THE BAMBERG HERALD.

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FORTY LIVES WERE LOST

Many Miners Buried In the Pit By Disastrous Gas Explosion.

BODIES BADLY MUTILATED

Mining Laws Alleged to Have Been Criminally Violated By Those In Charge.

A special from Brownsville, Pa. says: Forty men were entombed in the Braznell mine, as the result of a gas explosion, which occurred Saturday morning.

There were between forty-five and fifty workers in the mine when the explosion occurred. Fourteen were rescued within a short time after the accident.

The explosion occurred at 7:30 o'clock a. m. Owing to a shortage of cars, less than the usual number of men entered the pit. The mine is that of the Stockdale Coal company, and lies four miles from Brownsville. Earlier in the morning Fire Boss James Radcliffe went through the mine as usual and found gas or "fire damp" in two places. The fire boss reported the presence of the gas, but informed the superintendent that it was all right for the men to enter. The men were lowered into the mine in the cage descending the main shaft, which is vertical. From forty to fifty men had entered the mine and dispersed through it when the gas ignited in some manner not yet discoverable.

A tremendous explosion occurred. Its force must have reached every man in the mine. The cage in the main shaft, which was at the bottom, was blown into splinters and the hoisting machinery wrecked. About a hundred yards from the main entrance was an air shaft, also vertical, and brick lined. It was torn by the blast and the bricks were blown to the very top.

Frantic women and frightened children dashed out of their dwellings just across the railroad track and rushed toward the mouth of the shaft. They were driven back by the smoke that poured up from the mine. A minute later everything was quiet. The big engines stopped and the fan was hushed. There was no possibility of at once aiding the imprisoned men at the main shaft, and a rush was made for the ventilating shaft, 150 feet away.

Fire damp kept the rescuers out of the mine until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the first gang descended. A mass of wreckage was found at the bottom of the shaft, in which lay seven men, their faces blackened and burned and their bodies distorted.

When the first party was worn out and nearly poisoned, another took its place, and this was continued until late into the night in an effort to save the survivors.

Sunday morning the rescue work was resumed and the horror of the Braznell mine grew in intensity with every hour.

At the same time there was a strong presumption that the laws regulating mining were carelessly and probably criminally disregarded.

The first bodies of the victims were brought out of the mine Sunday morning, and never in the history of mine disasters were human beings so horribly mutilated. It was nearly 11 o'clock before the first five bodies were taken out, twenty-eight hours after the explosion. At 5:30 o'clock three were brought to the surface and at 6:50 o'clock three more came up in the cage of the main shaft.

At least twelve other bodies were in sight, but could not be reached on account of the debris.

The estimates of the number of the dead were conflicting. A. B. Braznell, president of the Stockdale Coal company, said he believed that but twenty or twenty-five men had been killed. Men who were working around the mine say thirty-five to forty men were down the mine shaft in the cages, while about twenty climbed down the steps in the elevator shaft. From fifty-five to sixty men were in the mine, and of this number but twelve have been recovered alive. All the rest, whatever the number, are dead.

Another evidence of the force of the explosion was discovered Sunday afternoon. On the hillside fifty feet back from the main shaft was discovered an arm and a foot. They were portions of a victim killed 108 feet below the surface and blown out of the shaft like a bullet from a rifle.

From statements obtained it seems clear that the presence of gas in quantities in the mine was perfectly well known, and that naked lights were used for several days before the explosion.

"BOBS" LEAVES LONDON.

Lord Roberts Starts For South Africa and Is Given a Grand Send-Off.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who is to assume command of the British forces in South Africa, left London Saturday, starting on his way to South Africa amidst scenes of enthusiasm, vividly demonstrating the national interest in the event and the belief that the departure of the general can be accepted as a guarantee that whatever can be done in South Africa will be carried out by thoroughly competent hands and on carefully matured lines.

Although only privileged persons were permitted to enter the railway station, this did not prevent the gathering of immense throngs at all the approaches and other points of advantage, who cheered repeatedly as "Bobs," accompanied by his wife and two daughters, drove up. Seldom has the terminus witnessed such an inspiring send-off.

