

GREAT FIRE AT NEW YORK CITY.

Piers and Steamships of North German Lloyd Line Were Destroyed.

New York, June 30.—Almost ten million dollars worth of property was destroyed, many lives were lost, many persons were injured and at least 1,500 lives were imperiled by a fire that started among cotton bales stored on Pier No. 3, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, in Hoboken, N. J., at 4 o'clock this afternoon. In less than fifteen minutes the flame covered an area a quarter of a mile long, extending outward from the actual shore line to the bulkheads from six hundred to one thousand feet away and had caught four great ocean liners and a dozen or more small harbor craft in its grasp.

Stories in regard to the loss of life are conflicting, the number being variously estimated from fifty to two hundred. Up to midnight ten bodies had been recovered, but they were all so burned and blackened that identification was impossible. The hospitals in New York, Hoboken and Jersey City are crowded with the injured and men are being brought in by scores.

Those who ghered along the shores of the Hudson river to witness the great conflagration saw a spectacle they can never forget and one that will always have a conspicuous place in the history of New York city.

A FEARFUL SPECTACLE.

The river and bay were enveloped in a pall of black smoke, through which angry flames, bursting as from volcanoes, on the Jersey shore and in the water itself, leaped like red spears into the sky. The surface of the water was covered with floating and blazing masses of freight, thrown in haste from the doomed vessels all unnoticed in the mad race to rescue more precious life, threatened or being sacrificed in the great ships. And through the pall of smoke a greater crimson sun, enlarged to three times its size by the haze, glared like an enormous eye as it slowly sunk in the west.

Such was the tremendous spectacle presented on the surface of the Hudson, as if it had been some holiday pageant. It was made tragic by the realization that somewhere beneath the turbid waters scores of human lives had been lost or were then in their last desperate struggle against death.

This spectacle was witnessed by thousands and thousands from both shores, and by other thousands who crowded on every ferry boat, every variety of craft that could be secured for the purpose. The crowd upon the banks of the river was almost as great as that which was formed to witness the triumphant return of Admiral Dewey.

Men working in the holds of the four steamships were shut in by walls of flames and it was impossible to reach them. It probably never will be known how many lives perished in the ships, as the flames would leave but few if any remnants of the human body. The greatest loss of life appears to have been on the Saale. She carried 450 people and was to have sailed for Boston this afternoon. When the police boat captain went out with his rescuing party, he saw bodies lying all around the deck. The steamship Bremen carried a crew of 300 men, and the Main 250 and if as many lives were lost as on the Saale, the number of dead will be very great.

STEAMSHIPS BURNED.

The flames started so suddenly and gained such headway that the people on the piers and on the numerous vessels docked were unable to reach the street. There were great gangs of workmen on the piers and these, together with a number of people who were at the docks on business and visiting the ships, scattered in all directions. As all means of exit were cut off by the flames they were forced to jump overboard and no doubt a great number of people were drowned.

At the docks for the North German Lloyd were the Saale, a single screw passenger ship of 4,965 gross tons; the Bremen, a twin screw passenger and freight steamer of 10,526 tons, and the Main, a twin screw freight and passenger ship of 12,200 gross tons. They all caught fire and were burned to the water's edge. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which had just come in, was the only one of the four big vessels at the dock that escaped.

THE FIRE DISCOVERED.

The fire was first discovered by a watchman on the pier at 4 o'clock. He saw a small streak of flame shoot from a bale of cotton on Pier No. 2, at which was docked the steamer Saale. He immediately sent in an alarm. In a few minutes the flames had extended to the ships and soon communicated to the pier on the north. Here were docked the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Main. Tugs were immediately made fast to the big Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and she was gotten out into midstream with safety, although badly scorched at the bows.

The steamship Main, however, was doomed, as the flames had already become so fierce on the north side of the pier that no tug could approach the vessel. Then, by a shift in the wind the flames were sent in the direction of Pier No. 1, which was to the south end of Pier No. 2. To the north of Pier No. 1 was the dock of the Hamburg-American line where the steamship Ptoecia, a twin screw passenger steamer of 6,761 gross tons was docked. The flames got a good hold on the Ptoecia and she was towed out into midstream ablaze.

