

DES MOINES, IOWA

The state legislatures have been dividing the respective states into congressional districts. The law under which they are acting calls for districts made of contiguous and compact territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. The legislatures should, in fair play, live up to the spirit of this law, even if the ways of enforcing its letter are shrouded in some uncertainty.

Fully 1,200 acres in the Pecos valley, south from Roswell to Barstow, Tex., a distance of 170 miles, will be planted this year to cantaloupes, with an estimated yield of 1,000 carloads of the melons, or something less than a carload to the acre. The crop will be shipped direct to Chicago, and will have an average net market value of \$450 a carload—the minimum a carload being \$300, with a maximum of \$600.

American public schools and educational methods are going to the ends of the earth. Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and now the Philippines, are making the acquaintance of American teachers; and that they are good teachers is plainly indicated by the care with which the war department, through the civil service commission, is selecting them. Applications for positions are pouring in at the rate of twenty-five a day. Only those are chosen who are graduates of either a college or a normal school, have had several years' experience in teaching and now hold positions, and can offer conclusive proof of success in their work.

Emperor William's public complaints against the weakening authority of the crown must raise a smile in Turkish councils, where preventive measures abound. "Avoid suggestive dots in the body of an article," reads a recent official circular to Turkish newspapers; "they tend to raise suppositions and disturb the tranquillity of the reader's mind." Again: "Do not publish articles too long for completion in a single issue. The notice, 'To be continued,' causes an uncomfortable tension of the mind." Piquant formulas, certainly; only the sultan seems to forget that other phrase, "The end," which sooner or later must be written for all governments not republican in form.

The elevator cure is the latest. It is widely known in New York, as an elevator man in any big skyscraper will tell you. "Three out of every four women who ride in this car," said one of the Battery Park building employes, the other day, "are taking the 'elevator cure.' How does it cure? And what? Search me. The motion is supposed to have a beneficial effect on the circulation of the blood or something. Some of the men try it, too, but the women have it the worst. Whenever a stranger comes up to me and asks for a fictitious person, I know they are after the ride and nothing else. Some of the sharp ones generally pick out a name in the directory before they enter the car. They never go into an office, however, and always take the next car down."

John Newman, formerly an Indian fighter and a pioneer of Arizona, recently recovered a bar of bullion worth \$9,000, which he had buried in the ground at the root of a tree near Phoenix, Ariz., more than thirty years ago during an Indian attack. He was driven out of the country, but made a map of the surroundings from memory. He returned a year later, but the face of the country was altered, and he could not find his map. He went to Europe, and has been living in London nearly ever since. A few months ago he discovered the old map, or chart, among some papers. He had accumulated a little money by mining in South Africa, and with it he purchased a ticket to this country, and, with a friend, began a search for the lost bullion. He located the tree and recovered the bar.

Already several steam plants have made experiments with the newly developed oil found at Beaumont Texas, as so far the tests appear to have been satisfactory. The Jennings Electric Light and Power company put in the necessary apparatus for using the oil as fuel, and began its use in its large plant, which supplies the town with light and power. At Houston also experiments have been made in the same direction and with satisfactory results, while several of the canal pumping stations in Southwestern Louisiana are getting ready to change their fuel from coal and wood to oil. If after full and sufficient experiments it is found that the Beaumont oil will be as cheap and as satisfactory in other respects as coal, there is no telling the extent of the demand that will be made upon the oil wells for steam-heating purposes.

Americans, like the Russians, have a fifth season in each year. The period between the autumn rains and the winter frost has a name in Russia which is rendered, "the time when no man can travel." Our fifth season is educational rather than meteorological. It is the graduation season. Then ever man travels, in memory, back to diploma days, and each boy and girl journeys in anticipation through coming years which are to be bright and fruitful. The season is once more near at hand. May it bring the usual treasures of memory and of hope!

GEN. STONE IS DEAD.

