TRUTH COMING OUT

ONE BY ONE THE GOEBELITE WITNESSES ARE IMPEACHED.

Reuben Miller, Former Clerk to Caleb Powers, Gives the Lie to Noaks on an Essential Point.

COLLIER IN THE WITNESS BOX

HE DETAILS THE MOVEMENTS OF THE STATE GUARD.

Place Where Goebel Fell Said to Be Far from Where the Prosecution Located It.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 4.—The cross-examination of Adjutant General Collier, of the Taylor administration, and the examination, direct and cross, of Reuben Miller, chief clerk of the defendant, while he acted as secretary of state, were the features of the Powers conspiracy trial to-day. Miller had been brought back from Indiana by the defense, and he proved a good witness for their side. It was his opinion that the shot which resulted in the death of Senator Goebel was fired, as were those which followed it, outside the executive building. He was the person closest to the private office of Powers, and he said the shot did not come from that room. He located the spot where Goebel fell about fifteen feet away from the spot fixed by the prosecution, and said the militia did not appear on the scene for thirty minutes. He also said Powers was not in his office during the afternoon of Jan. 25, the day on which the mountain petitioners arrived at the state capital, and at which time Witness Noaks, of the prosecution, charged him with making several statements of a threatening nature, and of conferring with Youtsey, Culton and others of the alleged conspirators.

Ben Rowe, colored porter of the executive office, also brought back from Indiana by the defense, corroborated the statements of Miller about the movements of persons in the public office of the secretary of state at the time of the shooting. Miller quoted Governor Taylor as saying, as he ran from his private office into the room on hearing the shots, "What is the matter?" and, on being told that a man was shot, said: "It is horrible."

In the cross-examination of General Collier the prosecution was allowed much latitude, the court, however, first admonishing the jury that statements concerning incidents which occurred after the shooting should be considered only to show the interest of the witness, who was placed on the stand by the defense. The prosecution brought out that Collier, by order of Governor Taylor, kept civil officers from entering the Capitol grounds for several days after the firing of the fatal shot. He also testified that by Governor Taylor's orders he prevented the General Assembly from meeting at any point in the city of Frankfort for several days after the Taylor proclamation adjourning it to London.

COLLIER ON THE STAND.

Adjutant General Collier, whose direct examination was concluded at the adjournment of court yesterday afternoon, was placed on the witness stand this morning for cross-examination. Attorney John K. Hendrick conducted it. Witness told of keeping soldiers at the state arsenal at Frankfort prior to the shooting, but could not remember whether he had brought any arms into the State Capitol grounds. He admitted having refused to allow civil officers to go into the executive building to execute the writ of habeas corpus, saying that he had orders from Governor Taylor to do so.

Over the objection of the defense Judge Cantrill allowed the prosecution to show by the witness that on two occasions prior to Jan. 30—that is, on the day of the Colson-Scott duel and of the arrival of the 1,200 armed mountain petitioners—the feeling at Frankfort was intense, but that no soldiers were then called to preserve peace.

Witness said that he never, before the shooting of Goebel, heard any one say that the best way to settle the contest was to kill him. Witness told of preventing by military force the assembling of the Legislautre in the city of Frankfort on the day following the shooting. After an objection by the defense had been overruled witness stated that he went to the Capitol Hotel and warned the proprietor that he would close his hotel if he permitted the Assembly to meet there.

Witness Collier left the stand after two hours, and the Rev. C. T. Cody, of Georgetown, was next called. He testified to meeting Wharton Golden about March 21 at the home of Witness John Stamper, and of Golden saying that he had made a confession only for his own protection. On cross-examination prosecution brought out that the witness had displayed much interest in the case on the side of the defense, working in conjunction with the attorneys.

Reuben N. Miller, of Breckinridge county, but later of Indianapolis, was next placed on the stand. He was in the general reception room of the office of the secretary of state, next to the private office of the defendant, when Goebel was shot. He heard five shots. The first shot seemed to come from the outside of the executive building. Governor Taylor came from his private office into the room and inquired what was happening outside. Noon recess.

MILLER'S TESTIMONY.

The examination of Reuben Miller was resumed at 1 o'clock. Witness said that the occupants of the executive building received warning a few moments after the shooting of Goebel that the persons gathered outside were threatening to mob them. To protect themselves they broke open the door of Powers's private office and secured guns kept there. He estimated the crowd outside the buildings at three hundred. He said the soldiers did not appear on the scene for thirty minutes. Witness occupied a room with Powers at a boarding house, and stated that the defendant was not at his office in the executive building during the afternoon of Jan. 25, when Witness Noaks claims to have seen him and talked to him in that office.

