Shipped From the State Arsenal to the Western Part of Pennsylvania.

THEY MIGHT BE NEEDED.

Though Governor Pattison Doesn't Seem to Think They Will.

HE WON'T CALL OUT THE TROOPS | They were read in the headquarters of the

As Long as Things at Homestead Continue as Feaceful as Now.

HE'S HAD NO REQUEST FROM THE JUDGES

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH! HARRISBURG, July 9 .- Although Governor Pattison has never thrown out the least intimation that he has the calling of troops into active service in view to maintain peace in Homestead, it has leaked out that by his direction between 25,000 and 80,000 cartridges have been shipped to a

Western point from the State arsenal. The sending of this ammunition is no sign that the Governor has made up his mind to invoke military aid in the settlement of the labor dispute at Homestead, but is simply a precautionary measure. The ammunitio has been transported to a point where it can find a demand for the interference of the militia of the State necessary. No news was received from Pittsburg to-



day indicating even a remote probability of another outbreak. As Adjutant General Greenland had not communicated with the Governor at a late hour to-night the latter was happy in the consciousness that peace reigned supreme at the scene of the fight between the locked-out men and the Pink-

No Immediate Danger Apprehended. It was his opinion, from the information he received from the committee that waited on him last night, and the peaceful events of to-day, that no further danger need be apprehended of a violent disturbance, at least not until the Carnegies sought to supplant union labor with non-union labor. He was in possession of news that the owners of the works whose employes had been locked out were in control of them, and that no immediate fear existed of a change in the

situation.

The Governor has been denounced and favorably to the appeals of the Sheriff of Allegbeny county by sending troops to the latter's assistance, but these criticisms have made no impression on him. He insists that he has simply performed his constitu-tional duty, and that he has many pre-cedents for his cautious action. Governor Hartrantt while in office was always careful to see that the civil power had been ex-hausted before he precipitated troops on riotous communities, and he told Governor Pattison after the latter had begun his first term that it was easier to get the militia into active service than it was to get it out. , Precedent Followed by Practice.

The present Governor had an illustration of the truth of this statement in the long retention of the troops in the coke region to doguard duty, and incidentally to protect dlords in the eviction of their tenant who had rebelled against what they supposed was an invasion of their rights. In this case the Governor had, however, tangible to its full test, and that it had proved in alequate to the suppression of disorder Although only two regiments were called out, the expense to the State was over \$35, 000, owing to the protracted service the military was required to perform.

During Governor Pattison's first term

there was a labor disturbance at Bethieher and demands were made on him for the in terposition of the military. The Governo declined, because the emergency had no arisen to justify an appeal to the war power of the State. The civil authorities, finding that the appeal for troops was in vain, organized against the disorder by swearing in a large number of deputy sheriffs and peace was restored.

Beaver's Refusals Numerous.

During Governor Beaver's incumbency several appeals for troops were refused for the same reason that has impelled Governor Pattison not to invoke their aid at Homestead, Judge Paxson's decision holding Allegheny county liable for damages incurred by the railroad riots of 1877, strongly sustains the position of the Governor if his interpretation of it be correct The duty of the Sheriff of a county in case of a public outbreak is very clearly laid down in that deliverance from the bench. The Governor to-night declared that he had no telegram nor letter to show that there was any truth in the report that judges of Allegheny county had requested

him to send troops to Homestead. Humphrey D. Tate, private secretary to the Governor, at midnight said, concerning the report that Colonel Norman Smith's regiment was virtually under arms: "There is not a word of truth in it."

ONLY FOR TARGET PRACTICE.

If Cartridges Were Sent They Are th Usual Summer Shipment.

The report that 25,000 or 30,000 rounds of ammunition had been shipped yesterday to the various National Guard organizations in this vicinity created quite a stir. A DIS-PATCH representative, after a long search, found an officer of the N. G. P. who consented to be interviewed. He said the shipment of ammunition had

nothing to do with the present trouble at Homestead. About this time of the year it is the custom to send to each company the amount of ammunition necessary for target practice and if any has been sent in the pas day or two it is for that purpose.

"Then you are absolutely certain that no ammunition has been sent to the local regi-

ments for use at Homestead?" was asked. "That is my candid opinion," said be.

Chicago Indignation Meeting

CHICAGO, July 9 .- A circular has been issued calling a mass meeting of workers to be held in this city to-morrow "to protest against the outrages committed by Pinkertons at Homstead." The circular is signed by the Arbeiterbund, Southside; German

LOT OF CARTRIDGES Debating Clubs 1 and 2, English Debating Club, International Workingmen's Association and the Bohemia Arbeiter Buildings Verein.

