

LORD SALISBURY SUCCEEDED BY BALFOUR

Retiring Premier Gives Advancing Years And Failing Health as Reasons.

MANY RUMORS OF OTHER CHANGES.

The new chief of the cabinet, it is stated, will remain Government leader in the House of Commons—Chamberlain is said to accept the new situation in a most cheerful manner.

London (By Cable).—The Marquis of Salisbury has resigned the premiership of Great Britain, and A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the House of Commons, has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Balfour visited the King and accepted the premiership.

While it was expected in official and political circles that Lord Salisbury's retirement would be coincident with the coronation of King Edward, it was scarcely looked for prior to that event. Consequently, about the only surprise expressed as the news spread through London concerned the date rather than the fact of the resignation. The real interest was in the reference made to Lord Salisbury's withdrawal as it was in the appointment of his successor.

The liveliest speculation is rife as to the personnel of the new cabinet. The most discussed features of the pending changes is the position of Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, who in many quarters has been regarded as the most promising candidate for the premiership.

It is learned that prior to the acceptance of his new office Mr. Balfour first had an interview with Mr. Chamberlain and then consulted with his other cabinet associates. This is regarded as an assurance that the future relative positions of Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain will be satisfactory to both. Mr. Chamberlain's friends say he always regarded the reversion of the premiership to be Mr. Balfour's right as government leader in the House of Commons.

BOERS LOST 3,700 MEN.

Had 75,000 in the Army and 32,000 Were Prisoners.

Pretoria (By Cable).—According to an estimate of the Red Cross identity depot, which fulfilled the functions of a casualty bureau for the Boer forces, the total losses of the Boers during the war were 3,700 men killed or died of wounds and 32,000 made prisoners of war, of whom 700 died. The Boer forces in the field numbered about 75,000.

The curator of the former Boer Government's official papers has handed over to the British all documents, including confidential reports, giving a complete history of Mr. Kruger's relations with foreign powers.

There is some uneasiness here regarding the attitude of the Basutos. In consequence of supposed treachery during the war, Joel, one of their prominent chiefs, has been banished to Masters capital of a military district of Basutoland, to stand trial on the charge of high treason.

The paramount chief Lerothodi is likely to support Joel in the event of the latter's refusal to obey the summons. Troops have been dispatched to the frontier.

KILLED THE WHOLE FAMILY.

Portland Man Shoots His Wife, Her Parents and a Boarder.

Portland, Ore. (Special).—A. L. Belding, a bartender, has shot and killed his wife, his mother-in-law, and Frank Woodward, an inmate of his house, and fatally wounded L. McCroskey, his father-in-law.

Belding married the daughter of the McCroskeys, eight years ago, but has not lived with his wife for some time. He was jealous of Woodward, whom he suspected of being intimate with Mrs. Belding.

Going to the McCroskey home Belding gained admittance, and meeting Woodward in the hallway drew a revolver in each hand, exclaiming, "You first," and fired. Woodward fell to the floor fatally wounded. Mrs. Belding rushed upon her husband and was shot down by the infuriated man. Then the parents of Mrs. Belding came to the hallway and were both shot.

Head Officers at Bay.

Brewster, N. Y. (Special).—John Dvalstedt, a shoemaker in this village, was arrested on suspicion of murdering John Anderson, a journeyman, in his shop who died from what is believed to be strychnine poisoning. Dvalstedt is said to have held insurance policies on Anderson's life. A warrant for Dvalstedt's arrest was issued by Colonel Mitchell, an analysis of the dead man's stomach having shown that he had swallowed a large amount of strychnine. On the approach of the constable with the warrant Dvalstedt took to the woods and was pursued by a posse. He resisted arrest, holding the posse at bay with two revolvers.

Proposed Big Labor Convention.

Chicago (Special).—Fifty thousand longshoremen of the Great Lakes will be represented at the annual convention of the International Association, to be held in Chicago this week. The most important work planned is an amalgamation of the dock laborers in Great Britain and Ireland, with 100,000 members.

Dynamite in Jail.

