

TO HONOR RUSSIA'S RULER

Visit of the Czar to France Today a Gala Occasion.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVENT

Citizens of the Republic Join in an Enthusiastic Demonstration in Honor of Their Country's Powerful Ally.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

CHERBOURG, Oct. 4.—All is now in readiness for the arrival of the czar tomorrow. The French northern squadron, which is gathered to honor the Russian guests of France, comprises twenty-one vessels, and includes the Charles Martel, first-class battleship; the Hocho, battleship, with Vice Admiral Regnaud de Presmes; the Jean Bart, the Decartes, Jemmapes and other cruisers and torpedo boats.

FLAGS AND BANNERS GALORE.

For the purpose of the reception, when the czar visits in France, the great magazine of the Cherbourg arsenal, which is situated opposite Cherbourg's landing stage, will be utilized. From the landing stage to the hall of the magazine a covered way richly decorated with silk hangings, shields, banners and flowers has been erected. The interior of the magazine is completely draped and every preparation made to receive the harbor and protect the landing stage, covered way, magazine and its approaches with walls of uniform soldiers and gun carriages, while everywhere, like flies on sugar, will swarm French and Russian secret agents.

MANY REMOVS ABOUT THE CZAR.

Said to Contemplate a Visit to Emperor William. LONDON, Oct. 5.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says there is a rumor in diplomatic circles in London that the czar will visit the emperor in the beginning of November. A Berlin dispatch reports that the Kolische Zeitung confirms the news that the czar will visit Emperor William for three days at Potsdam. The morning papers all have collected the news of what is being done in preparation for the reception of the czar and the rush of the people for the event. Thousands of people, it is said, are flocking to the city.

TO ESTABLISH AN ARMENIAN ZONE.

How It is Proposed to Settle the Turkish Trouble. LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail declares the agreement of the powers for the settlement of the Turkish problem, which this correspondent announced last week he had good authority for publishing, includes the formation of an Armenian zone in the Turkish empire on the basis of the Jewish pale in Russia. The zone is to be a strip of land, the width of which is to be determined by the agreement of the powers for the settlement of the Turkish problem, which this correspondent announced last week he had good authority for publishing, includes the formation of an Armenian zone in the Turkish empire on the basis of the Jewish pale in Russia.

SULTAN ACTING UNDER PRESSURE.

Consents to Permit Italian Papers to be Published in Constantinople. LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Standard's Rome correspondent says that, owing to government pressure, the sultan has consented that the Italian papers should enter Turkey. This correspondent also says the duke of Sermoneta, the minister of foreign affairs, and Admiral Tiroli, the minister of marine, last night dispatched the barrette Humbert to Syria. She is an ironclad of 1,310 tons displacement. She carries four sixteen-inch guns and forty-seven guns of smaller caliber and eight torpedo tubes.

Want American Wheat.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A dispatch to the Times from Simla, India, with reference to the proposed shipment of California wheat to India, says that the government would like to receive wheat that is twenty or thirty per cent cheaper than the wheat now being shipped from North and South America. It would steady the market and check the further rise, while the actual arrival of cargoes would cause the native grain dealers to lower their prices. The high prices already having caused grain riots in various towns.

Gave the Czar a Cannon.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Daily Mail asserts that the nihilists have held several secret meetings in London in recent days. Some of the nihilists, says this paper, were in favor of an attack upon the czar's life; but majority, in favor of inaction, carried the day, on the ground that England was the only country where an asylum was left for the exiles.

Insurgent Leader Killed.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—The local guerrilla force at San Nicholas has killed the important insurgent leader known as Inglesito, whose name was Alfred God. His body has been buried in the city. The insurgent captains were also killed.

English Actress Reported Dying.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Bernard-Bee, the well known English actress, is reported dying.

Fireman Jumps Overboard.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The steamer La Bourdonnais, which arrived this morning from Havre, reports that on September 30, Jean Lebre, a fireman, was missed by his mate. A thorough search of the ship was made, but no trace of him could be found. He is supposed to have jumped overboard.

Tennessee County Officer Shot.

WASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 4.—N. P. Harrison, trustee of Monroe county, is missing, and an examination of his books shows a shortage of \$300 to \$350. Warrants for arrest have been issued.

IT WAS POPE LEO'S COMMAND

Why Rector Bishop Keane of the Catholic University Resigns.

ROMAN PONTIFF OFFERS HIGHER HONORS

Eminent Educator Respectively Declines Further Services in an Official Capacity and Will Take a Much Needed Rest.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University of America, makes the following statement concerning his withdrawal from the head of that institution: "Since my withdrawal from the rectorship of the Catholic University of America, I will probably be regarded by a considerable portion of the American public as a matter of some interest to them, and since unauthorized statements are being made, I deem it my duty to state briefly and clearly, the facts of the case. On September 28, I received through his eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, a letter from our holy father, Leo XIII, of which the following is a translation: 'To Our Venerable Brother, John Joseph Keane, Bishop of Ajaccio, Genoa, and Apostolic Delegate in the United States. It is customary that they who are appointed to preside over Catholic universities should not hold the office in perpetuity. This custom has grown up through the fact that the Roman pontiffs have ever been careful that it should be adhered to. Since, therefore, venerable brother, you have been rector for several years over this university at Washington, in the first establishment and subsequent development of which you have shown laudable and energetic activity, it seems to me that the above mentioned custom should not be departed from, and that another, whose name is to be proposed to the Holy See, should be appointed to succeed you in this honorable position.'"

REPLY OF THE RECTOR.

"The next day I mailed the holy father a reply, of which the following is a translation: 'The Catholic University of America, Washington, Sept. 9, 1896.—Most Holy Father: His highness, Cardinal Gibbons, yesterday handed me a letter from your holiness has made known to me that my administration of this university now to an end, and that another rector is to be appointed. With respect to the resignation I accept the will of your holiness in the matter as a manifestation of the providence of God, and from this instant I resign to the hands of his holiness, the rector, the office of rector, with all rights thereto pertaining. 'Thanking your holiness for the freedom of choice granted me, I choose to remain in my own country, and moreover, without any official position whatsoever. 'Your holiness' most humble son in Christ, 'Bishop of Ajaccio.'"

Supplementing the letter, Bishop Keane says:

"I welcome my release from the office of rector of the university with profound gratitude. I have been honored by the pope. While I always regard it as my duty to do what I can for the university, I have not been able to do so in the past, no matter what its difficulties, but feeling my nine years of strain and solicitude in the work have brought me close to the end of my brain and nerve powers, I was fully ready to welcome what has been done. I shall now enjoy some months of greatly needed rest on the Pacific coast, leaving all plans for the future to a later date.

BEST INTERESTS OF ALL.

"Of course no one should be assured that the action of the holy father is prompted not only by personal kindness toward myself, but also by earnest solicitude for the best interests of the university. He believes in 'rotation in office,' as all sensible men must. He knows the evils of allowing any official, and especially the head of a university, to fossilize in his office. I am glad to see that the pope has made all most accurate and wise. His enlightened prudence and that of the trustees who have to present the nominations, will be sure to select a rector who will be able to guide the work to fuller success. From the peaceful retirement which I trust I have somewhat earned, I shall be able to carry on with unabated interest. And I appeal to all whom my efforts in behalf of the university have reached to redouble their efforts, their zeal and their good will, in the chapter of the university's history, and to make it what it is by right, the crowning glory of the American education in America."

KEANE WAS LIBERAL.

The current belief among some prominent Catholics of Washington is that one of the reasons for Bishop Keane's resignation may be found in his co-operation with Archbishop Ireland in fostering a liberal policy against the old regime. These same persons say the German Catholics of the country are antagonizing the situation, and that the body having anything to do with him for his attitude on the parochial school question. It is asserted Mr. O'Connell, formerly the rector of the American college at Rome, lost his position because of his hostility to those who are opposed to Archbishop Ireland's policy, and that the latter supported Bishop Keane as another evidence of their hostility. Bishop Keane is said to have been a warm supporter of Archbishop Ireland and his official acts, and that the latter supported Bishop Keane in all he did. The officials at the Catholic league here and Cardinal Sullivan decline to make any statement in regard to the resignation, and declare the news was a matter of utter surprise to them.