Every appearance of the field marshal was the signal for ringing hurrahs, lusty shouts and good wishes. The moment the veteran commander arrived he was surrounded by military officers and other friends and held a semi-private reception in the waiting room. After personal leave-takings, Lord Roberts reached the platform, where general greetings and parting words were exchanged.

Many ladies pressed forward to get a last handshake and bid him God speed. One woman, with her eyes filled with tears, exclaimed: "God bless you and bring you safely back to us."

This wish was echoed and re-echoed in varying phraseology by hundreds thronging the vicinity of the train.

AMERICAN CARGO SEIZED.

Chance For Dispute with Great Britain Has Presented Itself.

A special to the New York Herald from Washington says:

Secretary of State Hay will have a thorough investigation made of the reported seizure by British cruisers of several cargoes of American flour off Delagoa Bay, South Africa. Intructions have been sent to the American consul at Lorenzo Marquez, Portuguese, South Africa, directing him to make a thorough inquiry and to do everything in his power to prevent illegal interference with American commerce by either belligerent.

Ambassador Choate has also been instructed to make inquiries into the cases and to make such recommendation to the British foreign office as the facts in the case may justify.

The seizure has given rise to a lot of speculation as to what this government is going to do in the matter. The stuffs were shipped from American ports consigned to the Portuguese ports of Delagoa Bay—and the protests over the seizures have raised the whole question of contraband of war and the rights of neutrals. It has caused much discussion in Washington.

OFFICERS NOT BLAMED.

The Board Reports the Charleston's Officers Were Blameless.

A special from Manila says: The report of the Charleston court of inquiry just rendered is favorable to the officers of the stranded warship. It shows that due vigilance was exercised in the embarkation of the crew into the boats which were well handled.

HOLIDAY LYNCHING.

Two Negroes Meet Death at Hands of Mississippi Mob.

Two negroes, named Jim Martin and Frank West, were lynched on the Baker's creek bridge, near Bolton, Miss., for the murder of an aged and highly respected citizen named Milton S. Haire and an attempted criminal assault on his niece, Miss Curran.

The murder was one of the most cold-blooded in the criminal annals of the county.

Brooke Leaves Cuba.

General Brooke left Havana last Saturday at noon for Florida, receiving a major-general's salute as the steamer left the harbor.

HOSPITAL SHIP SAILS.

The Maine Departs From West India Docks For Cape Town.

A London dispatch says: The American hospital ship Maine sailed from the West India docks for Cape Town at 2:30 Saturday afternoon.

The Maine departed under favorable auspices. The Red Cross flag floated from her foremast, the queen's ensign from her main and stars and stripes from her mizzen.

THREE APPRAISERS RELEASED.

Six Others Are Held to Answer Charge of Fraudulent Practices.

Three of the Havana custom house appraisers arrested on charges of fraud have been set at liberty conditionally by order of Collector Bliss. Six others charged with receiving bribes and of fraudulent practices are now held at the disposition of the court. Collector Bliss believes he has sufficient evidence to warrant the steps he is taking, and expresses the opinion that within the next few days all the guilty persons will be lodged in jail.

BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

Cole Charged With Misappropriating Government Funds.

Charles H. Cole, former president of the Globe National bank of Boston, which failed several days ago, was arrested at Redonda, Cal., by United States Marshal Osborne. The arrest was made on a warrant charging him with misappropriation of government funds. The information was sent from Boston.

Mr. Cole has been connected with the Globe bank for thirty years, and his resignation, which took place two months ago, caused a sensation in Boston.

FOUR KILLED IN WRECK.

Train Operator Fails To Hold Train On Siding and Result Was Disastrous.

By a wreck on the Northern Pacific Monday morning, near Bear Mouth, Mont., four men were killed and several injured, more or less seriously.

The operator at Bonito allowed the freight train from the west to pass, when it should have been held on the siding. As soon as the operator heard of the wreck he took to the hills and has not been heard of.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Two Small Towns Are Nearly Devastated By the Shock.

At 4:25 o'clock Monday morning a severe earthquake shock was felt over a large portion of southern California, the undulations lasting about twelve seconds. The center of the shock appeared to have been at San Jacinto, a small town in Riverside county. Ten or fifteen buildings were damaged, chimneys toppled over and walls were cracked and shaken. The total damage at San Jacinto and Hemit, a small town near by, is estimated at $50,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE NEWS ITEMS.

