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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

AN ENGLISH JOURNAL AS ARBITER BETWEEN AMERICAN NATIONS.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION—ROSSENDALE—INFLUENZA — COURT REFORMS — LORD R. CHURCHILL—THE CAMBRIDGE CHANCELLORSHIP—MR. GLADSTONE ON BIBLICAL CRITICISM—M. DE MAUPASSANT—M. DE LAVELEYE —MUSIC AND DRAMA.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, Jan. 9.—"The Times" has discovered a new hero, none other than the Procurator Fiscal of Chili. He becomes a hero on the strength of the favorable opinion expressed by that beautifully impartial person now acting as correspondent in Chili for the Leading Journal of England, the journal which has taken that country under its patronage. He is, in the opinion of his editor, a well-informed, careful observer. It is a pleasure to be able to join in this eulogy. Nobody is better informed of all the facts which tell for the Anglo-Chilian side of every Chilian dispute with America, or a more careful observer of every fault committed by the American Minister. It may be conceded that Mr. Egan has given this gentleman pretty frequent opportunities of exercising his talent for noting mistakes. The Chilian courts have, in this Englishman's opinion, administered justice without fear or favor, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty.

The Procurator has, unlike most Spanish officials, one transcendent merit. He is independent of higher authorities. He has another merit, clearly not less transcendent in English opinion. He completely demolishes the story that the Chilian police took part in the assault on American sailors, a story which his English eulogist had kindly demolished before him. It was an irritating charge, irritating especially to persons whose trade interests lead them to side steadily with Chili and steadily against the United States. Those interests do not, however, require that the controversy between the two American Republics should proceed too far. War would involve injury to English capital invested in Chili; nay, the conquest of Chili would overthrow English influence altogether. The English oracle is therefore of the opinion that, now that this irritating charge about the police having been disposed of to the satisfaction of the unprejudiced bystanders—meaning English with trade interests in Chili—the remaining grounds of dispute between Chili and America may be easily adjusted.

This is the diplomacy of the music hall—not too much controversy, but just controversy enough; just enough to make the alienation of Chili from the United States permanent, not enough to imperil those commercial concerns of England which she seems willing to promote by darkened and rather devious means. We hear from other sources that Chili is offering apologies and reparation to the United States. Not long since we were told by the careful observer above referred to that Chili would expect an apology from President Harrison for his insulting message. The careful observer's apology for his insult to Admiral Brown is still delayed.

It is unlikely that much more will be heard of the Chadourne incident. It is now admitted that M. Ribot has been told plainly by Russia that she does not wish the Bulgarian question reopened at present. No, she might add, not for a long time to come. The only open question for Russia is the question of famine. It is certain, moreover, that the Sultan will take no step to enforce the French claims under the Capitulations. It is equally certain that the rest of Europe regards the whole business with indifference, or with hostility. M. Ribot's recent speech makes it difficult for him to drop his contention, but dropped it will have to be, unless M. Stambouloff lends him a hand to help him down.

Holidays are over and a trickle of political oratory has begun again, presently to swell into a torrent. The equanimity of the public is perfect. Politicians find the Rossendale contest exciting, but, I apprehend, few even of them read the speeches by Sir Thomas Crooks, or Mr. Maden, or by the minor men who are seeking to enlighten the constituency. The election will, nevertheless, have a real importance. When Lord Hartington first stood for Rossendale it was one of the most liberal divisions of Lancashire. When in 1886 he preferred his principles to party and personal ties, he carried his constituents with him by 1,500 majority. The problem now to be solved is relieved of the personal equation. There is no Lord Hartington, and the two opposing candidates are men of about equal position and equal local influence. If in these circumstances the Unionists retain the seat, Gladstonians will have little to hope from Lancashire as a whole.

The influenza, decreasing in the East of Europe, is increasing in the West. Dr. Pfeiffer's alleged discovery of the influenza bacillus, whether genuine or not, has at present only a scientific interest. He does not pretend to have discovered how to deal with it. Doctors, whether in Germany or England, are as much at sea as ever. They do not agree in the treatment of this malady. Perhaps no two of them agree, and they have not even a theory of that prevention which would be so much better than cure. London is as yet comparatively free, while some of the provinces are ravaged, notably Devonshire, but London is expected to take its turn. No Continental countries escape entirely, and the medical forecast for the winter is everywhere gloomy.

The Lord Chief Justice and the Lord Chancellor have been writing each other amiable letters on the interesting subject of reforming the practice and procedure of the High Court of Justice. There has been some talk of a Royal Commission to consider the whole question, but the Lord Chancellor will have none of it. Nobody can say what a Royal Commission might recommend. The Lord Chancellor, wise in his generation, prefers a quiet family party of judges. A committee of judges will, therefore, be appointed to see whether anything, and what, can be done to relieve the block in Chancery, reduce the number of appeals, reduce the expense of appeals to the House of Lords, now enormous, recover some of that commercial litigation which commercial men are now wisely avoiding by arbitration, and finally, to provide for a review of the sentences in criminal cases. All these are needed reforms, with the exception of that curious clause about commercial suits, which reads like the lament of the tradesman whose business has gone to his rival.

