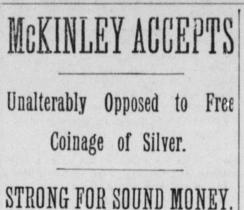
THE NEWS.

The boiler furnishing the motive power for Level & Smith's mill, in English, Ind., exploded, instantly killing Tolbert Doody, engineer, and Samuel Doods, sawyer. William Cumming, fireman, was badly scalded about the body and face. Low water caused the explosion .---- The United States Guide and Information Company, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000 filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state at Trenton, N. J. The company is formed for the purpose of furnishing the public with a uniform corps of guides at different railroad and steamboat stations for the purpose of buying and selling railroad, steamboat and theatre tickets; investigation and reporting on all branches of business .---- The Springfield Brewing Company, organized under the laws of New Jersey, capital \$300,000, has been petitioned in the hands of a receiver at Springfield, Mass. This is one of the largest brewerles in the State, and was supposed to be very sound. Selig Manilla, the president and principal owner, is in Europe.

At Dunlow, W. Va, the pay train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad ran into a fast freight at a curve, completely wrecking the pay train and the engine and seven cars of the freight. Fireman Vance of the pay train, was fatally hurt, and Engineer Floyd Turner, of the freight train, will hardly recover .---- An express train on the Eastern division of the Bostor and Maine Railroad ran into the engine of a freight train near the East Somerville Station, and William Noyes, the engineer of the freight train, and Robert Tucker, his fireman, was seriously injured ---- The Elgin Sewing Machine and Bieycle Company, of Chicago, has made ar assignment .---- Mrs. George Brown and Charles V. Horne, of Rochester, N. H., were seriously, if not fatally injured, by the overturning of a wagon at a bridge from which planking had been removed. Four other were painfully bruised .--- The cruiser Brooklyn, on her official trial trip, averaged 21.92 knots an hour during a forced draught run of four hours, thus earning a bonus of \$350,000 for her builders .---- A passenger train on the White Mountain division of the Boston and Maine Railroad was derailed at a crossing in Concord, N. H. Several cars wrecked and a number of persons injured. -The Avenue Savings Bank, Chicago, made an assignment. The deposits are \$125-

Thomas K. Alken was appointed receiver and placed in charge of the affairs and property of the Union Steel Company of Alexandria, Ind., capitalized at \$1,500,000 The application for a receiver was made by the Missouri Steel Company, acting for all creditors, whose ciaims, it is thought, will make the liabilities nearly equal the assets. which are about \$1,000,000. ---- The tin-plate strike at Elwood, Ind., was ended by the company signing the scale ---- The State Baok of Grand Rapids, Mich., has closed its doors ---- At San Pedro, Cal., Robert O. Johnson killed his divorced wife and himself .---- Captain Burnside and a crew of gold. twenty-two of the British tramp steamer | The mere declaration of this purpose is Moldava, were picked up at sea by the steamer Circassia .--- Charles Church, of the banking house of C. J. Church & Co., killed his wife and himself .---- John A. Lightner, proprietor of the Buffalo Gap Hotel, was thrown from his buggy near where are breaking away from their old Staunton, Va., and killed. The White Squadron returned to New York from its cruise at sea for drilling purposes. man, from St. Louis to New Orleans, struck an obstruction in the Mississippi River, near Memphis; stove a hole in her bottom, and was beached to prevent sinking .---- John T. Henke, proprietor of a general store at Burlington, N. J., was choked to death by thieves ----- Herbert B. Cook, aged twentyfive years, only son of Harvey Cook, president of the Brigantine Transit Company, was drowned in the surf while bathing at Brigantine Beach ---- Ex-Street Commissioner Wills, of Atlantic City, committed suicide, ---- the T. T. Haydock Carriage Company of Cincinnati failed .---- Mrs. H. Phillips, Mrs. S Quaife and her two children were burned to death in their frame cottage at Huntsville, Ont. The carpet factory and residence of George Kline, in Millersburg, Pa., was entirely destroyed, and two dwelling houses, owned by Miss Lizzie Kline, and the residence of Jacob Weik were badly damaged by fire .---- The Stoneman House, in the Yosemite Valley with its entire contents, was burned. The Stoneman was built in 1886. It cost \$40,000. stipulation was filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin dismissing the action brought by Michael Kruseka and others to test the legality of the apportionment made by the last legislature, without cost to either party ----Ed O. Bishop and James Sessions were arrested for robbing the Kansas City branch of the American National Bank.