St. Joseph, Mo. (Special).—Sheriff Spencer summoned a large force of guards and armed them heavily, in the expectation that a second attempt would be made to blow up the county jail and liberate many desperate criminals. Enough dynamite was stolen from a rock quarry to blow up half the town, a considerable part of which was discovered to have been smuggled into the jail. Sheriff Spencer sent his family away. No stranger is permitted to approach within 50 feet of the building.

Died Working on His Tombstone.

New York (Special).—Thomas R. Mills, 59 years old, of Clifton, S. I., who made his own coffin 20 years ago, was putting the finishing touches on his own elaborate granite tombstone when he dropped dead from heart failure. Mills was the Democratic nominee for sheriff of the county. He weighed 400 pounds. He feared that his family could not secure a coffin large enough to hold him without delay, so he thought it best to make his own casket before he died. The tombstone was another job done.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

The striking freight handlers and the railroad companies in Chicago have not yet come to terms, and many of the truck teamsters refused to haul goods to the freight houses.

John Henry Varden, who eloped from Montgomery county, Va., with Jennie Austin, 13 years old, whom he married in Ohio, was arrested on the charge of abduction.

Captain Greble, instructor in artillery tactics at West Point, was seriously hurt and three cadets injured during drill there, a runaway horse causing the accident.

The engagement is announced of Bishop Potter, of New York, to Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, who is the head of the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

A meeting of soft coal operators in New York was held to decide to hold their present stock pending the threatened trouble with the miners.

V. M. Crews, of Buckingham county, Va., was shot during a quarrel by W. S. Zimmerman, his brother-in-law.

The strike of the boiler-makers on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad system was settled by compromise.

Otto Faust, a former wealthy farmer of North Dakota, who, affected with a religious mania, gave away nearly all his lands for charity, was declared insane and will be taken back to his Dakota home.

Dr. A. B. Ryno, a prominent physician, has been arrested at McPherson, Kan., on a warrant charging him with having some connection with the mysterious shooting of Miss Maud Hobbs.

Fourteen miners still alive, and one of them a raving maniac from his sufferings, were taken out of the Johnstown mine. The dead, burned and mangled by the explosion number over 100.

The court-martial of Capt. James A. Ryan, of the Fifteenth Cavalry, at Manila, on the charge of unnecessary severity to natives was concluded and it is believed he will be acquitted.

General Maxilon, convicted of treason at Cebu, the Philippines, has been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and a fine of \$500.

Rhodes Clay, a member of the Missouri Legislature, was shot and killed in a street duel in Mexico, a Missouri town.

Mrs. Frank Lavelleur, of Newton, Iowa, was found over to the grand jury on the charge of murdering her husband.

Police Captain John Fichette, of Minneapolis, was convicted of trafficking in positions on the police force.

A bolt of lightning shaved David Fuller's head in Richmond, the victim sustaining other injuries.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad has advanced the wages of its telegraph operators.

Gen. Calvin H. Frederick, a retired veteran of the Civil War, died at his home in Omaha.

John Chimez, the deported President of San Domingo, arrived in New York.

The spread of cholera in Manila is reported to have slightly decreased.

Mrs. Joel E. Vaile, the authoress, died at her home in Denver, Col.

President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, was elected president of the National Educational Association, in convention in Minneapolis. Papers were read by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, of Cornell University, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

Charles Frederick Osborne, who was acquitted recently in Police Court in Norfolk, Va., for the murder of his wife, Mattie, was arrested on the charge of having murdered a former wife in Stillwater, Mich., several years ago.

Mrs. Aline Ellis O'Malley, wife of Prof. A. O'Malley, and William J. Henrin were held to bail in Philadelphia on the charge of stealing jewelry from Dr. Joseph O'Malley, of that city, Mrs. O'Malley's brother-in-law.

Foreign.

A violent shock of earthquake occurred in Caracas, Venezuela.

King Edward's condition continues to improve, and it is now officially stated that the coronation will take place between August 8 and 12. The proposed procession has been abandoned.

Fowler Brothers and Fowler, Sons & Co., extensive meat dealers of Liverpool, have sold out to Swift & Co., of Chicago.

The report that J. Pierpont Morgan is planning a scheme for the unification of the Turkish debt is denied.

Extreme heat prevails in France and other parts of Europe. Electrical storms have done great damage.