At another point in his testimony the engineer's plat of the capitol grounds was brought into the room, and witness located the spot where Goebel fell as fifteen feet nearer the front entrance than the spot marked by the prosecution witnesses. On cross-examination Miller said that in a conversation he had prior to the shooting with Sheriff Burton, of Breckinridge county, Burton said that he thought Taylor and defendant Powers were cowards; that he displayed some cartridges to Powers and suggested one of them as the best way to settle the contest. Powers would not listen to him. Witness could not state positively whether any one entered the private office of Powers on the morning of the shooting. He saw Henry Youtsey in the general reception room of the office two minutes after the shots sounded, but could not remember anything that Youtsey said or did.

The prosecution at another point brought out that Miller went to Indiana March 6, and the court ruled out as incompetent a question as to whether or not he had discussed the assassination since that time with either Taylor or Finley. Before the objection was heard witness answered that he had not.

Dr. W. R. Foster, of London, Laurel county, was next called to the stand. Foster was one of the men Witness Golden, of the prosecution, told of meeting in Winchester several days after he made his confession, and who he alleged intimidated him, causing him to deny ever having made it, and to deny making certain other statements. Judge Cantrill ruled out the testimony of Foster that he did not intimidate Golden. The defense excepted to the ruling.

Ben Rowe, porter in the executive office, was the next witness. He was brought back from Richmond, Ind., by the defense. He helped break open the door of Powers's private office after the shooting, and corroborated Miller. Witness cleaned the private office of Powers on the morning of Jan. 30, and saw two rifles there. He denied that, as stated by Witness Sinclair, of the prosecution, he carried any telegraph messages on that day, for either Collier or Taylor. Many minor details to which the attention of the witness was called by the prosecution he could not remember. When he stood aside court adjourned for the day.

Just a Plain Lie.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 4.—The story that Henry Youtsey had made a confession is untrue. Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin says the prosecution has had no statement from Youtsey. Mr. L. J. Crawford and Col. R. W. Nelson, attorneys for Youtsey, made a signed statement to-night in which they say: "We have made no offers to the commonwealth."

LLOYD J. SMITH INDICTED.

Charged with Fraudulent Methods in Management of Elevators.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The grand jury to-day voted a true bill against Lloyd J. Smith, former manager of the Chicago Elevator Company and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, charging him with fraudulent methods in the management of the elevators. Six true bills were voted on the specific charge that Smith, while manager of the Chicago Elevator Company, allowed about 800,000 bushels of grain to be shipped from the elevators of that company without the proper cancellation of the warehouse receipts, which were hypothecated. Smith was charged, in May of this year, with having speculated with the funds of the company for more than two years, and of having borrowed funds of a prominent broker on the uncanceled warehouse receipts. The net deficit shown on the books of the company was $248,000. The charges against Smith were investigated by a commission appointed by Governor Tanner, which included John J. Mitchell, and which has not yet made its report, and by a committee from the Board of Trade, which found against Smith. Smith is one of the most prominent members of the Republican state organization, besides being a member of the Lincoln Park board and a candidate for drainage trustee.

STEVENSON IS AT HOME

BRYAN'S POLITICAL PARTNER RECEIVES CORDIAL WELCOME,

And in Response to Greeting Gives an Example of His Eloquence—Perils That Beset the Country.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 4.—A hearty welcome was given A. E. Stevenson on his arrival here at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. A big crowd gathered at the Union Station. Carriages carried the party of the Democratic vice presidential candidate, returning from Minnesota to prepare for the campaign, to Franklin square, where, just across the street from the Stevenson home, was the speaker's stand. Judge Lawrence Weldon welcomed Mr. Stevenson and eulogized his life and career in a speech of twenty minutes. Mr. Stevenson replied in part as follows:

"All that genius in ages past has contributed to the world's treasury of knowledge—to whatever tends to human comfort and to the lessening of human distress—dwindles in the presence of the wondrous achievements of the nineteenth century. The all-important inquiry now is: 'What of the future? What of the night?' What the perils that may lie along the pathway of the century on which we are soon to enter? The future danger of the Republic is not from foreign foes, as during the first two decades, nor along sectional lines, as at a later period of our history, but with the multiplication and increase of individual fortune—thus emphasizing the distance that separates their possession from the toiling millions; with the rapid augmentation of aggregated wealth and the murmurings and unrest that follow 'as night and day;' with the influx and growth of an element whose principle in action is the destruction of the safeguards of law and of constitutions; with the rapid increase in every field of endeavor of appliances which mercilessly dispense with the labor of human hands, and with population pressing upon means of subsistence, who can doubt that from all these may spring dangers to society, to the state, unknown to the first century of our history?