Lord Randolph Churchill arrived yesterday from South Africa at Southampton in excellent health and spirits. His first reported words were a complete denial of the story that he was ready to relinquish a political for a diplomatic career. He has no such intention. Whether he ever had is another matter. Lady Randolph met him at Southampton, and they both went the same afternoon to Canford Manor, the seat of his brother-in-law, Lord Wimbourne, where a family party is assembled to welcome the wanderer home. There are those who say that other counsellors are also assembled, and that the question of Lord Randolph's immediate political future is to be gravely considered. No doubt it presents difficulties, but the simplest solutions are the best, and the moment is near when Lord Randolph's aid may be invaluable to his party.

The unanimous choice of the Duke of Devonshire as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in succession to his father is a tribute not to scholarship, but to character. To scholarship, the present Duke, unlike his father, has no pretensions. Nor is the University Chancellorship an office which requires Greek or Latin, or even mathematics. In a congregation which included many heads of colleges and other eminent members of the University, no vote was cast for any other than the political leader until lately known as Lord Hartington. The feeling among all classes in the University, graduate or undergraduate, was in his favor, and even his political opponents agree that he is well fitted for the place, which is one, not of distinction only, but of important duties.

Mr. Gladstone has taken hand in the discussion about the Old Testament and the modern criticism on it, started some time since by a company of well-meaning but not too enlightened believers. These gentlemen issued a sort of bull against scientific inquiry into the authenticity of any part of the Scriptures. Their manifesto was chiefly remarkable for its impotence. It was signed by no name of the first or second rank in the Church, and it had neither novelty nor weight. Out of it, however, grew up a correspondence in the press in which such champions of blind orthodoxy as Lord Grimthorpe took part, but no person of much authority, either clerical or scientific.

Mr. Gladstone's appearance on the scene may give life to this languid debate, or may not. His letter is addressed to "The Record," an organ of intolerance. He is, however, far too cautious to commit himself to the intolerant view. His sympathies are with the party which he describes as one of reverence to the Holy Scriptures. The effect of his letter will, nevertheless, be discouraging to the orthodox group. He gives away the greater part of the case when he urges that they "should, in endeavoring to defend the Scriptures, proceed upon the very same considerations of evidence and of general reasonableness as would govern our mental processes in other matters." That is precisely the ground taken thirty years ago by Professor Jowett in his article on the interpretation of the Scriptures in a volume then bitterly denounced as heretical, even infidel, the famous Essays and Reviews. "Interpret the Scripture like any other book," said Professor Jowett. Nobody is a more devout churchman than Mr. Gladstone. Yet now we find him coming round to this reasonable view. His letter is full of commonsense, and is odious to the authors of the bull.

M. Guy de Maupassant's condition seems to be thought hopeless. He is violently insane. Paralysis is creeping upon him, and his doctors say that even should he live his mind is gone. He had it in him to be the first living writer of French fiction. There are those who think that he already was, and if you have regard only to two things, he certainly was. He had no living equal as a writer of French, save perhaps M. Dumas, and no equal in the structure of short stories. There is at this moment both in England and America a widespread admiration for Mr. Kipling. He, too, has proved that he can tell a story briefly. He has a terseness of method and a power of omitting the nonessential which is far more American than English. But to compare Mr. Kipling with M. de Maupassant is to compare a clever beginner with a master.

Mr. Kipling has this advantage: He may be read in Sunday-schools, and M. de Maupassant cannot. But questions of morality are one thing, questions of literature another. It is possible to judge M. de Maupassant as a writer, without asking whether his influence is ethical. He broke some of the Commandments, but he knew how to say exactly what he wanted to say, in the most lucid and finished of modern French prose. To read him is an education in style. He had observation, picturesqueness, and perception of character as well as of external things. The books which were to show him at his best were yet to be written, and now will never be written.

M. Emile de Laveleye's death is followed by the usual number of respectful and rather elaborate eulogies, of which the tone is conventional. He was one of those men whom we ought to admire and do not. He had many accomplishments, much learning of a miscellaneous kind, some authority in economical studies, some in literature, an ambition toward omniscience, a fertility that impaired the weight of his writings, a university professorship at Liege, and a Belgian title of nobility. The least judicious of his panegyrists reminds the public that he was one of the leading spirits in the Society for the Suppression of the State Regulation of Vice. That stamps him as a crank of a very mischievous kind. He was on other subjects, if not always sound, at least sane, but his judgment was never in proportion to his power of interesting himself in the most various topics.

