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THE PRESIDENT

Attacked Viciously by Senator Stewart, of Nevada.

STRONG PERSONAL REFLECTIONS.

He Arraigns Mr. Cleveland as Arrogant and Ignorant.

IN LANGUAGE MUCH MORE PLAIN.

Than Courtiers—The Chief Executive Taunted With His Lack of Education and Ignorance of the Science of Money and Economics—A Speech Remarkable for its Abuse of the Chief Executive—Senator Don Cameron for Free Coinage, but Wants the American Silver Protected by a Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The senate opened to-day at 11 o'clock with Senator Stewart's arraignment of President Cleveland for the alleged violation of the constitution in seeking to influence the legislative department of the government.

There was a dead stillness as the Nevada senator opened his attack on the President for his alleged endeavor to coerce Congress into passing the repeal bill.

He began by a reference to the laying of the corner stone of the capitol and the recent centennial anniversary of that event. On the latter occasion, he said, the President of the United States, armed with more than a hundred thousand high paid, desirable federal offices to bestow, with the veto power designed only for extraordinary occasions, backed by concentrated capital and encouraged and flattered by a venal press, turned his face towards the senate and in a tone of voice and in angry menacing tones said, "If the representatives there assembled legislated in prejudice or passion, or in behalf of sectional and selfish interests, the time when the corner stone was laid and the circumstances surrounding it would not be worth commemorating."

This declaration, said Mr. Stewart, which had been cheered and encouraged by a thoughtless multitude, had been construed by a venal press as a rebuke from the President of the United States to a guilty and venal senate. He then quoted at length from Macaulay's History of England as to the parliamentary struggle with the Stuart kings.

Coming to the present time, Mr. Stewart charged that the President, in disregard to his oath of office to execute the laws, had permitted the secretary of the treasury to violate the act which made the purchase of four and a half million ounces of silver bullion per month mandatory by exercising an unlawful discretion in purchasing a small amount.

STRONG WORDS.

Mr. Stewart undertook to say that at no time since the execution of Charles I, either in England or the United States, had any king or president ever openly and defiantly disobeyed a statute which he himself declared was mandatory, or allowed his subordinates over whom he had control to do the same thing. Was it not time, he said, to sound the alarm? If constitutional liberty was of any value, it seemed to him that all friends and foes should stand up and say to the President of the United States: "You have overstepped the mark; we cannot afford to have the laws of Congress on any question disregarded."

Mr. Stewart said the President of the United States had no exalted opinion of the senate or the house. He regarded the executive department, Mr. Stewart then read from a letter written by the President, accepting an invitation to attend the centennial celebration of Williams College, in which he said he soon expected to "have a session of Congress on his hands."

"A session of Congress on my hands," repeated Mr. Stewart, in simulated seriousness. That remark spoke volumes in interpreting how the President regarded the co-ordinate branches of the government. Would a man who fully appreciated the responsibility of his office even by accident make the remark—Congress would be on his hands. Congress had assembled as an independent branch of the government and was on nobody's hands.

Mr. Stewart then read from the Cincinnati Times-Star an interview with the President in which he said:

"The repeal of the silver purchasing act could not be effected this year."

There was no newspaper reporter, Mr. Stewart said, who would misrepresent the President in the columns of a paper. They all had too much respect for the office to do that. The article continued:

"The people are with me and my policy (said the President), but I fear I shall not be able to command action from Congress. I never saw such obstinacy as exists among members of Congress on the silver question. It is useless to appeal to them now."

CLEVELAND'S EDUCATION.

The assumption of the President that he knew best, said Mr. Stewart, and that those who had studied the subject all their lives were wrong, was remarkable. When such a sentiment was uttered by the chief executive it became pertinent to inquire where and when did he acquire all the knowledge? Where and when did he have any opportunity to familiarize himself with the wants and needs of the American people and with the science of money and economics? Where and when did he study it, and in what school?

"I believe," said Mr. Stewart, "that the President is the only President who has ever presided at the white house who did not possess a liberal education either in some college or on a farm, where he communicated with nature and learned nature's laws. I believe either a country education among the people or a collegiate education is necessary. I do not believe that the education of a clerk or a lawyer without a liberal education in a college or a liberal education by studying the books of nature can fit a man to preside over the destinies of this country."