FRIENDLY AID OFFERED.

Organizations Recommend the Workers to Hold the Fort-Greetings From Kindred Unions.

The people of Homestead were in good spirits yesterday. Telegrams of congratulation on their success in repelling the inva-sion of the Pinkertons poured in and with each telegram the hopes of ultimate success reached a point that could scarcely have been deemed possible 24 hours before. These messages of encouragement came from the Atlantic to the foothills of the Rockies. locked-out workmen and their effect was magical. They represented the good-will wishes and offers of financial assistance

from at least 60,000 workers.

"Hold the fort!" was the magnetic slogan from the Builders' Trades Council of Chicago, and it was taken up and sounded from end to end of the little borough. There is not a resident of Homestead whose sympathies are not with the men who are fighting for a principle as well as bread and butter, and the merchants and tradesmen are imbued with all the feeling and the enthusiasm of the workmen. Their inter-ests are, it might be said, identical, and the elation of the one is the delight of the

other.

Early yesterday forenoon a worker in discussing the situation stated that Carnegie, Frick & Co. might in time succeed in starving the men into submission, but the telegrams contained such golden promises of pecuniary aid that even this possibility is looked upon as beyond consideration for the present at least. One of the most cheering messages was from Chiesgo. most cheering messages was from Chicago: readily be utilized if the Governor should Hugh O'Donnell, Strikers' Headquarters, Home-

SIR-The Builders' Trades Council, which represents 20,000 organized men engaged in the building trades in Chicago, tenders hearty congratulations on the manly stand

hearty congratulations on the manly stand taken by the Homestead strikers and earnestly hopes they will be successful in the struggle now pending. If necessary call for financial aid at once. Hold the fort at all hazard. Yours fraternally, J. O'CONNELL, President, R. WATSON, Secretary, B. T. C., of Chicago.

Another message was perfumed with the pine laden air of the anow-capped Bockies. Its terseness was characteristic of the rugged men of the West. It was dated Deadwood S. D., and read: Deadwood, S. D., and read: Hugh O'Donnell, Homestead, Pa.

The Black Hills Trades Assembly No. 649 and the Deadwood Assembly No. 217 send greetings and heartfelt sympathy to you all in your struegle for the right.

FRED ZIPP, ED. KIDD, M. W. No. 649.

It followed closely on the message from Chicago and gave the men an inkling of the widespread interest being taken in them. Then a star in the East shed a ray of hope and encouragement upon the borough. The men of little Rhody, always in the van, and breathing the bracing air of the broad Atlantic sent a greeting. It was dated Providence, and read: Hugh O'Donnell, John Purman and Others:

The workers of Rhode Island send greeting to their brothers in Homestead. Union forever.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL LABOR UNION. With such encouragement the men feel

that they will gain a victory over Carnegie, MILLMEN ON GUARD.

All the Railroads Being Closely Watched for Trains Bearing Pinkertons-Train Men in Sympathy With the Workers and Promise Timely Warning.

The mill workers at Woods' Run have organized a watch service, and are guarding the tracks of the Pennsylvania Company to see that no trains bearing Pinkerton men is permitted to come into the city. They say that they have arrangements with the Order of Railway Trainmen to send The mill men in Woods' Run are idle, and they are a determined set of men. There are about 1,200 of them, of whom 800 are employed in the various mills of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company and the

Oliver and Roberts Wire Company. The others are workmen of the Pork House mill of the Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company. These mills are closed down, and the men are temporarily out of work.

They are organized into various lodges
of the Amalgamated Association. Many
of them are said to be in Homestead to assist the workmen there to hold their ground. Those who have remained at home have, through their lodge organizations, formed a detense committee, composed of three men from each local lodge. This committee has posted guards at various points along the tracks of the Pittsburt, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad and the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. These men are taking eight-hour turns and can call out a large body of men in a short time.

The Railway Trainmen are affiliated with the Amalgamated Association in the Amer-ican Federation of Labor. Every brake-man of the roads is in sympathy with the men at Homestead. If a Pinkerton train is men at Homestead. If a Pinkerton train is brought from any point on either of the Pennsylvania Company's lines it will not get into Allegheny City as quietly and easily as the train did last Tuesday night. Word will be wired by the trainmen to the Committee at Woods' Run and an effort will be made to stop the train at the entrance to the city. Express trains or specials do not stop at Woods' Run sta-tion, but such a train, if it conveys Pinker-

ton men, would be flagged.
'the mill men there believe that another effort will be made to get Pinkerton guards into the Homestead mills by sending large forces from different directions at the same time. They say they will take care of the two roads running into Allegheny from the West, and they expect mill men in other sections of the city to guard the approaches

PINKERTONS AT CINCINNATL An Organizer There Who Has Been in

Pittsburg Strikes Before. CINCINNATI, July 9.—[Special.]—It has been a rumor here for 24 hours that special agents of Carnegie and the Pinkertons were in the city on some secret mission. There was, however, until to-day a lack of specific information and provable statements. Tonight it can be asserted as a fact that one of Pinkerton's most cunning men, a man who has already had experience with Pittsburg

strikes, is in the city, and has been here for 36 hours at least. This man is A. P.

