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SCORE ENTOMBED ALL CREMATED

A Dust Explosion Causes the Collapse of the Roof of a Colorado Mine.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS AS TO THE RESULTS.

Late Investigation of Coroner Shows That Not Over 21 Miners Were Lost In the Catastrophe.

Sixty Were Reported Missing—Tercio Mine No. 3 Still Burning and the Rescue of Bodies Is Almost Impossible—Most of the Victims Were Slav and Mexican Workmen.

TRINIDAD, Col., Oct. 28.—Coroner B. B. Sipe has begun an inquiry into the fatal explosion which occurred yesterday afternoon in Tercio mine No. 3, owned by the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron company, an adjunct of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

"The report that 40 men were in the mine at the time of the explosion is untrue," said Coroner Sipe after visiting the scene of the accident. "I believe there are 21 entombed in the mine and that all are dead. I think the explosion which caused the roof of the mine to cave in was a dust explosion.

"The mine is well ventilated without artificial devices. No bodies were recovered last night.

"The mine is burning and many of the bodies may be cremated, thus making it impossible to ascertain exactly the number in the mine."

There were only two Americans in the mine, George Brandeburg and John Hatten. The others were Slavs and Mexicans.

A large number of mine officials left here as soon as word of the accident was received. Company doctors were picked up all along the line, as well as all other available physicians. F. J. Foreman, a government stock inspector, was at Tercio when the explosion occurred. He returned here last night and gave the following account of the affair:

"I was standing not more than 300 yards from the mouth of the tunnel when the explosion occurred. The explosion was preceded by a low rumbling sound, resembling an earthquake, which made the earth tremble and startled the whole camp.

"I looked toward the mine and out of the mouth of the tunnel and two air-shafts came a great volume of smoke and dust, which continued for nearly a minute. Out of the two airshafts, each of which were seven feet in diameter, timbers that were fully three feet in diameter were shot into the air and broke into splinters. Rocks were thrown over the camp for a distance of a quarter of a mile. In fact, it rained rocks, broken timbers and all kinds of debris for fully a minute, and many people were injured by being struck with these missiles.

"The explosion, which resembled a volcanic eruption, caused the wildest excitement. Men, women and children rushed to the mouth of the tunnel, the women whose husbands were in the mine had to be brought away by miners to prevent their being killed by the fumes coming from the mouth of the tunnel.

"The mine in which the explosion occurred employed 80 men. News of the explosion brought assistance from the adjacent camps and hundreds of men are trying to enter the mine. Deadly fumes overcame the rescuers frequently, but their places were immediately taken by others ready to risk their lives. It was not thought possible that any one in the mine could escape death.

Nearly all the miners employed are Slavs. The mine was opened only a year ago and extended 300 feet into the hill. But one body has been recovered, that of T. Duran, a driver, who was just entering the tunnel when the explosion occurred. He was torn and burned almost beyond recognition. All the mines within a radius of 20 miles have been shut down and the miners will assist in the rescue of the bodies.

Company officials deny that there were more than 21 men in the mine at the time of the explosion, but miners have today estimated the number of missing men at 60.

RESCUERS BAFFLED.

Unable to Make Progress in Recovering Bodies—Estimates of Dead Vary.

TRINIDAD, Col., Oct. 28.—The Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron company's mine No. 3 was so badly wrecked by the explosion which occurred yesterday that rescuers have not yet succeeded in penetrating to the point where the miners were working. Estimates of the number of men in the mine vary from 20 to 40. They are mainly foreigners. The mine company's officials have no record of the number working, though it is known that only 25 men went down into the mine yesterday morning. According to reports which have not been verified, many more men went into the mine in the afternoon. It is regarded as certain that none of those who were in the mine when the explosion occurred are now alive. The mine is a sloping tunnel, over 200 feet long. Rescuers entered the slope as far as Room 12, which is 30 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. They succeeded in reaching a point only after most dangerous work and after crawling through many narrow places. At Room 12 they encountered a solid wall of rock that had fallen from above and closed the passage. Room 26, where most of the miners are supposed to have been working, is 600 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, or 400 feet beyond the point to which the rescuers penetrated.

