

Vol. LXI. No. 19,897.

CHINA TO ASK FOR AID.

WANTS POWERS TO GUARANTEE THE INDEMNITY.

TWENTY MILLION EXTRA TAELS ALSO TO BE REQUESTED.

Peking, May 7.—China will request the powers to obtain for her a loan sufficient to pay the indemnity as soon as the amount thereof is made known. She will also ask for an extra 20,000,000 taels to be provided annually according to the proposition of the foreign ministers.

RUSSIAN-GERMAN RELATIONS.

London, May 7.—The rumors that the relations between Germany and Russia are strained on account of slights on the part of Count von Waldsee are discredited at the Foreign Office. Though it is admitted in Downing Street that the majority of the powers are considerably irritated by the Field Marshal's numerous ebullitions, it is not believed that there is any definite misunderstanding. It may be stated that if the British diplomats had any reason to believe the rumors of strained relations between Germany and Russia, it would cause them no little satisfaction, and they would not take the trouble to discredit them.

CHINESE CAVALRY DISPERSED.

Berlin, May 7.—Field Marshal von Waldsee, in a dispatch from Peking dated yesterday, says that Lieutenant Kummer and a cavalry patrol attacked and defeated the enemy's cavalry two hundred kilometers west of Kalgan, in Pechili Province.

MISSIONARY BURIED ALIVE.

London, May 8.—According to a dispatch from Shanghai to "The Daily Express," Father Paoli, an Italian missionary, was buried alive in the Province of Shen-Se.

MINISTER LEAVES RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, May 7.—Yang-Yu, Chinese Minister to Russia, has started for China with his family.

"PHILADELPHIA TIMES" CHANGES HANDS.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, OF "THE NEW-YORK TIMES," THE NEW OWNER—POLICY OF THE PAPER OUTLINED.

Philadelphia, May 7.—"The Times" was today purchased by Adolph S. Ochs, the principal owner and publisher of "The New-York Times" and "The Chattanooga Times." In announcing the change of ownership, "The Times" will say editorially tomorrow: "In the conduct of this paper there will be no faction of any political party to be favored, no personal ambition for public office to promote, no selfish interest to be served, no party to be aided, no friends to be pushed forward by the influence of its columns, and no enemies to be punished. 'The Philadelphia Times' is a newspaper which will make its name by conducting an honorable business enterprise, to offer to the public a high class journal at a minimum of price; in other words to offer a newspaper with 'all the news that's fit to print' for the small sum of one cent.

TO CALL TURKEY TO ACCOUNT.

AMBASSADORS MEET TO TAKE ACTION ON OPENING OF FOREIGN MAIL.

Constantinople, May 7.—In consequence of the Ottoman postal authorities having seized foreign mail bags, the ambassadors of the foreign powers met yesterday to decide what steps should be taken in the matter. It is said that the Russian Ambassador, M. Zinoviev, is prepared to take strong measures against any further attempt at the violation of Russian mail bags.

CONSERVATIVES WIN A VICTORY.

LIBERALS UNABLE TO WREST A SEAT FROM GOVERNMENT IN MONMOUTH DISTRICT.

London, May 7.—The election in the Monmouth district to replace Frederic Rutherford Harris, who was unseated on April 2, resulted in Mr. Spencer, Conservative, getting 4,604 votes and A. E. Lewis, Liberal, polling 4,293.

MARKHAM AGAIN ATTACKS BELT.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICAN FIRM REPEATED—A CHALLENGE FOR A SUIT.

London, May 7.—A. B. Markham, addressing his constituents at Mansfield to-night, highly fulfilled his pledge to repeat to them his recent attack in the House of Commons on the firm of Werner, Belt & Co.

FATHER O'CONNELL MADE A BISHOP.

NEW HEAD OF PORTLAND DIOCESE APPOINTED BY THE POPE.

Rome, May 7.—The Pope to-day confirmed the appointment of Father O'Connell, rector of the American College here, as Bishop of Portland, Me.

CROWD CHASES MAN IN BROADWAY.

