

THE VATICAN RENOUNCED

Ten Thousand Filipinos Threaten a Schism From Rome.

Members of the Federal Party Decide to Leave the Church—Resentment Toward Priests—Cause—No Enmity to Catholics—Views of the Taff Commission on the Subject.

MANILA, Jan. 28.—After mature deliberation 10,000 Catholic members of the Federal party, citizens of the district of Iloilo and Manila, the headquarters of the spirit of the party, have resolved to separate completely from the Vatican, leaving the doctrine of Rome as detrimental to the progress of the country.

Those favoring a middle course proposed the formation of a Filipino synod and the throwing off of episcopal authority. A majority, however, joined the extremists in demanding complete emancipation from Rome, leaving the question of a new Church to be decided later.

The real trouble that is causing the threatened schism does not lie with the Church, which is sincerely loved, but with the friars, whose rivalry has been backed by Archbishop Chapelle. It is the cause of constant agitation among the Filipinos, who are rapidly absorbing liberal ideas. So much has been written about the general hatred of the friars here and the sincere desire of the enlightened Filipinos for the complete separation of church and state that Americans must realize the gravity of the situation from a religious standpoint.

The Federalists hold that the friars must not be permitted to return to the provinces. Catholics here say, in consequence, and humbly loved and this Church can accomplish the greatest peace, but not through the friars.

Leading Federalists, representing the strongest political organization, which is rapidly spreading throughout the archipelago, seem to be resolved upon the complete elimination of the friars or the renunciation of the Church of Rome.

The Taff Commission, in its report to the Secretary of War, gave much space to the matter of the friars, regarding it as one of the most important with which the American Government has to deal in the Philippines. The commission declares that those who were charged with the duty of pacifying the islands have the liveliest concern for the friars, although on its surface it appears only ecclesiastical. Notwithstanding this, it declares the question to be of vast moment politically, and fraught with the most serious consequences to the peace and good order of the country, in which it is urged that it is our duty to set up civil government.

Directly leading up to the above dispatch, the report says:

"We are convinced that a return of the friars to their parishes will lead to lawlessness and the greatest anarchy to which the people will charge the course taken to the American Government, thus turning against it the resentment felt toward the friars. It is to be remembered that the Filipino who are in sympathy with the American cause in these islands are as bitterly opposed to the friars as the most irreconcilable insurgents and that the American Government has to deal in the Philippines with the greatest anxiety to the course to be taken in the matter."

"It is suggested that the friars, if they returned, would uphold American sovereignty and might be made instruments in securing peace and good order, whereas the native priests who now fill the parishes are, many of them, active insurgents. The question of the return of the friars is one of the most important with which the American Government has to deal in the Philippines, and it is to be remembered that the American Government has been lately at war, and who have not the slightest interest in the political principles of civil liberty which the American Government represents."

"We have set forth the facts upon this important issue, and we do not think they ought to be, or can be, ignored. We earnestly hope that those who control the policy of the Catholic Church in these islands with their agents and provision which characterizes all its important policies, will see that it is most unfortunate for the Philippine Islands, for the Catholic Church and for the American Government to attempt to send back the friars, and that some other solution of the difficulties should be found."

"The question of the return of the friars and statesman is not whether the bitter feeling toward the friars is justified or not, but whether it exists. It does not seem to us, therefore, to aid in reaching a conclusion to point out that all the civilization found in the Philippines is due to the friars. Be it so. Ought they on this account to return to their parishes in the face of a deep popular feeling against them? A popular bias or prejudice, deep-seated in an ignorant people, is not to be disregarded because it cannot stand the test of reason or evidence. It must be reckoned with."

"In view of, of course, the fact of such assistance to the American cause, if the Catholic Church were to send among the people American priests with the love of their country that they have always shown, and with their clear understanding of civil liberty and conservative political principles, it is not to be wondered at that the committee considers it renders homage to Queen Victoria in expressing the hope that a Pacific era will dawn with the new reign."

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THE NEXT PAPAL DELEGATE.

Monsignor Del Val May Succeed Martelli. It Is Rumored.

ROME, Jan. 28.—It is asserted that Monsignor Merry del Val will replace Monsignor Martelli as Apostolic Delegate to the United States in case of the latter being created a Cardinal.

