

SNOWSLIDE STRIKES ENGINES

Four of the Trainmen Were Killed Outright.

OCCURRED NEAR BOULDER.

Fireman Believed to Be Buried Under His Engine—No Bodies Recovered—Passengers Not Hurt.

Boulder, Colo., April 18.—A terrible accident is just reported to have occurred on the Colorado & Northwestern railroad near this city. Two big engines attached to a passenger train coming from Ward to Boulder and due here at 4:10 this afternoon, were struck by a huge snowslide and hurled into the chasm below. Four trainmen were killed. They are:

KILLER
Engineer Hannon.
Fireman Fitzgerald.
Fireman Miller.
Conductor Baird.

The second fireman has not yet been accounted for, and it is believed he, too, is buried under his engine. None of the bodies have been recovered. The passenger train left Ward for Boulder drawn by two engines. When the train reached Boulder the engines were uncoupled and started up the hill to back the snow which was deep upon the tracks.

A sharp curve occurs near the apex of the mountain, and just as the engine started to plow through the huge snowdrift, a vast avalanche of snow and earth was loosened from above. It came down with terrific force and caught the locomotives and crew and hurled them to the chasm below.

It is said that the train, which was quite heavily loaded with passengers, was not touched by the slide.

PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TOUR.

He Will Spend Sunday, June 2, in Salt Lake City.

Washington, April 18.—The itinerary of the President's tour to the Pacific coast is now complete and no further appeals for changes in route or stops will be considered. The party will spend Sunday, June 2, at Salt Lake City as originally planned.

THERE WILL BE NO STRIKE.

Sheet Mill Employers and Employees Reach an Agreement.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 18.—There will be no strike in the plants of the American Sheet Steel Company. The trouble that broke out in the W. Dewees Wood plant in McKeesport last week, and which for a time threatened to cause a general strike of all the union iron and steel workers in the country, has been settled in an amicable manner.

The board insisted that Holloway should be treated in the same manner as the others, and finally Mr. Jarrett changed the proposition to include Holloway after three days' suspension, and the agreement was drawn up and signed at 7 o'clock tonight, as follows:

"We have discovered, after a careful examination of the points at issue, that as usual, mistakes and misunderstandings underlie the trouble at McKeesport, and we reach the conclusion that it will be to the advantage of all parties concerned to start the Wood mill with the old employees on next Monday, April 22, 1901."

"And it is further agreed that the contract with reference to the working conditions in the mill and scale matters shall be observed until July 1, 1901, and in the meantime Mr. Smith and Mr. Holloway shall have a meeting to adjust any difficulties which may exist between them."

T. J. SHAFER.
"President of S. & T. W."
"JOHN WILLIAMS."
"Sec. Treas. A. A. S. & I. W."
"JOHN JARRETT."
"American Sheet Steel Company."

In explanation of this agreement it was stated that the mill will remain in exactly the same position as before the trouble broke out.

THE AUSTRIAN CROWN PRINCE

His Utterances Arouse Extraordinary Interest in Germany.

Berlin, April 18.—Enormous interest has been aroused in Germany by the declaration of the Austrian heir apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who is accepting the patronage of the Austrian Catholic School association, that he has joined the camp of the anti-German political parties.

The Vossische Zeitung blames him for "mixing without provocation in Austrian internal politics, which it does not behoove the heir to the throne to do."

Private dispatches received this evening from Vienna assert that the partisanship of the archduke is due to the influence of his wife, who is a Czech, and to the pressure brought to bear by the Czech, feudal party.

Nearly every German newspaper criticized the archduke, one journal declaring that his address shows him to be wholly within the power of the clerical party, like his whole family.

The general impression seems to be that the speech was in no sense an accident, and it is pointed out that in giving vent to these sentiments while the German crown prince was in Vienna the archduke showed "extreme tactlessness."

WANT AMERICAN EQUIPMENT.

For Silk Factory to be Established at Mezreb, Turkey.