HE RUNS INTO A POLICEMAN'S ARMS—WOMAN SAYS HE IS A THIEF.

Mrs. Emma Boltz, of No. 225 East Twenty-second-st., yesterday afternoon heard a noise in one of the rooms of her house. On going upstairs she saw a man ransacking a bureau drawer. She screamed and the man, she alleges, picked up a pipe and ran. Mrs. Boltz followed.

MIAMI RESCUES AT A FIRE.

SEVERAL PEOPLE INJURED BY JUMPING AND TAKEN TO HOSPITALS.

Fire, which started just before midnight yesterday on the ground floor of the five story apartment house at No. 758 Lexington-ave., drove twenty or more families into the street and many people had narrow escapes. The police and firemen, aided by others, rescued several persons. Several others were injured and taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

The fire started in a butter and egg store. It spread rapidly, and in a few minutes had eaten through to Nos. 758 and 760 Lexington-ave. and ignited Nos. 136 and 138 East Sixtieth-st. The buildings are all five story apartment houses. The fire was mainly in the buildings at Nos. 758 and 760 Lexington-ave., and it was from these that the rescues were made.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Young, who lived on the fourth floor of No. 758, jumped from a window into a life net held by the men of Engine Company No. 16 and bystanders. Mrs. Young received severe contusions and internal injuries, and after being treated was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Her husband was also taken there suffering from contusions.

Truck No. 16 was the first to arrive on the scene. Ladders were put up and fireman Charles Fay aided a family of five, whose names could not be learned, to escape from the first floor fire escape of No. 756. In the mean time ambulance calls had been sent to the Presbyterian Hospital, and two ambulances, in charge of Drs. Dorman and Trudeau, arrived.

Patrick Conway, of No. 629 Park-ave., a bystander, took a woman from the first floor of No. 758, while John Meala and William Clifford, of Truck No. 3, rescued three women and a young girl from the first floor of No. 760. Policeman Sullivan, of the East Sixty-seventh-st. station, took a man named Heiburg from the fourth floor of No. 760, and Policemen Stump, Rulru and Scully, of the same station, aided William Johnson, his wife and three-year-old baby to escape from their apartment on the third floor of the same building.

Miss Waldron, living at No. 758, on the fourth floor, attempted to jump into the life net. She missed it, falling into the arms of half a dozen firemen and policemen. She was injured, and taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. James E. Conway, of No. 1,833 Madison-ave., one of the men holding the net into which Mrs. Young jumped, was thrown to the ground and received a severe sprain of the back and a scalp wound. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Mrs. Wanamaker, living on the third floor of No. 758, attempted to jump into the life net. She struck the fire escape on the first floor, receiving internal injuries. She was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. The fire spread through Nos. 754, 756, 758, 760 and 762 Lexington-ave. It communicated to the four story houses Nos. 134, 136 and 138 East Sixtieth-st., around the corner. The apartment houses were all damaged, but the worst damage was at Nos. 756 and 758, both of which are wrecked.

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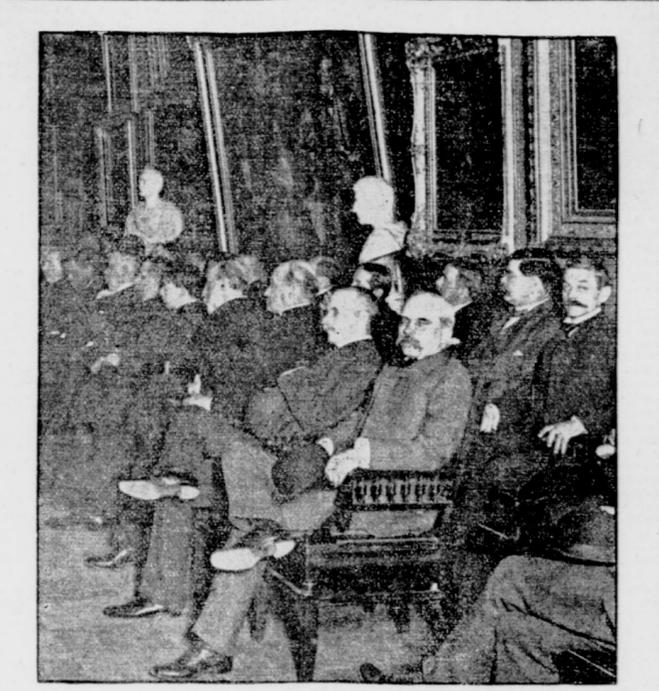
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CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

ONE TO BE ORGANIZED AT A MEETING OF CAPITAL AND LABOR TO-NIGHT.