"The three greatest Presidents who ever had received that liberal education

which nature affords by coming in contact with the people and taking a wider view of the laws of man and of nature than can be obtained in a law office or in a sheriff's office, or in the office of mayor, or any other contracted place where the great book of nature is closed. He cited Washington, Jackson and Lincoln as great examples of great Presidents as the result of liberal education. Unfortunately the present President was denied both a collegiate education and that grand and better education that came from communion with the great producing classes of the country; communion with the pioneers of the west; communion with those who formed the bone and sinew of the country; communion with the pure aspiration of free American citizens. If the present President had known what Washington knew; if he had known the people as Washington, as Jackson and as Lincoln fully appreciated them he would not have uttered the remarks he had. He would not have talked of the obstinacy of Congress, nor would he have talked about having Congress on his hands.

"But," said Mr. Stewart, "his environment have been peculiar." He then read from the President's biography in the Congressional Directory, the authenticity of which would not be questioned. "At 16 years of age he became an assistant teacher in the New York Institute for the blind," read Mr. Stewart and then he added: "It looks now as if he had not gotten entirely over that idea. [Laughter.]

"In 1855 he went west in search of employment," continued the biography. "Let us see what his idea of the west is," said Mr. Stewart, and then he read on—"engaged with his uncle at Buffalo [laughter] to aid in the compilation of the American herd book. [Laughter.] Upon retiring from the presidency," the biography read, "he returned to New York city and resumed the practice of law."

New York was a great place to study finance, said Mr. Stewart; he would there come in contact with men who knew less than he did.

Why did the President say in a contemptuous manner that he would have Congress on his hands. Why did he say congressmen were obstinate and would not allow others who knew all about it to establish the financial policy of the country? Did it arise from knowledge? In what public document had the President ever shed any light upon the great question of finance?

"If we would stop the necessity for revolution and preserve the equilibrium of the departments of the government we must protest now. The attention of the people must be called to these aggressions. It is the only way to preserve the independence of the co-ordinate branches of the government." Mr. Stewart had read an article from a New York paper, which said: "Mr. Voorhees, the free coinage chairman of the finance committee, had received a plum from the administration in the appointment of a friend as fourth auditor of the treasury." Mr. Voorhees stepped up to the clerk's desk as soon as his name was mentioned, but Mr. Stewart promptly said that he had not had the article read for the purpose of reflecting on the senator from Indiana, and Mr. Voorhees took his seat.

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capitol to-day, and which was not without other confirmation, that some of the Republican senators have shown a disposition to use their advocacy of the repeal bill to aid them in securing terms on the other bills. They appreciate that Republican support is necessary to the passage of the Wilson repeal bill, and that it is not so essential to the other two measures, on which the Democrats are united, and on this account some of them think they can secure some concessions on the measures from the President and the Democratic followers because of their continued support of the financial bill.

There have been some informal conferences in which these matters have been discussed. But up to the present time no conclusion has been arrived at. There are those who assert that the President would favor such a concession who base their opinion upon the belief that he acceded to it when the same matter was presented to him in connection with the vote in the house of representatives. But there is doubt as to whether, if he should so agree, he could control his followers in the senate.

MAY FORCE A VOTE.

A Rumor that Arbitrary Measures will be Adopted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—The rumor is revived to-night, but not verified, that the advocates of repeal in the senate have formulated a plan by which they will force a vote on the silver bill. The plan is not disclosed, but it is intimated that it is some arbitrary method. Vice President Stevenson left the city to-night for Allentown, Pa., where he is to be the guest of ex-Governor Black for a day or so.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Cause of the Delay—Democrats Will Get It Up Themselves.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—The Democratic members of the ways and means committee have made no effort as yet to get together and agree upon the outline of the new tariff bill. They say they are waiting for information from the treasury and other departments which they have called for revenues, etc., necessary to be provided. The first question to be decided is the amount of revenue to be raised by the new bill. This will involve an immediate determination of the question whether Governor Sayer's proposition to repeal the laws creating the sinking fund shall be adopted. Should the committee decide to act favorably on the Sayer's suggestion this will reduce the amount of revenue to be provided about \$60,000,000 per annum.

