

Colorado Coal and Iron Company, half a mile south of the Bessemer Steel Works, near this city, blew up. It contained 37,000 pounds of black powder and a quantity of dynamite. The explosion was caused by John Weaver, an employe of the steel works, shooting at a mark on the door of the magazine with a Winchester rifle. Weaver was instantly killed and his companion, Charles Nelson, fatally injured. Buildings within a radius of two miles were more or less injured.

Later reports from Pueblo are to the effect that the damage to buildings in the vicinity is only slight. When found, both men were horribly mangled; limbs broken and eyes blown out. Both presented a pitiable appearance. The place where the magazine stood is indicated by a blackened hole in the ground 20 by 30 feet and 10 feet deep. Nelson is reported dying.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—Senator John Miller of California, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, addressed a large meeting of representative business men in the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. He spoke at great length on the Nicaraguan canal and treaties with Great Britain and other countries. He strongly emphasized the right of the United States, under present existing circumstances, to the control of Isthmus transit. The United States has need, he said, of a canal of her own, for the uses of her own commerce and for her own defense. The French canal at Panama was a menace to the interests and safety of our Pacific Coast possessions. Referring to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, he said: "It does not seem to me that any of our existing arrangements with Great Britain are violated by the proposed arrangement with the Nicaraguans for a canal, nor should there be any fear of war with England. There will be no question of misunderstandings growing out of such an arrangement which will not be susceptible of an honorable settlement by negotiations between the two governments, and I regard it as doubtful whether Great Britain will interpose any objection to our going forward with a great work which will promote her interests as well as ours and benefit mankind. Certainly, she has no right to object." Concluding, he said, "The advantages and benefits which the control of this canal will bring this coast and the whole United States are incalculable. Its construction will be an achievement worthy of the first nation on earth. It will be an illustration of the power, nerve and sagacity of the American people which will challenge the respect of all mankind. It will be a lesson to the nations of the earth, teaching them the American method of dealing with great affairs, and illustrating in a practical way the future policy of this government in respect to the nations and people of this hemisphere."

It will mark a new era in the life of the nation. The consummation of the work will be a triumph of peace no renowned than our greatest victories of war. This is the nation's opportunity and the turning point in the destiny of the Pacific States; this is the age of prodigious enterprises and great utilities; it is the age of action. The day of the manifesto has passed. National greatness is measured by national performance. This nation has taught the western nations the lesson of progress by example. Why should we halt or hesitate now? Shall we ask the consent of Great Britain before we proceed to the execution of this great design, or shall we go forward without fear, with firm and steady step in the grand march of progress toward the fulfillment of American destiny?"

OTTAWA, 17.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Blake spoke upon the cost of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He charged that it had to be deflected from MacKenzie's survey; that the Klondike Horse Pass route was impracticable on account of snowslides; that the road had sharp curves and grades of 237 feet to the mile, whereas the steepest grade on the Union Pacific was 90 feet; that in land and cash subsidies and loans the road had received \$138,000,000, and that the whole cost from Caledonia to Port Moody would not exceed \$60,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—The Southern Pacific company has found it necessary to further reduce operating expenses. It is stated that since the beginning of the present year, twenty-five hundred employes have been asked to resign. The company has now decided to abolish several departments and disburse with a number of prominent officials who have been connected with the roads since the first. Among these who will resign July first are W. H. Porter, General Auditor, Edwin M. Ralton, Master of Transportation, O. C. Wheeler, General Baggage Agent William Hood, Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific, George B. Gray, Chief Engineer of the Southern Pacific and others less prominent. The explanation of it is that business of all kinds has fallen off so that the actual traffic of the five months of this year is far below the estimates, and it is affirmed that the operating expenses have been in excess of the receipts.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., 18.—Joe Barbour and Horace Terrell were executed this morning in the jail yard here, the former for the murder of Randall Jackson and the latter for the murder of a girl named Mary Foster. The criminals and their victims were all colored. The execution was private; 24 invited citizens, officers of the law and a company of militia being present.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The President today appointed J. T. Burns Postmaster

at Dayton Washington Territory vice W. O. Mather resigned.

