

PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN WAR.

GENERAL RIVERA.

He May be Pardoned Under Certain Conditions.

Acting Captain-General Ahumada has received three orders from Minister of War Azcarra, at Madrid, not to try General Rivera immediately by court martial. The minister thinks that a summary court martial, followed by the execution of Rivera and Bassano, would have a bad effect in Europe.

The Spanish General Velasco has been instructed to offer Rivera a pardon on condition that he will use his influence to induce Brander's Insurgents, Vidal and Delgado and other insurgent leaders in Pinar del Rio to surrender under the amnesty decree. Delgado said he would lay down his arms to save Rivera's life on condition that he himself and his insubordinate followers be pardoned. It was just intimated that Rivera was captured in a hospital and not in battle, as the official reports alleged. Rivera had been wounded in a skirmish two days previous to his capture, and when seized was receiving treatment in a Cuban hospital. He had with him his staff and 100 men.

The attack on the hospital was made Monday and it was surrounded by 4,000 Spanish troops under Hernandez Velasco. Rivera, though wounded, endeavored to cut his way out, but fell, pierced by two mortar bullets. Rivera's men attempted to carry him away, but were cut down by the Spaniards. Rivera is in prison and is not allowed to see anyone. He is improving.

More Insurgent Losses.

General Velasco reports that after the fight with the insurgents during which General Rivera was captured, he pursued the enemy to the heights of Brno, where the latter suffered a strong repulse, but were routed, leaving six dead in the field. The Spanish loss was one man killed and eight wounded. Continuing the pursuit, the Spanish troops reconnoitered and destroyed the insurgent headquarters at Hato Xeuas.

A dispatch from Matanzas announces the surrender there of Major Vallina, Captain Barreto, Prefect Captain Saldina, Lieutenant Veljeja and 14 privates of the insurgent force comprising the remains of what the Spaniards term the "Barreto band."

THE FLOOD.

The Rivers Still Rising and No Relief in Sight.

Heavy rains have again swollen the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers, threatening further destruction of property. The Fox river, which empties into the Mississippi near Warsaw, Ill., on the Missouri side, is out of its banks and the people are fleeing from the bottoms and taking their live stock with them. The vast tracts of land within the levees are suffering greatly from deep water. The situation is growing more serious hourly.

Nearly \$12,000 has been raised in St. Louis to aid flood sufferers in the south. The terminal railway association, composed of all the railroads entering St. Louis, gave notice that it would transport supplies free.

Between Minneapolis and St. Paul, 1,000 families have been made homeless by the flood. They lived on the flats along the river side and in the lowlands of West St. Paul. The families that lived to the left of the interurban bridge at Minneapolis have been driven out and a vast body of water rushes over the spot where their homes used to be. It has swept away many houses.

The Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas and Red rivers have risen and the Ohio fallen. The Mississippi has risen throughout its entire length, and a slight fall at Memphis and in the vicinity of the crevasses in Mississippi.

TWO NATIONS DISSATISFIED.

Japan and Argentine Do Not Like the Dingley Tariff Bill.

The first open and formal expressions of dissatisfaction with the pending tariff bill on the part of foreign nations have come to the State department from Japan and Argentina.

The Japanese minister has expressed the regret of his government at the proposed adoption of silk schedules that without promising to help the manufacturers of the United States threaten seriously the important trade Japan has with the United States and other raw materials coming from his country in great quantities to the United States. It is pointed out by him that when the United States in the Wilson bill placed a tariff on the raw silk and placed on duty on hides, the Government of Argentina voluntarily, in recognition of the friendly spirit shown by the United States, responded by placing lumber, of which great stores were exported to Buenos Ayres, on their free list and by reducing duties on other important imports from the United States. No threat is made of restoring these duties to the old figure. That would be out of place in a diplomatic note at the initial stages of a protest and may follow later.

SIXTEEN CASTAWAYS FOUND.

Survivors of the St. Nazaire Picked Up—Without Food Four Days.

The British steamship Yanarva, Capt. Weston, which left Newport News on March 16, bound for Glasgow, arrived at Greenock. The captain reported that on March 12, while in latitude 31, longitude 71, he picked up a small boat containing sixteen survivors of the steamship Ville de St. Nazaire, of the West India line of the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique, which foundered in the great storm of March 7 off the Virginia coast.

