If you want Board, Rooms, Homes or Help, advertise in THE DISPATCH.

Purchasers can be found for everything offered For Sale in THE DISPATCH.

THE DISPATCH is the best advertising medium in Western Pennsylvania. Try it.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

ADVERTISE your business in THE DISPATCH. Prompt returns assured.

WANTS are always promptly responded to when advertised in THE DISPATCH.

Real estate can be sold through advertising in THE DISPATCH.

Library of Congress A R Spofford

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1889. THREE CENTS

ACRES OF FIRE

The Beautiful Manufacturing Town of Lynn, Mass., Devastated by

AN AWFUL CONFLAGRATION

Six Million Dollars in Leather and Lumber Gone Up in Smoke.

A GREAT CITY OF SHOES

Loses the Industry Upon Which Several Thousands Depended for a Living.

A HUNDRED FAMILIES HOMELESS,

The Flames That Destroyed Their Dwellings Also Making Them Destitute.

OLD OCEAN ALONE STOPS THE FLAMES

Eighty acres of the most valuable property in the busy manufacturing town of Lynn, Mass., were swept clean by fire yesterday afternoon. Eight thousand employes of shoe manufactories are thrown out of work. One hundred and sixty-four families are homeless and penniless. The fire was about the largest Massachusetts has suffered during this century. Nothing could check the flames until they reached the water's edge. The loss is variously estimated, a conservative figure being $6,000,000.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LYNN, MASS., November 26.—Six million dollars' worth of shoes and lumber went up in smoke this afternoon from the business district of the biggest shoe town in the world, throwing out of work 8,000 operatives, and rendering 164 families homeless. To-night 80 acres that were crowded with buildings 12 hours ago are a mass of flaming ruins. The scene of ruin and desolation is complete.

Some idea of the devastation can be gained from this brief statement of the work of the flames; 296 buildings were completely wiped out of existence, and there were others more or less damaged. Among the burned buildings were 42 brick structures, 142 business houses built of wood, and 112 dwelling houses. One church, the Eastern Railroad station, four banks and four newspaper offices were among the public concerns burned out.

Impossible to Fight the Flames.

The fire spread with such frightful rapidity that the fire department was helpless, and the flames leaped from street to street with little opposition in the shape of water. The heat was so intense that the men could not approach near enough to use their streams to advantage, and although assistance was sent from Boston, Salem, Malden, Marblehead, Saugus, Everett and other places, the fire worked its way to the water front before it was subdued.

The great bulk of the buildings were of wood, and in these the flames held high carnival. But even the brick blocks offered very little resistance. They, too, were swept away like so much chaff in the whirlwind of fire. After it had gone beyond the control of the department a panic seemed to seize upon the firemen and citizens. The streets were filled with people shouting madly in their excitement.

A Running Race for Life.

Operatives poked their heads out of the windows to see what caused the disturbance, and saw a wall of fire coming down the street. It was in many instances a race for life. The men poured out of the buildings in a human stream, leaving everything behind, and they were none too soon, for in a twinkling great buildings were enwrapped in flames and dissolved.

It was a terrible sight, even for the experienced eyes of firemen. The railroad track was jumped by the flames with ridiculous ease, and the same mad rush was continued. The two military companies were called out to clear the streets, and when this labor had been accomplished, more could be accomplished. Early in the afternoon the outside assistance began to arrive, but even then there was a total of only 15 engines, and the fire was jumping in all directions, unchecked by the streams thrown upon it.

The Boston Chief Takes Command.

It seemed a shame to see fine blocks burned when they could have been saved by a single stream, but the stream was not forthcoming, and the fire reigned supreme. Chief Engineer Moody became prostrated during the height of the conflagration, and Chief Webber, of Boston, took command. He massed the engines on Newhall street, and stayed the progress of the fire toward what remained of the business district that alone saved Lynn from utter annihilation.

The fire was first seen in the rear of the handsome brick block and mammoth factory of A. A. & F. C. Mower, on Almont street, in the most thickly settled portion of the business district. The wind was blowing smartly, but there seemed no danger of a serious fire. The scene had changed, though, by the time the firemen had arrived. The flames had spread with marvelous speed through every floor of the big factory. The operatives had just left the building for their noon rest, so they were in no danger. Otherwise there must have been a frightful loss of life.

Frantic Frolic of the Flames.

The serious character of the blaze was seen by the chief, and extra apparatus was summoned, but the fire was off for its frolic before they could get to work. The shoe shops had been built with a view of economizing every inch of room. They were crowded together so closely that the fire couldn't help spreading. It needed but to leap out from the window of one factory and land on the window sill of the adjoining building, and it did not require a very long leap, either. The result was that in an incredibly short time a great column of flame was ascending from a pile of wooden structures, blown hither and thither by a gale that whirled it in the faces of the firemen to drive them back, and then whisked great sheets of it across the street to other structures.

The scene, in 15 minutes after the first stroke of the alarm had sounded, exceeded anything ever before witnessed in Lynn. Central square and all its contiguous thoroughfares were filled with flying wagons and vans, and hurrying people bearing books, drygoods, shoes and valuables of every description to friendly shelter.

A Change of Base Necessitated.

But as soon as they had been dumped in one place of seeming safety, the rapid spread of the fire necessitated another change of base. Many were not so fortunate as to be on hand when the second attack was made, and their goods went up with the buildings.

There are rumors to the effect that some lives were lost in this attempt to save property, but that cannot be verified to-night. Mr. Mower, in whose building the fire started, was nearly overcome by the flames when he ran back to close the safe door, and one of his employes was caught in an upper story, but was rescued by the firemen. When the walls of Mower's big six-story brick building on Almont street fell there were several firemen beneath, and it is reported that one was crushed to death. The rest of the building followed the rear walls, so it will not be possible to ascertain the truth of the rumor until the missing man is inquired for. The Central National Bank was in this building.