Union Depot For Columbia.

The Southern and Atlantic Coast Line Railroads make a splendid Christmas gift to Columbia. It has been definitely announced that these roads will build a union depot 540 feet long, to cost $100,000. It is said that this will be the finest passenger station in the south.

Columbia now has more railroads than Atlanta, Ga., and the confidence of the railroads in the future of this city is great. The Seaboard will have a separate depot, a very handsome affair. Work will commence at once.

A handsome park is to be in front of the depot. All the tracks in the vicinity are to be changed so that no train will have to back into the depot. The old South Carolina and Georgia track will be torn up for some distance on each side of the present junction. The Coast Line has joined the Southern and will go into a terminal company to operate the depot. The building will cost about $100,000 and the money for it is now in hand. This will be welcome news to Columbians.

Our Industrial Boom.

Chief Clerk Gantt, of the office of secretary of state, has not completed the statement of the charters granted during the present year, but the work has progressed sufficiently to show that the year now ending has reached high water in the matter of industrial development. South Carolina's record for 1899 will be one on industrial lines that will be hard for any state to surpass. The commissioned companies will show an aggregate capitalization of very nearly eleven millions of dollars, as against six million last year.

The showing as to the companies chartered, those whose organization has been completed and have gotten into operationg will be equally as remarkable and significant. Ta remarkable showing made by the cotton mill enterprises started up during the year has already been given. Equally as striking will be the showing made by the cotton seed oil mills, the lumber concerns and the tobacco ware houses. All these figures will be available in a few days, however, and will speak for themselves. Charleston county will head the list as to the new companies chartered, with twenty-six, with a capital stock of $756,900. Richland and Anderson come next.

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Hanna a South Carolinian?

A prominent South Carolinian talking about South Carolina's history, as he was looking over some of the recently discovered revolutionary records in the state house, expressed the belief that Mark Hanna was a descendant of the Hanna family of this state. The father and son served in Marion's brigade, and General Hanna, who lived in Chesterfield, is known to have moved to Indiana in 1806. Congressman Norton, who was present, said that when he went back to Washington, he proposed to ask the famous Mark about it as a matter of curiosity.

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Governor May Be Sportsman.

Governor McSweeney has received a personal invitation from the president of the League of American Sportsmen to become a member of that organization, formed eighteen months ago, and having for its primary object the protection of American game. Several governors and other prominent men from all over the country have joined the organization, which is rapidly increasing in power.

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Change of Schedule.

On January 17 the Florida limited train of the Southern will be put on. It will arrive at Columbia, southbound, at 7 a. m. and pass there, northbound, at 9:40 p. m. This causes a change on the same date in the schedule of one of the trains between Columbia and Charleston that are now leaving Columbia in the morning, and returning in the evening. There will be no other changes in the Charleston-Columbia schedule.

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Farmers Promptly Responded.

The popularity of Wappoo Bridge is clearly shown by the general and prompt response by the farmers of the island to the call made by the directors for money to repair the draw, which was blown from its base by the storm in October. There are only a few who failed to respond.

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Barn and Contents Burned.

Mr. Evans Price, well-to-do farmer, living at the old John McColl place, four miles east of Florence, met with a heavy loss a few nights ago. His barn, stables and forage house were destroyed by fire, together with 500 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of peas, several thousand pounds of forage, lot of improved farm implements and other valuable stuff.

The value of the property destroyed amounted to at least $1,000, with not a cent of insurance. Mr. Price came very nearly losing all of his stock, four head of mules, several cows and hogs. They were gotten out, however, but some of the stock was badly scorched and blistered from the heat. The fire was the work of an incendiary, as it occurred about midnight, and no fire had been about the place that day.

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Candidate Barnwell.

The Williamsburg County Record says: "In the first congressional district next year the Hon. Joseph W. Barnwell, of Charleston, will oppose Colonel Elliot. Mr. Barnwell is at present state senator from Charleston. He is well known throughout the state, and has done good service to the Democratic party.

"In this issue we reprint a few clippings from different newspapers in the state, which shows the high regard in which Mr. Barnwell is held. There is no doubt that he will make a good run, and we believe he will represent the first district in the 57th congress of the United States."

