

CHINESE FLEE IN TERROR.

VICTORIOUS ADVANCE OF THE JAPS INTO MANCHURIA.

The Chinese Batteries Deserted and Much Plunder is Captured—Japan Expects Easily to Capture Mukden—Lack of Patriotism Shown by the Chinese—Heroic Japanese.

Count Yamagata, of the Japanese army, with his detachment, entered Manchuria and defeated the Chinese under General Sung Ching. At dawn the Japanese forces attacked the fortified city of Kiu-Lien-Cheng, which was held by 16,000 Chinese. After making only a slight defence the Chinese fled. Five hundred of them were slain. The number of wounded is not yet known. The Japanese loss was eighty-three killed and



EMPERESS OF JAPAN.

wounded. Thirty large guns were captured by the Japanese, as well as immense stores of ammunition and food.

The second Japanese army of 30,000 men, commanded by Count Oyama, landed to the northeast of Port Arthur. The Chinese garrisons fled both from Port Arthur and from Wei-Hai-Wei.

The Wiju correspondent telegraphs:

"The attack on Kullenchoo was made by four columns, acting in concert. The troops were in position early in the morning, and began the advance at daybreak. There was no sign from the Chinese batteries or sentries. A gun was fired, but there was no response. Then a shell was dropped into the principal battery, still no sign. The scouts soon came back with the news that the place had been vacated by the Chinese. When the significance of this flight was realized by the Japanese troops they gave round after round of cheers. It is believed that the arrival of the defeated Chinese troops from Fushang caused such a panic in the garrison that the officers could not restrain their men from flight.

"After the Japanese troops had advanced some distance they found the line of retreat indicated by hundreds of muskets and rifles which the Chinese had thrown away in their haste. The batteries, which had been abandoned, were well built, and the position was a strong one. The guns, however, were not numerous enough for the defence of the works. Besides the stores of ammunition, hundreds



THE QUEEN OF KOREA.

of tents, and any quantity of rice and fodder fell into the hands of the Japanese. Apparently the Chinese were too much frightened to wait even a few hours to destroy anything. The enthusiasm of the troops is intense. Every man is eager to press forward. It is believed that Mukden can be reached without an encounter with any organized Chinese force, great or small. The Chinese army of the Yalu has retreated to a well-fortified position at Ping Huang Ching, and bars the road from Mukden to Pekin. Fifteen thousand Chinese have been ordered to march from Ping Huang Ching, make a detour, and attack the advancing Japanese army on the right flank.

Mrs. Bishop, a missionary at Mukden, says that she saw the Chinese regiments on their way to the front, and there was not a single gun of modern make among them; their firearms consisting entirely of antique muzzle-loaders and matchlocks. Many of the soldiers, she adds, were without even these, their only weapons of offence being spears and bows and arrows. During the stay of the force at Mukden it was increased by the enlistment of able-bodied beggars and coolies.

This army set off after three weeks of drilling. As they marched out many of the soldiers said they were going out to be shot. Executions for desertions from the Chinese army have been frequent, as many as fourteen men having been beheaded in a single day.

The army is absolutely without any medical supplies, and is attended by no ambulance corps, it being the custom of the Chinese to strip all who may be wounded in battle and leave them on the field.

All the Soochow property belonging to Sheng, the Taoist of Tientsin, has been seized and sealed by the Chinese Governor in obedience to orders from Peking. Sheng is the official who bought German rifles for 600,000 taels, and sold them to the Government for 3,000,000. When the fraud was discovered Li Hsing-Chung slapped his face. The seizure of his property followed quickly upon the denunciation of the Board of Censors.

An essentially Oriental story is told in Tientsin, illustrative of the venality of some of the Chinese officials. A gentleman residing in that city ordered a Chinese mason to bring the necessary clay to make some repairs in his fireplace. The mason appeared the next day with a cart load of what appeared to be cannon balls, but which were really sun-dried globes of clay painted black. Some time before hostilities with Japan began Viceroy Li inspected a number of vessels belonging to the northern squadron. Many of the ships were insufficiently supplied with ammunition, the

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

SEVENTEEN cars were wrecked in an accident at Horse Shoe Curve, Jersey Shore, Penn. Three men were killed, and from complete kits which they carried they supposed to have been professional burglars.

