

AMBITION JAPAN.

THE MIKADO'S GOVERNMENT DEVELOPING INTO AN AGGRESSIVE POWER.

Not Content With Interference With Hawaiian Annexation She Now Hopes to Control the Nicaragua Canal.

According to semi-official information, just received at Washington from Nicaragua, the Japanese government is secretly negotiating with the Diet of the greater republic of Central America, which recently met in Salvador, for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, independent and in defiance of the interests and influence of the United States or other nations.

This action of Japan, taken in connection with her recent attitude in regard to Hawaiian annexation, is of the greatest significance, showing, as it does, to the authorities, that there is no limit to the ambition of the nation, and that her aggressive policy may yet get her into trouble with the United States. That the administration will desist any interference with the Nicaraguan canal project, as it did in the case of the Hawaiian annexation treaty, goes without saying.

If Japan can encompass it, according to the Nicaraguan advices received here, she would like to obtain the abrogation of all treaty rights possessed by the United States in relation to interoceanic transit, and the forfeiture of the American canal concession from Nicaragua, and to immediately make a treaty with the Diet of the greater republic of Central America giving her control of the canal route through Nicaragua. In the negotiations Costa Rica has not been consulted, it being well known that she would not assent to a violation of treaty rights.

It has been suspected in some quarters that England, which has always been anxious to acquire at least a joint control of the canal, might be working in collusion with Japan in the "dickering" with the Diet now understood to be in progress, but nothing has yet come to the surface to indicate that she has encouraged Japan in the move.

It is said that the agent of the Nicaraguan canal has laid the facts before Mr. Hitchcock, the president of the canal company in New York, with the suggestion that the State Department be apprised of the secret negotiations that are being carried on between Japan and the Diet. Senor Zelaya, the President of Nicaragua, it is understood, has admitted to close personal friends that Japan is negotiating with the Diet, but in each case he advises the strictest secrecy.

SPEECH BY THE KAISER.

Emperor William Talks About His Awful Responsibilities.

Wurzburg, Bavaria, cable: The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning and were accorded an enthusiastic reception. They were immediately driven to the reviewing ground.

Emperor William, in proposing a toast to the Rhine province, at the provincial banquet held at Coblenz, after the unveiling by his Majesty of the equestrian monument erected in honor of William I, at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle, made a long speech on the subject of his grandfather, during the course of which he said: "My grandfather went forth from Coblenz to mount the throne as the chosen instrument of the Lord, and as such he regarded himself. For all of us, more especially for us princes, he raised the throne once more on high, crowning it with bright rays of treasure which may we ever preserve in its sublimity and holiness—I mean the kingdom, by the grace of God, the kingdom with its heavy duties, its never ending, ever enduring toils and labors, with its awful responsibility, to the creator alone from which no man, no minister, no house of Parliament, no people can release the prince. For me it will be a sacred duty to follow in the ways which the greater ruler has shown us, and in solitude for my country to hold my protecting hand over this splendid jewel and in the tradition which has descended to us and which remains stronger than iron—yes, even than the walls of Ehrenbreitstein—to take this province to my heedful heart, the heart of the father of his country, and I wish with all my heart that her people may grow under the protection of long lasting peace."

INDIA'S FINANCES.

England May Decide to Establish the Gold Standard There.

London cable, Sept. 1: The following notice was posted in the Bank of England today: "The secretary of state for India, in council, gives notice that the sale of bills of exchange on Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, has been suspended for a period of not less than ten weeks."

The government has very little money in India to draw on, owing to the famine and the plague having rendered the collection of taxes slow. The present time may be opportune to accustom the Indians to the use of gold instead of silver, though it would not have been attempted had not the scarcity of money arisen.

The Daily Telegraph, anticipating the action of the Indian council, said today:

"The council may refuse to draw altogether, thus sending exchange up to the gold point and render possible the establishment of the gold standard in India."

French Editors Blustering.

Paris cable: The attitude of the French press and public towards Germany is distinctly more resolute than it was before the Franco-Russian alliance was announced.

Various rumors concerning the government's intentions are in circulation, among others one to the effect that upon the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies M. Hanotaux, the minister of foreign affairs, will make an important speech on the subject of the alliance which will be in the nature of a manifesto and will reverberate throughout the country, and that the Chamber will immediately adjourn without transacting any further business. It is also reported that the government intends to disown the Chamber and appeal to the country, in the assurance that the popularity of the Meline cabinet is so great that the whole radical opposition will be swept away. This effervescence is partly due to the celebration of the anniversary of Sedan day.

To Banish All Anarchists.