They had been without food and water for four days, and were in a state of extreme exhaustion and were bordering on madness.

Six Children Drowned.

Six children of John McGrath, a farmer residing in the northwestern part of Nemaha county, Kansas, with their mother, were riding in a heavy lumber wagon Sunday evening. A 14-year-old boy, who was driving, turned the team into Pole creek at a point where the family had been accustomed to fording it. The wagon was overturned in the swollen stream and all its occupants swept away on the raging torrent. The mother managed to reach the bank and saved herself, but all her children, ranging in age from the 14-year-old boy to a babe of 8 months were drowned. At last report only two of the six bodies had been recovered.

Stolen Papers Recovered.

A number of historical papers stolen from the Congressional library have been recovered in New York. The most valuable was Gen. Braddock's journal or orderly book, written by his aide, Col. George Washington from February to June, 1755. The original of a circular letter of farewell written by Washington to the governors of the States on his retirement from public life is also in the collection. The papers include letters from Benedict Arnold, John Adams, Lafayette, Ethan Allen, Monroe, Jefferson, Derwitt Clinton, John Paul Jones and Oliver Wolcott.

TRADE REVIEW.

Sales Scarce and Uncertain—Wheat Has Fallen Away.

The markets are still waiting, some sagging downward and others recovering. The vote of the House in favor of a new tariff bill has made no impression on business, since it has been expected since November that some measure of the same general character would become a law. If the bill stands with its provisions making new duties applicable April 1, chances are that foreign imported and treasury receipts may be for a time considerably restricted.

The market for products has been variable and uncertain. Wheat closes a cent lower than last week, and the May option has declined 2 cents, and western receipts for the week have been 2,741,557 bushels, against 1,911,306 last year, while Atlantic exports, from included, have been 2,185,278 bushels, against 1,290,613 last year. The movement of corn continues so large as to materially affect the demand for wheat, western receipts having been 1,913,862 bushels for the week, against 1,940,045 last year, and Atlantic exports, 4,291,629 against 1,066,398 last year.

Current trade is little more favorable and is somewhat more likely to prove reliable, as the advance of the season makes the condition of growing wheat better known. Cotton has not advanced in price, although the price in the southwest have doubtless done much harm.

The cotton and other textile manufacturers are slowly gaining in business, though print cloths and most staple cottons remain unchanged in price, and restriction of output seems to have given no relief to the market. The buying of wool by mills is still a noteworthy feature being far in excess of current consumption, but there is a much greater volume of transactions between dealers and at the three chief markets the sales of five weeks have been 61,725,399 against 23,377,676 in the same weeks of 1892, when the mills were well employed. Prices are very strong, both here and at London, where the advance since the sale began is from 15 to 20 per cent, but there are foreign buyers and the market is more distant than of one mind, and some remember that many of the large mills have taken stocks for a full year's consumption.

The iron and steel industry has been staggered, so to speak, by the decision of the supreme court affecting railroads, since it is apprehended that purchases not only of rails, but of cars, locomotives and bridge materials, may be affected. The demand for rails is still considerable, and an order is pending for 10,000 tons for Japan, but the reduction in pig iron, with the want of agreement to yet among producers of hard ores, tends to encourage the belief in lower prices for finished products, and so to hinder buying. The great struggle between the ore producing companies of Mesotha has not yet ended as to the future cost of iron. Meanwhile with pig accumulating, although some furnaces have stopped production, the price of Bessemer at Pittsburgh is a shade lower at \$24.00, and gray iron at \$9.00, but with notable changes in prices of finished products, although the tone is rather weak. The new combination in cast nails only affects selling prices in eastern markets.

WINTER WHEAT VERY POOR.

Its Condition Reported Lower Than For Ten Years.

The monthly crop report of the Orange Judd Farmer, compiled from county returns received up to March 26, makes the present condition of winter wheat the lowest since 1885, and with that single exception the lowest ever reported. The general average is 53.5, against 87 last year and 85.3 in 1893. The government records for the past 10 years show that that the April report has averaged nearly one point higher than the May following during that period, and as unusual allowance for possible future recovery has been made in figuring this report, the condition may be supposed to be a fact that the country is face to face with a third short winter wheat crop.