SATOLI WELCOMES HIS SUCCESSOR.

ELABORATE CEREMONIES TOUCHING THE INSTALLATION OF THE NEW DELEGATE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The last public mass in this country conducted by Archbishop Satoli and the farewell reception to him took place here today. The mass being celebrated at St. Aloysius church, was a reception being given at Gonzaga college. At the mass the new apostolic delegate, Mr. Martinelli, Cardinal Satoli's successor, appeared publicly for the first time. Rev. William O'Brien, provincial of the provinces of Maryland and New York, made an address at the reception and preached the sermon at the mass in the morning. In speaking to Cardinal Satoli at the reception his language was very complimentary. The high pontiff mass at St. Aloysius was one of the most impressive that has ever taken place in a church here. When the information was received here yesterday that Mr. Martinelli had consented to be

PASSENGER TRAIN BLOWN UP

Santa Fe Locomotive Explodes While Pulling Many Coaches.

SEVEN BODIES TAKEN FROM THE WRECK

Wild Excitement Results and One Terrified Passenger Burns Out His Brains in the Presence of a Crowd.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

OSAGE CITY, Kan., Oct. 3.—A frightful wreck attended by serious loss of life and made more terrible by the self-murder of one of the terrified passengers occurred at 5 o'clock this morning two miles north of this station. Seven bodies have been recovered from the wreck and it is feared that other victims are buried beneath the train. The wrecked train was the eastbound passenger No. 2, the same that had such a thrilling experience with bandits in New Mexico Friday night. The wreck was caused by the explosion of the boiler of the locomotive. The engineer should have stopped for water at Osage City, but being behind he endeavored to run to the next tank. Though it is not positively known, the engineer and fireman having both met death in the wreck, it is surmised that this neglect was the cause of the disaster. The train proceeded but two miles beyond this place, about to the Peterson coal chutes, when two terrific explosions were heard, one following closely after the other. The locomotive was completely shattered. The express, baggage and passenger coaches came crashing upon the wrecked engine and the train was hurled into a deep heap of wreckage. The coaches in the rear were all derailed, but the passengers riding in the rear escaped serious injury.

SCENES OF WILD EXCITEMENT.

The wreck was marked by scenes of the wildest confusion among the terrified passengers. The nerves of many were at a high pitch as a result of their experience with the red agents of New Mexico and when the crash came the first impression of nearly all was that the train had been attacked by robbers. William Beckler of Los Angeles, Cal., en route to Chicago, seemed to lose his reason entirely. When the crash came he drew a single-barreled pistol from his pocket and in the presence of a car full of terrified passengers took his own life, sending a bullet into his brain. Beckler was lying heavily. He was about 55 years of age. Owing to the excitement and confusion little could be done to rescue the injured passengers. The bodies of the dead were finally recovered. The dead are: WILLIAM BECKLER, Los Angeles; BINGEMER STRUP, Topeka; PIREMAN HARRY HOLLISTER, Topeka; WILLIAM M'ADAMS, tramp, riding on baggage car and supposed to be from Chillicothe, Mo.; THREE TRAMPS, names unknown, all of whom were riding on the baggage car; Miss Emma Maxwell, editor of the Evening Telegram at Colorado Springs, Colo.; hands and arms cut and bruised; James Coleman, tramp; cut and badly bruised.

INTERESTING IMPROVEMENT TRIAL.

Mexican Governor Accused of Violating the Reform Laws. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 4.—The hall of congress was last evening filled with spectators attracted by a report that preliminary steps looking to the impeachment of Colonel Prospero Cabauantzin, governor of the state of Tlaxcala, would be taken. The constitution provides that all accusations against the president, members of the cabinet and governors, must be made to congress, which on hearing charges and deeming them serious, shall refer them to a committee on whose report, showing the facts and the merits of the case, congress shall sit in a grand jury of the nation. The case is a remarkable one as the governor, who is a member of congress, was formed enacted in the time of President Juarez, it being a body of laws regulating the relations between the cabinet and the government. It is a very important matter to congress, which on hearing charges and deeming them serious, shall refer them to a committee on whose report, showing the facts and the merits of the case, congress shall sit in a grand jury of the nation.

