

TRAITORS IN THE CAMP. REMARKABLE REVELATIONS BY SENATOR BURTON.

Washington, July 11.—It has remained for Senator Burton, of Kansas, to expose the whole shameful scheme by which the administration's Cuban policy was defeated at the recent session of Congress. The Kansas Senator has not done this apparently in any contrite spirit, but, on the contrary, rather boastfully, and with pride of achievement. The occasion was a speech he made at Topeka last Monday. About a month before Congress adjourned the Republican State Convention of Kansas, which Senator Burton attended, attempted to pass, inserted in the platform a plank specifically and strongly endorsing straight reciprocity with Cuba, and commending those members of the Kansas delegation who supported the bill in the House, chief among whom was Representative Long, a member of the Ways and Means Committee. With this positive and authoritative instruction as his guide, every Republican in Kansas and every supporter of the administration in Washington naturally was greatly surprised by Senator Burton's course in joining the "Boxers" and standing out openly against reciprocity. To telegrams and petitions of protest received from his constituents Mr. Burton replied that when Congress adjourned he would come home and explain his conduct freely and frankly in a public speech. He delivered the promised speech last Monday, and this is what he said on the subject of reciprocity:

It is a discussion between Republicans, and not a party question as against the Democrats. It is a question of the best way to do anything else he wishes. If thirty-five Republican Senators had come to us and said, "We are going to pass that bill," they could have done so. They never came to us with such a declaration. It was not until they came and encouraged us to keep up the fight. There are not fifteen Republican Senators out of the fifty-four who are in favor of the present bill at heart. Best sugar is a Republican question by authority.

CONFIRMS THE TRIBUNE'S STATEMENTS. This startlingly plain confession by Senator Burton that the "Boxers" were encouraged by some of the professed supporters of the President's Cuban policy confirms the contention of The Tribune, whose Washington dispatches intimated as strongly as the exigencies of the situation admitted at the time that the real strength of the "Boxer" movement came from the treachery of Republican Senators, who conspired deliberately to deceive the administration and the country as to their attitude toward one of the most vital questions of the day. It also explains why the question was never permitted to be brought to a vote in the Senate Republican caucus—the one and only test of strength that could have been made. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, and President Roosevelt discovered, that they had been sold out by men who had sought their confidence and the leadership of the reciprocity fight—Senators whose standing in the Senate and the party is such as to enable them to deceive anybody when they are so disposed. These are the men who are now boasting loudly to their constituents that a straight reciprocity measure will be provided at the next session of Congress. Curiously enough, to the uninitiated, most of the "Boxers," including even Senator Elkins, also say that there will be no trouble over getting a reciprocity proposition through Congress next winter as a strict party measure.

GREAT HARM ALREADY DONE. In the mean time, of course, the harm has been done. Cuba is suffering from industrial stagnation and economic paralysis, and by all accounts the worst is yet to come there. The party is suffering before the country as it has not suffered over any question with which it has ever had to deal. But for the stupidity of the Democrats in not insisting on the Republican majority of the Senate bringing forward straight reciprocity proposition at the session closed, and giving it their undivided support, there is no doubt that the Republicans would have a hard struggle in the fall elections to retain control of the House. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Democrats encouraged the "Boxers" in the Senate and the insurgents in the House. Hence there is a complete stand-off between the parties on the Cuban issue. In the coming campaign the Republican stump speakers will have to apologize for the treachery of a handful of their party leaders in the Senate, and Democratic stump speakers will have to lie about the course of their Senate colleagues in opposing this measure. The Democrats encouraged the "Boxers" in the Senate and the insurgents in the House. Hence there is a complete stand-off between the parties on the Cuban issue.

BIG PROFITS FOR THE SUGAR RING. While the question of reciprocity is thus suspended for a few months, it is expected that the sugar interests of the United States, combined on the basis frequently defined by The Tribune, will reap a rich harvest in Cuba. It is said that their agents are already on the ground waiting to gobble up every valuable sugar plantation on the island, whose owners will be compelled to let go at forced sale. One apparently well-informed source stated that the \$15,000,000 issue of stock made by the Sugar Trust last winter, and whose disposition has not yet been accounted for, will be used to purchase bank-rupt sugar estates in Cuba. The Best Sugar Trust, which has passed into the virtual control of the Havemeyer-Rockefeller group of financiers through their purchase of all the German patents for the utilization of the by-products of the beet root, may be expected to enter a very weak protest, if it raises any objection at all, next winter to the enactment of reciprocity legislation, even on a more liberal scale of tariff reduction than was proposed by the bill which President Roosevelt and Senator Platt, of Connecticut, earnestly advocated at the last session. These are plain and undeniable facts that are known to everybody in Washington who has followed closely the remarkable development of the struggle to bring Cuba into intimate and permanent commercial relations with the United States.