Mr. Gilbert's secession from the Savoy Theatre has not disturbed his hold on the public. "The Mountebank," produced at the Lyric Theatre, is thought one of his best compositions, if not the best of all. His humor is as quaint as ever, his dialogue as pointed, the surprises are as numerous, and his power of seeing things differently from other people is in no respect dimished. Out of a plot which seems to promise little, he has made a play which sustains its interest to the end and delights the audience. Mr. Cellier's music is very unlike Sir Arthur Sullivan's, less learned, less serious, so light as sometimes to be flimsy, but as a whole taking, and full of the tuneful animation which the text requires. The opera, as a whole, has all the needful elements of popularity, and seems likely to secure that long run which is now, whether avowed or unavowed, the aim of almost every author, composer or manager.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett was ill-advised in bringing out her play, "The Showman's Daughter," and still more imprudent in taking the Royalty Theatre in order to bring it out. The piece is old-fashioned, thin, and wearisome, with few of those traits which have made her books acceptable to the English public.

In the list of new or newly produced plays belongs Mr. Sydney Grundy's "A Fool's Paradise" at the Garrick Theatre. This piece has been seen in America under the title of "The Mousetrap," and you know how morbid and painful it is. But they say that the British public likes poison on the stage, and Mr. Grundy's piece was duly applauded. There are certain theatres and certain actors whom it is the fashion to applaud. The Garrick and Mr. Hare, who is both manager and leading actor there, enjoy the benefit of this fashion. Yet it is long since a good play has been produced at this house, and long since Mr. Hare has thought it needful to vary his style. He is a good, though overrated, actor, whose acting runs very much in a groove.

There can be no question about the success of Mr. Irving's production of "Henry VIII" at the Lyceum. The enthusiasm of the audience was unbounded, and the critics next morning were also, though with some reservations, enthusiastic. The real question is, What caused this enthusiasm? Not certainly the acting merits of Fletcher's play, which still goes by Shakespeare's name. "Henry VIII" is in great part a scaffolding for scenery, and so Mr. Irving has treated it. Of purely dramatic interest there is little, and that little is not sustained. There is poetry. There are fine passages of declamation, and fine touches of character, but all of them together are not enough to attract or to hold an average audience. Nobody knows this better than Mr. Irving. He is a consummate judge of stage possibilities. Accordingly, when he resolved that this piece should figure next in his list of Shakespearean revivals, he dealt with it as a showpiece. It is his answer, his boldest answer, to the critics who taunt him with upholstery. It is a defiance. In his view it comes to this: You must either leave "Henry VIII" unplayed, or play it as a spectacle. He has chosen the latter alternative. He has thought it a convenient moment to present himself to the English public as before all things a stage manager. It is a branch of dramatic art in which he has no rival in this or any other country; no, not in France, where, save at the Grand Opera and occasionally at the Francais, the splendors of the stage are apt to be tawdry. At the Lyceum the splendors are really splendid. The detail and the general effect are alike magnificent. The rose-scarlet Cardinal's robe of silk, with its dash of flame color, which Mr. Irving wears is the most dazzling garment ever seen in a period when costume was studied, and the series of pictures presented on the stage is very fine throughout.

But are these, and scenery, and subtle effect of lights, and skilful grouping, enough to keep 1,500 play-goers in their seats for four hours? There is something else, of course. There is Mr. Irving's Cardinal Wolsey. That, too, is a spectacle. He is one of the most picturesque figures ever seen on any stage; and not for his rose-scarlet silk robe only, or mainly. The face, with its pale refinement of power, with its stamp of intellect, of subtlety, of commanding qualities—all standing out with equal sharpness; the bearing, the movement, the gesture—all are admirable in their dignity and expressiveness. Not so on this first night the delivery or the elocution. Mr. Irving can be excellent in both when he chooses. Sometimes he does not choose. Seldom has his speech been so uneven and halting, his deliberation of method so excessive, as on Tuesday. Seldom has he been so sparing of the best tones in his voice. It has been remarked before now that these defects are most perceptible on first nights. He had at moments complete command of his best style, with clear articulation and just accent, then relapsed into the less good. His conception of Wolsey is full of subtlety, perhaps too full. There is a suggestion of Mephistopheles. But on the intellectual side it is a masterpiece.

Miss Ellen Terry's Katherine was in a minor key throughout, distressful, pleading, often pathetic and touching, not often queenly or authoritative, never tragic. Mr. Terriss's Henry VIII was good to look at, costumed with brilliancy, very noisy, very conventional, and entirely free from any quality that could be called regal. Mr. Forbes Robertson's Duke of Buckingham was ambitious enough to justify his early execution. Hardly one minor part in the piece was played in the right key, and few lines were well spoken. The delivery of blank verse, whether Shakespeare's or Fletcher's, is not among the arts preserved on the English stage. Mr. Irving has to take what material he could get. He has made the best of it, and the pageant is gorgeous enough long to attract the town. G. W. S.

