

ARE BLOWN TO ATOMS

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION OF A DYNAMITE MAGAZINE.

Pennsylvania Torpedo Company's Magazine at Shamokin, Pa., Destroys Life and Property—Priests in the Power of Philippine Rebels.

Report Heard Thirty Miles.

The magazine of the Columbia Dynamite Company, a branch of the Pennsylvania Torpedo Company, limited, at Shamokin, Pa., eighteen miles from Pittsburgh, exploded Tuesday morning and four people were blown to death. Two men and two women were killed and one man injured. The explosion took place about 10 o'clock and completely demolished the building and tore a large hole in the ground. Nothing is left of the building. The explosion was felt several miles away and buildings in the immediate vicinity were badly shattered. At Shousestown the public school building was partly demolished and a panic among the pupils ensued, but fortunately no one was hurt. At Economy, Coraopolis and other towns the shock was so heavy that windows were broken. The cause of the explosion is not known and particulars are meager. The building, which was a two-story frame structure, was blown to atoms and the report was heard thirty miles away.

PRIESTS ARE IN PERIL.

Eighteen Carried Away or Slain by Philippine Rebels.

The papal delegate at Washington, Archbishop Martinelli, has received discouraging news from his vicar general, Rodriguez, in Rome, regarding the rebellion in the Philippine Islands. In an interview Mr. Martinelli discussed the situation in both the Philippine Islands and in Cuba with considerable freedom. "Our order is very strong here," said the Archbishop, "as we have several bishops and 320 priests scattered all through the provinces. It was too much to expect that all of them had escaped, and the news I received is bad. I have two letters from my vicar general, and he informs me that five Augustinian priests in parishes about Manila have been carried off by the rebels, and no news whatever has been received from them. In the absence of information we believe that they are dead. Thirteen Dominican priests were also either carried away or slain by the rebels, and those who were taken off were afterward killed; so we suppose the same fate has befallen the members of our order. The rebellion in the Philippines is likely to prove a most horrible affair, as the natives are only semi-civilized. Spain, too, is handicapped to some extent by the fact that she maintains on the island only a scattered army of about four thousand men. Spain will have a difficult task to subdue the half-barbarous people of the Philippines."

COLORADO'S MINERALS.

Total Value of Last Year's Production Was \$30,253,674.

The total value of the mineral production of Colorado for the year 1893 is represented by the following figures: Gold \$17,512,385 Silver (commercial value) \$14,787,180 Lead 2,887,109 Copper 1,067,000 Total \$30,253,674 The output of gold during the year fell \$2,000,000 short of expectations, but, notwithstanding this disappointment, the State stands at the head of the list of producers of both gold and silver, California coming second with a gold record of \$16,000,000 and silver of \$10,000,000, and Montana third, with \$4,500,000 in gold and \$10,000,000 in silver.

GOOD YEAR ON 'CHANGE.

Bulls and Bears Claim Business on the Board Has Been Good.

At the thirtieth annual meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade a successful year was reported in spite of the fact that failures and reverses had been frequent in other lines. In his speech to the board President William T. Baker took occasion to note the fact that the Chicago Board of Trade for allowing its wires to furnish the markets to bookshoppers. Mr. Baker spoke of the financial situation, and advocated the substitution of national bank notes redeemable in gold, after retiring the demand notes. The directors' report showed an expenditure of \$273,622.75 for the year, and total receipts amounting to \$281,630.11. The membership is 180. Clearances for 1893 were \$81,614,059.63.

Monetary Conference Meets.

The national monetary conference was begun in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, Tuesday afternoon. The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock. Mr. Hanna, chairman of the executive committee, suggested ex-Gov. E. O. Stannard of Missouri for temporary chairman, and he was chosen. A noticeable feature of the register was the absence of Western delegates. The South showed a fair proportion of delegates, while the East and Central West furnished the largest delegations.

Stephens Is for Business.

Gov. Stephen P. Henderson, in his address to the new Legislature of Missouri, declares his ambition is to make his administration distinctively a business administration, and calls upon the Legislature to make the present session a business one. "Parliamentary," he says, "should be moderated, if not suppressed, and unseemly strife should be avoided."

Job for Princess Chimay.