The Finest Buildings Tackled.

The next building was the large frame factory of Bennett & Barnard, manufacturers of the finest shoes in New England, and employing 150 hands. This building was a five-story building, practically, and about 200 feet long, extending back to Almont street. The great structure yielded like pasteboard to the march of the flames, and with its $100,000 worth of fine shoes in all stages of manufacture, was entirely swept away.

Next to this were the buildings of the Keene estate, of Massachusetts, of cheap frame structures, some three or four stories high, extending from Almont to Union and Willow streets. There was about half an acre of these wooden rookeries, and they were gobbled up like so much chaff.

The destruction of these blocks brought the fire up to the fine brick block known as the Stevens building, and B. W. Currier's new $75,000 six-story block, just finished, at the corner of Almont and Union streets.

Only a Momentary Check.

These buildings, having brick walls, presented the first barrier to the flames, but it was only a momentary check. In a few minutes the bricks fell into the street, and the fire spread onward.

The heat was terrific. The firemen tried to approach behind shutters, but the shutters themselves took fire, and the men were forced to retreat. The cinders and big firebrands were sucked up into the air with a mighty roar, for the wind was blowing like a hurricane, and the flames were carried upward of a hundred feet.

After the business houses had been eaten up the fire let itself loose among the dwelling houses on Sagamore Hill. Most of these were cheap structures, occupied mainly by poorer families. They burned like tinder, and cut a big path to the water's edge. The last big building to go was the Central Congregational Church. It was a brick structure, and was one of the best in the city. A spark lodged high up in the cornice and flickered for some time before the woodwork ignited.

Not a Drop of Water to be Had.

A bucket of water would have saved the church at that time; but there was no water to be had. The engines had been moved to another point, and the church was doomed. It stood out from the rest of the buildings, and afforded a magnificent spectacle to thousands of persons. The fire burned a long time before the windows were broken, the reflection from within being very picturesque. Then the flames burst simultaneously from the windows and the belfry. It was a grand sight when the steeple swayed and fell with a crash into the street. It was a total loss.

The burned district is nearly triangular in shape, two of the sides being half a mile in length, and the third, a quarter of a mile. It covers fully 80 acres of what was the most flourishing business section. From Mulberry street on the north, all the buildings on Union street, Central avenue, Exchange, Mt. Vernon, Spring, Washington, Broad, Beach and the intermediate streets, are a mass of ruins, many of the factories being the finest in the country.

The Firms That Were Burned Out.

Many of the oldest and largest firms in the city, and in fact in the country, are burned out, including: Frank W. Breed, Bennett & Bernard, Amos F. Breed, Davis Shoe Company, Luther S. Johnson, W. T. Ash, J. F. Bartlett & Co., Charles D. Pecker, E. W. & C. F. Mower, Mower Bros., Bubier & Souther, Jonathan Orne, C. H. Harwood, F. W. Jones, J. F. Swain, Charles F. Buffum, G. Brown, Benjamin H. Gorham, W. A. Estes, W. J. Ewing & Co., Henry M. Acker, Healy Bros., Kelley & Murphy, Hill & Newell, C. N. P. Ingalls, V. K. & A. H. Jones, Kelley & Murphy, Parker & Bros., George F. Keine, W. P. Newhall, M. D. Porter, W. Porter & Son, A. M. Burdett, Sanders, Morse & Co., H. H. Spinney, D. A. Sutherland & Co., C. H. Viltum & Co., Welch & Landergan, George F. Williams, J. F. Mower & Bro., P. J. Hanley, J. C. Bennett & Barnard, Consolidated Adjustable Shoe Company, B. F. Spinney & Co., Faunce & Spinney, J. L. Libbey & Co. and C. H. Libbey & Co.

The newspapers burned out are: The *News, Item, Bee* and *Press.* The latter set its presses at work yesterday for the first time. It published but one edition, and then lost everything.

SOME OF THE LOSSES.

NOT FAR FROM SIX MILLIONS GONE UP IN SMOKE.

Fearful Effects of the Fire on the 8,000 Operators Now Out of Work—Extent of the Conflagration—The Big Boston Fire Paralleled.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LYNN, MASS., November 26.—It is impossible to-night to give individual losses. There were three big brick blocks, all of which were five or six stories high, which were wholly destroyed. Mower's block, B. E. Spinney's block, Stevens' block, Currier's block, the Lynn Institution for Saving, John Balbey block, Kortland block, Jones, Cook & Co.'s, E. H. Ashford's, Amos F. Breed & Co.'s, D. C. & C. Buffum's, S. N. Breed's, F. E. Abbott's and B. K. & A. H. Jones, shoe manufacturers. These buildings cost anywhere from $50,000 to $75,000 each.

The losses are about half covered by insurance, and as the policies are widely distributed, the manufacturers think they will be able to recover the insurance money. A conservative estimate on the value of the buildings destroyed, made by one of the assessors, is $1,528,320. The assessors and manufacturers say that the stock and machinery that went up in smoke was valued at fully $3,500,000.

Suffering of the Poor People.

The factories were running on full time, and there was a big stock on hand waiting for the opening of the spring trade. Everything was lost. The poor people will suffer greatly unless some assistance comes from outside. The city began immediately to prepare temporary houses for those who had no friendly shelter to go to, and the houses were quickly filled. It will be a matter of great expense to feed these people until things are straightened out, and in addition will be the suffering of the 8,000 employes who will have nothing to do for several weeks. A meeting of the city government was held to-night, and committees were appointed to carry on the work.