The Spanish government is formulating a plan to bring about the banishment of all anarchists from Spain. It is announced that anarchists will no longer be allowed to land in England, and that, therefore, the government of Spain must deport them to some American republic, or to a distant Spanish possession.

The old bark Shirley, built at Medford, Mass., in 1850, and known in almost every port in the United States will be towed to Skagway, Alaska, and converted into a hotel and store-house with accommodations for four hundred lodgers.

The Rev. Charles T. Phillips, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Cairo, Ill., has received and accepted a call to the Presbyterian church at Princeton, Ill. He came to Cairo from Belleville, Ill., in April, 1891, and during his pastorate in Cairo a fine church was erected, at a cost of over \$20,000.

RAID ON HOBOS.

Four Hundred Thieving Tramps Driven Out of Arcola, Ill.

Arcola, Ill., was the scene of wild excitement Thursday night. Of late tramps who were unwilling to work have boldly plundered gardens. Sheriff Bagley came down from Tuscola, and with the regular police force and eight deputies, made a raid on the tramps and over four hundred of them were driven out of the city. A vigilant watch is being kept to prevent a return of the tramps.

Jealous Germany.

Berlin cable: It is asserted on reliable authority that the German government will demand from France an explanation of the dispatch sent by M. Meline, the French premier, in reply to the message of congratulation of the Franco-Russian alliance, in which M. Meline expressed the hope of a reunion of Alsace-Lorraine with the French republic. Germany, it is announced also, will demand satisfaction for the excesses committed before the German embassy in Paris on the evening of President Faure's return from his visit to Russia.

Seth Low has been formally nominated by the Citizens' Union for mayor of Greater New York.

PIUS GRESH'S DEATH.

APPALING DISASTER

FRIGHTFUL HOLOCAUST AT BROAD RIPPLE AN INDIANAPOLIS SUBURB.

Victims Burned Alive—Six Charred Bodies Taken From Ruins—A Score of People Injured.

KILLED.

JACOB DARLING, age 25, single. PIUS E. GRESH, age 19, single. CHARLES YOUNTZ, age 25, single. HENRY EARNST, an old soldier. JOHN PORTER, age 18, single. AN UNKNOWN heavy man. THOMAS MITCHELL, died of injuries.

A frightful casualty occurred at Broad Ripple, an Indianapolis suburb, Saturday, in which six men lost their lives and twenty others were more or less injured.

The cause of the calamity was an explosion of chemicals or gas in the drug store owned by James M. Watts, which was followed by a fire that consumed the drug store and communicated with the adjoining grocery store belonging to Henry Gresh.

Pending the spread of the fire to the grocery, a crowd of twenty-five or thirty men rushed into the store to remove the goods, and while they were there a second and more terrific explosion than the first occurred. Immediately the walls of the grocery parted and the second floor crashed down upon the men in the store. It was all over in a minute. A scene of horror ensued, women screaming in the streets and men rushing about panic-stricken. From the building came the cries of the helpless who were pinned down by the debris, and those who were not so seriously injured or so hemmed in that they could not get out rushed madly from the ruins.

A number were blown from the building and lay in the street or the ditch that runs along one side of the store. The windows in the houses in the neighborhood were broken and whole sections of the destroyed buildings were thrown many feet away. Burning embers were found two and three blocks from the scene.

But the most heartrending part of the fatality was yet to come. A few cool-headed men went to work zealously, immediately after the second explosion, to rescue the men that were fastened in the ruins. They worked manfully, chopping the timbers in two and endeavoring to remove the debris. They talked to the imprisoned men and encouraged them, but there was a sad lack of help and their work was fruitless. The flames kept creeping on, and in less than a half hour after the explosion the rescuers were forced to cease their operations and bid good-bye to those beneath the ruins. The cries of the latter died away as they succumbed to the heat of the fire. Perhaps an hour passed while the flames consumed the grocery and adjoining buildings, but nothing could be done to extinguish them. The Broad Ripple fire apparatus is limited to one insignificant hand machine on wheels and the Indianapolis department did not send relief until the fire was out. The hand machine was useless, there was no water close enough for its limited inch-and-a-half hose, and, besides, the thing would not work anyway.

There was nothing to be done but to await the full work of the fire, which, unmoled, wiped away the two two-story buildings occupied by the drug and grocery stores, a cottage occupied by Mansfield Lang, a living stable owned by Isaac White, a barn belonging to Joseph Ferguson and some minor property. A quarter of a block was swept clean, and nothing but a few old cans and bricks, together with little heaps of ashes, remained to mark the scene.

