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REMOVAL OF BODIES

Victims of Coal Mine Disaster at Johnstown Taken Out.

HOW GRUESOME TASK IS DONE

Number of Dead Estimated at From One Hundred to Three Hundred.

HARROWING SCENES AT THE MORGUE.

Thousands of Friends and Relatives Perform the Sorrowful Duties of Identifying the Remains of Their Loved Ones—Statement of Superintendent.

Johnstown, Pa., July 12.—Just as day broke through the pall of fog the grim details of the awful disaster at the rolling mill mine of the Cambria Steel company dawned with renewed force on the thousands waiting for authentic news as to the extent of the explosion.

Forty-seven dead bodies, all contorted and many blackened and burned, lie stretched on rough slabs in the improvised morgue in the armory building. Forty more are in cars in the mine ready to be borne out as fast as room can be made for them. The last estimates of the number of dead reduce the fatal scope of the calamity. These fix it around 100, but the number is not conclusive. General Superintendent G. J. Robinson would not say at this time whether he thought there were 100 or 300 dead. He says there is no way of telling until a full investigation of the mine is made. When that will be, he says, he has no means of telling. All rests with the difficulty to be encountered in clearing the heading of afterdamp.

Superintendent's Statement.

General Mine Superintendent George T. Robinson said: "As to the direct cause of the explosion I cannot exactly say. We know there was an explosion of fire-damp in the sixth right heading of a section, commonly known as the Klondike.

"So far as I can find out now there were not more than three or four deaths from the explosion itself. The balance were caused by the afterdamp.

"Our mine officials, the mine foreman, Henry Rodgers, fire boss, John Retailic, machine boss, William Robinson, who is my brother, and a Slav, whose name I do not know, were eating lunch when the explosion occurred. They immediately went down to the point of the explosion to put up the slopings in order to carry the air in its proper channel again. These were blown down by the force of the explosion.

"They, with the exception of the assistant foreman and one of the fire bosses, were overcome by afterdamp. They were found by a rescuing party, and the chances are that all will recover with the exception of my brother.

"As to the rescue work, I directed it to commence just as soon after the explosion as possible. We started in at 1 p. m. We started working our way down by putting up brattices in order to carry the air in with us. I suppose it was 10 p. m. before we came across the bodies of the living. Doctors John Lowman and John Hannan went down with us. They carried tanks of oxygen with them and were emptied with good effect on the living.

"We found 25 dead on our way to these four living. Twenty more we found later on. They were scattered through that section of the mine. More of them were on their way out when caught by the fatal afterdamp.

"Mining Engineer M. G. Moore and myself will organize another searching party. There is damp in the left headings, which will make our progress toilsome. Part of the mine is so filled with afterdamp we cannot get in until we turn the current of air in."

Gathering Up Bodies.

When the bodies of the victims came from the mine a long line of undertakers' wagons and picnic wagons were in waiting to take them on the roundabout route to the morgue in the city. They were backed up to a door and a large force of police were ready to check the great throng from pressing in too close.

Body after body was dragged from the wagons and borne inside. All of the were blackened and unrecognizable until the undertakers got to work. The head of one man was

crushed and the only means of identifying will be by his check number. All of the bodies were cold and stiff. The arms of most of them were twisted in front of them as if to shield their faces from fire. The left hand of one man was torn off at the wrist. The bodies now recovered were all found about two miles in from the main pit mouth. The headings leading from that region off to the left where it is expected most of the dead will be got may not be entered by the searchers for some hours. The rolling mill mine has been worked for about 50 years. Five or six years ago the section where the disaster occurred was opened. The miners fancifully called it the Klondike.

TURKEY'S DEBT.

Rumor Says Morgan Has a Finger in Ottoman Finances.

Paris, July 12.—Although J. Pierpont Morgan went to London Wednesday night, the bourse, the clubs, the banks, the chamber of deputies, the senate, the fashionable cafes, every place where men of money and those desirous of having it congregate, still resound with the name of the American financier.

