

HUNDREDS KILLED

Worst Mining Disaster in the History of the West.

An Explosion of Blasting Powder in the Mines of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company at Schofield, Utah - More Than 200 Corpses Recovered.

Salt Lake, Utah, May 2.-A terrific explosion occurred Tuesday in the winter quarters of the Pleasant Valley Co.'s coal mine at Schofield, on the Rio Grande Western railroad.

The cause of the explosion is attributed to the blowing up of a number of kegs of blasting powder. A special to the Tribune from Scofield, Utah, says: The English language cannot describe the appalling disaster which occurred here Tuesday morning by an explosion in mine No. 4 of the Pleasant Valley Coal Co. and by which certainly 200 and upwards have lost their lives.

One hundred and thirty-seven bodies have been recovered and the work of rescue is still progressing and will continue until all the bodies are brought to the surface. There are willing hands at work and as fast as bodies are reached they are brought to the boarding houses and other company buildings.

Schofield, Utah, May 3.-The latest estimate of the number of the killed in the terrible mine explosion here Tuesday is 250, but the total death list may yet reach 300. Relief work is still in progress, being conducted by shifts of men.

The shift now in the mine has 50 bodies ready to bring out and the number of corpses yet to be reached is still uncertain. Arriving trains are constantly bringing relatives of the victims from outside points and the coal company has designated a committee to carry the dead to Salt Lake, Ogden and other cities.

On account of gas, No. 4 mine has been abandoned as a means of rescue and bodies are arriving at the mouth of No. 1 mine by the carload. Every house in the town is a house of mourning. When the removal of the bodies from the mine began hundreds of men volunteered for the purpose.

AN EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY.

Hundreds of Craftsmen in New England Secure It Without Much Trouble.

Boston, May 2.-The eight-hour day was established Tuesday in almost every district in New England, where journeymen of the building trades have organized, and the concession was obtained with little friction and only a few strikes.

The most widespread demand for the eight-hour day was made some weeks ago by the granite cutters throughout New England and, while at most places the demands were granted, there were a few echoes of that contention yesterday.

The most important of the strikes in this industry was at Barre, Vt., where the granite polishers went out, and a conference in the afternoon failed to bring about a settlement.

At Lowell an incipient strike was settled, but small strikes at Milford and Manchester, N. H.; Sullivan and Franklin, Me., and at Fall River, Mass., are still in force.

In Quincy, where the cutters have been out for three months, a conference yesterday brought no result.

Norcross Bros., of Worcester, also were unable to settle with their cutters at the Milford quarries. Otherwise, the indications were that nearly every strike would be settled with little delay.

In Providence, Pawtucket and Boston there were strikes in other trades, chiefly among painters, carpenters and kindred branches, but the numbers out are not large. No May day in the recollection of labor leaders in New England has been so full of encouragement and success as that which ended last night.

Pattison Will Not Refuse.

Chicago, May 2.-Robert E. Pattison, ex-governor of Pennsylvania, a lay delegate to the Methodist general conference, arrived here Tuesday.

HERO WORSHIP.

Admiral Dewey Gets His Share of Adulation from the People of Illinois and St. Louis.

Jacksonville, Ill., May 4.-Admiral Dewey was on Thursday the guest of the Grand Army of the Republic of Illinois, which is holding its annual encampment here. The special Baltimore & Ohio train bearing Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and party arrived over the Alton road at 1 p. m., after a run from Chicago that was marked by cheering crowds at every station along the route.

At Joliet 2,000 people surrounded the train and called for the admiral until he appeared on the platform and bowed his acknowledgements. One of the most enthusiastic receptions the admiral has received on the trip was given him here during the three hours spent in this city. From the moment the admiral stepped from the train and was escorted to his carriage to head the parade through the business streets to the court house the cheering from the thousands that lined the sidewalks along the line of march was almost continuous.

St. Louis, May 4.-Amid the firing of cannon, the shrieking of whistles and the huzzas of a vast concourse of enthusiastic people, Admiral Dewey became the guest of this city last evening. The special train over the Chicago & Alton road bearing the admiral and his party backed into the Union station at 7 p. m., 20 minutes behind the time scheduled for its arrival.