EX-SENATOR HANCOCK and Levi F. Morton addressed the Republican ratification meeting at Carnegie Hall, in New York City.

THREE trawlers were killed in a collision at Fort Penn.

JOHN KAUSE, a very old man, tried to resist robbers in his house at Evans City, Penn., and was killed on his heartbeats.

WILLIAM JONES and George Buckland, miners, were drowned by a rush of water from an old working at Nanticoke, Penn.

BUSINESS is so good at Pittsburgh, Penn., that the railroads are having trouble to get cars enough to accommodate the traffic.

South and West.

BURT SHAW lost his life at the burning of the Grand Theatre, St. Louis, Mo. Property valued at \$350,000 was destroyed by fire at the East St. Louis terminal yards.

In a street fight in York, Ala., Chief of Police Thompson was killed and E. F. Allison was mortally wounded by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of S. A. Cameron.

FRANK CLINE, son of ex-City Marshal Cline, and Otis Savage, whose father was Circuit Judge for years, have been arrested at The Dallas, Oregon, for the Pacific Express robbery of \$14,000. All but \$400 was recovered. Five thousand dollars was found in the house of the ex-Marshall.

FIVE members of the Cook gang of train robbers were captured by Indian deputy marshals in Indiana Territory.

POPULIST EDITOR TALLER, of Ripley, Tenn., was held in \$2000 on a charge of sedition based on his call for a meeting to prevent election frauds, in which he talked of soaking the soil with blood.

TWO robbers in Chicago jewelry store stole about \$6000 worth of watches and jewelry, and escaped.

Washington.

THE United States Supreme Court decided that John C. Eno must stand trial for perjury in the case of New York State.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND approved the proposed changes in naval stations arranged by Secretary Herbert.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's family and all others residing in the White House were vaccinated by Dr. O'Reilly, the President's physician, as a necessary precaution in view of the approach of smallpox.

SECRETARY GREENHAM filed a protest against Germany's prohibition of American meat products.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND appointed James P. Willet postmaster at Washington. He is member of a better's firm and has lived all his life in the Capital.

WILLIAM M. CAMPBELL has been appointed United States Marshal for Minnesota in place of Adam Bede, who resigned rather than be deprived of the privilege of campaigning.

Foreign.

It was rumored in Peking that the young Emperor of China was ill, but that the fact would not be announced nor mourning be worn by the Court until after the birthday of the Dowager Empress.

THE embargo against American cattle and dressed beef was extended to all the ports of the German empire.

HONORABLE MESSIAH, ex-Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, died in Montreal, Canada.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales were summoned to Livadia, and from this it was believed that the Czar's end was near.

FRANCE HONORABLE LARGESSES has been appointed Governor of Louisiana.

THE British steamer Tormes foundered off Pembroke, Wales. Fourteen of her crew were drowned.

THE Peary steamer Falcon, from Philadelphia for St. Johns, Newfoundland, which has been out for four weeks, was officially given up by the United States.

THE Swedish insane asylum at Jomkoping was burned. Fifteen inmates perished.

JAPANESE merchants have ordered vast supplies from the United States. The orders include flour, general provisions, goat skins, clothing, etc.

THE Spanish Ministry resigned.

ITALY'S deficit this year is \$12,000,000.

LATER NEWS.

EX-POLICE CAPTAIN JOHN T. STEPHENSON was indicted by the Grand Jury in New York City for alleged bribery.

PATRICK WALSH was named by the Georgia Democrats in caucus to fill United States Senator Coquitt's unexpired term, and A. O. Bacon, a free silver man, for the long term.

MORE than three thousand employees of the Government in Washington decided to go home to vote.

PERU's civil war continues. Business is entirely paralyzed by the guerrilla conflict.

CONDITION OF UTAH.

Facts From the Annual Report of the Governor of the Territory.