The cause of the fresh outburst is the belief that Mr. Morgan is planning a financial scheme more far-reaching than anything he has yet achieved. Rumor has it that he is considering the unification of the Turkish debt. No one here can speak with authority, but it is certain that Mr. Morgan has received long and important communications over the amount involved in this yet most momentous undertaking, because he who unified this debt will have Turkey in the hollow of his hand. The sultan knows this, hence he will not treat with the Deutsch bank, the Credit Lyonnais, or the Societe Generale. He thinks safer hands are those of the Americans who the country can have no designs upon the Ottoman empire.

The German emperor is a good friend of Turkey, and may have talked over the matter with Mr. Morgan.

The Ottoman debt is 1,100,000,000 francs. Turkey proposes to have 5 per cent bonds of 1886 covered in four years, payable not at 525, as now, but at 500, to contract for the construction of 14 ships from 500 to 1500 tons, and will guarantee it by concessions on the Bosphorus.

Preference will be given for the exploitation of the mines, the forests, the tramways, the waterways, electricity and transports.

During Mr. Morgan's stay of two days in Paris his hotel lobby was crowded with picture dealers, sellers of Greek-Roman art works. He did not buy, however.

Morgan Not in It.

London, July 12.—There is no truth in the report published in the United States that J. Pierpont Morgan is planning a scheme for the unification of the Turkish debt. Plans for the unification of the Turkish debt have been in progress for some time past.

A Statesman Killed.

Mexico, Mo., July 12.—Rhodes Clay, representative in the Missouri assembly and recently nominated for a second term, is dead as the result of 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.

The Difference.

San Francisco, July 12.—Major Devel, general superintendent of the army transport service, has opened bids for the purchase of the Grant. He states that all the offers were much below the value of the steamship, and it is likely that the war department will refuse to dispose of her at present. The highest bid was \$51,000. The government paid \$655,000 for the transport. She has been in service since 1898.

No Prediction.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 12.—President Mitchell said that no person could with any degree of certainty predict the outcome of the national convention, which will convene at Indianapolis next Thursday. "I feel certain," he said, "that in the event of it being inadvisable to inaugurate a national strike, that provisions will be made to contribute ample funds to carry the strike on to certain victory."

Senators Killed.

Lebanon, Pa., July 12.—Dr. J. H. Reinshl, a prominent physician of Lebanon, was killed, and Dr. E. P. Marshall of Annville was seriously injured in an accident near Annville. Their horse took fright and ran away, overturning the carriage.

TAKING OUT THE KINKS

In the Treaty With Columbia In Regard to the Isthmian Canal.

CONTRADICTORY SECTIONS IN ACT.

Task of Exactly Defining the Sovereignty and Control of Strip of Lands Engages Attention of Both Parties.

Washington, July 12.—With the expectation of signing the treaty by which Columbia will confer all the necessary rights incident to the building of the Panama canal by the United States government, Senor Concha, the Colombian minister, Mr. Herran, first secretary of legation, and William Nelson Cromwell, representing the Panama canal and railroad companies, are busy engaged going over some points in the treaty which must be modified before it can be signed.

Neither the state department nor the Colombian officials here care to disclose the nature of the modifications which it has now become necessary to make in the treaty, but it is understood all of them, either directly or indirectly, involve the question of sovereignty.

The close study now in progress of the isthmian canal act and the treaty presented by the Colombian government develops apparently important differences and obscurities in the letter of the documents, which may, however not exist in the intent. For instance, section 2 of the canal act authorizes the president to acquire from the Colombian government "perpetual control of a strip of land, * * * which control shall include * * * jurisdiction over said strip and the ports at the ends thereof, to make such police and sanitary rules and regulations as shall be necessary to preserve order and preserve the public health thereon, and to establish such judicial tribunals as may be agreed upon thereon as may be necessary to enforce such rules and regulations."

From this portion of the act it would appear that the United States alone is to make police and sanitary regulations for the canal strip and establish judicial tribunals for their enforcement. Yet article iii of the draft of the canal treaty provides for the creation of a "joint commission by the government of Columbia and the United States that shall establish and enforce sanitary and police regulations."

Article iv of the treaty deals specifically with the question of sovereignty as follows: "The rights and privileges granted to the United States by the terms of this convention shall not affect the sovereignty of the republic of Columbia over the territory within whose boundaries such rights and privileges are to be exercised."

