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TIME TO REPENT

Shaffer Gives the Steel Trust a Chance

STRIKE ORDER HELD UP

A Week or Ten Days Will Be Given Before Workers Will Be Ordered Out of All the Mills of the Corporation

Pittsburg, August 5.—Theodore Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association, has decided that he may not issue his general strike order for ten days. The reason that Shaffer gives for the delay is a desire on his part to give the officers of the three companies named, the Federal, National Steel and National Tube Companies, fair notice. He does not want to take them by surprise.

"But when the strike call to all the plants of the United States Steel Corporation will be issued I can not say," said Mr. Shaffer. "It may be a week or it may be ten days. There is no fear on our part that the Amalgamated Association will be exterminated in this conflict. When the strike call went out to the men of the three companies whose union men are now on strike, we had no expectation that it would be responded to so generally as it was."

When the wages negotiations with the American Steel Hoop Company first fell through, the American Tin-Plate Company which had signed the wage scale for all but its one non-union plant, was notified by Shaffer that the hoop company had not signed the scale and that he would have to call the tin plate company's men out. Shaffer hinted that was why he was now giving the three companies notice. Shaffer does not say that a time notice has been sent to the other companies named, but he did say tonight that if he had not desired the trust to have ample notice he would have sent out the strike order Saturday night in New York.

WORK FOR STRIKERS

Municipal Improvements to Tide Them Over the Idle Season

McKeesport, August 5.—McKeesport councils, at their meeting next Monday night, will consider a proposition to issue a half million dollars' worth of bonds for city improvements. The object is to furnish work for the steel strikers during the time they may be out of work and incidentally to secure a number of much needed improvements. The scheme is that of James Wampler, a member of the common branch of council from the fourth ward. At the meeting next Monday evening he will present an ordinance providing for certain improvements and at the same time will present one providing for a bond issue to cover the expense of the improvements.

McKeesport has a lower bonded indebtedness at the present time than any other city of its size in Pennsylvania. Its entire population depends upon the United States Steel Corporation for support. If the strike spreads, as threatened by President Theodore Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, nearly 15,000 men will be idle within the next week or two. The men of the Amalgamated Association will find it comparatively easy to subsist in case of a long shut down. The men get good wages while at work and most of them have a little laid by which will help tide over the period of idleness. Those who have no provision will get work in other independent mills throughout the country. The class who will suffer most will be the day laborers who receive but $1.40 a day. They are in poor shape to stand a long shut down, and it is this class particularly that Mr. Wampler expects to benefit by his bond issue.

Thomas N. Flynn, national organizer of the American Federation of Labor, will spend this week in this city, organizing the tube workers. The greatest difficulty is being met with among the foreign laborers.

It is not believed here that a general strike order will be issued before the latter part of this week. The amalgamated officials are busy organizing lodges in Duquesne, Homestead and Braddock, among the employes of the Carnegie Steel Company in this city, and in Wheeling among the employes of the National Tube Company and among the employes of the National Steel and American Steel and Wire Companies.

Miners Will Not Strike

Terre Haute, Ind., August 5.—Indiana operators and officials of the miners' union decry the story from Indianapolis that the miners possibly would strike in sympathy with iron and steel workers. Both miners and operators point to the fact that they are under contract for the four central western bituminous coal States, and that under the contract they have been conceded the principle asked by the iron workers. They say that to violate the contract would be unfair to the employers.

Bloom Mill Starts Up

Cleveland, August 5.—The bloom mill at Newburg was started this morning by the United States Steel Corporation. It had been closed for repairs for a week or two, and it was understood to have organized by the union during the shut down. This was evidently untrue, for there was no opposition to its starting. Contrary to expectations the Hoop mill did not start this morning. Everything is quiet.

Rain Falls in Texas

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 5.—The northern half of the Texas cotton-growing district, the half that has suffered the worst for the two and a half months drought, had fine rains today. Taking Dallas as a common center, the rainfall covered a surrounding area of approximately seventy-five miles. Much temporary good was done, but the drought cannot be considered broken until at least three times as much rain comes to the same places.

Two Texas Banks Fail

Austin, Aug. 5.—Following the closing of the First National Bank of Austin by National Bank Examiner J. M. Logan, the private bank of J. N. Raymond & Co. suspended business today. These two banks were closely connected. President W. B. Wortham of the First National Bank will arrive here from New York Wednesday. The State Treasurer has about three hundred thousand dollars deposited in the First National, and the secretary had about forty thousand dollars deposited in the same bank. Examiner Logan nor none of the bank officials will make any public statement as to the condition of the institution.