In proportion to its area and population, the city of Lynn suffered a larger loss by fire than any other city in Massachusetts during the present century. It began like the great fire in Boston in November, 1872, in buildings that apparently could be easily reached, but as the flames spread they became so intense that for several hours human skill to stay them was of no avail.

A Most Terrible Spectacle.

It was a terrible spectacle as the fire progressed and destroyed building after building in its path, and structures built with all modern safeguards against fire could not resist the tremendous volume of flame any more than an ordinary wooden dwelling, from which a thin line of smoke would be visible at one moment and a minute later a pile of ashes marked the spot where the building stood.

Anyone who watched the progress of the great fire in Boston in 1872, could not fail to notice in many respects a repetition of it here to-day, as the water line formed one limit and the massing of engines at another point, after the conflagration had raged for nearly six hours, marked a line where destruction ended and valuable residences which were endangered were saved. The extent of territory of the burnt district of Lynn is about the same as that of Boston in 1872, and the loss was relatively about the same.

The Most Pitiful Sight of All.

The principal difference in the two fires was the burning of a large number of residences in this city, the homes of the poor and others more unfortunate in Lynn, while in Boston the loss was almost entirely confined to warehouses and other places of business.

It was a pitiful sight to witness the breaking up of homes and the frantic efforts of occupants to save household treasures and other effects, most of which were doomed to destruction, because, in many instances, it was impossible to procure teams to remove them.

The shoe industry is almost completely wiped out by to-day's fire. Out of 170 manufacturers, large and small, less than two dozen remain. Among the heavy losers are these:

Mower Bros., $98,000; Bennett & Barnard, $100,000; C. D. Pecker & Co., shoe manufacturers, $45,000; William Porter & Sons, shoes, $16,000; A. T. Goodwin, in Porter's building, $12,000; B. F. Spinney & Co., $138,000; estate of C. N. Stevens, $20,000; A. Fuller and A. P. Tapley, $22,000; Titus & Buckley, $25,000; Consolidated Adjustable Shoe Company, $20,000; Samuel J. Hollis, shoes, $22,000; J. S. Bartlett & Co., shoes, $72,000; Lynn *Item*, Horace N. Hastings & Sons, $50,000; D. C. & C. E. Buffum, shoes, $20,000; J. N. Smith, shoes, $46,100; Joseph Davis Shoe Company, $750,000; Luther S. Johnson, $37,000; Amos F. Breed, $22,600; Houghton & Godfrey, $22,000; First National Bank building, $24,500; F. E. Abbott's building, $22,500; Central Congregational Society, $40,000; Frank W. Breed, $87,000; P. P. Tapley & Co., morocco manufacturers, $52,540; Sawyer & Chase, carriage manufacturers, $11,000; S. K. & A. H. Jones, shoes, $57,000; on Beach street, S. N. Breed & Co., lumber, $138,000.

LOVELY LITTLE LYNN.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW ENGLAND'S FAIREST CITY.

Pretty Parks, Rich, Inviting Residences and a Thousand Other Attractions—The Leather City of the Continent—Nearly 200 Shoe Factories 19 Years Ago.

Lynn is a city of Essex county, Mass., bordering on Lynn Harbor, an arm of Massachusetts Bay, and southeast on Nahant Bay, separated from the harbor by the peninsula of Nahant, which juts out in a southerly direction from the city at the junction of the Eastern Railroad, with its Saugus branch, 10 miles northeast of Boston. Its population in 1850 was 14,257; in 1860, 19,083; in 1870, 28,233 (of whom 4,935 were foreigners); in 1880, 38,274, and at present about 50,000. Its limits include a large plain in the south and west, raised but a few feet from the water level; a range of hills in the rear; a number of ponds known as the lakes of Lynn; beyond these, and in the northeast, an elevated plain, the most pleasant and healthy portion of the city. There are a number of public squares, the principal of which is the Common, in the southern part of the city; and, as a residence city, it was, until yesterday, the most beautiful in all New England, fairly swarming, as it did, with delightful dwellings.

Pine Grove Cemetery, north of the populous section, under the control of the city, is very handsomely laid out. Further out is St. Mary's Cemetery (Roman Catholic).

Lynn is noted for its manufacture of shoes. There were, as early as the year 1870, nearly 200 shoe establishments in the city, then employing about 10,000 hands in all. The shipments in 1871 were 200,801 cases, containing 9,086,045 pairs; in 1872, 226,300 cases, containing 10,186,200 pairs; in 1873, 213,080 cases, containing 9,828,600 pairs; in 1885, 10,000,000 pairs. The value of the shipments was, long before the latter year, from $13,000,000 to $14,000,000 annually.

The manufacture of morocco, embracing kid and sheepskins, as well as goatskins, is of considerable importance. From 15 to 20 manufacturers employed, in 1870, over 400 men, and $1,000,000 capital. The largest factory there could tan and finish 5,000 skins a week.

There are also some minor manufactures, embracing machine needles, boxes, carriages, cement, etc. There are three national banks, with a joint capital of over $1,000,000, two fire insurance companies, four newspapers and two savings banks, with deposits in 1873 amounting to $3,618,102.

The city is divided into seven wards, and is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council. The valuation of property in 1873 was $27,456,438. The taxation in 1873 was $581,925 40. The expenditures were $858,642 69. The net debt January 1, 1874, was $1,785,303. The public schools are graded and in a flourishing condition.