The officials of the Hamburg American line then decided that the only way to prevent a total destruction of their great pier was to blow up the side of the dock at which the Ptoecia lay and this was done. A number of barges docked at the pier also took fire, but in the effort to save the other property no attention was paid to them and they were allowed to burn.

THE STEAMSHIP MAIN.

The worse tale will come from the steamship Main, which was unable to be towed from the pier. The vessel had only arrived this morning and some passengers were still aboard, and when the cry of fire was raised a number of them were seen to run to the burning decks. Most of them jumped overboard, and, save for the few who were packed up by the tugs, not one has been heard from, although every hotel and hospital in the city of Hoboken is crowded with the injured.

Some of the passengers of the Main tried to escape to the pier, and it was almost certain that they perished in the flames. There was a panic on each of the ships. Many persons jumped overboard, and the water for some distance along the docks was lined with people. They were clinging to the piers, and even to the rudders of the burning vessels. Some were picked up; many were drowned.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

There were hundreds of men on each of the destroyed steamships and a few women. Crowds of dock laborers and also employes of the companies were on all the piers. Men, women and children were on the canal boats and men on the barges and lighters and when the fire made its quick descent upon them escape was out before they realized their awful position. The people on the piers jumped into the water to save themselves and scores of men huddled under the piers, clinging to the supports only to be suffocated by the flames or to drop back into the water from exhaustion.

Peter Quinn, a justice of the peace in Hoboken, tells a story of having seen at least thirty people perish. He said: "I was standing on the end of the Hamburg-American line piers and saw about thirty or forty people crowd under Pier No. 1 of the North German Lloyd. They were calling to some of the passing tug boats, but their appeals were in vain, and when the flames got near them they dived into the water. There was no assistance at the time and I believe that every one was drowned or perished in the flames."

About 200 people were rescued at the Hamburg-American line pier. They were much overcome from exhaustion, but soon revived with stimulants.

When the fire broke out such headway was gained by the time the Hoboken fire department arrived that they were utterly helpless to cope with the flames.

New York, July 1.—The losses sustained in the fire at the North German Lloyd Steamship Company's docks in Hoboken yesterday are conservatively placed at nearly \$10,000,000; the loss of life, while merely guess work at even this late hour, will probably reach as high as 200 and there are over 300 men in the hospitals in this city, Hoboken and Jersey City. Up to 11 o'clock tonight 18 bodies, so badly charred and dismembered that identification will be made only by trinkets or pieces of clothing that were found about the bodies, had been recovered.

The only way the steamship officials have of approximating the loss of life is by comparing the list of those reported safe with the list of the employed on the steamships. Late tonight Gustav Schwab, the general agent of the North German Lloyd Line, gave out a list showing what men on each vessel had been missing up to that hour. On the Saale 225 men were employed and only 127 had been accounted for up to 11 o'clock, leaving 128 men actually employed as officers, sailors, stewards, engineers, coal passers, oilers and trimmers to be accounted for. The Bremen had 204 men on board, but only 127 of these have been found. The Main had 137 employed on her at the time and of these only 76 have been reported safe. Some of the missing, it is believed, will be found safe in sailors' boarding houses.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The itching, burning and smarting incident to these diseases, is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient in itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chafings, bites and chancres, sore eyes. 25c per box. For sale by Dr. A. J. China. Dec 30—o

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders

Just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine, and the best to use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by Dr. A. J. China. Dec 30—o

Baron Von Ketteler

Has Been Butchered.

Attacked by Chinese Troops and Boxers.

Little Hope is Entertained That Any Foreigners Are Alive in Peking.

Washington, July 1.—The morning papers generally accept as conclusive the reports that Baron von Ketteler has been killed and express grave uncertainty as to whether any of the members of the legations at Peking are safe.

