

## Shoved Them Away Into a Pigeon Hole

### Those Charges Against Collector Duncan Evidently Considered of Small Importance

BY THOMAS J. PENCE.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Special.—According to present arrangements, North Carolina will not get a sample of Prince Henry of Prussia on his trip south, but Representative Orey of Virginia has his way the royal visitor will be whirled through Tar Heeldom. Mr. Orey thinks that the committee on arrangements are carrying the Prince in a round-about way to get to the south and today he introduced a resolution in the House providing that the itinerary of Prince Henry of Prussia shall extend through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. This route would take his Majesty over the great Appalachian chain and the Chickamauga Park. The resolution provides that President Roosevelt shall consider this proposed trip as it is represented to cost about twelve miles of the already arranged itinerary.

John C. Daney was sworn in today as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. The oath was administered at the Interior Department in the presence of Secretary Hitchcock. The retiring Recorder welcomed Daney into office. Daney says he will conduct the office in a business-like manner and that he will not consider the subject of changes in his office until he becomes personally familiar with everything. The statement that charges have been preferred against Collector Duncan is true, but the secretary to the Civil Service Commission says they were not given any weight. He received them from Raleigh Thursday afternoon and shoved them away in a pigeon-hole. Evidently the commission is not disposed to attach much importance to the charges, for Commissioner Yerkes has not been notified and neither has Senator Bitchcock. The commission frequently receives charges against government officials and that is the end of many of them. The commission refused to make public the names of the persons who made the

charges or to disclose the charges preferred. This is in keeping with the rules of the department. Spencer Blackburn has obtained relief for J. D. Herrmann of Taylorville, who has found a berth in the folding room of the capital, where he will draw \$720 per year. Congressman Small introduced a bill today to increase the limit of the appropriation for the public building at Elizabeth City from \$100,000 to \$125,000. The limit for this building was originally \$50,000 and Congressman Small has raised it at every session. The superior architect of the Treasury approves the increase. Senator Pritchard today secured the discharge of Ernest Williams, son of ex-Sheriff Williams of Henderson county, from the enlisted service in the navy. Congressman Bellamy's bill appropriating \$100,000 for Morley's battleship and W. W. Kitchin's bill for the erection of Nash and Davidson at Guilford Battleground are held up by the library committee, to which they were referred. The Republicans refuse to allow the committee to meet for the purpose of keeping out a number of appropriations similar to these. Amos J. Cummings of the committee told Congressman Bellamy today that it is impossible to get a meeting. Congressman W. W. Kitchin saw the Post Office Department today with reference to the location of Oxford post office. Congressman Bellamy, who returned last night from a flying trip to Philadelphia, leaves for Raleigh Monday in a case before Judge Purnell, involving the title to two hundred thousand acres of land in Columbus and Brunswick counties. It is an injunction proceeding brought by the New Jersey and North Carolina Land Company against the Gardner Lumber Company and others. Bills will be introduced next week to pay back salary to the heirs of the late Gen. Jesse R. Stubbs and Judge Thomas C. Fuller, who were elected to Congress in November, 1865, but who were denied their seats. They were elected in compliance with a proclamation issued by President Johnson and then Congress refused to admit them. The five other Congressmen were elected at the same time. F. L. Fuller is here in behalf of the late Judge Fuller. Mr. James H. Poy returned home tonight.