BLOWN TO ATOMS

Nothing Left from an Explosion of Nitro Glycerine

Bowling Green, O., Aug. 5.—Eight hundred quarts of nitro-glycerine exploded one and a half miles southwest of this city this afternoon and blew the driver of the wagon in which the explosive was stored, the team and wagon to atoms. The driver was William Radabaugh of the Hercules Torpedo Company, and he was taking the glycerine to a magazine some distance further west.

When he reached the crossing of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad he saw a passenger train approaching. Evidently he tried to cross the track before the train, and necessarily drove at a reckless gait over the rails, causing the explosion.

Fortunately the train was stopped before it had reached the great hole which the explosion made, and it was far enough away from the wagon when the stuff exploded to escape serious damage. The passengers were seriously shaken up, and pieces of wood and iron were hurled against the cars, and traffic was stopped for several hours.

KNOCKED FROM A TRAIN

A Negro Killed on the Railroad Near Tunis

Suffolk, Va., Aug. 5.—Being driven from McKeesport, Pa., where he feared to work because of threats, Thomas Newkirk, a negro steel worker, aged twenty-five years, met death this morning while going to his home in Castle Hayne, N. C. Newkirk had an altercation with a railroad employe who was a union man, near Tunis, N. C., and during the fight the negro was clubbed on the head and knocked from the moving train. The wheels passed over him, severing a leg and fracturing the skull. Before dying Newkirk told of his fight, brought on by labor arguments, and said identification papers might be gotten from his pockets. Letters were found from his mother and sweetheart, and there were envelopes which had held two payments for work at McKeesport—one for $14.25 and another for $15.75. Across the envelopes were printed "First National Bank of McKeesport," and advice to save part of his wages. Coroner Garrett meant to bury Newkirk near the scene of his death, but a telegram from relativts changed his mind.

COTTON'S POOR SHOWING

It Is a Long Way Below the Ten Year Average

Washington, August 5.—The monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows the average condition of cotton July 25th to have been 77.2, as compared with 81.1 on the 25th of the preceding month, 76 August 1, 1900, 84 August 1, 1899, and a ten-year average of 84.

There was an improvement of condition during July amounting to 6 points in Georgia, 5 points in South Carolina, 3 in Alabama and Mississippi and 8 in Virginia. On the other hand, there was a decline of 19 points in Missouri, 15 in Arkansas and Tennessee, 13 in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, 12 in Texas, 7 in Floriday, 4 in North Carolina and 2 in Louisiana.

The impairment in conditions is largely due to drought, but in a portion of the eastern section of the cotton belt it is attributable to the prevalence of excessive rain during a large part of the month.

While the condition in Mississippi is 3 points above the State's ten year average, every other State reports a condition below such average, Virginia being 1, Louisiana 2, Alabama 3, Texas 7, Georgia 8, South Carolina and Florida 9, North Carolina 12, Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri 16 points below their respective ten-year averages.

The averages of condition in the different States are reported as follows: Virginia 86, North Carolina 73, South Carolina 75, Georgia 78, Florida 79, Alabama 82, Mississippi 88, Louisiana 82, Texas 74, Arkansas 69, Tennessee 70, Missouri 71, Oklahoma 78, Indian Territory 75.

RIOTING IN RIO

The Populace Rises Against Higher Car Fares

MAKE A WINNING FIGHT

Disturbances Kept Up for Five Days, but Quieted Down as Soon as the Former Rates Were Restored

Washington, Aug. 5.—Serious rioting, lasting five days and resulting in the killing of five persons and the wounding of upward of 200 others, began in Rio DeJaneiro, Brazil, June 18, according to a report received today at the State Department from Charles Page Bryan, United States minister.

The disturbances were not of a political character and no traces of a revolutionary attempt against the government could be discovered in them. The rioting began at night Saturday and quiet was not restored until tthe following Wednesday.

It began because the Sao Christavos street railroad company, under the terms of a recent contract with the government, raised its fares. The railroad traverses the commercial and the poorest residential sections of the city of Dio. De Janeiro, and the increase of fares met with determined and forcibble resistance.

Attacks were made on the cars on the night of June 18 and some of them were burned. A large body of police succeeded in dispersing the crowd of rioters, but on Sunday the disturbances were renewed, and on Monday six cars were burned in the Largo de Sao Francisco, which was finally cleared by the police only after several persons had been wounded. The following day barricades were built in the Quividor and other important business streets in the vicinity of the Largo De Sao Francisco, which is a large square in the centre of the city, and the thoroughfares were kept cleared only by repeated charges of both cavalry and infantry.

