

COAL MINE HORROR

A Series of Explosions Causes A Terrible Disaster.

MANY BRAVE LIVES LOST.

Mine Was Considered Dangerous and Explosion Was Caused by the Greed of the Workers.

A most disastrous explosion took place in the Port Royal mine near West Newton, Penn., on last Wednesday. There is no fire in the mine, to judge from appearances at the pit mouth, but the force of the explosion was so great that none of the men, so the miners say, could have survived the shock. The complete list of the dead includes:

William McCune, superintendent, married, four children. John Heck, mine boss, married, three children. William Allison, superintendent, West Newton, married, four children. Daniel Alop, mine boss, and thirteen miners.

William McCune was superintendent of the Port Royal district comprising five mines. He was a large stockholder in the Pittsburgh Coal Company and his family lives in a handsome residence on Vinton street, West Newton. William Allison was a cousin of President McKinley.

Early Wednesday morning Harry Boveridge and two miners, Harry a resolute party that went to the mine to bring out the bodies who were entombed, went to the McKeesport Hospital. Beveridge had both heads broken and the other two were badly burned.

At 9:04 A. M., Wednesday an inspection party went into the mine through the shaft on the Baltimore and Ohio side of the Youghiogheny River. It was their purpose to penetrate as far as possible to locate the dead bodies, with hardly hope of finding anyone alive.

The rescue party had been in the mine about an hour when the muffled report of another explosion was heard, issuing from the depths of the shaft, and a rush for the cage was made by the men above, who thought that these rescuers had met the fate of those who had gone before. A dozen men volunteered to go down and try and remove the party, but their services were not required, as the signal to hoist the cage was given from the bottom and when it reached the top three unconscious forms were found lying on it. Fire inspectors Callahan and Fire Boss W. McKee, the Wick, Eason, McKee, were the most dangerously hurt of the party, and these men were taken to the hotel nearby, where two physicians worked with them almost an hour before they could be brought back to life. This last explosion, in the minds of the men above, the fate of the entombed men, and the hope of getting any of them out alive has been abandoned.

The disaster occurred about 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. An explosion was heard by men at shaft No. 2 and suddenly a cloud of smoke burst from the mouth of the shaft.

The rescuing party, composed of Superintendent William McCune and nine others, went down shaft No. 2. Nothing was heard of them and in an hour another rescuing force, headed by James Bailey and William Williams, fire bosses, were let down the shaft. They groped their way about 200 feet when two explosions were heard in rapid succession. "The shaft lamps in the hands of Bailey and Williams were blown fifty feet away, and they themselves were thrown violently to the ground. They arose to their feet and called for their comrades, but there was no answer. Both men hurried back to the shaft and were taken up in the cage. From that moment until 9:04 A. M. not another sound was heard from the shaft, as it would have meant certain death from the after blast.

The part that went in this morning was composed of Mine Inspector Bernard Callahan, General Superintendent John Ross, Fire Boss William McKee, Fire Boss Daniel McCullough, Fire Boss Peter McLaughlin and Fire Boss Robert McKinley. At the Callahan were brought from the various mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

The Port Royal mine has always been considered dangerous. There was a similar explosion in the mine seven years ago, by which one man was killed. The use of safety lamps had been made especially imperative in these mines by the district inspector, owing to the great danger of carbon monoxide gas, but careless miners sometimes use open lights, because they can see better to mine by them and this helps them to make a bigger day's wages. This was probably caused the explosion, but the inquiry which will follow may develop a different cause.

Minister Sent To Jail. The Rev. William Wade, the Velpin, Ind., minister, who was arrested some time ago on charge of counterfeiting and who has held revival services in the jail almost nightly since his incarceration, was found guilty by a federal court jury and sentenced to one year in prison and to pay a fine of \$1,000. He denied on the stand that he knew the money he had was counterfeit and that he had anything to do with why sentences should be passed upon him replied: "I thank God that I have had the courage to tell the truth throughout this trial. I am entirely innocent of this charge."