During the strike at Allegheny Bessemer Steel Works in 1889 Geisler organized and directed the armed private force that was conspicuous at that time. In July of the same year he was active in recruiting the standing army that did duty at Homestead, a strike having occurred there. Geisler has conducted his work here with the greatest secrecy, and it is not quite certain whether he is cullisting Pinkertons or securing nonunion men for the Homestead works. The best information is that up to the present time he has merely studied the field and laid plans, though it is said he has already sent a dozen men to some rendezvous out-side the city. He will be closely watched

A Shut-Down Caused by the Riot. KANSAS CITY, July 9.-The Kansas City Bolt and Nut Works have closed down, and will not reopen until the result

of the Carnegie lockout is known. One hundred men are thrown out of work. LANCASTER, July 9 .- Diehl Lodge, No. 101, Amaigamated Association, this after-

noon passed resolutions condemning the Pinkerton agency and the detectives con-cerned in the Homestead troubles. They indersed the Governor's action in refusing to call out the troops.

CONFERENCE CONTINUED.

urg Manufacturers Will Most the Wage Committee To-Morrow Afternoon and an Effort Will Be Made to Adjust

Their Difficulties. The Pittsburg manufacturers will hold another conference with the Wage Committee of the Amalgamated Association tomorrow. The officials of the Association will not discuss what has been accomplished at the recent meetings with the manufacat the recent meetings with the manufac-turers, nor will they make any predictions relative to the probable outcome. Both President Weihe and Secretary Madden say it is a good sign to see the two committees willing to dis-cuss matters. The manufacturers are equally reserved upon the subject and will not commit themselves in any way, but it is the prevailing belief among those indirectly interested that there will be a satisfactory settlement before the end of the ensuing week.

ensuing week.

A number of workmen from this city and Anumeer of workmen from this city and
Homestead congregated in the rooms of the
Amalgamated Association on Smithfield
street last evening. It, was reported that
they were discussing the Homestead trouble,
and were holding a session to settle upon
some plan by which to settle the difficulty between the Carnegie Steel Company and their tween the Carnegie Steel Company and their locked-out workmen by arbitration. When asked if this was true, Secretary Madden would neither affirm nor deny that such was

the case.

The officials of the Amalgamation were much pleased yesterday upon receiving three new signers to the Western scale for 1892-3. The first one was the Ohio Falls Iron Works. They forwarded the wage list signed in the regular form yesterday morning. The other two were the Columbus Iron Works, which also includes the P. Hayden Saddlery Hardware Company and the Oliver and Roberts Wire Company.

The Ohio Falls Company is located at New Albany, Ind. The works contain 15 single puddling furnaces, four heating furnaces and three train of rolls. The product is principally bridge, bar, plow and stay

is principally bridge, bar, plow and stay bolt iron. The annual capacity is 10,000 net tons and employment is given to 150 to 180 The Columbus Iron Works, situated at

men.

The Columbus Iron Works, situated at Columbus, O., has a large plant which was built in 1854. The works comprise 2 single and 7 double puddling furnaces, 4 heating furnaces and 4 train of rolls. The product is merchant bars, light T rails and iron for harness and saddlery work. All kinds of chains are also manufactured. The annual capacity on a single turn is 11,000 net tons. Employment is given to 150 men.

The Oliver & Roberts' Wire Rod Mill is at No. 801 Bingham street, Sonthside, Pittsburg. The works were built in 1884 and first put into operation June 12 of the same year. The company has four heating furnaces and four train of rolls. The product in wire rods amounts to 50,000 net tons every year. The wire department manufactures wire of all kinds and wire nails. It has 132 machines, the capacity of which is 60,000 net tons of drawn wire, 20,000 net tons of barbed wire fencing, etc., and 600,000 kegs of nails.

LABOR TO HAVE AN ARMY.

000 kegs of nails.