As the train was backed into the depot, Battery A, stationed in the railroad yard, fired an admiral's salute, the first roar of which started a terrific round of cheers from the immense throng. When the train came to a standstill and the admiral and Mrs. Dewey appeared on the platform of the car he was greeted with a perfect roar of cheers and the frantic waving of hats, flags, etc.

The admiral's party was escorted to carriages by the reception committee with much difficulty, owing to the demonstrations of the crowd outside the depot gates, which surged forward and for a moment threatened to engulf the entire party.

Preceded by an attachment of police and the First regiment the admiral and party was driven to the Planters' hotel. Along the entire route to the hotel the admiral received one continuous ovation from crowds which at some points were so dense that the carriages proceeded with great difficulty. The admiral's carriage was constantly surrounded by a surging mass of men, women and children, and the windows of the buildings along the line of march were filled with people who cheered and waved flags as the admiral was driven by. The admiral was constantly on his feet, doffing his hat in acknowledgement of the cheers of the crowds.

One of the most remarkable features of the entire trip was the reception given Admiral Dewey by the school children, the outpouring of young America being even greater at the stations south of Jacksonville than between Chicago and that point. Few stops were made between Jacksonville and St. Louis, but at every station along the road crowds cheered, waved flags and shouted greetings to the admiral as the train went by.

SEARCHED BY A BRITON.

An American Ship Suffers an Indignity at the Hands of an English Cruiser.

London, May 4.-United States Ambassador Choate has asked Lord Salisbury for explanations as to the alleged abuse of international rights in the case of the American ship Sea Witch, which, according to the statement of her commander, Capt. Howe, was boarded by the British warship Wasp within the three-mile limit of Portuguese territory in East Africa.

The American ambassador's communication to the premier hardly amounts to a protest and serious complications are not likely to ensue. The case as transmitted by Secretary Hay to London consists of the captain's allegation that while the Sea Witch was in Delagoa bay he signalled to the Wasp, which was patrolling, and the Wasp sent a boat to her. The captain of the Sea Witch complains that the visit resembled a warlike boarding party and that his manifest was examined against his will within neutral waters. If the latter statement is true a serious offense has been committed by the Wasp, which will call for an ample apology from Great Britain.

But it is pointed out that the fact that the Sea Witch signalled the Wasp before the warship noticed her, invests the case with a curious uncertainty. Apparently both Mr. Choate and Lord Salisbury are inclined to believe that there is some mistake, perhaps on both sides. The premier has referred the matter to the admiralty, which has no record of the occurrence, but has cabled to South Africa for the Wasp's version of the affair and it is possible that some time may elapse before the British reply is ready.

Two Men Crushed to Death.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 3.-Jacob Kerns and Henry Hill were crushed to death Friday while working in the hold of the steamer Mohawk. A bale of bur-lap weighing 1,000 pounds fell on them.

Kumassi Is Besieged.

London, May 3.-A dispatch from Accra says: "The situation in Ashanti is still very serious. Kumassi is closely invested. It is reported that on April 27 fighting occurred between the Hausas and Ashantis, in which three white officers were killed or wounded."

A Wheelman Motored.

Detroit, May 3.-Dr. Edward Vincent, who was surgeon of Lieut. Peary's 33 Arctic expedition, was run over by a street car and killed yesterday while riding a bicycle along Grand River avenue.

Three People Drowned.

Helena, Ark., May 4.-The tow boat Graves yesterday sank in 90 feet of water opposite Moon's landing. Fireman Fred Duncan and two negro women cooks were drowned.

FINANCIAL LAW.

Results Attained by the Recently Enacted Bill.

REFUNDING THE DEBT.

Uncle Sam Has Saved \$6,500,000 in Interest.

NEARLY 900 NEW BANKS.

Applications Have Been Received by the Treasury Department for Authority to Organize 890 Institutions as National Banks.

