

A HOLOCAUST IN INDIANA.

Terrible Disaster Occurs in a Suburb of Indianapolis.

Caused by an Explosion of Natural Gas in a Drug Store.

Six Buildings, Occupying a Block of the Town, in Ruins—Six People Perish in the Flames and Thirty Others Very Seriously Injured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—Broad Ripple, a suburb of Indianapolis, ten miles from the city proper, was this morning the scene of one of the most terrible disasters that has ever visited this State. Six persons were burned to death, and thirty people are lying in the homes of neighbors burned, scarred and racked with pain from broken bones. Four buildings, occupying a block of the town are in ruins.

Of the six dead nothing but charred and blackened bones, with hanging strips of foul smelling flesh remain. Two of the dead are still unidentified, there being no way of identifying them except by listing those who are missing.

At 10 o'clock a foul odor was noticed in the drug store of J. M. Watts, and a lamp in a dark room used for amateur photograph went out. It was lighted, and as the burning match was thrown to the floor streaks of flame of a bluish tint ran along the joint between the boards, showing the presence of the escape of natural gas, and then up the walls. The next instant the explosion came. The walls were hurled in every direction, and the top of the building fell with a crashing, grinding sound, covering everything with a cloud of dust and shreds could be heard from those buried beneath. Of the seven persons in the store three were burned alive. The rest are still alive, and may recover.

A hundred persons were at work on the ruins trying to save Greschek's grocery, adjoining pulling at the ruins to save those buried beneath. While thus engaged and twenty minutes after the first explosion, a second came from beneath the grocery. It was a mighty roar, and hurled the building to atoms. Forty people were killed, and the rest were strewn in all directions with broken bones and burned bodies, while as many more escaped with small bruises. The shock made the whole town quiver.

Beneath the ruins Pius Greschek, the groceryman, was caught and crushed to death. His body was recovered before it was entirely burned. The ruins were added to those of the building adjoining, demolished by the first explosion, and the whole mass, together with an adjoining frame cottage and a livery stable, was burned to ashes, only the bucket brigade being on hand in time to do any good, and probably only prolonged the agony of the victims who were burned.

The disaster was caused by natural gas leaking into the cellars of the buildings from a three inch main that ran into the stand from which the houses were supplied.

The list of dead and injured are as follows: Dead—Charles Yount, Indianapolis; Jacob Darling, painter, Broad Ripple; Pius Greschek, grocery man, Broad Ripple; Henry Ernst, laborer, Broad Ripple; two unidentified dead, one supposed to be John Carter, a laborer.

Seriously injured—Edgar Watts, badly burned about the hands, face and body; Edward Morris, shoulder dislocated, seriously burned; Joseph Wamlaugh, badly cut above the eye, burned and cut by glass; Orville Heady, left knee fractured and leg broken in two places below knee, will recover; Charles Jones, cut in face and all over body by flying glass, will recover; J. B. Watts, extent of injuries not known; Thomas Jones, had cut on face and bruises on body; Samuel Kelso, shot a number of times by exploding shotgun shells, condition serious; Thomas E. Mitchell, left leg broken; Jacob Cruz, 67 years of age, caught under piece of flying timber, supposed to be internally injured; Harvey Duga, shoulder pierced by fragment of wood, face cut, serious; John Danks, back injured seriously. All the above named injured residents of Broad Ripple, Clare Whitaker, Oakland, Ind., ankle broken; Frank D. Norville, Indianapolis, fingers torn off and arm cut.

It is supposed that natural gas had accumulated in the Watts cellar, and that some one went to the dark room with a light. A dreadful explosion followed. It shattered the building and injured all the occupants. Every house in the suburb was shaken, and farmers two miles north of Broad Ripple felt the concussion and hurried to the scene. The building was a two-story white frame, and caught fire from the explosion. People ran from their homes, and the hand fire apparatus was hurried to the burning building. There was no water supply at hand, and the hose was laid in the direction of White River. But the hose would not reach to the stream, and a large crowd of persons stood helpless as they watched the building burn. Women ran in the street crying and wringing their hands.

