

SALISBURY RETIRES.

England's Able Statesman Resigns From His Position

BALFOUR NAMED AS SUCCESSOR.

Mr. O'Connor Sums Up the Situation With Regard to the Change — Will Benefit Ireland.

London, By Cable.—The Marquis of Salisbury has resigned the premiership of Great Britain and Right Hon. A. J. Balfour the First Lord of the Treasury and government leader in the House of Commons, has been appointed to succeed him.

The Marquis of Salisbury tendered his resignation at an audience which he had with King Edward last Friday. Saturday Mr. Balfour visited the King and accepted the premiership.

Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P., in an interview by a representative of the Associated Press summed up the situation with the resignation of Lord Salisbury and the appointment of Mr. Balfour as follows:

"The resignation of Lord Salisbury was expected in connection with the coronation of King Edward, but when the coronation did not take place there grew up an idea that perhaps the Premier's resignation was indefinitely postponed. Old men cling to power, and it was supposed that Lord Salisbury was not free from the weakness of so many others. This prospect did not quite satisfy his colleagues. Lord Salisbury's health has been notoriously indifferent, especially since the death of his wife; his extreme obesity is, of course, inconsistent with activity, either of mind or body, and there were whispers that he, sometimes, was overcome by sleep in the midst of momentous cabinet questions and that he only awoke when the discordant voices of Joseph Chamberlain (the Colonial Secretary), and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Chancellor of the Exchequer), the two chief opponents in the cabinet, reached an unusually high pitch.

"Once or twice, too, lately, in the House of Lords, he has shown a certain want of grip that was almost painful. For instance, when the terms of peace in South Africa had to be announced, he calmly asked the House of Lords whether they desired to hear the words of Lord Kitchener's dispatch, as though the communication was really of little importance.

"Probably his resignation now has been influenced partly by the desire to make sure of the succession being in the Cecil family, and still more with a view to preventing the accession of Mr. Chamberlain. No man could be more adverse than Lord Salisbury to supreme power being in the hands of so impulsive, restless and arrogant a politician as the Colonial Secretary. Though they had been made political bedfellows by necessity, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain remained apart and were secretly hostile to each other. In addition, the accession of Mr. Chamberlain might involve the immediate disposal of Lord Cranborne (Under Secretary for the Foreign Office), and the Earl of Selborne, (First Lord of the Admiralty), the one the son and the other the son-in-law of Lord Salisbury.

"It is doubtful in case, whether the rank and file of the Tory party would have accepted Mr. Chamberlain willingly. They do not like him. There is a certain section of young Tories who do not love Mr. Balfour, thinking him slack and decadent, but he is still the darling of the straight Conservatives, and his opponent would be even more popular with his political opponents than with his political friends. Despite his many faults, Mr. Balfour remains the most popular figure in the House of Commons and his very faults help him in this respect. If he is indolent he is also courteous, tolerant and broad-minded, and he will not insult other nations as Mr. Chamberlain has done. His tongue is well under restraint and he has all the instincts of a gentleman.

"I regard the change as beneficial to Ireland, in the long run. Mr. Balfour has had much experience in Ireland, and, though he is not a home ruler, all his old animosity has disappeared and he is just the man to propose a solution of the long outstanding difficulty. But Mr. Balfour does not come into office at a very happy moment. The education bill, which he is piloting through the House of Commons, arouses tremendous religious passions on both sides, and it is doubtful if he will be able to carry it through without such concessions to his political opponents as will exasperate some of his own political friends. The aftermath of the war has also come and the majority of the government, though large is wanting in cohesion. But it is useless speculating further; the unexpected is always the dominant factor in English politics."

CANADA NOT ACTING FAIRLY.

High Officials Trying to Shield Gaynor and Greene.

Washington, Special.—The extradition case of Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor, whose removal from Canada to the State of Georgia for trial on charges of misappropriation and embezzlement of over \$2,000,000 in connection with river and harbor improvements at Savannah, Ga., has been sought for some time by the United States, will take on a diplomatic phase in a few days, when Secretary Hay communicates to the British government the view of the officials of our Department of Justice that the Canadian authorities are pursuing an extraordinary and unwarranted course in the case. The delays and embarrassments in the extradition proceedings resulted in Marion Erwin, special assistant to the Attorney General, who has been in active charge of the extradition proceedings for the United States, transmitting to the Attorney General, under date of Montreal, July 7. The special report on the Department calling attention to the alleged fact that representatives of Greene and Gaynor are closely connected through professional and family ties with the Canadian officials to whom this government must look for the extradition.