The Princess de Chimay, who eloped last summer with Janos Rigo, a Hungarian gypsy musician, has been engaged to appear at tableaux vivants at the winter garden in Berlin immediately after her divorce from her husband. She will be paid \$750 a night.

Rejoicing in San Francisco.

An open air mass meeting was held at San Francisco to celebrate the defeat of the funding bill. Speeches, oratory and pyrotechnics were the features of the jubilation celebration.

Col. E. Severy Badly Injured.

At Emporia, Kan., Colonel E. Severy fell on the ice in his yard Wednesday and broke his hip. He is so badly injured that his recovery is doubtful. He is one of the most prominent citizens of Kansas. For years he was a director of the Santa Fe Railroad.

Australian Town Windswep.

A hurricane has swept over Palmerston (Port Darwin), a seaport village of South Australia, at the junction of the Eyre and Macdonald rivers. The place is almost wrecked and telegraphic communication with it is interrupted.

TOO MANY BANKS.

Strained Condition in Financial Circles in Kansas.

State Bank Commissioner John W. Breidthal predicts the number of Kansas banking institutions will decrease materially within the next two years, if not but in two. He says there are too many banks in Kansas now for the amount of business transacted, and he is advising consolidation in every place where it is feasible. "It is simply a question of time whether many of these institutions shall go into voluntary liquidation or be forced to suspend," said the Commissioner, "and in order to prevent the latter I have advised a general consolidation all over the State, especially in the smaller towns." The oversupply of banks came into existence during booms, and while capital has since diminished, there has been no perceptible decrease in the number of institutions. The deputy commissioners who have just returned from a tour of the State, examining banks, report that in nearly every town or city the bankers are figuring with each other on a plan of consolidation in accordance with the advice of the Commissioner.

WHEAT SCARCIE IN 'FRISCO.

Coast Shippers Will Willing Pay \$1.60 for Good No. 1.

Wheat in San Francisco has become a scarce article, and is daily advancing. Shippers would willingly pay \$1.60 per cental for good No. 1 shipping wheat, and it is known among a few that they have paid as high as \$1.62 1/2 for something extra choice within the last three days. Owing to the growing scarcity of wheat in California, the San Francisco market possesses a firmness independent of the other leading markets. It is said that there is not more than 250,000 tons of wheat remaining in the entire State to supply the export demand, and home requirements, before another crop is harvested. There has been a decrease of 74,715 tons within one year. Freights are not quotable over 17s 6d, United Kingdom. This is believed to favor a rise in wheat. The bulls believe that wheat will reach close to \$2 per cental before July 1. The daily receipts of wheat at Port Costa and other tidal points of delivery are very small.

DISPOSING OF SURPLUS CORN.

Iowa Man's Scheme Which Is Indorsed by Railroad Men.

Henry Wallace appeared before the Iowa board of railroad commissioners to present a plan for disposing of the surplus corn of Iowa. Prominent railroad men were present. Mr. Wallace simply asks that the railroads grant feeding-in rates, so that stock cattle can be brought into Iowa at low rates from the West and Southwest, fed on the cheap corn, and sent on when fattened to their destination. He shows that the State is short of all kinds of stock; half its hog herd is lower than in many years, and there is a larger amount of corn than ever known before, with no market in sight. The plan was promptly indorsed by the railroad men and commissioners. The former agreed to lay it before their companies, and the latter will use their influence to have the rates put in. Mr. Wallace and a number of Iowa railroad men will go to Chicago soon to present the matter to the general officers.

BREAD STANDARD NEEDED.

Report Shows the Necessity for Regulating the Size of the Loaf.

An Agricultural Department report on the composition and cost of baked bread in New Jersey cities, based on recent investigations, indicates the necessity of the adoption of a bread standard less variable than the loaf, so that a definite number of ounces may be found in each loaf. The increased cost of nutriment due to the transformation taking place between the producer and consumer is chargeable to the baker rather than to the miller, for the cost of bread made from a barrel of flour costing \$4, to which was added 96 cents of other ingredients, and 116 cents for profit, and 10 per cent for the baker's labor and the cost of distribution.

ESCAPES HARD LABOR.

Lady Scott Sentenced to Eight Months' Imprisonment.