Given Knock Out Drops. Commander B. F. Miller of the United States navy was given knock out drops at San Francisco Friday night and was left insensible by two thugs this morning. Commander Tilley is governor of the island Tutuila Samoa.

A WOMAN MURDERED

And Her Body Shipped in a Trunk by Express.

The mystery concerning the disappearance from Boston of Margaret Blondin, wife of J. W. Blondin, remains unsolved. Her headless body was found near Orléansford, Mass., and identified by her sister. The head was hidden nearby. The theory has been that the husband committed the murder in a fit of jealousy. Friday it was intimated by the police that the crime was committed in the Green street house in Boston, where the couple boarded, and that the woman's remains were sent away in a trunk. This theory was given weight by an interview between the police and Mrs. Mary Hanigan, the landlady, the latter saying that on Saturday, April 27th, the day of Mrs. Blondin's disappearance, she was sitting in the front hall just before 4 o'clock when Mrs. Blondin came in and asked what time it was. On being told she exclaimed: "My husband will kill me," and ran upstairs to her room. The husband immediately entered and demanded that Mrs. Hanigan tell him how his wife spent the day. Upon being told that she spent the day quietly he rushed up stairs as if in a furious temper, pushed the room door open and closed it violently. The landlady heard angry talk similar to that of a body. Ten minutes later Mrs. Blondin came out wearing his best clothes. He looked the door not only by the ordinary fastening but with a padlock which he had attached that morning.

Mrs. Hanigan went up stairs, but gave no response from the room. She thought that the man was ashamed to talk after what had taken place. Blondin returned the following Tuesday. During the interval Mrs. Hanigan tried to get word from Mrs. Blondin. When Blondin returned he looked haggard. He went to his room, remained there an hour and when he left in a hurry he doubly looked the door. In half an hour he returned with an expression, explaining to Mrs. Hanigan that he had accepted a position on a government boat in Canada and that he was going to Montreal.

"Where is your wife?" asked Mrs. Hanigan. Blondin muttered something which the landlady could not catch. In reply to numerous queries, Mrs. Hanigan was given to understand that Mrs. Blondin was at the depot waiting for her husband.

"I cannot understand what you have kept her locked in her room so long for," continued Mrs. Hanigan. "Is she going with you?" asked the woman. "Yes, she is at the depot now," replied Blondin.

Around the trunk which the expressman took away were heavy leather bands. Mrs. Blondin left the house and the landlady let her go again. The police then took the trunk and in it one described was shipped to Orléansford on the night of April 30.

Blondin disappeared a week ago and is now believed to be near Montreal.

No Third Term for Him. President McKinley last week announced that he would not accept a nomination for a third term in the following statement: "I regret that the suggestion of a third term has been called upon to give it notice. But I have no question of the gravest importance before the Administration and the country and their just consideration should not be prejudiced in the public mind by even the suspicion of the thought of a third term. In view, therefore, of the restoration of the suggestion, I will say now, once for all, expressing a long and constant conviction, that I not only am not, and will not be, a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it if it were tendered me. My only ambition is to serve throughout my second term to the acceptance of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate, and then, with them, do my duty in the realm of private citizenship."

An Eye to Business. "Now, if you will show me where the burglars got into your shop," said the detective. "I will see if I can find a clerk," in a moment, said the proprietor, "coming to answer. 'Am I working at something a little more important than hunting for a clerk just now.' And while the detective waited the merchant wrote as follows at his desk. "The burglar who broke into Katzehofers shop on the night of the 15th and carried away a silk hat, a pair of French calfskin boots, a fur trimmed overcoat, a black broadcloth suit and two suits of silk underwear, a black-headed villain and scoundrel, but a man whose judgment cannot be called into question. He knew where to go when he wanted the finest clothing the market affords." "Jacob," he said to the bookkeeper, "send a copy of this to all the papers and tell 'em I want it printed in big black type, to occupy half a column tomorrow morning. Now, Mr. Harkshaw, I am at your service."