To localize and illustrate the disaster which has overtaken the crop, the present condition in the six great winter wheat States is given, with the changes from conditions reported at this date a year ago: Ohio, 88, or 14 points below; Michigan, 91, or 4 points lower; Indiana, 70, or 13 points lower; Illinois, 45, or 41 points lower; Missouri, 75, or 10 points lower; Kansas, 88, or 3 points lower; general average of the six States, 76, against 85 last year. On the Pacific coast, in Texas and in the Eastern States the season has been satisfactory and State averages are quite generally higher.

The crop was seeded late and did not secure a good growth before the heavy freeze of the latter part of November. It went into winter lacking in vigor and suffered from the abnormally cold weather in January, when there was little snow protection in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

RIVER STEAMER SUNK.

Five Persons Drowned by a Catastrophe in the Chattahoochee.

The steamer J. F. C. Griggs, of the Independent Line, sank in the Chattahoochee river at midnight, near Columbia, Ala. Five persons are reported lost. The accident was caused by a drift log striking the hull of the steamer. An effort to drive the boat ashore failed, the water coming in rapidly through the hole in its side that it sank in a few minutes. The list of the drowned is not yet complete. Engineer Waterberry, a negro boat hand and a lady passenger are reported to have perished. Among the rescued are Congressman Benjamin Russell, of Bainbridge, who was on the boat, but escaped by swimming ashore.

A TOWN IN RUINS.

A Famous Watering Place Almost Destroyed by Fire.

Cambridgeport, the well-known watering place near Meadville, Pa., was visited by a fire which destroyed property valued at \$225,000 and resulted in one fatality. The fire started in the Novelty store of Mrs. Wellman about 10:30 a. m., and spread with such rapidity that an appeal was sent to Meadville to give aid for assistance, as the borough has no fire protection. An engine and firemen left immediately by special train to be followed later by more apparatus from Meadville, also from Corry and Union City. A high wind fanned the flames, which spread over nearly the entire business portion of the town, covering both sides of Main street for 1,000 feet from the starting point of the fire. At Spring street its further progress was checked by demolishing a building. An explosion in the drug store of James Lyell destroyed it and the adjacent store of Lowell & Hayes.

Two British Ships Lost.

Lloyd's agents have received word that the five-masted British ship Lord Dufferin, and the British bark Bankholme, are missing. All hopes for the Lord Dufferin are abandoned. There is still some hope for the Bankholme, but very little. The combined crews of the ships number 67 men, all of whom are supposed to have perished.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

By the explosion of a sawmill boiler at Augusta, Ky., Calvert Boone and J. H. Tucker were killed.

Dr. S. G. Armour, formerly of Millersburg, O., later in the employ of the Belgian government, died in Central Africa of jungle fever.

Colonel Frederick D. Grant has decided to decline President McKinley's offer of the position of the first assistant secretary of war.

THE LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CRETANS DEFEAT TURKS.

More Fighting on the Hills of the Little Island.

A strong force of insurgents attacked the Turkish troops at Spinalonga. The troops made a desperate defense of their position, but could not withstand the determined onslaught of the Christians and were finally compelled to retreat. There was heavy firing throughout the engagement. A vessel lying in the harbor of Spinalonga, laden with ammunition and other stores, was captured by the insurgents, who removed the captured supplies to places out of reach of the Turks.

The insurgents attacked the town of Izedin, which caused the warships to bombard them. Later the place was occupied by a mixed detachment of international troops.

The attack of the Turks on the insurgent leaders who went to Coube, near Hottino, on Sunday to meet the Russian consul, who had been delegated to confer with them, has caused much indignation in the Balkans. The consul, accompanied by 20 Russian soldiers, went to Coube again, hoping to see the rebel chiefs. The insurgents mistrusted his motives after their experience on Sunday, and from the hills they fired upon the Russians, compelling the fact that they were carrying a flag of truce. Eventually the consul, by signaling, persuaded a score of the insurgents to come to a parley, but among those who descended from their positions was none of the leaders. The consul found the parley fruitless. The consul found those with whom he conferred utterly ignorant of the meaning of autonomy, of which he was desirous of securing their acceptance. The insurgents said that they would consider the matter.

A TARIFF OF AGITATION.

That Is What Populist Congressmen Call the Dingley Bill.

A joint caucus of the Populist members of the Senate and House was held to discuss the course of the party toward the tariff bill. As a result an address was issued, which says that the tariff has been the battle and shuttlecock of politics for more than 100 years, and its final settlement is more distant than when the controversy began. The country, it states has always experienced hard times when there was a contraction of the money volume, no matter whether the tariff was high or low.