Protection, Honest Money and Reciprocity Favored by the Republican Candidate for President.

Major McKinley's letter of acceptance was issued Wednesday. It is in part as follows:

Canton, O., Aug. 26, 1896. Hon. John M. Thurston and others, members of the notification committee of the Republican National Convention:

Gentlemen :-- In pursuance of the promise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for President, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor, and to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending campaign.

Perhaps this might be considered unecessary in view of my remarks on that ceasion and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis convention; but, in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our people, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which in my opinion vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the world, and our morality, integrity and patriotism as citizens of that republic which for a century past has been the best hope of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government, nor unmindful of the noble example and wise precepts of the father , or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in the past has always inspired.

The Free Coinage of Silver.

For the first time since 1868, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue s to our monetary system, of vast imporance in its effects and upon the right ettlement of which largely rests the finanial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Demoratic party and its allies, the People's and liver parties, to inaugurate the free and alimited coinage of silver by indepenlent action on part of the United States at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of

stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value?

I answer! The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government, and not for private account, or gain, and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver builion at its market value, and coined it into siver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the differ nce between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value o the silver dollar, goes to the government for the benefit of the people.

More Silver Than Gold.

Chiefly by means of legislation during and since 1878 there has been put in circulation more than \$624,000,000 of silver, or its representative. This has been done in the honest effort to give to silver, if possible, the same bullion and coinage value, and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money. Prior to that time there had been less than 9,000,000 of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the United States, a period of 89 years

This legislation secures the largest use of silver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have today more silver than gold. This has been accomplished at times with grave peril to the public credit.

The so-called Sherman law sought to use all the silver product of the United States for money at its market value. From 1890 to 1893 the government purchased 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, or 54,000,000 ounces a year. This was one-third of the propuct of the world and practically all of this country's product. It was believed by those who then and

now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance its bullion value to its coinage value, but this expectation was not realized. In a few months, notwithstanding the unprecedented market for the silver produced in the United States the price of si ver went down very rapidly. reaching a lower point than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, both political partles united in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, We cannot with safety engage in further experiments in this direction.

The Double Standard.

On the 22d of August, 1891, in a public address I said: "If we could have an international ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relations be fixed between the two metals, and all agree upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar; than silver would be as free and unlimited in its privilege of coinage as gold is to-day.

"But toat we have not been able to secure. and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States, at the present ratio, we would be still further removed from any international agreement. We may never be able to secure it if we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver. The double standard applies equality at a ratioand that equality car, only be established by the concurrent laws of nations. It was the concurrent laws of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent laws of nations to reinstate and sustain

United States to Cuba in 1891-the year prior to the negotiation of the reciprocity treasywas \$12,224,888; in 1892, \$17,953,579; in 1893, \$24,157,693; in 1894, \$20,125,321; but in 1895, after the annulment of the reciprocity agree ment, it fell to only \$12,887,661.

Many similar examples might be given of our in reased trade under reciprocity with other countries, but enough has been shown of the efficacy of the legislation of 1890 to justify the speedy restoration of its reciprocity provisions. In ny judgment Congress should immediate'y restore the reciprocity section of the old law, with such amendments, if any, as time and experience sanction as wise and proper. The underlying principle of this legislation, must, however be strictly observed. It is to afford new markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products, without loss to the American laborer of a single days's work that he might otherwise pro-

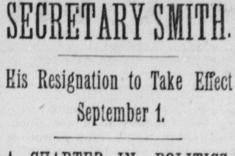
Sectionalism Almost Obliterated.

The country is to be congratulated upon the a most total obliteration of the sectional lines which for many years marked the division of the United States into slave and free territory and finally threatened its par" tition into two separate governments by the dread ordeal of civil war.

The era of reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired by General Grant and many other great leaders, North and South has happily come, and the feeling of distrust and hostility between the sections is everywhere vanishing, let us hope never to return. Nothing is better calculated to give strength to the nation at home, increase our power and influence abroad and add to the permanency and security of our free institutions, than the restoration of cordial relations between the people of all sections and parts of our beloved country.