Washington, April 18.—Consul North at Harput, Turkey, in a communication to the state department says the establishment of a new silk factory at Mezreb is in contemplation and that the persons interested desire to secure the necessary equipment from the United States. The consul says that the worm is largely cultivated in that section of Turkey and that there are two silk factories in operation—one at Mezreb and the other at Harput.

BIBERY IN TENNESSEE.

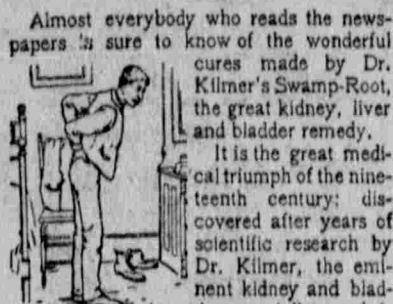
A State Senator Charges an ex-Comptroller with the Crime.

Nashville, Tenn., April 18.—Senator W. B. Eldridge, of Memphis, in open session of the senate today, accused ex-Comptroller James A. Harris of an attempt to bribe. He charged that Mr. Harris came to him at his seat in the senate chamber this morning and offered him \$500 to secure the passage of a bill which would withdraw a suit pending against him, on the condition that he would vote for the terminal bill, which would come up on a motion to reconsider.

The terminal bill, which provides an amendment to the charter of the Louisville & Nashville Terminal company,

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.



Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. The regular fifty cent bottle is sold by all good druggists.

ville & Nashville Terminal company, forcing it to allow the use of the terminal facilities by any railroad which may demand them, and which was advocated as a means to let the Tennessee Central into the terminal station here, was defeated in the senate Tuesday, but a motion to reconsider was pending.

In accordance with the senator's request, a committee of three was appointed to investigate the alleged bribery. Mr. Harris declined to make a statement further than to declare Senator Eldridge's charges untrue.

ACCIDENT TO THE WARREN.

Turned Over on Her Side When Coming out of Dry Dock.

San Francisco, April 18.—While the transport Warren was being taken out of the Hunter Point dry dock today an accident occurred in which two men were badly injured, several received slight wounds, and the 700 workmen would scarcely have been able to get the ship out of the dock. The big transport was ready to be taken out of the dry dock and the water to float her was being let in. The bow rose before the stern, and the blocks slipping from under the latter, she gave a lurch and the next instant went over to starboard. She partially recovered herself and then went over again to an angle of 45 deg., and remained in that position for half an hour.

When the seven men were first plunged a connecting rod broke loose and pinned Aaron Astill, an electrician, to the side of the ship, breaking his ankle. The main binder also broke loose and struck Ben Hall, a boilermaker, crushing his hip. Several men were knocked off the cylinder head and received scalp wounds. After the second lurch it did not take five minutes to clear the ship, and some of the boilermakers and machinists did not stop running until they were safe among the hills. Over 400 of them refused to make the trip down the bay on the vessel and walked in from Hunter's Point. The Warren was not damaged.

BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS.

Their Construction Under Modern Conditions to be Investigated.

Washington, April 19.—The naval board of construction has taken up the important work of investigating the construction of battleships and cruisers under modern conditions. The inquiry covers questions as to the weight and extent of armament, the form and location of turrets, the kind of guns on various ships, the extent of using electricity and the relative merits of sheathed and unsheathed vessels. At the same time, plans are to be prepared for two sea-going battleships and two armored cruisers carrying the most suitable armor and armament for vessels of their class. Secy. Long has called for the advice of the board prior to the individual attention to an act of the last Congress. The discussion has been chiefly as to weight of batteries. At the same time the chief constructor submitted rough sketch plans of the proposed ships. Members of the board express the belief that the inquiry will prove of great importance, as it has brought out a strong tendency for certain changes and improvements in methods of construction, which are likely to result in ships of advanced type.

COLONIZATION OF MADAGASCAR

Experiment of Granting Soldiers Concessions to be Tried.

