

SIXTY WERE KILLED.

Increase in the Death Roll of the Mine Disaster.

RECOVERING THE BODIES

Perilous Work Performed by the Heroic Rescue Parties.

HORRORS AT RED CANYON.

Among the Victims of the Explosion Were Many Men of Large Families.

EVANSTON, Wyo., March 21.—The total number now known to have perished in the mine disaster at Red Canyon last evening is sixty, of which fifty-one were married men and nine young men and boys. Up to this hour the bodies of the following out of a total of fifty-three who met their death in the mine have been recovered and turned over to their relatives:

Peter Clark, John Morris, David Laurie, George Hyde, John G. Locke, W. H. Grieves, Samuel Clay (single), Samuel Hutchinson, William Morris, Thomas Booth, Benjamin Coles, Charles Clark, Willard Brown, James Limb and Fred Morgan, all men of large families.

This leaves twenty-eight unrecovered bodies in the mine.

The timbering has been largely blown out and the walls and roof of the whole interior are cracked and shattered to such an extent that a party of eighteen men are seeking the bodies of their comrades as every moment in danger of being buried.

A coroner's jury has been impaneled which views the remains as soon as brought to the surface and turns them over to the relatives.

The agonizing cries of widows and children about the mouth of the mine are heart-rending. The mules that were in the mine are so burned that they have to be removed on account of the odor before work can proceed.

Additional details of the explosion which occurred at Rocky Mountain mine No. 5 state that the whole country around was shaken and the power plant, fanhouse and several other buildings wrecked.

Immediately after the explosion Superintendent Bradbury telephoned to Evanston for all the physicians, with an extra train. The relief corps, carrying lanterns, got ready to descend, in hopes of rescuing alive some of the victims. The blacksmith shop was turned into a deathhouse, with four bodies lying there, one disfigured with its head blown off, the others mangled.

Brave men had tried to descend some of the air and escape slopes without success, and it was not until three hours after the explosion that a volunteer party entered the main entrance to the slopes, and soon afterward returned with two bodies. They reported that caves stopped further progress down the slope.

A party went down to shovel out the caves, after which the searching party again entered and the work of securing bodies was resumed. This slope being down 2000 feet, with nine levels, each one mile and a half long, will probably require several days to reach all parts of the mine.

A few lives were saved because of the time of the explosion. The miners quit work at 6 o'clock, and it is customary for them to be near the entrance and come out just as the whistle blows. A number of men had come out and some had just left the entrance to the mine slope, away from the working tunnel, when the explosion occurred, thus escaping death.

The explosion is described by many as most terrific, shaking the whole town and causing women and children to run into the streets crying "Oh, my husband," and "Oh, my papa," with raised hands imploring for the safety of the loved ones.

The explosion is supposed to have come from a blast setting fire to dust, making a dust explosion, since the mine was supposed to be free from gas, being well ventilated. The Rocky Mountain Company, generally designated as the Central Pacific mines, have two mines—Nos. 5 and 6—with one mile face, making two separate mines with 150 feet pillars separating them. This leaves No. 6 unharmed, but deprives the company of one half of its capacity.

This is the third disastrous explosion in this vicinity. In 1881 No. 2 mine of the Rocky Mountain Company exploded, killing thirty-six Chinese and four white men. In the spring of 1886 Union Pacific mine No. 4 killed thirteen men.

Newell Beaman, manager, arrived from Salt Lake to-night, hastening to the mine and is doing all he can for the injured and bereaved and to reach those still in the mine.

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

Probably the Work of a Miner With a Big Charge of Powder.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 21.—A special to the Tribune from Evanston, Wyo., says: Ever since the explosion at Red Canyon mine work has progressed steadily in gaining access to it, bringing out the dead and caring for the bereaved families. Not one in the mine at the time of the explosion escaped, all being instantly killed. There may be more than sixty killed, but that is the number shown after carefully checking the roll. Of those who were injured around the mine Dr. Gamble, the resident mine physician, has about twenty-five under treatment.

This morning David G. Thomas, State mine inspector, arrived and will remain until all the bodies are recovered, and will thoroughly inspect the mine. He says he considered this the best ventilated and safest mine in the State, being free from gas and with plenty of safety appliances.

All agree that the cause of the explosion was a miner putting in a large charge of powder to throw down a big amount of coal for the next morning. This dust set fire to what is known as a dust explosive. This dust, of minute particles of coal mixed with air, made the dangerous compound which caused the destruction of property and carried so many men to instant death.

The work of bringing out the dead is necessarily slow. Besides those killed in the main way, the balance met death on the seventh and eighth levels, one-third of a mile down the slope, so steep as to make it difficult and laborious. Some of the bodies were partly covered with the caves, hence requiring searching to find them, but most of them were lying fully exposed.