The public library in 1879 contained 18,625 volumes and 3,627 pamphlets. The number of churches 12 years ago was 30; viz: 4 Baptist, 4 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 2 Catholic, 2 Universalist, 1 Friends, 1 Freewill Baptist, 1 Christian, 2 Spiritualist, 8 Methodist, 1 Second Advent, 1 Unitarian, 1 miscellaneous.

Lynn was settled in 1629, and incorporated as a city in 1850. Swampscott was taken from it in 1852 and Nahant in 1853.

More of the Faithful Made Happy.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Attorney General Miller to-day appointed Leo Brock to be Assistant United States Attorney for the Middle district of Tennessee, vice A. N. Miller, resigned, and Charles Parlang to be a special Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Louisiana.

NO USE FOR WEEDS.

A Young Woman Who for Two Years Mourned Her Husband as Dead,

WILL SOON SEE HIM IN LIFE.

A Detective Finds Him Incarcerated in a Western Insane Asylum.

THE DETAILS OF A DEEP-LAID PLOT.

Reported Dead, Buried, and His Grave Robbed, to Secure His Insurance.

A very romantic story comes from Canandaigua, N. Y. Mrs. George Reddington, of that place, after mourning her husband as dead for two years, finds he is alive. He was confined in a Western insane asylum for a long time, having been reported dead, buried, and his grave robbed. His two partners were working a scheme to get his $5,000 life insurance.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., November 26.—Last Sunday Mrs. George Reddington, of this village, wore widow's weeds, but to-day she discards them, because of the joyful intelligence that her husband, mourned two years as dead, is alive and on his way from a Western city, to greet her and his little boy, of whose existence he is yet unaware. Three years ago young Reddington, who was not yet of age, secretly married a well-connected and fascinating young girl, and immediately started for the West to seek his fortune and establish a home for the wife who remained with her family here. In company with two other young men he settled upon some Government land near Lakin, Kan., and prospered well. He wrote cheering letters home to his wife and mother, and the young couple expected to be reunited before many months.

REPORTED DEATH AND BURIAL.

On November 27, 1887, about eight months after his departure, Reddington's mother received a telegram from Lakin, announcing his sudden death. Orders were telegraphed that the remains be forwarded to Canandaigua at once, and an answer came to the effect that the body had already been buried. A second dispatch was sent, instructing the friends of the young man to exhume the remains and ship them at once without sparing expense. To this came the answer that the grave had been robbed.

The young wife, who had just given birth to a son, was completely prostrated by the shock, and her condition was aggravated by the distressing circumstances related in the telegrams. The mother, Mrs. Ida Slater, was able, however, to proceed to Lakin, accompanied by her uncle, to investigate the case. There she found two young men who had been young Reddington's partners in real estate operations, who assured her that her son had been killed by a fall from a house which he was building, that his remains had been properly cared for and buried with appropriate ceremonies, and that the grave had been robbed.

OFFICERS ON THE TRAIL.

Detectives were employed to investigate the case, but Mrs. Slater was compelled to return with no satisfactory evidence as to the disposition of her son's remains. Shortly after her return she was informed that the same young men had applied to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for the payment of a $5,000 policy on Reddington's life. This, in addition to the mysterious disappearance of the body, convinced her that there had been foul play in connection with her son's death, and, accompanied by a Pinkerton detective, she went to Lakin again.

Reddington and his partners, it appeared, had insured their lives for $5,000 each, making the policies payable, in case of death, to the survivors, and on advice Mrs. Slater notified the company that she questioned the regularity of the proceedings. Evidence was obtained to arrest the surviving partners for fraud, but both escaped. One forfeited his bail bond and the other got clear by reason of a defect in the complaint.

PATIENCE REWARDED.

Mrs. Slater despaired of ever recovering her son's remains, but in order to satisfy her mind she retained the services of the detective, who has been working at the case constantly ever since. From clues picked up at Lakin he concluded that Reddington had either been murdered and his body concealed, or he had been put out of the way temporarily and was yet alive. He followed the latter theory, and finally hit upon the idea of searching the insane asylums. His patient efforts were soon rewarded, for the other day he found the young man in an insane asylum in the West.

Physically, Reddington is well, but he is yet suffering from a mental derangement which dated from the time he was reported dead. He was heavily drugged by some one, evidently his young partners, and for many months afterward his mind was a blank. He wandered through the West and was finally placed in an asylum, where he gradually improved, but not sufficiently to give a clear account of the circumstances of his disappearance from Lakin. He writes home that after three years' absence he will soon see home and friends again. His mother, who was driven nearly insane by the distressing affair, is in Florida, and has not yet been informed of the discovery of her son.

A DISCHARGED MAN'S REVENGE.

He Murdered the Watchman Who Had Reported His Negligence.

NEW YORK, November 26.—James Tierney, the crippled old watchman on the Morgan Line Pier, was shot down and it is feared mortally injured this afternoon by Joseph Kinney, a 'longshoreman, whose discharge for neglecting his work the watchman had caused an hour before. The shooting was done before at least 100 persons. On every side men who had seen the shooting were rooted to the spot. With them was a policeman of the steamboat squad and a roundsman of the Charles street precinct.

They seized the 'longshoreman with the smoking pistol still in his hand, and then sent for an ambulance. Tierney was taken to a hospital, and Kinney was locked up. Some time afterward, when Kinney was told that his victim was still alive, he said that he was sorry he did not kill him outright.

THE BOLD TRAIN ROBBER

Is Becoming a Regular Feature of Travel in the West.

ST. LOUIS, November 26.—Fifteen masked and heavily armed men boarded the southbound Topeka and Santa Fe passenger train at Berwyn, a small station in the Chickasaw nation, Indian Territory. They cut the engine, mail and express car loose from the coaches, ran the train south two miles and threw the fireman off the locomotive. Two miles farther the engineer was thrown off, and after running four miles further the steam was turned off and the locomotive "killed."

