

reported earnings and the enhanced value of their stocks. We favor an eight-hour work day, because eight hours is the standard work day in the bituminous districts of our country, as well as in many of the mining districts of Great Britain and the continent, and eight hours is as long as a man can work in a coal mine without doing injury to his own health and consequent injury to society. We believe that the establishment of a maximum eight-hour working day will not reduce production materially, even if figured upon the basis of the output per man per working day.

"We favor the system of weighing and paying for coal by weight, wherever the conditions would make this system practicable, because the present system, whereby coal is paid for by the car, has given rise to much discontent owing to the varied sizes of cars run in use and to the constant friction which naturally arises when new cars are built and introduced, and to the seemingly unceasing desire of the contractor to have the men load more coal upon these cars without a corresponding increase in compensation.

NEILL AND MITCHELL MEET IN CONFERENCE

Believed That Former Represents President, Who Will Seek to Effect Settlement.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 11.—That President Roosevelt has determined to interfere in the anthracite trouble, as he has already done in the bituminous complication, was made plain to-day, when Dr. Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, came to Philadelphia from Washington and conferred here with John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America. No attempt was made by either man to deny to the other the fact that the conference concerned the refusal of the anthracite operators of all the mine workers' demands. Dr. Neill has the entire confidence of the President and also enjoys the confidence and esteem of both mine workers and operators.

The conference was the result of an arrangement made on Saturday. Mr. Mitchell left New York to-day and met Dr. Neill in the lobby of the Hotel Waldorf. They sat in Morris chairs pulled so close that they had to say to each other in tones so low that it was almost a whisper. Both were earnest, both were frank.

At the conclusion of the conference, a representative asked Dr. Neill: "What was the subject matter of your talk?" "I would prefer that it should not be discussed," he replied. "Mr. Mitchell may tell you, if he pleases. I will say nothing."

The same question was put to Mr. Mitchell in Dr. Neill's presence. The leader of the mine workers thought long before he replied:

"Under all the conditions," he said, "it is not wise to disclose the nature of our talk at this time."

Neither man would discuss the probability of an intervention by the President. Mr. Mitchell left for Indianapolis on the St. Louis Express, which departed from Broad Street Station at 4:30 o'clock. Dr. Neill went to the train with him. The commissioner of labor returned to Washington on the Southern Express an hour later.

Neither Mr. Mitchell nor Dr. Neill made any secret of their belief that the situation is most grave. "It is as bad and as critical as it can be without coming to an open rupture," said the commissioner of labor.

"The outlook is serious," was Mr. Mitchell's only comment. "Are you going to Indianapolis?" The Times-Dispatch representative asked Dr. Neill.

"I have many duties in Washington," was the non-committal answer. "Are the anthracite districts to be fully represented in Indianapolis?" was the question put to Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell would not comment upon the reply of the operators.

OPERATORS START INFORMATION BUREAU

Extensive Arrangements Made to Get All Facts Concerning Coal Controversy Before Public.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, March 11.—A distinct advance step in corporation policy has been announced by the anthracite coal operators. They propose to lay the facts of the controversy with the United Mine Workers of America before the public. This public announcement has, therefore, been authorized:

"The anthracite coal operators, realizing the general public interest in conditions in the mining regions, have arranged to supply the interested public with all possible information. Statements from the operators will be given to the newspapers through Mr. Ivy L. Lee, of No. 29 Broad Street, New York. He will also answer inquiries on this subject and direct the public to the matter that it is possible to give out."

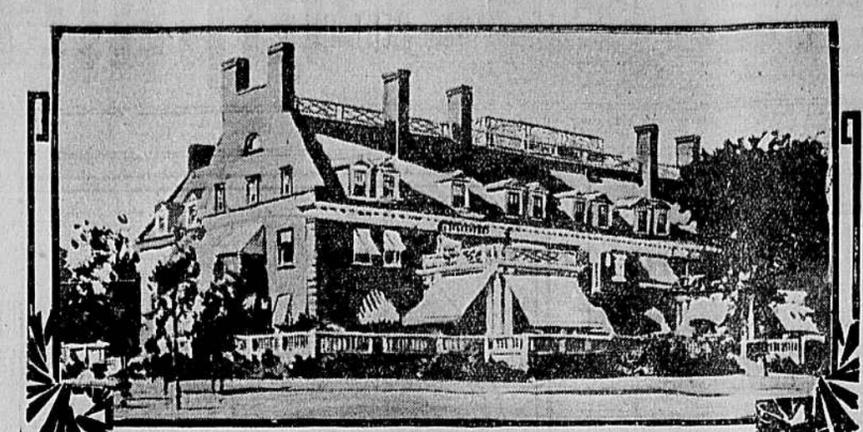
Heretofore in matters of this kind, the newspapers have had to gather information concerning the operators in small bits and pieces, and a wrong impression of the miners made no such mistake. They gave everything possible to the newspapers.