## One Million Spent for Roads in the Philippines

### Governor Taft Continues His Story Concerning Affairs in Luzon and Other Islands.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Governor Taft of the Philippines was today before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, and continued his story of the tour of the various islands made by the committee. Governor Taft said that every island had a back of spine of mountains which made travel difficult. The Philippines Commission had appropriated \$1,000,000 for the construction of roads by the military government in Luzon and other islands. These were for strategic as well as commercial purposes. The money had practically all been expended and it was expected to be further appropriated equally as large. Mr. Hale asked whether the mountains formed impassable barriers in the islands. Governor Taft said that was the case practically in Mindanao. Mr. Hale asked whether the people were engaged in their vocations at the places visited by the commission. Governor Taft replied that industries were greatly interrupted. The loss of cattle, from what was said to be the greatest extent had caused the greatest interference. About 75 per cent of the cattle had died and as the caribou or water buffalo was the beast of burden, the family friend, and the object of robber raids, their loss had been greatly felt. Another set-back to agricultural operations was, of course, the condition of war and insurrection in certain sections. In Pangasinan, Bulacan and on the Iloilo property especially, the lands remained uncultivated because it was dangerous to go out and cultivate them. This, however, was not the case now. All lands were now being cultivated. But the ripest part was, in a minor degree, the loss of the labor force. With the usual agricultural works, returning to the conditions in Cebu, Governor Taft said that the island had been turned back to the military authorities. Just before leaving he had received a letter from Judge Karlock, who had assisted in inducing the 300 or 400 insurrectionists to lay down their arms, saying that the island was now tranquil. Proceeding to describe affairs in Bohol, Governor Taft said that the committee with some misgivings had organized a legion, but had later been compelled to turn it back to the military. The island of Leyte was one of the most satisfactory to deal with, the people being much interested in the civil government established. At Cabaoguan, the old Spanish capital of Samar, the commission met the representatives of seven out of twenty towns, and from conversations with them concluded that Samar was not then ready for civil government. At Batangas, the reception accorded the commission was not as cordial as elsewhere, but General MacArthur urged an organization of the province. This province was, however, also turned back to the military. The island of Mindoro was not visited by the commission, there not being any American troops there, no American residents, and the island itself had the reputation of being very unhealthy. Throughout the whole of the trip the members of the commission accompanied the party. In response to a question by Mr. Cul-

person as to the numbers of Christian and non-Christian natives, Governor Taft said that the number of Christians in the non-Christian tribes frequently kept to the woods, but his estimate was between five and six million Christian Filipinos, one-half to two million non-Christian tribes, about two million Moros. "It is the Christians who have been the wickedest," remarked Mr. Proctor. "At this there was a laugh, and Governor Taft said: 'It is certainly the Christians that have carried on the insurrection.'"

In reply to other questions Governor Taft said that he estimated that from five to seven per cent of the people read and write the Spanish language, but that he could not say what proportion of the people could write their own language. One great difficulty encountered is the fact that the people of the different provinces do not understand the language of one another. The witness said that many of the 835 American teachers are engaged in instructing the Filipino teachers. They are scattered over the islands in 455 towns, and they are making good progress, notwithstanding their own lack of knowledge of the natives. Many of the American soldiers had acted as teachers of the standards and had proved very successful. As a rule the people appeared anxious to get the education thus given, but in some cases the priests were manifesting a disposition to establish parish schools for their people. Governor Taft said that Spanish is the only language that is common throughout the archipelago. Governor Taft said that there probably were two thousand rifles in the hands of the insurrectionists in the islands, and there are some who believe that they do not carry guns. He could not, he said, tell where the rifles and the ammunition came from. Some had been received from Admiral Dewey before the beginning of the insurrection and there were also rumors of shipments from Hong Kong and other parts of China and Japan, but these reports could not be verified. There had been some Japanese rifles found, but most of them were either Remingtons or Mausers, indicating either American or Spanish origin.

## Nobles Hobnobbing

The Hague, Feb. 1.—The Count De Pourtales, the German Minister to Holland, had a long interview today with Sir Henry Howard, the British Minister, who subsequently saw Baron Von Lynden, the Dutch Foreign Minister. After their conference the latter conferred with Dr. Kuyper, to whom, subsequently Queen Wilhelmina gave a long audience. It is understood that the Dutch note to England on the question of ending the Boer war, and the British reply thereto, will be published early next week.

## Death by Strange Accident

Paris, Feb. 1.—Comtesse De Pas lost her life by a remarkable accident on her husband's estate near Arras today. The Count was shooting on his estate, accompanied by his wife. They came up on a wild boar and the Count fired when the animal was but ten yards off. The bullet passed through the boar,

ricocheted to the leftward and struck the Congress who was standing fifty yards away. She died almost instantly.

## Offering Big Prices

Hastings, Iowa, Feb. 1.—A negro from southern Alabama has been in this county for the past three days getting options on large tracks of the finest land in Mills county, five miles east of Taylor. His object is to colonize negroes for farming and gardening purposes to make their products in Omaha market. He has been given the option on several of the finest farms in the county, and for some of the land is paying as high as \$200 an acre.