London, July 2.—Official dispatches by the consular body at Shanghai, an express cable dated Shanghai, July 1, says confirm in the fullest manner the report of the butchery of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, on June 18. The ambassador was riding on Legation street when he was attacked by Chinese troops and Boxers, dragged from his horse and killed. His body was hacked to pieces with swords. The German legation and six other buildings were burned and a number of servants of the legation were killed and their bodies were thrown into the flames.

Official confirmation of this ghastly business has created the utmost consternation among the consular generals of the powers who expressed fears that war's outbreak will be declared against the Peking government. The consuls entertain little hope that any foreigners are left alive in the capital. There were 100 foreigners connected with the legations, 50 in the custom house, English and American tourists and others to the number of 150 and nearly 500 legation guards.

The British foreign office, the Daily Mail learns, has received news from the British consul at Chefoo that Baron von Ketteler has been killed but no other information.

A dispatch to The Dispatch from Nankin, June 30, says: "French priests here have received reports from Peking that the public execution of foreigners has been in progress since June 20. The news comes by runners from French priests at Peking who state they administered the last rites to the condemned."

Nankin cables dated Sunday, say that Viceroy Liu Yun Yih received a telegram from Gen. Yulu on Saturday stating that the German minister had been murdered at Peking. Yulu who escaped from Tien Tsin also wired: "Position desperate implore your help. Foreign troops of eight nationalities entering Peking to the number of 30,000 or 40,000. I cannot hold out for days."

Liu Yun Yih has received this from viceroy of Yuanshibkai: "Foreign troops various at Tien Tsin. They will enter Peking immediately."

Outbreaks of Boxers are imminent at Canton. Boxers from Ping Tu were marching on Sunday on Chefoo. The governor feared for the town and sent to the warships for forces.

A small riot occurred at Chefoo on Saturday.

Fifty-two refugees who have arrived from New Chwang aver that the Boxers have destroyed the railway north of Porth Arthur and that all the American and English residents are leaving. Gen. Yasushikan, commanding the best foreign drilled troops in China, has notified the German governor of Kiao Chou that he will not permit the Germans proposed expedition to Wehsien to rescue Chalfont and the Misses Bowden and Hawes, the American missionaries in the hands of the Boxers.

A correspondent in Shanghai learns from official source that the Chinese are laying torpedoes between Shanghai and the Kiang Nan arsenal.

Agents of the Boxers are busy in Shanghai provoking hatred of foreigners.

Nothing has been heard from the column which relieved Admiral Seymour five days ago and then proceeded towards Peking; but as it takes at least two days to communicate between Tien Tsin and Chefoo, there is nothing extraordinary in this. Troops are going forward from Teku and Tien Tsin daily, though some reports from Taku allege that it will be three weeks before a large force can be sent to Peking.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Tong Ku, without date, via Chefoo Friday, says: "It is improper any longer to conceal the harm done to the cause of the allies by the barbarities and the pillage of the Russians on the day of the bombardment. They want only shot natives and looted everything, including the European house in Taku. The natives for miles around were looted, and labor is scarce."

JAPANESE MEAN BUSINESS.

London, July 2.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Tokio, dated July 1, says: "Marquis Yamagata, in the course of an interview regarding the Japanese expedition to China, said it was solely for the rescue at the members of the legations. He expressed fears that the powers would become disunited while formulating their demands."

Vice-minister Aoki, the foreign minister, declared emphatically that the expulsion of the ministers constituted a casus belli and that it was impossible to negotiate with a government that was non-existent. It is not unlikely, he said, that the present rising will equal the Tai Ping rebellion."

Shanghai, July 1.—The British consul at Chefoo telegraphs that Baron von Ketteler, German minister at Peking, was murdered by native troops June 18. Three legations—it is not stated which, were still undestroyed June 23.

The American consul here states that Yung Lu telegraphed June 26 that the other ministers were safe that morning, that the situation was desperate, and he doubted whether the ministers could hold out 24 hours longer, as he and the empress could no longer give protection.

The Situation in China Reported to be "Desperate."

London, June 3, 3 30 a. m.—The allies are not advancing for the relief of Peking. This announcement to the house of commons by Wm St John Brodrick under secretary of state for foreign affairs was received with exclamations of astonishment and dismay.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett inquired if any information had been received from the legations at Peking or as to the composition and command of the relieving force and its present position.