The next thing to be decided is the question of proportion customs revenues are to bear to the internal revenue departments. This will involve a settlement of the question whether the taxes on tobacco and spirits are to be raised. Once these three points have been decided the general scheme of the bill, so far as it relates to the custom duties, must be agreed upon, and then the details of the schedules can be worked out at leisure. The bill will be framed as the Mills and McKinley bills were, entirely by the majority members. The Republicans will have no voice in its construction and will not be shown the measure until it is completed.

One Way to Raise It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—Representative J. O. Erdman, of Pennsylvania, to-day presented a bill in the house to provide internal revenue by imposing a tax on successions to real estate and legacies.

ARCHBISHOP KAIN

Now Takes Archbishop Kenrick's Place.

The Latter Deposed by Sotelli, the Papal Legate.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 25.—To-day the document arrived which makes Cardinal Archbishop Kain administrator for the arch-diocese of St. Louis. Mgr. Sotelli has acted and Archbishop Kenrick no longer rules. This was brought about by the refusal of the octogenarian Archbishop Kenrick, uttered to Archbishop Ryan, to voluntarily retire from active control.

War on the Social Evil.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 25.—The ministers of Allegheny have begun a crusade against the social evil, and proceedings will be made against all persons who maintain houses of ill repute or rent houses for immoral purposes. A meeting will be held next Thursday evening, when an organization will be formed which will have for its purpose the impeachment of the mayor and chief of police of Allegheny if they do not enforce the law.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Total admissions at the World's Fair yesterday 210,623.

The Apollo Spring Water Company, of Pittsburgh, has failed.

The call for the Irish National League to meet in Chicago October 2 has been withdrawn.

The Countess Poppenheim, who was Miss Mary Wheeler, of Philadelphia, has sued for divorce.

Nothing of importance occurred in the house of representatives yesterday. The day was dull and uninteresting.

The Homestead steel works of the Carnegie Company started up in all departments except the thirty-three inch mill.

Thomas Wynne, brother-in-law of Andrew Carnegie, was struck on the head with a club by a restaurant keeper at Sacramento and killed. He had refused to pay for a meal.

The President sent to the senate the following nominations: Charles M. Caughey, of Maryland, to be consul of the United States at Messina, Italy; John C. Kelly, of Iowa, to be collector of internal revenue for the third district of Iowa.

The excitement at Barcelona, Spain, by the attempt made by an anarchist named Pallas to kill General Martinez Campos at the review continues. The general is resting easily and recovering from the effect of the wound inflicted by the fall from his horse and by the explosion of the bomb.

Steamship Arrivals.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 25.—Arrived, Kaiser Wilhelm II, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 25.—Arrived, India, Philadelphia.

New York, Sept. 25.—Arrived, Devala, Glasgow.

DIXON THE WINNER.

The Colored Boy Whips Smith in Seven Rounds.

CONSTANT RUSHING DID THE WORK.

And Was Highly Entertaining to the Audience of Over Five Thousand People—The Californian Only Succeeded in Drawing Blood and Plenty of it Flows—Both Men Do Good Fighting—Smith the Favorite With the Crowd at the Beginning—The Fight by Rounds.

CONEY ISLAND, Sept. 25.—There were a good many sporting men at Coney Island to-night, but not so numerous was the crowd as the club people hoped for.

At 8 p. m. there were fully 5,000 people in the arena. There was disappointment when it was learned that the preliminary bout between the Australian 140-pound Mike Dun and Fred Morris, Billy Madden's black cyclone, would not spar their ten rounds owing to Dun's illness, but there was some satisfaction when that announcement was followed by the statement that Jim Burge, the so-called iron back, would take Dun's place. It was at catch weights. Morris had agreed to meet anybody under 158 pounds.

Ten lively rounds were fought and Burge proved himself by no means an easy mark for the black cyclone. He gave and received punishment with the utmost coolness. The decision was in Morris' favor.