The men who went to the rescue found a fierce fight, as well as heavy debris in their course. Their hands were burned, and they almost suffocated from the heat, but they worked heroically to remove the timbers and debris under which they knew their neighbors were buried.

The Odd Fellows' building was also a wooden structure, and it was a seething mass of fire before the first man was rescued. The work of rescue was slow, and it was well on into the afternoon before the last body was taken out.

The money loss will likely not amount to more than \$10,000. All of the buildings destroyed were wooden ones.

Clay Evans Ill. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Clay Evans, the Commissioner of Pensions, is ill at his hotel in this city of malaria,

complicated with indigestion. He passed a very comfortable night, and his physician reports him greatly improved to-day. His condition to-day is not considered in any way alarming, and he is expected to be at his desk in a few days.

COLORADO MINE ACCIDENT.

Bodies of Dead Taken to Glenwood Springs for Burial. GLENWOOD SPRINGS (Col.), Sept. 4.—The bodies of the twelve miners killed by the coal dust explosion in the Sunshine Mine sixteen miles southeast of this city, were brought to this city to-day and given a burial. Coroner Clark empaneled a jury which viewed the remains.

The force of the explosion has completely crushed each bone in the twelve bodies, so that the remains were merely a mass of flesh and bones, and as easily rolled into a knot as though composed of yarn. Three of the dead miners, Louis and John Andrette and John Joelin, leave families.

This mine is the oldest of the Spring Gulch group. Two entries below the one in which the accident occurred have been worked out. These two covered a distance of 600 feet above the level of the creek. The slope which proved the death trap of the twelve men is usually the working place of forty toilers. Yesterday the main force were employed 250 feet above the level, where the explosion occurred. The explosion broke away the stoppage from the lower worked-out stopes and the two working stopes were at once filled with a deadly black damp.

An idea of the force of the explosion can be had when it is seen that the timbers, many twenty-two inches in diameter, were twisted and broken as though mere pipe stems. The local Superintendent, Ben Davis, now is dangerously ill from the effects of the black damp breathed while bringing out the dead bodies.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Two Men and a Horse Killed and Much Damage Done. MONONGAHELA (Pa.), Sept. 4.—By an explosion of nitro glycerine early this morning, two men and a horse were killed, a buggy completely demolished, and the bridge across the Monongahela River so badly damaged that it will have to be abandoned until it can be repaired.

Windows in the vicinity were broken and the residents for miles awakened by the concussion. One of the men is believed to be Charles P. Rankin, formerly Superintendent of the Watson Mining Company. It is supposed that the men had the glycerine in a buggy, and that a sudden jolt caused the explosion.

Well-Known Writer Dying.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—A special to the "News" from New Castle, Ind., says that Benj. S. Parker, one of the best-known writers of prose and poetry of the West, is dying here of consumption of the stomach. He was a Presidential Elector and was United States Consul at Sherbrook. He is 64 years old.

Willcox Not Murdered.

DENVER, Sept. 4.—C. H. McCoy of McCoy, Col., who arrived in this city to-day, says that he saw Deputy Game Warden W. E. Willcox yesterday. A letter from Willcox, written Wednesday, was received to-day at the office of the State Game Warden. The report that he had been murdered is clearly a mistake. How it originated is a mystery.

GENERAL LEE COMING HOME.

THE CONSUL AT HAVANA SAILS FOR NEW YORK. HAVANA, Sept. 4.—General Fitzhugh Lee, the United States Consul-General, accompanied by his son and other officials, embarked this afternoon aboard the Ward Line steamer Seagrana bound for New York. When questioned as to his apparently sudden departure from Cuba, General Lee said his leaving Havana had no significance, as he was simply availing himself of a leave of absence granted to him by the State Department.

Previous to leaving this city, General Lee called upon and bade farewell to Captain-General Weyler and the Marquis Ahumada, the Governor of Havana and Acting Captain-General when Weyler is absent from Havana. MAY NOT RETURN TO HAVANA. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—No official information could be obtained here regarding the return of General Lee, but it is understood that he has been granted a leave of absence, with permission to return to this country. The business of the consulate will be in charge of the Vice-Consul-General during his absence.