Mr. Erwin reports that prior to instituting the extradition proceedings he was put on notice that the fugitives had "taken refuge at Quebec to resist extradition and that they had employed as their council the firms of lawyers to which belonged the highest officials of the provincial and Dominion governments." He says that he was thus "precluded by the position taken by them from conferring with the law officers of the crown." He therefore retained two attorneys of the Montreal and Canadian bar who have ably assisted him. The report then calls attention to this provision of the Canadian extradition act: "Whenever this act applies, a judge may issue his warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive on a foreign warrant of arrest, or on information or complaint laid before him, and on such evidence or after such proceedings, as in his opinion would subject to the provisions of this act, justify the issue of his warrant if the crime of which the fugitive is accused or alleged to have been convicted had been committed in Canada."

Citation is made of the extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain and it is shown that it provides for extradition for the offenses of embezzlement, fraud, receiving stolen moneys or goods or property, or obtaining the same under false pretenses, or for participation in these crimes, provided such participation is punishable by the laws of both countries. Mr. Erwin made complaint on oath on May 24 before Hon. Urie Lafontaine, an extradition commissioner, resident at Montreal, who is given jurisdiction over the whole province of Quebec, charging Greene and Gaynor with having participated in the crimes of fraud, embezzlement and obtaining money under false pretenses, the complaint setting out matters in detail and that such participation was punishable by the laws of both countries. The report then directs attention to the regularity of the service of the writs, arrest of Messrs. Greene and Gaynor and their remand for further examination. After this Judge Andrews, at Quebec, issued writs of habeas corpus which were served at night on the jailer at Montreal, who held the men under extradition commissioner's order for further proceedings.

On what followed the report says: "Without notice to the commissioner or to the attorneys representing the United States in the proceedings, the Montreal jailer, who holds his appointment under the provincial authorities, within a few minutes after service of the writs upon him, conveyed the prisoners by special train back to Quebec. As there were other judges at Montreal exercising habeas corpus powers and in such cases the Canadian laws give a judge in the district of Quebec no authority to bring a prisoner from Montreal on habeas corpus injury, it is not believed that the jailer at Montreal would have adopted so extraordinary a course without notice to parties in interest, except under high official pressure. The attorneys at that time appearing in the proceedings for the fugitives, and moving to have that done, embraced among others, the firm of Fitzpatrick, Parent, Taschereau, Rox & Cannon, which firm the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice for the Dominion of Canada is a member, of which firm Mr. Cannon, son of the deputy attorney for the province of Quebec is a member of which the Hon. S. N. Parent, Prime Minister for the province of Quebec is a member; also Mr. Honore Gervais, law partner of Hon. Mr. Archambault attorney general for the province of Quebec, also Mr. Chauveau, son of the extradition commissioner of Quebec."

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

Helping the South.

(Charleston News and Courier.) In an address delivered in Atlanta a few days ago Mr. R. H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, made a strong plea for manual and technical education for Southern boys, and in the interest of the South itself. He declared that unless the South develops its now limited facilities for the many white boys who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity, "its great natural advantages will not more enable them to win in competition with the technical experts of other sections than would a naturally strong position enable an army equipped with the muzzle-loader guns to withstand an assault from one holding a position naturally weaker, but equipped with the repeating rifle and the breach-loading cannon."

General Industrial Notes.

The annual meeting of the Alabama Commercial and Industrial Association will be held at Gadsden July 9 and 10. Among the topics to be considered will be a business view of Alabama's new constitution, a technological school for Alabama, municipal problems and reforms, insurance rates and risks, diversification of industries, plantation life in Alabama, an Alabama exhibit at St. Louis, and river and harbor legislation. The association is composed of various commercial clubs in the State, and has worked systematically to increase its usefulness to the business men of Alabama. Mr. W. P. Lay, of Gadsden is president, and Mr. L. L. Gilbert of Montgomery, is secretary and treasurer.

Hugo Pizzotti, United States consul at Turin, Italy, is in this country trying to negotiate for the delivery of 4,000,000 tons of bituminous coal for export to Italy. It is thought in New York that the coal may be bought in Alabama.

A chamber of commerce has been organized at Harriman, Tenn., with eighty-three members and with Messrs. J. D. Roberts, president; John Handy, vice president; Burd Kurtz, secretary, and A. C. Jackson, treasurer.

The Logan County Cotton Oil Co. of Paris, Ark., has been chartered, with a capital stock of \$50,000, of which \$25,550 has been subscribed. The officers of the company are W. H. Jones, president; Geo. M. Zeller, vice-president; Anthony Hall, secretary, and W. R. Cherry, treasurer.

