

A DEADLY FIRE.

Six Men Killed During a Conflagration at Pittsburg.

Nearly \$2,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed and Many Persons are Injured. Explosions Add Terror to the Scene—Firemen Badly Handicapped.

Pittsburg, Feb. 16.—At 8:30 last night fire started in the large six-story cold storage house of the Chautauqua Lake Ice Co. occupying the block from Twelfth to Thirteenth streets between Pike street and Mulberry alley, and before the flames were subdued at 1:15 a. m. nearly \$2,000,000 worth of property had been destroyed, at least six lives lost and many people badly injured.

The fire started in the storage building of the Chautauqua Lake Ice Co. and the origin is unknown. The vicinity is composed of a mixture of huge warehouses and many private residences, the inhabitants of which fled in alarm, carrying with them as much portable household goods as possible. There were frequent explosions, which greatly added to the consternation and alarm. The streets were blocked with people and their goods interfered with the firemen, who were already handicapped in their efforts to control the flames, on account of the windows and doors of the burning buildings being strongly barred by heavy iron shutters.

At 11:15 p. m. an explosion of whisky occurred, which blew out the Mulberry alley wall with terrible results. At the time the alley was filled with firemen, policemen, newspaper men and others. Many were caught by the falling wall. Many people were injured by flying bricks and beams and all the ambulances and patrol wagons of the city were in constant service.

Just after the explosion the large warehouse of W. A. Hoeveler & Co., situated on Pike street, directly opposite the Chautauqua Co.'s building, was ablaze and in a short time was beyond hope of saving. At about 1:15 the fire was gotten under control. Until the fallen walls have been cleared away there can be no certainty as to the number of victims.

FREE STORAGE CASES.

Inter-State Commission Decides Them Against the Railroads. Washington, Feb. 16.—The inter-state commerce commission yesterday announced its decision of the case brought by the American Warehousemen's association against the Illinois Central railroad and 52 other carriers, known as the "free storage case."

It holds that a common carrier with no general duty to act as a warehouseman for its definite periods in connection with its primary obligations as a common carrier, cannot provide shippers with valuable warehouse facilities which are essential to its business as a carrier, without furnishing them for all shippers at all times and upon the same terms and notifying the public.

Carriers will therefore be required to plainly indicate upon the schedules published and filed with the commission what storage in stations, warehouses or cars will be permitted, and all the terms and conditions upon which the same will be granted.

The order takes effect April 1 and from that date all carriers must cease granting storage which is not a necessary part of receiving and delivering freight, unless the same is specified in the schedules.

LUETGERT IS GUILTY.

Jury Decides that the Sausage Maker Must be Imprisoned for Life. Chicago, Feb. 16.—Adolph Luetgert was last night convicted of the murder of his wife and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. He received the verdict with a laugh. It was 10:50 when word was sent to the court room by the jury that it had agreed upon a verdict and was waiting to bring it into court.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Story of a Kansas Woman Who Married a Convict After Laboring for Three Years to Secure His Release.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 9.—A son of a noble Mexican family languishing, unknown, in the Kansas state penitentiary for six years for murder done in self-defense; his pardon after three years of untiring effort on the part of the matron of that institution, and their final marriage by a justice of the peace, culminating in a revelation of his identity, are the chapters in a most remarkable story of real life made public here yesterday.

In the eighties a young Mexican who gave his name as Camillo Lopez came to Kansas City with a bunch of cattle from Guanajuato, Mex., his home. He was a handsome, dashing fellow, who dressed well and spent money freely. In a short time his money was gone. He went to Wichita, Kan., and made a living as a street vendor. One night after an unusually good day's business he was lured into a resort by a Mrs. Sam Dodson. Sam Dodson soon arrived on the scene and began making trouble for the Mexican. Mrs. Dodson claimed in court, later, that Dodson was demanding an explanation of the Mexican's conduct and the Mexican said that Dodson and his wife had tried to rob him. At any rate Lopez stabbed Dodson to death with a knife. Lopez could not talk English and he did not know how to go about making a defense. The court assigned him an attorney and he was convicted of murder. Judge Christopher Reed sentenced him to 30 years in the penitentiary.

At the penitentiary Lopez learned to talk English fluently. He worked at the tailor trade, but was sent into the library frequently and there became acquainted with the matron, Mrs. Mattie U. Peebles. The matron became interested in the Mexican and, as they after worked together, she learned his story. Feeling positive that Lopez was innocent, Mrs. Peebles set about to prove it to the governor. She visited Wichita and gathered facts to show that the killing of Dodson was done in self-defense. Then she obtained the signatures of prominent men to a petition for his release. It was three years ago this month that Mrs. Peebles began to interest herself in Lopez's behalf and on January 19, 1898, he was pardoned by Gov. Leedy.

