

MINE HORROR GROWS

Strong Presumption Laws Regulating Mining Were Criminally Disregarded.

NO SAFETY LAMPS IN BRAZEL MINE

Pit Boss Discontinues Them Before Disaster.

BODIES OF VICTIMS HORRIBLY MUTILATED

Estimates of the Number of the Dead Are Conflicting.

MINERS PLACE THE FIGURE AT FORTY

It Was Twenty-Eight Hours After the Explosion Before the First Bodies Were Brought to the Surface.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 24.—The horror of the Brazel mine disaster grows in intensity with every hour.

The number of dead is now estimated at fifty and may pass that figure. At the same time there is a strong presumption that the laws regulating mining were carelessly and probably criminally disregarded.

Today the first bodies of the victims were brought from the mine 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 5:29 p.m. and again, at 6:30, three came up in the cage of the main shaft. The dead taken from the mine so far are:

- HENRY HAGAR, 36 years old; leaves a wife and six children.
PETER OROSKO, 35 years old; leaves a wife and four children.
WILLIAM THOMAS, 33 years old; leaves a wife and four children.
MICHAEL ROTHHELL, 21 years old, single.
SAMUEL MEESSE, 20 years old; leaves a wife and three children.
ALBERT MEESSE, 13 years old; died after being rescued yesterday.
MICHAEL MAIHO, 28 years old; leaves wife and two children.
RODOLPH KOTZ, 10 years old; single.
JOSEPH POSTSKY, 22 years old; leaves wife.
JOSEPH MAAGARA, 19 years old; single.
WILLIAM MOLOK, 33 years old; leaves wife and two children.
PAUL W. PROLOC, 24 years old; leaves wife and one child.

Among the men missing and known to be dead in the mine are the following Hungarians: Michael, Andrej, Thomas Kucialek and Andrew Tourzisk.

At least twelve other bodies are in sight but cannot be reached on account of the debris.

The estimates of the number of dead are conflicting. B. Brazel, president of the Stockdale Coal company, this afternoon said he believed that but twenty to twenty-five men had been killed.

Men who were working around the mine yesterday morning give different figures. They 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 at the time of the explosion, but twelve of them were recovered. All the rest, whatever the number, are dead.

Story of the Disaster.

John, cr. as he is popularly known, "Jonah" Meese, is one of the twelve men who escaped from the mine alive. He is fearfully burned and is lying at his home with his head swathed in bandages. He told his story today.

"I was in the stable," Meese said, "hearing my mule when the explosion occurred. My brother, Sam, was by my side and his boy, Albert, was standing in front of him. Then came the crack of the explosion. Never in my life have I heard such a terrible report. I thought my head had been blown off. In about two seconds the mine was filled with a dazzling light as the fine coal dust in the air was consumed. My brother, Sam, dropped to the ground as if shot through the heart. He must have been killed instantly, for our lamps were blown out and fell over upon his father. I began to back out of the stable—that is why my face is so terribly burned. I was afraid to turn my back upon the mules for fear they would stampede and run me down. I did not know then that they had all been killed by the explosion, for our lamps were blown out and we were in total darkness.

"After I got out of the stable I heard Albert crying for help. I went back and found him and Henry Atwood, a driver. I proceeded, half leading and half carrying them to the foot of the mine shaft. There were both delirious and I believe I was, too. Both of them persisted in standing up and began to walk around. I immediately forested them to the down, to get them out of the path of the fatal afterdamp, which hovered about four feet above the ground. Then I felt myself going to sleep, but I did not sleep. I realized that it was the sleep of death. I laid down upon something which I could feel, although I could not see, was a corpse and fell asleep as calmly as ever I did in my life. When I awoke somebody was forcing me to swallow bread and coffee, and it was trying to explain that it would be needless for me to drive a wagon, as there had been an accident in the mine.

"The force of the explosion was terrific, my face and scalp are literally filled with coal dust blown into just as it had been shot out of a gun held within a few inches."

Another evidence of the force of the explosion was discovered today. On the hillside, fifty feet back from the main shaft, were discovered an arm and a foot. They were portions of a victim killed 105 feet below the surface and blown out of the shaft like a bullet from a rifle.

Not a Safety Lamp in Use.