## AGENT OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS

## Secrestat Not Allowed to Land at LaGuayara

Wilmington, Island of Curacao, Feb. 1.—It is reported here that on the French Consul at Caracas further insisting that M. Secrestat, Jr., of Bordeaux be allowed to land at La Guayara, according to the agreement of the Venezuelan government, to make formal protest against the seizure of the estates of General Matos, which were leased to M. Secrestat by the revolutionary leader, President Castro caused the consul to be notified that he (the President) formally refused to allow the traveler to land, basing his refusal on the ground that M. Secrestat was an agent of the revolutionists.

## TO BE CONTROLLED FROM NEW YORK

London, Feb. 1.—The "South African Review" today says: "An American syndicate has bought 300,000 shares of the Chartered Company. At the present time this is not important, but if our information is correct, within two years, we may see the Chartered Company largely controlled from New York and eventually exerting a political influence hitherto quite unknown."

"After Rhodesia is included with the other colonies in the group of federated states forming a British South Africa such a contingency as the control of Rhodesian resources from New York would have much significance. But if Rhodesia is to remain outside the federated group, this contingency must be faced."

## Only One More Month

Richmond, Feb. 1.—The Virginia Constitutional Convention is expected to conclude its labors about March 1. It has been in session at Richmond since the middle of last June and has cost the state \$200,000. No suffrage clause has yet been agreed upon, although many have been presented. It is the purpose of the Democrats to unite upon a plan if possible, which will eliminate the negro from politics in the Old Dominion.

## DISCUSSING THE ROUTE

## Engineer Jones Talks of the Nicaragua Canal

Washington, Feb. 1.—Senator Morgan's Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals today heard J. O. Jones, an engineer who spent several years with a surveying party under the Walker Commission on the proposed route of the Nicaragua Canal. Mr. Jones confined his testimony almost entirely to a discussion of the healthfulness of the country through which the canal would pass. He is of the opinion that the climate is a fine one and that it is not harmful in any way to people from the temperate zone. He amplified the report of the Walker Commission, particularly along these lines and seemed to make a good impression on the committee.

The sub-committee that is to take up the question of the possibility of securing a legal title to the Panama Canal will meet on Tuesday probably.

## Will Invite Grover

Washington, Feb. 1.—It was said at the White House today that Grover Cleveland will be among the distinguished guests to be invited to attend the dinner which President Roosevelt will give in honor of Prince Henry of Germany, February 24. President Roosevelt especially desires that Mr. Cleveland shall be a guest on that occasion and he will send a personal invitation.

## The Hand of His Wife

Pittsburg, Feb. 1.—Former Warden Scelf had confessed that he was under the influence of chloroform during the night when the Biddle brothers broke jail. Mr. Scelf believes the anesthetic was administered by his wife. He discovered also that his wife had made preparations to sue for a divorce.

## Out of Peril

Norfolk, Feb. 1.—The Norwegian steamer *Dasgry*, which went ashore on the North Carolina coast, was hauled off by wreckers and is on her way here. She has 1,500 cases of dynamite aboard, which it was feared might explode.

## A Cabinet Possibility

Washington, Feb. 1.—Joseph Manley of Maine has been mentioned as a possible member of the cabinet when the new department of commerce is created.

## MOST OF THE DAY GIVEN TO EULOGIES

## Short Day's Work in the National House Yesterday

Washington, Feb. 1.—When the House met today a joint resolution was adopted to transfer to the Library of Congress the collection of State reports in possession of the Industrial Commission.

The Senate bill to prevent the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicating liquors in New Hebrides caused some good natured bantering of Mr. Sperry of Connecticut who presented the bill. He said the measure was designed to prevent our citizens from selling these articles to the uncivilized people of the New Hebrides, but when Mr. Cummings of New York, asked him whether there was any law in Connecticut to prohibit the sale of the same articles there he replied, amid general laughter, that in Connecticut the articles were not only sold, but manufactured. Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania, demanded the yeas and noes on the passage of the bill. The bill was passed, 186 to 15.

The House devoted the remainder of the day to the eulogies on the life and public services of the late Representative Brossius of Pennsylvania.