In the meantime Mattie Peebles had left the penitentiary and was living with a grown son and daughter near Dispatch, Kan. Both of her children have recently married. When Lopez was freed he wrote her a letter. It resulted in bringing Mrs. Peebles to Kansas City and they were married by Judge Elbert. They have gone to Mexico on a wedding trip.

WAR IN NICARAGUA.

A Revolution Breaks Out, but President Zelaya's Troops Win Out in the First Engagement. Washington, Feb. 9.—Capt. Leutze, in command of the Alert, has called the marines at San Juan Del Sur, Nicaragua, for the protection of the American consulate, owing to the fact that a revolution has broken out.

On Monday Capt. Leutze telegraphed that the revolutionists had taken possession of the city of San Juan Del Sur and that the government troops were digging rifle pits in the suburbs preparatory to making an attempt to dislodge them. Yesterday he telegraphed that the government forces were attacking the city and that he had landed a force of marines for the protection of the United States consulate and American interests generally. San Juan Del Sur is near the western terminus of the Nicaragua canal and is a cable station.

Tuesday afternoon another cablegram was received at the navy department telling of the progress of the revolution. Capt. Leutze said that he had landed a force for the protection of the United States consulate, and as the government forces had given notice of their intention to bombard the town, he had taken on the Alert all the women and children who cared for refuge. The bombardment began Monday and in the end the rebels were driven out of town, which was entered and taken possession of by the government troops. The rebels retreated towards the interior of the country.

A MURDER MYSTERY.

New York Police Believe They Have Discovered Another Guldensuppe Case—A Ghastly Find in the East River.

New York, Feb. 9.—The mutilated body of a man without a stitch of clothing on it was found in the East river Tuesday. Half of the head was missing, the right leg was cut off at the knee, and both arms were gone, having been cut off close to the shoulder. The police believe that another murder mystery of a similar character to the Guldensuppe case has been unearthed. The man had apparently been strangled to death, stabbed with some sharp instrument and then cut to pieces.

Around the neck were marks as though a rope had forced its way into the flesh. On the portion of the left leg remaining on the body were three sharp cuts, which might have been made with a stiletto. There were bruises on the back also.

The Trial of Zola.

Paris, Feb. 9.—In the trial of Emile Zola, growing out of his denunciation of the Esterhazy court-martial, Madame Dreyfus was called as a witness yesterday, but when Zola's lawyer asked her to tell under what circumstances she was told by Maj. Du Clam, in 1894, of her husband's arrest, the judge decided against the question being answered, holding that no question not pertaining to the indictment could be answered. Ex-President Casimir Perier, M. Le Blois and Scheurer Kestner gave testimony, but nothing startling was developed. Zola came near being mobbed after the trial.

DE LOME IS OUT.

His Resignation is Accepted by the Spanish Cabinet.

Demand for His Recall Was Made by Our Government as Soon as His Appointment of the Letter to Canalejas Was Fully Established.

Madrid, Feb. 11.—At a meeting of the Spanish cabinet held Thursday under the presidency of the queen regent, the minister for foreign affairs, Senor Gullon, read a dispatch from Senor De Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, saying that the published letter to Senor Canalejas was written by him and that his position had become untenable and he begged the government to accept his resignation. The cabinet decided to accept the resignation of Senor De Lome and the ministers decided to telegraph to Senor De Lome, accepting his resignation and entrusting the first secretary with the conduct of the affairs of the legation.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The state department yesterday gave out for publication the substance of the cablegram sent Wednesday to Gen. Woodford, our minister to Madrid, in reference to the De Lome letter. The statement is as follows: "There has appeared in the press a letter addressed by the Spanish minister to Mr. Canalejas. This letter the minister admits was written by him. It contains expressions concerning the president of the United States of such character as to end the minister's usefulness as a representative of his government in this country. Gen. Woodford, therefore, was instructed at once to say to the minister of state that the immediate recall of M. Dupuy De Lome is expected by the president.

In view of the news from Madrid of the acceptance of the resignation of the Spanish minister, it may be stated that our government is not disposed to split hairs over the method of the offending minister's retirement. In other words, it is not concerned as to whether he resigns or is recalled, so long as he leaves the capital. It is said at the state department that there is no time limit within which Mr. De Lome must leave Washington, and being now only a private Spanish citizen, he may take a reasonable time to arrange his affairs here without calling for criticism.