As soon as possible the work of recovering the incinerated bodies began. Only one dead body escaped injury by fire. That was Jacob Darling's. Darling was killed by the falling of the front wall of the grocery and was easily reached before the fire could get to him. The remaining dead were burned into unrecognizable shapes, their skulls, legs and arms becoming detached from the trunk. As these various members were not recovered at the time the trunks were taken out, with possibly two exceptions, it is now hard to tell to whom they belong. It is almost impossible to identify with certainty at least one of the dead. Between the recovery of the body of Jacob Darling and that of Pius Gresh about a half hour elapsed. After Gresh's body was obtained the remaining corpses were dug out in rapid succession, the last one taken out being at 1:15 p.m., which was about four hours after the first explosion in the drug store.

It was about 9:30 o'clock when Edgar E. Watts, son of James Watts, druggist, went into the dark room in the back of the store in company with Emsley Johnson, a young man who had come from New Augusta to visit him. Young Watts desired to show his companion how to develop pictures. In the store at the time were also Frank Watts, another son of the druggist, who had in his arms a two and a half-year-old boy of Edgar's, and also Tyson Mitchener, a man about seventy years of age. When the two young men went into the dark room they carried a little lamp. After working for some time with a couple of films that they were dipping in a vat containing phosphorus of soda and Eastman's development compound, the lamp went out.

Johnson handed Watts a match and says he noticed the air was impure at the time. Watts struck the match and in an instant the room seemed to turn green, followed by the terrific explosion. Both young men were knocked to the floor and dazed. Both, however, escaped, though they scarcely know how. The dark room was beneath a stairway and there was a window looking out from the stairway into the street. It was through this window that Johnson in some manner got out. He found Watts on the outside running. Johnson was only slightly burned in the hands and face, but Watts is resting under ointments with severe injuries on the face and head. He is not fatally hurt, however.

PIUS GRESH'S DEATH.

Rescuers Bid Him Good-Bye and Leave Him to His Fate.

It was about 10 o'clock when the second

fatal explosion occurred. After the grocery walls parted and the floors fell in upon the busy men within, the men on the outside seemed to have become paralyzed. There was about twenty minutes perhaps between the explosion and the time when the fire drove everybody back. Yet during this time it is said that many were more interested in saving their own property than in rescuing the imprisoned men. There were but few men to attempt to save their fellow-beings. Among those who engaged in this work were Columbus Wright, F. Watts and J. C. Morganson. Wright was the last man with Pius Gresh. Wright says that after the explosion he, with others, attempted to cut Gresh out.

"I kept telling Pius to keep cool," says Wright. "Pius was continuous in his appeals for help. He was wedged in beneath a lot of timbers and although we tried to reach him we could not extricate him. Finally I uncovered his head, but the fire became so intense that I was compelled to tell the poor boy that we had to leave him. 'Pius, we have got to go, but we had no sooner got out of the way when the burning floor fell in. I heard men crying for help in the back part of the store.' The other men with Wright tell similar stories.

SITUATION IN CUBA.

No Recent Battles of Importance—Hospital Overcrowded.

Havana cable: The general situation in Havana and in all Cuba is unchanged from that of the past month from a military point of view. No battles of importance have been fought, though many skirmishes have taken place, with one or two killed here and there and three or four wounded.

The ravages of diseases in the island increases weekly and the hospitals are overcrowded. The foreign consulates in Havana are besieged with people demanding food. In Guanabacoa rations are distributed twice a week by the city government. Last Saturday a number of women and children were seriously hurt in the rush made by the crowd in their efforts to get at least half of a small piece of bread.

Official advices state that within the last ten days the insurgents have lost 257 killed, including two chiefs. In the province of Santiago de Cuba, the advices say, sixty-two insurgents have been killed, in Santa Clara twenty-five, in Pantanaz fifty-six, in Havana sixty and in Pinar del Rio fifty-four. It is also stated that during the same time 447 insurgents, 157 of whom were armed, have surrendered. The Spanish losses during the same period were, according to these reports, thirty-five soldiers killed and six officers and eighty-five soldiers wounded.

RADICAL UTTERANCES.

Mr. Debs Calls the Supreme Court a Breeder of Revolution and Attacks Capital.

St. Louis special: Eugene V. Debs spoke for one hour Wednesday night to 500 people assembled at National Hall, under the auspices of the Social Democracy. He said in part:

"The Supreme Court of the United States is a breeder of revolution, and a few more injunctions will set all of us walking side by side and fighting for the cause of humanity. I am anxious, I am ready. The time is ripe and it is coming, sure."

He lauded the anarchists who were hanged at Chicago, and said that some day his wife may mourn his loss, as did the widows of those four men. "They are martyrs, and the time will come when the world will pay tribute to their names and memories," he said.

Mr. Debs then launched into an attack upon capital and capitalists, and asserted that it was his purpose to dispossess them of the property amassed at the expense of labor.