THINK PROHIBITION IS NOT DEAD.

Presbyterians Declare that it is an Issue in Kansas. TOPEKA, Oct. 4.—The Presbyterian synod of Kansas, in session here, spent all of Saturday in the discussion of temperance. The report of the standing committee on temperance reviewed briefly the workings of the prohibitory law under the various state administrations and the following resolutions were submitted and adopted last night: Resolved, That we do not regard the repeal of this statute as fair, but will continue to do our best to secure its enforcement, and we urge upon the people of the state to do the same. Resolved, That we deprecate the effort to amend the law, and we urge upon the people of the state to do the same. Resolved, That we deprecate the effort to amend the law, and we urge upon the people of the state to do the same.

SAYS THE STRIKE IS ABOUT OVER.

Canadian Pacific Declares the Telegraphers Are Already Defeated. MONTREAL, Oct. 4.—The Canadian Pacific telegraphers' strike cannot last much longer, according to the officials of the road. They claim that on three divisions, the Quebec and Ontario, and from the Soo to Sudbury, everything is working in frate. The strike is about over. The telegraphers' strike cannot last much longer, according to the officials of the road. They claim that on three divisions, the Quebec and Ontario, and from the Soo to Sudbury, everything is working in frate.

Much Property Being Threatened in Part of Michigan.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 4.—Destructive forest fires are raging two miles south of this city along the line of the Marquette and Western railroad. During the afternoon a brisk south wind was blowing and there was some anxiety lest the fire might be driven upon the city, but the change of wind westerly averted the danger. Nestora Junction, on the line of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railroad, eight miles west of here, is in serious danger. The junction is the location of much valuable railroad property. Forest fires are also raging in the immediate vicinity of Humboldt, a mining village of 200 population, thirty miles west of this city.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Oct. 4.

New York—Arrived—La Bourgogne, from Havre. At Boston—Arrived—Servia, from Liverpool. At Queenstown—Sailed—Umbria, for New York. At Havre—Arrived—La Gasconne, for New York. At Auckland—Sailed—Monowai, for San Francisco.

JOINT ACTION

ACERRING TURKEY. Relief that the Czar's Visit Has Borne Fruit.

CHOCTAW COLLEGE BURNS

Four Students Meet Death and Many Are Injured.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

ANTLERS, I. T., Oct. 4.—At 11 o'clock last night Spencer academy, located ten miles west of Antlers, burned, together with all furniture. Four Choctaw boys were burned in the flames. Their names are: ROBERT SMITH; DANIEL JAMES; THOMAS KUNLIOL; WILLIAM WHILSON. Those injured are: Alfred Bryan, bruised and burned on the head; Harris Fisher, sprained foot; Colton Bacon, legs sprained; Edward Clark, jaw broken; Sam Spring, burned on the head, shoulders and wrist sprained. The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiary, as no one was occupying the room at the time. The school was burned and there had been no fire in it this season. Superintendent J. B. Jeter, who is in charge of the academy, heard the flames popping out and when he got up the stairs found the school on fire. He ran on the outside and woke up all the boys and barely saved his own life. He says that the school was burned to death and a cripple and the other three were burned to death. It is said their means and groans were sickening in the extreme.