Mr Brodrick read the dispatches received today and said the total allied force available is now about 13,000, as troops have been rapidly arriving, adding: "We do not know what arrangements have been made locally regarding the command of the expedition, but it has not yet been thought possible to attempt a further advance. The consuls have been in communication with the viceroys in the Yang Tse region and they are quite aware that support will be given them by her majesty's government in preserving order. It is obviously impossible that the representatives of the powers at Peking should be consulted, as no communications are passing with them."

"The situation is desperate. Hasten." These words from the message of von Bergen, a member of the German legation at Peking, counter-signed by Sir Robert Hart, inspector general of customs, and dated nine days ago, are the theme of all private comment. They are preparing for news of a frightful tragedy. Nine days ago the ammunition of the little garrison defending the foreigners was running low and their food was necessarily exhausted, while around them was a horde of Kan Su braves having at their service Krupp guns and repeating rifles. Peking was in the hands of revolutionists.

While nothing but sinister news comes from northern China, southern China is seemingly breaking away from the empire. All the provinces south of the Yellow river, whose viceroys and governors maintain friendly relations with the powers through the consuls, have been informally constituted into a confederacy, with Nankin as the capital.

According to an Express cable from Shanghai, dated July 2, the southern viceroys wholly disavow Prince Tuan's government. They have practically constituted an independent state, extending from Hong Ho to the British and French frontiers. Little else to illuminate the profound obscurity of the situation reaches cable points.

The Chinese wires to Chefoo appear to be interrupted.

YUNG LU'S MESSAGE

A special dispatch from Shanghai containing another version of Yung Lu's message is that it is an appeal to the Tao Tai Shong to send help. Yung Lu is further said to have declared that he and the dowager empress had been seeking to protect the Europeans and legations, but that Prince Tuan usurped the imperial power June 20, since when the soldiers have refused to obey Yung Lu. The letter is also said to have stated that Tuan personally ordered the attack on the foreigners at Peking.

Women and Trusts.

"Take the Standard Oil Company, for instance. The profits of this concern for the current year are estimated at \$92,000,000. Would not Mr. Rockefeller smile if your son set out to establish a business that would snatch the power to fix prices out of Mr. Rockefeller's hands? Precisely there is where the trusts have nothers by the heartstrings. It is not so bad about prices—we may struggle and meet this—but trusts impose upon our sons a ferre of serfdom. The individual enterprise that is impossible under a reign of trusts is a result to the economic conditions of the barbarians. The alternative is serfdom—a clerkship, if you will, a managerial position at a handsome salary in the trusts concern perhaps, but he is the minion of the sugar king, the coal baron—the trust that employs him. He is a creature of the trust, with no hope, no future in which he may be master of himself. This is a woman's cause for letting trusts, for fearing monopolistic tendencies of every sort. Her boy and years are defrauded of their American birthright—liberty and independence—while trusts operate to create a royal ascent of money kings to rule the "common" people. Women's enmity against trusts is not on economic grounds. It stands on the American principle of liberty and equal rights, and the strength of it is the force of a mother's pride in her son."—Harpers Bazar.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, July 2.—Republican call is no new thing, but a striking exhibition of it is the attempt of some republicans to blow about the \$80,000,000 Treasury surplus for the fiscal year that ended Saturday. If it had not been for the \$100,000,000 produced by the war taxes, which the Republican Congress refused to reduce, there would have been a \$20,000,000 deficit instead of a surplus, and even with the war taxes unrepealed, there will be no surplus next year, if the republican Congress keeps up its extravagant appropriations at the next session. There is more for the republicans to be ashamed of than to blow about in that surplus.

That Chinese puzzle hasn't grown any easier to solve during the past week. The Chinese Minister's news that the foreign ministers were safe in Peking, has been confirmed, but with the confirmation came the allegation that they were there because they refused to get out within 24 hours, although ordered to do so. It is not stated who ordered them to get out, but it is clear that the public is desired to infer that it was the Chinese government. The news that the Imperial Chinese troops attacked the marines, under Admiral Seymour, who lost heavily in killed and wounded, in his unsuccessful attempt to get to Peking, seems also to be intended to stir up public sentiment in this country against the government of China.