Federal Bank Examiner Expires at His Home in Burlington. Burlington, May 28.—Gen. George A. Stone, government bank examiner, died here Sunday night. General Stone was born in Connecticut sixty-eight years ago and was early left an orphan. He came to Iowa and settled at Mt. Pleasant, where he met the Saunders and they became interested in him. They ran a general store and bank. Stone entered their employ and eventually became the cashier of their bank. Alvin Stone was made territorial governor of Nebraska and offered the post of private secretary to the deceased, but the latter declined and instead decided to enlist for the civil war. He joined Co. F of the First Iowa infantry and was elected first lieutenant. After serving out his enlistment, which was for three months, he joined the Fourth Iowa cavalry, was appointed major of the Third battalion and later was promoted to major of the Second battalion. He was called back to Iowa to take command of the Twenty-fifth Iowa infantry as colonel, and served through the war, nearly all the time commanding the brigade and was breveted brigadier general. He was made national bank examiner during the first term of President Cleveland's first term and served almost continually in that capacity up to the time of his death, being reappointed through several changes of administration, although his politics was democratic.

FEUDS A KENTUCKY VENDETTA.

Feud Breaks Out at a Small Settlement Near Fort Dodge. Fort Dodge, May 29.—A feud has broken out in Skihagen, a small settlement here, that threatens to assume dangerous proportions. For some time malicious mischief, consisting in cutting animals and leaving them to bleed to death, destroying harness and machinery has been going on, and now that some of the aggrieved persons have made complaint, one has been shot at and narrowly missed being killed. Sam Stauffer is in jail, and a warrant is out for Arch West, both charged with malicious mischief. Doc Kelley, instrumental in securing the warrant for West, was shot at by an unseen party.

TRAGEDY IN A LIQUOR JOINT.

Woman Thrown Headlong Down a Flight of Stairs at Perry. Perry, May 29.—Mrs. D. E. Daugherty, after swearing out a search warrant for an alleged liquor joint adjoining her husband's office and finding the proprietor had fled, was thrown headlong down the long flight of stairs by some unknown party. She was picked up unconscious, and found to have broken her right leg in two places. Large pieces of bone protruding several inches. She is not expected to live and excitement is running high, indicating that the liquor joints may be Carrie Nationalized.

B. C. R. & N. STRIKE SETTLED.

Cedar Rapids, May 29.—The B. C. R. & N. strike, embracing about 300 blacksmiths, boiler makers, machinists, railway carmen and members of the Federated Union, has been declared off, after lasting nearly three months. The men resisted the introduction of the piece work system in the shops, but it is understood that no reference to this system is made in the terms of the settlement, neither side wishing to claim the result as a victory. Many of the men have found other employment and will not return to the shops. The others will return to work at once.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN KINGDOOM COUNTY.

Mt. Airy, May 29.—Jacob S. Miller and R. W. Shaffer, two Middle Fork township farmers, engaged in a quarrel over some cattle belonging to Shaffer which had been trespassing on Miller's farm, and in the hot words that followed Miller picked up a Winchester rifle lying near and shot Shaffer in the right thigh. The ball passed through his leg, coming out near the groin. Shaffer will recover unless blood poisoning results. Miller has been arrested and placed under \$1,000 bonds to appear before the grand jury. The two men were cousins.

THREE SHOT NEAR ST. LOUIS CITY.

St. Louis, Mo., May 29.—Because he was called a "cheap skate" at a colored church social, Harry Baker walked a mile, procured a revolver, returned to the church and shot three other negroes, one of whom, Jim Askew, will die. The others, Charles Watkins and Louis Cloyd, are not dangerously wounded. Rivalry for the affections of a colored girl, and the statement that he could not buy ice cream, caused Baker to commit the crime.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Dubuque, May 29.—A frightful accident occurred at Twin Springs, near here. Mrs. Henriette Groettinger, 72 years old, started a fire to cook breakfast. Somehow the house was set on fire and burned to the ground. A charred lump of flesh was all that was left. Her husband got away with the money and other valuables secured during the progress of the fire.