Caleb W. West, Governor of Utah, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. It shows that the population of Utah in 1894 is 252,834. Complaint is made that the appropriations by the last Legislature for charitable and educational institutions were not so liberal as they should have been. The Governor states that the allotment in severalty of certain lands within the Utah and Uncompahgre reservations and the opening for settlement of the remaining lands will prove of untold advantage to the State. The report recommends the passage of laws returning to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints the real and personal estate, valued at \$735,000, which has been sequestered to the Government. The invasion by the industrial army is referred to at length. In reference to statehood Governor West says: "Great joy has been brought to the people of Utah by the enabling act of admission as a State. While the changes in our social and political position have been rapid they have been complete and no voice is now heard in opposition to statehood. Under the State Government we confidently anticipate an increase of population sufficient to strengthen our cities, cultivate our valleys, and as soon as the Indian reservations are opened to settlement to completely transform them into productive gardens and fields, thrifty villages and towns."

PRESIDENT SEYMOUR LOW, of Columbia College, New York City, publicly apologized to Dr. Parkhurst for having criticized his reform methods two years and a half ago.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

44 MILK AND CREAM.

Demand only fair during the past week. The average price received for the platform surplus has been \$1.57 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price 3c. per quart.

CONDENSED MILK, GALS. 1,545,876
Cream, gals. 12,750
Butter, extras. 23 @ 25 1/2
Western, extras. 20 @ 25 1/2
Western, thirds to seconds 15 @ 19
State-Extra. 22 @ 23
First. 19 @ 21
Thirds to seconds. 14 @ 18
Seconds. 14 @ 18
Western Dairy. 12 1/2 @ 16
Factory, June, firkins. 13 1/2 @ 14

CHEESE.

State-Fullcream, white, fancy 5 1/2 @ 10
Full cream, good to prime. 5 @ 9 1/2
Swiss factory. 7 @ 7 1/2
Cheddar. 5 @ 6
Part skims, good to prime. 5 @ 6
Full skims. 5 @ 6

EGGS.

State and Penn.-Fresh. 20 @ 21 1/2
Jersey-Fancy. 20 @ 22
Western-Prime to choice. 19 @ 19 1/2
Duck eggs-South & West. 19 @ 19
Goose eggs. 19 @ 19

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans-Marrow, 1894, choice. 1 @ 2 1/2
Medium, 1894, choice. 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Red kidney, 1894, choice. 1 25 @ 2 00
White Kidney, 1893, choice 2 25 @ 2 30
Black turtle soup, 1893. 2 @ 2 10
Lima, Cal., 1893, 50 lbs. 2 @ 1 05
Broad peas, 1893. 1 02 1/2 @ 1 05

FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH.

Apples. 1 25 @ 5 30
Rhubarb, 5 baskets. 1 @ 1
Cranberries, Cape Cod, 50 lbs 8 50 @ 9 50
Jersey, 5 crates. 2 40 @ 2 75
Quinces, 5 bbls. 50 @ 55
Pears, 50 baskets. 1 50 @ 2 25
Saldwin. 1 50 @ 2 00
Common qualities. 75 @ 1 25
Pears, State, 5 bbls. 3 00 @ 4 00
Grapes, Del., 5 baskets. 10 @ 12
Concord. 9 @ 12

HOPS.

State-1894, choice, 7 lb. 10 1/2 @ 11
1894, common to fair. 6 @ 7 1/2
Pacific Coast, choice. 18 @ 19 1/2
Good to prime. 8 @ 9 1/2
Old. 2 @ 2

STRAW.