Financial.

London traded in 15,000 shares of American stocks, buying chiefly Atchison and selling United States Steel.

PRICE OF CORN HIGHEST IN YEARS

Present Boom One of the Wonders of Commercial World.

DANIEL G. REID THE MOVING SPIRIT.

Losses Sustained Last Fall in a 2,000,000 Bushel Deal Caused Existence. Conditions— Twenty Million Bushels of Corn Have Been Bought by the Ring for Delivery to It During the Present Month.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—Corn is worth more than wheat. Such a relation has only twice occurred in many years, and neither time did it last longer than a few minutes.

The reason for it is even more striking than the fact. Corn has been rushed to its high price by the manipulations of the strongest and richest ring of speculators that ever joined hands to bull markets and drive bears to destruction. It is a purely speculative deal. Never before have operations been carried on with such security and confidence. Compared with the present deal that of Joseph Leiter in wheat was retail trade. Twenty million bushels of corn have been bought by the ring for delivery to it during the present month, and in the first 10 days of the month only 4,000,000 bushels have been turned over, although the shorts were straining every nerve to get corn and save themselves from ruin. Fourteen business days remain in the month, and during this time 10,000,000 bushels of corn of various grades must be brought to Chicago and delivered, or else the penalty must be paid.

The shorts are fighting desperately. They are ransacking the West for corn. They are breaking threats of court proceedings against the bulls, though they are unable so far to find any possible procedure that will readily help. They have even started a petition calling upon the directors of the Board of Trade to set a "marginal price" for corn, something that has never been done in 20 years.

It is cold comfort to bears to know that not a single one of their number who has gone to the bulls thus far to effect a private settlement has been accommodated.

"If you wanted to settle, go out on the floor and buy back your corn where you sold it," is the answer they get to their appeals.

481 MILES IN 460 MINUTES.

New Record Made by the Twentieth Century Limited on the Lake Shore.

Chicago (Special).—Reeling off 481 miles in 460 minutes, the "Twentieth Century Limited," on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road smashed records for fast running on that system and verified assertions made by the officials that a 16-hour schedule could, if necessary, be maintained between Chicago and New York. The train, 48 miles west of Buffalo, was two hours and twenty-eight minutes behind its schedule, and then it was that the engineers were given a clear track and ordered to make their best time over the various districts.

The train covered the 134 miles between Brockton and Cleveland in 131 minutes. From Cleveland to Toledo the engineer pushed along over the 113 miles at some points at a speed reaching 90 miles an hour, covering the distance in 103 minutes. The run to Elkhart, Ind., 133 miles, was covered in 115 minutes.

The run into Chicago from Elkhart was slower, on account of the necessity of slowing down while passing through three towns where the speed of trains is limited by ordinances. Slowdowns were also necessary for the 14 grade railroad crossings in Chicago. Despite these delays the 101 miles were covered in 111 minutes, and the train, which was due in the city at 9:45 a. m., arrived at the Grand Central Passenger Station only 28 minutes late.

COFFIN NINE FEET LONG.

Lewis Wilkins, A Western Giant, Dies in a Hospital in Chicago.

Chicago (Special).—One of the giants of the earth has just died in the Presbyterian Hospital in the person of Lewis Wilkins, who was for several months afflicted with a tumor on the brain. He was eight feet two inches tall. When in good health he weighed 360 pounds. A casket nine feet long and twice as wide as the ordinary coffin was constructed for the body.

Wilkins' great height subjected him to many discomforts. When he came to this city from Omaha to be treated at the hospital an ambulance awaited him at the Park Street Station. The man was so tall that he could not lie on the regular stretcher, but was forced to sit on the floor of the vehicle and draw his legs up beneath him.

A special bed had to be constructed for him at the hospital. A ring that Wilkins had worn on a finger of his left hand is so large that a silver half dollar can be easily passed through it.

Two Men Killed in Railroad Wreck.

Peoria, Ill. (Special).—Two men killed, one fatally injured and several more or less seriously injured is the story of a wreck on the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway. All the injured belonged to the construction crew except LePage and Meyers, who are traveling salesmen. An extra engine and cabooses were coming slowly towards Peoria, having received word to look out for the construction train, when the two met on a curve. The construction train was going at a high rate of speed.