If called by the suffrag s of the people to assume the duties of the high office of President of the United States, I shall count it a privilege to aid, even in the slightest degree. in the promotion of the spirit of fraternal regard which shoud animate and govern the citizens of every section, state or part of the republic. After the lapse of a century since its utterance let us, at length and forever hereafter, heed the admonition of Washington: "There should be no North, no South no East, no West, but a common country." It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause or good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essentia. to our prosperity and happiness, by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affec, tion which in our early history characterized all the peop e of all the states.

I would be giad to contribute toward binding in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, which, indeed, now "have every inducement of sympathy and interest" to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the North and the South and the East and the West are not separated or in danger of becoming separated because of sectional or party diffe ences. The war is long since over; "we are not enemies, but friends," and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate, un der the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor. Its peace and good order, its continued accendancy among the greatest governments on earth. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.



A CHAPTER IN POLITICS.

The Secretary Submitted His Resignation Immediately After Bryan's Nomination Six Weeks Ago-It Was Accepted a Week Ago.

The resignation of Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, has been accepted by President Cleveland, and he will retire from the cabinet about September 1.

Those who are familiar with the relations which exist between Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet say that there never has, at any time been the least friction between Secretary Smith and the President or between any members of the cabinet, and that the personal relations between the President and Mr. Smith a e still most cordial.

Mr. Smith has enjoyed the respect and confidence of Mr. Cleveland at all times, and has been given the broadest latitude ever given any cabinet officer in the management of the affairs of his department. It is known to all the cabinet and to such persons as are in the President's confidence in this matter that it is with sincere regret he sees Mr. Smith separate officially from the administration.

After the nomination of Bryan and Sewell it became known that Secretary Smith was the only member of the cabinet who announced the purpose to support that ticket, and that this action on his part, while not in any way affecting his personal relation botween himself and the other members of the cabinet, seemed so material to him that he felt constrained to tender his resignation.

Mr. Smith, during his campaign for the gold standard in Georgia against ex-Speaker Crisp, had given a personal piedge that he would, if defeated, support the nominees of the convention. He informed the President of his position and his intentions, and, to avoid embarrassment, placed his resignation at his disposal. It is said Mr. Cleveland remonstrated. The correspondence on the subject, if published, would, no doubt, be very interesting, but it is doubtful whether it will ever be given out.

There has been a great deal of gossip about Mr. Smith's successor It seems altogether unlikely that John M. Reynolds, the as-istant secretary, will be promoted. It is regarded as much more probable that a new man will be selected, probably from the middle West-Indiana, Illinois or Missouri. The names of ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri; ex-Congressman Bynum, of Indiana, and ex-Congressman Ben Cable, of Illinois, are those around which gossip most persist-

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleanst From Various Parts of the State.

Leonard Orannalo, an Italian, who made ireworks on a small scale in a shanty at Milnesville, is in the hospital in Hazieton, hovering between life and death from injur" ies received while he was experimenting on a new light. An explosion took place, which ignited a lot of powder he had in the shanty, and he was fearfully burned about the face and body. The physicians are of the opinion that he cannot recover, and if he should he will be blind for life.

E. J. Bannon, who was in the shanty with him at the time, was also badly burned about the hands and face

Mrs. John Ronoski, of Highland, atempted to light a fire with kerosene in the shanty adjoining her house, when the can exploded, setting fire to the building, which soon communicated with the house, and in ess than an hour both were in ashes. The loss will reach about \$1000. Mrs. Ronoski was seriously burned in trying to put out the

C tizens of Allentown witnessed a novel sight in the form of a baby parade, the first in the history of the city. About forty-five carriages were in line, all gaily decorated. In some there were two infants. The procession was headed by Ralph Wenner and Norton Lichten wainer on velocipedes.

The bravery of Frank O'Donnel, an employee of the Patterson Colliery, averted a terrible accident at that place and saved the lives of at least ten men

O'Donnel entered a boiler house and drew the fire from beneath the boilers, which were leaking, just in time to prevent an explosion. The miners, unconscious of their peril, were standing directly outside the building and nad the boilers gone up they would have been instantly killed.