AMERICANS GETTING THE ORDERS. BRITISH INDOLENCE COSTING THEM SOMETHING IN SOUTH AFRICA. Johannesburg, July 11.—The British trade commissioners, who recently arrived here from England, admit that 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 that 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 at Johannesburg at prices far below those which would be obtained by being able to quote prices promptly and promise construction with American speed.

STEAMSHIP RUMORS. REVIVAL OF STORY THAT MORGAN WILL GET CUNARD LINE.

COLONIAL STATEMENTS AND IMPERIAL SUBSIDY SCHEMES—THE COMING CORONATION.

London, July 12, 1 a. m.—The acquisition of the Cunard Line by the Morgan combination can neither be confirmed nor denied with authority. The revival of these rumors is the natural consequence of the talk among the Colonial Premiers on the subject of steamship subsidies. They are unwilling to discuss any plan or policy which includes subsidies for any line running between British and American ports, and are leaving the Cunard managers and shareholders to work out their own salvation, without help from any portion of the empire. There are two subsidy schemes which are favored by the official representatives of Australia, New-Zealand and Canada. One is a fast mail service between England and Australia by way of Nova Scotia, the Canadian Pacific, Vancouver, Fiji and Brisbane, with Sydney as the terminal port; the other is a fast freight service between Montreal, Cape Town, Auckland and Sydney. There has been a good deal of informal talk among Colonial Premiers over the practicability of arranging these services with subsidies for each scheme from the British Government and the colonies interested. There is now a general understanding among the colonial representatives that the imperial conference will not act upon the subsidy question, since Mr. Chamberlain prefers to have the colonies agree upon a general scheme before the co-operation of the British Government is definitely proposed. It is also reported that a colonial agreement has virtually been reached, and will be reduced to definite form when Premiers Barton and Seddon pass through Ottawa in returning to Australia. The proportions for mail subsidies on the first route are set down as four-twelfths for the United Kingdom, five-twelfths for Canada, two-twelfths for Australia and one-twelfth for New-Zealand. Two fast lines of steamships will be required on the Atlantic and Pacific, and the mail service from London to Sydney is worked down to twenty-six days. The other subsidy scheme would involve the co-operation of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New-Zealand, Cape Colony and Natal, and would involve the construction of large cargo steamers, which could be converted into troopships in time of war. The colonial statesmen are thoroughly in earnest on these matters, and talk about settling everything among themselves before they ask the British Government to pay one-third of the entire subsidy.

The empire coronation banquet, held at the Guildhall last evening, was a brilliant success, notwithstanding it was divested of much of its interest by the enforced absence of Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Onslow, Colonial Under-Secretary, who proposed the toast "A United Empire," said the only object of the colonial conference was to discover how it would be possible to draw more closely together the bonds which unite the mother country and the colonies. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on rising to respond to the toast, was received with loud and prolonged cheers. The point of his speech was that the self-governing colonies took pride in British institutions, and that no condition existed for any organic changes. Sir Edmund Barton went so far as to say that it was utterly impossible at this stage to attempt to establish an imperial Zollverein. It was for the empire now to find common ground for action for the advancement of mutual interests.

Some surprise is caused by the official announcement that the coronation will take place on a day between the 8th and 12th of August. Rumors to this effect have been current for the last week, but it was hardly deemed probable that the King could be well enough to undergo such a fatiguing ceremony at so early a date. An August coronation will ruin the season at the seaside, and the only really satisfactory feature about the announcement is the knowledge which it imparts of the splendid progress of the King toward convalescence. The King's recovery is so regular and rapid that, according to present arrangements, he will go on board the royal yacht on Tuesday next, just three weeks after his operation.