Washington, May 5.-Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, yesterday made a statement, official in character and based on information carefully prepared by the treasury department, on the workings of the recently enacted financial law. The statement says in part:

"The refunding provisions of the law are working out an achievement in finance without a parallel in the history of the world. The statement I submit is official and shows the amount of bonds of each kind exchanged since the law went into operation, March 14, to May 1, 1900, together with the saving in interest, the premium paid and the net saving."

The statement shows the following totals: Amount refunded \$260,020,750, saving in interest \$32,699,225, premium paid \$26,034,771, net saving \$6,664,454.

"The net saving" shown by this statement represents the difference between the amount of interest the government will pay upon the bonds refunded to the date of their respective maturities and the amount of interest the government would have been obliged to pay had not the bonds above described been thus refunded.

"It will be observed that the total amount of bonds exchanged is \$250,020,750. The treasurer has already made full settlement for bonds amounting to \$259,051,950, and of the premiums paid and to be paid, \$26,034,771, the treasurer has already paid \$25,923,732, leaving unpaid only \$110,000. Of the \$260,927,050 bonds exchanged, \$48,508,000 were from institutions or private persons other than national banks.

"The operation of legal tender redemption under the provisions of the law exhibits a highly satisfactory condition of public confidence in our government paper and is a happy omen for the success of that branch of our monetary system in the future. The secretary of the treasury informs me that the amount of United States notes redeemed in gold out of the reserve fund since the new law went into operation is \$5,133,289."

One of the most interesting features of Mr. Brosius' statement is a table prepared by the treasury showing the extent to which new national banks have been organized under the new law. The total number of applications approved is 244, with a capital of \$8,350,000. The total applications on file for authority to organize national banks is 508, the total applications for the conversion of old banks into national banks 382, making a total of all kinds of new bank organizations of 890.

Mr. Brosius also adds, from unofficial but reliable sources, a detailed estimate of \$121,788,558, as the amount of currency the national banks may issue in the near future, as gathered from their expressed intention.

Six Seamen Drowned.

Cape Henry, Va., May 5.-The British steamer Virginia, from Daquiri, Cuba, for Baltimore, with a cargo of iron ore and with a crew of 26 men, including one stowaway, stranded on Diamond Shoal about 5 p. m. last Wednesday, during a fog. The crew took to the boats and attempted to leave the ship. One boat with 15 of the crew got away, but the other boat was swamped and six men drowned. The remaining five got back on the steamer, where they remained until Friday, when they were rescued and brought ashore by the crews of the Creeds Hill and Cape Hatteras life saving stations.

Coner D'Alene Inquiry Closed.

Washington, May 5.-The taking of testimony in the Coner D'Alene investigation closed last night after having continued uninterruptedly since February 19. Capt. Lyons closed the testimony for the defense, and after hearing some rebuttal evidence both sides rested and the committee excused all witnesses. On Monday the arguments of counsel will begin.

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A LITTLE NONSENSE.

First Trooper-"What do you think of him?" Second Trooper-"Well, he may be French by name, but he's British by nature."-Fun.

Trooper (who has caught a locust)-"Look 'ere, Bill! This is a rummy country. 'Ere's the bloomin' butterflies in khaki!"-Punch.

"See that young farmer, Maggie; he made a fortune cultivating weeds. Do you?" Mr. Gallant-"Well, I should say a very flattering picture."-Philadelphia Press.

Miss Pechis-"Everybody seems to think I'm the picture of mamma. Do you?" Mr. Gallant-"Well, I should say a very flattering picture."-Philadelphia Press.

"I love you madly, devotedly," said the ancient millionaire. "I place my fortune and my heart at your feet." "Do you love me enough," asked the fair lady, who wasn't so romantic as her words would imply, "to die for me?"-Philadelphia North American.

"Old Snipps is wild!" "Oh?" "Yes; he offered to make 100 khaki suits for as many officers among the volunteers, and charge nothing for them." "So I understood. Well?" "One suit went to a man who has owed him a pile of money for years; that's what's caused his dander to rise!"-Pick-Me-Up.

"What's the charge?" asked the court. "The prisoner, your honor," replied the officer, "asked this man here what his father was doing, and when told that the latter was a spy in the mint, without provocation, called the father a mince pie." "Poor fellow!" said the court. "An examination into his sanity seems almost unnecessary."-Philadelphia North American.