When inquiries were made at the Spanish legation as to how the letter reached the hands of the Cuban junta, it was said that the statements made by the junta as to Canalejas receiving the letter were false. Private inquiries, it was stated, had been made through a New York gentleman which had disclosed that Canalejas never saw the letter. This inquiry was sent by cable direct to Canalejas, now at Madrid, and he was asked if he had ever received a letter of the character described. To this Canalejas answered that he never received the letter and knew nothing of its contents; that if he had received it he would have made an answer to the letter. There has never been an acknowledgment of an answer from Canalejas. After this statement direct from Canalejas the Spanish authorities regard it as plain that the letter was stolen in transit.

GOEBEL'S "FORCE" BILL.

Kentucky's Senate Passes a Political Measure that Causes Big Excitement in that State. Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 11.—The state senate by a vote sufficient to pass a bill over a veto, yesterday passed the Goebel elections or "force" bill and sent it to the house, where it is nearly sure to go through in time to get a veto from the governor back and passed upon before an adjournment. This has created the wildest political excitement throughout the state, the republicans admitting that if the bill becomes a law they can never carry the state again.

The bill provides that all future elections shall be under the control of a state commission of three to be elected by the present legislature and to hold their offices for four years. They are to appoint three commissioners in each county, who shall in turn appoint all the registration officers for their respective counties. The democrats who pushed the measure aver that the Kentucky vote was stolen from Bryan in 1896, and that it never shall occur again through the election officers appointed by county judges in republican strongholds.

A Pack of Cowards.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—"That jury was a pack of cowards," said Adolph Luetgert yesterday. "If they had been men of nerve and character there would have been no compromise verdict. They did not decide the case on the law and the evidence. I am either guilty or I am innocent. 'If I am guilty I deserve death—they ought to hang me as high as Gilroy's kite. If I am innocent, I am entitled to my liberty. Luetgert is as innocent of the crime charged against him as any man in Chicago. There should have been no half-way verdict in this case.' Attorney Harmon, counsel for Luetgert, appeared before Judge Gary yesterday and asked for 30 days' time in which to file his motion for a new trial. Mr. Harmon declared he had just received information to the effect that Mrs. Luetgert still lives. He also intimated that some of the jurymen should have been disqualified. Gary allowed the defense until February 15 to prepare their motion.

Excited the Dons in Havana.

Havana, Feb. 11.—The publication of the news as to De Lome's letter produced a profound sensation in Havana. Not for a long time has any piece of news been the subject of such widespread and absorbing attention. In all circles the letter is pronounced "indiscreet."

Shut Down Because of a Strike.

New York, Feb. 11.—The Summit, N. Y., silk mill suspended operations yesterday and 350 employees are thrown out of work. The suspension is due to the fact that 100 weavers struck against a reduction of two cents per yard.

DRAW A GLOOMY PICTURE.

An Army Officer Tells of Conditions Existing in the Gold Regions of Alaska.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The war department has made public the advice received from Capt. Ray, of the Eighteenth infantry, who was sent to Alaska to report on conditions in the mining country. The report embraces a period from October 3 to November 3 and is dated from Circle City and Fort Yukon. The report shows a serious state of affairs; that trouble is threatened at various places and that there is serious danger at some points of lack of food, owing to the failure of the transportation companies to get in sufficient supplies. Capt. Ray recommends the establishment of a post upon the upper river, and that the mouth of Mission or American creek be chosen as the site, with a sub-post if necessary at Circle City. On the food question he says: "The question of food here is a very serious one and the action of the N. A. T. and T. Co. is causing much friction. I try to reconcile all differences peacefully and get all people who are without provisions down to Fort Yukon as soon as possible, where there is an abundance of food. I learn that while food is scarce in Dawson City, the miners in the outlying camps are fairly well supplied. While the situation is critical, I do not believe there will be any great loss of life beyond that incident to a climate so rigorous as this. That there will be much suffering along the river and a trail no one here will deny, but there is nothing that should cause undue anxiety among people in the states who have friends in this country."

"While here I am constantly being appealed to to act where I have no authority. I can only act as an arbitrator in the cause of peace. Appeals come to me to know when, if ever, the government is going to send in officials to enforce the law. Miners complain that they cannot perfect any title to their mines, owing to the absence of any land office. The departments are sending out commissions to commissioners, receivers and registers who cannot qualify for obvious reasons, the principal one being that there is no official qualified to administer an oath within a thousand miles of this place. A commissioner is powerless, as he has no power to enforce his decisions. I am only surprised that matters are not worse."

"I am satisfied that the greater part of the gold belt lies in our territory, along the range known as the Upper Ramparts. Along the Tananah, Manook creek, Birch creek and the head of Forty Mile creek there are diggings that will pay from \$10 to \$20 per day per man now lying idle, as they will not pay expenses at the present prices of food. I am satisfied that with adequate means of transportation and cheaper food this will develop into one of the greatest gold producing regions in the world."