"The United States freely acknowledges and recognizes the sovereignty and disavows any intention to impair it in any way whatever or to increase its territory at the expense of Columbia, or of any of the sister republics in Central or South America, but on the contrary it declares to strengthen the power of the republics on this continent, and then promote, develop and maintain their prosperity and independence."

Briefly summing it up, it appears to be the task now of the proposed convention to define with absolute clarity the extent and limits of the control or joint control to be exercised over the canal strip. For while control is not sovereignty in the common acceptance of the terms, yet in practice the two often merge so closely as to defy identification, and it has all along been recognized that any provision of a treaty which threatens in any measure the sovereignty of the South American republic over the canal land will not be acceptable to the Colombian congress.

American Steel.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, July 12.—The British trade commissioners who recently arrived from England admit they are amazed at the amount of business in steel building material which is offering and comment on the indolence of the British firms. They say so far as they are able to discover only one firm, and that an American concern, has a capable representative in South Africa, and he has been securing immense orders in Cape Town and Johannesburg at his own prices for huge buildings up to 14 stories by being able to quote prices promptly and promise construction with American speed.

Survey of a New Railroad.

Santa Fe, N. M., July 12.—A large surveying party is in the field for the

Cimarron and Taos Valley railroad, making a survey for a line from Taos to Ojo Caliente, and from the latter point northwest into the canon Largo, striking the mouth of the canon on the San Juan river, thence west along the river to Farmington and through Arizona to California, San Diego, being the objective point. A road built along the proposed survey would be the shortest transcontinental line by 150 miles.

CONVICT TRACY

Again Eludes His Pursuers in a Sensational Manner.

Covington, Wash., July 12.—Tracy has performed the marvelous again and has slipped like a phantom through a cordon of guards at the mouth of Sluice creek, fought a battle with the deputies a mile west of here and escaped into the timber. In the fight no one was hurt, though when the outlaw fired twice at T. F. Crowe he was so close that the deputy could feel the burning powder as it was blown from the gun. When darkness fell Tracy was thought to be securely penned on the point of the western bluff, where he had lain concealed all afternoon. Though the guards were stationed thickly, one being posted every 50 feet, he successfully eluded them and traveled up the roadbed of the Palmer cut off toward Covington, five miles distant.

At 11:45 p. m. Tracy arrived at the sawmill plant of the Covington Lumber company, a mile from this place. Deputy Sheriffs J. C. Bunce, Fred Bunce, Calvin and Crowe had been sent to guard this point. Deputies Crowe and Bunces, father and son, had posted themselves on the railroad near the sawmill at the entrance of a big cut near a rise of ground, the Bunces being on the outer guard line. They were hardly settled when they heard footsteps approaching from the Auburn side, but remained quiet until the unknown had almost come abreast of them when the challenging halt was given.

"Hello," responded the stranger. "What's your name?" demanded F. Brunce.

"My name is Anderson." As he gave this reply, Tracy, for it was he, started to run.

The deputies again called upon him to halt, but he kept going, and they opened fire, shooting four times each. Tracy ran up the track, and a few yards further encountered Deputy Sheriff Crowe.

"Who goes there?" challenged the officer.

"A deputy sheriff," coolly responded the outlaw. Crowe, thinking it was the elder Bunce, started to approach, when Tracy commenced shooting at close range, firing two shots. The bullets whistled harmlessly by, but Crowe suffered slightly from the burning powder as it sped from the muzzle of the rifle. After the shooting, Tracy turned and entered the brush along the side of the track, where he was lost in the blackness of the night.

Too Much Money.

London, July 12.—The great wealth seems to have been the immediate cause of the suicide of Sebastian Gassiot, a retired captain of the royal navy. A brother of Captain Gassiot, who died recently, bequeathed \$2,500,000 to St. Thomas' hospital, and at the inquest just held it transpired that the captain inherited \$2,000,000 of his brother's money. He therefore became depressed by the weight of his responsibility and imbued with the delusion that he was exceedingly poor. Finally the captain shot himself at his residence July 8. In his hand was discovered a paragraph from a newspaper referring to his brother's bequeath to the hospital and the will which had been such a source of trouble.