"We have no faith," it says, "in either a Republican or a Democratic tariff as a remedy for the evils of the gold standard and monopoly rule. We recognize the fact that all former tariff legislation, as well as the proposed measure, has had a just discriminating and unreasonably fosters obstructions. This resulted from a decision of the Supreme Court, which declared the income tax unconstitutional. The most direct and effective method to supply the deficiency would be to reduce all protective tariffs, and to increase the medium so as to restore the level of prices which existed prior to the demonetization of that metal.

"The Dingley bill is declared to be emphatically a tariff of agitation. The discriminating and inequality of the bill will create great dissatisfaction. It seems designed by the Republican party to create such a tariff agitation as will divert the attention of the people from the misery they suffer from a contraction of money and the rule of monopolies.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, to be ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary.

William S. Shallenberger, of Pennsylvania, to be second assistant postmaster general.

H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, to be consul of the United States at Fuchau, China.

Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, to be first assistant secretary of the Interior.

Oliver L. Spaulding, of Massachusetts, to be collector of internal revenue for the Third district of Massachusetts.

NOMINATIONS.

White to Berlin and Draper to Rome. Tower Was Confirmed.

The president sent to the senate the following nominations:

Andrew D. White, of New York, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.

William F. Draper, of Massachusetts, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States at Anoy, China.

Chandler Hale, of Maine, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Rome, Italy.

Samuel L. Gracey, of Massachusetts, consul of the United States at Fuchau, China.

Amos Burlingame Johnson, of Colorado, consul of the United States at Anoy, China. His nomination to be consul at Fuchau was withdrawn.

Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, to be commissioner of patents.

Oliver L. Spaulding, of Michigan, and William B. Howell, of New Jersey, to be assistant secretaries of the treasury.

The senate confirmed Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, to be minister to Austria-Hungary.

BOUGHT BY THE CAMBRIA.

Mahoning Mine on the Mesaba Sold for About \$400,000.

A half interest in the great Mahoning iron mine on the Western Mesaba, has been bought by the Cambria iron company of Pennsylvania. The price is not known, but it is not far from \$400,000. The mine will produce a full-fledged cylinder of ore yearly. The sale leaves but one of the great steel making firms of Pennsylvania and Ohio without a Mesaba mine.

Carnegie had an option on the Mahoning, but was induced by the Rockefeller interest to give up and enter into the 50-year arrangement, which permits him to utilize the mountain iron product. It was this later arrangement which caused the smash of the Lake Superior Bessemer pool last week. The ownership of companies now interested in the Mesaba is centered on maintaining mining operations on that range even when mines on other ranges are idle.

Three Persons Killed.

About 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the people of Star City, Ark., were aroused by the roaring of a full-fledged cyclone. It made a complete circle around town, nearly every house within a small radius in every direction being totally demolished, while large trees were uprooted and twisted into fragments. The country roads in every direction are impassable. On Bayou Bartholomew John C. Hendricks' plantation was destroyed and all the buildings demolished. Three of Mr. Hendricks' workmen were killed and several badly wounded.

Western Roads Agreed.

The general passenger agents of the western roads met in Chicago to formulate an agreement under which the Western Passenger association will be conducted hereafter. The new agreement will be similar to the old one, with the exception that it will omit all reference to rates or the maintenance of rates. The department work that has fallen upon the association will be continued, and the clergy bureau and the mileage bureau will be kept in effect as heretofore.

MARCH CROP CONDITIONS.

The Weather Bureau Reports for the Past Month.

The Weather Bureau has resumed publication of its weather crop bulletins. A review of crop conditions during the month of March is as follows:

Farming operations have been retarded by wet weather in the States of the Central valley, and the season is somewhat backward generally.

Some corn has been planted as far north as Tennessee and the southern portions of Missouri and Kansas. Further south greater progress has been made, planting in Texas and Northern Louisiana being about completed, and in Alabama, Mississippi and Texas the early planting is up.

Cotton planting in Texas has progressed favorably, and some has been planted in South Carolina, but in other States of the cotton belt practically no planting had been done up to the close of the month. In Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Oklahoma preparations for sowing are in progress.