Statistics from the Sheriff's office of Berks courty show that up to the September term of this year executions were issued for liabilities footing up \$533,039,81, while for the same period last year the liabilities were but \$455,903 60, an increase of \$233,166.21.

Peter Hanson, of Parsons, died after horrible suffering from hydrophobia. His dog became sick about five weeks ago, but the family did not think the disease was hydrophobia. At a time when the animal was most violent and when it had bitten and chewed the kennel and boards around it Mr. Hansom was bitten on the hand when he approached to give the usual dose of medicine. From the bite hydrophobia developed.

Three deaths, the re-ult of injuries, occurred at Mahanoy City. Edward Kopper. who was injured on the railroad in some mysterious manner, died without gaining consciousness. Mrs. Rober Marsh died from the result of injuries received last Thursday. Edward Cooper, who was burned at Park No. 3 Colliery three weeks ago, died in great agony.

James E. Elson, aged 74, a farmer of Shaffertown, was killed on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Bailroad, on the Pringle Street crossing, at Kingston. He was driv-

STEAMER SUNK BY AN ICEBERG.

Orew Put Out in Life-boats and Are Rescued, by the Steamer Circassia.

The steamer Circassia, of the Anchor Line, had a story to tell on her arrival at Quarantine, New York, of picking up a captain and his twenty-two men on the high seas from three open boats.

It was Captain Burnside and the crew of the British tramp steamer Mo davis, bound from Cardiff for Halifax, with coal, who were reacued by the timely approach of the Circassia. During the dense fog that hung over the sea on last Wednesday the Moldavia ran into a huge iceberg and stove her port bows so badly that she began to fill rapidly. Captain Burnside ordered the lifeboats provisioned and cleared away, and the steamer was abandoned, and shortly afterward sank.

The lifeboats kept together and watched for a passing vessel, and thirty-five hours later the Circassia's lights were seen approaching. Elue lights were at once shown by the occupants of the life-boats, and the Circassia altered her course. The davit tackles were lowered and as each life-boat approached she was booked on and raised bodily, occupants and all, to the deck of the Circassia.

Secretary Herbert is spending a few days at Egham, England, as the guest of Mr. | James R. Roosevelt.

menace to our financial and industrial interests, and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril to grave that conservative men every-It. arty associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against he platform of the Democratic National

convention, as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and the we fare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the republic ore serious than the one which is thus presented.

Of No Benefit to Labor.

The character of the money which shall seasure our value and exchanges and setle our balances with one another, and with the nations of the world, is of such primary mportance, and so far-reaching in its consequences, as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and, in the end, a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polis. We must not be misled by phrases, nor deluded by false theories.

Free silver would not mean that silver dolars were to be freely had without costs or abor. It would mean the free use of the nints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullon, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious, or more profitable. It would not start a factory, or make a demand for an adoitional day's labor. It would create no new occupations.

It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people, or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effeet would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

What Free Coinage Means.

The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that anyone may take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 53 cents, to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government, and rezeive for it a silver dollar, which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, rublic and private.

The owner of the silver buillon would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him, and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their hard labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The builion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents' worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts.

The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community would suffer loss by its use.

The Two Dollars Compared.

We have coined since 1878 more than four hundred millions of silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at parity with gold, and are a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the sliver do lars now in use different

Farmers and the Tariff.

Our farmers have been hurt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our isborers and manufacturers, badly as they have suffered. The Republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar interests "as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use,"

It promises to our wool and woolen interests "the most ample protection," a guaranty that ought to commend itself to every patriotic citizen. Never was a mo e grevious wrong done the farmers of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the past three years upon the wool-growers of America, Although among our most industrious and useful citizens, their interests have been practically destroyed, and our woolen manufacturers involved in similar disaster. 'At no time within the past 36 years, and perhaps never during any previous period, have so many of our woolen factories been suspended as now. The Republican party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs, if again entrusted with the control of Congress.

Reciprocity.

Another declaration of the Republican platform that has my most cordial support is that which favors reciprocity. The spleadid results of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1890 are striking and suggestive.

The brief period they were in force, in most cases only three years, was not long enough to thoroughly test their great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial to conclusively demonstrate the importance and the wisdom of their adoption. In 1892 the export trade of the United States attained the highest point in our history. The aggregate of our exports that year reached the immense sum of \$1,030,278,148-a sum greater by \$100,000,000 than the exports of any previous year. In 1893, owing to the threat of unfriend y tariff legislation, the total dropped to #847,665,184.

