

ate, and in the second place, Mr. Blaine would like to disappoint his enemies by not doing what they expect him to do, and for which they have, during the campaign, abused him. It will astonish some people to know that Senator John Sherman will probably be premier of the Cabinet. He has been in the Senate until he is old and tired of the honor. He would find no glory in the Secretaryship of the Treasury. As chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, and in the recent debates, he showed extraordinary ability as a diplomat.

After four years as Secretary of State, John Sherman, 73 years old, could retire with all the honors politics could give him.

#### HERE IS A CABINET

State which seems to stand first in popularity with General Harrison's most intimate friends:

Secretary of State, John Sherman of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury, Warner Miller of New York.

Attorney-General, John Spooner of Wisconsin.

Postmaster-General, ex-Governor Swift of California.

Secretary of the Interior, Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of War, Russell A. Alger of Michigan.

Secretary of the Navy, ex-Governor Long of Massachusetts.

Here is another state mentioned with favor:

Secretary of State, John Sherman of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. B. Allison of Iowa.

Attorney-General, John Spooner of Wisconsin.

Postmaster-General, a Californian.

Secretary of the Interior, Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut.

Secretary of War, Warner Miller of New York.

Secretary of the Navy, another New Yorker.

If Sherman is not in the cabinet, ex-Governor Foster will represent Ohio with a portfolio. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has also been spoken of for a place in the cabinet.

Indiana, it is conceded, will not be given a place in the cabinet. If it should, there is little doubt who would get it. The

#### HON. JOHN C. NEW

is the man. His friends say he will not be an applicant for any place. To him more than any other one man, the Indians say, is due the credit of General Harrison's nomination and also his success in the state on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Senator Gorman of Baltimore called at the White House today and had an interview with the President.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has rendered a decision that it has

#### NO AUTHORITY

to interfere with the regulations of the immigration commissioners at Castle Garden, New York, in the matter of the arrangements for ticketing immigrants by rail to interior points, because those commissioners are appointed by the state and their control of immigration has been sanctioned by the government.

The inter-state commission further held that there is nothing illegal or wrongful in a railroad company making rates for immigrants as a class and declining to give the same rate to others.

In his annual report to the Secretary of War, Adjutant-General Drum says the regularly organized and uniformed active militia of the several states, which in 1885 aggregated 84,739, reached 92,734 in 1890 and increased to 100,837 in the following year, and July 6, 1898, represented an available force of 108,919 men.

#### GENERAL DRUM

speaks in terms of high praise of the personnel of the militia organizations inspected by the army officers this year. The equipment in general was very good, although the arms were not of a uniform pattern, a serious defect, which it is confidently expected will be remedied in the near future, consequent on the largely increased appropriations of Congress. The adjutant-general makes many valuable suggestions regarding the instruction of the militia and changing the term of service in the army from five to three years, which will operate to discourage desertion. The adjutant-general renews his recommendation that the pay of non-commissioned officers be increased so as to range between \$25 and \$35 according to rank.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The usual banquet to the cabinet ministers was given at Guild Hall this evening. Lord Salisbury delivered a long speech. He denied that the government had yielded to their opponents on the question of the Irish policy. England had perhaps noticed that popular institutions existed to the westward [laughter], even this in America would add more to the history of electioneering than to the history of politics. [Laughter and cheers.] If there was any complaint against the Washington statesmen, it did not involve the two patrons. [Cheers.] Washington statesmen had not apparently commended themselves to the approval of Americans. In regard to the peace of Europe, it appeared that all of the rulers had an earnest and intense desire to maintain peace.