The permanent organization of an arbitration board by whose mediation it is hoped labor questions may be solved and strikes averted is to be effected to-night at a mass meeting at Cooper Union. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the committee on industrial conciliation of the National Civic Federation.

Preliminary to the meeting to-night, a public session was held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce. The conference was remarkable in that it brought together around a common board the representatives of the great labor organizations of the country, the heads of finance and the leaders in the religious world, who are often called on to act as peacemakers in labor disputes.

Among those who spoke at the meeting in the interest of labor were John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, T. J. Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association, William H. Pfahler, representing three national labor organizations, Martin Fox, president of the National Molders' Union, and Herman Just, commissioner of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association. The interests of capital were represented by Charles E. Flint and Abram S. Hewitt. The former spoke. The latter sent a letter. The church as an arbiter in such disputes was represented by Bishop Potter, who delivered an address, and Cardinal Gibbons, from whom a letter was read.

The afternoon session was preceded by a morning meeting, at which a sub-committee reported plans by which a permanent organization might be perfected. The morning session was held at Cooper Union. Samuel Gompers presided at the afternoon meeting at the Chamber of Commerce. Bishop Potter, the first speaker, said in part:

Most inspiring is the growth of the principle of mediation and arbitration. The head of what is considered the greatest corporation in this country some time ago told me, in speaking of the successful efforts of Mr. Nelson in Kentucky in bringing about co-operation between labor and capital: "I would rather have achieved what he has achieved than be the president of this large corporation." That statement on his part is more eloquent in bearing me out in what I have just said than any other words that I could speak.

The Bishop warned against overorganization. John Mitchell was the next speaker. He said that he recognized that there were three sides to all labor troubles, the public being the third party. He was therefore a firm believer in the justice of arbitration, and had no fear of the result, inasmuch as the public generally gave its sympathy to the party wronged.

Charles R. Flint said in part: The work which is being done in the cheap labor countries by manual labor is being performed in the United States by labor saving machinery, with the result that our productive capacity is equivalent to that of a country with a population five times as great as ours.

The only danger to American industry is a possible conflict between capital and labor. The result of such a conflict would be disastrous to both. A meeting of this character is certainly wise to take measures to guard against any possible misunderstandings which might threaten the greatest industrial evolution the world has ever known. With reason and confidence on both sides such a conflict between labor and capital is impossible.

Herman Just said that in Illinois there were agreements between employer and employe in the coal industry, by which strikes had been averted.

VENEZUELA PREPARING FOR WAR.

PURCHASES OF ARMS NOT INDICATING HOSTILITY TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, May 7.—In well informed official quarters it is said that the reports from Germany concerning Venezuela's application to Herr Krupp for the purchase of large supplies of arms and ammunition have no sinister significance as applying to the United States or to the recent friction between this country and Venezuela. It is explained that Venezuela is chiefly apprehensive of her neighbors, particularly Colombia. Recently Colombia purchased an armed yacht, and if Venezuela is now looking for cruisers and armaments in Germany it is the view of those well informed on the situation that it is a move toward preparing for any emergency arising from the revolutionary conditions south of the isthmus.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR SIR R. BEAUCHAMP.

A DIVORCE AND TEN THOUSAND POUNDS AWARDED BY A JURY.

London, May 7.—To Sir Reginald Beauchamp was awarded a divorce from his wife, Violet (daughter of the fifth Earl of Roden), and £10,000 damages to-day. The correspondent was Hugh Watt, a former member of Parliament, who is well known in financial circles.

ANOTHER CRAMP-TICKERS RUMOR.

