

MANY MINERS DEAD

RESCUERS BRINGING OUT DEAD FROM ALABAMA MINE.

Over One Hundred Men Are Still Entombed on the Lower Level and All Hope of Saving Any of Them Has Been Abandoned.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 22.—The scene at Virginia mines, where a terrific after-damp explosion imprisoned 160 men 700 feet below the surface, is the most gruesome and sorrowful that has ever been witnessed in this section of Alabama. Of the miners who entered the mines Monday, so far only fifty bodies have been recovered. The recovery already of so many dead bodies precludes the idea that any living men remain among the unfortunates still in the mine.

The corpses are frightfully mangled and disfigured and identification is almost impossible. Many of them are so badly bruised and twisted and discolored that negroes cannot be told from white men.

All day long, at the mouth of the mine, waiting women and children whose father was in the mine has been most heartrending. One hundred families and 300 children are left destitute and without means of support by the calamity and they are the best class of the mining families in Alabama.

As the bodies of the victims, which, in many cases, have been gathered together a piece at a time, are brought to the surface they are placed in rows on a rough platform, and ambulances began the removal of those so far recovered to Bessemer.

The excavation of the debris has been handicapped. The foul gases which had collected in the slope made necessary the use of safety lamps, and it was found that less than a score of safety lamps were available in the district. Union miners went to the scene from practically every mining camp within a radius of twenty-five miles of Virginia City to aid in the work of rescue.

Out of the fifty bodies recovered up to this time, one was found which was barely alive. The body was carefully taken from the mine and heroic methods resorted to bring the man to consciousness. He is still alive, but scant hope is held out for his recovery. President Flynn of the Louisiana United Mine Workers said to the Associated Press: "I shall be surprised if a single person escapes alive from that mine. Ventilation is very difficult and if the men were not killed by the explosion they have certainly been suffocated by the gases. The bodies so far reached were in the main slope and it will be several days before we can get to the rooms which branch off from the main slope."

One of the most gruesome sights witnessed was a man's head being carried out of the mine in a dinner basket. It was found in this position and the flesh was almost entirely burned away from the skull. Legs, arms and mangled trunks were brought out in succession. After nightfall the entrance to the mine was converted into a veritable chamber of horrors, the awfulness of which was intensified by the flickering of the lamps as the feeble rays fell upon the mangled and bleeding fragments of human flesh strewn about the entrance. Many stout-hearted men, who had been assisting in the work of rescue, were forced to give up the task, and numerous persons have fainted upon seeing the array of bodies.

Mine Boss Reed is confident that more than 100 of the men in the mines were white and believes all perished. He knows the rooms in which each man was working and this information, in many cases, is the only means of identification, so horribly are the bodies disfigured.

FOUR DEAD, SIXTEEN INJURED.

Boiler in Coal Mine Near St. Clairsville Explodes With Fatal Results. St. Clairsville, O., Feb. 21.—Four men are dead and sixteen injured, three of them seriously, as the result of an explosion of a stationary boiler at No. 1 mine of the Provident Coal company, near here.

The dead: William Adams, president of the local branch of the United Mine Workers of America; Eli Mintl, engineer; Michael Meili; unknown Hungarian miner.

Seriously injured: James Loftus, skull crushed, leg and arm broken; William Davis, leg broken and body lacerated; David Thomas, arm broken. Thirteen Slavish miners were cut, bruised or scalded, but none of their injuries are considered dangerous.

The day was wet and cold and the men had congregated in the boiler house, a temporary structure, equipped with an old boiler. Without a moment's warning the boiler exploded with a terrific report, hurling the men in all directions and blowing the building into fragments.

Indianapolis Has \$1,500,000 Fire. Indianapolis, Feb. 20.—For four hours last night the wholesale district, bounded by Georgia and Merid-

ian streets, Jackson place and the Union depot sheds, was menaced by a fire, which started in the wholesale warehouses of the Rahmley & McCrea Millinery company. Three general alarms brought into action every department in the city and suburbs. When the fire was brought under control eight buildings, among which were three hotels, had been completely destroyed, causing a loss estimated at \$1,500,000. One fireman was hurt by falling walls.