Probable That He Will Not Return to the Capital of the Cuban Island.

It is quite probable that General Lee will not return to Havana. It will be remembered that when the new administration came into power General Lee and other officials holding like positions tendered their resignations. The publication of Lee's resignation caused a great deal of criticism of General Lee in the Spanish and Havana newspapers, and intimations were made that General Lee was to be superseded because he was unsatisfactory to the new administration. It was also said that when these reports reached General Lee he informed the department that while he was anxious to be relieved, he did not want to retire under fire. The course pursued by the administration was unsatisfactory to the new administration. It was also said that there was dissatisfaction with him officially, and he can now retire with dignity.

SUCCESSFUL FILIBUSTERS.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—Reliable information has been received to the effect that another big filibustering expedition has landed near Maraca, Pinar del Rio, about twenty-five miles west of Havana.

The ship bearing arms, ammunition and stores for the rebels was met by a large party of insurgents, and it is believed that the munitions were safely transported to a rebel camp in spite of the vigilance of the Spanish troops.

Sedan Day was observed indifferently

this year in Berlin and elsewhere, some of the newspapers advocating its discontinuance.

THE EMPEROR'S COBLENTZ SPEECH.

His Vain Boasting Received Abroad With Derision.

Described as the Blaring of a War Horn of Ancient Gods.

The Speech Generally Interpreted to Mean That His Majesty Is Determined Not to Yield to the Wishes of Parliament—The German Liberal Newspapers Hoist the Danger Signal.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Copyrighted, 1897, by the Associated Press.—Emperor William's Coblenz rhodomontade has been received abroad with derision. Even the Roman press cannot swallow the Emperor's idea of Regency of Heaven, and is describing the blaring of a war horn of the ancient German gods. Austria manifests considerable uneasiness on the subject, and throughout Germany a more significant note of danger has been sounded.

The Emperor's speech is generally interpreted as meaning that his majesty is determined not to yield to the wishes of Parliament, and the newspapers, though not daring to say so openly, clearly intimate that the Emperor's idea of his mission does not agree with his constitutional position. While his majesty may be responsible to nobody but God, it is added, the responsibility for the Emperor rests upon the Ministers, whose work the Nation intends to control, no matter how omnipotent or omniscient his majesty proclaims himself.

The thoughtful and liberal minded in Germany feel much abashed, and, naturally, the conservative and the whole of the reactionary press are loudly acclaiming the speech. The liberal newspapers are hoisting the danger signal. The "Vorwarts" on Thursday drew a parallel between the Roman Emperors of the Byzantine period and other half-god autocrats, saying: "The Emperor evidently contemplates, for the good of the fatherland, to resign hereafter in violation of the people's constitutional rights."

Even so loyal and moderate a paper as the "National Zeitung" guardedly but decidedly takes the Emperor to task, reminding him that, under the Constitution, his own dues and prerogatives and those of the Cabinet and Reichstag are bounded by certain limitations, which no one can transgress with impunity, adding: "His latest speech is an unwelcome confirmation of the rumors which have been current for months regarding the Emperor's intentions."

A number of the leading papers protest that the imperial speeches and political boasts have been becoming altogether too frequent of late, and they further hold that they are injuring the authority and dignity of the crown, the "Tagblatt" declaring that his majesty is reintroducing the mental unwisdom of Frederick William IV.

In spite of the flood of criticism, the Emperor is said to be preparing to make another speech, in the exchange of toasts between himself and the King of Italy at Hamburg, as a counterblast to the Cronstadt glorification, and as a fresh consolidation of the Dreibund.

The correspondent of the Associated Press here understands on good authority that the time for Prince Hohenzollern to stop out of office has been fixed for October, soon after the Bundesrath resumes its session, and that the Emperor will no longer try to hold the Prince, since the latter, on July 23, declared through the "North German Gazette" his inability to accede to any bill for the reform of military procedure, which is not in accordance with the Chancellor's promise to the Reichstag, namely, in his promise with modern ideas of justice and humanity. But it is just possible that his majesty may change his mind at the last moment. His present intention is to make Baron Von Bulow the next Chancellor, and in political circles the impression prevails that Baron Von Thielmann, the later German Ambassador at Washington and present Secretary of the Treasury, will be made Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

At the national convention of German Catholics, just held at Landshut, Bavaria, resolutions were passed regarding the restriction of the temporal power of the Pope. The convention was largely attended from all parts of Germany.