THE INCIDENT IS CLOSED.

Our Government Will Not Demand an Apology from Spain Because of the De Lome Letter—The Letter Will Soon Leave This Country. Washington, Feb. 12.—The following statement was given out at the state department: "Gen. Woodford telegraphed that the minister's resignation had been accepted before he presented the telegram from the department. He adds that the first secretary at Washington will be placed in charge of the legation and a new minister will be appointed at once."

The personal incident growing out of the publication of De Lome's letter to Canalejas may be regarded as settled. This has been brought about by the foregoing cablegram sent by Minister Woodford. The officials here feel an interest in the matter, in view of the happenings in Madrid on Tuesday and are waiting for Mr. Woodford's promised full report. But unless this should contain some statement that is not now expected, there is no disposition on the part of the government to protract the closing of this unpleasant incident, and it is not expected that anything in the nature of a demand for an apology will be made. If a graceful disclaimer should come it will be taken in the spirit in which it is made, the De Lome matter will be dropped and the relations between the state department and Spanish legation will run smoothly once more through the medium of Senor Du Bose. It can be said for the president that he shows little personal concern in the matter and is not disposed to pursue Mr. De Lome in any personal spirit.

As the representative of Spain, Senor Don Juan Du Bose called Friday at the state department and presented in writing the notification of the Spanish government that the resignation of Senor De Lome had been accepted, and that Senor Du Bose was authorized to represent his government as charge d'affaires ad interim. The notification was purely formal, giving the facts of transfer, without mention of the incident leading up to it. Having assumed his duties, Mr. Du Bose paid a call of respect to the state department authorities. He was not accompanied by Senor De Lome, who with this official act becomes a private citizen of Spain temporarily sojourning in this country.

After leaving this country the future plans of Mr. De Lome are not fixed. He would prefer not to go to Madrid, and unless the government commands him to go to the capital he probably will visit some other place and then go to his large estate near Valencia.

Novel Plan of Currency Revision.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—A novel suggestion for obtaining a national basis of compromise between advocates of the gold standard and their opponents is advanced by W. S. Harbert, of this city. The plan is for a circulating medium consisting of coin certificates, payable half in gold and half in silver—a \$2 certificate for example to be redeemed by \$1 in gold and \$1 in silver. If the relative value of one metal should diminish, the value of the other, according to Mr. Harbert, would relatively increase and the value of the certificates payable in both metals jointly would be unaffected.

OHIO REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Its Annual Convention was Turbulent and Exciting—Recognition of Cuban Independence Demanded—Bushnell Eulogized.

Columbus, O., Feb. 12.—The Ohio Republican League convention, which was held in this city Friday, was one of the stormiest in the history of the league. About 300 delegates, representing 72 clubs, were in attendance. The factional feeling which marked the late senatorial contest cropped out. There were strenuous efforts to restore harmony, however, both the retiring president and the president-elect advising the members of the league to lay aside factional differences. Senator Foraker in his telegram to the league also made a plea for harmony. The Foraker and Bushnell element were dominant in the convention, however, and carried all their points.

Trouble was started early in the proceedings. President John J. Sullivan, in his opening address to the convention, referred to the great service which had been rendered the party in the last campaign by Gov. Bushnell, Senator Hanna and Lieut. Gov. Jones. Hon. Clay Drinkie, of Lancaster, criticized Mr. Sullivan's omission of Senator Foraker's name quite sharply, saying that one would not infer from Mr. Sullivan's speech that Ohio had a senior senator. While there was a contest on some of the officers, the big fight of the convention was on the resolutions. The chairman of the committee on resolutions was Charles Griffin, of Toledo, and he drafted the report presented to the convention. The last three sections of the report precipitated the fight, led by A. S. Bickham, of Dayton. Despite the opposition, however, the original resolutions were adopted with the following addition: "We send greetings to President McKinley and Senators Hanna and Foraker and assure them of our heartiest support."