The operators feel that their relations with their employees are of such intricacy and complexity that the public should be fully informed. No step will be left un- taken, as a consequence, to let the operators' whole case before the world.

LEGISLATURE IS AT ITS ROPE'S END

(Continued From First Page.) bill. The bill relieving the doctors of the payment of a license tax. The Glenn traveling auditors bill. The general dispensary bill. The bill changing the method of the appointment of the Board of Fisheries. The Puller bill removing the \$1000 liability upon cases where there is death or serious injury. The Ould anti-cigarette bill.

Millionaire Socialists Hold Conference de Luxe.



MRS. STOKES' PLACE, NOROTON POINT, CONNECTICUT.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, March 11.—The "Millionaire Socialists" conference, held at the country residence of J. Phelps Stokes, at Noroton Point, Conn., during four days of last week, has caused a big stir in political circles all over the country. The spectacle of a gathering of rich, with a sprinkling of poor, political reformers assembled in a beautiful country house to listen to the denunciation of the "money power" by the mistress of the house, who only a few years ago was unknown beyond the boundaries of New York's East Side, was not the least of the interesting features of the conference. This young woman is Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes, who will be remembered as Miss Rose Pastor, "settlement worker, who married a millionaire."

The announced purpose of the meeting was to open up the interchange of ideas among the prominent persons, who were to be brought together to discuss methods for a change in the scheme of things governmental and sociological. The conference served to introduce the latest wealthy convert to the cause of socialism, in the person of Joseph Medill Patterson, son of R. W. Patterson, editor of the Chicago Tribune. Young Mr. Patterson occupies the unique position of having forewarned municipal ownership principles as being too tame, resigning an appointment as commissioner of public works under Chicago's municipal ownership regime, and fostering sociological ideas which his father describes as "the wildest kind of fanaticism."

The social club bill. The Thomas uniform tax measure, and many others.

INVESTIGATION IS ORDER OF THE DAY

Legislature Would Look Into All Departments and Take Lid Entirely Off.

The Legislature, which is now practically ready to adjourn, has committed itself strongly on one point, and that is in favor of "taking the lid off" where there is any suspicion of wrongdoing. Investigations have already been held, and there will be others. The next one scheduled is to look into the matter of the alleged tampering with a bill offered by Senator Neimyer, of Norfolk county, relating to a Portsmouth water company. This committee will meet at 1 o'clock this morning for organization, and will proceed at once to business. It is not believed that anything will come of the investigation, though it is known that the members of the committee will do their best to get at the bottom facts.

There are many other investigations slated, and they will be conducted in rapid succession. One relates to the prices paid for public school books in the State. Another to conditions existing at the Eastern State Hospital at Williamsburg; another to conditions at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and at another of those at the Virginia Military Institute. Save the committee with reference to the Portsmouth matter, none of them have yet been called, and possibly will not be convened for some weeks after final adjournment.

MR. SWIFT EXPLAINS. Says He Was Not Patron of the Fake Club Measure.

Mr. G. R. Swift, of Fredericksburg, had this to say last night concerning his connection with what is known as the fake club bill. "I desire to correct a statement made by your representative in to-day's paper as to my connection with Senate bill 322, commonly known as 'fake club bill.' The report of the proceedings of the Senate on Wednesday, March 8, in which this bill is introduced, is misleading in that it states: 'The sessions in the House were uneventful until the very end of the night sitting had been reached. Just before final adjournment a bill not on the calendar was introduced by Mr. Swift, of Fredericksburg, and referred to the proper committee of that body, and by it referred to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Sale, Shackelford and Thomas, which committee considered, amended and reported it back to the full committee. The bill was then reported favorably to the Senate and, I am informed, passed that body by a practically unanimous vote, only two senators voting against it. It then came over to the House, was referred to the proper committee and favorably reported back to the House. While not on the printed calendar, the bill was on its second reading. This was the status of the bill when my connection with it commenced.'