"The safety of the Republic during the century upon which we are soon to enter will rest, not upon its material wealth, its physical power nor its splendor, but upon the conservatism, intelligence, the virtue, the lofty patriotism of all the people. At the fireside, in the schoolroom, in public assemblage, everywhere throughout this broad land, let there be inculcated a sublime love of country, a veneration for government, for law, for justice—for all that it has cost our race the toil and sacrifice of centuries to achieve. In the highest and grandest sense let there be taught veneration for the memory of our fathers—the builders of the Republic."

The entire proceedings were nonpartisan. Both the orator and the president of the day are Republicans.

Towne Will Decide in a Few Days.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 4.—C. A. Towne, Populist nominee for Vice President and orator for the Democratic national committee, was in St. Paul to-day. He left this afternoon for his home in Duluth. Mr. Towne said there was nothing to be said on the campaign issues except that imperialism would be made paramount. In regard to his remaining upon the Populist ticket or withdrawing, Mr. Towne said he was not ready to make an announcement, but would do so in a few days. Mr. Towne will leave Duluth for Chicago to-morrow evening. Then he will go to western Nebraska to deliver some addresses. A friend quotes Mr. Towne as saying he will issue a formal campaign document in a few days, in which he will announce his withdrawal from the Populist ticket.

Perry S. Heath in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—At Republican national headquarters to-day Mr. Manley stated that Senator Hanna would spend several days in Boston next week. He would employ his time there in looking over the grounds.

Perry S. Heath, who has charge of the literary bureau of the Republican committee in Chicago, was expected in this city to-night, but a telegram was received from him stating that he would not reach the city until to-morrow.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, called to see Mr. Hanna to-day, but the latter had gone for the day.

Georgia Wants White Supremacy.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 4.—Owing to the result of the recent election in North Carolina, in which white supremacy was engrafted on the State, Representative Hardwick will introduce in the next session of the Georgia Legislature a bill providing for a constitutional amendment similar in form and provisions to that adopted in the Old North State. This enforces a property and educational qualification on suffrage which practically disfranchises the negroes.

The Bryan Indianapolis Party.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 4.—The announcement was authoritatively made to-day that Mr. Bryan would be accompanied on his trip to Indianapolis by Mrs. Bryan and their young son, William J., jr. They will be joined here Monday by Governor Thomas, of Colorado, and his wife, who will also accompany them to Indianapolis. The party will leave Lincoln at 6 p. m. Monday.

NO WOUNDED KILLED

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR DID NOT SACRIFICE ANY OF HIS MEN.

Return to San Francisco of Dr. G. P. Smith, Who Cared for Soldiers at Tien-Tsin.

CREAM OF JAPANESE PAPERS

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRST FIGHTING IN AND AROUND TIEN-TSIN.

Commander Mori's Report, Which Shows the Boxers and Imperial Troops Acted in Harmony.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Dr. G. P. Smith, who was in the allies' hospital at Tein-Tsin until July 5, arrived here to-day on the steamer City of Peking from China and absolutely denied the story of the shooting of wounded soldiers by Admiral Seymour on the retreat from Tien-Tsin. The doctor states that he was present when Admiral Seymour arrived and that the wounded were with him. "I met the column when it arrived," said Dr. Smith "and assisted in attending the wounded men on their return. I talked with them and am positive there is nothing in the story that the men who were wounded were shot during the retreat. The admiral had barely enough men to carry the wounded and look after them, but there was no shooting of them. He was hard pressed and the city of Tien-Tsin was also in straits when I was there."

The Kobe Herald of July 17 prints the full report of Commander Mori to the Japanese government on the attempt of Admiral Seymour to reach Peking. On June 13 the relief expedition first became convinced that the Boxers and Chinese imperial troops were acting in concert. In reviewing the skirmish on that date Commander Mori reported: "The troops facing the British were General Tung's main body. They carried flags with the idograph 'Tung' blazoned in gold on a red field and in the intervals of these flags were banners with green borders surrounding a red field. These standards showed that we were confronted by a mixed army of regulars and Boxers. The troops on the enemy's left were General Tung's rear guard, and the whole numbered about 2,000. Our force at the time mustered about 1,100. * * * In the skirmish that followed 150 of the enemy were killed. The allies' losses were seven English and Germans killed and two German officers, one Russian officer and over forty English, German and Russian soldiers wounded. The Japanese had no casualties. The flags captured had the idographs 'Imperial command' inscribed on the right corner, whereas all the Boxer flags previously taken bore merely the name Iho and a place name. They had also seven idographs signifying 'the Iho save the empire and destroy foreigners.' Such a legend was now seen for the first time. It showed that the Boxers and the imperial troops were acting in combination."

THE SIEGE OF TIEN-TSIN.