Dixon and Smith had weighed in six hours before their meeting in the ring, and neither made the beam wobble. Therefore it could not be told exactly what they scaled. It looked, however, as though Smith was a bit the lighter of the two. Dixon had picked as his second George Godfrey, the Boston colored man; Jack Naffin, of Boston, and Tom O'Rourke, and Mike Bradley for his timer, as usual. Smith chose Billy Delaney, Corbett's handkerchief, his brother, Seward Smith and Jack Oliver, with Frank Stevenson as watch holder. Dixon was first in the ring and was but half heartily applauded. Smith was well cheered. Dixon was the toss for gloves, and O'Rourke, his manager, was allowed to pick up the smallest he could find of the four in the centre of the ring.

Round 1. On the call of time Smith made a rush and there was a clinch. In the inside work honors were even. Dixon's left went on Smith's body and Smith tried to land on the colored boy's face, but could not. At the separation Dixon tried three of his famous left hand swings for Smith's face, but Solly dodged them all. Then Smith landed on Dixon's breast and did no harm. They stood awhile and Dixon led out his right on the ear, and sent Smith to the floor in a clean knock down. Smith took his time in getting up and made a prompt slash at the colored boy with his right, at his chest and Dixon went for him. There were clinches and clinches, and in all Smith tried to get his right on the colored boy's jaw. He failed. Dixon in the meantime pounded Smith's body.

In the second round Dixon missed a leftswing. Smith was on him like a flash, rushing Dixon to the ropes and landing right and left. After a short sparring bout Smith reached Dixon's jaw with his left. Dixon planted a left on Smith's neck, missing a rightswing. Smith closed on him and upper-cut him with his right. They clinched and shouldered each other. Smith reaches Dixon's wind as the gong sounds.

The third round was full of excitement, there were many rushes and clinches. Smith went down four times, twice by clean blows and twice in rushes. After the last fall the Californian came up, taking full time, with a smile on his face.

In the fourth Dixon planted blow after blow on Smith's body, and more over gained another knock down for the colored boy, who made use of his right on Smith's ear. Smith was going ahead as Plimmer did—fighting for the face—as well as he could, but he did not seem to be fast. They both fought hard, Dixon evidently going in to end it at once. He was unable to do, however, as Smith dodged his great left cleverly.

In the fifth round Dixon landed his left and sent Smith to his knees. It was the ear again, too far, swerved from the vital point. Smith came back with a lucky right hander on the nose and Dixon cut a cut that made him bleed. That blow almost staggered the feather weight champion of the world and he did no more forcing for a moment. Smith gained confidence and sailed in, but he swung his hand too high and Dixon lived. Dixon became full of business again and slugged Solly in the face three times, getting back only one good punch in the neck.

Sixth round—They sparred half a minute but no blow was struck. Then Dixon led and crossed with right. Dixon caught another on the nose, renewing the flow of blood. Smith smashes Dixon in the mouth and the colored boy rushes and misses. His eye is closed and his nose resembles a piece of raw beef. Dixon met Smith's rushes with a jab that was only slight, but quite enough to stall the Californian off and gain time for wind. There were a couple of close rallies before the round closed, but no damage was done to either.

The seventh round settled the thing. Smith came up from his corner looking strong enough, though he had his right eye well blackened. Smith planted right and left on Dixon's breast and got away without a reply. He kept away and clinched when he was cornered. Dixon led with his left, then planted his right on Smith's face. Smith in return landed a right hander, but slipped when getting away. Dixon then floored Smith with a terrific straight right. The Californian staggered to his feet, only to be floored again. Again he rises just as the gong sounds, but is too weak to keep his feet and falls again near his corner. He gamely staggers once more to his feet, and reeling like a drunken man essays to continue, but the referee, advancing between the men, motions him back to his corner. Dixon was then declared the winner in the seventh round.

The announcement gives the time of the seventh round as 2 minutes 42 seconds.

Time of fight, 26 minutes and 42 seconds.

The unanimous verdict was that Smith had given Dixon a good fight, but could not withstand the colored boy's constant rushing.

While on his way to the dressing room after the fight a deputy sheriff of Indiana arrested Solly Smith because of the part he took in the fight with Johnny Griffin at Robey, a short time ago. Judge Newton said he would be responsible for Smith until morning, and Solly was given his liberty.

CORBETT SIGNS.

New York, Sept. 25.—James J. Corbett, the pugilistic champion, signed the formal articles of agreement at Asbury Park this morning to fight with Charles Mitchell, the English champion, before the Coney Island Athletic Club sometime in December. Mitchell has already signed the articles.