A denial is made here that the Vatican has been approached by President McKinley in favor of creating Archbishop Ireland a Cardinal.

NEW NAMES ON THE LIST.

American Opposition May Save Lives of Chinese Officials.

PEKIN, Jan. 28.—The Ministers representing the six nations which had citizens killed in the Boxer outbreaks met yesterday and discussed the punishments they want inflicted on the officials of the towns where the massacres occurred.

The result of the conference was that several new names will be added to the list of those whose deaths will be demanded. The Ministers could not complete their work because the French representative had not received the details of massacres of French citizens in several instances in these countries.

A meeting of the full diplomatic corps will probably be held on February 1, when the list will be completed. It is asserted that unless the United States changes its attitude the Ministers will not demand the death of Prince Tuan, Gen. Tung Fuhsiang, and Duke Lan. When a vote was taken regarding these three officials the United States, Russian and Japanese Ministers opposed demanding capital punishment.

This does not mean that the Ministers are not certain of their responsibility for the Boxer rising and the ensuing murders or that the Ministers have changed their opinion. They desire death as much as the others, but they are satisfied that at present the Chinese Government is not able to inflict the punishment deserved and that a demand for their execution would be useless. It is understood that this is the position Mr. Conger took at the meeting.

The Japanese have arrested a son of Hsu Tung and Chih Shu, notorious Boxers. Chih Shu is one of the presidents of the board of civil appointments. Their names were put on the list for punishment at the last meeting of the Ministers.

It is reported that Singan-ku that many of the officials of the Southern provinces are lined with white silk. It is said that they are denouncing a Hung Chang and using every endeavor to discredit him with her. They are undoubtedly misled by the Chinese Commission, who merely upon matters relating to the signing by the Chinese commissioners of the preliminary demand note.

As stated recently in Chinese commissions some time ago telegraphed to the Dowager Empress enquiring how she would take a proposition to return if she was unharmed and could have a life in a condition being that she should live at the summer palace, or elsewhere, away from the Emperor. It is now learned that she responded saying she would not consider the question of returning to Peking until all the foreign soldiers were removed, and she would not permit the Emperor to return.

TO EXPEDITE JUSTICE.

The Philippine Custom of Challenging Court Officials Abolished.

MANILA, Jan. 28.—The Philippine Commission has passed Commissioner Ide's bill repealing that portion of the code of civil procedure relating to the challenging of judges, magistrates, justices, and assessors and defining the grounds upon which they could be disqualified. The bill also removes all present and pending disputes in this regard.

This will have the effect of clearing up the court calendars, which have been clogged for years under the Spanish system of challenging the competency of judges and other officials.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

A Rumor Says She Is Negotiating for Three Chinese Provinces.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A rumor of familiar type that is current in Shanghai is declared by the correspondent of the "Morning Post" to be supported by strong evidence.

It is to the effect that Russia is negotiating with China for the cession of three of the eastern Chinese provinces.

LOOKING NEAR KIMBERLEY.

Boers Drive Away Cavalry Belonging to Rhodes' Supporters.

KIMBERLEY, Jan. 28.—The Boers have looted a number of cattle belonging to supporters of Cecil Rhodes from farms near here. The Boer invaders in the Karman district have been received coldly by the Dutch residents.

PLUMER'S ADVANCE OPPOSED.

Boers on the Bronkhorst Spruit Make Trouble for the British.

PRETORIA, Jan. 27.—During Colonel Plumer's advance to the southeast he met with slight opposition near the source of Bronkhorst Spruit, about forty miles from Pretoria.

A PEACE MESSAGE TO THE KING.

The International Bureau Hopes for a Pacific Era.

GENEVA, Jan. 28.—The committee of the International Peace Bureau has addressed a letter to King Edward expressing deep sympathy with him in the death of Queen Victoria, and the hope that his reign will bring to Great Britain a happiness which will be reflected on all humanity.

The letter adds that the committee considers it renders homage to Queen Victoria in expressing the hope that a Pacific era will dawn with the new reign.

WOUNDED IN A SWORD DUEL.

