

CHICAGO CONVENTION

THE WHITE METAL ADVOCATES WILL SHAPE ITS ACTION.

The Gold Standard Men Will Make a Hard Fight—First Battle May Come on the Two-thirds Rule—Mr. Whitney on the Issue.

CHICAGO, July 1.—No more will be made on behalf of the gold standard Democrats by the gold delegates until Mr. Whitney, Senator Hill and other leaders of the opposition to the free silver men get here, which will be on Friday.

There will be a meeting of the leaders of the gold men, called by Mr. Whitney, on Friday night, when a programme will be agreed upon. What this will be none of the gold men, except National Committeeman Hugh Wallace, seem to know, and he will not tell. Mr. Wallace said to a reporter that the gold men had a surprise in store for the free silver men and intended to do more than merely protest, but as he was not authorized to say anything about it he refused to talk.

The local gold men are entirely in the dark and do not appear to have been let into Mr. Whitney's confidence, but they do not murmur at this, as there will be time enough to take action after the election.

Whitney on the Issue. New York, June 30.—Ex-Secretary of War Whitney, who will be the leader of the gold standard forces at the Chicago convention, has given out the following for publication: "How is the campaign progressing?" he was asked.

"Like 1896, if the truth must be told," was his answer. "What are the chances of sound money in Chicago?"

"Unless the situation changes and our southern and western friends are disposed to reason with us, no chance whatever."

"What do you hear from the south and west?"

"Judging by the letters I receive there is no apparent disposition to discuss the matter at large. I fear it has gone beyond that point."

"If a free coinage candidate is nominated, will you support him?"

"I will support any candidate who will stand on a free coinage platform, what will be the result?"

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MANY MINERS KILLED

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COALFIELDS.

The Men Had Undertaken to Fix Up a Mine That Had Threatened to Cave In. While Thus Engaged the Crash Came, Buried Them All Alive.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 30.—The most disastrous mining accident which has occurred in the state of Pennsylvania since the Avondale horror in 1869, when 800 miners' lives were lost, and the mine was abandoned, occurred at the T. W. Smith mine of the Newton Coal company, a mine which has given employment to miners for 30 years.

The nature of the accident seems to preclude any possibility that any of the unfortunate are still alive. They have been buried under thousands of tons of rock nearly 1,000 feet below the surface. Hundreds of men are at work endeavoring to get within reach of their former comrades, but it will be several days before their task can be completed.

About 40 of the imprisoned men were English speaking miners, the others being Americans. The names of the former are M. J. Langan, inside superintendent; J. H. Lynton, inside foreman; Alex. McCormack, fire boss; Robert Hines, watchman; Thomas Murphy, driver boss; Michael Costello, J. H. Kelly, Michael Gaudin, John Hart, James Dudley, Michael Connell, Daniel Ward, James Kelly, James Cleary, Edward Buckley, John Casey, Edward Rogers, James Kehoe, James McDonald, Edward Delaney, Cornelius McGuire, James Golden, M. O'Brien, Michael Hughes, Edward Wessing, James Patrick, Patrick Ruane, Thomas Tenpeny, Michael R. Gaffney, Thomas Doling, Anthony Kane, J. W. Murphy, Owen Lee, Anthony Gordon, James Wall, James Wall, Donaldson, O'Malley, Peter Martin, Michael Ford, Timothy Dubrick, Thomas Dempsey, Thomas Carlin, Patrick Gibbons, John O'Boyle, Peter Joyce, Anthony Gordon, John Gill, John Gaffney, Daniel Gavin, P. S. Kelly, —Holstich, Joseph Zurinco, Tony Tolinski, Peter Sawicki, Andrew Slovinski, Simon Mackovick, John Cudinski.

Aside from these there may be other English speaking miners among the unfortunate. Thirty Poles and Huns were also buried, and it is thought that the total number of bodies in the mine will reach 100.

How the Accident Happened. The men were at work propping up the roof when the fall occurred. The alarm was immediately given by the ringing of the fire bells, and the miners were put to work without delay. The first bodies were found in the slope some distance from the place where the men had been working.