From statements obtained today it seems clear that the presence of gas in quantities in the mines was perfectly well known, and that the naked lights were used for several days before the explosion. According to credible authorities, a single safety lamp was used in the mine by the working crew since last Tuesday morning, four days before the explosion.

Fire Boss James Radcliffe, whose duty it was to look after the safety of the mine and upon whose care and intelligence the lives of the miners depended, in a large degree, told his story. Radcliffe had not recovered from his narrow escape from death. The fire boss said:

"I believed that the explosion was caused by a sudden fall which occurred just before the explosion. I do not believe that there was enough gas in the mine to be dangerous. As a matter of fact, the coal

WOOD PLEASES THE CUBANS

Feel They Will Be Independent Within a Reasonable Time.

HAVE FAITH IN NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL

Efforts to Stop Proceedings Against Custom House Appraisers—Wood Says, if Guilty, They Must Be Punished.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—The events of the last few days have had a great effect on the Cuban politics.

The circumstances attending the arrival of General Wood and the departure of General Brooke, taken in connection with the speech of the former at the farewell banquet, to the latter, in which the intentions of the United States government were restated, having satisfied the Cubans that Cuba will certainly be independent within a reasonable time.

More than this arrival and public and private utterances of Horatio Rubens have increased the respect feeling that now apparently exists among all classes. Mr. Rubens has, without doubt, considerable influence. Wherever he goes he is entertained by the people; his room at the hotel is thronged with Cubans seeking an interview.

Very influence is brought to bear to stop the proceedings against the custom house appraisers now under arrest on charges of fraud. The judges of the supreme court and many other important officials are related to the persons under suspicion.

General Wood says that if they are guilty they must be punished. Their relationship to the judges is such as to disqualify the latter from giving them an impartial trial. A judge or judges from some other province will be assigned to try them. General Wood declares that if judges decline to perform their duties, they should be impeached in Cuba as they would be elsewhere.

"The Patria," commenting on General Wood's remarks at the farewell dinner to General Brooke, says:

"It was a most satisfactory speech with a pleasing military simplicity. Obviously the United States government intends to fill the terms of the joint resolution and General Wood is the man selected as the instrument for this task."

ACCOUNT OF LOGAN'S DEATH

Letter from Dr. Lebermann, Surgeon of Thirty-Third Regiment, Describes San Antonio Fight.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 24.—Apropos of the reports put in circulation at the time of the death of Major John A. Logan, killed in action in the Philippines, the following letter, received today from Dr. Lebermann, surgeon of the Thirty-third Infantry, major and surgeon of the Thirty-third United States Infantry (Major Logan's regiment), effectually disproves the statement that Major Logan was shot by his own men.

"SAR PAXIAN, Logan, Nov. 12, 1899.—I wrote you day before yesterday that we were to attack a town, I will now tell you that what we did not do was to go on and then it cost us severe, the killed including Major Logan.

"We left here at 7 a. m. and marched about two or three miles when we ran into the enemy, who were in houses, fields and tops of trees. We fought our way through without end. Corporal Robinson in the advance was wounded by a first volley. Major Logan, who was with me, stopped over and asked him if he had a first-aid kit, and I handed him one. He then went on to the temple. I was only a short distance behind and I called upon him to stop. He did not stop, and we went forward to him.

"I took Major Logan's head and Merder his first-aid kit, and I carried them to the front. Major Logan was shot through the heart from a tree under which Major Logan was. I looked up and saw the bullet which had struck him about fifteen feet above me and drawing my revolver I shot him and he fell from the tree. Then I ran to the front and found that he was killed or wounded and when I established my dressing station at that point the sharpshooters in the front made things lively for us until a detail of men came up, the troops were killed, fifty prisoners and about 200 guns captured.

"The road was somewhat terrible, as it had been raining, the roads were like lakes and the streams were few and were greatly swollen and very muddy. We went so that we had to ford or swim all of them. The natives all had hands and they knew how to handle them. We had about three and one-half hours. General Wheaton today sent us a letter of congratulation on the capture of the largest one since the war started.