Then the robbers began an attack on the express car. The guard and messenger fired about 20 shots, but finally gave in, after the robbers had literally riddled the car. The money stolen is between $20,000 and $30,000, and came principally from Chicago. Officers are in pursuit.

WRECKING THE ALIBIS.

The Rebuttal Testimony Introduced by the Cronin Prosecution—Only One More Witness to be Examined—The Arguments of Counsel.

CHICAGO, November 26.—The prosecution to-day devoted its attention to pulling down the alibis set up by the defense. A number of witnesses contradicted those put on the stand for the prisoners, and testified as to their general bad character and hard swearing. Among them Andrew B. Anderson testified that he was in Nieman's saloon two or three times on Sunday night, May 5, between 7 and 10 o'clock. There were 10 or 12 persons there on each occasion. This was in rebuttal of the testimony of the Hylands, who testified that they drank with O'Sullivan there at that time, and that no one else was in the place. Chester P. Smith then took the stand. He testified that he had made an examination of the files of all the daily papers in Chicago for the purpose of discovering on what date the name of Coughlin was first mentioned with the hiring of the white horse. It was not mentioned prior to May 25. This was to contradict the evidence of a witness for the defense, who testified that he saw it about ten days after the murder. States Attorney Longnecker then announced the case for the people closed.

James Feltam was then sworn in rebuttal in behalf of Defendant Beggs. Feltam attended the meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel on the evening of May 4. The minutes did not show whether or not Bailey Dawson was there. Mr. Forrest announced that he would introduce some rebuttal testimony at the next session of the court to show the whereabouts of the witness Wm. Coughlin on May 4. The Court then announced that owing to the illness of the little daughter of Juror North the court would adjourn until Friday in order to allow him to go to her bedside.

After the adjournment of the court there was a consultation between Court and counsel as to the order of the arguments to be made before the jury. It was finally decided to leave the matter to the Court. Judge McConnell will announce his decison on Friday morning.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL

Must be Maintained and Increased, According to the Ohio Growers—A Demand That the Republican Party Fulfill Its Pledges.

COLUMBUS, O., November 26.—The Ohio Wool Growers' Association held a meeting to-day with a large attendance. Among those present were David Harpstor, President; Hon. Columbus Delano, President of the National Wool Growers' Association, and Judge William Lawrence. They adopted an address to the wool growers of the United States and adopted a resolution asking the National Association to take the proper steps to carry out the suggestions made in the address. The essential features of the address are:

> In view of the imminent danger which threatens all the industries of our nation, and especially the production and manufacture of wool, the wool growers of Ohio urge the necessity of unity and activity in order to avert the peril of free trade or free wool with which they are now menaced. The wool growers of Ohio advocate a protective system. A tariff for revenue will not secure protection. The result of the last Presidental election was an emphatic expression by a large majority of the people in favor of a comprehensive system embracing all our industries, including the protection of wool by name. If the Republican party, in its legislative or administrative departments fails to comply with the expression, it will secure the reproach of insincerity or of inability to perform its duty.
>
> As wool growers we ask for such legislation and such administration of existing laws as are required by the deliberate promises made by the Republican party prior to the last Presidental election. We denounce the injustice of allowing the carpet industry to damage the wool industry by importing clothing wool under the false name of carpet wool. The wool growers of the United States are called upon to be fully represented in the National Convention of Wool Growers to assemble in Washington, December 3, 1889. They are urged to ask that Congress shall give the wool and mutton industry protection to the full extent of the most favored of the manufacturing industries.

A RAPID YOUNG SPENDTHRIFT.

Harry Brown Thought to Have Got Away With $100,000 in a Year.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 26.—The examination of the accounts of Marcus Brown, the shirt manufacturer, who made an assignment Saturday last shows that young Harry Brown, in the year of his partnership with his father and his cousin, Samuel Brown, made away with at least $80,000 of the firm's money, and perhaps $100,000, by borrowing on the firm's credit and pocketing money received in payment of bills.

Thirty thousand dollars of the stolen money is known to have gone into the Michigan copper mine speculation. A great deal more will probably be traced to the same pit, and the rest is supposed to have been lost on the races.

BEATEN BY THE LIQUOR MEN.

The Balloting for Mayor of Providence Results in No Election at All.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 26.—The result of the balloting to-day for Mayor and City Council is a defeat for the Republican candidate and present Mayor, Henry R. Barker. Under Rhode Island laws, a majority is required to elect. Barker receives an apparent plurality of 57. The Board of Aldermen and Common Council are both Republican.

The defeat of Howard, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was brought about by the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, who worked openly for the straight Republican ticket. A second vote for Mayor must be taken within ten days.

AGAINST THE MONOPOLY.

The Acts of the Chicago Gas Trust Declared Null and Void.

CHICAGO, November 26.—Judge Magruder, of the State Supreme Court, to-day rendered a decision reversing the finding of the lower court in the quo warranto proceedings to dissolve the Chicago Gas Trust. The lower court virtually held that the trust was not a monopoly in the meaning of the law, and was not in opposition to public policy.

Judge Magruder takes the opposite view, and strongly scores the trust. He holds that all its acts looking to a control of the capital stock of the various gas companies in Chicago were for the purpose of stifling competition, and are null and void.

POUGHKEEPSIE GLASSBLOWERS FIRM.