Tributes to the memory of Mr. Brossius were paid by Messrs. Cannel, Graham, Butler, Dalzell, Palmer, Sibley and Green of Pennsylvania, and Messrs. Prince of Illinois, Talbot of South Carolina, Thayer of Massachusetts, Calderhead of Kansas, Grover of Ohio, Rhea of Kentucky, Lloyd of Missouri, Hawley of New Jersey, Kleburg of Texas, Lacey of Iowa, Mondell of Wyoming. At 3.40 the House adjourned until Monday.

## COMING OVER TO LEARN SOMETHING

## Will Study American Industrial Methods Next Autumn

London, Feb. 1.—Mr. Alfred Mosely, C. M. G., is arranging for a commission to visit the United States in the autumn to investigate American industrial methods from the British standpoint. He says he intends to meet representatives of workmen's organizations in five-sixths of the great staple industries. The whole of the elected delegates will accompany him at his expense. The delegates are in no way bound to any view and will go unbiased and willing to see and learn. He only asks that they be men whose judgment will carry weight in their own trade. He himself goes to America in April to make the preliminary arrangements. The delegates will tour for about a month, accompanied by newspaper and literary men. Mr. Mosely says that he was amazed at what he saw himself in America and also in South Africa, where most of the profits of the general mercantile houses went to the Germans. While the British owned the mines they were doing badly till the American engineers transferred them from a state next to bankruptcy to great prosperity.

Mr. Mosely declares that education is at the root of the difference. This labor commission is in addition to the commission of experts, the cost of which he is defraying, whose object is to inquire into the educational systems of the continent and of America.

## NEW SECRETARY TAKES THE OATH

## Ex-Governor Shaw Becomes Secretary of the Treasury

Washington, Feb. 1.—At 10.30 o'clock today, in the presence of the chief officials of the Treasury Department, Secretary Lyman J. Gage, and nearly all of the Iowa delegation in the lower House and their friends, former Governor Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa, took the oath of office as Secretary of the Treasury, succeeding Lyman J. Gage. The oath was administered by Mr. Justice Shiras of the United States Supreme Court. Secretary Shaw was warmly congratulated by each person present upon his accession to his high office.

The retiring Secretary was among the first to grasp his hand, and as he did so, said: "Mr. Secretary, I congratulate you, and wish for your administration the highest possible degree of success." Secretary Shaw said: "I thank you, sir, most sincerely, and if my success shall be anything like that of my predecessor, I shall be fully satisfied."

The new Secretary and the retiring Secretary then received all of the officials and clerks in the Treasury building, to the number of over 2,000.

## Big Advance on Freight

London, Feb. 1.—It was announced here today that the following lines have signed the freight agreement, whereby rates between the United States and England on grain, flour, and provisions, will be advanced about 50 per cent: The Allan Line, the American, the Atlantic Transport, the Canard, the Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship Company, the Dominion Line, the Elder

Dempster, the Gaff, the Johnstone, the Lamport, and Holt, the Leyland, the March, the Philadelphia and Manchester, the Thompson, the Warrane, the Wilson-Furness and L'and, and the White Star Line.

## Col. Herrick Can't Accept

Washington, Feb. 1.—Col. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, Ohio, will not accept the position of United States Ambassador to Italy. On account of his large business interests he will not be able to carry out the plan of the late President McKinley to succeed Mr. Geo. Von L. Meyer of Boston, at the Italian capital, who was appointed with the understanding that he would remain only until Mr. Herrick could so adjust his business as to accept the position.

## PARADE ABANDONED

## Schley Warmly Welcomed in a Cold Rain

Nashville, Feb. 1.—The inclement weather necessitated abandonment of the parade this morning in honor of Admiral Schley, but the Admiral and Mrs. Schley were escorted to the capitol by a detachment of Confederate Veterans, State Militia and Knights Templar. The streets along the route were crowded with people and the greeting accorded Admiral Schley was perhaps the warmest he has received. It is estimated that ten thousand people were at the south entrance of the House of Representatives, where the formal welcoming to the city was extended, and the crush on Capitol Hill was the greatest known. The exercises at the State House were begun shortly before noon, Governor McMillan welcoming the Admiral to the State.

## Salary No Inducement

Washington, Feb. 1.—Mr. Lyman J. Gage, who retired from the cabinet today, has declined to accept the presidency of the International Banking Corporation of New York at a salary of \$100,000.