A CIGARETTE STUB

Causes the Loss of a Million Dollars Worth of Property at St. Joseph—An Entire Square Destroyed by Fire.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 25.—Fire started in a seven story building of Townsend and Wyatt, dry goods company, at Sixth and Edmund at 9:30 this morning. It spread with great forcefulness until it consumed the five story building of Redner and Shoupe, crockery company, the Commercial Bank and other small buildings.

At 1:30 the destructive fire had been eating its way all morning through the finest business block in the heart of the city, was partially under control. On the south the firemen had succeeded in checking it in the Carbery block. On the north it was held in check by the German-American Bank building, and on the west it was stopped by the building occupied by Ransom, Garrett & Brewster, shoe dealers.

A stiff breeze aided the flames. Lack of water impaired the fire department in the city. Later the flames gained such headway that the department was powerless to check them. Many casualties were reported. There many narrow escapes. In the seven story building occupied by Townsend, Wyatt & Emery over 100 persons were at work when the flames were discovered. The fire spread with such rapidity that the escape of many was cut off, and they were forced to wait for help from the department.

The business houses consumed are: Townsend, Wyatt & Emery, dry goods; Redner & Shoupe, crockery company; Ransom, Garrett & Brewster, shoe dealers; B. E. Barnaby & Company, druggists; Commercial Bank; S. S. Allen & Co., wholesale grocers; Duty News building and six or seven small houses.

The cause was the insignificant stub of a lighted cigarette thrown carelessly by an employee on the floor of the store room on the fifth floor of the big department store of Townsend, Wyatt & Emery. Before the firemen had subdued the fire a wholesale square of buildings and half of another were laid in ruins and a million dollars worth of property went up in smoke. The burned district is the block bounded by Felix and Edmond and Sixth and Seventh streets and the south half of the block between Edmond and St. Charles street and Sixth and Seventh.

Two firemen were precipitated from a ladder into one of the burning buildings, and both were badly, though not fatally, hurt.

AT REDUCED WAGES

The Amalgamated Association Makes Overtures—Fishers Agree to the Employers' Terms.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 25.—The national officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers have requested the manufacturers' scale committee to meet them to-morrow for the purpose of adjusting the differences which caused the rupture in the last wages conference. The fishers have agreed to accept the 10 per cent reduction demanded by the manufacturers, and a settlement of the trouble is expected at the next meeting. The signing of the scale would be followed by an early resumption of all the mills in the country. The workmen at the New Castle steel works have accepted the terms of the employers and the mill will resume operations this week. The new scale reduces wages from 20 to 40 per cent.

HUGH DEMPSEY'S WIFE

After a Pardon For Him—His Health Said to be Impaired.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 25.—Mrs. Hugh F. Dempsey, of Pittsburgh, wife of ex-District Master Workman Dempsey, of the K. of L., and the alleged leader of the conspiracy to poison the non-union workmen in the Homestead mills during the famous strike at that place one year ago, is in the city in the interest of a pardon for her husband, whose application for executive clemency will be considered to-morrow by the board of pardons.

John Costello, president of the United Mine Workers' Union, and a member of the K. of L. legislative committee, is with Mrs. Dempsey, and together they visited the several departments to-day to urge the state officials to aid them in securing a pardon for Dempsey. Mrs. Dempsey says her husband's health is much impaired and that if a pardon is not granted him he will never live to serve out his term.

A MOTHER'S HEROISM.

She Recovers Her Child From the Bottom of a Sixty Foot Well.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 25.—While playing yesterday, Charlie Snyder, three years old, fell into a sixty foot well. The rope used to draw up the bucket was rotten and no one could be found brave enough to volunteer to go down after the child. A new rope was sent for, but before the man returned with it the frantic mother sprang to the wall, and grasping the old line, went hand over hand to the bottom, where she found her baby still living, but senseless. A rescuer, who went down on the new line some time later, found the mother standing waist-deep in water, holding her baby to her breast.

The two were taken to the surface and the child was soon restored to consciousness. But for the desperate heroism of the mother, her child would have been drowned. Her hands and arms were terribly lacerated by the ropes and she is completely prostrated, but the doctors say that rest and time will restore her.