St. Louis, Nov. 10.—A special from Pittsburg, Kansas, gives details of the horrible holocaust in the shaft of the Pittsburg Cherokee Mining Company last night. The company had more

orders than they could fill, and had been running an unusually large force of miners. Yesterday morning 161 men were lowered into the mine. At noon the shaft was fired all right, and later the men descended for the afternoon duty. At 5:30 they were ready to fire shots again. The first shot had been fired, but before a man could be hoisted a terrible rumbling noise was heard above, and a black cloud of dirt and slate dust shot into the air from the mouth of the shaft, tearing away the tracks upon which the cage was hoisted and filling the shaft with debris. The explosion occurred on the east side, and is attributed to the inexperience of some of the new men. Before the men outside could recover their senses, one of the miners appeared at the air shaft nearly suffocated. He was helped out followed by others, until a large number escaped. How many is not known. There was plenty of help, and those at the top devoted their attention toward rescuing their entombed companions. The fan house was only slightly damaged and was first repaired, canvas being tacked over the holes. About 12 o'clock the fan house was ready and fresh air was pumped into the mine, driving back the poisonous air and averting suffocation. Attention was then turned to raising the cribbing so that the cages could be lowered. Men lowered into the shaft by a rope and bucket could accomplish nothing. At 2 a.m. the cage was ready to descend. The first rescuing party was lowered into the shaft. Owing to the bad air they could not remain long. On the first return of the cage it contained a number of uninjured but badly demoralized men. The bottom of the shaft was badly damaged, and it was difficult to get at the dead. As found, they were piled together at the bottom, while the living and badly wounded were hoisted to the top. At 4 a.m. five had been rescued, and at 5 p.m. four more were brought out alive. At this time they struck an entry containing twelve more dead, and at this hour, 2 p.m., there are 25 dead and 9 wounded found, with 25 missing supposed to be dead. A large number of the killed are French and Italian miners. A temporary hospital was prepared in the blacksmith shop near by, where the most heartrending scenes were witnessed as the mangled and badly burned men were carried in. David Tweed and W. Elwood died soon after being taken out. The casualties are now placed at 52 dead and 8 injured.

Later.—A special from Cherokee, Kansas, says: Ninety bodies have been recovered. It is believed there are still 46 in the mine.

The principal difficulty in ascertaining the names of the victims lies in the fact that there was a large number of men who were not known to the Pittsburg people, and many never will be identified.

AUSTIN, Nev., Nov. 10.—News of a tragedy at Cortez, ninety miles from Austin, reached here today. An Italian named Davis Ralizio, shot and killed R. Holt, because the latter would not loan him money. Other parties took Ralizio to the mill and lynched him.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 10.—Mormon delegates called on Sir John McDonald today. They asked among other things for a postoffice and for free water power, supposing that in the northwest they would have to pay a special tax for turning any portion of the water aside. They may have, however, free, all the water needed. The delegates ask freedom from timber dues, as their settlement is away out on the prairie twenty miles from timber.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 10.—The first anniversary of the hanging of the Chicago anarchists was celebrated in this city tonight by the Pittsburg sympathizers of the dead men. The hall was packed with a mixed assemblage, but good order was maintained. Albert Curlin, of Chicago, made an inflammatory address in German, in which he denounced the police and spoke of the dead as martyrs. The services concluded with a drama written by August Spies, entitled, "The Nihilist." The performance was in German, and the actors principally local talent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The anniversary services in memory of the anarchists hanged in Chicago were held tonight. S. E. Sherwell spoke in English, and John Most in German. Three thousand were present.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Cunard steamer *Umbria* collided with the Fabre steamer *Iberia* about four miles off Long Beach Hotel, just beyond Rockaway, Saturday afternoon. The *Iberia* was badly damaged having her whole stern cut off and the *Umbria*, after taking off the crew of 30 men and lying by the injured ship all night, came up to the dock for repairs this morning at 11 o'clock. When she left the *Iberia* the latter was sinking badly at the stern and looked as if she would go to the bottom before noon. The *Umbria* was but slightly injured and came back to her dock merely as a precautionary measure. According to the agent of the line, Wm. H. Brown, all the mark she bore of the ugly wound she gave the *Iberia* was a rigged edged hole in its largest dimensions about six feet by three feet. The hole is just about the extreme bow and its lowest point about five feet above the water line. This is on the starboard side. A small hole was also punched in the plate on the port side, directly opposite. The *Cunard* people tell

#### THE FOLLOWING STORY:

The *Umbria* left her dock on Saturday morning at 10:45 o'clock with 215

cabin passengers, 67 intermediate passengers and 420 stowage. Sandy Hook was reached at 12:12 and the pilot left at 12:30 without incident. The weather was hazy and was growing thicker all the time. At 1:10 the ship was slowed down on account of the thick fog. About five minutes later a steamer whistle was heard on what appeared to be the starboard bow. Capt. McMicken was on the bridge. As the whistle seemed to be growing nearer the engines were stopped altogether. The next moment a strange steamer was seen directly across the bow ahead pointing to the northward. The *Umbria* engines were immediately ordered reversed at full speed, but that did not prove enough to neutralize the headway, and the *Umbria* struck the stranger on the port quarter, carrying away a portion of her stern. Orders were immediately given to lower boats and make an examination of the *Umbria*, which was done, with the result given already.