ACTIVITY OF REBELS AROUND TANGIER.

ARRIVAL THERE OF A FRENCH CRUISER—ITALY MAY SEND A WARSHIP.

Tangier, Jan. 9.—The French cruiser Cosmo has arrived here. The rebels in the vicinity of Tangier are displaying much activity. They control the routes of communication to the interior, and, as a consequence, the provisions which are drawn from the country districts to supply this city are running short. There is hardly any danger of suffering from this cause, as supplies to any extent may be brought in by sea.

It is reported that the Sultan has dismissed the Bashaw of Tangier. The removal of this official is one of the demands made by the rebels.

Paris, Jan. 9.—The "Echo de Paris" today says that Admiral Rennier, commander of the French squadron now in the Gulf of Juan, has ordered several ironclads to proceed to Morocco.

Rome, Jan. 9.—Several of the newspapers published in this city say that Italy will send a warship to Tangier to protect Italian interests there.

Montreal, Jan. 9.—It is said that the French Consul General at Quebec has instructed the French Vice-Consuls throughout the Dominion to warn all Frenchmen to hold themselves in readiness to join their respective corps in the French Army. This is supposed to be in consequence of the Tangier difficulty.

TWO ENCOUNTERS WITH GARZA'S MEN.

REPORT OF A TEXAS SHERIFF—CAPT. HARDIE'S SCOUTING EXPEDITION.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 9.—No news of a startling nature has been received at Military Department headquarters concerning the situation on the border, but several interesting reports have reached here. Robert Haynes, Sheriff of Zapata County, Texas, writing from Rhode, Tex., gives the particulars of two encounters with the revolutionists. He says his party struck Garza's trail and had two fights with the outlaw and 200 of his followers. Sheriff Haynes has several prisoners and one wounded man belonging to Garza's band. He has also papers belonging to the revolutionary leader, the nature of which he could not state, as they were all torn. After pasting them up he will report.

Captain Francis Hardie, 3d Cavalry, who is at Solerone, Tex., sent a report, of which the following is an extract: "Since leaving Currizo, Tex., I have scouted down the river as far as Roma. The country between Currizo and Roma seems to be a hotbed for revolutionists, this being the worst place on the river. On this ranch there are about fifty men, and there is no doubt that some of them were in the different Garza bands; but I cannot prove it. Two arrests were made, Feliciano Chapa, a judge, and Brigada Salines."

AN AMERICAN SCULPTOR'S WORK SELLS WELL.

Madison, Ind., Jan. 9 (Special).—George Barnard, Madison's young sculptor, has sold his large "Victor" group, which is now in model at Paris and awaiting his return there to be put in marble. New-Yorkers bought it for $25,000.

JUDGE D. CADY HERRICK HOLDS COURT.

Albany, Jan. 9 (Special).—D. Cady Herrick assumed the duties of Supreme Court Judge to-day, holding a special term. He disposed of seventeen cases in an hour, and appeared not the least "new" in the position. He has not, however, resigned his seat in the Democratic State Committee and will not until after the municipal election in the spring. Mr. Herrick has an old score to pay some rebellious Hill men, and will get even before he gives up his political place. It is stated in his behalf that Mr. Herrick will not attend any further meetings of the State Committee, but will be represented by proxy.

THE LARCHMONT MANOR PARK SOCIETY.

Albany, Jan. 9 (Special).—The Larchmont Manor Park Society has been incorporated, with a view to establishing parks or play-grounds for children in the village of Larchmont. The managers are Charles H. Murray, George R. Wight, David Jardine, Frederick F. Proctor, Joseph Bird, William H. Campbell and Oswald Sanderson.

A REPORTED SALE TO A SYNDICATE DENIED.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—It was reported yesterday that six of the smaller packing firms are about to be sold to an English syndicate. The story, if true, would have a bearing upon the outcome of the litigation in which the outside packers have obtained an injunction from the Chancellor of New-Jersey, preventing the payment by the Stock Yards Company of $3,000,000 in money and securities to the "Big Four." Levi Mayer, counsel for the outside packers, says there is no truth in the report, and J. C. Hately and Henry Botsford, of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, also deny it.

NEW-YORK SHEEP-BREEDERS MEET.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The annual meeting of the State Breeders' Association opened at the Chamber of Commerce this morning. Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. C. D. Smead, Logan; first vice-president, William H. Osborne, Victor; second vice-president, James Hilton, New-Scotland; secretary and treasurer, Frank D. Ward, South Byron; director, F. M. Collin, Benton Centre.

SECRETARY FOSTER GOES TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Secretary and Mrs. Foster started this afternoon for a week's visit to Fortress Monroe.

THIEVING RAILROAD EMPLOYES ARRESTED.