London, May 8.—"The Daily Express" declares that an alliance between the Cramps Shipbuilding Company and Vickers' Sons & Maxim, Limited, is ready for signature.

NICARAGUA AND PANAMA TO RATIFY AMENDMENT.

THE LATTER CANAL ROUTE GROWING IN FAVOR IN WASHINGTON.

PRINCIPLE OF NEUTRALITY MUCH MORE POPULAR AMONG SENATORS THAN IT WAS LAST WINTER.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, May 7.—There can be no doubt that the principle of neutrality is much more popular now than it was when the canal question was before the Senate last winter. Improbable as it sounds, it is nevertheless a fact that it is just beginning to be broadly appreciated by Senators in general that the principle of neutrality in the control of an isthmian waterway has been the fixed policy of this government ever since that question became one of national interest and legislative concern. By a treaty more than fifty years old the neutrality of the Panama route is guaranteed by the United States, and this fact was brought forcibly to the attention of the world in a sharp note written by Mr. Blaine soon after he became Secretary of State in President Garfield's Cabinet in 1881.

At that time it seemed not unlikely that the French Panama Canal enterprise would be successfully prosecuted, and Mr. Blaine's note, therefore, was peculiarly timely and forcible. He enunciated in this paper the doctrine that the coast line of the United States substantially extended along the whole length of the isthmus, and that "an agreement between the European States to jointly guarantee the neutrality and in effect control the political character of a highway of commerce remote from them and near to us would be viewed by this government with the gravest concern."

All the literature on the subject of an inter-oceanic canal except that of very recent date abounds in references to this traditional policy of the United States, and it is thought that a closer study of this literature since Congress adjourned and a more careful investigation generally have inclined many Senators to the neutrality principle who heretofore have been strongest in their demands for "an American canal strictly under American control." This, it can be said on trustworthy authority, is having great weight at present in favor of the Panama route, as opposed to the Nicaragua route. By treaty obligations deliberately assumed by the United States in 1846, the neutrality of the Panama route was guaranteed, and of this important fact the French Government was fully aware when the Des Lesseps enterprise was projected. The promoters of the Nicaragua Canal also were aware of the menace of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty when they first took hold of that scheme, and when the matter came before Congress every member of both houses knew that the Clayton-Bulwer convention stood in the way of American control.

While in his recent note on the subject Lord Salisbury intimated plainly that the threats made in Congress to ignore the treaty were an affront to Great Britain, at the same time he intimated that the British Government would yield materially on this point if approached in the proper spirit. It is considered likely that in his recent talks with Lord Pauncefote Mr. Hay particularly discussed this phase of the question, and that by a free exchange of views both the British Ambassador and the American Secretary of State have reached a tentative agreement as to what is necessary for this government to do in order to induce the British Government to consent to the proposed canal legislation in accordance with the spirit of a treaty thus negotiated. Only a few days ago Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, author of the bill which passed the House last spring by an overwhelming majority, declared while on a visit to Washington that he would never agree to any Nicaragua Canal legislation which gave recognition in any form to British claims or pretensions under the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Obviously, negotiations along this line have led to the rumor in London that neutrality has been agreed upon.

But even if the Senate should assent to a treaty with Great Britain on this basis it is extremely doubtful that the next Congress would enact the proposed canal legislation. It is the spirit of a treaty thus negotiated. Only a few days ago Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, author of the bill which passed the House last spring by an overwhelming majority, declared while on a visit to Washington that he would never agree to any Nicaragua Canal legislation which gave recognition in any form to British claims or pretensions under the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Obviously, negotiations along this line have led to the rumor in London that neutrality has been agreed upon.

Denied by Secretary Hay. NO NEW CANAL TREATY DELIVERED TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR. Wickenburg, Ariz., May 7.—The statement from London that the State Department had delivered a new isthmian canal treaty to the British Ambassador is officially denied by Secretary Hay.

DEPUTY CHIEF SOARS IN AIR.

AN AUTOMOBILE KNOCKS W. W. McLAUGHLIN FROM HIS CARRIAGE IN FRONT OF THE WALDORF.