Chicago Trades Unions May Charter Milltary Companies to Fight Pinkertons. CHICAGO, July 9.—According to statements by Secretary Burns, of the Building Trades Council, a movement has begun here to organize military bodies from the ranks of labor organizations, the avowed purpose being to wage war on Pinkertons whenever the latter are brought into use in strikes or lockouts. Secretary Burns declined to say whether armed men would be sent to Home-stead to assist the strikers. He declared a charter from the State would be applied

"I am thoroughly in earnest when I say "I am thoroughly in earnest when I say that the labor organizations of Chicago should send an armed body to Homestead to protect the strikers' rights," said Hugh McCormick, State Organizer of Carpenters' Council. "We certainly have as much right to arm and equip ourselves as have the Pinkertons. If any barrier is placed to our entrance into Pennsylvania then we could insist that the same course he purcould insist that the same course be pur-sued hereafter with the Pinkertons."
"That stuff and nonsense is a libel upon honorable workmen," said William A. Pink-

erton, referring to report of the proposed formation of workmen santi-Pinkerton military companies. The idea that they should form companies of semi-militia and prepare to fight those hired to protect property! Why, that would be anarchistic. No man with his senses would ever consent to such

The Band Assisted. The Montooth Band kindly volunteered its services for the exercises during the burial of the two dead strikers at Home stead Friday. It was assisted by the Ex-celsior Band, and the two very materially assisted in the impressive ceremonies.

FISHERS GO TRAVELING.

They Seek Forests Where the Finny Tribe May Be Lured to Destruction.

The Keystone Fishing Club have com pleted all their arrangements for their Western trip. Hon. M. B. Lemon has picked the ground, and the club will leave on July 31. This is the only club organized in this vicinity that makes a special feature of grayling fishing.

Trout has been their hobby, but the wilds

Trout has been their hobby, but the wilds of Pennsylvania do not provide the game fish of Indian river. Grayling lying in the cold pools of Northern Michigan entice from their homes during the days of the dog star Hon. M. B. Lemon, J. S. Prayette, Geo. King, Captain of No. 3 fire company, 'Squire McMasters, J. S. Larkins, President of the club; J. S. Boyle, E. S. Boyle and a number of others, who leave the heat, dust and grind of county offices for a week on the streams in the primeval forest.

QUAY AGAIN IN THE HARNESS.

The Senator Reported to Have No Besen

ment Toward the President. PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—[Special.]— Senator Quay has announced to some of his ntimate friends in this city that he intends to give all the assistance in his power to the Republican National Committee during the coming campaign. Among those to whom the Senator has talked about his course in the campaign is David Martin, the leader of the combine in Philadelphia and member of the National Committee from Pennsyl-

Mr. Martin has been in conference with Mr. Quay several times since the Minne-apolis Convention. It is said the Senator holds no resentment toward the President.

A SUIT AGAINST NEW YORK

For Allowing a Negro to Be Lynched Within the State's Borders.

NEW YORK, July 9 .- [Special.]-Lawyer Rufus L. Perry has been instructed by the relatives of Robert Lewis, the negro lynched at Port Jervis on June 2 last for assault on Miss Lena McMahon, to take proceedings against the State of New York for criminal negligence. They claim \$10,-000 damages.

A fund is being raised among law-abiding

A fund is being raised among law-abiding citizens of Port Jervis to pay the expenses of the action. Lawyer Perry says the trial will take place in the United States Conrt in about a month, and the papers will be served upon Governor Flower next week.

The Clubs to Change Their Name. NEW YORK, July 9.—[Special.]—Regarding Mr. Cleveland's refusal to permit his wife's name to be used, Mrs. Ormsby says that the clubs will not disband, but they

By Several Powder Mill Explosions in Quick Succession Near Town.

FELT 80 MILES DISTANT.

More Thana Score of Chinamen and Three Whites in the Rivers.

FLAMES IGNITE THE MAGAZINES.

The Detonations Break Windows Over a Large Part of the State.

THE WORK OF RESCUE DANGEROUS YET.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—At 9:23 o'clock this morning this city was shaken from end to end by a terrific explosion. What it was or where it occurred no one could tell. Before the people had recovered another explosion, fully as severe as the first, again shook buildings and caused windows to

People began to realize that only the explosion of a powder mill could have produced a shock of that nature. This explanation had hardly been arrived at when at 9:30 there occurred a terrific explosion that shattered windows all over town, blew in skylights, broke plate glass on Montgomery avenue, California street, Montgomery street, Kearney strret and other thoroughfares and caused people to rush into the streets as though a convulsion was about to tumble all the buildings about their ears.