An International Contest Results in Victory for an Italian.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Italian swordsman De San Malato, and the French master, Damotte, fought a duel today. At the third engagement Damotte was slightly wounded in the arm pit. Each man used his own selected sword. Signor De San Malato fought in Italian style and M. Damotte in the French manner.

A Denial of Kruger's Illness.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 28.—Mr. Van Roschoten, the private secretary of Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Transvaal, says the report of the illness of Mr. Kruger is a pure invention.

DETAILS OF THE FUNERAL

A Noon Service Only to Be Held in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Dean and Chapter Prepare an Offer for General Use—Richness of the Pall Which is to Be Thrown Over the Queen's Coffin—The Route of the Cortège in London Selected.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—King Edward, availing himself of an act passed in the thirty-fourth year of Queen Victoria's reign, directs that February 2 be observed as a day of general mourning. The banks will be closed and business suspended. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral have drafted a memorial service which, if approved by the Privy Council, will be used throughout the country. It is a modification of the burial service with penitential psalms and suitable music.

The authorities have decided to hold only a noon service at St. Paul's, abandoning the proposed choral communion at 9:30 a. m., owing to the statements of the police that it would be impossible for them to handle any crowd like that which assembled near the cathedral on Sunday, and consequently to meet the demands that will be made on them elsewhere. The police estimate that 30,000 were turned away from the cathedral Sunday.

It is understood that the route of the funeral procession of the Queen next Saturday has been fixed from Buckingham House Road past the palace and the Mall to Marlborough House gate, thence through St. James Street and Piccadilly from Hyde Park corner to the Marble Arch and Sussex Gardens, and thence to Paddington station, where the coffin will be placed on a train for Windsor.

Six cream-colored Flemish stallions from the Buckingham Palace mews will draw the gun carriage on which the casket will rest. The harness will be the same as that used during the jubilee procession, and will be covered with crape. The horses will be led by men of the Royal Artillery. The wheels of the gun carriage will have rubber tires.

The pall, which is of white embroidered satin lined with white silk, will be made by the students of the Royal School of Art and Needlework, at South Kensington. It will be nearly ten feet long and seven feet wide with two heavy gold fringes.

The royal arms will be in each corner surmounted by a crown. The lion will be in applique cloth of gold and the unicorn in applique cloth of silver worked in silk embroidery. The crown will be embroidered in silk and gold bullion, the ground work for the quarters being entirely in stitches of crimson and gold respectively, with devices in colors.

The garter will be of blue silk with the motto in gold. The ribbon will be of silk applique with the motto in gold.

Solemn services in memoriam of Queen Victoria will take place in St. John's Episcopal Church, Sixth and H Streets northwest, at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, the same hour that the obsequies of the deceased sovereign will occur in London. This service will be the official observance of the funeral of the Queen by the British Embassy, all the altars of which will be present in full uniform.

It is interesting to note that the services will be held in a church established through the munificence of a former and scarcely less distinguished ruler of England, Queen Anne. Before her death she appropriated a large sum from the royal treasury for the establishment in this country of a church of Protestant Episcopal churches. The circuit was to extend through all the colonies and St. John's was the parish later established in Washington in this regard.

The altar decorations Saturday forenoon at the memorial services will be those generally used at funerals and the music rendered will be appropriate to such an occasion.

While many of the Ambassadors, Ministers, and envoys, besides the various attaches of foreign embassies and legations in Washington, will attend the services, it will be as a mark of courtesy and sympathy and not an official action.

The services will be conducted by the Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, rector of St. John's.

CIVIL AUTHORITIES SHUT OUT.

The Kaiser Secures a Strictly Naval and Military Funeral.

EAST COWES, Jan. 28.—Emperor William's influence with the King induced the resolution to make the funeral a strictly naval and military function. The authorities of the island expected to take part, but it was decided this afternoon that they would only be allowed to look on from a fixed position within the grounds of Osborne House.

It is said that this exclusion of civil dignitaries is for the sake of uniformity in the procession, though originally the King was disposed to accede to the request of the mayor to be permitted to take part in the function.