PITTSBURG, 18.—Twenty-five mills in this city have resumed operation since the signing of the scale and notwithstanding rumors of opposition to the conference committee's action, it believes three-fourths of the mills will follow suit.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 15.—The *Daily News* says the Marquis of Salisbury has adopted the only course open to him, and the *News* makes a fresh appeal to Gladstone to lead the Liberals in the struggle for the general election. Without such leadership it plainly foresees death for the Liberal party.

The Conservatives are signing a memorial in favor of the adoption of Earl Spencer's minimum coercion bill. The Marquis of Salisbury may propose a renewal act on the understanding that it will be enforced only in an emergency.

It is reported that Lord Randolph Churchill insists upon a thorough reorganization of the Conservative party, sending Sir Stafford Northcote to the House of Lords, making Sir Michael Hicks-Beach leader in the House of Commons, and excluding other members of the old cabinet.

Lord Salisbury had another conference with Sir Stafford Northcote late to-night. It is believed the efforts to form a ministry have not been successful.

Lord Randolph Churchill's actions and views on the coercion question appear likely to upset the Conservatives.

WARSAW, 16.—General Gourko has forbidden the use of the Ukrainian national dress as a livery for servants. The poles are greatly irritated by this tyranny.

LONDON, 16.—Lord Randolph Churchill is holding a conference to-day with the Marquis of Salisbury. It is reported that the subject under consideration is the necessity for an extension of the crimes act.

At the close of the conference to-day between the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill, which by the way lasted just one hour, Lord Randolph proceeded to the Carlton Club. There the members were gathered to hear the result of his conference with the Marquis. Conservatives in general were disappointed that no progress has been made since yesterday and fear is expressed that the delay to form a Cabinet will damage the prospects of the Tory party in the approaching general elections. Matters just now are at a standstill. The conservatives appear reluctant to take office until the opinion of the whole party can be taken. The Marquis of Salisbury will confer with the Queen again to-morrow, in the meantime nothing will be done regarding the foreign, colonial or Indian affairs without the Marquis of Salisbury having been consulted.

The Queen left Balmoral Castle at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Windsor. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Beatrice.

DUBLIN, 16.—The Parnellites are organizing for the purpose of holding a monstrous demonstration, to show their pleasure at the departure of Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant, from Ireland on Saturday next.

MADRID, 16.—There were five new cases of cholera in the city yesterday and one death from the same disease. In the city of Valencia there were two fresh cases, but no deaths. In the province of Valencia, however, outside of the city, there were forty-eight new cases and twenty-seven deaths. The city of Murcia reports forty new cases and seven deaths, while other parts of the province of Murcia, return twelve fresh cases and four deaths.

Madrid, 16.—In the province of Castellon de la Plana yesterday, there were 80 cases of cholera and 60 deaths.

## THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE FLED

from Murcia, owing to the terrible dread of the disease which has taken possession of the people. In the city of Murcia alone yesterday, there were, according to the latest reports, 64 new cases of cholera and 30 deaths. In the province of Murcia outside of the city there were 50 cases of cholera and 16 deaths within the same period. The *Official Gazette* confirms the statement that the cholera is raging in the provinces of Valencia, Castellon de la Plana and Murcia and in the city of Madrid. The opposition newspapers, on the contrary, deny that cholera exists in Madrid, and say that all the testimony regarding suspicious cases is insufficient.

ST. PETERSBURG, 16.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that there is no truth whatever in the report that the Russians have taken possession of, that is, occupied a harbor in Corea.

LONDON, 16.—Lord Salisbury has definitely accepted the Premiership. It is stated that Sir Stafford Northcote has accepted a peerage, leaving Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to lead the conservatives in the House of Commons. Lord Randolph Churchill will have an important position in the new cabinet, but the distribution of portfolios will not be decided until the arrival of the Queen, who is traveling with the utmost speed. Lord Randolph Churchill has agreed to the renewal of the coercion act on condition that it only be enforced if found imperative.

Several of the Liberal ministers held an informal meeting at Mr. Gladstone's residence to-day to decide upon their action in response to Conservative overtures for support. Churchill's ac-

tion yesterday is generally attributed to the fear that Lord Salisbury and other leaders would ignore his claim to office, and to a desire to retard the progress of the seats bill, in order to give a chance, if possible, to appeal the old constituencies which are more likely to support the Conservatives.