The two steamers drifted apart and lost trace of each other for full twenty minutes. Shortly after getting nearer, the first officer of

#### THE CRIPPLED STEAMER

got aboard. His name is Guillot. He said the name of his ship was the *Iberia* of the Fabre Line. The *Iberia* had sailed from the Persian Gulf on Sept. 21st with a cargo of dried fruit, hides, coffee, etc. There were 30 men in the crew all told, inclusive of officers. The *Iberia* had met with an accident to her machinery and had been laying to, making repairs for about thirty hours. She had just got underway when the accident occurred.

The *Iberia* was a steamer of about 1000 tons register and belongs in Marseilles, France. Bung in the middle of the day there was great excitement among the passengers on the *Umbria*. The blowing of the whistle of the strange steamer had put every body on the quiver to see whence the sounds came, and when the *Iberia* loomed out of the fog the excitement grew intense among 700 passengers.

Men were at once put to work repairing the damage to the *Cunard*. "It was an all night's job. A plate of steel 4 or 5 inches thick will be placed over the hole, which will be guarded with concrete, making the steamer as strong as ever. Captain McMicken, thoroughly exhausted, went to bed when the *Umbria* was docked. At noon tomorrow the *Umbria* expects to continue her voyage.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 11.—Miles A. French and wife were arrested at the depot in this city last night by detectives as they were about taking a train for Boston. French has been employed for the past three years by the Bridgeport Copper Company, his business being to extract silver from copper ore. For sometime past he has been carrying on a system of stealing of silver obtained. The company had of means of knowing the exact amount a silver taken from each ton of ore, and they trusted to his honesty. When a ton of ore would exceed the average, he would appropriate the excess to his own use. He soon began to spend money freely and lived far beyond his salary, which caused the firm to investigate matters. This resulted in his arrest. He or his wife or both made frequent trips to Boston, Providence and New York, where they met agents and disposed of the plunder. When arrested last night they had about \$200 worth of silver bars. It is thought French has stolen from \$10,000 to \$15,000 in this manner.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 11.—The president-elect attended divine services this morning, as usual, at his church, the First Presbyterian. He was accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, his son Russell and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. McKee. The church was crowded with strangers and others in anticipation of General Harrison's presence. After the services many members of the congregation gathered around and shook hands with the General and Mrs. Harrison. A large crowd awaited his coming out, but there was no demonstration. The day at the Harrison residence was a very quiet one. The general passed most of his time in his library, reading or conversing with the family. Among many congratulatory communications received yesterday were letters from General Sherman and Joseph Medill, proprietor of the *Chicago Tribune*.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—In anticipation of the arrival of Senor Canovas Del Castillo from Saville, a strong force of police and military was posted this morning along the streets through which the conservative leader was to pass on his way from the station to his residence. Thousands of republicans collected at the station early, and the arrival of Canovas was the signal for a hostile outburst. The mob surrounded and followed his carriage, hooting and throwing stones. The windows of the carriage were smashed by flying missiles.

His wife was struck with a stone but not seriously injured. When the carriage reached the pardo gen d'armes surrounded it in order to protect the occupants from violence. Similar scenes of disorder occurred outside of the residence of Canovas. In order to escape the mob, he drove to the residence of his brother-in-law.

The crowd continued the demonstration against the conservative club and the conservative journals. At the Epoca building every window was smashed. The agitation abated at midday, but there was a renewal of the demonstration at 4 o'clock, and the conservative club was compelled to close its doors.