BOMB KILLS SERGIUS

UNCLE OF THE CZAR ASSASSINATED AT MOSCOW.

Missile is Thrown Beneath Carriage, Which is Completely Demolished by Force of Explosion—Grand Duke Duke Sergius' Head Torn Off.

Moscow, Feb. 18.—Within the walls of the far-famed Kremlin palace, and almost underneath the historic tower from which Ivan the Terrible watched the heads of his enemies falling beneath the axe on the red square, and within a stone's throw of the great bell of Moscow, Grand Duke Sergius, uncle and brother-in-law of Emperor Nicholas and the chief of the reactionaries, met a terrible death. The deed was committed by a single terrorist, who threw beneath the carriage of the grand duke a bomb charged with the same high-power



Grand Duke Sergius.

explosive which wrought Minister von Plehve's death. The missile was packed with nails and fragments of iron and its explosion tore the imperial victim's body to ghastly fragments, which strewn the snow for yards around. Every window in the great, lofty facade of the palace of justice was shattered and bits of iron were imbedded deeply in the walls of the arsenal, 100 yards away.

Assassin Belongs to Fighting Group.

The assassin belongs to the noted "fighting group" of the socialist revolutionary party, which has removed other prominent officials and long since passed sentence of death upon Grand Duke Sergius. The grand duke knew that he stood in the shadow of death. He was the recipient of numerous warnings and elaborate preparations were taken to ensure his safety, but all the resources of the gendarmerie, secret police and soldiers proved unavailable against an attempt almost exactly duplicating the procedure that caused the death of Minister of the Interior von Plehve last July. It was the irony of fate that Sergius, after taking refuge in his country villa during the strike troubles of a month ago, and later seeking even more secure shelter in the palace within the Kremlin walls, should be killed while proceeding to the governor general's palace beyond the walls, and which he had abandoned to enable the police to better protect him.

Details of the Crime.

The scene of the crime was the great open triangle within the Kremlin. A few minutes before the bell of the gate sounded the hour of 3 the equipage of the grand duke emerged from the gates of the palace and proceeded, followed by sleighs containing secret police. It swept at a smart pace towards the gate. In a minute the carriage was in front of the courts of justice. There a man, clad in workman's attire, stepped forward from the sidewalk and threw a bomb which he had concealed beneath his coat. A terrible explosion followed and a hail of iron pelted the grim stone walls of the arsenal and courts of justice. A thick cloud of smoke, snow and debris arose. When it had cleared a ghastly sight was presented.

On the snow lay fragments of the body of Grand Duke Sergius, mingled with the wreck of the carriage. The grand duke's head had been torn from his body and reduced to a shapeless pulp and the trunk and limbs were frightfully mangled. The coachman lay moaning with pain beside a deep hole in the pavement. The horses, dragging the front wheels of the car-

riage, had dashed off maddened with pain, to sink dying before they reached the gate.

The assassin was thrown to the ground and stunned by the force of the explosion, but he quickly arose and ran toward the gate, attempting to escape. His haste and the blood streaming from his face where he had been wounded by fragments of the bomb, attracted the attention of a sergeant of police, who seized him before he could draw a revolver.

Assassin Glories in Deed.

The man did not deny his crime, but on the contrary gloried in its success. He expressed his satisfaction that he had been able to kill the grand duke without involving the duchess. He avowed his membership in the social revolutionary organization, but refused to give his name and at the jail his papers were found to be forged. The assassin's injuries are not serious. The grand duke's coachman, who was severely injured, was removed to a hospital.

HOUSE PASSES NAVAL BILL.

Carries Total of \$99,914,359 and Provides for Two New Battleships.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The house after a seven-hour session passed the naval appropriation bill, carrying a total of \$99,914,359. The provision for two battleships, as reported by the committee on naval affairs, was retained. Both the majority and minority were badly divided over the proposition, at least forty members of the latter going over to the Republicans, while about an equal number of Republicans voted in opposition.