The military excesses of the past week or two have been much commented upon. At Carlsruhe, during the course of an orgie held by the officers of the 110th regiment, First Lieutenant Knoll was suddenly and murderously assaulted with a saber by Major Von Jacob, and a general fight ensued, lasting an hour. Two non-commissioned officers of the Guards Artillery Regiment at Spandau wantonly attacked and nearly killed with sabers two civilians with whom they quarreled on the street.

Less majesty's trials have been very prevalent lately. There were three at Dusseldorf during the past week. At Magdeburg a social editor was arrested for speaking disrespectfully of the pantaloons worn by the Emperor at the unveiling of a monument there.

J. C. White of St. Paul, who has been stopping at a hotel in Baden Baden, has had two letters of credit, amounting to \$20,000 and \$6,000 in cash, stolen from him.

The German authorities have seized 750 pounds of trichinoid pork, which they claim to be of American origin, at Aix La Chapelle. The United States Consul there, acting upon instructions received from the United States Embassy, investigated the matter and demonstrated the fact that the pork had been packed in American packages already cancelled, and the meat really came from Belgium.

EXPRESS TRAIN DERAILED.

Three Tramps Stealing a Ride Seriously Hurt. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—As the St. Louis and San Francisco limited express for Galveston and other points in Texas, which left this city at 8:30 last night, was passing Valley Park Station, about twenty miles west of here, at a high speed, it was derailed, and the baggage car, smoker and two day coaches were thrown in various directions from the track. None of the passengers are reported hurt beyond bruises and a good shaking up, but three tramps, stealing a ride on the baggage car, were seriously injured, one having his skull fractured, the other two having their legs broken. The accident seems to have been caused by a wheel of the baggage car throwing the switch while passing over it, thus throwing other cars to the ground. The sleepers, however, remained on the track.

Snowstorm in Scotland.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 4.—A snow storm has swept over Scotland. The Grams hills are completely covered with snow.

Samoa Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—United States Consul-General Churchill at Apia, Samoa, reports to the Department of State that his colleague on the Consular Board, Consul Rose, has been promoted to the rank of Consul-General, and that as such, the German war-vessel Buzzard, in the harbor, saluted the United States flag. The first time in the history of the municipality of Apia, two Americans have been elected to membership in the municipal council.

ARGENTINA OFFENDED.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL NOT TO HER LIKING. A Measure Sent to Congress Asking Retaliation Against the United States. NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A special to the "Herald" from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, says: President Urquyueau has sent a message to Congress in which he advocates, as a measure of retaliation against the United States, increased duties on articles imported in large quantities from that country.

In his message the President specifies particularly as articles on which the duties should be largely increased, petroleum, timber, plows and all agricultural implements and machinery, which are imported largely from the United States. Higher duties, the President explains, should be imposed because of the recent difficulties which the Dingley tariff has thrown in the way of exportation from this country to the United States.

President Urquyueau contends that the policy of Argentina towards all countries which export to Argentina has always been fair and just, as proven when the Wilson law in the United States accorded great liberality to Argentina, and in return this country made sweeping reductions in the duties on timber and other products imported from the United States. The proposed increase in duties advocated by President Urquyueau will amount to \$500,000 in gold. The President hopes that special conventions can be negotiated with the United States and other countries providing for greater liberality to Argentina products before it will be necessary to enforce the increased duties if they should become law.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Public Attention Still Centers Upon the New Agreement.

The English Remain Apathetic Regarding the Subject.

Parisians Go Almost Wild Over the Dual Alliance—Russian Names Given to Every Possible Article of Fashion and Luxury, and the Men Lift Their Hats Whenever They See Pictures of the Czar.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Copyrighted, 1897, by the Associated Press.—Public attention still centers in the dual alliance, though it has been interrupted by the shoutings of Emperor William of Germany. England remains apathetic, in spite of the fact that the center of gravity in European affairs has been shifted to St. Petersburg.