Hay-Prime, 100 lbs. 50 @ 75
Clover mixed. 50 @ 60
Straw-Long rye. 35 @ 55
Oats. 30 @ 35

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, 7 lb. 8 @ 8 1/2
Spring chickens, 7 lb. 8 @ 8 1/2
Broilers, old, 7 lb. 4 1/2 @ 5
Turkeys, 10 lbs. 7 @ 8
Ducks, 5 pair. 50 @ 80
Geese, 5 pair. 1 00 @ 1 37
Pigeons, 5 pair. 25 @ 30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, 10 lb. 8 @ 11
Chickens, 7 lb. 8 @ 11
Jersey, 5 lb. 8 @ 10
Fowls, 7 lb. 8 @ 11
Ducks, Spring, L.I. & East 7 lb. 16 @ 17
Geese, 5 lb. 14 @ 15
Quinces, 5 doz. 1 75 @ 3 00

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, St. & Jersey, 5 bbl 1 00 @ 1 75
Long Island. 1 75 @ 2 00
Sweet, 7 bbl. 1 00 @ 2 00
Cabbage, 500. 2 00 @ 3 50
Onions-Yellow, 7 bbl. 1 00 @ 1 50
Red. 1 25 @ 1 75
Squash, marrow, 7 bbl. 60 @ 75
Hubbard, 7 bbl. 1 00 @ 1 25
Turnips, Russia, 7 bbl. 70 @ 75
Egg plant, 7 bbl. 10 @ 15
Celery, 7 doz. roots. 10 @ 50
Tomatoes, 5 crates. 50 @ 1 00
Lima beans, 5 bags. 75 @ 1 75
String beans, L. I. 10 @ 15

THE LABOR WORLD.

ENGLISH BAKERS are agitating eight hours. CINCINNATI has 1000 union shoe workers. FALL RIVER (Mass.) spinners and carders are to amalgamate.

IT is said that Russian glassworkers get from \$56 to \$86 per year.

THE Metropolitan Gas Company of London shares its profits with its employees.

THE Cotton Workers Protective Union has joined the American Federation of Labor.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) labor statistics say that over 8000 women in that city earn less than \$2.50 each per week.

THE National Brotherhood of Waiters is a newly formed organization, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn.

JUDGE WOODS, of the Federal Court in Iowa has forbidden Washakie receivers to reduce the wages of the employees.

SEVENTY-SEVEN per cent. of the bakers and nearly all the tailors in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth are of foreign birth.

THE cloakmakers' strike is driving buyers from New York City and causing manufacturers to have goods made in Europe.

The general office of the United Green Glass Workers' Association of the United States and Canada has been removed to Philadelphia.

SAMUEL GOMPERS is authority for the statement that the membership of trades unions in this country has increased 100,000 since the Pullman strike.

PATRICK BRADLEY, aged forty-four, applied for work at the Lowell (Mass.) Boot Mill. He was refused, and at once drowned himself in the mill canal.

IT is announced that one-half the sugar refineries of the country have closed, and the remaining ones will soon do likewise. This, it is said, will mean the enforced idleness of 10,000 employees.

THE Canadian Knights of Labor have been notified by the General Assembly that unless they drop their present friendly attitude toward Powder they will be disfranchised.

REV. DR. WASHINGTON GLADNEY, investigating the labor situation at Columbus, Ohio, and found that more men are employed than last year; that the number employed is rapidly increasing and that a day's wages will be as much as in 1892.

REV. DR. ROBERT L. McINTYRE, of Denver, Colo. is said to be pastor of the greatest church and to receive the greatest salary in the Methodist denomination, began life as a journeyman bricklayer in Philadelphia, and as such helped rebuild Chicago after the fire.

SHOT HIS WIFE.

Frederick Mertz, a Baker, Then Ended His Own Life.

Frederick Mertz, a baker, thirty-seven years old, murdered his wife, Marie, in New York City and then killed himself. The tragedy occurred about 4 p. m. on the third floor of No. 27 East Fourth-street. The woman was shot in the side, and died while being removed in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital. Mertz sent a bullet into his own head and died instantly. The motive for the crime seems to have been insane jealousy on the part of the husband. The place where the murder and suicide occurred is a barroom and boarding house kept by George Wisser. Mrs. Mertz is said to have had an interest in the business.

Mertz and his wife came to this country in August, 1881, from Germany. On August 15, 1881, they were married. The woman had a little money which she invested in a small barroom in Fourteenth street. Mertz worked at his trade as baker while his wife managed the barroom.

CHINESE TURN ROEBERS.

Imperished by Flood They Prey Upon Their Fellows.