The procession will leave Osborne House at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Veri, Avenue, which leads from Osborne House to the Trinity pier, where the body will be embarked on the royal yacht, *Albatros*, will be guarded by troops. The Trinity pier will be divided into two parties, one of which will occupy a place inside the grounds of Osborne House, while the other will be stationed on the pier.

Emperor William has cordially thanked King Edward for the warmest thanks to the German Crown Prince with the Order of the Garter.

DRAPING TO BE OF PURPLE.

The King Forbids the Use of Black at the Funeral.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Charlotte Crabtree, the retired actress, better known as "Lotta," is ill from acute gastritis at her apartments in the Hotel Navarre. She became suddenly ill last night while dining.

Dr. John W. Gibbs, the hotel physician, who is attending Miss Crabtree, said tonight that her illness was not very serious, but that it would require close watching.

"Lotta" was born in this city in 1847. Her first stage experience was in Petaluma, Cal., when she was six years old. Ten years later she made her debut in this city at Niblo's Garden.

She retired several years ago with a fortune supposed to be about \$1,000,000, much of which is invested in New York real estate.

THANKED BY THE KING.

A Royal Message Sent to the Army in South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 28.—King Edward VII has called his army in South Africa "my gallant army in South Africa" for their cable message of sympathy.

General Kitchener, in acknowledging the receipt of the despatch, expressed in behalf of the army in South Africa "our feelings of utmost devotion and loyalty to Your Majesty."

CROWN PRINCE HONORED.

King Edward Confers the Order of the Garter on Him.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The investiture of the German Crown Prince with the Order of the Garter was absolutely private, but an outline of the ceremony has been allowed to be known.

The Crown Prince, in the uniform of the Prussian Guards, was introduced by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian. The insignia of the order was carried on a cushion by two officials, from whom the King took them. The prince knelt before the King, who placed the ribbon around his neck and pinned the star upon his breast. The prince then rose and the King addressed him briefly but impressively.

The speech has not been reported officially, but the gist of it has been gathered from some of those who were present. The King remarked that it had been his mother's desire to confer the honor on her grandson, and that he felt upon the friendly relations between the two families and referred gratefully to the consideration and kindness of Emperor William, which he said had deeply touched the monarch.

Turning to Emperor William, King Edward assured him that he was not only esteemed because of his relationship with the Emperor, but also because of his long visit of consolation. The King declared that he earnestly desired that their friendly relations should continue in a common understanding to work together in the cause of peace and the civilization of the world.

The scene of the council room, where the investiture took place, was a most striking one. There were present the royal princes, the Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Grand Marshal, Lord Roberts, and a large number of court officials. The Emperor's suite were attired in the full uniform of their respective ranks.

The ceremony was the work of his English Dragoon regiment. The extreme brilliancy of this mass of color was set off by the unrelieved mourning of Queen Alexandra and the Princesses and the court ladies, which was far deeper than has recently been the fashion.

A NEW TREND FORESEEN.

The London "Post" on Spanish Reaction in South America.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The "Morning Post," in an editorial on the Venezuelan affair, sees therein proof of a new tendency in the policies of the New World. It says:

"With the final departure of Spain from the scene of her former greatness, Spanish influence in the New World is disappearing. It is not the friendship of Spain to the protection of America."

It cites certain occurrences, including the recent Spanish-American war, but Madrid apparently has not seen it in the least true that it would be utilized by the "opposition" as the text for a long stage of debate involving every phase of the Philippine question, and it is, therefore, thought that it would be impossible to get a vote this session.

As regards the question of legislation for Cuba the situation is still more serious. Some of the ablest lawyers and best equipped legislators in both houses of Congress do not hesitate to admit that our future relations with Cuba form the greatest problem that now confronts Congress and the Administration. One of the most influential of the Republican Senators, who is closely identified with proposed legislation on the Cuban question, said yesterday that the Cuban situation is one of great perplexity, and that although he had given the matter much thought he is utterly unable to see how a satisfactory solution is to be reached.

The President, this Senator says, has said in his annual message that he will submit to Congress the new Cuban constitution and he has repeated the statement to public men within the past few days.