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Winthrop's Merry War.

The board of trustees of Winthrod refused to grant the petition of the pupils for a longer holiday at Christmas. The matter may be considered settled for this year and it is hoped for all time. For some weeks after college opened nothing was heard of a holiday. Then from some unknown quarter came the suggestion of a petition; then there was the consequent talk; then more talk; then a report of what this trustee and that instructor had said, until the entire body of students was moved as perhaps never before. There was no special reason urged, only "we want to go."

The decision of the trustees was undoubtedly a wise one. The trustees had discussed the matter fully in June and had decided that only one day would be given. This was published as a settled fact in the catalogue. Under these circumstances to grant a longer holiday would be a material change of program. With many parents some self-denial is necessary in order that their daughters may attend college; this is the case, too, even with the moderate necessary expense account of Winthrop, and the proposed holiday would materially increase the expected expense. Many parents brought this condition to the attention of the faculty.

A SCORE DROWNED

Steamer Strands Off the North Carolina Coast.

BOATS WERE SWAMPED BY WAVES.

Only the Captain and Eight of the Crew Were Rescued By Men of the Life Saving Station.

The weather bureau of Hatteras, N. C., reported that the British steamship Ariosto, Captain Barnes, from Galveston to Norfolk for coal, thence to Hamburg, loaded with cotton, corn and wheat and meal, stranded on Ocracoke beach, six miles south of Hatteras weather bureau office, at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The steamship carried a crew of thirty men. Twenty-one men abandoned the steamer and took to the boats soon after she stranded. The boats were wrecked in the heavy seas and the entire twenty-one were drowned. Captain Barns and the remaining eight men were taken from the ship later by Captain James Howard and crew, of the Ocracoke life-saving station.

The rescue was effected with difficulty, owing to the heavy sea, the landing taking almost the entire day. Captain Barns and eight surviving members of the crew were cared for at the life-saving station. Some water reached the hold of the vessel, but she is in good condition, and probably can be saved if prompt assistance is rendered.

Monday the weather bureau officials at Hatteras furnished the following list of those saved from the wreck: Captain Baines, Warren, Reed, Peetoner, Anderson, Saline, Helsing, Petterson and Henroth. The Merritt and Chapman wrecking steamer Rescue passed out of the capes Sunday night on her way to the Ariosto.

BUTLER TO POPULISTS.

Chairman of People's Party Asks Questions of Executive Committee Members.

The Washington Post of Saturday contained the following:

Senator Butler, of North Carolina, the chairman of the people's party, sent out a letter to each of the national committeemen of that organization, asking them a number of questions, the answers to which will determine the plans and purposes of the Populist party. As long ago as the spring of 1898 the Populists decided to hold their convention in advance of all other parties in 1900, as a concession to the middle of the road, or radical, faction of the party. Senator Butler's letter is as follows:

"Sir—As you know, the national committee, at its last meeting at Omaha, in June, 1898, passed a resolution known as the Omaha agreement to the effect that our national convention should be held at least one month before the old party convention. The Republican national committee has just held a meeting and fixed June 19th as the time for heir next national convention. The Democratic committee has been called to meet January 22d to fix a date for their convention. They will probably hold their convention a week or two before, or a week or two after, the Republican convention. I write now to get the concensus of opinion of our national committee on the following points:

"Shall I call a meeting of the national committee to fix the time of our next national convention?

"2. If yes, what time and place do you favor for the committee meeting?

"3. Or shall I take the vote of the national committee as to the time of holding the next national convention by referendum vote?

"4. If you favor the referendum vote, what date do you favor for the national convention?

"5. Shall I invite the silver Republican national convention to meet at the same time and place with us?

"I submit the fifth question because I notice that at the recent meeting of the national executive committee of the Silver Republican party there was a strong sentiment expressed in favor of holding their convention at the same time and place as ours with the view of agreeing on the same national ticket."

Senator Butler expects that the committeemen to whom his letter has been addressed will reply promptly and that within the next two weeks he will be able to decide definitely what course to pursue.

Miss Morrison's Trial Set.

A Chattanooga dispatch says: The trial of Julia Morrison, who killed Stage Manager Frank Leiden, is set for Thursday, January 4th. Her attorneys, as well as those representing the state, have announced that they will be ready for trial on that date.