According to Japanese papers refugees arriving at Kobe from Tien-Tsin give interesting details of incidents occurring there between June 15, when the Boxers first appeared, and June 23, when the allies entered the city. The most determined fighting of the siege was at the military school, which was captured by Major Luke with two or three hundred marines. A stout defence was made, but inside of half an hour the allied troops had climbed the walls and forced the gate, the military students retiring to a large room upstairs, from which they maintained a galling fire. Refusing to surrender some sixty or seventy barricaded themselves and made a last stand there, and when an English blue jacket battered in the door with an axe they shot him dead and served another in like fashion before the attacking force got in and bayonetted the whole lot. The place was set on fire before the allied force withdrew and burned for an hour or two, amid constant explosions of cartridges.

Among the casualties in the settlements were two deaths in the household of Tong, director of railways. This well-known Chinese official's wife and daughter sought safety in the residence of Chang Fee Mow, the director of mines and railways. This house was hit five times by shell from the fort, and one shell exploded near Mrs. Tong, carrying away both the unfortunate lady's legs. Her daughter also was killed the same day.

On June 20 the authorities decided to send a messenger to Taku for help. For this perilous undertaking, Mr. Watts, of the Tien-Tsin volunteers, offered himself. He set out, accompanied by three Cossacks. After a hard, exciting ride, during which they were frequently pursued, the party arrived safely at Taku, having taken twelve hours to cover the distance, twenty-eight or thirty miles by road. On this date it was found that the ammunition was getting scarce, and orders were given to reply charily to the evening fire June 21.

Six junks were sighted floating down the river, evidently with the intention of forming a bridge for Chinese soldiers to cross. Fire was opened on them as they approached and the occupants driven below, and as they came nearer a young British middy got on board several of the craft and set fire to them. That attempt of the enemy failed therefor. Heavy firing went on all day long from the fort and musketry fire from across the river. The French concession, which was exposed on three sides, suffered terribly, and the secretary of the French municipal council was killed. He was speaking to a French officer when a shell fell and exploded, killing two or three persons.

A good deal of stir was caused the next day by the arrest of two influential Chinese, Chang Yi Mow and Tong, suspected of communicating with the Chinese troops outside by means of carrier pigeons. It was afterwards found that Chang and Tong were arrested without cause. The behavior of some of the civilians, who were under arms and who conducted the blue jackets when they went to arrest Chang was disgraceful, one person firing off his rifle in the mandarin's house and telling him in the most mandatory manner that he was being taken away for execution. A lot of valuables inside were looted. Chang was the most pro-foreign of all Chinese about Tien-Tsin and is known to have written to Peking before communication was cut off urging the authorities there whatever else they did, to be sure to give the ministers of the powers a safe passage out.

Although scarcely any civilians suffered during the bombardment of the city by the Chinese scarcely a night passed without one or two of the defending forces being killed. One young Russian officer was shot dead by a Chinese, of whom he had demanded a passport. The Chinaman showed his passport with one hand and with the other drew a revolver and shot the officer and two other men dead, falling himself by a well-directed shot immediately afterwards. After that no Chinese without Europeans were allowed on the streets under penalty of being shot at sight.

REASONS FOR A STRIKE.

Canadian Pacific Employes Think the Company Is Opposed to Unionism.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 4.—Canadian Pacific Railway shop workers have issued an official statement giving reasons for their action in striking. The company broke its agreement, they say, with the men in refusing to grant Western representatives on the general committee leave of absence to come to Winnipeg to arrange a schedule. This precipitated the strike. All Canadian Pacific shops from Fort William to the coast are practically closed. The belief exists among the men that the company's action is a direct blow at unionism. A report that an ultimatum was sent by the engineers, firemen and train hands threatening to strike to-morrow cannot be confirmed.

Dismissed by a Steel Trust.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 4.—District Manager Campbell, of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, to-day notified all the clerks and employes on salary at the mills here that after to-night their services would not be required. No assurance was given as to when they could again secure employment, and they were advised to secure other positions. The order affects three hundred men.

The order of dismissal is regarded as notice that the Republic Iron and Steel Company has no intention of signing the new scale, and if any suggestions of settlement are made they must come from the amalgamated association. Nearly all the employes of the mills are now away spending vacations.

Conference on Tin-Plate Scale.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 4.—A secret conference on the tin-plate scale was held here to-day. It is said by members of the workers' organization that the settlement was previously agreed upon at the conference last week in New York, and it is a continuation or last year's scale. The meeting to-day was, it is said, more a discussion between the district managers of the tin-plate company and the wage committee on certain provisions of the hot mill scale, which are affected by the demands of the Tin Workers' International Protective Association, the organization controlling the employes of the tinhouse department of the American Tin-plate Company.

Wages Advanced Ten Per Cent.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 4.—Union coal miners in Missouri, outside the mines controlled by the "Big Four" companies, so called, will, beginning Sept. 1, receive an advance in wages of 10 per cent. Several thousand men will be affected. Wages of underground day laborers will be increased from $1.75 to $1.94 a day, and special track repairers and timber men will be raised from $1.90 to $2.12 a day.