In the absence of Mr. McKinley, who has gone to Canton to enjoy his gold-trimmed bath-tub, and other things, for an indefinite period, members of the administration, Secretaries Hay, Root and Long, especially, are posing as being very considerate toward the Chinese government, because they do not accept these things as war. They are doing so much talking that they have aroused the suspicion that they are doing it for effect and probably to detract attention from the real designs of the administration in China. The superstitious are inclined to regard the knocking of a hole in the bottom of the battleship Oregon by a rock on the coast of China, as a bad omen.

Senator Bacon pleased his many Washington friends and admirers when he arrived and denied the story sent out from Macon a few days ago, alleging that he had been dangerously poisoned by eating toad stools under the impression that they were mushrooms. He says the story had not the slightest excuse for existing, as he has had no illness of any kind for years, unless being laid up by an accident last winter can be called such.

According to an official report of Gen. Davis, a large number of Porto Ricans will not do any work as long as they can draw free rations from the government. Gen. Davis has been

ordered to give notice to the Porto Ricans that the issue of free rations will be discontinued July 15th.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, who has gone to Kansas City to attend the convention said, just before leaving Washington: "I am not, have not been, and will not be a candidate for the vice-presidency, and I do not desire that my name be mentioned in that connection. I have never authorized or made any other statement." Senator Daniel declined to say who he favored for the second place on the ticket. He is an enthusiastic Bryan man and has been right along.

That there has been an extravagance as well as stealing in the Cuban Postal Service was practically acknowledged by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who has just returned from Cuba, when he said that he had made reductions in postal salaries while there that aggregated \$100,000 a year, and he clinched that acknowledgment when he added: "No clerks have resigned since the reduction, because of being ill paid, and I am satisfied that they are now paid all the work is worth. If any of them should resign, there would be no difficulty in filling their places at the same salaries."

Boss Hanna's man Dick has no fear of losing the German vote. Oh no! to prove it, he has had himself interviewed to the extent of half a column of hoary chestnuts. The German voter is no fool. He can't be caught by such chaff as Dick scatters around. He knows he has good foundation for his opposition to imperialism.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Vinegar.

I have on hand a lot of Home-made Vinegar of very fine quality. The flavor is delicate, while the strength is equal to any to be had.

Will be sold at my residence for 40 cents per gallon.

N. G. OSTEEN.

Too Many Goods.

In some of our departments, we are overstocked, and rather than carry a surplus into next season, when the indications are we can replace them for less money, we have determined to put a

Cleaning Out Price

on them.

In Clothing we have about

25 Crash Suits

Worth \$3 to \$3.50; we offer them at \$1.95

This is actually less than the goods are worth to buy, and at above price should not last long.

100 pairs Boy's Washable Pants—

sizes 4 to 15—35c to 50c values

at 25c per pair.

25 DUCK VESTS—Plain and fancy, single and double-breasted goods worth \$1.50 to \$2—as long as they last they go at 95c.

We have still some good values left in

Flannel Coats and Coats and Vests—

if you find your size we will guarantee to save you money.

Men's Low Cut Shoes.

Reynolds make \$3 grade, as long as they last \$2.40.

Bay State make \$2 grade, \$1.60.

Ladies' Oxfords—black and tan.

Godman brand—the \$1.50 grade \$1.10.

Ladies' Shirt Waists—With laundered Collars and Cuffs—formerly sold 40c to 50c, Now 25c. The 25c grade, 15c.

We have a few very desirable patterns in

Silk Waists left

Formerly sold at 50, 75, 85c and \$1—while they last they go at 38, 50, 60c and 75c. These must be seen to be appreciated.

What is left of our Silk and Wool Challies we will sell at 23 cents.

It is needless to add that persons wishing to take advantage of these prices will be expected to bring the CASH.

O'DONNELL & CO.