Deputy Chief of Police William W. McLaughlin was slightly injured yesterday afternoon by an automobile which, coming up from behind, struck the light department wagon in which the Deputy Chief was sitting as it stood near the curb in Fifth-ave. in front of the Waldorf-Astoria. The police official sailed through the air and after alighting was considerably bruised.

McLaughlin immediately placed the operator of the automobile under arrest, taking him to the West Thirtieth-st. police station, and later he appeared against him in the Jefferson Market court. The prisoner was Patrick O'Brien, of No. 323 West Fifty-first-st. He went to court with the manager of the General Carriage Company, which owned the machine, and was released in the latter's custody for examination this morning.

McLaughlin was sitting in his wagon talking to R. M. Haan, the restaurant proprietor. Without warning there was a crash. After being hurled over Mr. Haan's head, the deputy chief fell to the pavement, but managed to save himself by alighting on his hands and knees. The automobile was of the hansom type. The force of the collision stopped it. The operator said that some of the machine's mechanism got out of order and that he was unable to manage it.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS TROUBLESOME.

AGITATION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT ACTIVE—CORRESPONDENTS' LETTERS HELD.

London, May 7.—A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated May 6, says: The agitation against the government continues, especially among literary and educational circles, some of whose representatives are said to be secretly agitating among the laboring classes. Many arrests and domiciliary visits have been made in this and other cities, and the police are extraordinarily active. The letters of several foreign newspaper correspondents and of members of the diplomatic body have been secretly examined, many letters never reaching their destinations.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FOR THE NAVY.

ADOPTION OF A SYSTEM RECOMMENDED BY A BOARD OF OFFICERS.

Washington, May 7.—The board of naval officers headed by Captain Chadwick, appointed to make a full investigation and report on wireless telegraphy, has completed its work and submitted its report to Admiral Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment. The board reports the entire feasibility of the system, and recommends that it be adopted and that the present system of using carrier pigeons be abandoned. There is no finding in favor of any particular system. The board has no doubt that wireless telegraphy will prove a valuable adjunct for the navy.

THE WORST COLDS CAN BE CURED WITH JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—Adv.

Advertisement for Jayne's Expectorant.

TO RATIFY AMENDMENT.

CUBANS WON OVER TO THE AMERICAN DEMANDS.

COMMISSION'S REPORT PRESENTED—RADICALS CHANGE THEIR VIEWS.

Havana, May 7.—The special commission, at the secret session of the Constitutional Convention this afternoon, presented an extensive report of the conferences with President McKinley and Secretary Root, and a glowing account of the dinners and receptions tendered to them. Señor Giberger objected to incorporating an account of the social programme in the report, but the commission insisted upon this point.

In reference to the third clause of the Platt amendment, the report stated that the United States would not intervene unless Cuba were attacked by a foreign power, or unless there existed in Cuba a condition of affairs similar to that which existed under Spain at the time of American intervention.

Regarding coaling stations, the report set forth that the places so desired by the United States were Capes Mays and San Antonio and another point commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico. These would be definitely determined upon when drawing up the treaty, the report said, and the object of these stations would be the maintenance of the independence of Cuba as well as the protection of the United States. The report also said that the United States would in no way interfere in the local government.

President McKinley had, according to the report, promised to appoint a commission to meet a Cuban commission to discuss the economic question, and to draw up a commercial treaty as soon as the republic was established, and advised the Cubans in the mean time to study the situation in this respect.

The report announced that Secretary Root had said that there was nothing in the Platt amendment to prevent Cuba having diplomatic representatives in foreign countries.

The report has evidently made a good impression, and only a few radicals will continue to oppose the acceptance of the amendment. Señor Villuenda, in an open letter declaring his intention to accept the amendment, said he first thought that if the convention rejected the amendment the Washington government might change its policy, as he then believed that the amendment was the work of a party. He added: "I now believe that the amendment is the work of the nation. There is no use in objecting to the inevitable. It is either an annexation of a republic with the amendment, or I prefer the latter. The United States Government by insisting upon the amendment shows that the Americans have changed from their policy before the war, and that they no longer rely upon the Monroe Doctrine to protect the interests of American republics."