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Peritonitis—December 20, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Paul Gains, Company I, 1899. Typhoid fever—December 21, Twenty-second Infantry, Kenneth G. Fanning, 1899. Typhoid fever—December 21, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Isaac Watson, Company A, 1899. Typhoid fever—December 21, Thirtieth Infantry, Edw. H. Gray, Company H, 1899. Typhoid fever—December 21, Twenty-fourth Infantry, James Rooker, Company K, 1899. Typhoid fever—December 18, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Henry Cunningham, Company F, 1899. Typhoid fever—December 18, Twenty-first Infantry, Edward Swanson, Company M, 1899. Typhoid fever—December 18, Twenty-second Infantry, D. Buck, Company A, 1899. Typhoid fever—December 18, Fourth Infantry, Fred Morford, Company K, 1899. Typhoid fever—December 18, Hospital corps, Albert Duahing, 1899. Typhoid fever—December 18, Hospital corps, Oscar Proske, Company G, 1899.

Drowned—December 14, near Nibirkon, Luzon, accidentally, Third Infantry, Williams, 1899. Typhoid fever—December 15, Twenty-second Infantry, George H. McLean, Company F, 1899. General Disability—December 11, Twenty-fourth Infantry, George Motley, Company H, 1899. Diarrhoea—December 21, Twenty-first Infantry, William R. Bouchir, Company L, 1899.

Valencia Arrives from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 24.—The United States transport Valencia arrived today, forty-two days from Manila, via Nazareth. The Valencia experienced very heavy weather the entire trip and was compelled to put back three times for shelter. Its passenger list consisted of three civilians.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 24.—The United States transport Westminister sailed for Manila today with 400 head of horses and mules.

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TWENTY-ONE MEN DROWNED

British Steamer Ariosto is Stranded Six Miles South of Hatteras.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Superintendent Kimball of the life-saving bureau tonight received the following dispatch:

"British steamer Ariosto, Captain Barnes, stranded at Ocracoke beach at 4 o'clock this morning. Twenty-one drowned and nine saved in breeches buoy."

"HATTERAS, Keeper."

CAPE HENRY, Va., Dec. 24.—The weather bureau official at Hatteras, N. C., reports that the British steamer Ariosto, Captain Barnes, from Galveston to Norfolk for coal, thence to Hatteras, loaded with cotton, corn, wheat and meat, stranded on Ocracoke beach, six miles south of the Hatteras weather bureau office, at 4 o'clock this morning.

The steamer carried a crew of thirty men. Twenty-one men abandoned the vessel, the remainder being rescued by the life-saving station. The boats were wrecked in the heavy seas and the entire twenty-one were drowned.

Captain Barnes and the remaining eight were taken from the ship yesterday by Captain James Howard and crew of the Ocracoke life-saving station. The rescue was effected with difficulty, owing to the heavy seas, the landing taking almost the entire day.

Captain Barnes and the eight surviving members of the crew are now being cared for at the Ocracoke life-saving station.

Some water is making in the hold of the vessel, but it is still in good condition and can be saved if prompt assistance is rendered.

Superintendent Kimball tomorrow will instruct Lieutenant Johnson of the revenue cutter service, who is attached to his office, to proceed to the scene of the wreck and make a report of the circumstances attending the loss of life. This is the practice followed by the life-saving service when there is loss of life attending an accident to a steamer to which the surf men have given assistance.

The superintendent believes that the loss of life is probably due to the hurried efforts of the men to get away from the ship instead of waiting until the breeches buoy could be rigged up between the ship and the shore and the rescue made.

The vessel was not in good condition and the men, he thinks, might have remained on it an indefinite time before there was any real danger of losing their lives. Ship's hands of "deep water" boats, he thinks, taking to the sea, often do not follow by men devoted to coast navigation, who realize the importance of escape by the breeches buoy.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A special to the Tribune from Norfolk, Va., says: The British steamer Ariosto, Captain Barnes, wrecked at 4 o'clock this morning six miles south of Hatteras, N. C., and twenty-one of the crew were drowned. Captain Barnes and eight of the crew were saved by the life-saving station at Ocracoke. The crew under Captain James Howard. Those who lost their lives attempted to reach the shore in a small boat, which was swamped shortly after it put off from the ship. Captain Barnes and the eight who were saved by the life-saving station were taken to the Ocracoke life-saving station, but not until after a struggle which lasted all day. Wrecking tugs are on the way from here to the scene of the wreck and if they reach the stranded ship in time may save a number of the crew. It is in the wrecked vessel's favor. The Ariosto wreck is the worst on these shores since the German ship Elizabeth went ashore in 1876, when fifty-five people were drowned.