Lancaster, Penn., Jan. 9.—Harry Welsh, conductor, and Peter A. Reinhard and Samuel Crawford, brakemen, in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have been arrested, charged with stealing from the company at Columbia. The company has been a heavy sufferer of late from petty thefts at this point.

BRINGING UP THE BODIES.

DEAD AND DYING TAKEN FROM THE McALLISTER MINE.

DISTRESSING SCENES AT THE MOUTH OF THE FATAL COAL PIT—CORPSES MANGLED BEYOND RECOGNITION—THE WORK OF RESCUE.

Kansas City, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to "The Star" from McAllister, I. T., says: "Excitement here, intensified almost to insanity because of the mine explosion, shows no abatement. All day yesterday and to-day 5,000 people were around the shaft of the mine, crowding, gesticulating and shrieking; some were attracted there by an idle curiosity, but the majority there were driven to the spot, half-crazed by the fear of what they might have to realize. Others were standing about, and their blanched faces and eyes from which the light had departed, and apathetic postures, told the same story, but told it in a different way. Wives, sisters, sweethearts, mothers, fathers, made such a picture of despair upon the minds of beholders that the impression will never be effaced.

"Up to 2 o'clock this morning, forty-eight dead bodies had been taken out of the mine, and 100 injured men, fifteen of whom died before morning. The remaining eighty-five injured miners are lying at their homes swathed in cotton and vaseline up to their eyes, with their eyebrows, hair and finger nails burned off, and flesh dropping from their bones. This morning the company ordered sixty-five, and local undertakers ordered a carload of coffins. All the mines in the vicinity have shut down and the miners and women of the families are at Krebs, the miners to aid the work of rescue, their wives, sisters and mothers to perform the offices for the dead and to relieve the suffering or the wounded. Men of all nationalities are aiding in the work of rescue. Americans, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Polanders, Welshmen, Italians, Swedes—all except negroes are at the work. Some time since the white miners refused to work with the negroes. This morning a number of the negroes went to Krebs and assisted in the work in a half-hearted way, and one of them, it is said, was heard to say that it served the miners right. The word was passed from mouth to mouth and the indignation and fury of the miners knew no bounds. It seemed as though another horror would be added to the scene, but the United States Deputy Marshal, anticipating some such trouble, was on hand with a posse, and they drove the colored men from the place at the point of Winchesters.

All day and all night scenes intensely sad and heartrending, scenes which made women shriek in horror and strong men weep, which made some pray and others curse, were being enacted at the mouth of the shaft. As body after body was removed from the ground, women crazed with despair, would throw themselves in front of the shaft in their efforts to determine whether the disfigured remains of some poor fellow was not a father, brother or husband. Time and time again were the women pressed back from the mouth of the shaft, but as the work of the rescue proceeded the same scene was enacted and re-enacted. It was almost impossible to recognize any resemblance to human form in the bodies of many of those rescued. Heads, arms, legs, hands and feet were in many instances torn from the trunks. The pit clothes are either partially or entirely burned away, and in several instances the flames had roasted all the flesh on the body. The dead were taken to a blacksmith shop near the main shaft, where a morgue had been provided, and the living to their homes. The crowd drifted between the shaft and the blacksmith shop all day. The latter place was constantly crowded with people searching to find those whom they knew must be either dead or fatally hurt.

Each article of clothing and the contents of pockets were closely scrutinized, and any mark of any nature whereby the body could be identified, was eagerly searched for.

A more horrible sight met the rescuing parties as the bottom of the shaft was reached. Here a head, there a hand or leg protruded from the mass of fallen rock. A number of burned lamps, caps and dinner buckets completed the desolation of the scene. The bodies were removed with all possible care, but this did not prevent an arm or a leg, almost severed from the body, from being completely torn off when taken from under the wreckage.

Among the bodies recognized are those of George Lowery, Iseyus Felta, John Williams, L. Hunt, Robert Powers, William Mirtchell, Joseph Clark, William McShane, Timothy Collins, James Tanner.

Among the fatally injured are George Harbin, sr., George Harbin, jr., Frank Hathaway, Joseph Osland, Enoch Church, William Church, William Williams, Charles Martin, Louis Toobe, Joseph Toobe, Giovani Slessaut, Francis Tassio, Breniz Ricuro, and John Rossi.

Twenty-four bodies were found at the bottom of the shaft, but only six of them could be identified. Six boys, names unknown, who were tending the fans, were killed outright, and were found dead at their posts.

It has been learned that the explosion was caused by George Lowry exploding what is known as a "window shot."

The latest estimate of the number of missing is 146, arrived at from the following figures: About 400 men were in the mine at the time of the explosion. Forty-eight dead bodies have been recovered, the names of ninety-eight men slightly and seriously injured are known, and about fifty escaped without injury.