Commenting upon the political situation the "Spectator" remarks: "The closer we look into the details of the arrangements binding Europe, the closer it becomes that no one of the various Powers can move without Russia. In some way or other, every Power, except Russia, is bound either by express agreement or by interests not to alter the status quo."

Queen Victoria and the Marquis of Salisbury, though fully aware of the French jealousies of England, placed great reliance upon the clear-cut English tending influence of the Czarina and the Czar, and believe the alliance really makes way for peace. Germany finds solace in the bitter chagrin of Emperor William's remark at St. Petersburg, "According to my convictions, we skimmed the cream." Prince Bismarck, too, is softening German susceptibilities, by explaining the weakness of the meanings of the words employed by the Czar.

In France, particularly in Paris, the delirium continues. Russian names are given to every possible article of fashion and luxury. The streets still gay with Russian colors, will be re-baptized. Wherever men see pictures of the Czar they lift their hats, and the statue of Strasburg on the Place de la Concorde is gaily decorated with floral wreaths in response to the almost universal conviction that Russia means to compel Strasburg's restoration.

Though the French manufacturers are already disappointed in not obtaining immense Russian contracts, Russia certainly intends to do much to gratify French ambition. The first step announced is the establishment of a Russian Legation at Tangier to support French views in Africa, and France feels, for the first time since 1871, that she is strong enough to have her own way.

President Faure is quite delighting Paris with the gossip of the Russian court. What astonished him most was the informal and entirely unaffected manner of the Emperor and Empress. The imperial couple, he explains, live exactly like private people, in a small cottage with their children, dogs and photographs about them. The Czar dislikes a military escort near him, goes about practically unattended, and is immensely popular with the people.

This last statement is confirmed by the report that his majesty met with at Warsaw this week. There the Poles seemed to have given him a most hearty welcome, and in political circles much importance is attached to his majesty's visit to Poland.

Between the intervals of the universal shouting for peace, the heads of the various nations have been busy perfecting the effectiveness of their armies by autumn maneuvers. Emperor William paraded an army corps at Coblenz, Wurzburg and Nuremberg, upon the occasion of his visit to those cities, and to-day at Homburg his majesty paraded four army corps before himself, the Emperor, the King and Queen of Italy, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemberg, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the Duke and Duchess of Naumgaut, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia and many other notables.

The army maneuvers proper do not begin until Monday next, when 143 battalions of infantry, 115 squadrons of cavalry, 111 batteries of artillery and 21 technical companies, the three companies of military aeronauts, will be divided into two armies of Prussians and Bavarians. The Germans have actually mobilized a larger force than they had on the French border in 1870, within ten days of the declaration of war, and the troops are in the very positions they would occupy if mobilized for war to-day.

Though army maneuvers on a grand scale are not in the Crimea, the Czar at the Warsaw maneuvers will witness the operating of 4,500 officers and 122,000, or 176 battalions of infantry, 152 squadrons of cavalry and 644 guns. The maneuvers will be particularly directed toward solving the difficulty of supplying the troops with hot food in the field and improving the bicycle, postal, telegraph and ambulance service.

The French army maneuvers, which will be held in the north of France, will bring two army corps together.

The British army maneuvers, which were finished to-day, near Arundel, and which furnished instruction to 20,000 men, have not called forth any particular comments from the military critics, except their complaints of the presence of too many boys in the ranks, and the remark that the continental armies out-class the British organization.

When Dr. Theodore Herzl, the so-called "New Moses," made his farewell speech at the meeting of the scientists at Basle, Switzerland, during the week, he declared the congress had been worthy of itself and of Israel. Then ensued a dramatic scene—tears, kissing, rejoicing beguiling description.

Though Rabbi Adler of London declares that the scientists' congress was mischievous, it is the opinion of the thoughtful in the political world that this movement will have to be recognized within the near future. The two main objects upon which an expression of opinion was asked for upon the part of the scientists in all kinds were the establishment of a Jewish common center and the formation of the machinery to carry it out and they were favorably acclaimed by all present.