W. J. Cassin, the Coroner of Uintah County, impaneled a jury, which viewed the remains brought out, identified them

and permitted the relatives to take possession of the bodies for burial.

Salt Lake and Omaha were telegraphed to for coffins, and the burial of the victims will occur as soon as possible. The distress of the bereaved calls loudly for aid. The fifty-one women who have been bereft of the protection and support of their husbands, with their families, will probably make a total of 300 persons fully worthy of the deepest sympathy.

There remain yet in the mine about forty bodies.

The known dead are: James Bruce, Willard Brown, Samuel Bate, Henry Burton, Thomas Booth, Aron Butte, W. E. Cox, Jerry Crawford, Samuel Clay, J. T. Clark, James P. Clark, Charles Clark, James W. Clark, Albert Clark, George Critchley, John Dexter, Angel Deromedi, J. R. Fearn, W. H. Grieves, W. Graham, George Hides, J. Pyden, Saul Hutchinson, Thomas Hutchinson, James Hutchinson, S. Halston, G. Hardy, I. Johnson, B. Julien, M. Johnson, James Limb, John G. Locke, D. W. Laurie, W. Langdon, M. Langdon, D. Lloyd, J. Lester, J. Lehti, J. Lapar, Charles Kasoto, O. Maltby, F. Morgan, W. Morris, John Morris, J. J. Martin, J. Miller, W. Mason, H. A. Nyborn, J. Pheby, William Pope, Henry Scatterin, William Sellers Jr., William Sellers Sr., Matt Silta, Hugh Sloan, William Waystaff and William Weedop.

For Money Lost at Poker.

FINDLAY, Ohio, March 21.—Mrs. Bell B. Trout, wife of Frank H. Trout, a leading merchant, sued Clifford and Gazman, of the Cafe Royal, and William Marion, owner of the premises, for \$7000 lost at poker in the cafe. The jury to-day returned a verdict allowing her \$3500.

SUICIDE OF ADA HATHAWAY.

HER IDENTIFICATION FORMS A CHAPTER IN A NOTED SCANDAL.

SHE FIGURED PROMINENTLY AT PITTSBURG IN A BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

BOSTON, March 21.—The Adams House suicide was this noon positively identified as Ada Hathaway by three women residents of this city who called at the undertaker's rooms. One of the women stated that she had met the dead girl two years ago and that she knew she was in love with "Dick" Laird and she believed unrequited affection and financial troubles caused the suicide.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—The identification of the woman who committed suicide at the Adams House in Boston as Ada Hathaway forms a chapter in a scandal which first came to the surface in this city on August 6 last. On the evening of that day Ada Hathaway called at the office of the wholesale shoehouse of Laird & Ray and had a long conversation with Richard Laird, one of the partners. What passed between them is not known, but Laird was seen to push her through the door, when she tried to force her way back again, and the police took her in charge. On the way to the police station she placed her mouth a handkerchief saturated with chloroform, but it was taken away from her before any harm was done.

On the morning after her arrest she promised to leave town, and was escorted by an officer to the hotel where she had been stopping. Upon reaching her room she placed a revolver in her breast and threatened to kill herself if any one approached her. Finally after much persuasion she was provided with a ticket and \$20 by Laird and took a train for Boston, but on arriving at Philadelphia she took the first train back to Pittsburg. The following day she retained an attorney and entered suit against Laird for the part he took in forcing her to leave the city, and afterward entered a suit for breach of promise of marriage. A short time after the scandal came on the firm of Laird & Ray was dissolved, and the former left the city.

ELECTRICAL STRIKE SETTLED.

Very Few Privileges Gained by the Men Who Went Out.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The electrical workers' strike, which commenced on February 18, was declared off to-day. With the single exception of having the eight-hour day started on May 1 instead of May 15, the strikers have not gained any privileges which they did not enjoy prior to the strike.

Bishop Henry C. Potter, president of the board of mediation and conciliation, and President Felix Adler of the same body were present in the room in which the agreement was signed on Wednesday evening by representatives of all the organizations interested. The basis of the settlement is that the electrical workers at present employed be subjected to an examination as to competency, in accordance with the rule heretofore prevailing in the trade. The Electrical Workers' Union declares its readiness to accept in their union all persons who have satisfactorily passed such examination, irrespective of their action in the present strike; but the men employed at present by the Electrical Contractors' Association shall, if they wish, join the union without interference from their employers or penalties imposed by the union. The Electrical Contractors' Association agrees to read the eight-hour day on May 1, 1895.

LIBERATED ALL THE PRISONERS.

Three Masked Men Cause a Jail Delivery in Oklahoma.