Washington, April 19.—Gen. Gallieni, the military governor of Madagascar, has begun a new system of military colonization on that island, according to a communication received at the state department from United States Consul Brunet at St. Etienne. It is stated that over fifty soldier colonists are in possession of their concessions and are in a fair way of becoming independent and useful members of the community. The new system now applies not only to soldiers who have finished their term of service in the French army, but also to those who are yet in their third and last year and gives the colonization more of a domestic than military aspect. The colonist is provided with agricultural implements and a few head of cattle to start with, and if he fulfills expectations as to his value as a member of the community, may borrow money at long credit and with no interest. As an instance of the results obtained, a case is cited where a French corporal received a concession of 250 acres in 1893, planted potatoes and realized \$300 from them by the end of the year. His little concession prospered steadily and last year he turned in an inventory showing the value of his tenement, cattle, etc., to be nearly \$4,000. Considerable extension to the present system is contemplated.

IMMENSE COST

OF THE BOER WAR

It May Yet Exceed Two Hundred Million Pounds.

COMMENTS ON THE BUDGET.

Redmond's Regarded as Judicious—Times Thinks Proposals Fairly Satisfactory.

New York, April 19.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Mr. Redmond's comment on the speech, "No Mafeking now," was, perhaps, the most judicious reflection which found expression from a crowded house. Sir Michael Hicks Beach made a most depressing speech, which sobered both sides of the commons. The cost of the war, the magnitude of the deficit and the extent to which recourse must be had to borrowing powers were on a larger scale than had been expected, and the new burdens of taxation were more serious. The estimate of £145,000,000 as the net cost of the war would have staggered the taxpayers even if the end of the military operations had been in sight, but with the resources of guerrilla warfare apparently inexhaustible, there was a general conviction with the commons that it might exceed £200,000,000 before a settlement could be reached. The permanent debt, already increased, would be enlarged by £60,000,000 with a suspension of all arrangements for a sinking fund. Consumers of beer, spirits, tobacco and tea were spared further increase of taxation because the limit of profitable revenue had been approached, but £11,000,000 was estimated as the outcome of increased taxation, with exported coal. The main burdens will be 14 pence instead of a shilling on incomes, the duties on sugar, averaging a half penny on the pound to consumers and the export duty on coal, which constitutes 12 per cent of the export trade of the United Kingdom.

A crowded house heard this speech with mingled feelings of dismay and satisfaction. Many conservatives would have been better pleased if the sugar duties had been doubled and the two pence dropped from the income tax. The liberals would have been delighted from a party point of view, if the area of indirect taxation had been widened by duties on corn and manufactured goods, so that they could have been a grand rally in defense of the free trade. As it was Sir William Harcourt was enabled to make a strong protest of a revival of antiquated export duties which would embarrass the shipping interests and also against repudiation of the tariff policies of Peel and Gladstone.

There was general satisfaction over the misadventure of a large number of budget gamblers in tea and tobacco. Many importers had been warned by treasury inquiries respecting sugar classification and polarizing methods and had been allowed to overstock the market and make a half penny on every pound consumed for the greater part of the year.

There was intense excitement in the galleries and lobbies, and the impression prevailed that the wedge would be driven into the free trade tree, and that it would never come out but would be hammered further in another year. On the whole, the budget proposals have been fairly well received by the newspapers. The coal duty has already caused consternation among coal owners and shippers. The shipments from Newport, Wales, amount to 3,000,000 tons annually, and the proposed tax will, it is estimated, result in a loss to the port of £150,000 a year. An organized effort will be made to bring pressure on the government to drop the duty, but it is not to be successful. With regard to the sugar duty there is a strong feeling that the colonies ought to have been granted differential treatment.

Although nothing was known in the business hours on the exchange about the new loan, a fair number of speculations took place in it half to 5/8 premium.

COMMENTS OF LONDON PRESS.

London, April 19.—On the whole the statement of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, which was listened to by J. P. Morgan, among others, from the distinguished strangers' gallery, appears to have been fairly well received, and the chancellor of the exchequer is generally congratulated upon a just distribution of burdens. A heavier addition to the income tax had been expected, and the fact that only two pence were added brought a feeling of relief. The liberals, on the whole, however, are disappointed that the budget proposal afforded them the best electioneering weapon they had for twenty years. One liberal figured out that the war had cost £1,000 for every Boer killed.