GOEBEL SUPPORTERS

Issue An Address to the People of Kentucky Concerning the Filing of Protest.

A special from Frankfort, Ky., says: The address to the Democracy of the state, indorsing the contest instituted by William Goebel and other candidates on the Democratic ticket, was issued Thursday night. It is signed by Former Senator Blackburn, chairman of the state campaign committee; Chairman Young, of the state central and executive committee, and all of the members of those committees.

The Democratic party of Kentucky, declares the address, through its several state committees, has unanimously declared that the best interests of the party, as well as justice, demand that contests shall be made by all the candidates on the Democratic ticket for the respective offices for which they were nominated. The committees feel that it is proper that they should in a concise form state the grounds upon which they base their action.

The state board of election commissioners at its recent session, issued certificates of election to all of the Republican candidates for state offices, but the board expressly declared in the opinion it rendered that it acted simply as a canvassing board without power or authority as it construed the law to inquire into the legality or validity of any contested votes.

The board expressed the opinion that, if clothed with the authority to go behind the returns and determine the matters in contention, the certificates of election would not have been issued to the parties who received them.

JOHNSTON-MORGAN "FEUD."

Alabama Senatorial Contest Has Degenerated Into Bitter Personal War.

The senatorial contest in Alabama has resolved itself into a bitter personal fight between Governor Johnston and Senator Morgan. The developments that are now in sight promise one of the liveliest political sansations of recent years in the south.

Governor Johnston has written Senator Morgan a letter in which a demand is made for the retraction of his statement that Johnston was a stockholder in a trust that had to leave Alabama and seek shelter in New Jersey.

Commenting on this Senator Morgan says: "I shall make a retraction, eh? When I speak I know what I am talking about. Loan that copy to me, please. I shall issue a statement above my own name, at once, in which I shall deal with this demand. This is the opening that I have been looking for, and I can prove everything that I have said, and Johnston will be sorry he spoke.'

SHORT SESSION OF HOUSE.

Time Spent In Filibustering Against a Motion to Adjourn.

A Washington dispatch says: No business was transacted at the brief session of the house Wednesday. The time was occupied in a filibuster against a motion to adjourn, having been inaugurated by the Democrats and some Republicans in order to give Mr. Grow, the venerable ex-speaker of the house, an opportunity to reply to some statements made Tuesday by Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee.

Mr. Payne, the majority leader, was defeated on two roll calls. After Mr. Grow had made his statement the house adjourned until 12 o'clock, January 3d, 1900.

BACON OPPOSED TREATY.

Is Opposed to Our Acquisition of Tutuila Island In Samoan Group.

The senate committee on foreign relations Wednesday authorized a favorable report on the two treaties negotiated with Great Britain and Germany for the disolution of the tripartite agreement for the control of the Samoan islands. Senator Bacon, one of the Democratic members of the committee, was the only opponent of the treaty and he did not seek to delay the reporting of it to the senate. His opposition was directed toward the acquisition by this country of the Island of Tutuila, and his opposition to that was based upon the contention that the consent of the islanders should be first secured.

BISHOP TURNER BARRED.

Colored Prelate, Who Is Ill, Refused Berth In Sleeping Car.

Bishop Henry M. Turner, of Georgia, was refused a berth on a sleeping car at Savannah Thursday morning by the officers of the Central railroad in that city.

The bishop, who is ill, having been paralyzed a few days ago, desired to return to Atlanta, his home. He asked to secure a berth in a sleeper, but was told that berths were not sold to colored persons.

The sleepers are owned by the Central railroad and the road has an arbitrary rule that no colored persons shall ride in the sleeping cars between Atlanta and Savannah, or on any of the branch lines of the company.

NO THANKS TO M'KINLEY.

Havana Municipal Council Refuses To Adopt Resolution Presented.

At Friday's meeting of the municipal council of Havana, a motion was made to send an address of thanks to President McKinley for his candid references to Cuba in his recent message to congress. The motion was rejected on the ground that the message contained nothing, but merely reiterated a former promise.

GOMPERS RE-ELECTED.

American Federation of Labor Retains All the Old Officers.