The fog is revealed along the Virginia and North Carolina coasts for several days and a number of vessels have narrowly escaped destruction. Last night, however, the air was clear but the wind averaged forty to fifty miles an hour, blowing from the westward. It is quite general among them that there should be an organization effected among their countrymen which could make their existence effective, if only by a threat of repeating the Fenian invasion of 1866, as it would deter the English government from sending any Canadian troops to South Africa and it would also diminish the arduous and loyal subjects of the queen resident in Canada might manifest to leave home and fight the English battle against the Boers. They thought it very probable that some enthusiastic Irishman will start such a project and that it will meet with ready support.

Why Omaha May Be Prominent.

Prominence has doubtless been given to Omaha and Nebraska in the rumors of this movement because of the activity of the Fenian League in that city. The Fenian League affair within the last dozen years and because of the further fact that the bones of the most prominent of the leaders of the invasion over thirty-three years ago rest in an Omaha cemetery. General John O'Neill, a monument erected over his grave in the cemetery, was the Fenian leader by the Irish Nationalists in 1865. General John O'Neill sleeps in an honored grave in the Holy Sepulcher cemetery just beyond the western limits of the city. He commanded the Fenian Irishmen at the battle at Ridgeway, near Niagara Falls, June 2, 1866, and the inscription on his monument proclaims him the hero of that engagement.

To the middle and younger generations the memory of that invasion is by no means distinct. The Fenian Brotherhood was organized in Ireland, Canada, Australia, the United States and elsewhere to secure Irish independence by force of arms. The world Fenian is derived from a personage named Fenian, who lived in Ireland about the sixth century, although little authentic concerning him appears to have been transmitted to posterity. The brotherhood started through the efforts of James Stephens and John O'Mahony, with a few other bold spirits in the green tide in 1827, but it was years before it made its influence felt in a tangible way. Its early devotees went to France and studied military tactics, and in 1826 the two leading spirits named above, by mutual agreement, took up the work in different countries. Stephens, who was a scholarly man, took the field in Ireland, and within three years, by secret and persevering work, requiring the utmost nerve and courage, he had woven the spell of his patriotic purpose around the hearts of the people of Erin, until a large portion of its armed constabulary and the British army stationed in Ireland were almost on the point of open revolt.

Funeral of Dwight L. Moody

Arrangements for Services at East Northfield—Honorary Pallbearers Are Named.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Dec. 24.—The family of Dwight L. Moody remained indoors nearly all day, owing to the constant down-pour of rain. The funeral services were held at an interval during the forenoon to attend the arrival of her sister and brother, Fleming Revell and Mrs. W. M. Holden of Chicago, last night. The funeral services were held at 10 o'clock and showed only slightly the struggle which she had experienced during the past few weeks.

Mrs. L. C. Washburn, Mr. Moody's only sister, is expected to arrive from her home in Racine, Wis., tonight.

The services at the Congregational church this afternoon were conducted by Rev. C. J. Schofield, the pastor, assisted by Rev. E. A. Torrey of Chicago, who had been associated with Mr. Moody at the bible institute at Chicago. Mr. Torrey's talk was principally the life of the dead evangelist.

The funeral is to be held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and the details have been completed. The body will be taken to the church at 9:30 a. m. by the Mount Herman students, and will lie in state until 2:30 in the afternoon, when the services will be held, when it will be taken to the last resting place on Round Top.

The only music during the service, aside from singing by the regular choir of the church, will be the singing of "Rock of Ages," one of Mr. Moody's favorite hymns, by the Mount Herman quartet.

Honorary pallbearers have been named as follows: Colonel J. J. Janeway, New Brunswick, N. J.; R. C. Morse of the Young Men's Christian association, Northampton, Mass.; New York; George C. Stebbins, Brooklyn; Ira D. Sankey, Brooklyn; General John A. Hopkinson, Boston; H. M. Moore, Boston; Dr. N. T. Wood, Northfield, and Prof. A. H. Custer of Mount Herman seminary.