"The rules of procedure under which the House was acting allowed each member to call up one bill and have it passed, the bill of members being called alphabetically. One of the members whose name preceded mine on the roll extended to me the courtesy of calling up for me and securing its passage a local bill of great interest to my constituents, with the understanding that when my name was reached I would return the courtesy. He requested me to call up Senate bill 322, known as 'fake club bill,' which I did as soon as my name was reached. I wish to state that I read the bill carefully, though hurriedly, and knowing the circumstances under which it passed the Senate, I did not care to go into any discussion of the merits of the bill. I was assured by a member of the subcommittee, who is a leading Elk and a member of a social club, that the bill was satisfactory to both the clubs, and this, too, after I had called his attention to the fact that it required clubs to secure liquor licenses.

"The above sufficiently explains my connection with the bill, which I thought, and now think, meritorious, and must take subject and attention on my part to attempt to seek through in the dying hours of the session, a bill which, in the language of Speaker Caldwell, as reported, 'was not what it purported to be, but was drawn in the interest of the barkeepers and aimed to injure the reputable clubs of the Commonwealth.' Now do I wish to rob the speaker of any part of the glory of having discovered the malicious objects of the bill and of defeating it."

The Times-Dispatch has done Mr. Swift no injustice, as the following clipping, printed elsewhere in the same report, will show: Mr. Puller spoke in favor of the bill, as did a number of members. The bill was passed by a vote of 52 to 1, and the acting Speaker (Mr. Lane) announced the vote. Mr. Lee, however, quickly asked to reconsider, and Speaker Caldwell, taking the floor, pointed out that the bill was not what it purported to be, was drawn in the interest of the barkeepers and aimed to injure the reputable clubs of the Commonwealth. Amid great excitement, Mr. Caldwell moved to dismiss the bill. Mr. Swift rose to personal privilege, and declared that he had no intention of in any way attacking the reputable clubs. Mr. Puller spoke along the same lines.

RATE BILL LOOMS ON THE HORIZON

(Continued From First Page.) mission until the final disposition of cases by the courts. The discussion of the subject will commence with a speech by Senator Culbertson to-day and will be continued by Senator Simmons on Tuesday and by Senator Taylor on Wednesday. Senator Tillman is not contemplating a set speech on the bill at an early day, but will participate actively in the debate at the time. He will present his formal written report on the bill during the week. Senator Adrich is among those who will be heard later. It is also understood that Senators Knox, Cullom, Elkins, Teller, Lodge and others are preparing to take part in the controversy.

To Restrict Expenditures. The House of Representatives this week will enter upon a protracted discussion of ways and means to restrict the expenditure of appropriations for the support of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government to the exact and specific purposes for which they are made. This discussion will be incident to the consideration of the appropriation bill for these branches, carrying \$2,134,131. Chairman Tawney, of the Appropriation Committee, estimates it will take ten days to dispose of the bill. Its consideration will begin Tuesday, Monday being the District of Columbia day, with nine local bills to be disposed of. Aside from the main question of the division of appropriations, the bill carries a provision for decreasing the pay of government clerks when they reach 65 years of age, and, further, that after 193 no clerk shall be employed after he reaches the age of 70. This provision, as well as those to prohibit the division of appropriations, are subject to points of order. In case these points are made, arrangements have been completed which will result in the adoption of a special rule making the provision in order. It is expected long discussions will result from the new policy proposed.

TO MEET AT SHELTERING ARMS.

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Sheltering Arms Hospital will be held in the hospital at noon to-day. All the ladies are urgently requested to be present.

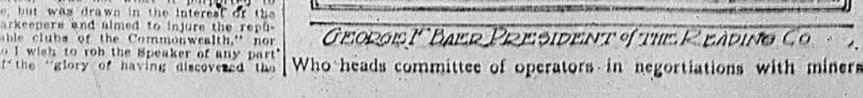
THEATRES ADOPT 8:15 CURTAIN.

Beginning with the performance at the Bijou to-night the curtain will rise on all night performances at 8:15 o'clock. This policy was recently adopted at the Academy and it has been adopted in favor of that Manager McKee will follow to same hour at the Bijou. Patrons of both play houses are requested to be in their seats at that hour as a courtesy to the management and the company, as well as the patrons who arrive at a proper hour.

ENNA'S ANCESTOR WAS A WAITER IN A HOTEL

Paris Spaniards Play Alfonso for Linking the Bourbons With a Protestant.