WOULD EXCLUDE JAPS FROM UNITED STATES

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The invasion of the American industrial field by Japanese laborers is feared by President Michael Donnelly of the Butcher Workmen's union. To head off the Japanese, Donnelly will introduce a resolution at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco next month, calling for the enactment of legislation excluding them from the United States.

The matter was brought to Donnelly's attention by a call made on him by K. Okajima, a Japanese, who said that he had been sold the employers in Chicago could give work to 500 or 600 men of his nationality.

Pursuing his inquiries, Mr. Okajima asked if Japanese would be admitted to the Butcher Workmen's union. Donnelly showed the constitution of the labor organization, which contains nothing operating against the foreigners.

"I am sure, however," said President Donnelly, "that the members of the union would not consent to receiving Japanese, and the members are greater than the constitution."

Donnelly then hastened to prepare his Japanese exclusion resolution.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON

Presented With a Loving Cup by Crew of Cruiser Olympia.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A delegation representing the crew of the United States cruiser Olympia today presented Sir Thomas Lipton with a loving cup described by a the entire crew.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—The appointment of the following committees marked the first business transacted today at the closing session of the interstate commerce law convention:

E. P. Bacon of Milwaukee, C. H. Scott of St. Louis, R. S. Lyons of Chicago, William Larrabee of Claremont, Ia., C. Howard, Wichita, Kan.; E. V. Higbee, New York city, Mr. McKenna, Trinidad, Col.; J. J. Collins, Fort Worth, Tex., and H. B. Loveland of San Francisco.

WEINGARTNER MAY QUIT.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—It is unofficially announced that Felix Weingartner will give up conducting teh symphony concerts of the Berlin royal opera orchestra. It has been impossible for years to get tickets to these concerts, the old holders keeping the subscriptions in the family from year to year.

JUSTICE WANTED BY DISPUTANTS

International Commission Expected to Sift the Anglo-Russian Incident to the Bottom—The Court Has No Authority to Act as an Arbitration Board.

LONDON, Oct. 29. Profound satisfaction over the fact that an arrangement has been reached and the certainty that the result of the commission inquiry will be to discredit Admiral Rojestvensky's statements anent the presence of torpedo boats among the North sea fishing fleet marks the comments of the London afternoon newspapers almost universally. The dispatch story, it is pointed out, has the great advantage that it is capable of precise proof of disproof. The Russian admiral can only make good his case by producing the vessel whose presence he alleges was among the trawlers," says the Westminster Gazette. This feeling that the British contention will be upheld, pervades all classes and disposes the public to calmly await the verdict.

Trading on the stock exchange opened more cheerfully yesterday with and advances all round.

The composition of the international commission is the immediate subject of communications passing between St. Petersburg and London. It is now suggested that it shall be comprised of five admirals, Russian, German and English, and two from smaller powers, possibly Denmark and Holland, to be nominated by their respective governments. Nothing yet, however, has definitely been decided. No American member has been suggested, though there might be an opening therefor in the proposal that one law jurist from a neutral power shall be included in the commission.

Thus far no time limit has been fixed for the end of the inquiry. After fuller communication with St. Petersburg it is now understood on the continent that the inquiry now proceeding at Vigo off the Russian ships will be allowed to proceed, only the material witnesses being detained.

The board of trade inquiry is likely to be opened at Hull early next week and will be presided over by a naval officer, probably Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, assisted by a leading lawyer, the one being in charge of the solicitor of the board of trade. The inquiry will be confined to ascertaining the circumstances from fisherman's point of view and the question of the fishermen's business in the North sea. It is hoped that arrangements to accept the government's invitation to send a representative. A version of the evidence will be forwarded to the international commission. The board of trade inquiry will express no opinion on the action of the Russian squadron. After the excitement of the last few days a complete lull now prevails in diplomatic circles, although Ambassador Benckendorff is expected to confer with Lord Lansdowne this afternoon.

Mr. Balfour is visiting golf.

How his conversation with Benckendorff worked for peace probably will never be thoroughly known.