The American Federation of Labor, in session at Detroit, unanimously re-elected all its old officers. The only contests occurred in selections of fraternal delegates to the foreign trades' congresses.

In the case of each of the officers the secretary cast unanimous vote of the convention. The convention made formal requests that all trades unions hereafter more clearly define the work of their respective crafts.

LITTLE GIRLS DIE IN FLAMES

Rehearsal Exercises In School End In Horrible Tragedy.

WERE ELEVEN BABY VICTIMS

Gas Jet Ignites Clothing of One and Blaze Envelopes Many Others.

At Quincy, Ill., Friday afternoon while the school children of St. Francis parochial school, Seventeenth and Vine streets, were rehearsing for an entertainment, the dress of one of them caught fire from a gas jet and in ten minutes four of them were burned to death, two died an hour later and five others died before midnight. Half a dozen others were burned more or less severely.

All were between nine and eleven years old. Several of the teachers were painfully burned in trying to save the children.

The fire started in a little dressing room. Three or four little girls were there dressing for the rehearsal and laughing gayly among themselves. A dozen others were grouped in the wings of the stage near the foot of the stairs descending from the dressing rooming.

The girls in the dressing room had nearly completed their costumes when one of them brushed against the gas jet, but which one it was, will never be known. A touch of the flame was sufficient and in an instant her dress of cotton and light cloth was in a blaze. She screamed and ran out of the room, communicaiing the blaze to the others as she ran.

One of the girls, with her dress in a blaze, jumped out of a small window onto the stairs leading to the stage and down the stairs. A flaming torch she was, as she almost fell down the stairs and rushed into the groups of children standing in the wings. They were all clad like her, in fancy costumes of cotton, lace and silk, and the fire spread with incredible rapidity from one to the other. There were fourteen children in the cast of the Christmas entertainment and only a few escaped.

It was all over in ten minutes, and in that time four perished, seven fatally burned and others more or less severely injured.

The children were panic stricken and rushed this way and that, screaming with pain. But the agony was brief.

The school hall was filled with children and many more would have been killed in the panic which followed had it not been for the prompt efforts of the teachers and sisters, who were in charge of the entertainment and were present. The children were in a panic for a few minutes and rushed for the doors; but prompt efforts quieted them and no one was hurt in the rush.

The shrieks and screams of the injured were agonizing. The little ones lay helpless and impotent on the floor and writhed about in agony. The dead were charred in most cases beyond recognition.

JOUBERT AN AMERICAN.

Major Fontaine Reiterates That Boer General Fought In Civil War.

Major Lamar Fontaine, of Mississippi, well known both in peace and war, was recently brought into prominence in the public press by a story sent out from Washington quoting him as saying that Colonel Joubert, of the Boer army in the Transvaal, had served under Stonewall Jackson and was a Louisiana officer in the civil war.

Soon after the publication of the press dispatch in the papers of the country there was a meeting of Louisiana Confederate veterans in the city of New Orleans and the statement of Major Fountaine was denied by them. Notwithstanding this, the major emphatically reiterates his statement that Colonel Joubert was a Confederate soldier and that he had served under Jackson in Virginia in the Shenandoah valley campaign.

BODY PLACED IN VAULT.

Gen. Lawton's Remains Removed From San Mateo To Manila.

Major General Lawton's body was removed from San Mateo to Manila Wednesday afternoon, his staff and a squadron of cavalry acting as escort. It was found necessary to bridge the river.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, a mansion formerly occupied by a Spanish general. The body has been temporarily placed in a vault in El Pasco cemetery, where many of the American soldiers have been interred, and a guard of honor will be maintained.

WATCHING ABYSINNIANS.

Emperor Menelik May Cause Trouble For England.

London papers display much anxiety over the attitude of Menelik, emperor of Abyssinnia, toward England. At present there is a dispute between this potentate and Great Britain as to the boundary between Egypt and Abyssinnia, and it is feared that Menelik may consider the present a good time to make a demonstration against the British.

Havana Street Railways Combine.

All the street railway interests in the city of Havana were consolidated at a meeting Thursday in the office of the treasurer of the Havana Electric Railway Company, in New York, thus ending a contest begun more than a year ago.

Hay Demands the Facts.