## EXPULSION FROM COTTON EXCHANGE

## Commission Men Who Gave Lower Price Than Cotton Was Sold For

New Orleans, Feb. 1.—Henry Newman, president, and Harris Hyman, vice-president of the commission house of H. & C. Newman, one of the largest cotton houses in the south, were today expelled from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The charge was made against the firm that its return of account sales to John A. Buckner, owner of a large amount of the cotton entrusted to the firm gave a lower price than the cotton was actually sold for. The difference between the price at which the cotton was sold and that at which it was settled for was 14 cents per pound. The transaction was reported to the Cotton Exchange, which after a long examination of the matter found the charges sustained and expelled Messrs. Newman and Hyman.

## IN A SPECIAL MESSAGE

## President Will Present Cuban Reciprocity Question

Washington, Feb. 1.—Several members of the Committee on Ways and Means had a conference with President at the White House today, at the invitation of the President, upon the subject of Cuban reciprocity. There was an interchange of views and it is said that as a result of the conference the President will send to Congress a special message dealing with the matter.

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania is understood to be opposed to a reduction of the duty on sugar and tobacco, for the reason that he wants no agitation of the question of tariff reduction in any particular.

## May Take in the Country

Washington Feb. 1.—Press cablegrams from Rome this morning stated that Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy, had declared her intention of visiting America, strictly incognito as the Countess Stuppini. It was also stated that it is her intention to visit Niagara Falls, Yellowstone Park and perhaps go as far west as California. The report could not be confirmed or denied at the Italian Embassy here today.

## Declared Not a Trust

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 1.—The National Stock Company of New Jersey was officially declared not a trust today by Attorney General Prout, who dismissed in the Supreme Court the action brought by his predecessor to dissolve it so far as the Nebraska members were concerned.

## Storm Still Raging

London, Feb. 1.—The storm in the English and Irish Channels is unabated. Numerous minor wrecks have occurred, frequent reports have been received of men washed overboard, and the crews of the life boats and rocket apparatus have been kept busy.

## The Peace Flurry Has Left England Puzzled

## Highest Hopes Dashed to the Ground—What Were the Motives for an Ex- change of Notes

London, Feb. 1.—The "Peace Flurry," if it may be so described, has left England and the continent puzzled and disappointed. Mr. Balfour's cautious announcement at first raised the highest hopes.

It is a commonplace of diplomatic procedure that a friendly power does not presume to approach one of the belligerents on the subject of the war in progress between them without first unofficially ascertaining if such action would be acceptable. This preliminary sounding in the present instance took the form of an interview between Dr. Kuyper and one of Mr. Chamberlain's secretaries.

The prevailing impression is that the offer of the Netherlands government, whatever it was, has been declined by Great Britain. If this is true, it follows that the British government was at least willing that the offer should be made and that Holland was probably aware in advance what the reply would be. The question arises therefore, what were the motives on both sides for an apparently useless exchange of notes? This is the point which the world will consider when the text of the communications is made public on Monday. Speculation meantime is superfluous. It would be well to remark, however,

that the irreconcilable attitude which Dr. Leyds and Messrs. Wolmarans and Vessels and the other members of Mr. Kruger's delegation in Holland have assumed more stolid than ever has no strengthened their hold among continental sympathizers. This week they have gone even so far as to create the impression that they consider the action of the Dutch government prejudicial to our interests. Should it prove true that Dr. Leyds and his associates advocate the continuation of the war against the advice of their friends, the Dutch, there would be a strong change in the public sentiment of Europe on the subject.

It is with the knowledge of the present writer that a prominent friend of the Boers urged Dr. Leyds not long ago to approve a possible settlement on the basis of autonomy of the Transvaal similar to that enjoyed by Canada. Under this proposal, Gen. Sir William Buller was to be sent out by the British government as a pacificator. Dr. Leyds refused to consider any terms except complete independence. The only thing he said is that by persisting in this position in the face of the palpable facts, in South Africa, Dr. Leyds and his party exposed themselves to the greatest suspicions in regard to their motive.

The desire of certain continental powers that the war should continue indefinitely in order that they may be enabled still further to profit in other parts of the world by Great Britain's dismemberment is too well known to be overlooked. The Boer agents in Europe cannot complain if, when their conduct carries them beyond the bounds of practical things, observers begin to put two and two together and grow suspicious.