Mine Strike Leader Punished.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 4.—William Warner, leader of the present coal miners' strike in the George's creek region, was sentenced to-day to six months in the house of correction. The charge against him was unlawful assembly, and he was also fined $25 and costs in a libel case. He will appeal in both cases.

MR. DEBS HAS ACCEPTED

LETTER FROM THE NOMINEE OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

He Says Capitalism Is Staggering to Its Doom, While Socialism Is Sweeping the World.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 4.—Eugene V. Debs, the presidential nominee of the Social Democratic party has sent his letter of acceptance to William Butscher, national secretary of the party, in this city. Mr. Debs writes from Terre Haute, Ind., under date of July 31. He says:

"My Dear Comrade—Your communication of the 18th inst., has been received, and I note that the unity committee elected at the Rochester and Indianapolis conventions, approved by referendum vote, my nomination has been ratified as candidate of the Social Democratic party for the office of President of the United States. Permit me to return my thanks to the committee and the comrades they represent for the ratification of my nomination, which I esteem a signal honor.

"Having responded to the call of my comrades in accepting the nomination their confidence and partiality bestowed upon me, I am deeply sensible of the responsibilities which rest upon me as a Socialist candidate for the office of President of the United States.

"Fully imbued with the philosophy of socialism, I seek no personal preferment, and I claim consideration only as a representative of the principles of international socialism. In that capacity, and that alone, I appeal to the working class and my countrymen for their support. The confidence implied by the unanimous action of my comrades moves me to regret my limitations, and to wish myself a worthier representative of the principles so sacred to them because fraught with such grave import to the countless victims struggling in the grasp of economic bondage. But all the strength and ability I have are at their service. Long since I consecrated myself to the cause and all I have was laid with joy on the altar of socialism. As we look abroad we behold the steady and stately march of transformation. Capitalism, which has written its record in the tears and blood of the human race, is staggering to its doom, while socialism, herald of right and freedom, quickened by the spirit of the new revolution, is sweeping over all the world.

"Here in the United States of America we are on the eve of our first great battle. Let us gird on our armor and press forward to meet the enemies of freedom, the oppressors of the people, the exploiters of the working class and the foes of all humanity. Let us dismiss all minor considerations and unite in every State and Territory from end to end of the land in one mighty effort to hasten the end of capitalism and the inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth."

CUBAN NEWS BUDGET.

Troops Concentrated Around Havana—More Yellow Fever Cases.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—Troops are being ordered from the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana to concentrate in the suburbs of this city. Four hundred men of the Seventh Cavalry are now en route to the rendezvous.

Senor Miguel Gener will be appointed the new secretary of justice.

At the new Council meeting last night protests were drawn against the late decree of Senor Cancio, secretary of finance, which empowered the municipality to levy a higher local tax than now exists. The protest will be forwarded to President McKinley. Members of the Municipal Council are anxious that the customs house receipts, amounting to $14,000,000, shall defray all the expenditures of the island, the abolition of all other taxation following. The military government looks with disfavor upon the suggestion. The question is now regarded as the great economic question of the day.

Despite stringent sanitary precautions yellow fever is now on the increase, forty-eight cases having been reported.

Saw.

Detroit Journal.

The shades of night were descending at a clip when there passed through an Alpine village a youth, bearing a banner with this curious device:

"The Truth is Mighty!"

A maiden saw him and gave him the laugh.

"Of course you don't expect to cut much ice with that old saw!" she sang out, in a loud, raucous voice.

The youth was chagrined, doubtless having expected to be asked to rest his weary head upon some old thing or other.

"Firs Bugs" at Fort Dodge.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Aug. 4.—This city is worked up to fever heat owing to the numerous incendiary barn fires that have occurred here during the past twenty-four hours. Fourteen have been burned, three this morning, but the excellent work of the fire department has prevented heavy losses. All efforts to capture the "fire bugs" so far have failed, but if caught there may be a lynching.

Too Busy.

Life.

The Author—I wish I had time enough to write a good book.

His Friend—Why not take it?

The Author—Can't afford to. I am too busy writing successful ones.

MANY PERSONS HURT

TWO BUILDINGS AT SCRANTON, PA., WRECKED BY EXPLOSION.

Twenty-One People Struck by Flying Debris or Caught in the Ruins of the Structures.

COSTLY FIRE AT ASHLAND

NEARLY ONE MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF LUMBER BURNED.

Part of the Wisconsin Town Saved by a Liberal Use of Dynamite—Other Fires.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 4.—By an explosion of gas this evening two buildings on Lackawanna avenue, in the heart of the business district, were demolished, and twenty-one persons were injured by being caught in the wreckage or struck by flying debris.