There is little doubt that in raising new taxes instead of increasing old ones Sir Michael Hicks Beach has courageously courted much hostility and given the liberals an opportunity to close the ranks and to attack the government on its financial policy. Many ministerialists are dissatisfied because the government has failed to grant differential treatment to the colonies in the sugar tax.

In the course of an editorial on this point the Daily Mail, reproaching the government with a failure to show gratitude to Queensland and Natal, says: "A few words from the chancellor of the exchequer would have upset the whole bounteous system, but they have not been spoken. On the contrary, the chancellor of the exchequer appears hopeful of an increase in bounties, cheapening sugar of Great Britain, but at the same time completing the ruin of the colonies. It does not seem to strike him that an infinitesimal decrease in the price of sugar would be miserable compensation for driving the West Indies into the American Union."

The coal duty, however, seems to be destined to exert the keenest opposition. It has created consternation in Wales and the north of England. The north country exporters to the continent assert that the duty will almost prevent effective competition abroad.

80 and Not Gray

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."—Geo. Yellett, Towson, Md., Aug. 3, 1899.

Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. We know exactly what we are saying when we use that word "always."

It makes the hair grow heavy and long, too, and stops falling of the hair. Keep it on your dressing-table and use it as directed.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us five cents and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

with Westphalian coal. In South Wales it is urged that the duty will injure the miners and materially assist the United States and Germany.

William Abraham, radical, member for Glamorganshire, who is president of the Welsh Miners' federation, said yesterday, in the course of an interview, that he was extremely surprised at the proposal of such a tax, adding: "The ultimate result will probably be the closing down of scores of Welsh collieries and the throwing of thousands out of employment. Such a tax is wrong in principle, and will inevitably cause the overthrow of the government."

The shipping interests, which are very strong in the house of commons, are also strongly opposed to the coal duty. Altogether, although the government organs have little but praise for the budget, they faintly would admit that if the near future were to bring by-elections the results might be unfavorable for government candidates. The entire press, liberal and conservative alike, is almost in unison in the praise of honesty and candor of Sir Michael Hicks Beach's scheme, which was delivered with great ability and lucidity, but without any attempt at rhetoric.

Never before have the immense sacrifices entailed by the war in South Africa been so brought home to the nation. The chancellor of the exchequer sketched the situation in hard, pitiless outlines. "I am at no transient popularity," he said. "I ask for no cheers, and I expect none. I come to tell the nation the truth and the whole truth. It is necessary for the salvation of the nation that I should do so. You have had your feast. You have all, liberals and Tories, been mad for rioting and expenditure. Now comes the reckoning, and you may laugh or not, as you please."

In a brief peroration he added: "If you defeat our budget you will relieve us of an almost insupportable burden. Why not make Chamberlain chancellor?" shouted Mr. Healy, while William Redmond exclaimed, "There will be less Mafeking after this." Mr. Redmond's indication of Mr. Chamberlain as the best object for the nation's hatred was the war in South Africa. Hicks Beach's unflinching exposure of the cost of the war policy was loudly cheered by the liberals, and the colonialists appeared anything but happy during the speech.

It is not likely to encounter effective opposition. The Daily Chronicle characterizes the budget as "honest but disastrous." The Daily News, which seizes the occasion to attack the government for its failure to show gratitude to Queensland and Natal, says: "There is no discernible end to the ruinous and fatal drain upon our national resources caused by the most calamitous enterprise in which England has ever been engaged." The Times says: "The proposals of Sir Michael Hicks Beach are fairly satisfactory."

AN INTERNATIONAL BANK.

To be Established in Havana by Morton Trust Co. Interests.

New York, April 19.—It is understood that an international bank with a capital of not less than \$1,000,000, and perhaps as much as \$2,000,000, is to be established in Havana by interests prominently identified with the Morton Trust company and the Cuba company. Among the larger stockholders of the latter corporation, of which Sir William C. Van Horne is president, are several well known Montreal financiers, a factor which makes it not improbable that capitalists interested in the Bank of Montreal also may be shareholders in the new financial institution to be established in the Cuban capital.