AN AMERICAN PILGRIM CLUB. London, July 11.—At a meeting held at the Carlton Hotel to-day at which General Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, presided, a committee was appointed to organize the American Pilgrim Club. Lord Roberts, the Commander in Chief of the British forces, will be asked to preside at the next meeting.

SIR CHRISTOPHER FURNESS'S PURCHASE. TOOK THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF GULF STEAMSHIP SHARES. London, July 11.—Sir Christopher Furness, the well known ship owner and ship builder, has taken the entire 2,000 new shares of the Gulf Steamship Company, issued to raise capital for building steamers. Sir Christopher will hereafter control the management of this company. The total capital of the Gulf Line is to be £2,500,000, of which Sir Christopher and his associates control £1,750,000. It was announced in London in a dispatch to The Associated Press on July 9 that Sir Christopher Furness had purchased four Clan Line steamers, which he intended to place in the London and Halifax trade, making a regular ten day service.

GENERAL ANDERSON. ADMIRAL DEWEY.



JUAN ISIDRO JIMINEZ. JOHN HINCHLIFFE, Mayor of Paterson. WILLIAM S. DEVERLY, (Photograph by Rockwood.)

MEN CONSPICUOUS IN THE DAY'S NEWS. Juan Jiminez, who was deposed from the Presidency of San Domingo several months ago, after a miniature civil war, arrived in New-York yesterday. General Thomas M. Anderson doesn't agree with Admiral Dewey's statement that the attack on Manila was a make-believe affair, to save the "honor" of the Spanish commander. "Chief" Devery, whose name is not altogether unfamiliar to New-Yorkers, appears to be doing a rushing business in oratorical fireworks. Mayor Hinchcliffe of Paterson suspended Chief of Police Graul for alleged inefficiency during the anarchist riots, but the aldermen of the Silk City have reinstated the Chief without loss of pay.

CORONATION IN AUGUST. CHARITY GETS \$500,000.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TIME MADE IN LONDON. BETWEEN AUGUST 8 AND 12, PROBABLY ON THE 9TH—KING'S RAPID PROGRESS. London, July 11.—It was officially stated to-day that the coronation of King Edward will take place between August 8 and August 12. The text of the official announcement concerning the coronation of King Edward was issued from the Earl Marshall's office, and is as follows:

The King's medical advisers state that his majesty's progress has been more speedy and less complicated than was at first anticipated. His majesty's excellent constitution has played a conspicuous part in bringing this about. If the present rate of progress is maintained, and if no complication arises, the King's medical advisers are of the opinion that his majesty would be able to undergo the fatigue of the coronation ceremony on a day between August 8 and 12. The exact date will shortly be announced. The procession through London, which was to have taken place the day following the coronation, is cancelled. It is considered practically certain, in view of this announcement, that King Edward will be crowned on Saturday, August 9, since the holding of the coronation ceremony on Monday, August 11, would involve another full bank holiday, with the attendant dislocation of general business, while Saturdays are almost universally observed as half holidays.

It is understood that the general outline of the programme of the procession to Westminster Abbey, the route to be followed, etc., will not be changed, but the pageant will be shorn of some of its intended magnificence. The details of the programme will be settled by the King himself, who will also decide to what extent the actual ceremony is to be curtailed so as to avoid fatigue. The King's physicians advise that the ceremony should not exceed one hour, and this could be managed by sacrificing the sermon, the Litany, etc. It is expected that Queen Alexandra and Sir Francis Laking, physician in ordinary to the King, with his majesty's nurses, will accompany the King on board the royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert. It has not yet been decided whether his majesty will go to Portsmouth by rail, or whether the yacht will be brought to Sheerness to shorten the railroad journey. All the details of moving his majesty will be kept secret; everybody, except the officials concerned, will be excluded from the railroad stations, and every precaution will be taken to prevent public demonstrations. The royal yacht will probably be moored off Cowes, Isle of Wight, until the condition of the King's health and the weather justify a cruise, when, on the occasion of the injury to his knee, the Victoria and Albert may go to Plymouth and lie off the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe's beautiful estate.