Mysterious Shooting Affair.

Ironwood, Mich., July 12.—A shooting affair, which occurred at an early hour at Iron Belt, on the west end of the range, is mystifying the authorities. A Findlander named Hill was killed and a fellow-countryman named Reibeck was probably fatally wounded. Residents of the town awakened by the reports of firearms found the two wounded men near the depot. Each had received several wounds from a revolver found nearby. It has not yet been determined whether either of the men did the shooting or whether an unknown party is responsible. Reibeck has small chance for recovery.

Omaha, July 12.—The Union Pacific Railroad company gave formal notice to its striking shopmen to return to work at once, or forfeit their positions. Vice President Wilson of the machinists' union said the notice would have no influence with his men. Mr. Keen, superintendent of motive power, admitted that the company was preparing to begin operations in all its shops.

PROSPECT IS BRIGHT

For Settlement of the Freight Handlers' Strike at Chicago.

ESSENTIAL POINTS TO BE SETTLED.

The General Managers of the Railroads and Arbitration Committee Hold a Conference and Indications Point to Settlement.

Chicago, July 12.—The board of arbitration decided to meet at 10 a. m. and arrange a plan of settlement of the freight handlers' strike to be submitted to the railroad. This will contain provisions which it is understood by the board will be satisfactory to the men and to the railroads. Members of the board say they believe the strike will be settled soon.

The railroad general managers at 1:15 went in session with that section of the arbitration committee representing the team owners' association. All indications are regarded still favorable to an early settlement of the strike.

Following are the points remaining to be settled finally, and to which both sides are said to be willing to agree to:

First—The new wage scale to be effective at once.

Second—Straight time for overtime, instead of time and a half.

Third—Freight handlers to receive 17½ cents an hour, instead of 18 cents asked by the men and the 17 cents previously offered.

Recognition of the union is waived, although this is merely to facilitate the bringing about of a settlement of other questions now in dispute.

John C. Driscoll, secretary of the team owners' association, declared that a settlement would be reached within half an hour after the two sides got together. "There were concessions the railroads would not grant to the freight handlers," said he, "that they will grant to the business men of Chicago."

Load of Coffee Spoiled.

Chicago, July 12.—Fifty or sixty striking teamsters attacked a wagon loaded with coffee, which was being driven along Jackson boulevard. The driver took fright at the threatening demonstrations and deserted his wagon, fleeing for safety. In the meantime the strikers took possession of the load of coffee, and after cutting open the sacks, strewed the contents along the street. Quite a crowd collected to witness the sport, but when a half dozen police arrived, and gave orders to disperse the streets were soon cleared. No arrests were made.

Sick Man Sent Away.

New York, July 12.—A peculiar case of deportation, involving the denial of the right of a patient with an incurable malady to land in this country for the purpose of consulting a specialist, is that involved in the compulsory departure on the Guillaume Sangerius, a wealthy Spaniard of Havana. Senor Sangerius arrived here from Cuba June 7. A physician of the United States marine hospital service detailed to the immigration service, boarded the steamer after she had passed quarantine inspection. He noticed that Senor Sangerius had trachoma, a disease of the eye, and ordered him isolated in the United States marine hospital for aliens. Senor Sangerius protested and explained that he had come here for the purpose of consulting the most noted specialists of this country. He appealed to the humanity of the physicians, but they told him they could only obey the law. He departed.

Object to Cartoons.

Berlin, July 12.—The government officials here are taking cognizance of the ill feeling in Great Britain toward Germany caused by the brutal cartoons and pleasantries here on King Edward's illness. The North German Gazette produces an article severely censuring the comic papers for their malevolence in the treatment of foreign plays, saying that millions of Germans take their views of foreign affairs from the papers in the cafes and beer gardens. These form so much more a feature of German life here than elsewhere that millions of citizens gather only impressions of events and persons from the cartoons, hence the enormous influence of the comic press of Germany.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 12.—The first rain storm has occurred here since last October. The downpour lasted nearly two hours. Ranchmen from the eastern ranges say that very heavy rains have fallen in the last few days, assuring plenty of water and grass for some time.