Forest Destruction. The Raleigh News and Observer brings forward further estimates to prove the disastrous results of forest destruction. It says: "Mr. W. E. Myers, of the geological survey, says the soot of the bad effect of the recent floods in Western North Carolina lies in the deforestation of the mountain section. The country is being stripped of trees, and Mr. Myers says that the cutting away of the timber is entirely responsible for the serious flood. The actual damage exceeded \$500,000. The Appalachian Forest Preserve association was organized none too soon, and the establishment of the park ought to be pressed when congress meets in December."

Break Him in Gradually. It is said that Senator Dewey intends to make a newspaper man out of his son, as there is so much money in that business. The senator should not push the young man to the highest point of wealth getting just at first; let him take Mr. Sobwah a piece as head of the hotel trust at \$500,000 a year, for a while, so as to gradually break him in to the massive fortune his newspaper enterprise will yield.

FIGHTING FEVER

In Italy by Spreading Nats to Keep Out the Plague.

THE DEADLY MOSQUITO.

The Wonderful Discoveries of Drs. Boss, Rasoi, Lavran, Bignami, Bastianelli and Grassi.

A dispatch from Rome says a strange land to see is the Roman Campagna nowadays.

Since it has been determined that this famous territory has been the spreader of the curse of the world, malaria, for so many centuries, entirely because of the mosquitoes with which it is infested, a vast quarantine has been declared against the bloodsucking insects.

The entire Campagna is wrapped in netting. This is done not merely because the inhabitants want to do it, but because the Government had forced many to do it by edict. They are not permitted to sleep except under mosquito netting; may not labor in the fields except with netted headresses and gauntlets to protect their arms and hands; every aperture of their houses, even the chimneys, must be covered with metallic netting.

Those who have a doubt as to whether they are designed to protect the individual and save them from getting the malaria through the bites of the mosquitoes; secondly, the laws are enforced because it is held that every individual that gets the disease is a walking source of propagation of the source and that any law that will protect his neighbors is justifiable.

Those who suffer from the disease already are not privileged. They must dwell under netting like the others, and, in addition, the State is putting them through a rigorous course of treatment. The complaint, don't think with doctored pills, iron bark, iron, arsenic and other specifics.

In the Campagna now folks shut themselves up in their mosquito-proof houses at sundown, and they do not stir abroad after that except on urgent business, and then only thoroughly covered, with veils and gloves.

The rigorous observance of these rules is necessary that you cannot on Sunday Press will remember the article in an issue some months ago, in which this terrible Roman Campagna was described as a land of almost sure death, where the laborers scolded around like yellow corpses and where hardly any inhabitant could hope to escape the plague of malaria. Sooner or later it was bound to carry him off, and he or leave him a wreck for the rest of his wretched life.

It is a queer experience to travel over the railroads that run through the quarantined districts now. There is not a peep hole in cars, waiting rooms, signal towers or flag stations that is not in a way that you cannot see the doctors and brakemen, the station masters and the baggage smashers all avoid and have their arms in gauntlets that reach to the elbows.

All along the line of the road you see curious muffled figures ploughing and following other agricultural pursuits, and you are as if for purpose of disguise. Your fellow passengers are so hidden behind their veils that you cannot see the life of you as a single face. Even the oxen in some of the fields are swathed in the stuff, and they look odd enough as they stalk along majestically with yards and yards of gauze netting hanging on them. It makes one think of the old-fashioned parlors in New England farm houses in fly time, when the furniture was covered awfully and mysteriously with the same kind of gauze.

Employees of the railroad are watched carefully to see that they do not violate any of the sanitary rules. Officials examine each laborer and warn him to take care that he is properly protected, and that he is not to be protected with double veils, which close alternately and automatically.

It is laid on the inhabitants of the Campagna everywhere to be vigilant to a painful degree. They are asked, whenever even a single mosquito manages to penetrate into their houses, to drop all other occupations, whatever they may be, and not to rest until they have killed the wicked creature. Every one has in its sting the death of a nation, or the destruction of a household. To make the destruction of a mosquito interloper more easy every bit of wall in every part of the railroad properties is painted a dead white.

