

COAL MINE HORROR.

Nearly 200 Men and Boys Entombed at Fraterville, Tennessee.

PROBABLY EVERY LIFE WAS LOST

Gas Exploded and Portion of Slate Roof Caved—Ventilation in Mine Was Defective.

Coal Creek, Tenn., Special.—The worst disaster in the history of Tennessee mining occurred at 1:30 o'clock Monday morning, when between 175 and 225 men and boys met instant death at the mine two miles west of town as a result of a gas explosion. Out of the large number of men and boys who went to work in the morning, developments at 10 o'clock at night show that only one is alive and he is so badly injured that he cannot live. This man was Wm. Morgan, an aged Englishman, who was a road man in the mine and was blown out of the entrance by the force of the explosion. One hundred and seventy-five miners were checked in for work. In addition to these were boys who acted as helpers and drivers, roadmen and others, to the number of perhaps 50. Fraterville Mine is the oldest mine in the Coal Creek district, having been opened in 1870. It is fully three miles from the mine's opening to the point, where the men were at work. They had not been at work long before the terrible explosion occurred. There was a fearful roar and then flames shot from the entrance and the air shaft. News of the disaster spread like wild fire, but as soon as possible, two rescuing parties were started in, one at the main entrance, the other through the Thistle Mine, which adjoins, and in which no men were at work. The Thistle party made rapid progress in making any headway as the gas stifled the workers. The Fraterville party went fully two miles under the earth, until a heavy fall of slate was encountered. At this barrier the men worked like demons, hoping against hope that they beyond might be rescued. The second day of the month of the mine while the workers were within, were beyond description. Business had been suspended in Coal Creek and all its mines as soon as the news of the disaster became known, and men, women, children, gathered around the Fraterville entrance. Women were wild with grief. All day the rescuers toiled at the slate obstruction and not until 5 o'clock this evening did the force gain an entrance through it. Up to that hour only five dead bodies had been recovered and hope was still high that many within were safe. The hopes of the living were doomed, for when once the rescuers could enter and proceeded, they walked through a continuous tomb of death. There was no sign of life. Every man had perished, they believed, although it will be some time before all the bodies have been recovered. Eight dead bodies were first recovered and these were sent to Coal Creek. Twenty-six more were soon found. They were not disfigured beyond identification and each corpse was taken from the mouth of the mine. The Potomac is reported and men who were entombed. The mine was not in fire, except in remote portions, and all bodies were easily reached.

Mill For Durham.—The Erwin Cotton Mill Company is to erect another mill, to be known as Erwin Mill No. 2, at an early date. The new mill will be larger than the present one. The location of the mill has not been decided upon, but it is thought that it will be located in West Durham. At least the matter is under consideration and the people of this section are using their efforts to get it located here. Mr. W. A. Erwin, of the Erwin Mill, said that it was a certainty that the mill would be erected, and that at an early date. He said that it would have 35,000 spindles and about 1,000 looms. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$600,000, making the cost of the two mills about \$1,100,000. In connection with the new mill it is said that some three hundred new residences will be erected, the contract to be given at the same time with the other contract. It is said that work on the new plant will begin within the next 30 days. A portion of the machinery has been ordered and is now being gotten ready for shipment.

The Year's School Figures.—Raleigh, Special.—A lot of figures were added in the Superintendent of Public Instruction's office, showing what was raised for and disbursed on account of the public schools during last year. The receipts were as follows: From poll tax \$328,403; property tax \$255,257; special local tax \$15,548; special poll tax \$494; fines, etc. \$2,412; liquor license \$79,250; from other sources \$45,954. Total, \$1,119,746. The disbursements were: To white teachers \$621,928; colored teachers \$219,561; school houses for whites \$43,514; for negroes \$12,482; to county superintendents \$25,597; for county institutes for whites \$1,256; for negroes \$596; commissions to county treasurers \$22,559; per diem of county boards \$5,728; expenses of such boards \$2,950; for schools \$73,900; for other purposes \$65,593. Total, \$1,691,274; balance on hand July 1, 1901, \$227,584.

1,600 Dead in St. Vincent.—Washington, Special.—Secretary Hay has received the following cablegram from Consul McAllister, at Barbadoes, dated today: "Sixteen hundred deaths at St. Vincent; 4,000 destitute, immediate wants are supplied. Aid will be needed for six months." The Navy Department received the following from Commander McLean, of the Cincinnati: "Fort-de-France, May 19.—Water barge not needed. Ashes and volcanic dust falling thickly here. Now like a thick fog; decks covered." The Potomac is reported and men who were entombed. The mine was not in fire, except in remote portions, and all bodies were easily reached.