## Mrs. Conger Addresses the Dowager Empress

## The Hope Expressed for More Frank, Trustful and Friend- ly Relations with For- eign Peoples

Pekin, Feb. 1.—The reception of the women of the various legations by the Empress Dowager, the Emperor and Empress and members of the court today was a striking ceremony. The party was limited to legation ladies and their children. There was one interpreter for each legation. Byron De Waihyorn, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps conducted the women to the throne. Mrs. Conger, wife of the American Minister, head of the women of the corps in point of service, stepped forward and addressed the Dowager Empress, saying:

"The ladies of the Diplomatic Corps respond with pleasure to your invitation to an audience. They heartily congratulate you and all the members of the Court that the unfortunate situation leading to the abandonment of your beautiful capital has happily passed away and that you are now permitted to return in freedom and peace. Your safe return to an undisturbed home will furnish pages for future history which cannot be comprehended now.

"The events of the past two years were necessarily as painful to you as to the rest of the world, but the sting of your sad experience is possible to eliminate, we hope, by the establishment of more frank, more trustful and more friendly relations with foreign peoples. The world is moving forward with a progress that is impossible to stop and it is to be hoped that China will join in the great sisterhood of nations in the grand march. May the nations fit unity manifest forbearance, respect and good will in the progress toward mutual good results.

"Recent edicts promise good for your people and your empire. Our prayer is that God may preserve you and the Emperor and guide this promise to fruition. In reply to this the Empress Dowager said: "Ladies—The presentation of this united address has given me deep pleasure. Dissensions in the palace last year resulted in a revolution and our fight, but I am glad that our return causes rejoicing both in China and abroad. I trust that Mr. Conger is well.

"Ladies, I am fortunate to be in your presence and bear good wishes for China's prosperity. As a proof of sincerity, henceforth our relations shall grow more and more secure and we guarantee peace. We desire happiness to each one of you during her residence in China."

American women present were Mrs. Conger, Mrs. Bainbridge, Mrs. Brewster and daughter, and among the English Mrs. Bowers and Mrs. Mayers.

## Republican Caucus to Be Held Monday Night

## Crumpacker and His Aides Force Consideration of the Disfranchisement of Colored Voters in the South

Washington, Feb. 1.—The question of dealing with the disfranchisement of colored voters in the Southern States has been forced upon the consideration of the Republican majority in the House by the call for a caucus to be held Monday night. Had the wishes and opinions of the leaders of the House, such as Payne, Dalzell, Cannon and Babcock, been the guiding principle, there would be no present adoption of a policy, or even formal party consideration. But the agitation by Messrs. Crumpacker of Indiana, Olmstead of Pennsylvania, Moody of Massachusetts, Dick of Ohio and the few Representatives of the Southern and border States resulted in demand

for action that could not be avoided. There are five different bills pending before the committee on the election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress. Mr. Crumpacker proposes to reduce representation in Congress as follows:

Alabama, from nine to six; Florida, three to two; Louisiana, eight to five; Mississippi, seven to five; North Carolina, ten to seven; South Carolina, seven to five—a total of fourteen.

He says these reductions have been calculated upon figures furnished by the Director of the Census, showing, he says, with mathematical certainty, the extent of the working in the States named above. He has intended to disfranchise colored voters. Before the caucus meets there will be a conference of those directly interested in the outcome of its deliberations, and it is probable they will unite in supporting one of the several propositions. It may be stated with almost certainty that if the caucus shall authorize action it will be along the lines of the Dick resolution for a general investigation of the subject.

## Eighty-Five Miners Killed by an Explosion

## Seventy-Five Others Buried Under Debris—List of the Dead May Exceed One Hundred

San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 1.—Eighty-five miners killed and 75 more buried under debris is the fearful record made by a dust explosion at the Honda mines in Mexico, the news of which was received here late tonight. At the time the explosion occurred there were 160

miners at work in the mine all of whom were entombed by the shaft being choked up by falling earth and stone loosened by the explosion. Just how many are dead is not at this time known, but at last accounts received here by wire tonight 85 dead bodies had been recovered.

It is feared that the death toll will be greatly over 100. The Honda mines are located in Coahuila at the terminus of a branch of the Mexican national road, about 100 miles south of Eagle Pass, and are the most important in the State. News of the disaster is meagre, no names of the victims being learned here.