Wednesday much the same sort of occurrences took place, but at night quiet was restored by the announcement made by the company that it would return to the old schedule of fares.

In spite of all the trouble no attempt was made against the government. Popular indignation against the company limited itself to sporadic attacks on the company's property, and seemed not to concern itself with the government's connection with the matter.

The police aroused almost universal protest by their recklessness and severity, but the only demonstrations against them were entirely unorganized and almost puerile. They were apparently directed, too, Mr. Bryan says, against the police as individuals rather than constituted government authorities, and the only legal questions as yet growing out of the disturbances have been suits instituted against individual police officers, and were for undue violence.

The fact that order was completely reestablished immediately upon the reinstatement of the old fare schedule is sufficient proof, Mr. Bryan says, that the disturbances had no political significance whatever.

THE CLERK SQUEALED

Scheme to Get Insurance Money Goes Wrong

Utica, N. Y., August 5.—George J. Young a prominent business man of this city, was arrested for attempted arson this afternoon. He is a son of the late George Young, a millionaire, and was independently wealthy on his father's death. Unwise business ventures depleted his fortune and two years ago he started a retail shoe establishment. It proved a financial failure and two weeks ago he concocted a scheme to destroy the place. The arrangement was an ingenious one. Young took his family to the Pan-American Exposition and while he was away, a clerk in the store was to have burned the establishment. Instead, however, the latter informed the police and when Young returned from Buffalo this afternoon he was arrested. He has confessed.

A TAR HEEL MANAGER

William N. Newbold's Successful Career in Business

Washington, Aug. 5.—Special.—A local paper, The Department News, confined to gossip and news of the Executive Departments, announces that William Norfleet Newbold has been appointed its business manager.

Mr. Newbold was born in Perquimans county, North Carolina, about forty-five years ago. He was educated at Wake Forest College and the Columbia University, and was admitted to the District bar in 1875, and, returning to his home the same year, he received the nomination for delegate to the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina.

Locating in this city in 1893, he organized the Washington Business Bureau and has successfully aided in the development of the National Investment and Improvement Association and other business enterprises in this city. In the general law business he has been associated with Mr. James T. Hunter. He still retains the office of president of the Washington Business Bureau. He attracted attention in 1894 in his advocacy of a reunion of the blue and grey, and for one of his articles on that subject was warmly commended by General Gordon.

Pensions granted: William W. Rollins, Asheville, $25; Charles Morrison, United States General Hospital, Fort Bayard, $72.

Postmasters appointed: Laban Moon, at Harper's Cross Roads, Chatham county, vice Samuel Cox, removed; C. A. Gray, at Sophia, Randolph county, vice J. J. Harper, resigned.

NATIONAL BANKS

Large Number Organized in the Last Sixteen Months

Washington, Aug. 5.—Mr. Dawes, the comptroller of the currency, has issued the folowing statement regarding the results of the passage of the act of March 14, 1900:

"The impetus given to the organization of national banks by the act which became a law on March 14, 1900, still continues. During the sixteen and half months since the passage of the act there have been organized in the United States 665 national banking associations with an aggregate capital of $34,267,000, accompanied by a bond deposit aggregating $10,006,200. Of these banks 457 were organized with a capital of less than $50,000, the total amounting to $11,892,000, and 208 with a captital of $50,000 or over, the aggregate amounting to $22,385,000. Included in the total number of organizations are 92 banks with capital of $5,920,000 which were conversions of State institutions, 63 of which were capitalized for less than $50,000 and 25 for $50,000 or over.

CORBIN'S JUNKET

His Curiosity Gratified by a Tour of Ten Days

Manila, Aug. 5.—Adjutant General Corbin has sailed for Shanghai, where he will embark on a steamer of the Empress Line for home. After completing a ten days' tour and taking a rapid but extensive view of the operations he found conditions satisfactory. He believes that the military problem henceforth will be simple, but that a heavy burden confronts the civil authorities. The question of taxation, he thinks, will require the most delicate handling. He was surprised by the intelligence and diligence displayed by the natives. He found the sultan of Jolo a shrewd, intelligent ruler, who will probably readily co-operate with the Americans, especially if he is under the guidance of a capable resident adviser. General Corbin's trip was generally instructive and afforded a comprehensive basis for future economizing.