The department of state has called upon United States Minister Hunter for a report of the facts in the case of two Americans, Imboden and Golde, who were recently killed by a native in San Pedro, Honduras.

WAR OF CONQUEST

Opposed In a Resolution By Senator Hoar.

HE VIGOROUSLY OPPOSES IMPERIALISM

Measure Is a Strong and Sensational One and Is the First Shot of the Coming Campaign.

A Washington dispatch says: Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, introduced the following resolution in the senate at Wednesday's session:

"Whereas, the American people and the several states in the union have in times past at important periods in their history, especially when declaring their independence, establishing their constitutions, or undertaking new and great responsibilities, seen fit to declare the purposes for which the nation or state was founded, and the important objects the people intend to pursue in their political action; and

"Whereas, the close of a great war, the liberation by the United States of the people of Cuba and Porto Rico, in the western hemisphere, and of the Philippine islands, in the far east, and the reduction of those peoples to a condition of practical dependence upon the United States constitute an occasion which makes such a declaration proper; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this republic adheres to the doctrines in the past set forth in the declaration of independence, and in its national and state constitutions:

"That the purpose of its existence and the objects to which its political action ought to be directed are the ennobling of humanity, the raising from the dust its humblest and coarsest members and the enabling of persons coming lawfully under its power or influence to live in freedom and honor, under governments whose forms they are to have a share in determining, and in whose administration they have an equal voice. Its most important and pressing obligations are:

"1. To solve the difficult problem presented by the presence of different races on our own soil with equal constitutional rights. To make the negro safe in his home, secure in his vote, equal in his opportunity for education and employment, and to bring the Indian to a civilization and culture in accordance with his need and capacity;

"2. To enable great cities to govern themselves in freedom, in honor and in purity.

"3. To make the ballot box as pure as a sacramental vessel and the election return as perfectly in accord with the law and the truth as the judgment of the supreme court;

"4. To banish illiteracy and ignorance from the land;

"5. To secure to every workman and for every working woman wages enough to support a life of comfort, and an old age of leisure and quiet, as befits those who have an equal share in a self-governing state;

"6. To grow and expand over the continent and over the islands of the sea, just so fast and no faster, as we can bring into equality and self-government, under our constitution, people and races who will share those ideals and help to make them realities;

"7. To set a peaceful example of freedom which mankind will be glad to follow, but never to force even freedom upon unwilling nations at the point of the bayonet or at the cannon's mouth.

"8. To abstain from interfering with the freedom and just rights of other nations or peoples and to remember that the liberty to do right necessarily involves the liberty to do wrong; and that the American people have no right to take from any other people the birth-right of freedom because of a fear that they will do wrong with it."

Hanna Issues Call.

The call for the next republican national convention at Philadelphia was issued at Washington Wednesday night. It is signed by Mark Hanna as chairman and Charles Dick as Secretary.

Revised List of British Losses.

Revised lists of the British casualties at the battle of Colenso received in London show that 137 non-commissioned officers and men were killed.

BROTHER SUES BROTHER.

Pat Calhoun Wants An Accounting With His Brother John.

Patrick Calhoun, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., but now of Cleveland, O., has filed suit in the district court at Washington against his brother, John C. Calhoun. About $197,000 is involved. The suit is filed in accordance with an agreement between the brothers allowing a difference between them to take this course. The suit involves a number of transactions between the brothers dating back a number of years in which they have been unable to agree as to amounts.

Former Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, is referee in the case.

BIG REWARD OFFERED.

Directors of Rapid Transit Company Want Authors of Reports.

The directors of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Rapid Transit company have offered a reward of $25,000 for information leading to the discovery and conviction of the author or authors of reports recently circulated concerning the company's affairs with intent to affect the market price of its stocks, an offense punishable under the laws of the state.

Parrott Gets Appointment.

Governor Bloxham of Florida has appointed J. R. Parrott, vice president of the East Coast railway and lawyer-politician of Jacksonville, on the board of trustees of the State Agricultural college, Lake City, vice E. K. Foster, deceased.

Fifty-One Millions.

A Washington dispatch says: The urgent deficiency appropriation bill, the first of the important supply bills for government expenses, is practically made up, and the total will amount to about $51,000,000.