Our exports of domestic merchandise decreased :189,000,000, but reciprocity still secured us a large trade in Central and South America and a larger trade with the West Indies than we have ever before enjoyed. The increase of trade with the countries with which we had reciprocity agreements was \$3,560,515 over our trade in 1892, and \$16,440,721 over our trade in 1891.

The only countries with which the United States traded that showed increased exports in 1893 were practica ly those with which we had reciprocity arrangements. The reciprocity treaty between this country and Spain, touching the markets of Cuba and Puerto Rico, was announced September 1. 1894. The growth of our trade with Cuba was phenomenal. In 1891 we sold that country but 114,441 barrels of flour; in 1892. 366,175; in 1893, 616,405, and in 1894, 622,248, Here was a growth of nearly 500 per cent. while our exportation of flour to Cuba for the year ending June 30, 1895-the year following the repeal of the reciprocity treatyfrom those which would be in use under free fell to 379,896 barrels, a loss of nearly half coinsge? They are to be of the same weight our trade with that country. The value of and fineness; they are to bear the same our total exports of merchandise from the

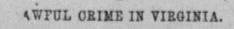
GOVERNMENTEMPLOYESWARNED

They Must Not Seek or Make Contributions for Campaign Purposes.

An official pronunciamento from Washingion against political assessments to all govarnment employee has just been issued by the Civil Service Commissioners. The warning is principally directed toward the postal and Treasury employes, and the general orfers embodying the instructions will first be sent forth by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Acting Postmaster General, the other department executives following later.

The circular warps all employes against seeking or making contributions for campaign purposes within the jurisdiction of Federal offices, and from receiving such contributions, either within or outside such jurisdiction, as well as giving notice to outsiders, of the law probibiting the soliciting of funds in United States buildings or rooms, The instructions cite the laws on the subject and the penalties prescribed by them, and calls attention to the fact that such action that takes place within the scope of the gorernment's jurisdiction form flagrant violations of the law, and will be promptly invesigated and prosecuted. The Civil Service Commission will take speedy action on ail complaints of this character, and asks that all cognizant of such infractions of the law

immediately advise the commission. From several sections of the country complaints of illegal assessments have just reached the commission, and the step just taken is due to a desire to promptly and effectsolly stop these methods of securing funds, the idea of the general circular doubtisss having been approved by President Cleveland at Gray Gables.



The Dismembered Body of Dallas Bruce Found Covered With Brine and Pickles.

Dalias Bruce, a white map of Caroline county, Va., who lived some 25 miles from Fredericksburg, attended the recent Copfederate reunion in Richmond and then disappeared.

His absence caused comment, but for some time no search was made for him, though he was known to have had \$400 in his posses slop at the time.

He was separated from his wife, and had been living with a colored women in the neighborhood.

A few days ago a search for him was begun by his friends, which resulted in finding his body cut into pieces and packed in several pickle barrels at the house of his mistress.

Each portion of the body had been put in the bottom of a barrel and carefully covered with pickles and then strong brine poured over the whole There was no trouble in identifying the body.

catly clings. All are pronounced gold Democrats.

To Succeed Hoke Smith.

Announcement was made by President Cleveland at Gray Gables, Mass., of the appointment of David E. Francis, ex-Governor of Missouri, a: Secretary of the Interior, vice Hon. Hoke Smith, who recently resigned the secretaryship because of his financial views, Mr. Francis will probably assume office on September 1, as that is the date named in Secretary Smith's resignation.

ZANZIBAR'S RULER DEAD.

A New Sultan Barricades Himself in the Palace-Troops Landed.

The Sultan of Zanzibar, Hamid Bin Thwain Bin Said, is dead. He was about 40 years of age, was a nephew of the late Sultans Ali Khalifa and Burghash, and succeeded to the Sultanate on the death of Sultan Ali, March 5, 1893.

He was one of a number of claimants, and was selected as being the most fitting by the British Government, which exercises a protectorate over the Sultanate.

Seyyid Kalid has occupied the palace, taking possession of that building immediately after the death of Hamed Bin Twain Bin Said became known,

He proclaimed himself Sultan, and barricaded himself in the palace with 700 armed Askaria.