The Arcadia Cotton Oil Mill & Manufacturing Co. was organized on the 18th inst., with a capital stock of \$50,000, of which \$30,000 was subscribed by local people. The plant will be a two-press one of thirty tons capacity. The officers of the company are F. T. Taylor, president; L. F. Wakeman, vice-president; S. W. Smith, treasurer.

A company was organized last week at Longbridge, La., to be known as the Longbridge Cottonseed Oil Co., for the purpose of establishing a cottonseed-oil mill. Officers of the company elected are as follows: Oscar Bordelon, president; J. B. Perkins, vice-president; L. L. Bordelon, secretary; W. F. Joffron, treasurer. The capital stock of the company is \$60,000.

The market for cottonseed products in Texas last week was dull and lower. Cottonseed oil was quoted on the 23d inst. at 35 cents for prime crude, loose, and 38 cents for prime summer yellow oil; linters, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, all f. o. b. mills at interior points in the State. Prime cottonseed meal was quoted at \$24.25, and cottonseed cake at the same figure, f. o. b. Galveston.

The Checotah Cotton Oil Co. of Checotah, I. T., chartered in Tennessee, has been formally organized, with the following officers: H. B. Sjaulding, president, Checotah, I. T.; G. N. Henson, vice-president, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. C. Bushnell, manager, Muscogee, I. T. The authorized capital stock is \$80,000. The mill is now under active construction, and the machinery ordered. The plant will be ready to begin operations by October.

The Brownsville Cotton Oil Co., of Shelby county, Tennessee, has been chartered, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are John W. Campbell, Daniel Bond, R. G. Brownring, W. S. Roberts and Hill Bond.

The Hampton Stave Co. of Fordyce, Ark., has amended its charter by increasing its capital stock from \$40,000 to \$120,000.

The Rose City Cotton Oil Co. of Little Rock, Ark., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The officers are Messrs. T. H. Burch, president; G. N. Reay, secretary and treasurer; L. H. Conley, manager. Contracts for machinery and buildings have been placed.

It is stated that G. A. Light and other capitalists of Lincoln county, Alabama, have formed a company to establish and operate a large stave mill at Flora, Tenn.

The Salem Furniture Co. of Salem, N. C., has been chartered, with a capital of \$12,500, by H. N. Egerton and other stockholders.

The dry-kiln of the Ezell State Co. at Camden, Ark., containing about 50,000 staves, was burned on the 15th inst. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, with no insurance.

The L. Fox saw-mill and yards on Lake Arthur, fifteen miles south of Jennings, La., were destroyed by fire on the 19th inst. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, with no insurance.

The Martin Furniture Co. of Hickory, N. C., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are Thomas J. Martin, J. M. Chiles, C. E. Wildman and W. W. Griffin.

The Lena Lumber Co. of Silicia, Ark., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are B. Faisst, C. Faisst, G. Faisst, K. Wurz, I. Finkheiner and C. W. Lewis.

The Camden Drug Co. of Camden, S. C., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$2,000. The incorporators are W. A. Dunn, A. W. Burnett and R. T. Goodale, all of Camden.

The steamship Marianne cleared last week from Savannah for Barcelona and Trieste with 2,817 tons of high-grade Florida phosphate rock for the former and 1,291 tons for the latter port.

The Johnson Lumber Co. of Little Rock, Ark., has been chartered, with a capital of \$50,000, one-half paid up. The incorporators are John Dermitt, W. F. Farrar, George W. Cleveland and William H. Johnson.

It is stated that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. has closed a deal with Hon. E. H. Dial of Meridian, Miss., for the purchase of 320 acres of land just outside the western limits of that city. The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. will at once begin the construction of a fertilizer factory on the site purchased with a 40,000-ton capacity, and a \$50,000 oil mill.

Fate of Firemen.

Toronto, Ont., Special.—Five firemen were killed in a disastrous fire which started in the old street railway stables now occupied by P. McIntosh & Sons, and spread to the wholesale hay and straw warehouse of Gadsby & McCann. These establishments were swept away in an hour's time. David See, Harry Clarke, Adam Kerr, Walter Collard and John Russell, firemen, were working outside the southeast wall of the McIntosh building when the brick wall, two stories high, suddenly toppled outwards and buried them. They were dead when extricated. The total loss is estimated at \$550,000; insurance about \$100,000.