Mrs. Greene-"They do say that Mr. Slyder gambles. Isn't it awful?" Mrs. Gray-"I should say it was. Why, it's almost as bad as stealing. If he wins he robs some other man; if he loses he robs his family." Mrs. Greene-"At any rate, it is terribly wicked. By the way, I forgot to tell you, I won the first prize of the whist tournament last night-a beautiful silver cup!" Mrs. Gray-"Oh, you lucky woman! How I envy you!"-Boston Transcript.

FIREPROOF CLOTHING.

Timid People in Germany May Array Themselves in Incombustible Raiment.

Consul Liefeld, writing to the state department from Freiburg, Germany, tells of a new fireproof material coming into use there. He says:

"As is well known, the substance usually employed for the manufacture of fireproof clothing, paper, theater curtains, etc., is asbestos, a mineral silicate, a variety of hornblende, which can be woven or otherwise prepared, and is infusible at ordinary temperatures; hence soiled articles made of asbestos need only be thrown into a fire to be cleaned. Asbestos has, however, several great disadvantages, viz., its high price and its great weight, the specific gravity being about three.

"A new method has been introduced here by which goods are rendered fireproof when treated chemically by a very quick process, which does not act on the fiber, so the goods lose nothing in strength, nor does the treatment in any way affect the color or perceptibly increase the weight, and the advance in the price of the article is very little.

"I procured some samples and tried a few experiments with cloth which had been made fireproof by this new process, and found that no flame or fire is produced, as was the case with similar goods which had not been so treated. Only where the candle flame came into contact with the cloth was the fiber charred, but there was no spread of fire, and as soon as the flame was removed the charring ceased. I poured some kerosene oil on a piece of the cloth and ignited it; the oil burned vigorously, but the cloth was simply charred where it had been soaked with oil, and there was no spread of fire. A piece of wood wrapped in thick fireproof canvas was placed for a few moments on the red-hot anthracite coals of a furnace, and when examined was found to be uninjured, except where it had been in direct contact with the coal.

"There is one disadvantage connected with this discovery, which prevents the use of these fireproof articles for outdoor purposes, viz., that water can dissolve the chemicals and then the substance is no longer fireproof, but as such material can be washed and then reimpregnated very easily and cheaply, and so again rendered incombustible, it would seem that this does not greatly depreciate its value. Steam and moisture do not affect the fireproof qualities, nor does the application of heat. It is also claimed that the manufactured article is not in the least poisonous.

"I have learned that the increase in price to the consumer of the fireproof article need not be more than about three cents per square yard over that of the unimpregnated, and in large quantities the difference would be even less, and the difference in weight is such that a piece of flag material weighing before treatment 130 grams per square meter would weigh after impregnation from 140 to 150 grams, which means only from ten to twenty grams per square meter more. If we consider 500 grams to the pound and one and one-fifth square yards to the square meter, this would mean an increase in weight of only one pound for about every 50 square yards of material. For other goods the average increase might be even less."

Misapprehending Woman.

"The Boers don't like to stand up in a fair fight." "Well, Henry, fighting is tiresome work, and if you would rather sit down to it, whose business is it?"-Indianapolis Journal.

IN HIGH PLACES.

New Army Bill Would Work a Revolution.

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Artillery Corps to be Divided Into Two Branches.

CALLS FOR MORE CADETS.

Gen. Miles Is Given the Rank of Lieutenant General, Corbin Is Promoted and Provision Is Made for Retiring Commissary General Egan.

Washington, May 5.-Friday's session of the senate was rendered notable by the passage of the army reorganization bill. In military circles the measure is regarded as one of the most important of the present session. It practically revolutionizes the present staff arrangements of the army. It proposes to change the present system of permanent appointments in certain staff corps to one of detail by the gradual process as the officers now in those corps now go out of active service. As vacancies occur in departments of the adjutant general, inspector general, quartermaster general and commissary general they are to be filled by details from the line, the details to be temporary and not to exceed four years.