The force of the explosion was terrific. It literally tore the mine all to pieces. It closed up the galleries, tore down the barricades which kept the air from circulating freely through the unused portion of the mine, thus cutting off all air from the galleries in use, and left them wholly untenable. This morning the relief party of Krebs miners was compelled, after forty-eight hours' steady labor, to stop work. The party was completely exhausted.

Three car-loads of mules were in the mine when the explosion occurred, and, strange to say, only two of the animals were hurt. The boss driver, Tom Kane, was killed. The frenzied brutes committed great damage to the mine in their efforts to find an outlet.

T. Fleming, a mining expert, and for eight years superintendent of the mine, was interviewed this morning in regard to the explosion. He said that the whole blame should be placed upon the men who fired the blast too soon. A "window shot" caused the catastrophe. The blast was overcharged. It should have been fired at 5:30 o'clock, after the miners had left the mine, in which case the explosion would have occurred, but only five or six men would have been killed. As it was, the shot was fired at 5:07 o'clock, before the men had ascended from the mine.

The Osage mines, at Krebs, are Gould property, and have been operated for years under the management of parties in St. Louis. The Osage Company was organized in 1868, by Congressman R. E. Stephens, of New-York, who built the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road.

Atoka, I. T., Jan. 9.—All the physicians from this and neighboring cities were called to the mine horror at Krebs yesterday, and responded to a man. About 300 miners from Lehigh and Coalgate passed through here to relieve the rescuers.

Perhaps it will never be known just how many lives were lost in the accident. Some of the galleries and their approaches are so blocked with wreckage that it is nearly impossible to open them. The mine officials now say that only one man is missing. This is an Italian, Antonio Genesetel, who seems to have no family and no friends, except those who were killed. His body is supposed to be near the main entry under a mass of rocks which has nearly all been moved. The men say that there are others dead or imprisoned in the mine.

There were 335 men working in the mine on Thursday according to the pay roll and the tally reports of every man who goes down the shaft. Of these, fifty-one dead bodies have been recovered, 137 men escaped by way of Shaft No. 7, now used as a ventilating shaft, and 108 were rescued from the main shaft in a critical condition. This leaves thirty-nine unaccounted for. The list of those who escaped by Shaft No. 7, and of those who were reached from the main shaft, is known to be incomplete, and it is believed about twenty escaped who have not been listed. This will leave about nineteen bodies still in the mine.

The work of recovering the bodies is very slow, and is impeded by the caving in of shafts and galleries. It is believed that all who escaped death have been rescued. No signs of live miners entombed within the mine were detected to-day and the rescuers now expect to find nothing but the bodies of the dead. It is claimed now that the undue haste of the entrymen to get away from the mine caused the death of many miners. The entrymen fire their own shots.

John Hurley and John Williams are blamed as the authors of the accident, but they being dead cannot speak for themselves.

Missouri, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other great mining States have State Inspectors of Mines, but there is no such officer appointed by the Government in the Indian Territory.

THE BLAUVELTS OUTWITTED.

EX-JUDGE COLE'S POKER DECORATED WITH A PINK RIBBON.

There were more surprises in the much-mixed Cole-Blauvelt contest at Nyack yesterday. After ex-Judge Cole's valiant stand with a poker on Friday, the Blauvelt people tried a new and legal scheme to procure possession of the firm's books. Mrs. Blauvelt and her son Harry made affidavits that the books were held by ex-Judge Cole and George A. Wyre, with an intent to commit forgery in the third degree by altering the disputed accounts. On the strength of these affidavits, Mr. Tompkins, a lawyer, procured from Justice William Scheck, of Montmoor, three miles back in the country, search warrants empowering Constable Sherman to search the offices of Cole and Wyre.

Ex-Judge Cole defied the officer, and Wyre professed merely to occupy the office of Abram A. Demarest, and so Sherman did not dare to proceed until late at night. Citizens swarmed in the corridors of the Commercial Building, awaiting developments. At 10 o'clock Harry Blauvelt again burst in a door to gain admission to the offices. By midnight all was quiet, and officers were left in the Blauvelt and Demarest offices to guard against intrusion.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Blauvelt and Harry came to New-York, leaving office Justrich to see that no property was removed from the firm's office. At noon Justrich went to his dinner and during his absence the junior partner, Mr. Dickinson, and his lawyer, Mr. Snider, procured the services of half a dozen expressmen and had all the firm's property removed to another office. Then it was announced that the old office had been leased to Mr. Wyre, who wished immediate possession. Three hours later Harry Blauvelt returned and was astonished to find the offices empty. During the day Abram A. Demarest and ex-Judge Cole both threw open their office doors and invited Constable Justrich to search in accordance with the warrant, but has refused, to use his own expression, "to burn his fingers."

During the day some wag decorated the big poker with which ex-Judge Cole did battle on Friday with a bright pink ribbon, and the weapon was gazed at by hundreds of people. The Judge said:

"It did me good service and I am not ashamed to have it on exhibition. I never hit a man yet, but I nearly did so yesterday."