The discovery that it is the mosquito that transmits malaria, and the subsequent discoveries due to the experiments of Dr. Ross and others, and the discovery of the Roman Campagna first announced to the public in the Sunday Press from time to time. The discovery is of world-wide importance, but in Italy, the classic land of "the malaria" - malaria, "bad air," as the world's derivation inaccurately suggests - it amounts to a national "find."

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Up to yesterday, almost, it had been imagined - from the earliest times - that the malaria, or marsh fever, was due to poisonous gases arising from swamp ground from the decomposition of organic matter. The celebrated Dr. Rasoi, having conceived the probability of a parasitic origin for it, the idea rapidly gained ground. All over the world, in Europe, North and South America, Africa and India, scientific men began investigations, of which the results of the Press got news from time to time. Dr. Laveran, until recently a professor at Van do Graaf, was the first, in 1880, to find in the blood of malarial patients traces of a parasite which he called the homotaxia mire of marsh fever.

In 1884 Dr. Manson demonstrated that the common mosquito (who had been suspected all along) inoculated

people with still another parasite, the flarix, which at the moment of his flaring entered into the blood of his victim. This last made every flarix about as much to carry the malaria with him. Nevertheless, fifteen years passed without anything being done to take practical advantage of this theory.

Dr. Ross, the Indian army surgeon, discovered in 1898 that mosquitoes developed in their bodies the protozoan Libbe, a parasite which he showed to be the cause of fever, malaria, and by them. So the connection was fixed. It only remained to discover the action of the anophelo mosquito as the vehicle of human malaria, and this is due partly to Dr. Ross and partly to Dr. Grassi, professor of zoology at Rome.

For ten years past Dr. Grassi had been pursuing his experiments on this parasitic species of mosquito, which the data of Dr. Ross suggested to him the ulterior researches which ended in the decisive result. In October, 1898, aided by Drs. Bignami and Bastianelli, he acquired the certainty that the mosquito which carried the malaria in its body was the anophelo mosquito (parasilic germ) which he brings in his own live when they pass into birds or domestic animals, but they live and develop luxuriantly in the blood of man, which has the unlikely quality of so strengthening and multiplying them that they not only infect him with malaria, but cause him, in turn, to infect others. It is the anophelo only which is dangerous. The male does not bite.

The conclusive experiments were made in a hospital hall of the Santo Spirito, at Rome, on a dozen individuals in good health and of philanthropic disposition, who allowed themselves to be bitten by mosquitoes from malarial districts.

Dr. Grassi rapidly obtained confirmation of the other important fact, that the mosquito himself is often to be found in the blood of such persons contain parasites quite distinct from those causing any other contagious malarial fever. There are of the class of protozoans, which obtain their origin, reproduction only after a singular hibernation trip to the stomach of the anophelo mosquito. It is there that the sexual distinction of these germs commences; that is to say, their reproduction and development. Sometimes a number exceeds 10,000 in one individual, but it is not until the conditions they arrive at maturity slowly or rapidly. Then the capsule which contains them breaks; they flow into the viscera of the anophelo, thence into the salivary glands and thence to the bite of the insect. The mosquito, when he wounds a human body, injects into the wound a quantity of this saliva containing the germs. And as he does not get rid of his poisonous provision in any single bite, the same mosquito may infect several persons, one after the other, in a single night. One single bite is sufficient to produce a malarial fever, or to carry him to the grave in four days.

When man is thus bitten and infected of the red globules of his blood, and men to alter, after about twelve days. It is at this moment that the feverish symptoms of chills and flushes begin to show themselves. These fevers are slight or strong, long or short, according to the malignity of the individual parasite with which he happens to be infected, and according to the season in which he contracted the infection. In the spring they are lighter than in summer or autumn. They generally reappear each succeeding year. Dr. Manson took with him to London a quantity of infected mosquitoes, which he caused to bite his son, who had never been outside of England in his life. He never had malaria, and he died of an intermittent fever.