Osborne in More Trouble.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—With the hope of obtaining a confession from Charles Frederick Osborne, held for the murder of his wife in Stillwater, Oklahoma, and suspected of murdering another here, several weeks ago, the police are thinking of subjecting him to the famous "third degree." Osborne is indifferent and does not show the grief-stricken countenance that he did at his last trial. He pretends to remember nothing, not even his wife out West, and those who once thought him innocent now pronounce him the worst villain unhung. Commonwealth Attorney Tilton will give a definite decision as to whether he will hold Osborne here for murder or allow the Oklahoma authorities to take him.

Serious Floods in Kansas.

Manhattan, Kan., Special.—The flood situation in the valleys of the Blue and Kaw rivers is becoming more serious and many families have been forced to leave their homes for higher ground. The Blue is a raging torrent, 21 feet deep and still rising. It is running over the Union Pacific tracks several feet deep for a distance of two miles, faking a short cut to the Kaw river, just east of Manhattan. The body of a dead man floated past here on the Kaw. It could not be caught.

Gaynor and Greene Again.

Washington, Special.—The papers in the case of Gaynor and Greene, in which the department of justice seeks the aid of the State department to secure the extradition of the men named have reached the state department. They have been referred to a reviewing authority and when Secretary Hay is in possession of all the essential points in the application he will proceed to consider the case. It is not certain when the application will be presented.

There is one thing to be said in favor of music. It never comes out at the little end of the horn.

AN AWFUL DISASTER

Johnstown Suffers Another Fearful Visitation.

SWIFT DEATH IN MINE EXPLOSION

Dead Bodies of Many Victims Taken Out With Difficulty—Sorrow Prevails Over the City.

Johnstown, Pa., Special.—This city suffered another awful visitation rivaling the calamity of 1889. The disaster came in the form of an explosion in the Rolling Mill Mine of the Carolina Steel Company last Thursday. A Friday dispatch gives the following particulars: "This has been a day of heroic rescues at the Rolling Mill Mine of the Cambria Steel Company. Thrilling experiences attended the efforts of the 40 brave and daring fellows who went down into the bowels of the earth with a very faint hope to spur them that still they might be in time to restore to life some of those who are entombed. Death lurked everywhere around them, but undaunted they surged forward, swayed with the noblest of human purposes. The reward of their efforts was the saving of the lives of 14 of their fellowmen and bringing them again into the sunlight back to loving families. Dead and maimed bodies were located but no effort was made to bring them out of the vast theatre of death until every human energy was put forward towards seeing that no living soul might escape their aid. That done, the dead were attended to and put in tram cars, brought up and exposed to the morbid gaze while being transferred to wagons in which to be taken to the morgue. Eighty-seven dead bodies were recovered from the mine between daylight and nightfall. Still a party of officers and miners battled on, three miles inside the mine. Occasionally word would come to the surface by some mysterious means that another group of remains had been exposed to the vision of the searchers. There are dangerous headings in the Klondike section of the mine yet to be explored. No one knows how many more dead may be found there. The mine officials refrain from guess work on the subject.

A feeling prevails that 150 is a low estimate of the casualty list. Johnstown spent the day, horror-stricken. From dawn to dusk flying ambulances coursed the streets bearing gruesome burdens from mine to morgue, from morgue to homes. At midnight President Powell Stackhouse was seen at the mouth of the mine and gave out the following statement: "The disaster is an awful one and came on us entirely unexpected. The mine had been inspected only three days ago and was pronounced in satisfactory conditions. In the 30 years that the mine has been in the operation no serious accident has occurred. The cause is yet indefinite, but I believe it was caused by gas escaping from the fifth heading which was closed and was not being worked because it contained gas, into the sixth heading. "The number of casualties is now placed at 125. No list of the names of the dead miners can be given, for the majority of them were foreigners and were known only by check and not by name. The only way their names will ever be known if the bodies are not recovered in time for identification, will be by their families sending their names to us." The mine in which the dreadful thing occurred is one of the largest coal mines in the United States, according to the statement of officials tonight. From the entrance in the hill across the river from the point to the one at Mill Creek is a distance of 3 1/2 miles. The Klondike section in which the explosion occurred is about two miles from the Mill Creek entrance. The mine is divided into a large number of headings, levels and sections. The sections run off to the left and right of the headings and are known as right and left by the miners. The men who escaped this afternoon have spent years working in it. Otherwise they could never have reached the surface. Lights were out and there was no way for them to find their way to the top had they not known the mine perfectly. The few survivors who have escaped from the depths of the mines describe the conditions as frightful. Outside of the "Klondike" the mines are safe and uninjured.