Sailors from the British warships Philomel, Thrush and Sparrow have been landed to protect property ashore, and all the ladies have been lodged in the British consulate, which is guarded by the sailors. Trouble is feared

Confirmed in Washington.

The State Department has received a cable that the Suitan of Zanzibar died at 11 o'clock A M. The cable message adds that "Said Alid holds the palace: sailors and marines landed; rioting feared."

The cablegram came from Consul Mohun, at Zanzibar, the capital of the country. The landing of sailors and marines referred to the forces from British ships, as Zanzibar is under a British protectorate.

There are no American ships in that part of the world, although the Castine touched these during her cruise along the East African Coast last year.

The name of the dead Sultan is Hamed Bin Thwain Bin Said. He was one of sev. eral claimants to the Sultanate, and was selected by the British Government as the most meritorious. He assumed authority March 5, 1893, at the age of 39. The Government of Zanzibar is conducted by the English, with Sir L. Matthews as prime minister, and a native army under a British commander, General Hatch. The Sultan retains nominal power, however, as a means of maintaining order among the natives. The Island has a population of 150,000.

MAY BREAK OFF RELATIONS.

Threatennd Diplomatic Rupture Between Brazil and Italy.

It is rumored in Rio Janeiro that the enire Italian Legation will be withdrawn, in onsequence of the recent political conflicts n Sao Paulo between the Italians and the Brazilian, The Italian Minister is still waiting for instructions from Rome as to his course of action.

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ing to town to sell-butter and did not see the train approaching. One of his horses was cut in two; the other was so badiy injured that it was shot.

Leno Martino, an Italian stone mason, employed on the new National Transit Building, Oil City, was killed. A falling brick from the fourth story struck him on the head. He died in a few minutes without regaining consciousness. Deceased leaves a wife and family.

William Gotshall, 15 years old, of Shamokin, was instantly killed by a tree that he was watching his father cut down.

Charles Blumm, of 2100 Hare Street, Philadelphia, while coasting Providence Hill, about three miles above Norristown, took # header, and he is not expected to live. Blum was riding alone and was found unconscious in the road by the crew of a troiley car. The hill on which he met his mishap is very treacherous, and one upon which many a cyclist has come to grief. It is the Ridge Pike, and besides being very steep abounds in loose stones hidden in the dusty surface of the road. Enowing cyclists always avoid riding down that incline.

Daniel Gross and Adam Hgyner, two young farmers from back of the mountain, about fitteen miles from Wilkes-Barro, were arrested at Nanticoke while endeavoring to pass counterfeit 5-cent pieces. The money was an exceedingly poor imitation and was easily detected. A large amount of "nickels" were upon their person when arrested. They were lodged in the county jail and will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Hahn.

John Takacs, of 66 Greenwich Street, New York, fell off a freight train near Columbia and was instantly killed. Pieces of his body were strewn along the track. His 17-yearold son was riding with him. He saw his father's horrible death but could render him no assistance.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

A Disaster at Goes Station. O., Which Killed Two Men and Was Heard Fifty Miles.

The Miami powder works at Goes Station, Ohio, were blown up Wednesday. The report was beard fifty miles away, and many buildings were shaken. The works were shut down Saturday last and some general repairs have since been in Progress. Frank Eich, general foreman, and Silas Figgins, boss carpenter, were in the argedryhouse repairing the floors. The supposition is that in driving a nail a spark was struck, which communicated to the immense stock of dynamite, blasting and tifle powder wi h which the building was stored, and a te rifle explosion instantly ensued, tearing not only the building, but the bodies of the two unfortunate men, to bits

The mighty force was felt for miles around, Windows were shattered, plastering torn down, crockery thrown from shelves, clocks stopped and doors slammed as far distant as the southern part of the city, causing a semipanic. In Yellow Springs hundreds of panes of glass in Antioch College broke and other damage was done, and in Xenia it was worse. Of the two bodies, a skull was picked up in the most distant part of the enclosure. * space of forty or fifty acres, while a blackened, powder-burned leg was found in Miami River, and bits of flesh adhered to buildings all around. Not ten pounds weight of both bodies can be found. The loss to property is about \$20,003.