The sections objected to by the McKinley and Hanna adherents are as follows: "We endorse the Cuban resolution introduced and discussed February 10 by Senator Mason in the United States senate and hope that it will be promptly approved by the committee on foreign affairs, passed by the senate, and energetically carried into effect by our honored president, to the end that Cuban independence may quickly become an accomplished fact without being loaded down by an iniquitous bond debt. We cordially endorse every department of our state administration particularly that of our beloved, level-headed and efficient governor, Gen. Asa S. Bushnell. We endorse and approve the energetic and efficient efforts undertaken by Attorney General Monnett and the state senate to uncover and destroy unwise and hurtful trusts, syndicates and combinations. We hope such effort will continue until all such hurtful trusts and combinations are uncovered and destroyed and that the general assembly will supplement such efforts by appropriate legislation. The following officers were elected: President, W. E. Bundy, Cincinnati. Vice presidents, John F. Goldenbogen, Cleveland; George W. Playford, Zanesville; Charles E. Gordon, Toledo, and John J. Williams, Portsmouth. Secretary, George T. Crawford, Columbus. Treasurer, John L. Means, Steubenville. Delegates-at-large to the National league convention: John J. Sullivan, Warren; Charles Case, Columbus; C. B. Calderwood, Darke county; John Hopley, Bucyrus; George A. Myers, Cleveland; John S. Goodwin, East Liverpool. The 11th annual Lincoln day banquet of the Ohio Republican league was held at the Chittenden hotel last night. It was not as large as previous gatherings of the kind.

ESTERHAZY'S GUILT.

It Appears to Have Been Proven by the Testimony of Col. Picquet in the Zola Trial. Paris, Feb. 12.—In the Zola trial Friday, Col. Picquet testified that a telegram addressed to Count Esterhazy fell into his hands in May, 1896. This telegram was of a gravely compromising character and led him and other officers to investigate further. Comparison of the handwriting of Esterhazy with the original bordereau which convicted Dreyfus, he said, convinced him that the bordereau was from the hand of Esterhazy. Investigation of Esterhazy's correspondence confirmed this conclusion. Witness secured positive evidence that this had been done and then, while making further inquiries, he was astonished by the publication of the bordereau in the Eclair. At this point the noise in the court room became so great that policemen had to clear the hall. After the interruption of the sitting, Col. Picquet said: "The interest of my chiefs suddenly slackened, and I was sent away on a secret official mission. This was after I had persisted in pursuing the investigation, despite the discouragements and the changed attitude of my superiors."

A Defeat for Sunday Racing.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—The national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen last night finally adjourned after one of the most notable sessions ever held by that body. At this session the fight of President Isaac Potter for re-election was successful and the important question of local option in the matter of Sunday racing was again defeated.

Found Another Corpse in the Ruins.

Pittsburg, Feb. 12.—One more body has been recovered from the ruins of Wednesday night's fire. It is that of William Walrabenstein, a milkman. The list of missing is rapidly swelling, the latest number being placed at 38. The department of public works has advertised for additional men to clear away the ruins.

Sank by a Collision.

Hull, England, Feb. 12.—The passenger steamer Marabella, bound from this port for Hamburg, was sunk by collision with the British warship Galatea, in Hull Roads, Thursday evening. All the passengers and crew were saved. Forty horses on the Marabella were drowned.

Doubly Fatal Collision.

Menominee, Mich., Feb. 12.—In a collision of two log trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road Thursday night at Carney Spur, Conductor Anderson and brakeman Toole were instantly killed and the engine and nine cars wrecked.

\$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin House's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1897. HENRY AUGUST, President.

FINE LIQUOR STORE

EMPORIUM, PA. THE undersigned has opened a first class liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, etc. We shall carry none but the best American and imported.

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GINS AND WINES, BOTTLED ALE, CHAMPAGNE, Etc. Bottled Goods.

First addition to my large stock of choice cigars and tobacco. CIGARS AND TOBACCO. A. A. McDONALD, PROPRIETOR, EMPORIUM, PA.

F. X. BLUMLE, EMPORIUM, PA.

Bottler of and Dealer in BEER, WINES, WHISKIES, and Liquors of All Kinds.

The best of goods always carried in stock and everything warranted as represented. Especial Attention Paid to Mail Orders. EMPORIUM, PA.

GO TO J. A. Kinsler's,

Broad Street, Emporium, Pa. Where you can get anything you want in the line of Groceries, Provisions, FLOUR, SALT MEATS, CANNED GOODS, etc. Goods Delivered Free any Place in Town. CALL AND SEE ME AND GET PRICES. KEAR P. & E. DEPOT.

Bottling Works,

JOHN McDONALD, Proprietor. Near P. & E. Depot, Emporium, Pa. Bottler and Shipper of Rochester Lager Beer, BEST BEER OF KENTON. The Manufacturer of Soft Drinks and Dealer in Choice Wines and Pure Liquors.

PATENTS

Copyrights and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office and we secure patents in less time than those reports from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee paid only if patent is secured. A pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," which gives full particulars, sent free. Address: O. A. SNOW & CO., Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. WITH PAPER ON FILE IN CHICAGO AND NEW YORK AT THE OFFICE OF A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.