A GRIM REALITY

Despite the Government's Attempt to Belittle It.

THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION

Spreading and the Country Convulsed With Excitement—The Town of Rosario in the Hands of the Rebels, Ex-President Pellegrini Undismayed—Report That the Brazilian Rebellion is Weakening—Rebels Reduced to the Last Extremity—The Army Entirely Loyal.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 25.—Ex-President Pellegrini, undismayed by the threats of the rebels to shoot him on the spot if he again falls into their hands, has arrived safely before Tucuman and telegraphs here that he expects the rebels will soon surrender.

As this dispatch is sent the whole of the Argentine Republic is convulsed with excitement and a revolution is in progress, throughout the north at least. Government reports may attempt to belittle the situation, but this does not alter the facts. There was severe fighting all day yesterday throughout the disturbed district, and more blood will be shed to-day.

President Pena is now said to be waiting to resign in favor of Senor Ellauri, but the report lacks confirmation.

General Roca has been given command of the Argentine forces against the rebels.

4:30 p. m.—The town of Rosario is in the hands of the rebels. The national troops have retreated to San Nicolas, fifty miles from Rosario. The ships of the insurgent fleet are blockading the port of Santos in the strictest manner.

BRASILIAN REBELS WEAKENING.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Brazilian minister in this city has received the following official dispatch:

"Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 24. "The revolution is growing weaker day by day. Admiral Demello is reduced to the last extremity. All the states denounce his attempt to overthrow the present government and the people are enthusiastic for Peixoto's government. The army is entirely loyal. This city is as tranquil as if no revolt had occurred and the government is fully confident that it is sufficiently powerful to maintain authority."

Sailed for Rio.

New York, Sept. 25.—The United States flag ship Newark sailed to-day for Rio.

SCOURING THE CITY

For the Fiends Who Caused the San Francisco Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 25.—The police are scouring the town to obtain a clue to identify the fiends who caused Saturday night's explosion. Chief of Police Crowley says he believes the Coast Seamen's Union is responsible for the deed and that the members of the union knew that the explosion was to occur. The chief to-day ordered the arrest of Secretary Fuersteth of the union and he was taken into custody. Fuersteth denies all knowledge of the crime and vigorous pumping by the police failed to extract any information from him. Gov. Markham has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the men responsible for the crime.

John Curtin and Charles Barnard, two victims of the explosion, were alive to-day, though there is hardly a chance for their recovery. Three men, besides the secretary, have been arrested for the crime. They are John Terrell, James Woods and Terrence Tracey. They are the men who threatened Mr. Curtin a few days ago. They were formerly members of the Seamen's Union, but were dropped sometime ago for non-payment of dues.

A STRIKE ON.

Baltimore & Ohio Employees at Connellsville Strike Against a Reduction.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 25.—The Baltimore & Ohio employees at this place have decided to go out against a reduction of 7 1/2 per cent in their wages. It was announced several days ago that the company would ask them to accept a reduction. Some of the men were willing to work for the reduced wages, but the leaders took them in hand and brought them around.

The employees of this section met to-night and decided not to accept the company's proposition. The reduction goes into effect October 1, and unless the men back down from the position they have taken a tie up will follow.

ALMOST OVER.

Beliefs That the Yellow Fever Will Soon Be Crushed Out.

BRUNSWICK, GA., Sept. 25.—Surgeon Fogel authorizes the statement that he does not expect the fatalities to be numerous hereafter and frost may be expected within 25 days.

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 25.—The health board has decided in view of the yellow fever epidemic at Brunswick that no person be admitted within Savannah without health certificates; inspectors are on all railroads.

Reaching a Crisis.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Sept. 25.—The strike situation on the Big Four is nearing a crisis, and it will only be a few days now before the employees' action is known. Chief Sargent of the firemen remains in this city awaiting the casting of the vote. He declines to discuss the probable vote, but it can't be denied that the feeling as reflected here is much more serious than it was a few days ago.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, cooler; northwesterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; northwesterly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. R. Knepp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 68 8 p. m. 66

9 a. m. 68 11 p. m. 63

12 m. 69 Weather—Cloudy.