WICHITA, Kans., March 21.—A special to the Eagle from Woodward, O. T., to-night, says that three masked men went into the jail armed with Winchester rifles and liberated all the prisoners. They marched the jailer about half a mile over the prairie adjoining the town, where they kept him long enough for the prisoners to get away before the alarm could be given. Among the noted prisoners released are Tom Yose, Ed Lehr and Carly Dennis. A posse is organizing to scour the country.

HEAVIEST SALE ON RECORD.

Big Shipment of Corn to the Atlantic Seaboard.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The heaviest sale of grain in volume ever made in this market was consummated to-day. It was made by the United Elevator Company to the E. B. White Grain Company, and consisted of 700,000 bushels of No. 2 corn. The shipment is to be made between now and April 5, and goes by rail to the Atlantic seaboard.

May Borrow the Money.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The receivers of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad to-day petitioned Judge Caldwell, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, for the allowance by way of a loan of half of \$281,496.06, to the Atlantic and Pacific Equipment Company. This loan was to be given on account of rolling stock. Judge Caldwell granted the request.

Millionaire Clark's Purchase.

SALT LAKE, March 21.—A special to the Herald from Butte, Mont., says: W. A. Clark, the millionaire mine-owner of this city, has purchased the refinery, copper and brass works of Wallace & Son, at Asonia, Conn., for \$1,000,000. The property will be used to work the United Verde mines of Clark in Arizona.

Came Under Contract.

NEW YORK, March 21.—In a large consignment of diamond-cutters arrived to-day on the Majestic from Liverpool. There were 125 of them. They were detained and sent to Ellis Island, suspected of being contract laborers. They will be given a

FANNED BY THE GALE.

Fire Destroys Valuable Property at Sioux City, Iowa.

BIG OIL TANKS ABLAZE.

Such a Sight Among the Wild Stampede Among the Spectators.

WAREHOUSES ARE CONSUMED.

The Flames Controlled After a Loss of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, March 21.—One of the most serious fires in the history of Sioux City completely destroyed the warehouse of the Western Transfer Company to-day, together with its contents, entailing a loss of more than \$200,000. The high wind which was blowing carried the fire to the lined-oil mill across the street and it was partly destroyed and the greater part of its contents consumed, making a total loss of \$300,000.

The wind, which had been from the southeast, now changed and increased in velocity, blowing for a time directly from the East. This communicated the flames to the two big tanks owned by the lined-oil mills and the platform on which they rested began to burn. Thousands of people had congregated by this time, and when they saw the tanks on fire there was a wild stampede. The storage building was an immense structure, 500x60 feet, including the brick storage annex.

The main part of the elevator was five stories high and had a capacity of 150,000 bushels. In the bins at the time were stored 100,000 bushels of flaxseed and on the lower floor several thousand tons of lined-oil cake was ready for the market. In the annex the oil was in large tanks, having an estimated capacity of 120,000 gallons. When it was plain that nothing could be done toward saving the implement warehouse, the firemen turned their attention to saving the oilmill storage-house. Mayor Fletcher telegraphed to Lamars and Missouri Valley for the fire departments in those towns, and they were soon ready to respond, but when it was found that the fire could be controlled messages were sent to hold them back.

The back end of the transfer company was a mammoth frame structure six stories high, covered with corrugated iron. The iron aided the flames, as it kept water from reaching the woodwork. The huge four-story and basement warehouse, 100x150, was filled from top to bottom with farm implements and machinery, valued at about \$200,000. This machinery was owned by about twenty implement companies in different parts of the United States.

The list of the companies is as follows: Rock Island Plow Company, Rock Island, Ill.; Nebraska Plow Company, Omaha, Neb.; Sandwich Manufacturing Company, Sandwich, Ill.; Walter A. Wood Harvester Company, St. Paul; J. F. Seibert & Co., Akron, Ohio; Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company, Mansfield, Ohio; Advance Thresher Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; Kingman & Cox, Omaha; Norwegian Plow Company, Dubuque, Iowa; Chambers, Bering & Quintan Company, Decatur, Ill.; F. B. Tate & Co., Decatur; Hurst, Dunn & Co., Peoria; Rockford Manufacturing Company, Rockford, Ill.; Sterling Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio; James Selby & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Selby, Starr & Co., Peoria; Acme Harvester Company, Pekin, Ill.

The contents of the burned warehouse carried insurance aggregating \$31,750, in the following companies: Insurance Company of North America, \$3650; Liverpool, London and Globe, \$4000; Royal, \$3000; Commercial Union, \$3000; Phoenix, \$3000; Norwich Union, \$3000; Traders', \$3000; Franklin, \$3000; Philadelphia Underwriters, \$4000; Pennsylvania Fire, \$2000.