TREASURE IN AN OLD GARRET.

Adora, May 31.—In reshingling an old house on his farm, Martin Finster, living near Steamboat Rock, today discovered in the garret several hundred silver dollars. The money had evidently lain there for years, as many of the coins bear the mark of 1820. How they came there or by whom placed is a mystery.

GORED BY A BULL.

Blairsburg, May 25.—The 11-year-old son of C. P. Holt, postmaster at Blairsburg, was gored by a bull last night while passing through a pasture. He was caught on the animal's horns and thrown into the air, after which the beast trampled over him until he was unconscious. His abdomen is terribly injured and it is thought his recovery is impossible.

POWESHIEK FOR CUMMINS.

Brooklyn, May 25.—Poweshiek county republican convention instructed for A. B. Cummins for governor.

MONUMENT TO SERGEANT FLOYD DEDICATED AT ST. LOUIS CITY.

St. Louis, Mo., May 31.—With most impressive ceremonies, and in the presence of a large crowd of people, a large obelisk dedicated to Sergeant Charles Floyd, the only member of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition who died during its explorations and the first United States soldier to be buried within the domain of the great empire of the trans-Mississippi country. His remains lie upon Floyd bluff, below St. Louis City, and the 104 foot monument overlooks the entire Missouri valley.

The ceremonies were attended by a large number of distinguished men and women. Hon. John A. Kasson delivered the principal address, a magnificent study of the expansion of the republic in which he upheld the country's growth. Dr. James D. Butler, of Madison, Wis., discoverer of the Sergeant Floyd diary of the expedition, and Mrs. Elliott Cones, widow of the historian of the expedition, were prominent also in the exercises. The monument is the fruition of years of labor on the part of President John Charles of the Memorial association. By dint of hard work he and several other pioneers re-discovered Floyd's grave in 1895 and organized a society for the building of a suitable monument. Congressman Geo. D. Perkins secured a \$5,000 appropriation from congress in 1899 and the state, city, county and private citizens have added enough to erect an obelisk at the cost of about \$20,000.

THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

How the Various County Conventions Have Gone. Des Moines, May 31.—Returns to date show that the republican county conventions thus far held have resulted as follows:

Table listing county conventions and their results, including names like Boone, Polk, Sac, Story, Woodbury, Carroll, Poweshiek, etc.

MCKINLEY CROSSES IOWA.

Announced That Mrs. McKinley Is Steadily Improving. Cedar Rapids, May 29.—The trip of the presidential train from Omaha eastward yesterday across the state of Iowa was made over the Chicago & Northwestern. To avoid the crowds at the stations engines and train crews were changed a few miles from the end of each division. Few stops were made but the train was slowed up at the principal towns and cities and the president appeared on the rear platform. This is Secretary Wilson's home state and he shared the honors with the president. At Tama, where Mr. Wilson formerly resided, there was a big crowd to greet them both, but no stop was made. At Marshalltown the local G. A. R. post was lined up in the station.

NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE.

A White Woman's Murderer Meets Retribution in Florida. Bartow, Fla., May 31.—Fred Rochelle, a negro, 35 years of age, who at noon Tuesday criminally assaulted and then murdered Mrs. Rena Taggart, a well known and respectable white woman of this city, was burned at the stake here in the presence of a throng of people.

AGUINALDO MAY COME.

Desire Expressed to Spend the Winter in Washington. New York, May 27.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: "Aguinaldo is likely to come to the United States next fall and spend the winter in Washington. This information reached the war department in mail from Manila. He has informed General MacArthur of his desire to visit the United States for the purpose of studying American institutions and meeting American statesmen, with a view of being more useful to his own people in the future."

STEAMER HITS SNAG AND SINKS.

Burlington, May 29.—The steamer Dubuque of the Diamond Jo Line struck a snag and sank in shallow water eighteen miles north of Burlington. There were fifty passengers on board, but there were no fatalities.