The most seriously injured are:

F. W. WOELKERS, janitor of the bank, leg fractured and otherwise severely hurt.

MISS MALONEY, of Philadelphia, struck by flying debris and seriously injured.

THOMAS BRENNAN, of Moosic, one eye blinded.

H. W. SKIVINGTON, artery in arm cut by glass.

ANTHONY PATROLAY, of Green Ridge, back hurt and face cut.

MRS. ANNIE CLARK, cut in the eye by glass; will probably lose sight.

MISS ANNIE KLEIN, eye ball cut in twain by flying glass.

MISS MARY SANISLAUS, back broken, leg fractured and otherwise injured.

The wrecked buildings were the three-story Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank at No. 420 Lackawanna avenue, and the adjoining four-story building at No. 422, occupied by the D. I. Phillips Furniture Company and Scranton carpet factory. Miss Annie Halffey, occupied the upper floors of the bank building. It was the former home of the late Judge John Handley, and Miss Annie Halffey was his housekeeper.

Many of the injured were passengers on an open trolley car that was directly in front of the bank building at the moment of the explosion. The others, with the exception of the members of the Halffey household and the bank janitor were pedestrians.

A leak in the gas pipe in the cellar of the bank was responsible for the explosion. The janitor detected the odor of gas when he returned from supper and after telephoning to a plumber thought to make an investigation and going in the cellar struck a match. He was picked up unconscious in the alley in the rear of the bank. The loss is over $150,000. The bank vault, it is believed, escaped damage.

COSTLY LUMBER FIRE.

Nearly One Million Dollars' Worth Burned at Ashland, Wis.

ASHLAND, Wis. Aug. 4.—Nearly a million dollars' worth of lumber was burned in the Barker & Stewart and Keystone Lumber Company's yards at Ashland this afternoon. Almost fifty million feet of lumber was burned and two of the Keystone Company's tramways and four out of five of the Barker & Stewart tramways were burned to the waters edge, with all their lumber. This evening it was thought the fire was under control, but at 8 o'clock the wind suddenly veered toward the city and is blowing a gale. The alarm was sounded again that the city and mills were in grave danger. The fire attacked new lumber yards and it looked as if Barker & Stewart's mill especially would go. The Ohio Coal Company dock, Durfee's mill and the Ashland Iron and Steel Company were directly in the path of the wind. The fire started in the Barker & Stewart yards this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Nearly 4,000 pounds of dynamite was used in blowing up the lumber piles and after a three hours' desperate fight both the sawmills were saved.

Of the lumber destroyed two million feet belonged to Gilbert. Nearly all of the rest, on both docks, belonged to the Edwards-Hines Lumber Company, of Chicago. "I estimate that the forty million feet of lumber on the Barker & Stewart and Keystone docks is burned," said Edward Hines. "My loss is $800,000, fully covered by insurance. The entire loss, including my lumber and that belonging to others, is about $1,000,000. Tramways will be rebuilt in a few days, as there is plenty of logs in the booms. The mills will soon be running again. By rare good luck I caught three of my fleets by long distance telephone this afternoon, which were just leaving for Ashland and ordered them to load grain."

Nothing but the direction of the wind was blowing saved the eight big lumber mills yards, the ore docks and a good part of the city.

At 9 o'clock, when it seemed as if the whole city was in great danger, the wind suddenly veered again toward the bay and away from the city and mills. Meanwhile the fire had secured a fresh hold and was slowly but surely eating through the remaining lumber piles toward the Keystone mill. Several hundred men worked like demons with every available line of hose, and so hot was the blaze that a bucket brigade was formed to pour water on the firemen to keep their clothes from catching fire. Since 6 o'clock several million feet of lumber burned, but at 10 o'clock the fire was checked except in one spot and there was good prospect of checking that. The flames had eaten to within forty feet of a long double row of lumber piles running directly to the Keystone mill and it was seen that if the fire got into that the mill would go. The fire had been burning ten hours at 10 o'clock, and the firemen were exhausted. There has been no loss of life and no serious injuries.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 4.—A special to the Sentinel from Ashland says: "In the Barker & Stewart yard four employes assisting in the dynamiting were pinioned between burning piles of lumber, and after looking anxiously around and waving their hands to the 5,000 spectators on shore in hope of receiving help, were seen to go down in the fire raging beneath them."

Dredge Boat Burned.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 4.—Dredge boat No. 2, owned by Rittenhouse Moore, was consumed by fire in the middle of Tampa bay to-day. Twenty persons were aboard when the fire began, but were rescued by two tugs which went to their aid. The craft was quickly consumed. It was valued at $75,000, and had insurance to the amount of $30,000.