SECRETARY CARLISLE REPLIES TO A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4.—A reply from the Courier-Journal to Secretary Carlisle asking for information concerning the coinage of silver, Secretary Carlisle replies in part as follows: "From January 1, 1896, to September 30, 1896, standard silver dollars have been coined at the mint of the United States to the amount of \$13,592,192. Since November 1, 1895, the date of the repeal of the purchase clause of the so-called Sherman act, standard silver dollars have been coined at the United States to the amount of \$17,889,491, or more than twice as much as was coined by the mint of our history prior to 1875. The coinage of standard silver dollars is going on every day at our mints and during the last month of the year 1896, about the same amount will be coined during the present month. The seigniorage which has been added to the circulation of standard silver dollars since November 1, 1895, is about \$7,700,000, and the seigniorage or gain in the coinage of last month was about \$900,000. The coinage is being done under authority conferred upon the secretary of the treasury by the third section of the act of July 1, 1890, which provides that the amount of the treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars. The amount of the treasury of this act as much as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the act, and the amount of the treasury shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury. This law is still in force, no part of the act having been repealed except the clause which authorized the secretary of the treasury to continue the purchase of silver bullion and issue treasury notes in payment for it, and the coinage is being made from the bullion which is the coinage purchased before the repeal of that clause."

HOW TO GET RID OF SEWALL.

Tom Watson Points Out the Plain Way to Get Rid of Sewall. NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The World will print tomorrow an interview with Hon. Thomas Watson, the populist candidate for vice president, which is in the line of Mr. Watson's recent writings. "I lay my head on the block before I'd retire from the race to make way for a plutocrat or a bondholder, or a banker and protectionist like Mr. Sewall." Mr. Watson is quoted as saying, the insurgent populist candidate for vice president, who is in the line of Mr. Watson's recent writings. "I lay my head on the block before I'd retire from the race to make way for a plutocrat or a bondholder, or a banker and protectionist like Mr. Sewall."

LEAVES ST. LOUIS FOR MEMPHIS.

Bryan Takes a Special Train for the South. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—J. Bryan left St. Louis tonight on a special train for Memphis at 8 o'clock. During the day he spent the most of the time in bed, recuperating from the fatigues of the past week. He did not arise until 5 o'clock. From that hour until the time for the departure of his special train he was besieged by visitors, who congratulated him on the extent and overwhelming enthusiasm of the audience he addressed Saturday night. Mr. Bryan did not get to Memphis until 11 o'clock. He was met by a large number of his friends, who escorted him to his hotel. He is expected to stay in Memphis until he has time to visit other points in the South.

Largely Attended Reception Meeting Held at Antlers Hall.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The socialist labor party of this city held a reception meeting in Faneuil hall, about 500 people being present. Charles H. Metchett, the candidate for the presidency of the party, made an address in which he said the socialist labor party was a rising and influential force in the country. He said that the party was growing rapidly and that it was a force to be reckoned with. He said that the party was a force to be reckoned with. He said that the party was a force to be reckoned with.

SOCIALISTIC LABOR PARTY RALLY.

Largely Attended Reception Meeting Held at Antlers Hall. BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The socialist labor party of this city held a reception meeting in Faneuil hall, about 500 people being present. Charles H. Metchett, the candidate for the presidency of the party, made an address in which he said the socialist labor party was a rising and influential force in the country. He said that the party was growing rapidly and that it was a force to be reckoned with. He said that the party was a force to be reckoned with. He said that the party was a force to be reckoned with.

JOINT ACTION

ACERRING TURKEY. Relief that the Czar's Visit Has Borne Fruit.

CHOCTAW COLLEGE BURNS

Four Students Meet Death and Many Are Injured.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

ANTLERS, I. T., Oct. 4.—At 11 o'clock last night Spencer academy, located ten miles west of Antlers, burned, together with all furniture. Four Choctaw boys were burned in the flames. Their names are: ROBERT SMITH; DANIEL JAMES; THOMAS KUNLIOL; WILLIAM WHILSON. Those injured are: Alfred Bryan, bruised and burned on the head; Harris Fisher, sprained foot; Colton Bacon, legs sprained; Edward Clark, jaw broken; Sam Spring, burned on the head, shoulders and wrist sprained. The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiary, as no one was occupying the room at the time. The school was burned and there had been no fire in it this season. Superintendent J. B. Jeter, who is in charge of the academy, heard the flames popping out and when he got up the stairs found the school on fire. He ran on the outside and woke up all the boys and barely saved his own life. He says that the school was burned to death and a cripple and the other three were burned to death. It is said their means and groans were sickening in the extreme.