The new system is not applied to the corps of engineers, medical department, pay department or judge advocate general's department. The bill discontinues the regimental organization of the artillery and establishes an artillery corps of two branches, viz., 126 batteries of coast artillery and 18 batteries of field artillery, with a total of 17,448 men. It provides for an increase of 100 in the corps of cadets at West Point, two at large from each state and ten more to the present number of 20 from the United States at large.

The rank of the commanding general of the army is raised to that of lieutenant general and that of the adjutant to major general, the latter being during the incumbency of the present adjutant general, Gen. Corbin. The president is empowered to place on the retired list any officer who has been suspended from duty by suspension, court-martial or by executive order in mitigation of such sentence for a period extending to or within one year of the time of his compulsory retirement for age. This is well understood to apply to Commissary General Egan.

An amendment creating a veterinary corps for the army consisting of a colonel and 35 other commissioned officers was attached to the bill after a spirited debate.

The fortifications appropriation bill, carrying about \$7,500,000, was passed.

House.-The house made fair progress with the sundry civil appropriation bill, completing 73 of the 132 pages of the bill. Much of the time was consumed in an effort of the members of the naval committee to cripple the coast and geodetic survey in retaliation for the refusal of the house to agree to their recommendation, when the naval bill was before the house, to place the survey of the waters of our insular possessions in the hands of the navy. They tried to strike out the item in the bill authorizing the coast survey to survey the coasts in the jurisdiction of the United States, but were defeated.

Lodge to be Permanent Chairman.

New York, May 5.-Local republican leaders say that it has been practically settled by the national republican managers that Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, will be temporary chairman of the convention and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, permanent chairman. It has also been settled that Senator Foraker should make the speech renominating McKinley. Mr. Hann's plan it is further stated, was to bring Gov. Roosevelt forward to second the nomination, but the governor has not yet consented to this.

Otis Is Relieved of Command.

Washington, May 5.-In accordance with Gen. Otis' request to be allowed to return to the United States, the war department yesterday issued orders relieving him, to take effect today, the date fixed by Gen. Otis for his sailing. The orders designate Maj. Gen. MacArthur to succeed Gen. Otis in command of the division of the Philippines. Gen. Wheaton is designated to succeed MacArthur as commander of the department of southern Luzon.

Austria's Emperor Visits Berlin.

Berlin, May 5.-The standard of the emperor of Austria waves from the royal palace in Berlin, signifying that the ruler of the dual monarchy has taken up his residence there. The train bearing Emperor Francis Joseph arrived promptly on time. The greetings between the two emperors were most cordial, the monarchs embracing and kissing each other on both cheeks.

Strap Counterfeiter Arrested.

Washington, May 5.-Chief Wilkie has received a telegram announcing the arrest at Los Angeles, Cal., of Frank Luther, having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit postage stamps, with paper and a more or less complete outfit for making the same.

A Mining Town Destroyed.

Victoria, B. C., May 5.-The chief portion of the mining town of Sandon, East Kootenai, was destroyed by fire Friday. The railway station and telegraph office were burned. Sandon is in the center of the silver lead mining district of British Columbia.

\$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rick Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Houser's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY ACHUB, President.

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EMPORIUM, PA.

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F. X. BLUMLE, EMPORIUM, PA.

Bottler of and Dealer in

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The best of goods always carried in stock and everything warranted as represented.

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Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

Where you can get anything you want in the line of

Groceries, Provisions,

FLOUR, SAIT MEATS, SMOKED MEATS, CANNED GOODS, ETC., Tea, Coffee, Fruits, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars.

Goods Delivered Free any Place in Town.

CALL AND SEE ME AND GET PRICES. NEAR P. & E. DEPOT.

EMPORIUM Bottling Works,

JOHN McDONALD, Proprietor. Near P. & E. Depot, Emporium, Pa.

Bottler and Shipper of

Rochester Lager Beer,

BEST BEER OF IMPORT.

The Manufacturer of Soft Drinks and Dealer in Choice Wines and Pure Liquors.

We keep none but the very best beer and are prepared to fill orders on short notice. Private families served daily if desired.

JOHN McDONALD.

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