Lady Selina Scott, mother-in-law of Earl Russell, who pleaded guilty in the central criminal court, London, of criminally libeling his lordship in connection with John Cockerton, an engineer, and William Aylott, a valet, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment without hard labor. Cockerton and Aylott, who also pleaded guilty, received similar sentences.

Confidential Clerk Accused.

New and startling complications are forthcoming as the result of the National Bank of Illinois failure at Chicago. Col. W. V. Jacobs, who conceived the Calumet Electric Railway and was forced out of control in 1893, is unable to push claims against the officers of the National Bank of Illinois. The Calumet Electric Railway, which is in connection with the Calumet Electric Railway, has been stolen. According to Col. Jacobs, the crime was committed by one of his confidential clerks, against whom a charge is now pending in the United States Court. Claim is made that the theft of the money, which is in his possession, is the sequel of a conspiracy which promises sensational developments. In addition to the significance attached to the stolen papers in relation to the failure of the National Bank of Illinois, the publication of a duplicate foreign exchange credit from the defunct bank to Col. Jacobs places an entirely new face upon the suit which is now pending in regard to the sale of the Englewood and Chicago Electric Street Railway Company. The printing of two facsimiles of the credits is expected to lead to the conviction of the culprit who is charged with the theft.

Three Senators Named.

The contest at Harrisburg, Pa., for the succession to the seat in the United States Senate occupied by J. Donald Cameron, was finally settled in the joint party caucus of the Republicans, members of the Legislature, who chose State Senator Bois Penrose, of Philadelphia. At Sacramento, Cal., George C. Perkins was declared the nominee by the joint Republican caucus. It is settled that Charles W. Fairbanks will be the next United States Senator from Indiana.

Town Near Havana Captured.

Havana dispatch: The sensation of the hour is that the town of Arroyo Naranjo, which is only seven miles from Havana, has been taken by the insurgents. The garrison and the authorities made no resistance.

Immigrants for 1896.

The number of steerage passengers landed at Ellis Island during the year 1895 was 232,350. There were 90,222 cabin passengers landed at the port of New York during the same period.

Gold Coin Arrives from Egypt.

The first gold landed from a foreign port in several weeks was received Wednesday at New York from Port-au-Prince, Hayti—\$100,000 in American gold.

Unsound Ventures Barred.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The year 1897 begins with

one clear advantage. The last year has swept out of the way a great number of unsound concerns which in any time of activity would have been dangerous to business. Of the 15,286 commercial and banking failures in 1896, with liabilities of \$276,815,749, a large share represented crippling losses in previous years, or the violence of speculative storms in 1895 or the first half of 1896, while thousands more resulted from the fury of the political tornado last fall. Banking failures amounted to \$50,718,915 during the year averaged \$156 each, and were 65 per cent larger than in 1895. Commercial failures amounted to \$226,096,834, a little over \$1,000,000 having been added by the last day of the year, but the average of liabilities, \$14,992, was smaller than in some years of great prosperity. The failures of brokerage and other commercial concerns averaged \$58,418 each, increasing 183 per cent over 1895, while manufacturing failures averaged \$28,808 each, and increased 34 per cent, and trading failures increased 18 per cent and averaged only \$9,096 each. Over four-fifths of the increase in manufacturing and trading failures was in the department of manufacturing. While banking failures have not ceased at the West, apprehension about them has almost wholly subsided and no serious influence upon general trade is now expected. Many sound concerns were doubtless caught by the epidemic, but practically all the important failures were traced to discreditable management of banking sense periods small distant. It is felt at the West that all business will be the sounder after its purging."

NO HOPE FOR SPAIN.

Senator-elect Money Says She Can't Conquer Cuba.

Senator-elect Money, in an interview given Sunday to the Associated Press, says: "I have just returned after a two weeks' absence on a visit to Cuba. I went there to personally inform myself, for my own guidance as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, as to the condition of things in the island. Accounts have been so conflicting and the reports from Havana so diverse that I concluded to make some personal discovery in the matter for myself. At the very outset I will say that everything I saw and heard taught me that Spain is unable to cope with this insurrection. She will never put it down; Spain will never end this war with victory to herself." This is also the opinion of Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, and he has heretofore expressed to the Secretary of State his opinion that the Secretary of State that the insurrectionists, whether soon or later, would be bound to succeed.