Chinese newspapers received by steamship report that men, made desperate by the loss of crops and homes in the recent flood, have established a reign of terror along the Leao Valley, which crosses General Yamagata's presumed route to Pekin by way of Mukden.

They have boats, and carry on operations on the water as well as on the land, for nearly 150 miles. Twenty men were killed, and more than three times that number were wounded in three weeks.

For protection, boats now travel in batches, but so powerful have the robbers become that they attack numbers of boats at the same time, even in daylight. Four boats were attacked near Newchwang by one of the pirates' craft, having the saving of forty armed men. All valuables and arms were taken, two sailors were killed and two wounded.

A SAVING OF \$1,375,400.

Decrease in the Estimates for the Interior Department.

According to the estimates prepared at the Interior Department, at Washington, \$158,803,778.53 will be necessary to carry on the work of that department, including payments for pensions, during the next fiscal year. The appropriation for this fiscal year was \$160,205,840.03, and the saving for the next year is estimated at \$1,375,400,000. The decrease in the estimates for pensions for 1895 is \$10,000,000.

The decrease, it is stated, is a decrease from the appropriation of the current year. That appropriation was made before the close of the last fiscal year, and was for \$10,000,000 more than the amount actually expended last year. The estimate for 1895 is no decrease from the amount actually expended last year, but is based upon the idea that the expenditures will be stationary for the years 1894, 1895 and 1896.

Dramatic Incident in Court.

Secret Service officials who had arrested a man, calling himself John Robertson, discovered that his prisoner is John Spayne, a notorious counterfeiter, who has been a fugitive for three years, and during his exile at Chicago a dramatic incident occurred. A woman, of beautiful face, but totally blind, had appeared at the examination and announced herself as Spayne's wife. During the proceeding, Ames Morton, a well-to-do merchant, who had been called as a witness, caught sight of the woman and rushing to her, declared she was his wife who had disappeared two years before.

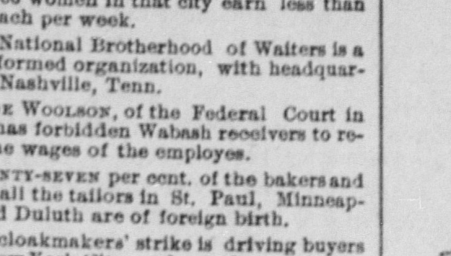
Recognizing Morton's voice, the blind woman pitifully begged the officers to protect her from him. She acknowledged that she was Mrs. Morton, but said that her husband had treated her cruelly and that she feared him. Despite Morton's entreaties, the woman refused to go with him, declaring that Spayne had treated her kindly and that, even though he was a criminal, she would remain with him. She told a pitiful story of ill-treatment and disease and was allowed to leave the courtroom with the guide who accompanied her. Spayne, who appeared deeply affected by the scene, was sent to jail to await trial.

THERE are now pending before the United States Court of Claims about 10,000 claims arising from the depredations committed by the various Indian tribes on the property of the pioneer settlers of the West. The claims aggregate nearly \$11,000,000.

MARRIED SIXTY-FIVE YEARS

Rev. and Mrs. Edward Beecher Celebrate the Anniversary.

Although no notices were sent by the Rev. Edward Beecher, of Brooklyn, to his friends to remind them that he and his wife had been married sixty-five years, the anniversary was not overlooked by them. All day congratulatory letters and floral tokens poured in upon them, and calls were made by intimate friends.



REV. EDWARD BEECHER.

The only special event to mark the day was a family dinner, at which were Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Eugene F. Beecher, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Beecher, Miss Voice Adams Beecher, their adopted daughter, and Miss Andra Adams. A birthday cake, topped with sixty-five candles, occupied the center of the table, and at one end was a large silver sparger, filled with ferns.

After the marriage of Mr. Beecher to Miss Isabella Porter Jones, at Wiscasset, Me., October 27, 1829, he was actively engaged in the ministry up to the spring of 1899, when, through a serious accident on the Long Island road, he was partially crippled.

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THANKSGIVING DAY.

The President Designates by Proclamation November 29.