Fatal Mistake of "Bad Men."

Davenport, Iowa (Special).—Christopher Leonidas and his son, long-haired medicine men, wearing sharpshooter medals and heavily armed, boarded the Diamond Jo steamer Dubuque at Rock Island, Ill., and attempted to take possession. Mate Dan Green shot and killed both when the boat was in front of Davenport. The bodies were taken off the boat and returned to the shore. At the inquest Mate Dan Green was acquitted by the coroner's jury on the ground of self-defense.

Wireless Telegrams Under Water.

Paris (By Cable).—A successful test of the application of wireless telegraphy to submarine torpedo boats was made at Cherbourg. A mast with receivers was fitted to the submarine boat Triton. The Triton dived and reported that it received and relayed signals from the central submarine station.

Exploding Gas Plant Kills One.

New Bedford, Mass. (Special).—The Municipal Acetylene Gas Plant at Marion blew up. One man was killed and several injured.

LIVE NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Loss by 1901 Drought.

It is now practicable to determine the effect of the drought of 1901 upon the export trade of 1902.

Preliminary figures on the exports of breadstuffs and provisions just completed show about 97 per cent of the total exports, and a reasonably accurate measurement of the exportation of articles affected by the drought of last year can now be made. The tables show the exports of quantities and value of corn and meal, and oatmeal, wheat flour and other breadstuffs, also live cattle, fresh beef and other beef products, as well as other provisions. The most marked reduction is in corn, the exportation of which at the principal ports amounts to 26,000,000 bushels in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, against 37,000,000 bushels in 1901, the preceding year, the value for 1902 being \$16,000,000, against \$22,000,000 the preceding year, a reduction of \$6,000,000. The complete figures probably will show the total exports at about 27,000,000 bushels against 181,000,000 in 1901.

Exports of cornmeal have also fallen from \$2,000,000 in 1901 to \$1,000,000 in 1902, making the total reduction in corn exports in round terms, as shown by the preliminary figures, \$7,000,000. Compared with the fiscal year 1900, the reduction is still greater. The largest exports of the fiscal year 1900 were the largest in the history of American export trade, amounting to 213,123,412 bushels, while for the year just ended the complete figures will amount to about 27,000,000 bushels.

Oil may be adopted for coal fuel for naval vessels as a result of successful experiments made at the Washington Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, believes that in time a larger number of the smaller ships will be using it, and eventually coal will pass out of general use in the navy. Besides generating a quicker fire and giving greater heat, it is said it permits vessels to maintain a steady steaming range and reduces considerably the cost of fuel.

So far but little headway has been made by the merchant marine with its use, but the few vessels experimenting with it have found that oil is superior to coal in many respects, including less weight, less fuel to produce the same amount of steam, and a greater range on the Pacific, where the price of coal is double that asked on the Atlantic Coast.

Buffalo Exposition Claims.

The Treasury Department has perfected a plan to pay the claims against the Pan-American Exposition Company of Buffalo out of the appropriation of \$500,000 made in the General Deficiency Act.

By the terms of the appropriation there are to be made pro rata claims for "labor, material, services and other expenses," and no payments are to be made to stockholders or for any claim secured by mortgage. The claims to be pro-rated aggregate about \$640,000. They are to be audited at the Treasury Department and the warrants drawn in favor of the individual claimants. The warrants are to be delivered through and receipted for by John G. Milburn, president of the Exposition. In this way the necessity for Mr. Milburn giving a bond will be avoided. Mr. Milburn is anxious that every cent of the \$500,000 shall go to the creditors of the Exposition.

Next Step for Irrigation.

F. H. Newell, chief hydrographer of the Geological Survey, has come West to make a preliminary investigation of the irrigation problem.

The irrigation law passed by the last session of Congress makes it necessary for a survey to determine the location of the proposed extensive reservoirs, and a preliminary party has already been sent out to do preliminary work. Mr. Newell will have general supervision of the task. It is intended that the preliminary work shall be most thorough, and on this account it is not expected that the construction of any of the proposed reservoirs will be undertaken for a year or two. Mr. Newell expects to devote the entire summer to work in the field.