Several times during the debate, the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius was referred to, the subject being brought up by Baker (N. Y.), who condemned the action of President Roosevelt in sending a message of condolence to Russia, expressing the sentiment that the government and American people viewed the act with abhorrence. The people, he declared, did view with abhorrence the massacre in St. Petersburg on Jan. 22, but the president, he said, had not seen fit to send a message of condolence on that occasion.

The climax came later in the day, when Baker read a resolution on the subject, which he subsequently introduced, and which, in effect, was a reiteration of his remarks previously made. He explained that it had been suggested that in the event of his offering such a resolution, a motion would be made to expel him. He shouted defiance to any member of the house to make the motion, as he deposited the resolution, and took his seat amid the confusion which the incident had created.

GRAIN RATE WAR UNSETTLED.

Conference of Railway Presidents Unable to Agree Upon Differential.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—An ineffectual attempt was made to settle the grain rate war. At a conference of the presidents of railroads interested, the fact developed that a certain gulf road has contracts for carrying grain at the reduced rates and cannot get them cleaned up before the latter part of March. After vainly trying to reach some point of agreement, an adjournment was taken until next Tuesday.

Some of the roads were in favor of restoring normal tariffs as soon as this could be done, while others objected to doing so until the question of gulf differentials should be settled. The gulf lines, however, are not united on what differential they desire. Some of them insist that the differential from Omaha and from Kansas City should be the same. The old differentials were 4½ cents from Omaha and 5½ cents from Kansas City and the other lower river points.

The western lines were not willing to offer the gulf lines more than 3½ cents as a differential, and to this the gulf lines would not agree. Some of the gulf lines were not, they declared, in position to agree to anything until they had consulted with their eastern connections.

TWO CHEMISTS FIND POISON.

Coroner's Physician Talks of Examination of Body of Hoch's Last Wife.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Drs. W. S. Haines and O. W. Lewke, who have been analyzing the stomach and liver of Mrs. Marie Walcker-Hoch, the latest alleged victim of Johann Hoch, declared definitely that the woman's death was due to arsenical poisoning. Dr. Lewke, who is the coroner's physician, said the arsenic in the stomach indicated an intent to murder. "With the evidence of four analysis before us," said Dr. Lewke, "there is no doubt left that Mrs. Walcker died as the result of work which would have done credit to a Borgias."

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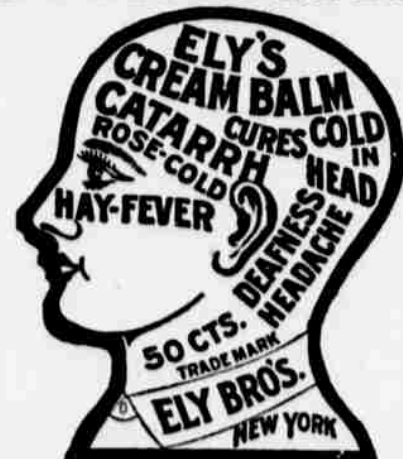
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In the District Court of Webster County, Nebraska.

J. O. Hamel, Plaintiff, vs. Charles L. Saylor and Maggie M. Saylor, Defendants.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Charles L. Saylor and Maggie M. Saylor, defendants, will take notice that on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1903, the plaintiff filed his petition in the district court of Webster County, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which was to recover the sum of \$700.00 upon a certain promissory note dated October 17th, 1903, and due fourteen months after date, together with interest on the same at 6 per cent from date, given by the defendants to the plaintiff; and at the same time filed an affidavit for attachment and an affidavit against Alex. Monis, Charles Norris and the Bank of Guide Rock as garnishees. Plaintiff alleges in said affidavit against said garnishees, among other things, that said garnishees therein named have property and money in their possession belonging to you the said defendants herein. That on said 2nd day of January, A. D. 1903, the clerk of the district court of said county of Webster on said affidavit of plaintiff (for an attachment) issued an order of attachment for the sum due on said promissory note, principal and interest and costs of suit. You are required to answer said petition, order of attachment and garnishee process and cause of action of the plaintiff on or before the 20th day of March, A. D. 1903. J. O. HAMEL, By E. U. Overman, his Attorney.

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