

IDAHO FALLS, Ida., Oct. 6.—A further interview with Mr. Wilson elicits but meager details as to the particulars of the killing of Capt. Smith and two companions at the south end of Jackson's Hole country on the morning of the 3rd.

Mr. Wilson has been in the Jackson's Hole country since July last, so he states, employed as a scout and courier for the troops.

The bodies of the three victims were found on the south bank of the south fork of the Snake river, and encamped one mile below them were about sixty buck Indians.

Constable Manning and Mr. Wilson proceeded immediately to Grant camp, which is located in Teton Basin in Eastern Idaho and notified the troops of the new troubles. Companies C and D were immediately dispatched to the scene, under command of Capt. Collins.

There is no evidence so far to show that Smith and his companions had made any attack on or interfered with the Indians in any manner.

The Indians have stated that they wanted the life of Capt. Smith and others of those among the posse who arrested and killed some of their number in Jackson's Hole last summer.

Report comes from different parties that a great many Indians are going toward Jackson's Hole from the Fort Hall Indian reservation, and people generally are criticizing Indian Agent Teeter very severely for giving his Indians the right of way over the entire country.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Dr. J. W. Was, of West Pullman, claims to have discovered a cure for diphtheria which far exceeds anti-toxine in efficacy. Dr. Was's remedy is electricity which is applied directly to the throat. It is claimed to have been successful in a large number of recent violent cases. A conference of physicians will pass on the alleged cure during the week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

There is a discussion in political circles here over the possibility that all the American countries may in the future act jointly in the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents.

Pan-American representatives here have been anxiously waiting to see what Secretary Olney will do, and the suggestion has been made informally to the department, that it would be a good plan for the United States and all South and Central American countries to act in concert, either as to the recognition of the insurgents or as to the independence of Cuba whenever the proper time arrives.

It has already been reported that Mexico and Venezuela have declined to grant belligerent rights. If this be the case the representatives of the respective countries in this city have not been advised of it.

WINONA, Minn., Oct. 7.—The inhabitants of this town were greatly alarmed this morning by an earthquake. The shock occurred at 1:20, and was preceded by a rumbling noise that awakened nearly everyone. A few moments later there was a shock. Then there was a lull for two or three minutes, followed by more rumbling, and then more quaking, which was as violent as to shake dishes from the pantry shelves. It was over an hour before quiet was restored, and many

people were so alarmed that they sat up until daylight.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 7.—Shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon a terrific explosion of gas occurred in the Dorrence mine, operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal company, which is situated in the northern part of the city. It is not yet known how many men were in the mine. The officials are reticent and it is almost impossible to get any information from the levels where the rescuers are at work. At 8 o'clock fifteen men, all badly burned, were brought to the surface.

Blanchard gave his version of the explosion to a reporter as he lay on a cot in the hospital.

Shortly before 5 o'clock the engineer corps decided to make a survey of a portion of the old abandoned workings known as the Baltimore section, and which underlie the grounds of the Wilkesbarre ball club, one mile distant from the main opening of the mine. The party which was in charge of fore-man Daniel Reese, who is an expert on mine gases, consisted of Wm. Jones, William Cahill and Llewellyn Owens. Blanchard and Miller were left behind to finish some work that had been started in the morning. About twelve minutes after the party had left Miller and Blanchard the explosion occurred. Both Miller and Blanchard were knocked down by the force. Flying timbers struck Miller, breaking both his arms. After being knocked down, Miller and Blanchard remember nothing until they were revived at the hospital. Blanchard thinks one of the engineers, or probably the fire boss, set fire to a body of gas in the old workings, and that all of the party must have been instantly killed. When Blanchard was found he was being slowly roasted to death. The gas had set fire to his clothes and they had been almost burned off his body when the rescuers came upon him. Miller with his broken arms, could render him no assistance, and Blanchard was so pinned down by debris that he could make no use of his hands.

At 9 o'clock Moss, Laffy and Murphy were brought to the surface. They, too, were badly burned and were taken to the hospital.

At midnight the rescuers had made very little progress in their efforts to reach the scene of the explosion. Fire damp made its appearance shortly after 8 o'clock, and it was necessary to do considerable brattice work, which proceeded very slowly. There is a strong suspicion also that the explosion caused a heavy fall in the old workings, and that this will further retard the work of the rescuers.

It is now admitted by the mine officials that there is no hope of finding the engineer corps alive. They all perished in the explosion, and if they were not killed outright they were suffocated by the fire damp. The superintendent is of the opinion that they were killed by the force of the explosion, and their bodies probably burned to a crisp.

All but eight miners and laborers have now been accounted for. Whether these eight perished with the engineers will not be known until tomorrow. Superintendent Chase thinks, however, that the list of dead will not number more than seven or eight.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The Utah State Irrigation association held an earnest, important and enthusiastic meeting in the Assembly Hall on Saturday night. The body of the hall was well filled, showing conclusively that the question of irrigation is becoming more and more a matter of grave concern to the people of Utah. The meeting, too, was a representative one in all respects and every section of the Territory had one or more of its sterling citizens present while not a few were in attendance from remotely located outside points.

President Shurtliff presided and Secretary Stevenson filed his usual place and in addition thereto outlined what the association had done, the benefits that had accrued, those that were expected to accrue and what it would certainly do with an enlarged membership.

Hon. George Q. Cannon emphasized the importance of the remarks of Colonel Stevenson, and added many new thoughts along the same line. He urged the organization of county irrigation associations, but deprecated the formulation of too many societies, which had in view, in part at least, the accomplishment of the same results as the state association. These, he thought, should simply be ramifications of the State Irrigation association. He also suggested the holding of a convention in the near future for the purpose of considering the preparation of a proper legislative article on irrigation matters—an article which shall be the work of practical irrigators and one that will look to the just treatment of all interests incidental to this great one.

Governor West followed in an eloquent and able address on the same subject, in which he called attention to what had been done by the Pioneers in distributing the mountain streams over parched and unfruitful soil and making it yield in great abundance the necessities and luxuries of life. He also directed attention to what other states were doing in the matter of developing their irrigation resources and said there was danger of them outstripping us by reason of the adoption of systems more scientific than our own. Nevertheless, the cradle of the system was yet here where the pioneers had put it and here it would remain. Neglect of public water interests meant slavery to the people of Utah.

Hon. J. H. Smith referred to the work of the late irrigation congress at Albuquerque, and cited the fact that one of the most important questions with which persons interested in irrigation would have to deal was that of distributing water arising in one state and flowing into another. It was a matter that would have to be considered most carefully. Unless it was complications of the most serious character would arise.

The meeting was chiefly notable from the interest and enthusiasm aroused and the number of those heretofore unidentified with the association who became members. The annual fee is but \$1, which entitles members to all benefits, including the receiving of a large amount of irrigation literature annually.