They Still Hold Out Against the Terms Offered by Their Employers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., November 26.—The glassblowers here, with one or two exceptions, are still holding out, but one furnace has been started at the works. Mr. Williams, the Superintendent, in a circular to the blowers a short time ago, made the terms under which they can go to work, but they decline.

The terms include a reduction of 25 per cent pay, to allow two new apprentices at a furnace, and one-third of the earnings of the blowers to remain in the hands of the company until after the blast settlement, which will not be later than July 10.

THE SILVER DOLLAR

An Absolute Monetary Necessity in an Unlimited Quantity.

A SINGLE STANDARD DENOUNCED.

Earnest Advocates of Bi-Metallism Have Gathered Together.

GENERAL WARNER CHOSEN CHAIRMAN,

While Senator Stewart and Congressman Bland Are Prominent Figures.

The National Silver Convention assembled at St. Louis yesterday. General A. J. Warner was chosen as permanent chairman, and made a strong speech in favor of the remonetization of silver. The adoption of the single standard was denounced as a crime. Other addresses of a similar tenor were made.

ST. LOUIS, November 26.—The National Silver Convention met at the Exposition building this morning with about 350 delegates in their seats and a large number of spectators. James Campbell called the convention to order. After briefly reciting the inception of the project to bring the silver men of the country together, Mr. Campbell introduced L. M. Rumsey, of St. Louis, as temporary chairman, and Albert Singer as temporary secretary. Temporary Chairman Rumsey said:

> It is fair to presume that there is not a single delegate present who does not feel the weighty responsibility resting upon them individually as representatives to this convention, for upon the results of this assembly will depend largely the degree of prosperity our country will enjoy in the immediate future. You are not a lawmaking body it is true, but as all laws are the results of the popular will, and as you have been almost as popularly sent to represent the people of this United State, as are the members of Congress sent to voice the will of the people in Washington, it follows that the Congress of the United States may find, through your deliberations and conclusions, that you are the latest representatives from the people upon the question of the silver coinage laws, that they must obey the will of the people of the United States and enact the laws your body cannot enact, which will give to the people of the United States the privilege of coining their silver as freely as they coin their gold.
>
> A CLEAR NECESSITY.
>
> The gentlemen who will address you upon the vital questions to be discussed during this convention will make clear as noonday the necessity for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, so that no person in the United States who can read, need be ignorant of the untold advantages such a law would give to this country and also incidentally to the entire world. In so large an assemblage it would be strange if there were not those who have some pet hobby, no doubt very excellent and desirable in some other convention, but the time for the discussion of this monetary question is so brief that it is hoped no extraneous subjects will be attempted to be pushed upon the attention of this convention.

At the conclusion of his address, the various committees—Credentials, Permanent Organization and Resolutions—were appointed, and the convention took a recess till 3 P. M.

After the adjournment of the convention the committees on permanent organization, resolutions and credentials met. Hon. R. P. Bland was made chairman of the resolutions committee, which discussed the work, and will hold another meeting and report to-morrow. The Committee on Permanent Organization had several nominations for permanent chairman.

GEN. WARNER CHAIRMAN.

Among them were Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio; Senator Stewart, of Nevada; Hon. R. P. Bland, of Missouri, and Mr. McMichaels, of Colorado. After a general discussion and the statement that Senator Stewart did not desire to be nominated all of the other names were withdrawn and Gen. Warner was elected unanimously. Mr. Albert Singer, temporary secretary, was made permanent, with three assistants.

A resolution was also offered in this committee to be recommended to the convention to appoint a permanent Executive Committee of one member from each State and Territory, with ten at large, to call a future convention. The convention reassembled promptly at 3 P. M. It was decided that the doors of the convention hall be thrown open to the public. Mr. Fitzgerald, of Colorado; Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and Congressman Bland, of Missouri, were appointed a committee to conduct Chairman Warner to the stage. He was introduced to the convention by Senator Stewart and received with cheers.

A MOST IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

Mr. Warner thanked the convention for the unexpected honor, and said that a subject than which none other affected the people of the entire world with equal weight was the silver question. Since Germany, in 1872, followed later by other European powers and partly by the United States, demonetized or limited silver as money, the question had been a vital issue, and in the discussion bi-metallists had won the victory. The attempt to change the money standard from gold and silver to gold alone was worse than a mistake—was almost a crime.

The men who favored such a course knew not what the consequences would be on the debt and commerce of nations of the world, and they were aided by men who did not realize the far-reaching results of the change. Demonetization of silver was, in fact, a great crime, and its revocation was now the important question of the world.

The people have suffered more from bad monetary legislation than from any other cause. What was asked was restoration of the money standard which existed for ages—that silver be placed on an equality with gold at the ratio which has existed.

A SOLID SILVER GAVEL.

H. B. Chamberlin, President of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of that body, then presented, in a happy speech, a solid silver gavel to Chairman Warner. A number of resolutions to be referred to the Committee on Resolutions were read and so recorded. The committee is considered a very strong one, and it is expected will embody the wishes of the convention briefly and so clearly that they will be easily understood.

After the reading of a number of invitations for the delegates to attend various entertainments, and the announcement that there would be a reception at the Merchants' Exchange to-night, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HARD WORK FOR A BEGINNER.

The Successor to Stanley Matthews Not to Have an Easy Task.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, November 26.—As soon as the President has his message to Congress out of the way, he will endeavor to decide upon a successor to the late Justice Matthews on the Supreme Court bench. The appointment has already been delayed a long while, and there are almost imperative reasons why it should be made within a week or so after the assembling of Congress. It is now said that Judge McCrary has an excellent chance of getting the appointment.