MARQUIS DE Castellane cables the New York American from Paris: "The Spanish colony here, and it is a very large one, united in protest against Alfonso's forthcoming marriage. They cannot get over the shock caused by the fact that he is a Bourbon, in other words a Prince of the noblest house in Europe, should have chosen for his wife the descendant of the Countess Hauke, noble wife of the Duke of Orleans, and granddaughter of a hotel waiter. They accuse him of raising to the throne of Charles V. and Philip II. a young woman, a Protestant, and the daughter of the salacious of the Spanish aristocracy. A more indignant comment is heard concerning the humiliation which the nobility of the country has suffered at the hands of its sovereigns. Discontent grows upon among the Spaniards here, and this is only an echo of what is going on in Spain."



GEORGE H. BAIRD, PRESIDENT OF THE READING CO. Who heads committee of operators in negotiations with miners.

THE "HAM TREE" AT THE ACADEMY

McIntyre and Heath With a Fine Company and Big Chorus.

MARY MARBLE AT THE BIJOU

Countess Von Hatzfeiff Will Play "The Little Duchess" Tomorrow Night.

James McIntyre and Thomas K. Heath, the only living genuine delineators of the old-style negro, who flourished in the South in the days of their youth, are stars of Klaw and Erlanger's production of George V. Hobart's big musical vaudeville, "The Ham Tree," which has proved a success in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago. These artists, who have been before the public for thirty years, present the negro with all of his natural comedy. McIntyre and Heath long ago established their right to be recognized as artists, and hold the position of leaders in this field of entertainment. There is no riot of ragtime, coon shouting and obtrusive substitution of the counterfeit of the real negro in this performance. They present a remarkable contrast in their performance to the garish, noisy style of their artistic contemporaries. It is refreshing to see two men, with a few old clothes and the daub of burnt cork on their countenances, create the genuine atmosphere of the Southland, with the natural touch of the negro, whose very seriousness is productive of laughter. It is this quality in their performance of "The Ham Tree" which makes them far above the ordinary American stage comedians. Many who have not heretofore seen them or known of their remarkable success on the vaudeville stage. Klaw and Erlanger chose wisely when they selected these two men as the stars of "The Ham Tree."

As creators of innocent amusement, they certainly have no equis. Mr. Hobart, in the writing of "The Ham Tree," took the famous old sketch, "The Georgia Minstrels," which McIntyre and Heath had been playing for several years, and wrote his play around it. The result is one of the greatest comedies of the order which have ever been known, and from the time of its rise of the curtain till its final fall at the end of the performance, these clever artists keep the audience in continuous laughter. Klaw and Erlanger have given these players their usual elaborate production, and have surrounded them with a remarkable company, headed by Jobyna Howland, Carolyn Gordon, Belle Goff, Forrest Huff, David Torrence and Alfred Fisher. Frederick V. Bowers, the popular tenor and song writer, and W. C. Fields, the tramp humorist, are also considered members of the cast. Besides the cast, there is a large chorus of over sixty girls, making the organization second to none in every feature.

MARY MARBLE IN NANCY BROWN.

Rolling mirth and laughing songs are the salient features of the clever musical comedy which will be played at the Bijou Theatre all this week, when "Nancy Brown" as introduced by the petite Mary Marble with her bevy of girls, will make merry with the intricate adventures and pleasing comedy with which the play abounds. Miss Mary has undoubtedly done much to make Nancy Brown a success. It has been her honor to share with her company of excellent players, who have so ably supported her. The scenes of the play are set in a picturesque oriental atmosphere, the court of the Bey of Balyhoy. To this are added the musical numbers, which are of a high order, and which will give the audience a most enjoyable and happy evening. There is a dash of chorus of girls who know how to look pretty and to wear handsome gowns becomingly.

OUTLOOK AT ALGERIAS.

The outlook at Algerias is favorable to a pacific adjustment of the Franco-German controversy. Conciliation is apparently in the air, and the indications are that the matter of the Morocco bank, which the police question will come up with much in favor of a satisfactory adjustment.

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COMPUL DOCTORS TO KILL PATIENTS

Bill Introduced in Iowa Legislature to End Suffering of the Hopelessly Ill and Hurt.

PHYSICIAN DREW MEASURE

Says He Would Simply Make Lawful What is Already Practiced.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) DES MOINES, IOWA, March 11.—Legalized compulsory murder to end the misery of those in great physical pain and whose diseases or injuries must prove fatal eventually, and to prevent the rearing of children, who are hideously deformed or hopelessly idiotic, is proposed in a bill which has been introduced in the Iowa Assembly by Representative F. N. Buckingham, at the request of Dr. R. L. Gregory, who represents Adams county in the House. Dr. Gregory expected to introduce the bill himself, but was detained at home by illness in his family.