Winter wheat is reported winter killed to some extent in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, and while the crop has sustained injury in Ohio, the outlook in that State is reported as not discouraging. The wheat sown in the West is in excellent condition, and in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas the crop is reported as promising. In Michigan and Indiana the crop has been damaged by floods.

Spring wheat is doing well in Kansas, and prospects are bright in Nebraska, where progress in Iowa. In the Dakotas and Minnesota preparations for seeding have not yet begun.

FOUR HANGED.

End of the Career of the Assassins of Sheriff Chavez.

Frank and Antonio Borrero, Sauriano Alarid and Patricio Valencio, the murderers of ex-Sheriff Frank Chavez, were hanged at San Joaquin, N. M., April 1.

President McKinley refused to do anything further and the results 19 days, which he had granted them, expired Friday. The escape was left open. Tearing through the business district, stores were hurried right and left, lifted high into the air and tossed in every direction. The court house in which Chief Justice Dale was holding court was broken up by the explosion. From the building nearly crushed. Passing on into the residence district, the wind demon wreaked its vengeance there and rushing into the open country finally spent itself. The trail to the left was one of wreck and ruin, and complete. Houses rested on their tops, streets were made unrecognizable by having been piled high with debris. Soon fire followed the cyclone's work and here and there bright flames flamed up into the sky. Overturned stoves had caught and unquenched the fire began its part of the work of destruction.

In a short time a heavy rain storm came up. As night wore on, it developed into a deluge and while it succeeded in completing the dismal scene, probably saving some of the town, for in many cases it quenched the fires and stemmed the conflagration that Chandler's citizens could never have hoped to stay.

The four men belonged to the "Button gang," which terrorized New Mexicans for a number of years, and could not be reached by law because it controlled the state machinery in all branches.

Six persons, including the owner and chief chemist of the mine, were killed in a fire which broke out in the boiler building, near Zabrera, Veritas. The mine is still burning.

A POWDER MILL BLOWN UP.

Shamokin Company's Works Exploded—Three Houses Wrecked.

All the buildings of the Shamokin Powder Company at Shamokin, Pa., were completely wrecked by a terrific explosion which occurred in the mill of the company. Fortunately there were no lives lost, all the workmen having gone to their homes. The dwellings of David Hann, Emanuel Klinger and Daniel Osman, together with the out-buildings and barns, were badly damaged. The powder mill is located about five miles from the city, but the force of the explosion shook nearly every building in the town. The powder mill is located about five miles from the city, but the force of the explosion shook nearly every building in the town.

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THE WHOLE TOWN WAS WIPED OUT.

SLAIN BY THE STORM.

Scores Perished in the Awful Oklahoma Cyclone.

A terrific cyclone struck the town of Chandler, 40 miles east of Guthrie, Okla., at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, and the latest news that 45 people were killed and more than 200 injured, a dozen of them fatally.

So far 24 dead bodies have been taken from the ruined buildings. Chandler was a town of 1,500 inhabitants, and was almost completely destroyed, only two buildings being left standing, the Grand Island grocery and the Mitchell hotel.

A later message states that a large number of people known to have been in business buildings are missing, and it is feared they are dead under the ruins. In the west of the Oklahoma agricultural and Medical colleges, which it is reported has been badly wrecked. Many people are reported injured in the wrecked court house, and the disaster is believed to be much worse than at first thought. The injured will reach over 200, and as there is no shelter and no adequate medical attendance, it is feared many will die from exposure.

Many of the wrecks took fire and burned themselves out, several still smoldering and others are still burning. From the fire's work may finally come the worst realization of the disaster, it is believed that many of the missing were burned to death. This phase of the situation will not be cleared away till perfect order has again been restored and a careful sifting up of the storm's doings are made possible.

The cyclone struck Chandler without warning about 6 o'clock. Its work of vengeance began before the inhabitants realized what was upon them and many were on their feet before the storm had broken up. From the business district, stores were hurried right and left, lifted high into the air and tossed in every direction. The court house in which Chief Justice Dale was holding court was broken up by the explosion. From the building nearly crushed. Passing on into the residence district, the wind demon wreaked its vengeance there and rushing into the open country finally spent itself. The trail to the left was one of wreck and ruin, and complete. Houses rested on their tops, streets were made unrecognizable by having been piled high with debris. Soon fire followed the cyclone's work and here and there bright flames flamed up into the sky. Overturned stoves had caught and unquenched the fire began its part of the work of destruction.

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