Lumber Mill Destroyed.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 4.—Fire to-night destroyed one of the mills of the Cuyahoga Lumber Company, causing a loss estimated at $100,000. John Zahm, an employe, was unable to leave the building in time to escape, and was so badly burned that he will probably die. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

Dowieite Elders Returning to Mansfield to Foment Disorder.

MANSFIELD, O., Aug. 4.—John Alex. Dowie, of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, has directed Overseer Piper and Elders McClurkin, McFarland and Fisher to proceed to this city, to-morrow, to hold services. McClurkin and Fisher were mobbed here last Monday night and painted blue. The authorities have sworn in fifty deputies and special policemen to avoid another mobbing. Overseer Piper says: "We are coming at 6:35 a. m."

They will be arrested for inciting a riot. At a meeting of the citizens to-day they adopted resolutions advising the civil authorities to intercept the elders in the confines of the city. Trouble is anticipated.

"ASSISTANT CONDUCTORS."

Title Which May Be Given to Brakemen on Passenger Trains.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Some of the railroads are considering the advisability of abandoning the time-honored title of brakeman on passenger trains and calling him assistant conductor. The brakes on passenger trains are no longer worked by hand but by air, and, therefore, it is argued that the old title is a misnomer. The name "brakemen," said a railroad man, has been a misnomer ever since brakemen ceased to be brakemen—that is, when the air brakes came into use. A brakeman nowadays has nothing whatever to do with the brakes. He simply attends to signals, calls names of stations and otherwise assists in conducting the trains. The change to "assistant conductor" is logical because these men are frequently promoted to conductors. Besides it would tend to raise the standard of the calling. This question of a change of a title will probably be taken up at the next meeting of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which is made up principally of brakemen, and all the roads will be asked to adopt this change.

TRAPPED BY FILIPINOS

SMALL FORCE OF AMERICAN TROOPS SURPRISED BY 350 INSURGENTS.

One Soldier Killed, Three Wounded and Ten Captured—Lieut. Alstaetter One of the Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The first serious check which the American troops have met in the Philippines during the past two months is recorded in a dispatch received this morning from General MacArthur. It is assumed that the little American command which suffered so severely was completely trapped and was obliged to surrender or be exterminated. The message is as follows:

"First Lieutenant Alstaetter, corps of engineers, United States army, with escort of thirteen, was attacked on Aug. 1 on the road between San Miguel de Mayuma, Luzon, and San Isidro, Luzon, by an armed band of insurgents reported 350 strong. The entire party was killed, wounded or captured.

"Killed—Troop H, Fourth Cavalry, Richard Dichler.

"Wounded—Charles M. Newman, both arms, serious; Walter Brewer, arm, serious; Company A, Battalion of Engineers, United States army, Edward Long, abdomen, serious.

"Captured—Lieutenant Alstaetter, Company A, Battalion of Engineers; Henry T. Crenshaw, Troop H, Fourth Cavalry; Arthur Bates, Charles J. Fuchssinger, E. J. Cromer, George Knaub, William J. Gerrity, John Coughlin, Robert F. Taylor, Joseph T. Mealey.

"Wounded sent to San Isidro, with note from Lacuna Maraimo announcing the prisoners would be well treated."

General MacArthur's latest casualty list is as follows:

Killed—July 26: At Sarlaria, Luzon, Company F, Thirtieth Infantry, Ellis O. Kindred, Charles J. Kriger. July 17: At Orom-tuieta, Mindanao, Company I, Fortieth Infantry, Sergt. Ira N. Stanley.

Wounded—Sergt. Harry Emmert, wounded in chest, slight. April 26: At La Paz, Leyte, Company I, Twenty-third Infantry, Sergt. Gottlieb D. Schlewing, head, slight; Frank J. Knofenka, head, slight. June 30: At Pavia, Panay, Company D, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Otto Mutz, elbow, slight. July 21: At Bados, Luzon, Company G, Twelfth Infantry, Corporal Thomas Smith, leg above knee, slight; Frederick B. Conklin, hand, slight; Arthur Salter, leg above knee, slight. March 26: At Calbyog, Leyte, Company G, Forty-third Infantry, Charles E. Mesick, hand, slight.

Military Trials.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—General MacArthur, at Manila, has issued a general order in which he says: "In all cases tried by military commissions convened by commanders of military departments wherein the death penalty or confinement at hard labor for a greater period than five years is adjudged the department commander will, if he approves the sentence, forward the record of the proceedings to the headquarters for review, and no such sentence shall be carried into execution until it shall be approved by the division commander. Provided, that where the sentence imposed by such commission is commuted or mitigated by the department commander to confine men at hard labor for a period of five years or less the record need not be forwarded."