The Judge was the hero of the town yesterday. During all this confusion Edward H. Cole, the cashier, remains silent and refuses to say more than that he is innocent of any wrong-doing, and that General Blauvelt was aware of the bad condition of the books. Unless Mr. Dickinson and Mrs. Blauvelt compromise, application for a receiver and a dissolution of partnership will probably be made this week.

ILL LUCK PURSUED HER.

PATHETIC STORY OF A YOUNG WOMAN SEEKING A RECREANT LOVER.

Shamokin, Penn., Jan. 9 (Special).—When the Lehigh train arrived here this morning a young woman told the conductor that she had become blind on the way from Mauch Chunk to this place. She was neatly dressed and pretty. A doctor examined her and found the sight destroyed from sheer exhaustion. She said her name was Lillian Custer, of Olean, N. Y. She had loved John Hampton, a young farmer, living a few miles distant from her home, four years ago. Hampton was poor, and as the girl was a seamstress the farmer told the girl that he would marry her as soon as he had $1,000. Three years rolled by. One night the day was set for the Christmas just passed to be the wedding day. Two months before the appointed time Hampton began drinking. Then he joined in a few poker games and lost $300 out of $900 saved after many years of hard labor. Keeping his loss a secret the farmer made all arrangements for the wedding. A week previous to Christmas the lovers had a dispute as to where the ceremony would be performed. Miss Custer preferred her father's home, while Hampton wanted the knot tied at his father's house. At last Miss Custer prevailed. On Christmas morning Miss Custer's home was filled with guests. At 10 o'clock the wedding was to occur, when, to the prospective bride's dismay, Hampton failed to appear. After waiting two hours, the guests departed, leaving the young woman in her room with her heart almost breaking. Nothing was heard from Hampton for some time. Last Monday the girl learned that he had been seen in Norfolk, Va. Although yet quite ill from her recent experience, Miss Custer started for the South the day before yesterday. All the money in her possession was $24. While coming down to Mauch Chunk last evening the car was crowded. A young man entered and took the seat beside her. At Mauch Chunk the girl wanted to buy a sandwich, when she found her purse gone. The fellow sharing her seat had robbed her and then left the car. Having a few dollars left she purchased a ticket for this place, as it was understood that Hampton stopped here a few days last week. A number of residents here contributed money to send her back to Olean, but she insisted on continuing her journey south, and left here this evening for Norfolk, where she said an uncle lived.

A MILLION MORE FOR CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Pittsburg, Jan. 9.—It is announced here that the plans for the new Carnegie Library will be changed, and that Mr. Carnegie will add to his gift $1,000,000, with which to build one of the finest libraries in the country.

RECONCILED AND REMARRIED.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The marriage of George W. Slyter and his ex-wife, of Luzerne, took place yesterday. They were divorced about six weeks ago, the husband having surprised a man in the woman's company, the visitor receiving a bullet from Slyter's revolver.

ANOTHER NEW BANK IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Another new bank, to be called the Columbia National, will be started in this city about May 1, with Josiah Jewett as president, and a capital of $200,000. This is the fifth new bank in Buffalo within a year.

AN ACCIDENT CAUSED BY STREET EXCAVATIONS.

There was an exciting scene at Throop-ave. and Broadway, Brooklyn, last night. One of the horses of a car of the Union Avenue Railroad disappeared in an excavation made in the street by a gang of workmen of the Board of City Works. Yesterday the streets in the neighborhood of the accident became flooded from a break in the water-main. The street on both sides of the track were torn up, and a hole ten feet in depth was dug. The driver of the car had not noticed the excavation until the horse had fallen in. The hole was partially filled with water, and the animal narrowly escaped drowning. Before the horse could be extricated it was necessary to arrange a derrick from the elevated structure.

A NEW TRIAL DENIED TO DR. GRAVES.

Denver, Col., Jan. 9.—Judge Rising this morning refused a new trial to Dr. Graves, and also denied the motion for a continuance. A motion for arrest of judgment was then filed. This will be heard on Monday, and if that is also denied, sentence of death will be immediately passed.

SHOT HIMSELF TO AVOID INSANITY.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Charles Gulsler, a well-to-do farmer living north of Syracuse, committed suicide last evening by shooting himself through the head. He had become despondent through fear of insanity.

A WORKMAN'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

Reading, Penn., Jan. 9.—A shaft weighing 3,500 pounds fell on Charles Y. Garman, twenty-three years old, employed at the works of the Reading Iron Company, to-day, crushing the life out of him and horribly mangling his body.

SPEAKER CRISP CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The condition of Speaker Crisp continues to improve. He dictated several letters this morning.

CHILI'S SLOW LAW PROCESS.

HOW SENOR PEREIRA'S DISPATCH WAS RECEIVED.