Suicide in New York Hotel.—New York, Special.—A man who registered as "T. Taylor, Charleston," committed suicide some time Tuesday night in his room in the Barrett House, Thirty-eighth street and Sixth avenue. He was found on the floor of the room with a bullet wound in the chest. A search was made but no one was found that would identify the man, or show why he had killed himself.

Mt. Pelee Acting Ugly.—Paris, By Cable.—Governor L'Hurree, of Martinique, has called to the Colonial Minister, M. Debrais, announcing that Mt. Pelee continues to throw up immense quantities of cinders, which, owing to a change in the direction of the wind are now covering the southern districts of the island. Violent explosions have been heard at Le Carbet. The governor further declared there is no danger of an outbreak on the part of the population of the northern districts of the island as alleged, in consequence of the people being out of work.

Notes and Comments.—A man has no more religion than he can command in his day of need. God is not revealed in His Word to the man who will not read His works. When a man begins to go down there are always plenty to smooth his way for him. A funeral aspect will not commend your invitation to the marriage feast of the Lamb. The man who is always figuring self cast out at the end, where he will come in will find him.

Subscription Suspended.—Washington, Special.—The following statement was given out at the White House: "On Saturday, immediately on receiving Consul Ayres' dispatch the President directed the Secretaries of War and Navy to inquire and report as to the condition of affairs in Martinique and St. Vincent. These reports will be made public as soon as received. All the supplies and all the money subscribed hitherto have been urgently needed, but until further information is received, it is deemed best that the rest of the subscriptions be suspended."

Brief Mention.—The President signed the Oltomars-gatine bill. Student Vincent Noll, who was refused license to preach by the New York Presbytery because he believed Adam was a myth, is dead. The following were elected at the corporation election at Berkeley Springs, W. Va.: Mayor, Peter J. Coughlan; recorder, Lewis J. Frey; Councilmen, W. T. Baker, George W. Cross, Benjamin P. Johnson, D. H. Phillips and J. J. Ambrose.

Commodore Perry Retired.—At last Commodore Perry is to be placed on the retired list—that is, his name is to be taken off the list postage stamp. His niche in the temple may be given to Paul Jones.—New York Press.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Closing Session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Greensboro, Special.—The last day's session of the 59th annual meeting of the grand lodge, I. O. O. F., was full of official business, which was completed at 1 o'clock Tuesday, when a final adjournment was had, and in a brief space of time all who had not left on earlier trains had departed for home. An interesting incident of the closing session was the presentation by Mr. H. E. Buchanan to Retiring Grand Master, R. W. Murray of a beautiful grand master's jewel.

Much Enthusiasm Shown on the Occasion.—The New Constitution Went Into Operation. Havana, By Cable.—The final day of the republic of Cuba found Havana arrayed like a Queen, to await the coming of her lord. She seemed re-invested for the occasion with the dignity of the prosperous days of her power and wealth. The decorations were universal. In some cases men had worked all night by the light of torches to complete elaborate designs. There was not a residence, pretentious or humble, that did not bear upon its quaint facade some emblem in honor of the event. The many arches erected at the entrances of plazas by political societies, fraternal clubs, and various civil organizations of the city, had had an air of real grandeur. The scaffolding was covered with canvas painted in imitation of marble and from a distance the illusion was completed. Nature seemed in harmony with the spirit of the festivities. The parks were literally adorned with tropical flowers, and the vaulted sky above might have been chiseled out of unpolished granite every chiseled roof of a Cuban flag. The whole city seemed suddenly buried beneath a forest of waving banners. The decorations along the water front were exceedingly lavish and all the shipping in the harbor was dressed in gala attire. The majority of the ships flew the Cuban colors at the fore or mainmast. The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn which was to take USS-222 Wood away, and the steamer Merric Cambal of the Ward Line, on which 125 troops were to embark, as well as the foreign warships which had been sent by their governments to be present at the birth of the new republic, were dressed with streamers of signal flags, and all of them were in a few hours still floated above the grim walls of the fortress which guard the entrance of the harbor. Not another bit of color showed upon them. The early morning was cool and delightful and the entire population, re-entranced by thousands of visitors, was abroad soon after daylight. All was animation and expectancy. The streets were swarming with people and were filled with a ceaseless din. Much curiosity was aroused by a statute of "freedom" which had been raised during the night in Central Park, upon the pedestal where for centuries a statue of Queen Isabella had stood. During the morning a beautiful breakfast was given to several thousand poor children by Mr. Payne, of Boston, who has passed the winter in Havana for many years. The actual transfer of the control of the island occurred exactly at 12:00 p. m. on the 20th of May, 1902. The ceremony included, besides the American officers and the visiting warships, the foreign consuls: Wm. Jennings Bryan, and a few other specially invited guests.