Malaria, therefore, is a malarial disease of contagious character, manifesting itself uniquely in places where there are anophelo mosquitoes and during the warm season. Vegetation, temperature, stagnant waters and marshy ground combine powerfully to spread the evil, because they make conditions favorable for the propagation of both mosquito and malarial parasite. And as he does not get rid of his poisonous provision in any single bite, the same mosquito may infect several persons, one after the other, in a single night. One single bite is sufficient to produce a malarial fever, or to carry him to the grave in four days.

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WERE SLIGHTED.

Philadelphia Merchants Have Thus Treated the Visitors to

INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

The Delegates Left to Hustle for Themselves. The Object of the Visit Badly Hurt.

The Southern Industrial Association met in Philadelphia on Monday of last week. Delegates were in attendance from all parts of the South. South Carolina was represented by the following gentlemen: C. W. Killok, John F. Pickett, J. C. Homphill, James M. Seignious, W. B. Whaley, P. G. Hanshaw, A. C. Kaufman and G. Bissell Jenkins, all of Charleston; John B. Glover, Jr., James P. Burnette, Thos. B. Moore and W. R. Burnett, of Spartanburg; Sol Kohn, Orangeburg; C. S. McCall, Bennettsville; Charles H. Fisher, Edgefield; D. K. Norris, Anderson; A. B. Carpenter, Greenville; W. L. Durst, Greenwood.

In opening the convention on Wednesday morning President Hartgrove of Shreveport la. said:

The business men of the city have neglected the convention and the delegates composed of men who came here from places as far distant as Austin, Texas, with the understanding that the businessmen of the city would attend their sessions, take an interest in what they had to say and escort them through their ostensible duties, and in the many other graceful things that invite confidence, cement friendship and build up trade, are displeased at the failure of the merchants and manufacturers to keep the promises made.

There was a fair audience on Wednesday morning there were not more than a dozen delegates, and a large number present at the opening of the session and they were for the most part men who were required to be there owing to their services on committees.

The first trouble developed at Tuesday evening's session when Robert C. Ogden, of Philadelphia, spoke on industrial education. The delegates took umbrage at this reference to the illiterate white woman of the South, whom, he stated, required education as much, if not more, than the Negro.

The threatened discussion was prevented by President H. H. Hargrave, who stated that Ogden must be mistaken in his statement. He was, however, Mr. Hargrave, who had been from Shreveport, La., and is editor of the New Orleans Piousine, got back to Ogden in a speech, which reflected upon the delegates.

"For the first time," he said to the delegates, "I have heard of a meeting as to the success of this convention."

"There was a good start, but I fear a bad ending. We of the South are familiar with New York, Baltimore and Boston, but know nothing of Philadelphia."

"Why, we never see a traveling man from Philadelphia in the South. We know nothing of your goods. We make no attempt to get your business. Send your commercial agents down so that real commerce may grow up."

"That would be better than talking so much and doing nothing. I see few Philadelphians here this morning. What new faces are in the hall are now arrivals from the South."

The general opinion is that the business men of the city with the South will materially suffer through the lack of courtesy that has been shown the men who came here with the expectation that the city would extend to them open arms; that they will be treated kindly, their appeals for capital to develop their industries listened to with interest and efforts be made to secure the investment of money to foster their natural resources.

Not even the reception that was tendered the delegates by the Mayor Tuesday night did the business men of the city consider that it was worth while to attend. There were scarcely more than a score of Philadelphians there and the reception was a dull, flat affair that did more harm than good to the reputation of the city for warm-hearted hospitality.

The afternoon session was devoted to reading of papers dealing with the manufacture of cotton in the South. At the evening session the Chinese Minister Wu Ting Fang spoke on American trade with the Orient.