MAN DRAGGED TWO MILES.

Perry, May 29.—Luther Kinney, living near Jamaica, was thrown from his buggy on the highway east of that place and dragged two miles by the lines. He was dead when picked up, his body being terribly bruised.

THE HERRON-RAND WEDDING.

New York, May 28.—News of the marriage of Prof. George D. Herron, formerly of Grinnell, Iowa, and Miss Carrie Rand, of Burlington, Iowa, was confirmed last night by Franklin Wentworth and Dr. Charles Bhodie Paterson, two of the professor's closest friends in the city. The marriage was performed at the home of Dr. Patterson, on West Forty-fifth street, Manhattan, on Saturday. Rev. William Brown of Rochester officiated. He is pastor of the Universalist church, and is called the most liberal minister in the state. There were no guests, merely the friends mentioned and a few members of their families.

THE SALIENT POINTS.

What Supreme Court Decisions in Insular Cases Mean. Washington, May 29.—Following are the salient points in decisions of the supreme court in the insular cases, undoubtedly the greatest decision ever made by that tribunal:

- 1. The constitution does not follow the flag ex propria vigore—of its own force.
2. The United States may enter upon a colonial policy—has already entered upon it—without violation of the constitution.
3. This nation has all the powers that rightfully belong to a sovereign international state and may acquire territory without incorporating such territory as an integral part of itself.
4. The simple act of acquisition by treaty or otherwise does not automatically bring about such incorporation; and incorporation is effected only by the will of the states acting consciously through congress.
5. Porto Rico is not a part of the United States, but "a territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States." Tariffs established by congress upon goods coming from or going to Porto Rico are valid and collectible. The Foraker act is constitutional.
6. Congress has full power over the territories, may regulate and dispose of them, may at its discretion extend the constitution to them, may admit them as states, or may hold them indefinitely as territories, colonies or dependencies.
7. Porto Rico is not a "foreign country" and therefore the Dingley law, which levies duties upon goods imported "from foreign countries," does not apply to Porto Rico. Nor yet is "Porto Rico a part of the United States." It is a domestic territory, over which congress has "unrestricted control."

DECISION IN INSULAR CASES.

May Necessitate Calling of an Extra Session of Congress.

Cedar Rapids, May 29.—The president and the members of the cabinet spent much time yesterday reading and discussing the published reports of the opinions of the supreme court in the insular cases. They were much interested in the way the court divided in the two cases. The decision in the De Lima case, if followed in the Philippine islands, as it is assumed it will be, might result in the calling of an extra session of congress. In the De Lima case the court decided that the duties collected on Porto Rican goods before congress enacted the Foraker law were illegal and must be refunded. It is presumed that the court, following the same lines of reasoning, will decide that the duties collected on goods from the Philippines were also illegal, and were and are subject to free entry into the United States until congress acts, as it has already done, in the case of Porto Rico. Such a decision would mean not only the refunding of duties heretofore collected, but would open the ports of the United States to goods and merchandise of every description from the Philippines until congress meets in December. It is probable that importers might take advantage of this to ship goods into the United States through the Philippines and thus defraud the government of its revenues. Whether the danger from this source is great enough to warrant the calling of congress in extra session is one which will be decided only after full deliberation.

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PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AT HOME.

Arrived at National Capital—Mrs. McKinley Improving. Washington, May 31.—The train bearing the president and Mrs. McKinley and the party accompanying them on the tour through the west ended its journey here at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning exactly on schedule time. Mrs. McKinley was immediately removed in a carriage in waiting and driven slowly to the White House. She looked pale and worn, the natural result of the grave ordeal through which she recently has passed. Secretary Cortelyou stated that she was bearing up splendidly. "She passed a comfortable night," he said, "and is feeling better today. She shows a gradual improvement."

TAKE APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

Senators Tillman and McLaurin of South Carolina Resign.