Goed Through the House.

The Good bill to amend the law relating to second-class mail matter was passed by the national House after two days of debate by a vote of 144 to 105. The opposition to the bill made a strong case against it. The statements made on the floor as to its effect on certain particulars were very conflicting. The most important provision of the bill denies to serial publications admission to the mails at 1 cent a pound rate. It is as follows: "That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the mails of second-class publications purporting to be issued periodically, and to subscribers, but which are merely books or reprints of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts, whether they be bound or unbound, whether they be sold by subscription or otherwise, or whether they purport to be premiums or supplements or parts of regular newspapers or periodicals." The bill also denies to newspapers the "sample copy" privilege, and the privilege enjoyed by newsdealers of returning unsold publications at the second-class rate.

Found a Watery Grave.

News has been received of the drowning of five children as a result of the floods in Texas County, Missouri. Thos. Wilson, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Kinney, and five children, at five o'clock, were found floating in the river, which was very high as a result of recent rains. The horses became unmanageable, and soon lost their foothold. The wagon, weighted with its human freight, sank, and the sideboards floated away, throwing the entire party into the water.

Married to a Turk.

The wedding of Miss Edith Lyman Collins and Reschid Bey, Count Ozyakowksi, conductor of state railways, took place at Rome, Italy, was celebrated in Paris Thursday. Miss Collins inherited the bulk of her wealth, reputed to be something like \$7,000,000, from her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Robert Nivau, who died last June in Paris. She was a daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt.

Century's Worst Famine.

A Boston dispatch reports that all the leading journals there describe the famine as the most widespread of the present century. It is the general opinion that the Viceroy errs in refusing English aid.

Mrs. Leese's House Sold.

Mrs. Leese's house at Wichita, Kan., was sold Wednesday at Sheriff's sale for \$300. It cost about \$3,000. It was bought in by J. Marsh, an Eastern mortgagee.

Rich Vein of Silver Is Struck.

On the Silver Mountain Lode, near Hill City, S. D., ore was struck Wednesday that assayed ninety-nine ounces of silver per ton.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; sheep, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fat, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 17c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common green to fine brush, 25c to 35c; pig iron, heavy, 10c to 12c; Indiana—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, good to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 89c; corn, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 12c to 23c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, 37c to 39c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c; clover seed, \$5.25 to \$5.35. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 3, 10c to 12c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 25c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 38c to 40c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.00. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; butter, creamery, 15c to 21c; eggs, Western, 15c to 19c.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

JAMES A. MOUNT, GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

Gov. Mount's inaugural address, as delivered before the General Assembly, is as follows: Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: In taking the oath of office prescribed by the constitution of the State and entering upon the discharge of its obligations, I am not unmindful of the heavy responsibilities and arduous duties thereby entailed. With a profound sense of gratitude to the people of our great commonwealth, who, by their suffrages, have called me to this high station of honor and trust, it shall be my constant endeavor to so administer the affairs of state as to promote the best interests of all our people. It is made my duty, in obedience to the constitution, to enforce the laws. Gentlemen of the Legislature, into your hands is committed the high responsibility of making laws. Conflicting interests will arise, urgent claims will be presented, the disposition of capital and labor of employer and employee, through lobbyists, are able to look after their interests while the farmer, the laborer, the miner, the business man and the day laborer have no one outside the members of the Legislature to whom they shall advance the best interests of all the people. The people should be founded upon principles of interdependence of all our industries, business interests, pursuits, callings and occupations. He who engages in strife, arouses hatred, or creates discord is planting the seeds of ruin upon the soil of our commonwealth. The interdependence of capital and labor, of employer and employee, should be the foundation of our commonwealth. The principle of action governing these interests, actuated by such principles as will lead to peaceful arbitration, we may hope for the time when the rights of labor shall be accorded without strikes and the protection of property security without soldiers. Building and Loan Associations. These organizations should be held to such strict accountability by law as will insure a better guarantee of safety to the money of the people. The fact that the money of the people is not unimpaired by the fact that these associations have, in many instances, been helpful to the community, being essential to free government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement, and to the maintenance of the system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all. The education of the people is declared essential to free government. 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