The consternation was still at its height when there followed two more shocks, little less severe than the terrific one which had just been felt. Glass rattled into the streets all over the city, and not a few buildings, according to their inmates, came near pol-

Looking for Buildings to Collapse. Men in the tower of the fire alarm station were sure that the structure was going to collapse. At the Palace Hotel there was great fear among the guests, and all over the city there was a feeling of alarm. The intensity of the shock can be appreciated when it was known that it was distinctly felt at Sacramento, 80 miles distant, and that windows were cracked at Napa and

that windows were cracked at Napa and other points along the bay shore, 25 miles from the scene of the explosion.

Along the enst side of San Francisco bay are a number of large powder manufactories which have been scenes of periodical explosions in which a number of lives have been lost. At Highland, about half a mile from West Berkeley and north of Berkeley and Oakland, are located the works of the Giant Powder Company, consisting of chemical works, mixing and packing houses, five large buildings in all, together with three large powder magazines and a number three large powder magazines and a number of small ones, and it was here that the explosion occurred this morning.

The explosion began in the nitro-glycerine works, and the concussion soon caused an explosion in one of the magazines.

A Fire Among the Magazines. Flames also broke out to add to the danger, and though a wrecking train had promptly been sent from Oakland, the efforts of the crew were confined to a large extent to keeping off the great crowds that

scene was one of such confusion and danger that the work was slow at the best. The flames from the burning packing and mixing houses were indescribably fierce, driving the crowds back repeatedly. Chinamen were huddled together in little knots, with scorched faces and hands. Their suffering was intense. Even surgeons were pre-vented from passing the guards, for the largest of the black powder magazines lay just over the brow of the hill, and flames from the burning wreckage were creeping nearer and nearer from top of the hill. Just about the magazine could be seen evidences of the explosion.

The Giant Magazine the First to Go. On the western slope the scattered timbers of the giant powder house were blaz-ing furiously, while a little yellow stream, trickling down toward the bay, showed where the contents of the acid tanks had emptied themselves. All the mixing and packing houses of the black powder department and the suiphur mill were in ashes. The damage to the black powder works alone will amount to over \$75,000.

The very first explosion that occurred caused the giant powder magazine to go up, The black powder mills lay directly in the path of the explosion, and burning brands were heaped upon the already wrecked buildings. Almost before the frightened Chinamen could collect their senses, the powder in the black mills exploded. It was for a long time impossible to gain any idea of the number of lives lost. The

managers declined to give out any particu-lars, and, as most of the men employed were Chinese, the names were not obtainable. However, an estimate was made at 1 o'clock that there were 104, of whom 101 were Chinamen, but there was reason to believe that that estimate was far in excess of the actual number. Only two bodies of Chinamen were found up to this evening, but it is believed that several others lost

A Bottle of Acid Does the Mischief. The cause of the explosion is said to have been the upsetting of a bottle of acid in the office, which set fire to the building. Early this afternoon no one would approach the magazine which had not exploded, and which contained over 300 tons of giant powder and depend of the powder and depend of the powder and depend on the powder and the powd der and dynamite. Fortunately, however the fire kept away from the main magazine Three white men who were working in the nitro-glycerine house were killed. They were John Bowe, Wallace Dickerson and Charles Guberlige. Their bodies were found. The head engineer of the glycerine house was blown 20 feet and knocked senseless. The first explosion gave the men in other department wasning, and they

less. The first explosion gave the men in other departments warning, and they ran in time to escape. A boy named Borchero was blown through the roof of one of the buildings. He will die.

The body of a Chinaman was found on the railroad track half a mile from the works. The remains of a Chinese boy, frightfully mangled, were found near the scene. John Farley, a workman, walking near the mixing house, was blown into the bay, but swam out. The bodies of the three white men were found in the debris, terribly mangled.

The Havoc Among Windows One of the most striking features of the explosion was the extent of damage in the way of broken windows that it caused in this city, 12 miles from the scene. The officers of the Giant Powder Company went to cers of the Giant Powder Company went to the scene after the explosion occurred. As they saw the wreck of nearly every structure, they expressed gratification at the extremely small loss of life, considering the terrific force of the explosions and the large number of men employed. They say it is almost impossible to estimate the pecuniary loss, but \$200,000 will probably be the outside figure. The San Francisco Chemical Works, owned by Egbert Judson and J. L. N. Shepard, were almost completely destroyed, and their loss is not far from \$180,000.

The latest report received this evening

The latest report received this evening show that it has been definitely ascertained

that five persons lost their lives, three white and two Chinese. It is believed this is the extent of the fatalities. A number of Chi-nese and several white persons were more or less seriously injured. It is believed the damage in this city from the breaking of glass will reach \$10,000.