The following authorized statement was issued this evening: The King has made such excellent progress that his medical advisers believe his majesty is now strong enough to be moved from London. It is felt that a change of air is very necessary at the present stage of the healing process. It is hoped that his majesty will be able to leave Buckingham Palace on Tuesday for the royal yacht, which is at present at Portsmouth. At Buckingham Palace the following bulletin was posted this morning: 10 a. m.—The King continues to sleep well and to improve in every respect. TREVES, LAKING, BARLOW. To-night's report of King Edward's condition says his majesty continues to make good headway.

GOVERNOR ODELL COMING HERE. Albany, July 11.—Governor Odell will go to New-York to-morrow and will remain a few days at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, where Senator Thomas C. Platt is spending the summer.

THIRTY-FIVE DROWNED IN CHILL. Valparaiso, Chile, July 11.—Thirty-five persons were drowned and a house was destroyed on the estate of Claudio Vienna, at Las Palmas, as a result of the recent bursting of a reservoir there.

IT SAVES A DAY. The 20-hour train of the New York Central and Lake Shore enables a man to do a day's work in New-York and be in Chicago next morning.—Adv. COOL DINING CARS, EXCELLENT SERVICE, and above all, an attractive menu, is the standard of the Dining Car Service on Baltimore and Ohio Royal Blue trains between New-York and Washington.—Adv. COLORADO, CALIFORNIA AND CANADIAN ROCKIES. Personally conducted tour via Pennsylvania Railroad, August 2 to 21. Rate \$38.—Adv.

DEVERY OUT FOR BLOOD. ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION OF FOUR CORNERS CLUB.

DECLARES HE WILL GIVE QUARTER TO NO ONE—TO GO AFTER THE "BUFFALOES" LATER. In a blaze of fireworks and in a significant flame of "red light" William S. Devery last evening celebrated his entrance into the field of tenuous politics. The crown of district leader in the 19th, the nomination for which has so often been dangled in his face in the last few weeks by his admirers, was definitely offered him last night by the Four Corners Club. Unlike Caesar, the "Big Chief" did not decline the crown, but plainly and bluntly accepted the nomination and entered into the struggle. His speech of acceptance was characteristic. According to him, the fight was to be strictly within Tammany Hall, but anti-Crocker. The Sheehanites were also warned to expect no quarter from Devery. "Later on we're a-goin' to chase the buffaloes," said he.

The decisive step was taken in the following way: At the meeting of the Four Corners Club last night, George Gibbon presented the name of the "Big Chief" for district leader. "Johnny" McGoldrick, former secretary of Tammany Hall, seconded the nomination, which was carried with great enthusiasm. When Devery rose to speak it was many moments before his voice could be heard. Outside, more than a thousand people took up the cheering. At last, when quiet was secured, the "Big Chief" began his oration, as follows:

"Durin' a thirty years' experience in this district I never heard my word, 'I never done a wrong act in the district or out of it. It is well known that there are men Goodwin is a man without a word, and as Devery's name is again to follow him no further. We are in this fight to a finish. By the end of the primaries in September, we will have a new name on the ballot. Then we will also hunt the buffaloes."

"Durin' the whole of thirty years in this district the only kind actions I know of Mister Goodwin's doin' are those I told him when they did in the Long Island City contracts on the course contract, and I told others wherein he could have done a big number of good in this district, he didn't do it. He claimed that the men would not want a man like me in their employ. He had the tally men, timekeepers, foremen, watchmen and so on—but I fall to know any one in the district who got a place from him. As for Goodwin and Smith, when they did any one going down hill they find it to their advantage to put their feet on his neck and not to give him a helping hand. They would aid and abet such men. I fall in thirty years in the district to know where a man can be looked after the most in this district in any way, shape or form. They never gave the women, children and boys an outing, which is a well known fact to everybody. We enter this contest to put our shoulders to the wheel, and it will be a fight to the finish, and we know no other success."

The speech was roundly applauded; the references to Sheehan, Goodwin and Smith brought forth catcalls and jeers. As soon as the applause subsided it was announced that nine of the twenty-five election district captains of Goodwin had resigned from their former leader and joined the Deverites. The men who came over signed the following manifesto:

We, the undersigned, hereby tender our resignations as captains of the districts we formerly represented. We as Democrats deem it for the best interests of the voters of the 19th Assembly District, as we cannot secure harmony.