THE NICARAQUA CANAL. The discussion of the Nicaragua canal was opened by Hon. Sewell Cobb, of Pensacola, Fla. It is said in part: "Five hundred and fifty millions of people are waiting for half a century, have entreated us to open a highway through the narrow strait of land that connects the two great continents of America, but we have had at the helm of the ship of state men of limited maritime information and a deaf ear has been turned to their requests. When our military army sought opportunity for promotion (in rank) our officials rushed to a conflict with a people already engaged in population and already have expended in the effort to inoculate them with 'benevolent civilization' upwards of \$300,000,000 and countless lives. This money expended in the other process 'commercial assimilation' would have constructed the Nicaragua canal and established lines of steamships numbering not less than 100, each of 5,000 tons capacity, carrying our own products."

The twentieth century calls for human advancement. We of the south learned at the close of the war that if we would develop our resources the military arm must be subservient to the civil authority.

"The Clayton Bulwer treaty is only a pretext for delay. We cannot concede the right of any nation to dictate either liberty or manner of occupation to those whose mutual interest demand a work far from engineering at Isthmus, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and the United States of America are competent to decide what is best for their interests."

George H. Anderson, of Pittsburg, spoke briefly on the subject, expressing the opinion that the United States can build an isthmian canal without the help of England or any other nation. The Suez canal, he said, is a great boon to British commerce and he asserted that this country needs a short and economic route by which to send its products to the Pacific coast and thence to the markets of the world.

W. H. Cavanaugh, of St. Louis made a brief address and the discussion was closed by Walter C. Stevens, of St. Louis, who spoke on the coming St. Louis exposition.

A Grand Old Man. The Columbia State says the announcement that Dr. Carlisle will continue to serve another year as president of Wofford college is good news. Good news not only to the patrons and supporters of Wofford, but to every one in South Carolina who has the sense to respect the nobility of character and intellect. When Dr. Carlisle a year ago expressed his desire to be relieved of the heavy burdens of this high office, the State said his place could not be filled, that no successor could be found who would measure up to the Carlisle standard. But for another year the college is to have the benefit of this great man's direction and Wofford is to be congratulated. The influence Dr. Carlisle has exerted in South Carolina is incalculable. It extends far beyond the circle of those who have been students at Wofford or who have come in personal contact with him. It is not confined to the Methodist denomination, but touches those of all creeds and no heretic has ever seen him. Such a man can ill be spared in any position.

The Value of Knowledge. It has been well said that there is always work for the man who knows. Not the man who thinks he knows it all, but the man who has full knowledge in any single field of industry. It is an axiom, that is going the rounds of the press that originated somewhere in North Carolina. A man in western North Carolina was selling standing timber - walnut trees. The man who was buying came to one very handsome tree. He told the owner he would pay as much as \$50 for that tree. This excited the owner. He did not sell, but sent for experts. The owner got \$1,500 for the tree (cut and walnut) as it stood. The man who cut it down realized \$3,000 for it on the spot. It was shipped to New York and veneered one sixth to half an inch. The sales were watched and estimated as the best that could be done, and when all was disposed of it turned out that the tree brought \$50,000.

To Hang for Burglary. In the Supreme Court at Asheville, N. C., last week Rush Gates and Frank Johnson, white, and Ben Foster, Harry Foster and Harry Mills, colored, were found guilty of burglary in the first degree. Under North Carolina law the penalty for burglary is death. All five men will be sentenced to die, and when the time comes they will be hanged out that the tree brought \$50,000.

Four Men Drowned. The steamer Czar, bound to Labrador, with fisherman and their families, 70 persons aboard, was driven ashore on Cabot Island, on the north coast of New Foundland in a fog and gale Sunday night. Four men were drowned and six others were injured, but the woman and children were all landed safely.

WERE SLIGHTED.

Philadelphia Merchants Have Thus Treated the Visitors to

INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

The Delegates Left to Hustle for Themselves. The Object of the Visit Badly Hurt.

The Southern Industrial Association met in Philadelphia on Monday of last week. Delegates were in attendance from all