Oleomargarine Tests.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued instructions covering the artificial tests for coloring matter in oleomargarine. Detailed directions are given for making tests to discover coloring matter principally used in coloring oleomargarine. The circular says: "If a sample gives negative results, it may be safely concluded that it is free from artificial coloring. If it responds to either test, or if there is any doubt as to the results obtained, the sample should be forwarded to this office for analysis."

Alabama's Strike Settled.

Birmingham, Ala. (Special).—After a short discussion the joint convention of the United Mine Workers and coal operators agreed on a scale. Two important concessions on the part of the operators brought the miners over, and the scale was speedily signed. It provides for a maximum price of 55 cents for mining coal and a uniform scale of wages for day laborers. The miners had demanded an increase of 3 cents per ton, two weeks' pay day and an 8-hour work day. They lost all of these concessions, but gained a point in the establishment of a uniform scale of wages for day laborers.

Postmaster Payne in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis. (Special).—Postmaster-General Henry C. Payne arrived in Milwaukee on personal business. Mr. Payne will remain here about 10 days, after which time he will visit President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. Mr. Payne will start on his vacation about August 1, when he will accompany the naval maneuvering expedition on the Atlantic ocean for a period of three weeks.

Street Duel in Missouri Towns.

Mexico, Mo. (Special).—Rhodes Clay, representative in the Missouri Assembly and recently nominated for a second term, is dead as the result of pistol wounds inflicted by C. A. Barnes, a young attorney. Five shots were fired during the fight, which took place in front of the postoffice, Clay being shot through the breast and Barnes having his wrist shattered by a ball from his opponent's revolver. The shooting grew out of business transactions involving the principals.

Mrs. Ada Leslie Dead.

New York (Special).—Mrs. Ada Eugenie Vrooman Leslie died at her home in this city after a lingering illness. She was born in 1846, and when only 16 years of age was widely known by her contributions in prose and verse to the leading periodicals. She married Alfred Leslie, a son of Frank Leslie. After her death Mrs. Leslie edited the Lady's Bazar and a number of other periodicals. In recent years she assisted her sons, Arthur and Frank, in organizing the Leslie syndicate.

KING ALFONSO'S STRANGE ANTICS

Spain's Ruler Causing His Mother Much Anxiety.

INSULTS MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

Reported That He Has Lost Respect for the Noble Woman Who Devoted Her Life to the Work of Vainly Trying to Fit Him to Be a King—Story of a Violent Quarrel Be- tween the Young Ruler and Queen Mother.

Madrid (By Cable).—The eccentric behavior of Alfonso XIII. is causing in the royal household considerable anxiety for the future of the young King, who seems to combine the depraved tastes of his notorious grandmother with the irresponsibility of his father. After angering the military authorities and antagonizing his ministers, he is now on strained terms with the Queen Mother, whom it is said he has repeatedly insulted. He has estranged the sympathy of the family and of his court by the fondness he has developed for low associates. The household has made desperate efforts to conceal these facts and prevent a public scandal, but a portion of the truth has, nevertheless, leaked out in social circles here.

The King's attitude towards the Queen Mother is the most severely criticized part of his conduct, for he seems to have lost all sense of respect due to her, and when in any way crossed by her he uses the most violent language.

The most recent of these scenes nearly resulted in an open rupture between the King and the Queen Mother. One evening the King, disguised as a laborer, had slipped away from the palace unrecognized by the guards and had proceeded to the slum quarters of Madrid, where he made up his mind to attend a workingman's ball. He passed the night in drinking and playing cards and returned to the palace at dawn in a half intoxicated condition. The Queen Mother, acquainted with his mysterious disappearance from the palace, had spent the night in agony. When she heard the cause of his absence she felt compelled to remonstrate against conduct so unworthy of a king.

Miss Forrester, the King's personal business and respect his authority, like the rest of his subjects. The Queen replied that, in the eyes of God, the son owed submission to his mother. The King, flying into a violent passion, finally ordered her out of the royal palace. The King remained impassive, but he called my guards to throw you into the streets of Madrid."

AERIAL FEATS AT ST. LOUIS.

Large Purses are to be Awarded Under the Rules.