Commissary General Weston states that the visit was a revelation. He praises the commissary department's wor. He believes that the native employes will compare favorably with New York stevedores.

Congressman Hahn of California, has investigated the relations between the Moros and Americans, certain civil claims and corporation concessions in Sulu and Paragun.

Surgeon General Sternberg will shortly inspect Bangued with the view to establishing a sanitarium there if the conditions are favorable.

KUI CHUN TURNED DOWN

Russia Does Not Want a Boxer Ambassador

Pekin, Aug. 5.—Russia has raised an objection to the appointment of Kui Chun as Chinese minister to St. Petersburg because of his Boxer sympathies, and he will return to the court. The court will appoint a Manchu, Takoshina, to succeed Yang Yu as Chinese minister at the Russian capital.

Chou Fu, who has acted as special commissioner to settle the claims of missionaries, left here today to resume his duties as provincial treasurer of Paoting Fu, the capital of Chi Li province. Chou Fu will practically become the viceroy of the province, as Li Hung Chang, the real viceroy, is occupied with his duties as peace envoy.

On account of the continued friction between converts and others, Chou Fu has requested the aid of two foreigners in order to secure harmony. The two men named are Captain Bourguiynon, a Frenchman, who was until recently police commissioner of Pacting Fu, and Rev. Gilbert Reid, who for ten months has acted as interpreter of the British forces. Notwithstanding these efforts it will be difficult to restore peace, as thousands of Boxers and brigands have been allowed to roam at large for a long time, and disorder is the normal condition.

ROOM AT THE TOP

But Nobody Has Succeeded in Climbing to It

Banff, N. W. T., August 5.—Mount Assiniboin, the Matterhorn of the Canadian Rockies, after seven attempts in as many seasons, is still unconquerred. Walter D. Wilsox, of Washington, and Emery G. Grant, ex-president of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, accompanied by two Canadian Pacific Swiss guides, were defeated in an attempt to reach its summit although an altitude of 11,125 feet was attained. This is a much higher point than has previously been reached.

DIED OF CANCER

Empress Frederick of Germany Passes Away

KING EDWARD'S SISTER

She Was Daughter of a Queen and Empress—Wife of One Emperor and Mother of Another

Cologne, Aug. 5.—Empress Frederick died at Cronberg at 6:20 this evening, the Kaiser and many members of the royal family being in attendance when the end came. Rev. Cameron Walker, the British resident chaplain at Homburg, was summoned at 10 o'clock this morning at the request of the empress. At 1 o'clock this afternoon she was able to receive him, and prayed for nearly an hour in company with the clergyman. She was fully conscious and quite resigned.

The empress passed a restless night, but was able to see Emperor William, Empress Augusta Victoria and the crown prince when they arrived early this evening.

The death of Empress Frederick, the mother of the Kaiser, was expected at any time today, and the royal family were prepared for the end. A dispatch received by The Gazette Cronberg this morning stated that the empress' condition was hopeless and that the attending physicians had so informed Emperor William and the other members of the family. The periods of unconsciousness were increasing in number and length. At about 6:30 this morning Drs. Envers and Spielhagen issued the following bulletin: "The weakness of Empress Frederick is hourly increasing. The strength of the heart is still only slight."

A number of relatives arrived at Cronberg this morning. These included the empress' oldest daughter and her sister, Princess Christian. Emperor William, Empress Augusta Victoria and the Crown Prince Frederick William arrived at 5:30 o'clock. They drove from Homburg at 3:15 to Freidrichshof. The emperor went to his mother's bedside immediately after his arrival.

Her royal and imperial highness, the Dowager Empress Frederick, was the widow of Emperor Frederick William of Germany and mother of the reigning Kaiser Wilhelm II. She was the eldest daughter of the late Queen Victoria of England and was born Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland and Duchess of Saxe, November 21, 1840. She was christened Victoria Adelaide. She was eleven months and twelve days older than her brother, Albert Edward, now King Edward VII of England. Her other living brothers and sisters are Princess Helena of Schleswig Holstein, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyle, Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice, Duchess of Hesse.

