

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the World from San Sebastian, Spain, refers to the definite appointment of Gen. Azcoarraga as prime minister, and says:

The cabinet, it is understood, will follow the main lines of the policy of the dead premier, both at home and in the colonies, and will do its best to obtain the support of all the groups of the conservative part without distinction. Gen. Azcoarraga has no ill feeling toward America. He has always been on friendly terms with Minister Taylor, and is a traveler and enlightened officer. He had two long interviews with the queen regent before his appointment. They were devoted largely toward discussing the relations between the United States and Spain on account of the approaching arrival of Gen. Woodford, the new American minister. When he comes the new government will be obliged to let the nation know the whole truth regarding those relations and the purport of Gen. Woodford's instructions.

This is the feature of the crisis which causes the gravest anxiety to all Spanish statesmen. The queen and General Azcoarraga considered whether it would be wise to entrust a provisional conservative cabinet and the bitterly divided conservative party with a mission requiring prestige and authority for its successful fulfillment on the one hand to persevere in the task of crushing colonial insurrections and on the other to present a bold front toward the United States with the view to the adoption of every possible means to resist foreign interference in Cuba.

The minister of war declares himself ready to assume the responsibility of premier if the queen appealed to his patriotism and loyalty, and stated that he had received from Mariano Manco, Campos and Lopez Dominguez offers of hearty support and from Senor Sastre a promise of friendly neutrality. He felt confident that all conservatives and even the antidynastic party like the Carlist and republicans to a man would assist crown and cabinet in facing the complications in the colonies or foreign dictation.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 21.—At Blanc Sablon a child dropped a lighted match into a barrel of gun powder. The explosion which followed wrecked the house and killed four people.

One man was fatally injured and several others were seriously hurt by a cave-in at a mine on Pilley's Island.

DETROIT, August 21.—All the cold weather records in the state were broken by the frosts of the past 24 hours. At Niles there was a frost and the mercury registered 48 degrees. Oden, Washington county, also had a frost.

Jacks-on farmers fear that the buckwheat and beans on the lowlands have been injured. In Mettamura the early rivers found ice in the cabbage and frost as far as they see. Like reports come from many of the lower peninsula counties.

KIMA, Aug. 23.—A large force of Afridis has just been reported to be advancing down to Khyber pass, and the so-called Mad Mullar, or fanatical priest, who is inciting the natives of that territory against the British, is said to have collected the Momada for an attack upon Michni and Shah.

The Royal Irishmen and representative native infantry with a battery of mountain artillery have been ordered to Kohat.

Fighting is reported to be proceeding at Marjele between the Afridis and the British garrison at that place.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—An official dispatch from Peshawar announces that the Afridis attacked Ali-Musjid this morning and adds that they were attacking Fort Maude at 10:30 a. m. today. The enemy's line is a mile and a half long. The Afridis column, the dispatch adds, is moving toward Kadam.

All the Afridis are said to have joined in the uprising.

The news contained in this official dispatch is most important. It probably means a protracted campaign and desperate fighting.

PALO ALTO, Cal., Aug. 23.—D. Cuchidge, who has been at the head of a scientific expedition in the mountains of California, has just returned. He reports the discovery of a number of new mammals. The work was principally confined to the San Bernardino and Cucamonga mountains and the Colerado district. The party spent several weeks on the desert. In all they collected 280 specimens of mammals.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—An engine attached to a heavy excursion train on the Chicago & Calumet terminal railroad was overhauled last night near Riverdale. The passengers were thrown from their seats by the jar and one man was probably fatally injured. Seven others received slight injuries. After a delay of two hours the engine was raised to the track and the train proceeded.

The injured are: Joseph Murray, injured internally, may die; Thomas Kennedy, engineer; Daniel Foster, fireman; Benjamin Mead, John D. Smalley, Allison A. Walker, B. G. Young.

It is very evident that the accident was caused by a misplaced switch believed to have been the work of tramps. The switch was found broken in two places. The baggage car was telescoped over the cab and coal tender.

Murray was riding in this car and was caught in the debris. He was dug out unconscious. The force of the shock was so great that the track was literally torn out of the ground. There were 500 passengers on board and had the train not been running at a low rate of speed a terrible loss of life would have resulted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.—The confessions of two Armenians arrested on Saturday, at whose residence two bombs were found by the police, are said to have been prompted by the Turkish authorities. The prisoners are alleged to have confessed that they intended to use the bombs at the Russian and German embassies.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 23.—The conference between the miners, officials and the executive committee of the coal operators met at 11 o'clock this morning. The miners were represented by National President Ratchford, District President Dolan and Secretary Warner. The operators' committee was composed of J. C.

Dysart, G. W. Schultzenberg, J. N. O'Neil, J. B. Serb, F. N. Osborne, U. A. Andrews, W. P. Blume and W. P. Rend.

President Ratchford in an interview said he wanted it distinctly understood that he had never been asked by the operators to confer with them. "The statement," said he, "that I had refused a conference is not correct. I am here now at the request of Mr. Dolan. We will only agree to the operators' proposition if they will pay 69 cents. That is the lowest rate the miners will accept. It must be 69 cents or the strike will be continued until the demands are granted. If the Pittsburg operators settle upon our terms, a general conference will not be necessary."

Previous to the conference a large number of operators congregated in the corridors of the Monongahela House. There was much dissension among them. Many were opposed to breaking the strike by importing men, and quite a large number urged the acceptance of the miners' terms. It was claimed that it was not the Pittsburg operators who wanted to compromise or break the strike, but that it was the large mine owners and lake snippers. The conference ended at noon, after an agreement had been made for a general conference of operators and miners officials at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The miners officials insisted on all the operators being present and it was decided to make the conference an open one.

The operators who had been kept on the outside were jubilant when this decision was arrived at. Some said they would favor the granting of the 69 cent rate at the opening of the conference, if it was seen that the miners officials would not consent to a compromise to let out the operators who have contracts based on a 54-cent mining rate.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 23.—Miss Mary McLean, daughter of Rev. J. K. McLean of the Pacific theological seminary, has accepted the chair of professor of English literature in Stanford University.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 24.—The final effort to arrange a plan for ending the big coal strike has proved a failure and the strike goes on. At noon a conference between a committee of coal miners and operators, national and district officials, closed and the conference adjourned without day.

The miners' representatives did not recede from their original proposition to settle the strike by arbitration and start the mines at the 69 cent rate.

The operators offered to divide the difference between 54 and 69 cent rates, making the price at which the mines should start 61½ cents per ton, but this was rejected. Then additional propositions were made. One was to start the mines without fixing any price for thirty days, and then to pay the rates agreed upon by the board of arbitration. This was also refused by the miners, and they said they had been fooled too often to trust the operators again. They declined to work for a month, giving the operators the output that length of time without knowing what wages would be paid.

A proposition was then made to