The *Standard* announces that the Marquis of Salisbury, in addition to the Premiership, will assume the duties of Foreign Secretary; that Sir Stafford Northcote will be elevated to the peerage; that Lord Randolph Churchill will be Secretary of State for India, and that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be the Conservative leader in the House of Commons and probably Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Queen has offered Mr. Gladstone an Earldom, in recognition of his services to his Queen and country. Gladstone asked that he be allowed to forego the honor.

The *News*, in an editorial on this subject, rejoices at Mr. Gladstone's decision, and says that no title could add to his fame or enhance the enthusiastic devotion of his countless admirers. Besides, his leadership is required in the coming struggle to secure unity in the Liberal cause.

The *Times* editorially says: Mr. Gladstone's refusal to accept an Earldom makes an appeal to the imaginations of men that will not remain unanswered.

ROME, 16.—As an outcome of the combined efforts of the propaganda and Baltimore Council, a committee to assist Italian immigrants has been instituted at Genoa, Naples and Palermo, and American bishops have established aid committees at New York, Baltimore and elsewhere.

PARIS, 17.—M. Bourcier is about to start for Washington to replace M. Rousier as French Minister.

MADRID, 17.—There were four fresh cases of cholera here yesterday afternoon. There were also two deaths from cholera. Between the 20th of May and the 15th of June there were 75 cases of cholera here, and during the same period there were 45 deaths. In the city of Valencia during the past twelve hours, four new cases of cholera and three deaths.

Senor Romero y. Robledo, minister of the interior, declared in the Cortes last evening that "the suspicious cases" in Madrid were beyond doubt cholera, and of the Asiatic type.

LONDON, 17.—Another conference of Conservatives was held at noon today at the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury. The purpose of this conference was to endeavor to settle upon persons to fill the several offices, so that a complete cabinet may be presented to Parliament on Friday. Lord Randolph Churchill attended the Council.

At the conference of the Conservatives to-day, it is said Lord Randolph Churchill made it a condition of his acceptance of office that Sir Stafford Northcote should not be made leader of the Conservatives in the Commons. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff will have a position in the cabinet. The conference of Conservative leaders to-day lasted an hour. It is said that all obstacles to the formation of a cabinet have been surmounted. At the conclusion of the conference, Lord Randolph Churchill remained in private conference with the Marquis of Salisbury.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has an editorial believed to be inspired by Lessar of the Russian Boundary Commission. It says that unless Salisbury wishes to deepen the conviction of Russia, that his ministry is a menace of war, he will cancel the appointment of Churchill as Secretary of State for India. "Russia," continues the article "already regards the Salisbury cabinet with such suspicion that any sudden hitch may cause such a rupture of negotiations now in progress, as will result in war."

CARLSBAD, 17.—Field Marshal Baron Von Manteuffel, the distinguished German commander and governor of Alsace-Lorraine died suddenly here this morning of pulmonary congestion. Baron Von Manteuffel was born in 1809.

Berlin, 17.—The Emperor William was completely prostrated when he heard of the death of Baron Von Manteuffel, and said in a mournful way: "All my friends are dying."

BRUNN, Austria, 17.—A labor riot of grave proportions took place in this city last night. Trouble has been brewing for some time and grew out of differences between the men and factory owners about the hours of labor. A settlement of the differences could not be amicably arrived at and the men struck last evening. At six o'clock great crowds of people gathered about the several factories and violently assaulted them with stones and other missiles. Windows were demolished, gates forced, and the excited people rushed in upon the factory grounds. The military were called out and succeeded by midnight in dispersing the crowds and restoring order. In the conflict between the soldiers and rioters, two officers, six privates and many rioters were wounded. A renewal of the disturbance is feared.

LONDON, 17.—The Queen arrived this morning at Windsor from Balmoral.

LONDON, 17.—The great establishment devoted to various kinds of business, of William Whitley, of Westbourne Grove, Queen's Road and Kensington Garden Square, took fire this morning. All the engines of the entire fire brigade were pouring streams upon the burning mass. The loss is placed at £100,000.

