid. New York and Chicago capitalists are in the scheme for what they can make. They have faith in its success and propose to get in on the ground floor of the proposed movement and make a handsome profit on its bonds and grants of land and mining privileges.

The conspiracy has progressed so far that the plan of this new government has been formulated. It is to be a socialist republic held in check by a strong military power. Great inducements are to be offered to employed workmen of the United States to emigrate to it. Cutting, the only man whose personality is publicly known or suspected in connection with the affair, is receiving hundreds of letters every day from all parts of the country, and nearly all of these letters tender personal service and many of them say they can each raise from one to five companies armed and equipped. The Young Men's Association of Dallas, Texas, has already pledged, and leaders of the movement say they could, if necessary, throw an army of 100,000 men across the Rio Grande.

NOT GUILTY.

W. T. Stewart Tried and Found Not Guilty by a Winnepeg Jury.

WINNEPEG, Man., Nov. 11.—At the assizes at Winnepeg, Tuesday, W. T. Stewart, late manager of the Western Union telegraph company at Wichita, Kan., was tried for embezzling money of the company and bringing into Canada. The case, which was a test case, had excited great interest, being the first of its kind ever tried here. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

Elizabeth Rose. New York, Nov. 11.—The following case is published: To the Hon. the District Court.

Step—Will you kindly permit me through your courtesy to reply to the many who are inquiring concerning my removal from the office of the Chicago magazine. Out of consideration with this paper, which is kindly secured from this city, I have decided to discontinue my connection with the publisher of this paper. I have concluded to devote my time to other pursuits and to leave the Chicago magazine to the hands of others. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Elizabeth Rose.

STERLING'S VISITORS.

STERLING, Kan., Nov. 11.—An excursion train arrived about noon today from Topeka full of people. Snow commenced falling at 2 o'clock, three inches on the ground and snowing hard at 3 p. m. The United Presbyterian college grounds opened and about \$22,000 worth of late sold since noon. The sale continues tomorrow.

Bonds Voted.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11.—A joint meeting of the Kansas City and Pacific railroads. This is to be a connection of the Kansas City and Pacific railroads, a line of road now in operation between this city and Coffeyville.

\$15,000 in Two Days.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11.—Judgment for damages to the amount of \$8,500 was rendered against the street cable railway company today, making \$15,000 in two days. The company has taken steps for placing fenders upon its cars.

WIRE EXCERPTS.

The Filibustering Expedition Now a Settled Fact, and Said to be Backed

By Prominent and Wealthy Men From Different Points of the Country.

A "Will You Kindly Permit Me" from Rose Elizabeth in Regard to Her Little Magazine.

W. T. Stewart, the Western Union Defendant, Tried at Winnepeg—Verdict, Not Guilty.

A Band of Wire Cutters Captured in Texas By the State Rangers, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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