While Queen Victoria was traveling from Osborne (Osborne Press)—The Emperor on her way to Balmoral, her majesty called Staff Captain W. B. Goldsmith, commander of her yacht, to the quarter deck, and in the presence of the court and of the crew she conferred upon him the honor of Knighthood. The affair was entirely spontaneous, and is one of the few instances of knighthood having been conferred by the Queen's own initiative, instead of a result of political intrigue.

The "Church Times" says that the larger number of Americans here has led to the introduction of the name of the President of the United States into the collects for the Queen.

The supporters of "Rational dress" have arranged with seven ladies bicycling clubs to make a bloomer demonstration by wheeling from London to Oxford, where occurs the dinner of the Rational Dress Congress to be held under the Presidency of Viscountess Harbeton, and under the patronage of Ladies Colin Campbell, Randolph Churchill, Richardson and Henry Somerset.

Miss Go-Wan-Go-Mohawk, the American Indian actress, who is entertaining the East End patrons of the drama is fast acquiring the professional craft of her vocation. She has this week by a heroic feat of quenching an incipient fire at a suburban theater.

JOHN G. WOODS INJUNCTION.

The Department of Justice Will Make a Test Case of It. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The hearing of the application of John G. Woods for an injunction to prevent his reduction from Superintendent of Mails at Louisville to a clerkship in the Railway Mail Service was postponed to-day until next Saturday.

DUKE OF YORK'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

His Tour Has Become a Triumphant Procession.

Received With the Greatest Enthusiasm by the People.

The Failure of Crops in Ireland Results in a Gloomy Outlook for the Winter—The Country on the Verge of an Agricultural Crisis.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—(Copyrighted, 1897, by the Associated Press).—The bad weather and cyclonic disturbances show no signs of abating. The rainfall for the month of August was greatly in excess of the average, and in some places was greater than in the case of any August of the past twenty-eight years.

The Duke and Duchess of York continue their triumphal visit to Ireland. They have spent the last two days at Baron's Court, the Duke of Abercorn's place. Their spontaneous popularity among the Irish is in sharp contrast with the serious and gloomy outlook of the Irish peasantry who have shown themselves especially anxious to see the Duke and Duchess. The correspondent of the "Graphic," who his paper says is a prominent Parnellite, who has suffered for the nationalist cause, sent the following private telegram to the editor: "The tour has become a triumphal procession. At Castletown and Dunraven, I was simply astonished. You cannot magnify its significance."

The castle clique at Dublin is so determined to make political capital out of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland that the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Cadogan, has been obliged to set his foot down firmly to prevent it from being turned into a Protestant ascendancy demonstration, and he has ordered expunged several instances, in this sense, from the program of the tour. The failure of the potato, corn and hay in most of the districts in Ireland has resulted in the gloomiest outlook for the winter. The Chairman of the Michaelstown Board of Guardians, at a meeting held by that body on Thursday last, declared that Ireland is on the verge of a great agricultural crisis, and that numbers of rentpayers would be compelled to go to the workhouse.

The price of bread is rising slowly in London, and the outlook for the winter is of the gloomiest kind. This city requires 70,000 quarters of foreign wheat weekly, independent of flour, and during August less than 25,000 quarters arrived per week. Not one-tenth of London's bread is made from English flour, and the bakers assert that the wheat in the present figure, a loaf of bread at 5/4d (11 cents) will send them into bankruptcy.

The hop crop is below the average. The picking, which is in full swing, has produced the usual pauper invasion of Kent, and has been marked by greater distress than usual. The workhouses of Kent are full, and the police are being called upon to remove the pauper hordes from the fields and hedges during the recent storms.

Court circles are enjoying a sixteen-page booklet, written entirely in cipher by a minor royal personage, which contains amusing stories and facts connected with the inner life of members of the royal circle are set out in the most unvarnished manner. Most of the matter in this publication concerns Emperor William of Germany, and the writer asserts that 6,000 people are languishing in the German state prisons on charge of lese majeste. The booklet is in great demand. It is said to be like pages from "The Pickwick Papers."