"A bill for an act requiring physicians to take human life," is the title of the proposed measure, as read with startling effect this afternoon by the head reading clerk. It brought every eye and ear turned of heads in the direction of the seat of the "gentleman from Adams." His absence prevented inquiries then, but later Dr. Gregory explained his bill.

"What I propose for the relief of human beings," he said, "is no more than you are now practicing in the exercise of humanity to dumb animals. A friend of mine who suggested this bill to me, told of a relative who had been paralyzed for three years, dying a lingering death, which was as certain as it was slow. How much more humane would it be for a physician to administer some anesthetic to such a patient and painlessly end all in a few minutes?"

"So also with those who are being eaten by leprosy, or who are hideously deformed or hopelessly diseased children that are born every day, only to be a burden to themselves, to their family and to the State for the remainder of their lives. They should be killed in infancy."

"Besides, I would simply make lawful that which is already practiced by the greatest physicians and surgeons in the land. At the risk of being convicted of murder, they often take human life simply because they know it is a mercy to the patient and his relatives. Every large hospital has the record of such murders almost daily. It is a pity that the practice is not more extensive. My bill contains every reasonable safeguard."

According to Dr. Gregory's bill, any person over ten years of age, if of sound mind, must take the initiative in requesting that he be relieved of his artificial life. The physician to whom the patient presses such desire shall then summon two other reputable physicians and the county coroner. The four shall hold a consultation to determine if it is possible to save the patient's life, how long life may be prolonged, and to what extent his suffering may be alleviated. If they agree that death is inevitable and that great mental and physical pain must characterize the remainder of the patient's life, it shall be their duty to apprise the nearest of kin or guardian.

If he latter agrees to their proposal, the proposed law requires the three physicians and the coroner to administer an anesthetic until death ensues; then to make a verified report of their act to the secretary of the State board of health. The bill provides a heavy fine for any physician who administers the usual penalty for first degree murder should they abuse it. Similar procedure is prescribed for killing idiots, infants and insane, save that the next of kin, instead of the patient himself, must take the initiative.

PRESIDENT ASKS AFTER MOUNT DAJO HERO'S HEALTH

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, March 11.—Among the wounded in the battle of Mount Dajo was Lieutenant Gordon Johnston, formerly a lieutenant in the President's regiment. The President sent him the following cablegram:

"Washington, D. C., March 10, 1906. 'Lieutenant Gordon Johnston, Manila: 'How are you?' 'THEODORE ROOSEVELT.' To-day the President received the following reply: 'Zamboanga, 'Fine; thanks.'"

"HARVARD RAFFLES"

Confesses to Series of Thefts From Fellow-Students' Rooms.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) BOSTON, March 11.—One of the most important captures made in Cambridge in years occurred this morning, when the police caught Albert L. Lambert, the long-sought "Harvard Raffles."

The officers were walking along Bow Street, near Ridgely Hall, one of the Harvard "gold coast" dormitories, when they noticed a well dressed young man standing on the curbstone. Just then a young telephone operator, Charles McKee, stepped up to Captain Turley and told him he believed this man was a character they were looking for.

The fellow apparently noticed the conference and, to throw off suspicion, shouted up at one of the windows, pretending to be his friend "Harry." When "Harry" did not respond, he ran into the building. The officers followed and found that a man had just entered a room on the first floor. He was taken into custody.

Later he made a detailed confession. He gave his name as Albert L. Lambert, twenty-four years old, of Long Island City, N. Y. For a long time he has made his way at college by "working" students and by stealing from their rooms. Through his schemes and through thefts, the police believe the man has secured between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

"But through a stiff cross-examination to-night, the young man said that his real name is not Lambert, but Lucius Rapp. He claims that he is the son of former District Attorney Rapp, of Chicago, and asserts that he broke out of the Chicago jail in 1901, while serving a year's sentence for obtaining money under false pretenses.

AMARILLO'S LARGEST BUILDING BURNS

(By Associated Press.) AMARILLO, TEX., March 11.—The Carson building, the largest in the city, was totally destroyed by fire early to-day. The loss is estimated at \$110,000, partially covered by insurance.

HEADACHES AND NEURALGIA FROM COLDS.

Headaches and Neuralgia. From Colds. A simple remedy removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove, 25c.