Columbia, S. C., May 27.—As the outcome of a spirited debate between United States Senator B. R. Tillman and John L. McLaurin at Gaffney Saturday, both of them put their resignations in the hands of Governor McSweeney, to take effect November 15. They have resigned with the understanding that they are to go before the people in a joint canvass and the sentiment of the people is to be expressed in the vote in a democratic primary to be held in November.

Tillman was re-elected to the United States senate for six years and McLaurin has yet two years to serve. Should Tillman be sustained McLaurin's seat will be vacant. If McLaurin is successful he will succeed to Tillman's long term.

McLaurin had been invited to Gaffney and friends of Tillman asked him to come too. McLaurin accused Tillman of attacking him.

The latter declared that he would resign and meet McLaurin on the stump. McLaurin agreed to the proposition. Senator Tillman later submitted a written proposition which was acceptable to Senator McLaurin, except that the latter wanted the election to be held in October and November instead of this summer. McLaurin stated that this was suggested by his poor health. There were several proposals submitted between the two. Senator McLaurin wanted the race to be confined to Senator Tillman and himself. The latter declared that he could not dictate to the state democratic executive committee when the primary should be held or how many candidates there should be. The dual resignation as finally forwarded to Governor McSweeney was accompanied by no conditions.

Under the election in this state, the state democratic executive committee will arrange a campaign and the candidates will speak in each of the forty counties in the state. At the primary election the candidates will be voted for directly. The general assembly merely confirms the action of the primary. The campaign will be pitched a year earlier than expected but there are a half dozen candidates in the field. Each must specify as to which term he is a candidate.

AMENDMENT IS ACCEPTED.

Cuban Convention Accepts the Platt Amendment.

Havana, May 29.—The Platt amendment was accepted by the Cuban constitutional convention yesterday by a vote of 15 to 14. The actual vote was on accepting the majority report of the committee on relations, which embodied the amendment with explanations of certain clauses. The radicals made hard fight at the last moment, and Senores Portuonayo was particularly vindictive and declared that everybody who voted in favor of the Platt amendment was a traitor to his country. The convention compelled him to retract this statement. On several occasions personal encounters seemed imminent.

Several conservatives arose and asked Senor Gomez to retract, but he absolutely refused.

The following delegates voted against the majority report: Gomez, Gener. Portuondo, Laeret, Mandulry, Cisneros, Ferrer, Fortun, Robau, E. Tamayo, Silva, Castro, Zayas and Aleman. Senors Rivera and Bravo were absent. The convention will continue its sessions which will be devoted to drawing up the election law. La Discussion in an extra exclaims: "Now will come immediate independence."

THIRTY-ONE DEAD IN SENSA.

London, May 31.—A sensation has been caused at Birmingham by the discovery of the bodies of thirty-one infants in a cellar beneath an undertaker's establishment. The bodies were in various stages of decomposition and huddled together in soap boxes. The establishment was conducted by a widow, who today was charged with causing the infants' deaths. The prisoner was remanded.

CHINA WILL PAY.

Berlin, May 31.—The German minister at Peking, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein confirms the report that an edict has been issued by the Chinese emperor agreeing to pay the indemnity (of 450,000,000 taels) with interest on the principal at 4 per cent.

MANY FAMILIES BEREFT.

Twenty-one Men, Mostly Married, Killed in a Tennessee Mine. Dayton, Tenn., May 29.—At the Richmond mine of the Dayton Coal and Iron company, two miles from Dayton, a terrific explosion of coal dust resulted in the death of twenty-one men, all white, and most of them married and with families. Nine others were terribly burned, most of them fatally, and four escaped with slight injuries. There were thirty-four men in the mine at the time. The explosion was caused by what is known among miners as a "blown blast."

PORTO RICO NOT FOREIGN.

Supreme Court Files Opinion in the Insular Cases.