The convention will meet to take definite action on Saturday.

INSURGENT FORCE DEFEATED.

FIRST CAVALRY TROOPERS PUT REBELS TO FLIGHT IN BATANGAS PROVINCE.

Manila, May 7.—Lieutenant John D. L. Hartman, with sixty-three men of Troop K of the 1st Cavalry, encountered 250 insurgents near the village of Balayan, in Batangas Province, Luzon. The enemy made three stands and were each time defeated by the American cavalrymen. There were no American casualties.

A navy court of inquiry is investigating the alleged connection of Lieutenant Richard H. Townley with the case of Captain Reed, who has been tried for official misconduct in connection with the Commissary Department.

MORAL CONDITIONS IN MANILA.

GENERAL MACARTHUR SAYS IT CAN CHANGE COMPARISON WITH ANY CITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, May 7.—General MacArthur, as Governor of the Philippine Islands, has reported to the United States Department of War, in a letter made against the authorities in Manila, that the social evil in that city. General MacArthur says the writers of letters he has received have been misled, and have an imperfect knowledge of the conditions. He declares that Manila can challenge a comparison as to its moral and orderly condition with any city in the United States. He suggests that a committee of those who make the allegations against the government's Manila should be sent to the city to make an investigation, but adds that such a committee first should become acquainted with social conditions in tropical countries.

BIG ROBBERY IN WASHINGTON.

JEWELS AND MONEY VALUED AT \$5,000 TAKEN FROM THE HOUSE OF MRS. OLIVIA STARRING.

Washington, May 7.—One of the largest robberies ever committed in this city occurred this afternoon when the house of Mrs. Olivia Starling, No. 145 Massachusetts-ave., was entered, and jewels and money amounting in value over \$5,000 were taken. Mrs. Starling was away at the time and missed the property on her return. Lewis Mortimer Monroe, an inventor, living in New-York, and who visited the house, was arrested on suspicion.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

San Francisco, May 7.—The transport Egebert, now in quarantine, has on board the bodies of fifty-nine soldiers who died in China. Nearly all of them died from gunshot wounds, while dozens carried off the rest.

Hamilton, Ohio, May 7.—Floster H. Deary, vice-president of the Seventh National Bank, announced here to-day that his bank has secured control of the Equitable National Bank of Cincinnati and will reorganize that institution.

Tacoma, Wash., May 7.—The steamer Dolphin brings news of another Dawson fire, with an estimated loss of \$5,000. Every building from Gonzales Point, at the convergence of First and Second-aves., including Fairchild's Hotel, was burned to the ground.

San Francisco, May 7.—Ho Yow, Chinese Consul-General at this port, replying to inquiries by H. H. North, United States Commissioner of Immigration, estimates that there are about thirty-five thousand Chinese in California; in San Francisco, 6,000; employed in laundry business in California, 6,000; in San Francisco, 1,500.

Philadelphia, May 7.—The report that the Cramps have demanded \$9,000 from the Turkish Government here to-day that his bank has secured control of the Equitable National Bank of Cincinnati and will reorganize that institution.

Chester, Penn., May 7.—The steamer North Star, being built for the Maine Steamship Company, was launched from Wood's shipyard at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The new ship has a total length of 33 feet, 38 feet beam and 17 feet 6 inches depth. Her gross tonnage is 2,200, and she will be the largest of the fleet of the triple expansion type. The North Star will develop 1,500 horsepower, sending the boat through the water at a speed of over eight knots an hour. Her total cost will be \$30,000.

Wilkes-Barre, Penn., May 7.—Five men were probably fatally injured by an explosion of powder which occurred in the mines of the Pennsylvania high Valley Coal Company to-day. The powder was in a "trip" of cars. As the cars entered the slope they broke away and dashed down the mine. When the cars reached the bottom of the slope the concussion caused the powder to explode. The force of the water at a speed of over eight knots an hour. Her total cost will be \$30,000.