The Court has passed all the more important cases, and especially those involving constitutional questions about which there is any division of opinion until after the appointment of the new Justice, when there will be a full bench. A long array of these cases has been assigned for argument before a full bench, and will come up one after another almost before the new Justice has had time to accustom himself to his new surroundings.

MORE THAN A MILLION.

Complete Exposure of the Great Land Swindling Scheme—Signatures Attached to Bogus Mortgages For $5—Many Implicated.

CHICAGO, November 26.—The extent of the Frederickson mortgage swindles is growing every hour, and the total amount is now placed at close to $1,200,000. J. A. Rice, one of the heaviest losers, was seen to-night and asked:

"How did Frederickson get abstracts and how could a fraudulent deed or mortgage be acknowledged before a notary public without arousing suspicion?"

"The easiest thing in the world. There were three notaries in Frederickson's office who certified to anything, and every man in his employ who was old enough signed deeds and mortgages in blank which Frederickson filled out at his leisure. Six weeks ago Frederickson confessed that he hired men on the street at $5 apiece to sign mortgages, and we made him give us the addresses of those men. Besides the ten men in his office, who were parties to the conspiracy, we have the addresses of 75 men who signed mortgages for land they never owned. Every one of these men will be arrested, as will all of his office force."

Dr. Rice refused to give the names of the men who are to be arrested, but said that they are under surveillance and will be arrested as soon as a conference can be had with State's Attorney Longenecker. This will be to-morrow morning, when Mr. Nunnmacher, who is expected from Milwaukee, will join Mr. Rice, and the plan of the prosecution will be determined upon. Dr. Rice added: "If we get Frederickson back we will prosecute him to the fullest extent of the law. Six weeks ago, when he confessed to Mr. Nunnmacher, Mr. Kendrick and myself that he had been issuing fraudulent deeds and mortgages, I was in favor of having him arrested, but my associates thought the affair could be tided over. We did not know then the enormous extent of the fraud and supposed $400,000 or $500,000 the limit. We let Frederickson go ahead and form a stock company with $500,000 to carry on the business, and we took most of the stock. Just at that time news of other crookedness of which we knew nothing was published, and Frederickson left. Since then we have been in receipt of dozens of letters daily from all over the West. The exposure has been complete."

Dr. Rice says a number of the large dealers in railroad lands in Chicago hold a great deal of Frederickson's paper, but are keeping quiet about it for fear it will injure their credit.

THE CASES MUST GO TO TRIAL.

Ballot Box Irregularities in Tennessee Are to be Fully Investigated.

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 26.—The case of two hundred and odd election judges and clerks of the Ninth and Tenth Congressional districts of this State who were indicted for ballot box stuffing and irregularities in the recent election came up in the District Court, Judges Hammond and Jackson this afternoon on a motion by counsel for the defense to quash the indictments. The first case presented, and for which quash proceedings were prayed, contained two counts—the first being the failure to count the vote at the polling place, and the second in failing to file a copy of polling papers with the Circuit Court Clerk in each county.

On the first count Judges Hammond and Jackson agreed to quash and certify to the United States Court, but on the second count the Court disagreed and the cases will go to trial. The cases were held over till to-morrow.

RIOT ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.

Colored Toughs Attempt to Run the Road and Bloodshed is the Result.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 26.—On the Little Rock branch of the Cotton Belt road there has recently been serious trouble between the trainmen and the colored people. The negroes refuse to buy tickets when riding. Governor J. P. Eagle has received this telegram:

> A riot occurred on our train, between Little Rock and Pine Bluff, last evening. Soon after leaving Argenta a negro attempted to set a brake. Brakeman McCullough tried to stop him, and the negro struck at him and backed him into the door of the car, where some deputy sheriffs were. Then the fight became general, all parties using firearms and knives. One man, Sam Houston, was shot dead. Another, who was wounded, got off at Scott's Bayou. The conductor understands that another man was shot and fell off the train at San Cave. No arrests were made.

PHŒNIX PARK MURDER RECALLED.

T. J. Kirby and P. S. Sheridan Hobnobbing Together in Colorado.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

DENVER, COL., November 26.—For the past month T. J. Kirby, one of the most important characters who figured in the great Parnell-London *Times* sensation about one year ago, has been in Colorado. Mr. Kirby arrived in Denver Saturday night, and after receiving £1,000 from his home office, departed last night for Boston where he will stop at the Hotel Vendome.

P. S. Sheridan, who lives near Durango, Col., is said to be implicated as "No. 1" in the Phœnix Park murder, and Kirby spent nearly ten days in Durango, and while there was with Sheridan considerably.

CHEAP CHINESE LABOR WANTED.

British Columbia Salmon Canners Would Like to Employ Coolies.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

OTTAWA, November 26.—A deputation representing the salmon-canning interest of British Columbia is here asking the Government to remove the restriction tax of $50 imposed on all Chinese coming into Canada. They claim that cheap labor can only be obtained on the Pacific coast by the removal of the tax on Chinamen.

The Government will probably give them a reply, and it may safely be assumed that it will be in the negative, as the delegation represents a very small proportion of the people of the province.

NO FORMAL RECOGNITION

Will be Demanded by Brazil for Some Time in the Future.

PARIS, November 26.—Cable dispatches received by the Foreign Office from Rio de Janeiro say that no foreign Government has yet recognized the provisional Government of Brazil, and that the Brazilian Ministry will await the decision of the Assembly before claiming recognition.

The French officials in Brazil have been instructed to maintain the good relations formerly held with the Imperial Government. All the foreign consuls in Brazil have received similar orders.

BURNED WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

An Aged Woman Suffocated While Sleeping in a Chair.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 26.—This morning Hettie Butler, colored, aged 78, went to sleep in a chair by her kitchen stove with a pipe in her mouth. The pipe fell to her lap, ignited her dress, and when found she was dead, with all her clothing burned off.