Washington, May 28.—The United States supreme court yesterday handed down opinions covering all of the issues on the new insular possessions which have been in controversy. Although several of the decisions upheld the contestants on certain issues raised, in the most important decision, that of Downes against Bidwell, Justice Brown announced the sweeping decision of the court upholding the general attitude and policy of the government up to the present time. The effect of this decision is to affirm the constitutionality of the Foraker act and to give congress power to deal with a newly acquired territory in such manner as the legislative branch may consider suitable for the new territory. The decision also has the effect of declaring that the new insular possessions do not by virtue of the treaty of cession acquire all the privileges and rights of the constitution.

The main opinion was handed down in the De Lima case. Justice Brown dealt first with the court's decision on point of jurisdiction, holding that the court had jurisdiction.

The De Lima case involved the importation of goods into the United States from Porto Rico after the ratification of the treaty of Paris and before the passage of the Porto Rican act.

De Lima & Co., doing business in New York imported from San Juan, P. R., during the months of June and July, 1899, certain sugars, the product of Porto Rico. Upon these sugars the collector at New York demanded and collected about \$15,000 as customs duties.

De Lima & Co. sued Bidwell, the collector, as an individual in the supreme court of the state of New York to recover back the duties thus paid, amounting in all to \$13,435, alleging that they were unlawfully demanded, in violation of the constitution and collected by duress, the collector exacting the payment of duties as a condition to the delivery of the sugars.

Justice Brown said that whether the sugar imported from or into Porto Rico were dutiable depends upon whether Porto Rico is a foreign country. He held that the right to acquire territory involved the right to govern and control it by congress, but he said that a country could not be both foreign and domestic.

Justice Brown concluded as follows:

"If an act of congress be necessary to convert a foreign country into domestic territory, the question at once suggests itself, what is the character of legislation demanded for this purpose? Will an act appropriating money for its purchase be sufficient? Apparently not. Will an act appropriating the duties collected upon imports to and from such country for the benefit of its government be sufficient? Apparently not. Will acts making appropriations for its postal service, for the establishment of lighthouses, for the maintenance of quarantine stations, for erecting public buildings, have that effect? Will an act establishing a complete local government, but with the reservation of a right to collect duties upon commerce to adequate for its purpose? None of these, nor all together will be sufficient, if the intention of the government be sound, since acts embracing all these provisions have been passed in connection with Porto Rico, and it is insisted that it is still a foreign country within the meaning of the tariff laws. We are unable to acquiesce in this assumption that a territory may be made at the same time both foreign and domestic.

"We are therefore of opinion that at the time these duties were levied Porto Rico was not a foreign country within the meaning of the tariff laws but a territory of the United States, that the duties were illegally exacted and that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover them back.

"The judgment of the circuit court for the southern district of New York is therefore reversed and the case remanded to that court for further proceedings in consonance with this opinion."

The decision in the Downes case followed the history of the dealings of the United States with Porto Rico a step farther. The case dealt with the legality of the exactions of duties on goods imported from Porto Rico into New York after the passage of the Foraker act providing for a duty upon goods shipped from the United States into Porto Rico and also on those shipped from Porto Rico to the United States.

In this case the court held that such exaction was legal and constitutional, and considered collectively is that Porto Rico was never after the acquisition of that island foreign territory; that until congress acted upon the question no duty could be collected but that as soon as congress outlined a method of the island's revenues that action became binding; in other words, that congress has power under the constitution to prescribe the manner of collecting the revenues of the country's insular possessions, and has a right to lay a duty on goods imported into our insular possessions from the United States or exported from them into the United States. It holds in brief, that for taxation they are not a part of the United States to the extent that goods shipped between their parts and the United States are entitled to the same treatment as though they were shipped between New York and New Orleans.

AWFUL MINE HORROR IN WALES.

Nearly a Hundred Lives Lost in a Colliery Explosion. London, May 25.—An explosion occurred at the Universal colliery at Senghennydd, in the Rhondda Valley. The rescuers are working with the greatest difficulty owing to lack of aid. Five bodies have been recovered. The wreckage of the pit is complete, almost precluding hope that the imprisoned men can have survived. There are seventy-eight miners missing.