SECRETARY CARLISLE REPLIES TO A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4.—A reply from the Courier-Journal to Secretary Carlisle asking for information concerning the coinage of silver, Secretary Carlisle replies in part as follows: "From January 1, 1896, to September 30, 1896, standard silver dollars have been coined at the mint of the United States to the amount of \$13,592,192. Since November 1, 1895, the date of the repeal of the purchase clause of the so-called Sherman act, standard silver dollars have been coined at the United States to the amount of \$17,889,491, or more than twice as much as was coined by the mint of our history prior to 1875. The coinage of standard silver dollars is going on every day at our mints and during the last month of the year 1896, about the same amount will be coined during the present month. The seigniorage which has been added to the circulation of standard silver dollars since November 1, 1895, is about \$7,700,000, and the seigniorage or gain in the coinage of last month was about \$900,000. The coinage is being done under authority conferred upon the secretary of the treasury by the third section of the act of July 1, 1890, which provides that the amount of the treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars. The amount of the treasury of this act as much as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the act, and the amount of the treasury shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury. This law is still in force, no part of the act having been repealed except the clause which authorized the secretary of the treasury to continue the purchase of silver bullion and issue treasury notes in payment for it, and the coinage is being made from the bullion which is the coinage purchased before the repeal of that clause."

HOW TO GET RID OF SEWALL.

Tom Watson Points Out the Plain Way to Get Rid of Sewall. NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The World will print tomorrow an interview with Hon. Thomas Watson, the populist candidate for vice president, which is in the line of Mr. Watson's recent writings. "I lay my head on the block before I'd retire from the race to make way for a plutocrat or a bondholder, or a banker and protectionist like Mr. Sewall." Mr. Watson is quoted as saying, the insurgent populist candidate for vice president, who is in the line of Mr. Watson's recent writings. "I lay my head on the block before I'd retire from the race to make way for a plutocrat or a bondholder, or a banker and protectionist like Mr. Sewall."

LEAVES ST. LOUIS FOR MEMPHIS.

Bryan Takes a Special Train for the South. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—J. Bryan left St. Louis tonight on a special train for Memphis at 8 o'clock. During the day he spent the most of the time in bed, recuperating from the fatigues of the past week. He did not arise until 5 o'clock. From that hour until the time for the departure of his special train he was besieged by visitors, who congratulated him on the extent and overwhelming enthusiasm of the audience he addressed Saturday night. Mr. Bryan did not get to Memphis until 11 o'clock. He was met by a large number of his friends, who escorted him to his hotel. He is expected to stay in Memphis until he has time to visit other points in the South.

Largely Attended Reception Meeting Held at Antlers Hall.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The socialist labor party of this city held a reception meeting in Faneuil hall, about 500 people being present. Charles H. Metchett, the candidate for the presidency of the party, made an address in which he said the socialist labor party was a rising and influential force in the country. He said that the party was growing rapidly and that it was a force to be reckoned with. He said that the party was a force to be reckoned with. He said that the party was a force to be reckoned with.

SOCIALISTIC LABOR PARTY RALLY.

Largely Attended Reception Meeting Held at Antlers Hall. BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The socialist labor party of this city held a reception meeting in Faneuil hall, about 500 people being present. Charles H. Metchett, the candidate for the presidency of the party, made an address in which he said the socialist labor party was a rising and influential force in the country. He said that the party was growing rapidly and that it was a force to be reckoned with. He said that the party was a force to be reckoned with. He said that the party was a force to be reckoned with.

JOINT ACTION

ACERRING TURKEY. Relief that the Czar's Visit Has Borne Fruit.