She was evidently suffocated by the flames from her burning clothing, as she died without a struggle.

VERY TIMELY RAIN

Saves the Town of Leechburg From Total Destruction.

NATURAL GAS THE CAUSE

Of a Financial Loss Reaching From $150,000 to $200,000.

A SCORE OF FAMILIES HOMELESS.

Fire, originating from natural gas in a dentist's office, destroyed a large portion of the business section of Leechburg last evening. Seventeen families were driven from their homes by the flames. The loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. The work of rebuilding will be commenced at once.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

LEECHBURG, November 26.—A most disastrous fire broke out in the town of Leechburg, along the West Penn Road, about 6 o'clock this evening, in which from $175,000 to $200,000 worth of property was destroyed outright. One-third of this amount is covered with insurance. To-night 17 families are homeless, but kind friends have already provided for them.

The business portion of the town along Market street, from Mulberry alley and Second street, has been wiped out. The heaviest losers, fortunately, are able to bear their financial losses, and the principal business men have already made some preparations to begin the work of erection in the morning. The fire broke out in the dental office of Dr. Sloan.

NATURAL GAS BLAMED.

The fire is supposed to have originated from the natural gas. The building was frame and it burned like tinder. The flames spread rapidly, and in a twinkling almost the entire square was enveloped in a fiery bath. The citizens, at the first alarm, turned out manfully, and with buckets and hose fought the fire. Alarms were sent to towns along the railroad, and the citizens of Blairsville, Saltsburg, Apollo, Freeport and other nearby places poured into the town to render what assistance they could.

The fire was becoming more threatening at every moment, and at one time it looked as if the whole town would have to go. Fortunately, by dint of hard work, after a struggle of three hours, and finally assisted by the rain and sleet, which began to fall, the fire was put under control. At midnight the timbers are still burning, but all danger is over. It is raining and snowing, but Leechburg's people are still treading the streets. The town is full of strangers, and while some stealing was done, the loss from this source will not amount to much.

HOMELESS FAMILIES.

Though it was the business portion of the town that was burned, yet there are 17 families to-night without homes of their own. Scarcely any of their personal effects were saved. The buildings on the east side of Market street were frame, and the west side brick. The Leechburg Banking Company was burned out, but they will reopen in the express office in the morning. The bank was well supplied with good safes, and no money or papers were lost. Outside of the building and the furniture the company has lost nothing.

The losers on the east side of Market street are the owners of the Anderson block, in which were a photograph gallery, a dentist's office; F. F. Robinson's jewelry store, whose loss is about $2,000; R. C. Daugherty's boot and shoe store, loss about $7,000; W. A. Cochran's house; J. D. Orr's frame house; William Montgomery, loss $1,000, with no insurance; Squire Brothers' store, loss $25,000, on which was $13,000 insurance; D. Bower's home, Mrs. A. B. Spang building; F. W. Spang, news depot; Parker's barber shop; E. Hill, lawyer's office; A. M. Gosser, house. On the west side of Market street the losses are the John Schwalm block, Dallas Taylor, dwelling; Israel Klingensmith, store and dwelling; J. A. Armstrong, row of five brick houses; two Boston stores, Mrs. Beatty, two houses.

Leechburg is a pretty town, situated on the Kiskiminetas river. The land slopes back from the river to the hills in the rear of the village. The population is 3,000, a pushing and thriving people. There are two iron mills and one furnace in the place, and most of the people depend on them for a livelihood.

ONE FORTUNATE FEATURE.

Fortunately the losses fall on the trading portion, and though it is bound to hamper them somewhat to lose about $200,000, still the leading citizens feel that they will soon recover from the effects of the disastrous fire. Like Chicago, it is expected that finer business houses will rise up shortly from the blackened ruins. One of the unfortunate families was Mr. Montgomery's, the druggist and clever telegraph operator. He lived in a rented house and lost all his furniture, but he cheerfully kept his fingers on the keys and sent the matter to THE DISPATCH.

At this hour it is impossible to secure the losses in detail. The most reliable citizens acquainted with the valuations of property fix the amount lost between $175,000 and $200,000.

The whole people deserve the highest praise, for they worked like trojans. About 8 o'clock it began to snow and rain, and the water has kept up its gyrations through the air ever since. It assisted, of course, in suppressing the flames. Your correspondent had a rather tough experience between passenger and freight trains, and his lower limbs before he got here, but after crossing two streams on foot guided by the dim light of a lantern he finally reached the town to discover that the fire was practically over. The town was dark, but there were still a number of excited people in the streets bustling and discussing the situation. Numerous invitations were given to the homeless people and they will not lack for shelter.

UNCLE SAM A LOSER.

Among the buildings destroyed is the one occupied by the postoffice. Nearly everything of value belonging to Uncle Sam was saved. The *Advance* printing office lost $3,000. Simons' bakery, D. H. Gosser's house and store and Cochran's row of three dwelling houses were also burned. William Fry, a tenant, lost all his household effects. Mr. J. D. Fecus is a heavy loser. Spruell's millinery store went up in the flames. D. H. Townsend, dwelling, Burgess J. D. Boal, dwelling, and L. Fargotstein's two stores are more or less burned. Altogether, one solid square of Leechburg, of 28 houses, was destroyed. Many of them were three-stories high. Some were of solid, substantial brick, but the majority were two-story frame.

Major Beale, formerly of Jennings, Beale & Co., and Vice President of the Leechburg Banking Company, stated that he didn't think the loss would be more than

Continued on Sixth Page.