AMERICAN FLAGS LOWERED.—Senator Palma attached his signature to the document of transfer as President of the Republic, after an exchange of congratulations and the veteran, General Gomez, ascended to the roof of the palace. He was instantly recognized and met with a great demonstration of welcome. General Wood himself climbed the ladders from the flag staff and lowered the American colors. As they fluttered down, the cavalry below saluted their flag and like an echo of the cheers that arose, came the distant boom of one of the great guns of Cabanas fortress, across the bay. It was followed by another and another, until forty-five shots had been fired, one for each State in the Union. As the first gun spoke the flags on Moro Castle and those on the Santa Clara and Punta fortresses were lowered. The jurisdiction of the United States had ended.

THE FIVE-BARRED SIGNAL STAR.—RED FLAG RAISED. In the meantime a Cuban flag had been bent on the battlements of the palace facade. As the American flag descended, the Cuban flag rose. The United States flag was lowered and the Cuban flag was raised. The United States flag was lowered and the Cuban flag was raised. The United States flag was lowered and the Cuban flag was raised.

AMERICAN DEPART.—The cavalry wheeled and marched to the wharf where they immediately embarked on the Moro Castle. General Wood and his adjutant general, Colonel Scott with two aides, after a last exchange of farewells, were driven to the pier where they entered a launch and were slipped away as soon as possible and steamed out of the harbor. The man at the tiller of the Brooklyn was kept busy dipping the flag in answer to the salutes of the thousands of people who watched her depart. A large flotilla of various water craft escorted the Brooklyn to sea. While this was occurring at Havana, a similar scene was being enacted at Santiago where General Whiteside at noon turned over the authority to his successor and sailed away with two troops of the Eighth Cavalry. Only eight batteries of American artillery remained on Cuban soil. A chapter of American history was ended and the first chapter of the history of the Cuban republic began.

STREETS PACKED AND ROOFS CROWDED.—Owing to the limited space the people were to have no night of the ceremony were to contribute than a nation before the world, but outside the palace they were to witness a spectacle which would stir their pulses, for they were to see the beloved five-barred and single barred flag which Cepedraes first took to the shores in 1895, at the opening of the ten years' war raised by the act of the United States above the palace. Many arrived before the palace with the rising sun, and some even earlier. A portion of the plaza was kept clear by the police very early. The remainder was packed with

State Notes.—Rutherfordton, Special.—The plant of the Golden Valley Hydraulic Lumber Company, which was leased by the Bell Lumber Company, at Thermal City, was completely destroyed by fire Thursday night. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss to the Golden Valley Company is about \$500,000, including the county institute for whites \$1,256, for county institute for negroes \$596, with insurance, J. H. Carpenter lost about \$600 worth of lumber which was loaded on the cars. Several cars were destroyed and the railroad for several hundred feet was injured.

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CUBA FREE AT LAST

Plan of Local Self Government Went Into Effect May 20th.

WAS APPROPRIATELY OBSERVED

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Mexican Mustang Liniment

don't stay on or near the surface, but goes in through the tissues and tissues to the bone and drives out all poisons and inflammation.



For a Lame Back, Sore Muscles, or, in fact, all Lameness and Soreness of your body there is nothing that will drive out the pain and inflammation so quickly as

Mexican Mustang Liniment

If you cannot reach the spot yourself get some one to assist you, for it is essential that the liniment be rubbed in most thoroughly.

Mexican Mustang Liniment overcomes the ailments of horses and all domestic animals. In fact, it is a flesh healer and pain killer no matter who or what the patient is.

Grad For East. A Milwaukee divine tells this story to himself.

In a celebrated Eastern theological seminary it is, or was, the practice of the faculty to require the students to take turns in delivering sermons, a custom, by the way, to which, as a rule, the young aspirants for ecclesiastical honors did not take kindly. Among those who attended the school was a young man who now occupies the pulpit of a well-known Methodist church on the East Side, who, however, formed an exception to the rule above mentioned. In the course of time it came his turn to speak. He prepared his discourse with great care, and when Sunday arrived he acquitted himself handsomely, everyone present listening to his words with marked attention. At the conclusion of his remarks one of the professors mounted the rostrum and announced the hymn: "Hallelujah, 'tis done."

The Greek poet, Hesiod, was a farmer's son.

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Digests what you eat. This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. It is used by many thousands of dyspeptics. Have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take. It can't help but do you good.

Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The full bottle contains 24 times the full strength.