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Louisville, Ky., April 19.—Col. J. T. Gathright, chairman of the hotels and accommodations committee for the twenty-eighth triennial convocation of Knights Templar, to be held in this city August 27-30, reports that 135 grand and subordinate commanderies have already closed contracts for accommodations for about 11,000 persons during the triennial. Contracts are now being made for accommodations in the "tent city" which will be conducted under the auspices of the committee. A tent colony will be established in the Cuban capital.

Must Undergo Examination as to Their Qualifications.

Washington, April 19.—The President recently appointed seventeen army chaplains. Under the law all such appointments are subject to examination except in the case of chaplains serving in the volunteer establishment, of which there are only six. The war department has just completed arrangements for the examination of the remaining eleven, instructions having been issued to the board, defining the scope of the examination to the chaplains as follows:

1.—English grammar, including orthography, reading, writing from oral dictation and English literature.

2.—Mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, to include the solutions of the first degree containing one unknown quantity, the use of logarithms, the elements of plane geometry, plane trigonometry and surveying.

3.—Geography, particularly in reference to the United States and North America. The outlines of general history.

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factory, inasmuch as, although they do not go to the root of the matter, they recognize a principle which has hitherto declined to treat as a serious element in taxation. Although his budget was criticized from many points of view, no practical alternative suggestions were produced in the debate in the house of commons.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR HOBSON.

Given Assignment in Connection With Torpedo Boat Tingey.

Washington, April 19.—Naval Constructor Hobson, who is now on special duty here, has been given his first assignment in connection with the torpedo boat Tingey, the contract on which has been declared forfeited. The contractors claim that they furnished a number of extras before the forfeiture occurred. The ship will now be towed from Baltimore to Norfolk, where Constructor Hobson and other members of a board will make an inquiry to learn how far these extras were warranted.

MISS ROSE CLEVELAND.

Going to Islesboro to Arrange Her Summer Home.

Rockland, Maine, April 19.—Miss Rose E. Cleveland, sister of ex-President Cleveland, accompanied by her niece and Mr. and Mrs. George M. Newell, of Boston, have arrived here on their way to Islesboro, where they will make preparations for spending the season. In the early days of the first Cleveland administration, Miss Cleveland was the lady of the White House.

Miss Cleveland has had a summer house built there and among other guests who will be entertained is ex-President Cleveland, who plans to make a short visit in about a month.

Will Establish Steel Works.

Washington, Penna., April 19.—W. Jessops & Sons, steel manufacturers, of Sheffield, England, will erect a mammoth steel plant here, having purchased thirty-seven acres of land on which the plant will be erected.

Religious Rioting in Brazil.

Rio Janeiro, April 19.—Serious religious riots have occurred at Niteroy as a result of an evangelical campaign against the Catholics and of recent anti-Catholic demonstrations consequent upon the presentation of the Spanish drama Electra. The feeling between the religious elements has been particularly bitter in Niteroy.

While a clergyman was preaching in the evangelical temple yesterday, Catholics made an attack upon the edifice, intending to stop the services. Serious fighting followed and many of those engaged were wounded.

ARGENTINA IS ALARMED.

Because Chili Opens Strategic Passes Through Andes.

Buenos Ayres, April 19.—The Argentine government is alarmed by the announcement that Chili has opened a pass through the Andes at every strategic point leading into Argentine territory.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Alcorta conferred with the Chilean minister here, but as the latter was about to start for Santiago, Chili, he decided not to send a written communication to the Argentine minister. He was asked to explain his action, however, before the Chilean minister to Argentina arrives home. The Argentine minister in Chili will be directed to request an explanation.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.

Navy Department Considering Plans for Increasing Speed.

Washington, April 19.—The navy department is considering a plan by which the torpedo boat destroyers now building at Philadelphia can undergo changes in construction by which one knot can be added to the speed originally contracted for, making them 23 knot boats. The chief constructor of the navy will be in Philadelphia today to determine whether the changes can be made.

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