Planning a Leper Colony.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—General MacArthur has convened a board consisting of Maj. Louis M. Maus, surgeon, Capt. George P. Ahren, Ninth Infantry, and Capt. W. E. Horton, assistant quartermaster, to select an island in the Philippine archipelago for the segregation of lepers, to prepare plans and estimates for suitable buildings thereon and estimates of salaries for the necessary officials and employes. The board is also charged with fixing the ration and other allowances for the support of such leper colony. This action was taken in view of the large number of people in the Philippines afflicted with leprosy who are reported as a menace to public health. Efforts are being made to prevent the further spread of the disease.

NOTES FROM ALASKA.

Return of Boundary Commission—Hero of the Steamer Florence.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 4.—The steamer Queen arrived last night from Alaska with 250 passengers, including Boundary Commissioners W. F. King, the British commissioner, O. T. Tittman, the American commissioner, and O. B. French, assistant. They have concluded their work on White, Chilkoot and Chilkat passes.

Another passenger was W. G. Matthews, who is accused of the embezzlement of $5,000 at Savannah, Ga., and is being taken there for trial.

George Metcalf, whose body was found nine miles from Haines, is reported to have been killed by Indians. There is much mystery about his death. His partner, Nelson, is also missing.

The steward of the steamer Florence, who was drowned in Thirty-mile river, was Walter Monastes, of Skagway, not McCabe, as before reported. He died heroically while trying to save the passengers. The hero of the disaster was Charley Sinclair, who saved most of the passengers.

O'Brien, the alleged murderer of Clayton, Olsen and Reife, is now on trial at Dawson.

Lord Minto, governor general of Canada, will sail for Skagway to-day, en route to Dawson City, where he will spend a week or so in a personal investigation of conditions in that remote portion of her Majesty's domain.

Suicide of a Negro in Prison.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—John Willis, one of the negroes arrested in connection with the killing of Sergeant Porteous and Corporal Lally and citizens by Robert Charles, committed suicide in his cell in the parish prison this evening. Willis was arrested after the killing of Porteous as he was escaping from the scene of the tragedy.

Illinois Fratricide Arrested.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—William Kent, of Girard, Ill., wanted on the charge of killing his brother Noble, in Macoupin county, in December, 1898, was arrested here to-night. Noble Kent was handcuffed and in charge of officers when his brother shot him down. The affair caused a great sensation at the time. After the shooting William Kent disappeared and no trace of him was found until he was seen on the street here to-night and arrested. He has lived in Chicago nearly all the time since the shooting.

OBITUARY.

Gen. J. D. Cox, a Gallant Soldier, Ex-Governor of Ohio and Author.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4.—A telegram from Magnolia, Miss., says ex-Governor Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, died there this afternoon. He was Governor of Ohio during 1866-67 and was secretary of the interior under General Grant.

Jacob Dolson Cox was born in Montreal Oct. 27, 1828, but his parents were natives of the United States. He spent his boyhood in New York and in 1846 removed with his parents to Ohio. In 1849 he married Helen C., daughter of the Rev. Charles G. Finney, president of Oberlin College, from which institution he was graduated in 1851. He read law and settled in practice at Warren O., and represented his district in the state Legislature 1859-61. He was brigadier general of the Ohio militia at the breaking out of the civil war and served from the first Virginia campaign to the close of Sherman's march, first as brigadier general and later as major general of volunteers, having been promoted for gallantry at Antietam. After the war he practiced law in Cincinnati and was Governor of Ohio 1866-67, United States secretary of interior under Grant 1869-70, representative in Congress 1877-79, president of Cincinnati University 1885, dean of the Cincinnati Law School 1881-97. General Cox had a wide reputation as a lawyer and was regarded as an authority on military matters. His war record was a brilliant one and he preserved some history in his two books, "Atlanta" and "The March to the Sea; Franklin and Nashville." In 1897 President McKinley tendered to him the ministry to Spain, but he declined and the post was given to Stewart L. Woodford, of New York. From 1873 to 1876 he was president of the Wabash Railroad, with headquarters at Toledo.

Joseph Emerson.

BELOIT, Wis., Aug. 4.—Joseph Emerson, aged seventy-nine years, a famous scholar and for fifty-two years associated with Beloit College as professor of Greek, died to-day of general debility.

Joseph Emerson was born in Norfolk, Conn., May 28, 1821. He entered the service of Beloit on his arrival there in 1840, when he was fresh from his studies at Yale. He was so pleased with the country, the school and the prospects that he willingly accepted the offer to become one of the teachers in the then infant college. As he grew in age with his beloved Beloit he improved his knowledge of Greek by several sojourns in old Hellas itself and by constant study of the sciences which deal with the subject. In one word, Professor Emerson has been capable of producing a pandect upon his specialty at any time within the past twenty-five years. His fame as a Hellenist has brought him several offers from larger schools, among them Yale itself, but all of these he has uniformly declined. Professor Emerson was the son of the late Rev. Dr.