President Cleveland issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The American people should gratefully render thanksgiving and praise to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, who has watched over them with kindness and fostering care during the year that has passed; they should also, with humility and faith, supplicate the Father of All Mercies for continued blessings according to their needs, and they should by deeds of charity seek the favor of the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

Therefore I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be kept and observed by all the people of the land.

On that day let our ordinary work and business be suspended, and let us meet in our accustomed places of worship and give thanks to Almighty God for our preservation as a Nation, for our immunity from disease and pestilence, for the harvests that have rewarded our husbandry, for a renewal of National prosperity, and for every advance in virtue and intelligence that has marked our growth as a people.

And with our thanksgiving let us pray that these blessings may be multiplied unto our Nation, and that our National conscience may be quickened to a better recognition of the power and goodness of God, and that in our National life we may clearer see and closer follow the precepts of righteousness.

And in our places of worship and praise, as well as in the happy reunions of kindred and friends on that day, let us invoke Divine approval by generously remembering the poor and needy. Surely He who has given us comfort and plenty will look upon our relief of the destitute and our ministrations of charity as the work of hearts truly grateful, and as proofs of the sincerity of our thanksgiving.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States, which have caused to be hereto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington on the first day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President.

W. Q. GREENHAM, Secretary of State.

GREAT STRIKE OFF.

A Victory for Fall River (Mass.) Manufacturers.

The big strike of weavers at Fall River, Mass., which was begun with a four weeks' vacation ten weeks ago, was declared off and the strikers have returned to work. They were defeated by the manufacturers, and they have been placed under a reduced scale of wages. For eight weeks about 23,000 operatives were thrown out of work, and for the last two weeks about 8000 people were affected. The strong letter of the manufacturers, in which it was stated that no conference would be held and no concessions made and the fact that the union's financial resources were extremely low were the causes which broke down the resistance which has been offered.

About 1800 operatives crowded the Academy of Music, and speeches were made by Secretary Whitehead and others. The general advice given was that it was to return to work under the terms offered. A rising vote was taken on the question, and hardly twenty-five persons voted to remain out.

The strike has been the most orderly affair of its kind in the long history of labor struggles there. General business has been about paralyzed, but although so many people were idle no serious disturbance occurred. Small arrests for drunkenness and minor crimes fell off. The operatives lost about \$1,500,000 in wages.

CHANCEY W. CURTIS nine months ago started an itinerant community on about 600 acres of land south of Flint, Mich. It was announced, a few days ago, that the scheme is a failure. Jealousy and dissatisfaction have suited in driving the members of the colony away until not a half dozen are left. It is likely that the scheme will be abandoned at once. The profits to each member of the colony for the past six months, exclusive of living expenses, were \$70.

COLONEL NORTH, the nitrate king, started life as a boy in a small machine shop in Leeds, England. He was advanced to the post of fitter, and was sent out by his employer to set up machinery in America.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Fatal Fire in Flimsy Hotel Building in Seattle.

A fire which resulted in the death of sixteen persons and the injury of three more started in the West Street House, at Columbia and West streets, Seattle, Wash., about 1 a. m. At 3 o'clock the fire was under control, and an investigation of the ruins was begun. The cause of the fire was traced to the dry inner timber of the corrugated iron building, which is one of a series of two-story structures owned by J. N. Colman on the east side of West street.

Butler raised a cry of fire, which aroused the occupants of the building were taken by surprise, and there was a wild panic, men and women stamping from the windows and their night clothing. An explosion was heard in the kitchen in the rear part of the second story by S. F. Butler, a son of the proprietor, and immediately the flames began to spread rapidly through the dry inner timber of the corrugated iron building, which is one of a series of two-story structures owned by J. N. Colman on the east side of West street.

The flames started so fiercely that the occupants of the building were taken by surprise, and there was a wild panic, men and women stamping from the windows and their night clothing. An explosion was heard in the kitchen in the rear part of the second story by S. F. Butler, a son of the proprietor, and immediately the flames began to spread rapidly through the dry inner timber of the corrugated iron building, which is one of a series of two-story structures owned by J. N. Colman on the east side of West street.

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