HIS RESIGNATION PINAL Mr. Campbell Says He Doesn't Know Who

Will Succeed Him as Chairman. W. J. Campbell, of Illinois, the shortlived Chairman of the Republican party, was on the limited last evening returning to Chicago. Mr. Campbell is a large, fine looking man with very quiet manners. His style is much like Senator Quay's-Mr. Campbell said his resignation was

"When I accepted the position," he re-marked, "it was conditional, and my irlends understood it in that way. I found that my business would not permit me to THE BIG FIRE IS STILL RAGING.

othe work."

"Who will be your successor?"

"I don't know. I came East on a business trip, and have not been giving any atention to polities."
"It is thought here that Clarkson will be the man."
"I have heard such talk myself, but I

don't know any more about it than you do.
It has been said that re-forming the lines would injure the party. I don't think so.
The people in the West who imagine the Democrats can carry Illinois are very much mistaken. I am confident that President Harrison will be re-elected." Mr. Campbell asked numerous questions about the Homestead trouble. He said it

was outrageous to say that polities has any-thing to do with it. He does not believe that the present labor difficulties will injure

FIRST SEASHORE EXCURSION. lood Inquiries for Rates to Atlantic City

at the B, & O, Office, The first of the popular excursions to Atantic City will be run by the B. & O. road next Thursday, July 14. Division Passenger Agent E. D. Smith is at the shore now making arrangements for the excursionists, and taking a few days' rest. The time has been extended from 10 to 12 days. The inquiries for tickets are good, and the agents expect to have a big crowd. The boardwalk at Atlantic City, destroyed in the recent fire, has been repaired.

A party consisting of Postmaster Mc-Kean, his sister, Miss Agnes McKean, Mrs. Penny and Henry Stewart, the oil man, left for Atlantic City last Friday. Mr. McKean expects to spend the month of July at the seashore, but will return to the city for a day or so every week to attend the business that requires his personal attention. next Thursday, July 14. Division Pas-

THE FIRE RECORD.

Jarnoff, Poland—One hundred houses, soral churches and a law court. Bethany, Mo.—The largest part of the pusiness section of the town. Loss, \$100,000. Minneapolis—McMullan & Co.'s sawmill in the heart of the milling district. Origin un-known. Loss, \$90,000; insurance, \$50,000. The mill was running at the time. Timothy Guard, the watchman, is missing.

Christiansand, Norway—Half of the best part of the town is in ashes, including 356 private and public buildings; also large saw-mills and timber yards. Only the walls of the fortifications are standing. Loss, \$8,500,-

Judianapolis—The lounge and upholstered goods factory of Otto Steechan & Co. damaged \$20,000, partly covered by insurance. During the fire August Graventz, the foreman of the factory, was prostrated by heart disease and died in a few minutes. Hamburg—The Langes Granarch were damaged by fire to the extent of \$350,000. The flames spread to a number of houses in the vicinity. One of the buildings, owned by Frau Donner, contained many valuable works of art and a rare library, which were

extent to keeping off the great crowds that pressed forward to the scene; for within 200 yards of the flames, unknown to many, was a magazine containing 300 tons of black powder, the explosion of which would have caused terrible fatality.

The work of gathering the remains of the dead and caring for any who might have escaped from the flames and ruins was pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but the

PEOPLE COMING AND GOING.

Superintendent of Police Roger O'Mara went to Philadelphia last evening to see his little daughter, who is being treated by an

H. L. Kurtz, of Leisenring, and D. Doren, General Superintendent of Construction of the Western Union, are at the An-E. M. Grant, of Morgantown, and Swithin C. Shortlidge, principal of the Media Academy, are stopping at the Monongahela

James A. Mapes, of Kittanning, and John Downey, of Johnstown, a stopping at the St. James Hotel. Silas M. Hathaway, of Wheeling, and Edward Dambach, of Evans City, are at the Central Hotel. W. B. McKenna and John Wilson, of

lashington, are registered at the St.

SHORT STORIES OF CITY LIFE JOHN McGER, who claimed to be a "strong man" who could break fron bars and ho rse shoes, was arrested last night for creating disturbance at 25 Grant street.

ALBERT LATTAN, 6 years old, was run over by a carriage at Penn avenue and Twenty-seventh street last evening and severely buried. JOSEPH WALTON, of Park avenue, fell from a Penn avenue car last night and broke an arm and received a bad cut on the head.

RIVER NEWS AND NOTES.