ROME, 17.—Rev. Mr. O'Connell, secretary to Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, has been appointed rector of the American College at Rome.

MADRID, 17.—Yesterday in Castellon de la Plana there were 58 new cases of cholera and 28 deaths. In the city of Valencia 17 new cases and 7 deaths were reported, while in the Province of Valencia they had a total of 146 new cases and 88 deaths. In the city of Murcia there were 98 new cases and four deaths. In the province of Murcia the new cases aggregated 171 and the deaths 74. In Aranjuez, 17 miles south southwest from Madrid, there was one case of cholera yesterday.

ROME, 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the foreign budget was under discussion. Signor Camporeste urged that the number of consuls in the United States should be immediately increased. He advocates the appointment of a vice-consul at Baltimore, to be subordinate to the Consul-General at New York. Signor Cappli reported that the budget committee supported the proposition contained in the speech of Signor Camporeste, and advised the Chamber to vote the funds required for the establishment of consuls at Chicago and Baltimore. Signor Mancini, Foreign Minister, said he fully agreed with the previous speakers, that there was a pressing necessity for an increase of Italian consuls in America. He would prepare and submit to the Chamber of Deputies at an early day proposals for the maintenance of the new consuls to be appointed. He would at the same time, he said, present a plan for the rearrangement of the consular division in the United States.

LONDON, 17.—The Marquis of Salisbury to-morrow will go to Windsor Castle and there inform the Queen, in the manner prescribed for the ceremony and observed for so many years, that he is ready to obey the commands of his sovereign and accept the responsibility for the conduct of the government of Her Majesty.

Arthur J. Balfour, M. P., nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury, has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Holmes, Attorney-General, and Mr. Monroe, Solicitor-General.

The *Times*, in an editorial, says: The new Cabinet is a compromise between rebuilding the Disraeli ministry and the infusion of new blood demanded by Lord Randolph Churchill. It is not a complete triumph for Lord Randolph, although his principal demands have been conceded. Misgivings are widely entertained lest his rashness and inexperience inflict injury in India at a critical moment. But he must work in harmony with Earl Dufferin and the Council of India. Lord Randolph probably insisted that renewal of the Coercion Act be abandoned. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's charge, that 30,000 soldiers are maintained in Ireland to support British rule, the *Times* asks him if he will be ready to acquiesce, if Ireland wishes to separate when the restraining force is removed, and warns him against trifling for party purposes with the gravest imperial interests.

The composition of the new Cabinet has been partially settled, as follows: Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India; Sir Richard Asketon Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Right Hon. Edward Gibson, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Right Hon. William Henry Smith will probably be Secretary of War; Col. Frederick Stanley, Secretary for the Colonies; Earl of Carnarvon or Viscount Cranbrook, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord President of the Council. Sir Harding Gifford is to be Lord High Chancellor.

MADRID, 18.—Three of the four commissioners appointed to investigate the subject, report that inoculation with cholera virus is so harmless that they advise that it be permitted, on the ground that it will tend to prevent a panic.

PARIS, 18.—Official information has just been received to the effect that the French dispatch boat *Renard*, recently reported lost in the Indian Ocean, foundered in a cyclone and the whole of the crew, numbering 127 souls, were drowned.

MADRID, 18.—There have been 632 new cases of cholera and 151 deaths reported in the cities of the Murcia, Valencia and Castellon de la Plana during the 24 hours ending at midnight last night. In Madrid there was one new case and six deaths.

LONDON, 18.—A terrible explosion took place to-day in Pendbury colliery near Manchester. Sixty persons have been rescued alive and seven dead bodies were recovered. One hundred miners are still below and there is only a faint hope that any of these can be saved.

The cages in which volunteers were descending down to the bottom of the pit got stuck in the shaft and it was two hours before the party could get to work. The rescued state that when the explosion occurred they fled to the bottom of the shaft and that they are ignorant of the fate of their companions.

London, 18.—Another account of the colliery explosion near Manchester, says, it occurred in the Clifton Colliery: there were 350 men at work at the time; 120 have been taken out, but 230 are still imprisoned, and it is feared most of them will perish.

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