The signers were Matthew O'Gorman, James Mooney, William Lynch, William McDermott, Charles J. Ward, Charles Miller, Lawrence Tallon, James Cummings, and John Nash. The statement was sent to Goodwin. By the time this announcement had been made the excitement of the Deverites was too great to be confined in the hall, and all hands adjourned to the street. As the meeting broke up the new candidate for leader received as a present from his admirers an immense floral plug, representing in roses the famous old fire plug, the landmark of the Four Corners, and the seat, time out of mind, of the "Big Chief." The Four Corner Club also changed its name as it adjourned, becoming the William S. Devery Democratic Association.

Out in Eighth-ave. the crowd, which had rapidly increased and numbered over a thousand, greeted the appearance of their chosen standard bearer with tumultuous applause. The event had evidently been expected, for their instantly ensued a remarkable display of fireworks. For half an hour the district about the Four Corners was a blaze of light. The celebration reached its climax when Devery announced that the drinks were on him and invited the mob to "come in and have something." This invitation was promptly accepted by the entire crowd, who pledged the health of the "best Chief of Police New-York ever had" in potent draughts. At the Goodwin headquarters the announcement of the news that Devery had come out in the open and begun a fight for the leadership was received with a gloom which contrasted oddly with the enthusiasm and excitement just around the corner. There were only a few men in the room, and they manifested no interest in the news.

"No, I haven't got anything to say," said Mr. Goodwin. "We are in the fight to stay, and we are going to fight. But there isn't anything more to say." The bystanders nodded sadly, and it was plain that they feared that the tide was going against them. The William S. Devery Democratic Association has no intention of remaining quiescent. At last night's meeting plans were made for an immense outing to include every woman and child in the 19th Assembly District who cared to attend. This outing a programme of athletic games will furnish exciting entertainment for the adherents of the "Big Chief," who are almost to a man admirers of the strenuous life. The event will have a fitting prize for the winner, ranging from \$45 to \$10. Whether there will be the usual beefsteak eating contests, and whether the former champion, ex-Mayor John A. Van Wyck, will compete for his lost laurels is not known. But this outing is promised as "de real ting" by all who have heard the plans.

CAPIZED BY KANAWHA'S WASH. THREE MEN SHOUT AT THOSE ON HENRY H. ROGERS'S YACHT—PICKED UP BY THE MASSASOIT. While rowing last evening in the East River near Hell Gate, Henry B. Fischer, of No. 235 Third-ave., William S. Driscoll, of No. 508 East One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st., and Martin Touey, of No. 737 East One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st., got into the back wash of the yacht Kanawha, owned by Henry H. Rogers, one of the directors of the Standard Oil Company. Their boat was a shallow 15-foot skiff, and heavily loaded with the three occupants, it capized. When picked up an hour later by the Charles boat Massasoit, which was bearing Correction Commissioner Hynes and three hundred and fifty convicts from Rikers Island to the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, the men were almost exhausted, having clung to the bottom of their boat. Captain S. D. Ward, of the Massasoit, first sighted them, and put out in a boat with Pilot Silbey. When taken on board the men said they had shouted to the passengers on board the Kanawha, but believed they were too far away to be heard, as the yacht steamed ahead.

TWENTY MINERS SAVED. HEROIC EFFORTS OF THE RESCUERS AT JOHNSTOWN.

MORE THAN FIFESCORE BODIES TAKEN OUT—NUMBER OF LIVES LOST ESTIMATED AT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY. Johnstown, Penn., July 11.—This has been a day of heroic rescues at the ill-fated Rolling Mill mine of the Cambria Steel Company. Thrilling experiences attended the efforts of the forty brave and daring men who went down into the bowels of the earth, with the faint hope to spur them on that still they might be in time to restore to life some of those entombed. Death lurked everywhere around them, but, undaunted, they pressed forward, animated by the noblest of human purposes.

The reward of their efforts was the saving of the lives of twenty of their fellow men, and bringing them again into the sunlight and to loving families. Dead and maimed bodies were located, but no effort was made to bring them out of the pit of death until every human energy was put forward toward seeing that no living soul failed to get aid. That done, the dead were attended to and put in trams, brought up and transferred to wagons, to be taken to the morgue. Eighty-seven dead bodies were recovered from the mine between daylight and nightfall. Still, a party of officials and miners worked on, three miles inside the mine. Occasionally word would come to the surface by some mysterious means that another heap of bodies had been exposed to the vision of the searchers. There exist dangerous headings in the Klondike part of the mine yet to be explored. No one knows how many more dead will be found there. The mine officials refrain from guesswork on the subject. At a late hour to-night thirty additional bodies were brought out of the mine mouth.