CHOCTAW COLLEGE BURNS

Four Students Meet Death and Many Are Injured.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

ANTLERS, I. T., Oct. 4.—At 11 o'clock last night Spencer academy, located ten miles west of Antlers, burned, together with all furniture. Four Choctaw boys were burned in the flames. Their names are: ROBERT SMITH; DANIEL JAMES; THOMAS KUNLIOL; WILLIAM WHILSON. Those injured are: Alfred Bryan, bruised and burned on the head; Harris Fisher, sprained foot; Colton Bacon, legs sprained; Edward Clark, jaw broken; Sam Spring, burned on the head, shoulders and wrist sprained. The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiary, as no one was occupying the room at the time. The school was burned and there had been no fire in it this season. Superintendent J. B. Jeter, who is in charge of the academy, heard the flames popping out and when he got up the stairs found the school on fire. He ran on the outside and woke up all the boys and barely saved his own life. He says that the school was burned to death and a cripple and the other three were burned to death. It is said their means and groans were sickening in the extreme.

SECRETARY CARLISLE REPLIES TO A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4.—A reply from the Courier-Journal to Secretary Carlisle asking for information concerning the coinage of silver, Secretary Carlisle replies in part as follows: "From January 1, 1896, to September 30, 1896, standard silver dollars have been coined at the mint of the United States to the amount of \$13,592,192. Since November 1, 1895, the date of the repeal of the purchase clause of the so-called Sherman act, standard silver dollars have been coined at the United States to the amount of \$17,889,491, or more than twice as much as was coined by the mint of our history prior to 1875. The coinage of standard silver dollars is going on every day at our mints and during the last month of the year 1896, about the same amount will be coined during the present month. The seigniorage which has been added to the circulation of standard silver dollars since November 1, 1895, is about \$7,700,000, and the seigniorage or gain in the coinage of last month was about \$900,000. The coinage is being done under authority conferred upon the secretary of the treasury by the third section of the act of July 1, 1890, which provides that the amount of the treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars. The amount of the treasury of this act as much as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the act, and the amount of the treasury shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury. This law is still in force, no part of the act having been repealed except the clause which authorized the secretary of the treasury to continue the purchase of silver bullion and issue treasury notes in payment for it, and the coinage is being made from the bullion which is the coinage purchased before the repeal of that clause."

HOW TO GET RID OF SEWALL.

Tom Watson Points Out the Plain Way to Get Rid of Sewall. NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The World will print tomorrow an interview with Hon. Thomas Watson, the populist candidate for vice president, which is in the line of Mr. Watson's recent writings. "I lay my head on the block before I'd retire from the race to make way for a plutocrat or a bondholder, or a banker and protectionist like Mr. Sewall." Mr. Watson is quoted as saying, the insurgent populist candidate for vice president, who is in the line of Mr. Watson's recent writings. "I lay my head on the block before I'd retire from the race to make way for a plutocrat or a bondholder, or a banker and protectionist like Mr. Sewall."

LEAVES ST. LOUIS FOR MEMPHIS.

Bryan Takes a Special Train for the South. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—J. Bryan left St. Louis tonight on a special train for Memphis at 8 o'clock. During the day he spent the most of the time in bed, recuperating from the fatigues of the past week. He did not arise until 5 o'clock. From that hour until the time for the departure of his special train he was besieged by visitors, who congratulated him on the extent and overwhelming enthusiasm of the audience he addressed Saturday night. Mr. Bryan did not get to Memphis until 11 o'clock. He was met by a large number of his friends, who escorted him to his hotel. He is expected to stay in Memphis until he has time to visit other points in the South.

Largely Attended Reception Meeting Held at Antlers Hall.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The socialist labor party of this city held a reception meeting in Faneuil hall, about 500 people being present. Charles H. Metchett, the candidate for the presidency of the party, made an address in which he said the socialist labor party was a rising and influential force in the country. He said that the party was growing rapidly and that it was a force to be reckoned with. He said that the party was a force to be reckoned with. He said that the party was a force to be reckoned with.

SOCIALISTIC LABOR PARTY RALLY.

Largely Attended Reception Meeting Held at Antlers Hall. BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The socialist labor party of this city held a reception meeting in Faneuil hall, about 500 people being present. Charles H. Metchett, the candidate for the presidency of the party, made an address in which he said the socialist labor party was a rising and influential force in the country. He said that the party was growing rapidly and that it was a force to be reckoned with. He said that the party was a force to be reckoned with. He said that the party was a force to be reckoned with.