According to this Senator, who will have as much or more to do with formulating Cuban legislation, if any is proposed, than any other Senator, Congress has no right whatever to ratify or reject or amend whatever constitution the Cuban people may adopt. The Supreme Court, he says, has declared that Cuba is foreign territory. If a constitution is adopted and the United States Government accepts it, that settles the relations of the United States with Cuba and our control must at once be withdrawn. Cuba will then be an independent Government, and if the United States should decide to agree to a certain control over the island it would be necessary to declare war and conquer the people. To send in the constitution would at once open up the whole question of whether the Congress had the right or the power to compel the Executive to acknowledge the independence of Cuba and would put the Administration and Congress and Cuba in a very embarrassing position.

According to this Senator, the Cuban convention was called for the double purpose of settling the constitution and of determining what the relations of the people to the Government of the United States should be. Evidently no such declaration will be made and the constitution is submitted to Congress no one can tell what legislation, if any, will follow. This Senator evidently believes, as do a great many of his colleagues, that the form of government adopted in Cuba, in connection with the United States will ultimately follow. Apparently he is anxious that there should be no extra session in order that the Cuban question should not be brought up until a sufficient length of time has elapsed to determine whether the new constitution is sufficient for the government of the people of Cuba, and that in the mean time the United States should not be forced to the necessity of withdrawing its protection from a probable extra session the question of the fate of the Ship Subsidy bill is more or less involved and the statement was made by more than one Senator yesterday that indicating his desire for an extra session the President has been governed somewhat by his anxiety for the passage of the annual bill.

It is not at all certain, however, that this measure will not be passed at this session of Congress. There are votes enough to pass it, but these in charge of the bill have been watching the yield more to the wishes of those who are more interested in other matters than they are in the Ship Subsidy bill. Time is being devoted to legislation, and the Republican Senators at an informal conference yesterday decided that patience had to be a virtue, and that an "era of business" must commence at once.

During the next day or two more formal consultations will be held by the Republican Senators, who in the mean time will talk more fully to the President and Secretary Root and ascertain definitely what may be their plan with regard to legislation on the Philippine and Cuban questions. The situation with regard to pending legislation will then be canvassed and it will be decided whether to make an attempt to pass the Spooner resolution or other similar legislation that may be found advisable or whether to drop this program altogether and let the Cuban question, the Philippine question, and the Ship Subsidy bill go over to the extra session.

Flyn's Business College, 815 and N. Business, shorthand, Typewriting—\$25 a year.

FOR AN EXTRA SESSION

The President's Attitude Worries the Leaders in Congress.

Mr. McKinley Anxious to Have the Cuban Constitution and the Philippine Question Disposed of as Soon as Possible—The Fate of the Ship Subsidy Bill Also Involved.

President McKinley's expressed intention to send the Cuban constitution to Congress as soon as it is completed and reaches Washington, has caused great concern in both houses. The document is expected here about the middle of February, and if Congress is to take any action with regard to it, an extra session will apparently be inevitable.

The President, at least, so understands the matter, and in saying that he intends to send the constitution to Congress he practically says that he intends to call an extra session. Senators and Representatives who have talked with him since his intention became known feel that under the circumstances an extra session will be called, and this is not at all satisfactory to the leaders in either house.

The submission of the report of the Philippine Commission, accompanied by Secretary Root's letter of endorsement and the President's recommendation for prompt legislation is another argument urged in favor of an extra session, and those who are in charge of the Philippine and Cuban questions are in a quandary. They do not want an extra session of Congress, but they are satisfied that one must be held if there is to be any colonial legislation.

The Philippines correspondence has been referred to the Committee on the Philippines, of which Senator Lodge is Chairman. As soon as the documents have been printed and read the committee will be called together and an effort made to ascertain what, if anything, can be accomplished in the line of Secretary Root's recommendations. The members of the Philippines Committee are apparently not sanguine that the Spooner resolution can be passed at this session, although it merely provides for giving the President authority to act after the insurance has been suppressed and until a permanent form of government has been established.

But because the Spooner proposition is brief and apparently hurried, it is none the less true that it would be utilized by the "opposition" as the text for a long stage of debate involving every phase of the Philippine question, and it is, therefore, thought that it would be impossible to get a vote this session.