St. Louis, Nov. 11.—Dispatches from Pittsburg, Kansas, give the following as some of the incidents of the mine horror of that place. For hours after the explosion, which snuffed out the lives of nearly a hundred men, the scene at the pit was distressing. Poorly clad women with babies clasped to their breasts, came through the darkness by the light cast from bonfires, looking like haggard, uncanny beings from the other world. Some shrieked above the storm and muttered as they fell helpless on the shoulders of stronger neighbors. Still others were mad in their despair and tore their hair and garments, and would have dashed into the tomb headlong but for the strength exerted by miners from other shafts. One poor woman, whose husband and two sons were in the pit, lay her three youngest children besides a blazing fire and then fell in hysterics among them. She lay unnoticed in this position until morning, when she was removed to her home, a raving maniac.

At one time the crush of women and children was so great that it was feared violence would be necessary in order to clear the way for rescuers. The poor creatures fought each other

#### IN THEIR DESPAIR,

and in some instances inflicted severe punishment. As night wore on, the work of recovering the bodies continued until the floor of the engine house was strewn with mangled men. Their bodies were placed in rows upon the ground where rain and snow beat upon them. Most of the victims were shockingly mutilated, and some were so disfigured as to be unrecognizable. All were covered with blood and dust, and many were almost stripped of their clothes. There was nothing left of the first man brought up from the dreadful hole but a bleeding pulpy trunk. The extremities had been blown off. Many of the searchers fainted. As fast as the bodies were brought to the surface, there was a rush made to identify them, a dozen women in many cases being engaged at one time scanning the bleeding face of some unfortunate.

There are still about fifty bodies in the lower levels. Some of the victims were found buried beneath immense weights of slate, while others were found in groups and in all kinds of positions. Two men who had not been identified, were so tightly locked in each others arms that it was with great difficulty they were torn apart. Their eyes had been blown out by the explosion, and their faces so horribly crushed that the bones were ground into the flesh.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 11.—A *Times* special received tonight from Pittsburg, Kansas, says: Searching parties at Frontenac Mine have worked without cessation all night and today, but only 33 additional bodies have been taken out. The most astounding discovery recorded during the whole history of the disaster was made today. At 5 a.m., a relief squad working at the foot of the main shaft were astounded to see a man approaching them. He was not one of their party, and they did not believe there was a living man in the mine besides rescuers. Their surprise can therefore be imagined when the mysterious visitor staggered up to them, dimly outlined by the uncertain light of their lamps and greeted them with "Here, fellows, let me have a light." It was Henry Burns, who for 36 hours had been counted among the lost. He was quickly taken to the surface and there he told the story of one of

#### THE MOST REMARKABLE ESCAPES

from death on record. After the explosion he was unconscious for some time, and when he recovered found his watch had stopped so he didn't know the time. He was suffering internal agonies from inhaling the bad air, but was otherwise unhurt and proceeded to make his way to the foot of the shaft. He does not know how long his journey lasted. After being removed to the open air he became nervous and delirious and could not be made understand the full significance of what he had undergone. Burns could not realize that two nights and a day had passed since he lost consciousness, and insisted that people were joking when they told him it was Sunday morning. He is being well cared for, and will be all right in a few days. Tonight it can be asserted that 39 bodies have been taken from the mine, and probably there are nine or ten more there. Coronor Fisher impelled a jury this forenoon and allowed them to view the remains. The inquest will be given tomorrow morning. It will be a long one, as every effort will be made by both the Company and the men to ascertain the cause of the awful accident. The funeral will take place tomorrow. Superintendent Craig is convinced that the explosion was due to the ignition of coal dust following an overcharge blast. Some of the old miners are inclined to the theory that the explosion is due to the striking of a pocket of natural gas.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The celebration of the first anniversary was observed here today, of the hanging of the Chicago anarchists. Two trains loaded carried several thousand sympathizers out to Waldheim cemetery. The entire affair was rather tame, though the floral contributions were most elaborate. After the opening speech by Robert Reitzel of Detroit and a hymn rendered by a socialist Sunday school, the feature of the day was announced, and this, too was very tame. It was a letter from Albert R.