In answer to telegrams sent to several ministers who had been invited to hold a convention of all those interested in the movement was held at Chicago, when O'Mahony was elected head center of the brotherhood in the United States, the same position which Stephen held elsewhere. A congress in Cincinnati in January, 1865 was followed by another in Philadelphia in October of the same year. The organization was a military within a civil one. Some were sworn and enlisted as soldiers prepared to act on the orders of the superior officers, come what might, and they had carried out the military discipline in 1862 the movement from Maine to California. The original plan was to help Ireland when the people of that land should inaugurate an ap-

FENIAN SPIRIT REVIVING

Secret Movement Among Irish-Americans Growing Out of Pro-Boer Enthusiasm.

WILL HOLD PUBLIC MEETING NEXT SUNDAY

Reminiscences of the Canadian Invasion Which Show Why a Similar Modern Project Would Look Toward Omaha.

There is something more than a likelihood that the pro-Boer agitation, now so general throughout the United States, will lead to the resurrection of the once celebrated organization among Irish-Americans known as the Fenians, which planned and executed an invasion of Canada in 1866 out of hatred of England for the wrongs that for 700 years had been inflicted upon Ireland. Intimations have reached Omaha from other cities that an address calling for a renewal of the Fenian organization and the Clan-na-Gael had been sent out from this city to enthusiastic Irish-Americans in other places, but inquiry among prominent Irishmen failed to disclose the identity of any persons who may have sent out an address. As far as could be learned there are no organized branches of the Fenian organization in this city, although there are some men in Omaha who were proud of their membership in the Fenian organization, inquiry, however, did develop the fact that there is a sort of a secret movement on foot among the Irish enthusiasts in this and neighboring cities, which has for its object some decisive steps of a more belated character toward England than a simple declaration of sympathy for the Boers far away in South Africa. The Omaha end of this movement is to be held at a public meeting of Irish-Americans to be held in some public hall next Sunday. It had been intended to hold it yesterday, but the fact that it was Christmas eve led to its postponement for a week. One of the ostensible promoters of the movement here was questioned concerning it. He declined to reveal any definite information concerning its scope, but in a mysterious vein vouchsafed the assurance that Irishmen were at work with a common purpose, not only here, but in Lincoln, Chicago, Kansas City and as far east as New York. When asked if any of the former members or officials of the Fenian organization he responded that it had more likely issued from Lincoln.

"I can tell you that there are in Omaha today a respectable number of men who are ready to go to the front, and they don't care where the front is, to the Transvaal or to Canada, so long as the same end can be accomplished. I cannot tell you that any are going, but I know that there are a good many who are ready and who are likely to go. More will be known about this after the meeting next Sunday. There will be a great deal of work done by those on the line between now and that date the nature of which I cannot now tell you. It will be done secretly. I did not say that it would be done by former members of the Fenian organization. There will be wheels within wheels, and more than one organization of Irishmen will be involved. The correspondence is going on now and a good many of us have faith that it will lead to substantial results. It extends to a number of western cities and as far east as at least Chicago."

Conferences with a number of Irish-Americans who pretended at least that they knew nothing of this movement disclosed the fact that the Fenian spirit is quite general among them that there should be an organization effected among their countrymen which could make their existence effective, if only by a threat of repeating the Fenian invasion of 1866, as it would deter the English government from sending any Canadian troops to South Africa and it would also diminish the arduous and loyal subjects of the queen resident in Canada might manifest to leave home and fight the English battle against the Boers. They thought it very probable that some enthusiastic Irishman will start such a project and that it will meet with ready support.

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Birth of Invasion Idea.

O'Mahony came to America in 1822 and conducted the work in this country. He was warmly received and manifested a wonderful faculty for interesting those whose interests he was seeking to enlist. In 1822 the convention of all those interested in the movement was held at Chicago, when O'Mahony was elected head center of the brotherhood in the United States, the same position which Stephen held elsewhere. A congress in Cincinnati in January, 1865 was followed by another in Philadelphia in October of the same year. The organization was a military within a civil one. Some were sworn and enlisted as soldiers prepared to act on the orders of the superior officers, come what might, and they had