As regards the question of legislation for Cuba the situation is still more serious. Some of the ablest lawyers and best equipped legislators in both houses of Congress do not hesitate to admit that our future relations with Cuba form the greatest problem that now confronts Congress and the Administration. One of the most influential of the Republican Senators, who is closely identified with proposed legislation on the Cuban question, said yesterday that the Cuban situation is one of great perplexity, and that although he had given the matter much thought he is utterly unable to see how a satisfactory solution is to be reached.

The President, this Senator says, has said in his annual message that he will submit to Congress the new Cuban constitution and he has repeated the statement to public men within the past few days.

According to this Senator, who will have as much or more to do with formulating Cuban legislation, if any is proposed, than any other Senator, Congress has no right whatever to ratify or reject or amend whatever constitution the Cuban people may adopt. The Supreme Court, he says, has declared that Cuba is foreign territory. If a constitution is adopted and the United States Government accepts it, that settles the relations of the United States with Cuba and our control must at once be withdrawn. Cuba will then be an independent Government, and if the United States should decide to agree to a certain control over the island it would be necessary to declare war and conquer the people. To send in the constitution would at once open up the whole question of whether the Congress had the right or the power to compel the Executive to acknowledge the independence of Cuba and would put the Administration and Congress and Cuba in a very embarrassing position.

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ENGINES MEET HEAD-ON.

Six Men Thought to Have Been Killed in a Collision.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 28.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad branch this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock suffered the worst wreck ever known in its history. It occurred about thirty miles east of this city, near Petroleum, a small town. Two freight trains, 98 and 87, due east and west, were to pass at Central, as they always do, but some misunderstanding led the crew in charge of one train to try to reach a station farther on. Both trains were running at a high rate of speed and came together on a short curve, which did not allow the engineers to see more than a short distance ahead.

When the crash came it sounded like a thunder clap. Both trains piled up on top of the engines and buried them from sight. Not a sound was heard save the escaping steam, the men having been buried so deep their calls, if they made any, not being audible.

Immediately a relief train was called for and with doctors and the officials of the road made a quick run, reaching the scene before a body had been discovered. Examination showed that six men were buried beneath the ruins, as follows:

J. D. WATSON and IRE DAVIDSON, engineers. J. T. BAILEY and O. CUNNINGHAM, firemen. N. CUMTNEY and J. C. BAILEY, brakemen.

The first body to be discovered was that of Ike Davidson, engineer of 87, whose horse was in Grafton. He was found buried under his engine and when removed he was still breathing. He was found to be so badly injured that no help could be given him. Up to a late hour tonight the other bodies had not been recovered and it is the general supposition that they are all dead and no doubt horribly mangled.

The two Baileys were brothers, both being residents of this city, and sons of a well known railroad man, who has been connected with the Baltimore and Ohio all his life. One was on the east bound train and the other on the west bound one. This makes the fourth son Mr. Bailey has lost in railroad accidents on the branch.

The accident occurred at a point one mile west of Petroleum, on one of the short curves for which the branch from here to Grafton is noted.

The track is all torn up and two long trains loaded down with freight are almost completely destroyed, as well as two of the heavy new engines.

FOSBURG SECURES COUNSEL.

A Well-Known Criminal Lawyer to Defend Him in Court.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 28.—Ex-District Attorney Hibbard, of Pittsfield, has been retained as counsel by Fosburg. Mr. Hibbard is one of the best known criminal lawyers in western Massachusetts. He was district attorney in 1892, when William Coy was convicted and hanged for the murder of James Whelan, of Washington, in 1881. He was associate counsel for Nathaniel Mosley, charged with the murder of George Spencer, of Harrisville, in 1898. Mosley was declared insane and is now in an asylum.

It is understood that young Fosburg will remain in Pittsfield and continue to work as a member of the firm of contractors now building the Stanley plant. His trial will not take place until the second week in July. As the indictment was found by the grand jury, this takes the case out of the jurisdiction of the district court, and no preliminary hearing is necessary.

The police refuse to talk, but it is known that every effort will be made to have the murder of James Whelan, of Washington, in 1881. He was associate counsel for Nathaniel Mosley, charged with the murder of George Spencer, of Harrisville, in 1898. Mosley was declared insane and is now in an asylum.

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