The impression prevails among the outsiders and certain employes of the mine that one hundred and fifty is a low estimate of the casualty list. Johnstown spent the day horror-struck. From dawn to dusk ambulances coursed the streets bearing bodies from mine to morgue and from morgue to home. Throngs surged about the pit mouth, the improvised morgue at the armory and about the stricken homes of the dead. Bulletin boards were eagerly scanned for news from the scene of the disaster. Exaggerated rumors of all kinds prevailed. One report gained circulation that disaster had overtaken the rescuing party, which entered the mine shortly after 9 o'clock. This proved one of the yarns that originate among the crowd at the pit mouth. Returning rescuers substantiated the denial of the report by officials.

WORK OF RESCUE IN PIT OF DEATH. It is difficult to picture the work of rescue and the scenes and incidents of the day at the centre of interest. Brave men went into the jaws of death, encountered their fellows, transformed into raving maniacs by hours of waiting in the pitch darkness of the earth's interior, lifted them moaning from their beds of fallen rock, and, then bending and crawling on all fours, carried them a quarter of a mile underground to where cars could be reached to take them outside. In the early part of the afternoon cheering word came from the innermost recesses of the mine that life yet lingered in some of the bodies found. The rescuers made first for No. 1 left heading, which they had been unable to reach the night before. Desolate, even for the scene of a mine interior, was the heading that stretched out before them. Falls of roof almost choked up the heading, but through and over the debris the rescuers pushed their way. In the front young Patrick Martin, his brother Peter, Philip White and several cousins of the Martins made their way. Suddenly in an open space they were started by the maniac laugh which emanated from a blackened form that rushed at them out of the darkness. The man grasped firmly a pick handle and tried in his frenzy to beat down his rescuers. He was overpowered and dragged back to the main heading to the cars. Thirteen other living men were found in the chamber, and physicians were quickly taken to the spot. At 3 p. m. the train of mine cars came to the pit mouth, where waiting ambulances stood. Eight men were lifted over the sides of the cars and were half carried to the ambulances. They were all Poles. One big fellow among them collapsed, as he reached the ambulance, and doctors spent several minutes resuscitating him. As the men were driven hurriedly to the Cambria Hospital, the train of coal cars with the physicians re-entered the mine. In another half hour they came out again, this time with six living but almost dead miners. One man in his paroxysms had locked his jaws so that force had to be employed to pry them open for the insertion of the life-insuffling fluids. These six were taken in an unconscious condition to the Cambria Hospital. One man brought out with this crowd, died just as he reached daylight.

MORE DEAD DISCOVERED. At that time three more headings, believed to be filled with the dead, were unsearched. Thirty-nine bodies were lying within reach in the main heading. Three were brought out at 4:35 p. m. The bodies were piled in the coal cars and covered with canvas. They were in a terrible state, showing that there had been slow death in each case. One of the men had his mouth and nose tied about by a towel. The rest of his face was burned beyond recognition. The bodies of all were twisted in horrible shapes, most of the arms being crooked so as to shield the face. The only one who could be identified at the pit mouth was the mine boss, Joseph Tomlinson.

One of the volunteer rescuers who came out with this load of dead stated that first was raging in parts of the mine that would take some time to quell. Most of those who were brought out alive this afternoon had saved themselves by crawling into a chamber and turning a valve on the compressed air pipe which runs along the entry. One man was found dead with his hands clutched so tightly about a monkey wrench that it could not be removed. The first official statement of the disaster was given by General Mine Superintendent George T. Robinson this morning. He 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 of the mine commonly known as the Klondike. So far as I can find out, there were not more than three or four deaths from

ATLANTIC CITY HORSE SHOW. Description and programme of the Atlantic City Horse Show, opening on July 13, with photographs of some of the entries, in to-morrow's Tribune.—Adv. 30 HOURS TO CHICAGO. The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily.—Adv.