Princess Victoria was married January 25, 1858, to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, then crown prince of Germany, by whom she had seven children, of whom the following five, besides the present emperor, survive:

Princess Charlotte, born in 1860, wife of the hereditary prince of Saxe-Menningen; Prince Henry, born in 1862; Princess Victoria, born in 1866, wife of Prince Adolph of Schaumberg-Lippe; Princess Sophia Dorothea, born in 1870, wife of Crown Prince Constantine of Greece; Princess Margaret, born in 1872, wife of Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse. Crown Prince Frederick became emperor of Germany on the death of his father in March, 1888, but he was then slowly dying of cancer of the throat, and he died June 15, 1888, after a nominal reign of three months, every moment of which was full of agony, both mental and physical. His empress remained by his side and devoted herself to alleviate his sufferings. At his death she became the dowager empress and her son became emperor.

Empress Victoria Frederick was thus the daughter of a queen and empress, the mother of an emperor, the wife and widow of an emperor and the sister of a king and emperor.

Empress Frederick's health had been steadily declining for several years, and for eight months past she had been regarded as slowly dying. Queen Victoria's last days were darkened by the knowledge that the empress' malady had been pronounced cancerous. She insisted upon having detailed reports of medical examination and was unable to dismiss the subject from her mind. When Queen Victoria died, January 22 last, Empress Frederick was regarded as being likely to pass away within twenty-four hours, and the kaiser was hurriedly summoned from England to his mother's bedside.

The empress, like her mother before her, wished to have her condition pass as far as possible without observation, but she steadily lost strength with the progress of her terrible malady. The bad news was kept back from week to week, as was done when Queen Victoria was at Osborn after her first stroke of paralysis, and public announcement was made only when the situation became serious.

The direct cause of the death is certified to have been dropsy following cancer, the dropsy having gradually reached the heart. Her Majesty was conscious to the end, which came calmly and painlessly. All her children were present except Prince Henry, who is with his squadron off the Spanish coast, and their mother recognized them all, althouga she was too weak to converse.

When the Emperor, fatigued by travel and wearing the uniform of the Hussar regiment, of which Empress Frederick was the nominal chief, entered the room early this morning, his mother was able to make a slight sign of welcome. It was then already evident that her life was fast ebbing, and the remainder of the day was spent by the family in virtually awaiting death's arrival.

It is understood that King Edward had been informed hours before that it would be hopeless for him to attempt to reach Freiderichshof in time to see his sister alive, and it is now believed that he will not visit Cronberg, but will come direct to Berlin to attend the funeral. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been announced, but it is probable that the body will be brought to Potsdam in a day or two and interred beside the body of Emperor Frederick.

Concession to the Trust

Wellsville, O., Aug. 5.—The decision was reached this afternoon by officials of the Amalgamated Association of Wellsville to allow the sheet mill here to be filled with non-union workmen. It was said that the management of the mill would be informed of this before the end of the week. It seems the strikers have been unable to keep the new men out of the mill, and, rather than lose the members of the association by returning to work, have preferred to let the officials operate the mill with imported men. In so doing the places of the former workmen will be taken, thus keeping them out.

King Edward's Plans

Cowes, Isle of Wight, August 5.—According to present arrangements, King Edward will start for Flushing, Holland, on the royal yacht Osborne Tuesday morning. The new royal yacht Victoria and Albert will accompany the Osborne.

The usual gaities of Cowes regatta week, which began today, are almost entirely absent. By royal order no dancing of any kind will take place during the week. All the entertaining will consist in impromptu invitations to small concerts and dinners, issued an hour or two beforehand, owing to the hourly news expected from Cronberg.

KILLED BY A POMPON

An Officer of Gen. Colville's Rear Guard Struck

Pretoria, Aug. 5.—Captain O. Flaherty, of the bodyguard, was killed by a shell from a pompom at Greylingstad while defending General Colville's rear guard from the Boers who, in considerable numbers, harassed the British during the march. The burghers used their pomtpom on the block houses, but without much effect. Finally, they attempted to cross the railway and were fired upon by the block houses from two sides and wee punished severely. A number of Boers were taken prisoners and their commander was severely wounded.

The Boer women and children who were brought to the refuge camps here recently had been existing on pumpkins and mealies. The low state of their health previous to entering the camps has increased the death rate.

Drowning of a Child

Winston-Salem, N. C., Aug. 5.—Special.—The four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Campbell of this city was drowned late yesterday afternoon in Danbury creek, near King, Stokes county. The child was returning with its grandparents from preaching when they drove into the creek which was greatly swollen by the heavy rain which had fallen during the afternoon. The wagon in which they were riding was carried down the stream for some distance. The child went down but the grandparents and team were rescued. The body of the little girl was found at ten o'clock last night about one mile below where she was drowned.