The Pope's attending physician declares that Leo XIII. will see the twentieth century. The announcement has been decidedly unpleasant to the papal imitators of changes in Rome, who are in a complete state of stagnation. One Cardinal said this week: "If you want to be correct in statements about the Vatican, you must say and impress upon the people that the present complete stagnation in everything initiative does not project any changes. No one, however, wishes to undertake anything now, for if Dr. Tappon is wrong in his prediction, a real great and radical change may arrive at any moment, and all fear to find themselves the main-springs of some enterprise which might be displeasing to the new Pope."

Faderewski, while on his Polish estate near that of the De Reszkes, has cut his hair short, and is practicing bicycle riding.

The strike in the engineering trades has grown more serious within the past week. It has now extended to the various trades connected with engineering. Over 6,000 molders, boiler-makers, finishers, etc., at Newcastle, Sheffield and other centers have received notices that their services will not be required after this week. Many of the firms affected declare they are preparing to move their establishments to the Continent, and they add the question of eight hours work per day is by no means the most important thing involved in the dispute. The strikers are opposed to the introduction of new machinery, and are trying artificially to stop production.

In connection with the engineering strike, the employment of the strikers have issued a pamphlet regarding the hours of work in the case of engineers in America, based on official statistics from the Government Labor Bureau, showing that wages are not higher and with fewer holidays.

Naval circles continue to make much of the docking of the United States battleship Indiana at Halifax, and it is recommended that the predilect must be taken into account in estimating her fighting power.

Andrew Carnegie, the American iron-master, has purchased Skibo Castle, an estate which comprises 28,000 acres of land, the best shooting and fishing district of Sutherlandshire. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, with a party of friends, "Tan Maclaren" (Dr. John Watson), have just completed a long cruise among the Hebrides in the screw schooner yacht Columbia.

SHOT BY AN ANARCHIST.

BARCELONA, Sept. 4.—The Chief of Police and his assistant who directed the investigation into the bomb outrages, were shot and seriously wounded last night by a supposed anarchist, who was later arrested.

President and Mrs. McKinley.

COLUMBUS (O.), Sept. 4.—President McKinley and wife breakfasted with Major and Mrs. W. A. Goodspeed, then called upon Governor Bushnell at the State House, and left for Canton to remain over Sunday.

SECTION TWENTY-TWO.

CHANDLER ADHERES TO HIS FORMER STATEMENTS.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, who a few days ago started a discussion by stating that the discriminating clause of Section 22 of the Dingley tariff bill was passed by a vote of legislation, in the "Herald" to-day replied to Senator Frye, who a few days ago declared that he could not tell how the amendment was passed.

"Senator Frye is a good and conclusive witness that what I say is true," said Senator Chandler. "I quote Senator Frye's own words. How this amendment was secured I know not."

"Senator Frye seems to mean that he did not know until after the conference report was adopted in July 2d that the trick clause was in it. If that is what he means, then he certainly was tricked, because his relation to the whole subject as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce made it impossible for him not to know that it was done unless it was done surreptitiously to him and to all members of the committee, except the few contrivers of the trick. If, on the other hand, Senator Frye did know before July 24th that the thing was done, but did not know how it was done, after he had failed in his open plan, he omitted for the whole week of debate over the conference report, the Senate to tell his New England constituents that the conferees had struck this blow at New England interests."

"As Senator Frye says, the conferees are all honorable men. Of course, they had the necessary explanatory statements written and it was left by the blunder of a clerk. That is always the safest ground to take in such cases."

"But whether legislation thus obtained will stay even nominally upon the statute book is doubtful. Moreover, whether the Attorney-General will find that the trick of legislation must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries. The Senate must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries. The Senate must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries. The Senate must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries. The Senate must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries. The Senate must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries. The Senate must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries. The Senate must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries. The Senate must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries. The Senate must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries. The Senate must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries. The Senate must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries. The Senate must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries. The Senate must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries. The Senate must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries. The Senate must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries. The Senate must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries. The Senate must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause applies only where there is no treaty allowing goods to come in without extra duties from such countries.