More than two-thirds of the victims were married men, and many of them were among the best of their kind. Among them were Acting Mayor Langan, who was inside superintendent of the mine, and J. H. Lynton, a ward councillor.

About two weeks ago the survivors reported to General Superintendent Law that the mine was "squeezing," and that unless steps were immediately taken to remedy the condition, the mine would be lost. Superintendent Law lost no time, but at once put a number of timbermen at work to brace the falling roof. The "squeeze" continued, and the situation became alarming. A slight fall occurred, and the men who were at work had to retreat before it. A consultation of mine officials was then held, and it was decided that the best measure to be taken was to resort to prevent heavy damage to the mine.

Inside Superintendent Langan gave instructions that the most experienced miners should be secured, and that they would go down the mine and make the repairs. Expert timbermen put in an appearance and were soon lowered into the mine. They immediately set to work, and in 1,500 feet down the slope the work of propping proceeded rapidly until another fall occurred. It made no sound, and the flying coal and debris drove the men back.

With a Tremendous Crash. Then the "squeeze" ceased again, and the men thought it was safe to resume work. They labored for several hours, when, so it is presumed, the roof fell in without warning, causing the terrible crash. It is supposed, however, that the men were not all together, but some near the slope, and these probably ran up the incline when the fall occurred.

The alarm was given by Water Carrier John Sheridan, who, with William Belchard and Thomas Gill, were the only ones to escape of the whole party who entered the mine last night. It was on his way up the slope to get some fresh water for the men, and when about 100 feet from the foot of the shaft was knocked down by the concussion. He was badly cut and burned by flying coal and debris. He lay unconscious for ten minutes and then came up the shaft.

The concussion was so great that it was heard for miles around. The foundations of nearly every building in the city were shaken, and windows and doors rattled as in a tornado. In the houses nearest to the mine persons were thrown from their beds.

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If this story is true, it upsets all previous theories. Some doubt is entertained regarding it, however. Langan is greatly excited over his father's death, and the mine officials believe his narrative is only the wish to recover that fatherly love which he thought. His undertaking was a hazardous one, but the boy was desperate, and as he knows every inch of ground in the mine he could go where others would not think of going. Mine Inspector McDonald refused to express an opinion on Young Langan's alleged exploration, but it is the general impression that he did not reach as far as he claims.

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The situation is now more encouraging than it has been at any time since the cave in. The rescuers reported that they have reached the edge of the fallen rock and begun to load it in cars, which are hoisted to the head of the slope by a stationary engine. The point where the men are supposed to be is still 800 feet below the surface, but the men are now within 100 feet of the surface, and there is no sign of the river water flowing into the mine. One of the miners said

A DAY OF DISASTERS

THE COLLAPSE OF A FLIMSY WHARF CAUSES FOUR DEATHS.

A Crowd of Children Precipitated Into the Water—Five Choir Singers Lost Their Lives—Their Boat Capstern While Receiving a Comrade.

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The dead are: James J. Washburn, 11 years old; James F. Cole, 8 years old; John A. Leary, aged 18; Lawrence McDowell, 10 years old.

The injured are Harry Sampson, Lillian Duffy, John Cahill, Nora Flaherty, Anne Duffy, Charles Perry, John Collins, John Brodie, Edward Wessing, Lewis Flinn, Thomas Gillis, David Murphy, Joseph Murphy, mainly children.

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During the excitement the boat was overturned, and the choirmaster, and four occupants were foundering in the water, and all were drowned. The bodies were afterward recovered by the crew of the Hotel Matapan and were viewed by the medical examiner, who gave the necessary permission for the bodies to be removed to Charlestown.

The remaining members of the choir and the sexton immediately broke camp and returned to their homes. The accident occurred so quickly that no outcry was heard in the city, and no attention to them. There was plenty of assistance close at hand if the slightest warning had been given.

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M'KINLEY NOTIFIED.

The Republican Presidential Candidate Receives Official Information.

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