A LESS UNFRIENDLY TONE MANIFEST—REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS ON THE WOUNDED MEN.

Washington, Jan. 9.—There can be no doubt of the fact that the Administration received with disappointment the dispatch yesterday from Senor Pereira, the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, through Minister Montt. It was a simple recapitulation of the findings of the Chilian judicial officer corresponding with the District-Attorney in our legal practice, instead of a statement that might be regarded as an apology for the attack on the crew of the Baltimore. The length to which the proceedings have dragged along in Chili and the statement made to Secretary Blaine by Minister Montt that other links remain to be added to the long chain of legal formalities in the shape of a trial before the judge of crimes upon the indictment, naturally had an irritating effect upon the Administration, which had postponed further communication with Congress upon the subject in the hope that a satisfactory understanding would be reached in a short time.

Upon further consideration, however, it appears that the dispatch marks a tangible advancement toward the desired object. In the first place, the tone of the dispatch is much more friendly and conciliatory than that which characterizes some of the preceding communications from the Chilian Government. Minister Matta, provisionally in charge of the foreign affairs of Chili, in his reply to Minister Egan, on October 29, spoke of the attack on the Baltimore as an "affair" and as "the disorders in Valparaiso."

Senor Pereira, the present Minister, regretfully speaks of "the deplorable incident" and "the unfortunate incident." As the proceedings so far in Valparaiso have resulted only in indictments against offenders, it is hardly to be presumed that the Chilian Government, after the stand it has taken, can be expected to make an apology and promise of reparation to the United States until the trial shall have taken place and the prisoners are convicted of the murderous assault. Minister Montt's statements warrant the assumption that the trial is to begin immediately, and if it is clearly apparent that the regular process of Chilian laws are being carried forward with proper expedition and that there is fair ground to expect an apology, the United States Government will doubtless continue to await the result for a reasonable length of time.

Minister Montt characterizes as absurd the statement coming from Vallejo, Cal., that Davidson, the Baltimore's sailor, was tried and convicted in Chili without his knowledge or that of the officers of the vessel. Minister Pereira's dispatch of yesterday supports Minister Montt's statement on this point, for it shows that Davidson was indicted but had not been tried. It is entirely improbable that he ever will be tried in Chili for rioting, as it is not to be supposed that he would be surrendered to the legal authorities of that country, even should they be so presumptuous as to demand his surrender. A grave disparity is to be noted between the findings of the Chilian District-Attorney and the testimony collected from the Baltimore people concerning the attack on them. The reports of the medical officers of the vessel have reached the Department. Medical Inspector Cooke, reporting one Riggan's death, says:

> After receiving several wounds not necessarily fatal, he was wounded by a rifle ball which in its course wounded the jugular vein. Some of the wounds were inflicted post-mortem. There is good evidence, according to reliable testimony, that the liberty party from this ship, consisting of 117 men, were assaulted in at least six different localities nearly simultaneously. The attack was apparently premeditated.

In the case of Coal-heaver Turnbull, the Inspector says:

> He died from pyæmia, following an incised wound penetrating the left lung. He was taken to the hospital. He was first knocked down by a blow on the head with a stone and cut while lying unconscious. He was arrested and taken unconscious to a prison ward. The wound penetrated the pleura and lung. He received eighteen or twenty other stab wounds in the posterior. It was impossible for the medical officers of the ship to secure some proper attention for him, and attendance was entirely lacking at night. The police, though appealed to, would not permit him to be removed to another ward. Finally, when it was represented that Turnbull would probably die, he and four others of our wounded men were liberated and were taken aboard the ship. Turnbull died October 25. This attack was apparently premeditated and inspired by hostility which a portion of the Chilian people entertain toward Americans.

The disparity referred to is evident when it is noted that Minister Pereira's dispatch says that "only one isolated shot was fired. It was from a revolver. The police carry Columbian carbines." The medical officer's report says that Riggan was killed by a rifle ball, that other men received bayonet wounds, that Turnbull was stabbed eighteen or twenty times in the back while lying unconscious on his face, and that Riggan's body was stabbed after death. To reconcile these statements with those made by the Chilian Minister will be a difficult task, but possibly the investigation now being conducted by Judge Advocate-General Remy, at San Francisco, will throw a clearer light upon the matter.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMITTEE.

CONSIDERATION OF THE LARGEST BILLS—CHAIRMAN BANKHEAD'S STATEMENTS.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Chicago public building bill will be referred to Messrs. Newberry, of Illinois, Tarsney, of Missouri and Sweet, of Idaho, as a subcommittee of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. This is the largest bill, as respects the amount of appropriation carried, before the Public Buildings Committee. The San Francisco public building bill will go to the same sub-committee, which has jurisdiction over all bills in Illinois, the Northwest and the Pacific Coast. The work of each sub-committee is