First Regiment in Camp

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 5.—Special.—The first regiment, North Carolina State Guard, is now encamped at Camp Aycock, Wrightsville. All the infantry companies, the artillery company of Carlottte and the band from Asheville came in late this afternoon on specials over the Atlantic Const Line and Seaboard Air Line. Col. J. F. Armfield, of Statesville, is in command of the regiment. Routine work will begin tomorrow.

STAND TOGETHER

Federation of Labor Will Support the Strikers

THE GATHERING STORM

Both Sides Preparing for the Bitter Struggle That Now Seems Inevitable—Treasured Up Fury.

Washington, August 5.—Referring to the great steel strike which has been on for some weeks, Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, said today: "If the trust continues to oppose the organization of wage earners the American Federation of Labor will use every effort to prevent injury to the interests of any member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Lull Before the Storm

Pittsburg, Aug. 5.—Employers and employes are preparing for the clash in the steel strike, the latter communicating with lodges of the union and measuring their strength, and the former tightening their lines and securing all available men possible, ready to put in the place of the strikers when Shaffer issues his order for all Amalgamated men to quit work. Along these lines both sides have been working. It is the lull before the storm breaks forth in all the fury of bitterness and desperation.

No General Strike

Pittsburg, August 5.—The Chronicle-Telegraph says this afternoon: "One of the officials of the Amalgamated Association this morning announced that he had been notified that there would be no general strike ordered. He is authority also for the statement that the directors of the steel corporation are dissatisfied with J. P. Morgan's attitude and are making efforts to open negotiations with the strikers. The official is one of the leading steel workers of the city, and the inference is that he received an inside tip from the higher officials of the association.

THE COURTS INVOKED

Indians Seek Injunction to Keep Settlers Out

Washington, Aug. 5.—Percy Zadoka, a member of the Wichita tribe of Indians and a resident of Oklahoma Territory, today filed a petition in the Supreme Court of the District asking for an injunction to restrain Ethan Allen Hitchcock, in his official capacity as Secretary of the Interior, from throwing open a certain section of land in Oklahoma for settlement. The petitioner is joined by his wife, Nannie Zadoka, a white woman, who is an adopted member of the Wichita tribe of Indians. Besides the petitioners named, ten others have also filed similar petitions.

Poor Protection

Pekin, August 5.—The foreign engineers are dissatisfied over the decision of the ministers not to make the legation defenses as strong as those of a fortress. The British and Americans have bricked up the loop holes in their legations in order not to offend the Chinese. Major Robertson, commanding the American legation guard here, warned Special Commissioner Rockhill of the defenceless position of the legation, pointing out that it could be attacked from four sides. Mr. Rockhill replied that it was unnecessary to have anything more than a wall to guard against mob violence.

WRECK AND RUIN

Several Lives Lost and Many People Wounded by an Explosion of Gasoline—Several Houses Razed to the Ground

Phladelphia, Aug. 5.—An explosion of gasoline in the basement of the grocery store of George McLemley, 1010 Locust street at 9.35 o'clock tonight, caused widespread death and destruction. At midnight the bodies of only two persons, a man and a woman, were all the dead that had been recovered, but the police are convinced that there are at least a dozen more in the ruins, and persons who were in the neighborhood at the time of the explosion say that there are a score or more in the ruins of the Solis restaurant above the store.

Jefferson and Pennsylvania Hospitals have forty injured, but only a few names had been ascertained at midnight, as they are so badly burned and the doctors are busy attending that no attempt has been made to get names.

Among the missing are George McLemley, keeper of the grocery store in which the explosion occurred, and his 16-year-old son, Max Rosenthal. His 13-year-old daughter and ten-year-old boy who were on the pavement in front of his store, have not been found. Miss Mount, who lived at the corner of Warner, is missing, and so is Miss Somer, who lived in the adjoining house. Four houses on the south side of Locust street, from 1010 to 1018, were razed to the ground. The corner house was badly damaged and will have to be torn down.

At the time of the explosion the Solis restaurant at 1012 Locust street had in it at least 20 persons. If any of them escaped it is a miracle, as the place collopsed and then took fire. The fire department did excellent work and had the flames subdued in half an hour.

The force of the explosion was terific. There is not a pane of glass in a house for four blocks, and many houses on the north side of Locust street between 10th and 11th, in Delhi street both north and south of Alder, are uninhabitable. The persons who were living in these houses were forced to leave as a matter of precaution, and more than two hundred are consequently without homes. Samuel Gale and William Quigley, who are at Jefferson Hospital, will die.