The warehouse itself was protected by \$30,000 insurance in the Liverpool, London and Globe Company. Insurance on the oilmill cannot be ascertained. The Franklin and Pennsylvania companies each carried \$3000 and the Commercial Union \$6000 on seed in the elevator. The value of the contents of the elevator at the market price would make the loss \$300,000.

WHISKY TRUST RECEIVERSHIP.

Some More Sensational Developments May Be Expected.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 21.—Louis Ewbanks of Indianapolis said to-day that more sensational developments in the whisky trust receivership may be expected soon. Relative to the deed being filed in the various counties by order of the United States court he said:

"This deed, now in the hands of the Recorder of Dearborn County, actually conveys less than one-fifth of the real estate belonging to the trust and none of the personal estate. The descriptions are printed in small, close-set type and cover eleven large pages, and the phrases which declare continued ownership of the personal estate and of so much of the real estate are introduced in about the middle of the page in an inobtrusive manner. Of course, the action of the officers in using a printed description of the property in which these objectionable phrases are found, and thereby failing to obey the order of the court, may have been entirely innocent, and if so they will doubtless hasten to execute a new deed actually conveying the property which it describes."

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The District Attorney's office was notified to have a representative present in Judge McAdams' court to-morrow when Mr. Campbell has been ordered to appear to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for publishing a "false and grossly inaccurate statement" concerning the Judge.

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NEW YORK, March 21.—The arrival at this port early in the week of a steamer from the Argentine Republic with a cargo of 120,000 bushels of flax seed has brought to light some interesting facts. It seems that quite a trade has been going on in seed from the far-away country for some time past, about 500,000 bushels of the Argentine seed having already been sold here. Another vessel with a cargo similar to the one received here this week is due here next week. The seed, although dirty, is reported to be of good quality and the price is equal to \$1.28 per bushel duty paid, the latter amounting to 20 cents per bushel. Crushers get a rebate on oil cake exported, which makes the net price about \$1.20 paid for the Southern American article. American flax seed is quoted nominally at \$1.50 and \$1.55. It is interesting to note that two years ago America reported large quantities of flax seed. Now she is importing.

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speedy examination, and those who prove to have come over under contract will be sent back, in accordance with the decision of Secretary Carlisle last Saturday, that diamond-cutting was not a new industry, as the importers of this city have claimed.

EARNINGS OF THE ATCHISON.

An Increase in the System and Its Branches.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The earnings of the Atchison system proper for the second week of March were \$541,814, an increase of \$17,561; for the month to date \$1,073,239, an increase of \$39,280.

The earnings of the Colorado Midland were for the week \$29,596, an increase of \$4091; for the month to date \$55,052, increase \$5212.

The earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific were for the week \$72,040, an increase of \$3667; for the month to date \$138,046, an increase of \$4815.

The net earnings for the Atchison system, all lines, for the week were \$753,323, an increase of \$21,986; for the month to date, \$1,491,010, an increase of \$42,957. All the earnings given are gross earnings.

THREE STEAMERS OVERDUE.

It Is Thought They Are Delayed by Stormy Weather.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Three large ocean steamships are now overdue at this port. They are the Johnson liners Baltimore and Mentmore, which have been out twenty days from Liverpool, and the Dutch tank steamer from Rotterdam La Campagne, over three weeks at sea. The trip should not have occupied over seventeen or eighteen days. It is thought the vessels have been delayed by stormy weather.

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ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS,

To offer you on Friday and Saturday of this week 500 Very Swell Long

In Blues, Blacks, Steel Grays, etc., with deep velvet collars (\$18 to \$20 values), at

== \$15.00 ==

Just think! We devote an entire floor (14,700 square feet) to the exclusive sale of Men's Overcoats and if we can't show an assortment who can?



RAPHAEL'S (INCORPORATED) 9, 11, 13 and 15 Kearny Street. UNVARNISHED TRUTHS TRIUMPH.

CAN'T SELECT A SENATOR.

ONE MORE SENSATION IN THE GREAT DELAWARE DEADLOCK.

ALL THE DEMOCRATS DESERT CHANCELLOR WOLCOTT, THE CAUCUS NOMINEE.

DOVER, Del., March 21.—There was another sensation at the State House to-day when the two branches of the Legislature met in joint session to nominate a Senator. All of the Democrats deserted Chancellor Wolcott, the caucus nominee, and cast their votes for Edward Ridgely of Dover.

When the last ballot was taken yesterday six of Higgins' supporters, who had temporarily deserted his cause for E. G. Bradford, returned to their first choice and the ex-Senator received seven votes at the close. To-day there were two ballots and Mr. Higgins was only given one vote, a