St. Louis (Special).—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company issued its rules and regulations governing the aeronautical contests to be held at the World's Fair in 1904.

Two hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated by the company for these contests. Of this sum \$100,000 is offered as a grand prize. Fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated for minor and subsidiary prizes for competitions between airships, balloons, airship motors and kites. The remaining \$50,000 is reserved for the expense incident to the competition.

The competition for the general prize of \$100,000 is open to all the world without limitation as to the power used or mechanical principles involved.

No applicant shall be admitted to the competition who shall not present satisfactory evidence of having at some time made a flight over at least a mile course and return with a machine similar in principle to that which he proposes to use in the competition. The aeronautical jury may rule out, after due investigation, any machine deemed too hazardous to life.

As an evidence of good faith an entrance fee of \$250 will be required, which will be refunded to the competitor who occupies the space assigned to him with an apparatus conforming to the rules.

Each vehicle shall carry at least one person during its flight.

The competitors making the best average speed shall be awarded the grand prize of \$100,000, together with a suitable diploma, medal or certificate.

The length of the entire course will not be less than 10 nor more than 15 miles.

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WAGE IN JOHNSTOWN.

Shocking Calamity in Cambria Company Coal Mines.

Johnstown, Pa. (Special).—Johnstown has again been visited by an appalling disaster, only less frightful than the awful flood of May 31, 1889.

Hundreds of homes are made desolate by a mine explosion which took place in the Cambria Steel Company Rolling Mill mine, under Westmont Hill.

Just how many have been killed it may take several days to determine, but that it is a long list is certain. It may reach 200, or even rise considerably above that number.

It was nearly an hour after the explosion before any general knowledge of what had happened took hold. Men who came from the mines, escaping with their lives, told the terrible news, and soon it spread like wildfire all over the city.

In scores of homes there were pathetic scenes. Mothers, wives, daughters, sons and relatives were frantic with grief. Hundreds rushed to the point and with sobbing hearts awaited news from the mine that held their loved ones.

At the opening across the river from the Point the Cambria Iron Company police stood guard, permitting no one to enter the mine, from which noxious gases were pouring.

At nearly 4 p. m. all with hope of sending rescue parties from the Westmont opening was abandoned.

Two men who had escaped from the mine—Richard Bennett and John Meyers—went back two miles to see what assistance could be rendered, but the fire-damp drove them back, and they fell prostrate when finally, after a desperate struggle, they reached the outside.

Doctors worked on the two men half an hour before they were restored to consciousness. Their story of the situation in the mine made it clear that the rescue could not proceed from the Westmont opening. Then hasty preparations were made to begin that sad mission at the Mill Creek entrance.

Soon after the news of the explosion reached the Cambria officials Mining Engineer Marshall G. Moore and one of his assistants, Al G. Prosser, made an attempt to enter the mine. They were followed by Mine Superintendent Geo. T. Robinson, but the deadly gases stopped their progress and they were compelled to return to the surface.

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William Stibich spent several hours at the Mill Creek opening. He said that he believed as many as 450 men were still in the mine. In his opinion, from all he could glean, not more than 150 men of the 600 had come out of the colliery.

Officials of the Cambria Company say that the explosion was caused by fire-damp.

The catastrophe occurred in the section of the mine known among the miners as "Klondike." The name of the section on the company's books is the "sixth west of the south main level." It is about a mile and a half from the main entrance of the Rolling Mill mine.

The few survivors who have escaped from the depths of the mine give graphic descriptions of the disaster. Outside of the "Klondike" section the miners are safe and unharmed. Within the fatal limits of the section havoc was wrought by the terrific explosion.

Solid walls of masonry three feet thick were torn down as though barriers of paper. The roofs of the mine were demolished and not a door remains standing.

Johnstown, Pa. (Special).—In spite of conflicting reports as to the number of dead in the mine disaster, a careful and complete compilation shows that 108 is the extent of the list of bodies outside the mine.

To this number future explorations of the mine corridors may add a few, but it cannot be many.

Almost all the employees who could have been in the mine at the time of the explosion are accounted for. Few inquiries for missing have been presented the authorities or to the mine officials, and this, better than anything else, demonstrates the imposs