Louisville Items-The Stage of Water an the Movements of Boats. [SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE DISPATCH. 1

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—Business good. Weather cloudy. River failing very slowly, with 5 feet 3 inches on the fails, 11 feet 7 inches in the canai and 13 feet 3 inches below. The John K. Speed is and is feet sinces cook. The son h. Speed is due up from Memphis. The Gate City left for the Big Sandy last night. The Ohio will pass down for Memphis to-morrow morning from Cincinnati, Departures—For Cincinnati, Big Sandy; for Car-rollton, City of Vevay; for Evansville, James Guthrie.

What Upper Gauges Show. The News From Below.

IT takes six days to make the trip to and from

WHEELING-River 7 feet and failing. Departed Iron Queen, for Cincinnati; H. K. Bedford, for News From the Wharf,

THE C. W. Bachelor went out to Wheeling yes-terday at noon. THE Congo, Captain McIntyre, was in and out THE Courier will be in from Wheeling to-day, THE Germania, Captain Jacobs, was out for Morgantown at 3 o'clock yesterday. WILLIAM BROOKHART and Aaron McLaughlin were the pilots on the outgoing Congo. STAGE of water, 3 feet 6 inches. River falling. Below Davis Island dam, 5 feet 4 inches. THE Elizabeth, with Captain Boyd in command off yesterday for Elizabeth and way points. THE repairs on the Scotia have been completed and she will leave next Thursday, having lost or

CAPTAIN MCINTER, on his last trip with the Congo, was accompanied by his wife and daughter Lottle. THE Keytone State is due from Cincinnati to morrow. She arrived at Wheeling at 5 o'clock thi THE water in the river is falling so rapidly that it may become necessary to raise the wickets at Davis Island dam in a short time.

An Allegheny Boy Killed.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 9 .- [Special.] -- Word WASHINGTON, P.A., July 2.—[Special.]—Word was received here to-day announcing the fatal fall of Thomas Kelly, son of A. J. Kelly, of Allegheny, from a trestie on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Thursday evening. Young Kelly was in the employ of the Pittsburg Stone Company, and was parfecting a fill a few miles west of Washington, together with a number of other workmen. In some way or other the lad lost his balance and fell over the side of the trestle. His remains have been shipped to Allegheny for interment.

Churches, Palaces and Parliament Buildings Involved in the Ruin at

NEWFOUNDLAND CAPITAL

Fifteen Thousand People Homeless, \$20,000,000 in Ashes, and

Telegraph Company Headquarters Driven From Place to Place.

LARGE LOSS OF LIFE IS PROBABLE

HALIFAX, N. S., July 9 .- Forty-six years and one month ago to-day a fire broke out in St. Johns, the capital of Newfoundland, that destroyed a great part of the city. Damage was done amounting to £1,000,000 and several lives were lost in

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in St. Johns that threatens to far exceed i extent of money damage and loss of life that of the disastrous conflagration of 1846. About 4 o'clock a house on Long's Hill was discovered to be on fire. Owing to a south-west wind the fire spread to an adjoining building.

Desperate efforts were made to stay the progress of the fire, but it was soon seen that these would prove fruitless. Most of the houses on Long's Hill were very old wooden ones, and they caught fire and burned with great rapidity. Large burning brands were caught up by the wind and car ried to the roofs of other structures, which were soon burning furiously. It was seen that the fire department was helpless, and the residents in the path that the fire was destined to take began to remove their por table household effects and valuables. A New Methodist College Burned.

It is feared these people lost their lives It is feared these people lost their lives by their foolhardiness in returning to their homes when the flames were close upon them. While these dwelling houses were burning unhindered, it was found that the new Methodist College was on fire. Efforts were made to save this building, but they were fruitless. The college was the educational headquarters of the Methodists is Newfoundland.

By this time the wind was blowing a gale and the fire was spreading with terrible rapidity. Buildings situated some distance from the burning structures caught fire from the burning embers and were destroyed

the burning embers and were destroyed without a hand being raised to save them. The firemen and the populace were com-pletely paralyzed, and the fire did its work of destruction without stay.