Parsons to his children, which was not to be opened until today. It was dated Dungen No. 7, Cook County Jail, Nov. 9th, 1887, and was filled with kindly and fatherly advice to his children. The letter was a disappointment to the listeners. It was too plain, and lacked the usual catch words of the revolutionists. William Holmes, an old friend of Parsons, next made a wild speech, and was followed by Paul Grottkau, a well-known anarchist, formerly of Milwaukee. His principal theme was the "smallness" of the working classes that had allowed the anarchists to be "murdered." The proper way to honor the dead men, said he, was to lead to a successful issue the movement which they had died for.

A chorus of 300 male voices concluded the programme in a dirge-like song that formed a fitting conclusion to the ceremonies. The weather was inclement and the roads very muddy. No attempt at an organized procession was made at the cemetery. The police would not allow a parade in the city.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.—Five hundred socialists gathered at Liederkranz Hall tonight and celebrated the festival of sorrow on the occasion of the anniversary of the anarchist execution. It was an orderly crowd, and no blood-thirsty speeches were made.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 11.—A *Journal* special from Benler, Mo., reports a riot at the coal mines at that place on Saturday night. A strike has been prevailing there some months and here have been consequent rows between the strikers, and new men. A short time ago a number of Swedes were engaged to take the places of the strikers, and on Saturday night, the feeling resulted in a pitched battle. C. J. Anderson, a Swede, was shot through the breast and killed, and three other Swedes were slightly wounded.

It is rumored that one striker was killed, but this is not confirmed. Over 100 shots were fired during the riots, and a number of houses were pierced by stray bullets. The situation is critical, and the militia will probably be called out.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Shanghai says: It is announced that the daughter of the Empress Dowager's brother has been selected as the consort of the Emperor of China. Li Hing Chang demands the dismissal of Mr. Dennick, the American adviser of the King of Korea. It is stated that Viceroy Qchang has ordered rifles, ammunition, etc., to the value of £75,000 from the firm of Ludwig Lowe of Berlin.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 11.—The annual session of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor will convene here next Tuesday. The session will be one of the most interesting in the history of the organization. One of the points around which the contest will centre will be the election of General Master Workman, also an executive committee and a full list of general officers.

Master Workman Powderly is expected to arrive in the city early tomorrow.

ROME, Nov. 11.—*Espresso*, the Italian war office organ, in an article on the relations between France and Italy, signed by the editor, a high authority in military matters, says: "Both France and Italy, with perfect good faith, protest they do not intend to make an attack. Nevertheless war is inevitable on the first occasion. France must sooner or later endeavor to burst the iron circle in which the unity of Germany and Italy has bound her. Let no one blame her for such an effort: Italy cannot do otherwise than continue in alliance with Germany, because the success of the French arms, facilitated by Italy's neutrality, would soon be bitterly felt by Italy. Italian statesmen who have failed to recognize this would lead the country to destruction."

St. Louis, Nov. 11.—Advices from the Indian Territory say a vigilance committee, composed of 100 citizens of the Creek Nation, was recently formed for the purpose of capturing or driving from the Nation, a band of desperadoes who have long been operating in that section, making both life and property unsafe. For two weeks past a committee under the leadership of Captain Serbiang and Wm. Enac have been scouring the country and have arrested and delivered to the United States Marshal some 15 of the outlaws. Yesterday they surrounded the house of Abe Carr, in which the notorious Barrett gang were concealed, and demanded their surrender.

The reply came in the form of a volley from their rifles. A battle ensued and Mose McIntosh, a prominent citizen of the nation and a member of the committee, was killed, and one desperado was killed and two others wounded. Reinforcements were sent for and at last accounts 200 men had started from Muskogee and other places for the scene of the fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Additional returns of the vote for President show a total of 116,794 for Harrison and 108,253 for Cleveland, with 5,000 or 6,000 voters to hear from. The returns to the present have not changed the status of the congressional representation.

LINE ROCK, Conn., Nov. 12, 9 a.m.—W. H. Barnum shows slight improvement, and the physicians have a slight hope that he may pull through.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Sandy Hook at 7:30 this morning says the steamer *Umbria* is grounded in a channel in the lower bay. She will probably come off at high tide without damage. Carter Harrison, of Chicago, is on board.