LIEUT. BRUMBY LAID TO REST

Buried In Oakland Cemetery at Atlanta With Military Honors.

THOUSANDS VIEWED THE BODY

Scenes Were Sadly Impressive and Funeral Pageant Was One of Magnificence.

The mortal remains of Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby were laid to rest by loving hands and impressively sad funeral services in Oakland cemetery at Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday afternoon.

The train bearing the body reached the city from Washington at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning two hours late, but the friends who were at the depot awaited its arrival with patience, in keeping with the sadness of their mission.

The honorary pall-bearers, the committee on funeral arrangements, a company of the Fifth regiment, and a squad of police were in waiting. The committee met the relatives of Lieutenant Brumby, who came with the body. They were Mr. and Mrs. Heyward, Lieutenant Caldwell, the personal representative of Admiral Dewey and close friend of the dead officer, was also with the party. The party went immediately to the Kimball house, while the honorary pall-bearers, the soldiers and the squad of police, accompanied the casket to the state capitol, under the direction of Undertaker Patterson.

On the arrival at the capitol the police formed on either side of the wide steps and the funeral party and military escort marched with solemn step into the rotunda. The soldiers formed on either side of the central rotunda and the casket was placed directly under the dome.

The casket bore the simple inscription, "Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby, U. S. N., November 20th, 1858. December 17th, 1899."

Lieutenant Caldwell placed the magnificent sword of Brumby and the navy officer's hat on the heavy black casket, while the flowers which had come down with the body from Washington, were arranged on tables about the rotunda. They were superb floral offerings.

A great wreath of white roses, japonicas and carnations, twined with delicate ferns, bore a card with the simply inscription, "The President." Another wreath of similar design was marked with the name of Secretary Long, of the navy. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey's card was attached to an anchor of roses and violets. A magnificent wreath of colored roses and graceful palms was marked, "From Georgia Friends."

The body of the young hero lay in state at the capitol from 8 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, during which time thousands of sorrowing Atlantians looked for the last time on his face.

Mrs. A. E. Brumby, the aged mother of Lieutenant Brumby, was not well enough to leave her home in Marietta to attend the funeral services, and to see the dead form of her beloved son. Mrs. Brumby has been in ill health for some time, and though it was expected that she would arrive in Atlanta Wednesday morning, she was too weak to undertake the short trip.

At 2 o'clock the remains were taken by the military guard to St. Philip's church, where, at 2:30, the solemn and impressive funeral service of the Episcopal church was conducted by Bishop C. K. Nelson.

At the conclusion of the service at the church the funeral procession was formed, and, headed by the military of the city, the Fifth Georgia infantry, the Atlanta artillery and the Governor's Horse Guard, moved from Washington street out Hunter to the cemetery.

The fifth regiment band was at the head of the military and was followed by company B of the Seventh United States infantry. Next came the Fifth regiment, followed by the Atlanta artillery and the Governor's Horse Guard.

The state and municipal officers, supreme court judges and many prominent citizens comprised the honorary escort to the cemetery.

When the service had ended the casket was lowered into the grave and in a few short moments a large mound of newly turned earth was all that marked the spot of the final resting place of one of Georgia's gallant sons.

A detachment of regulars was marched to the grave under command of Lieutenant Offerly and three volleys were fired into the air. Two buglers from the Seventh infantry then stepped forward to the foot of the grave and sounded "taps."

This was the last act of the ceremony and the crowds withdrew.

BANKS ASK FOR FUNDS.

National Institutions Make Application to Secretary of the Treasury.

Up to noon Thursday Secretary Gage of the treasury had approved applications from national banks for deposit of public funds under his recent offer to the amount of about $15,000,000. So far no applications have been considered from banks which do not own or control the bonds which they propose to deposit as security.

WANT LOWER SYRUP RATES.

Railroad Commissioners of Georgia Listen to Complaints of Cane Growers.

Syrup rates occupied the attention of the Georgia railroad commission Friday, the entire session of the day being devoted to hearing from the cane growers of south Georgia and representatives of the railroads.

It is claimed by the Georgians who are interested in the syrup business that the present railroad rates give great advantaged to New Orleans, and unless relief is afforded the syrup industry in the state will be ruined.