JUVENILE MONSTER.

Fourteen-Year-Old Boy Shoots His Father for Five Dollars.

Edward Register, a young farmer living near Jacksonville, Fla., was shot and killed by his fourteen-year-old adopted son Robert. The boy and a man named Henry M. Tyre were arrested, and the lad confessed that he committed the murder. It developed that Tyre and Mrs. Register had been clandestinely meeting. The husband caught them together on several occasions, and Tyre and the woman offered the boy \$5 to put his father out of the way. After supper the boy slipped up behind Register and emptied a load of birdshot into his head. Then Tyre, according to the boy's statement, finished the job by knocking Register in the head with an ax. All three are now in jail pending a hearing.

Docket of the Supreme Court.

The docket for the next term of the United States Supreme Court, which will begin on the 11th of October, is being prepared. It contains to date 446 cases, showing an addition of sixty-three cases since the adjournment of the court in May. Of these cases 128 are from the State courts, 119 from the new Federal Courts of Appeal, forty-nine from the United States Circuit Courts, forty-six from the territorial courts, thirty-two from the courts of the District of Columbia, twenty-nine from the Court of Claims, twenty-six from the Private Land Court and seventeen from the United States District Courts. There were 595 cases on the docket when the court convened in October, 1896. This year the number will be fully one hundred less. The constant falling off indicates that the court will soon be quite up to date with its business. The diminution of cases coming to this tribunal has been caused principally by the creation of the United States Courts of Appeal, causing a falling off from 1,000 to 1,500 cases per year in the cases brought to this court from the United States Circuit Court.

Two aeronauts were fatally hurt at the fair grounds at Toledo, O., Friday afternoon. Walter Steele, of Columbus, Ohio, had his neck broken, and several ribs crushed by a fall due to the failure of his parachute to work, and Leroy Northcott was frightfully burned while inside a balloon which took fire while being inflated.

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AT THE FAIR.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY GIVEN AN OVATION AT COLUMBUS.

Forty Thousand School Children On the Grounds—The President's Speech.

Columbus, O., special, Sept. 3: President McKinley and party arrived here at 10 a.m. as guests of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. They were preceded by Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, who joined them here. With the President came Mrs. McKinley, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Colonel an' Mrs. Myron Herrick, Webb C. Hayes and other personal friends. On arrival the committee on reception appointed by the Board of Agriculture escorted the President between lines of police to carriages. The crowd in the vicinity of the station was immense, the weather being fine and the attendance at the fair very large.

Luncheon having been served at the hotel in the regular dining room, and to which all table guests of the house were admitted as usual, the President and party took carriages for the fair, overtaking the military, which had gone ahead "to rest in the shade," as desired by the President, until he came to them at a point near the entrance.

It is variously estimated that between 75,000 and 100,000 people were gathered on the grounds to greet the President, but only a fraction of this number were able to hear the brief speech which he delivered. It was school children's day at the fair and thousands of little folks were scattered through the crowd. President McKinley directed his remarks in part to them. After visiting the Grant cottage the President held an informal levee in the office of Secretary Miller. There was great cheering when the President and his party appeared on the balcony at the east side of the main exposition building. Secretary Miller, of the State Board of Agriculture, introduced the President, who said:

"My Fellow-citizens—I feel that it is almost a hopeless task to undertake to make myself heard by so great a assemblage of my fellow-citizens. It is peculiarly gratifying to me, after more than eighteen months of absence from the capital city of my State to return to these beautiful agricultural grounds to meet my old friends and my fellow-citizen with whom for so many years I have been associated in the past. It is good to be exonerated from the citizens of one of the two countries residing or established in the other, than shall be levied upon the citizens of the country in which they reside, nor any contribution whatever to which the latter shall not be liable."

Colorado Silver Republicans.

Senator Teller Addresses the State Convention and Opposes Fusion With Administration Wing.

Colorado Silver Republicans met in State convention at Glenwood Springs, Colo., Friday. Senator Henry M. Teller made a vigorous speech. He reiterated his well-known position on the silver question and said the Silver Republicans could not consider any proposal...on fusion with the administration wing of the party, which was in session in Denver.

The platform adopted is a strong endorsement of Senator Teller and Congressman Shafroth and declares for the free coinage of silver without regard to the action of any other nation.

When the nomination of a candidate for supreme judge was declared in order the name of present Chief Justice Charles D. Hoyt was the only one submitted to the convention. He was nominated by acclamation. Although he had a few minutes before being named as the choice of the administration Republicans in Denver, Judge Hoyt, when called before the convention, declared his adherence to the principles laid down by the Silver