It was now growing dark and the scene was

It was now growing dark and the scene was a magnificent and appalling one. Building after building caught fire. The whole city was as light as day. The roar of the flames was terrible, and the heat was so intense that it was impossible to get anywhere near the burning buildings. Men, women and children ran about in terror, and thieves, taking advantage of the confusion, entered houses that had been deserted by their occurants and stole, whatever they could lay pants and stole whatever they could, lay their hands on.

everal Magnificent Buildings Destroyed The Masonic Temple, Orange Hall, the Roman Catholic Cathedral and Bishop's Roman Catholic Cathedral and Bishop's palace, St. Patrick's Hall, the English Cathedral, the Athenseum, the Kirk, the Commercial Bank, the Union Bank, the Atlantic Brewery, the Atlantic Hotel and Linberg's brewery, all fell prey to the flames. The English Cathedral was a magnificent structure, considered to be the finest piece of Gothic architecture on this continent. It was yet imcomplete, though it had been 50 years in building. Nearly all these buildings were in the center of the

In addition to these the court house police headquarters and the Government Savings Bank were destroyed, as was also the Presbyterian Church and the office of the Telegram. The flames were now raging with increasing vigor in the direction of the water front, in a very short time eating up the warehouses along the wharves. The shipping lying at the wharves had been warned of its danger, and the crews of the various vessels hastily took their craft out-

side the harbor.
On one side of the bay are the steam sea oil factories and warehouses. It was feared these building would catch fire and that the dry dock and marine railroad would be de-

stroyed. All Outside Communication Cut Off. The fire burned out the telegraph office, hence for a time all communication with the outer world was cut off. This morning the telegraph officials established a temporary office in what they considered a safe part of the city, and further details were re

These later dispatches stated that the fire

had raged all night, and threatened to destroy the whole city. It is known positive that one man and six children have perished, but it is thought that when the ter-rible excitement subsides it will be found that the loss of life is much greater.

A later dispatch states that the Parlia A later dispatch states that the Parliament buildings have been destroyed, and that at the time the dispatch was sent fully 600 buildings had been burned. Many of these were dwelling houses, and their occupants have been compelled to seek refuge in the fields. The military authorities have furnished them with as many tents as possible, and the civil authorities are doing everything in their power to alleviate the distress. Many have lost everything, and imperative calls have been made upon charity in their behalf.

ty in their behalf. This morning the fire communicated to the seal oil factories. The whole southside of the city is burning. A large fire is coming down the Fresh Water Valley, throwing the whole population of St. Johns in an agony of despair, seeing before them the probably complete extinction of their city.

The Flames Mak - a Clean Sweep From Brandy Rankins to Signal Hill the only buildings standing are the Union Bank, the Roman Catholic cathedral and college and the Devon Row Railway depot. About 600 houses are already burned. The

loss is thought to be about \$6,000,000.

Upon learning of the terrible conflagration, the Mayor called a meeting of citizens to take steps to provide relief. In consequence of his call, a large number of citizens assembled at the Mayor's office to-day, A committee was appointed, and its members immediatly purchased \$4,000 worth of provisions and lumber. The steamer Ulunda will sail hence this evening for St. Johns with the committee's purchases on board. Her cargo consists of 20 chests of tea, 275 barrels of flour, 100 pounds of cornmeal. 150 pounds of biscuits, 50 barrels of pork, 500 purcheons of molasses, 35,000 spruce boards, 150 tents. of molasses, 35,000 spruce boards, 150 tents and 4 marquees, to be used to shelter the people rendered homeless. The military and naval authorities have also sent a lot of

tents and canvass.

A public meeting will be held Monday next to establish more general relief. Governor Daly and Archbishop O'Brien this morning telegraphed to the Newfoundland Government a message of sympathy. Admiral Hopkins is co-pressing with the city Government a message of sympathy. Admiral Hopkins is co-operating with the city authorities and is holding the fast cruiser Magicienne in rendiness to transport supplies. H. M. S. Blake sails for St. Johns to-night. She will probably reach there in 24 hours.

At 7:40 to-night telegraphic communication with St. Johns was restored. The first dispatch received after the wires were again in working order stated that the loss by the fire is placed at \$20,000,000.

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Store open Saturday evening till 9 o'clock.



Comparative Temperature Pressure, July 9 .- The United States Signal Service officer in this city furnishes the following:

July 9, 1899, July 9, 1891. 12x -12M --77 2FM — 74 6FM — 70

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

A Colored Woman Wins \$100,000. RICHMOND, VA., July 9.—The Virginia Court of Appeals, at Wytheville, has refused a rehearing of the case of Betty Lewis, the colored woman in whose favor that tribunal recently rendered a decision by which she gets over \$100,000, given to her by her white father. This action is a finality in the matter. The plaintiff was the natural daughter of W. Thomas, a white re-tired merchant, who died here a few years ago, and whose personal property she claimed by oral gift.

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Miss Vera Mead, 55 West 18th st., New York,
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"My decrease at the end of 22 days is 30 pounds, and 1 have not felt so well in 17 years,."
No Starvation or Purging.
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Special depots for Pills and Pamphleta: IT HAS COME

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