BRAVE GEORGIA GIRL SAVES FATHER'S LIFE

Snatches Pistol From Masked Burglar and Holds Him at Bay Until Officer Arrives.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) CLYDE, GA., March 11.—The bravery of Miss Mattie Woodall, seventeen years old, saved the life of her father, W. A. Woodall, last night, as he was about to be shot by a masked man. Woodall and his daughter were in the sitting room of their home about 9 o'clock, when a masked man, pistol in hand, sprang through the window and ordered Woodall to throw up his hands. Woodall was slow about obeying, and the masked man attempted to shoot, but Miss Mattie sprang at him and was lucky enough to snatch the pistol from the hand of the robber. The brave girl leveled the pistol on the intruder and forced him to keep his hands up until her father summoned an officer. The masked man was removed, the man was found to be a burglar, and he was here. There were threats of summary vengeance by the citizens, but an attack on the jail is not likely.

FRENCH DISASTER IS UNPARALLELED

(Continued From First Page.) BPK for missing members of their families, and indescribable scenes of grief occur as women recognize loved ones.

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

Heart-rending scenes, too, are witnessed about the mouth of the pit, No. 4, when in the presence of Ministers Dubief and Gauthier, the bands of rescuers are continually descending and rendering with bodies. The women, with children in their arms, attempt to break through the cord of troops which form a lane through which the body-bearers proceed to the mortuary chamber.

Sometimes the burden consists of a mere heap of burnt flesh, and in nearly every case the body is terribly lacerated. Only one-half of the bodies recovered have been identified.

Despite the incurred, the volunteers, who include a number of those who were successful in escaping at the time of the explosion, do not hesitate to descend the shaft. Some of them have been down more than a dozen times. One of these heroes, who brought up fourteen bodies, was suffocated on his fifteenth attempt, and it is feared that other fatalities among the volunteers will follow, as the air in the mines is still impregnated in noxious gases. A number of the men engaged in rescue work have already been brought to the surface unconscious, and as they were driven to their homes in closed carriages the women followed and broke the windows, suspecting that bodies were being hurried away.

Several miners have come up from pit 11, which is connected with pit number 3. They effected their escape by means of a ladder, and as they came from the mouth of the pit, they appeared to be horrified. The bodies of some of them were more or less injured. When asked about his comrades, one of them said: "It is horrible. All of them are dead."

A young miner who escaped from pit number 3, where about 500 men were working, was working about fifty feet from the shaft. Suddenly he felt a puff of hot gas and started toward the shaft. It was half suffocated, and was unable to advance further because of the fumes. Finally, however, I succeeded in reaching the cage, and came up in it. "After the blast I neither heard, nor saw more of my comrades, and I believe that all in that gallery in which I was working are dead."

Another miner said: "It is indescribable. Everything was demolished or has fallen in. Of the bodies lying in piles, my son is below."

One rescuer has asserted that he heard voices in the mine, and others found two horses still living. This gives rise to hope that some of the men are still living.

THINK ALL ARE DEAD.

Replying to an inquiry as to whether hope remained for the finding of more men, the engineer in charge of the work had been down the shaft said:

"It is scarcely possible. The state of the galleries is such that clearing them will be a difficult task, while the flames were so fierce that many of the victims must have been reduced to ashes. It is thought hardly possible that many bodies will be recovered to-morrow, owing to the difficulty of reaching the bottom pits, the runners on which the cages descend being broken or bent."

The engineers are endeavoring to devise means for locating the dangerous zone in the mine and aerating the galleries. The shaft of pit No. 3 is completely blocked, and the authorities are considering the advisability of dropping a heavy mass of material down the shaft in order to clear it, and thus enable them to descend and learn the worst.

THREE SAMPSONS IN NAVY

Two Sons and Grandson of Late Rear-Admiral.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) ANN ARBOR, MICH., March 11.—Apparently descendants of the late Admiral William T. Sampson will be numerous in the United States Navy, as two sons and a grandson are likely to be members of the class which will enter the Navy Academy next spring.

Ralph Sampson was a member of the second class, but failed at the recent examination. He was allowed to resign, and was immediately re-enrolled, so that he will become a fourth-class man. Among the other boys are Art. B. Sampson and Roy C. Smith. The father of Sampson, N. Y., and the son of Admiral Sampson's daughter.

FINAL.

"This ends it!" said she, coldly, "all is over between us. I'll thank you to return my letters." "Very well," he replied, "I'll send them to you by messenger the first thing in the morning."

"Oh! there's no killing hurry. You can bring them when you call to-morrow evening."—Philadelphia Press.