COUNT'S ADMISSION.

When almost every English paper, admiralty, Russian, German and English, that would undoubtedly have led to war, when he was hooted in the public streets and followed and pursued by a crowd, a detective on a bicycle, Count Benckendorff preserved not only the calmness and the friendly demeanor, but frankly admitted to Lord Lansdowne that Russia might be

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OHIO CLASSED AS DOUBTFUL STATE

Secretary Woodson, of the Democratic National Committee, Predicts Overwhelming Defeat of Roosevelt. Has Every Confidence in Parker's Election—Bases His Prognostication on His Own Observations and Reliable Reports Received in Past One Hundred Days—Victory Among Buckeyes Not an Impossibility, According to the Secretary's Statement—Bourke Cockran's Indianapolis Speech Heard by a Large Audience—Political News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Trey Woodson, secretary of the Democratic national committee, said he was speaking for the committee today in predicting the overwhelming election of Judge Parker to the presidency. He predicted that all the doubtful states will be Democratic, and also that some states, called Republican, will be, and are, doubtful. Secretary Woodson said:

"I have every confidence that Judge Parker will be elected. I have been here 100 days now and I am ready to announce from observation and what we have received that Parker is practically elected.

"All the doubtful states, so-called, will be in the Democratic column and many of the states purely Republican are now in the doubtful column.

"We will carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, West Virginia, Idaho, Colorado, Utah and Nevada. In other words, all the doubtful states are for us and for Parker's election.

"Illinois is doubtful. Ohio is even doubtful. The big men who controlled Ohio are now dead. The Republicans assume they are going to win there, but we hear they might lose. Even California has sent good reports to us, and we are hopeful of even carrying that state.

"Maryland is certainly as Democratic as Kentucky. West Virginia is as sure as Maryland."

Secretary Woodson said that Chairman Taggart will be here surely by Monday night.

JUDGE PARKER'S ENGAGEMENTS.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Judge Parker will make several speeches next week in addition to those previously announced. Following the address he will make at Newark, N. J., on Tuesday night, he will go to Jersey City the same night to make another speech.

He will also address the mass meeting at Cooper Union in New York City on Wednesday night, owing to the fact that Mr. Cleveland will not speak there.

OHIO BRYANITES

Will Come to Parker's Support in Solid Phalanx, Says Colonel Ike Hill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Colonel Ike Hill, the Democratic whip of the house, drifted into the Democratic congressional headquarters and cheered up Chairman Cowherd and Secretary Edwards with some bright and trite political sayings. Hill had just read Mr. Grosvenor's political forecast for the pending year.

"Mr. Friend Grosvenor is away off," said the colonel, "and unless he issues a supplementary prediction, changing his original forecast, his reputation as a political prophet will be everlastingly damaged. Grosvenor has a great mistake when he says that the Bryan people in Ohio will not vote for Judge Parker. I know that Parker will get 90 per cent of the vote of the men who supported Bryan four and eight years ago, at least he will get that proportion of the Ohio Bryanites. We propose to cut down the Republican majority in Ohio this year to something like the normal majority of formal years. The Republicans have made trouble for themselves by an unpopular school law and the Democrats are taking full advantage of it. The Republicans may carry the state, but it will be by a small margin.

PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS

Covered at Length in H. P. Willis' Letter to Which Judge Parker Referred.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The communication on Philippine affairs which Judge Parker alluded to in his speech yesterday is a five-column letter in the Evening Post signed by H. Parker Willis and addressed to Charles Francis Adams, Carl Schurz, Edwin Burritt Smith, Herbert Welsh and Moorfield Storey. It has been transmitted to Judge Parker. It reviews at length conditions in the Philippines, where the writer spent four months, and sums them up as follows:

"We have, in fact, destroyed the public buildings of the country, inflicted enormous crop losses, during a period of six years, damaged and destroyed the property of the people, forced the people to resort to the most cruel methods of war, introduced epidemics, brought foreign trade in an unfavorable condition by our tariff legislation, inaugurated a tremendously expensive government for the benefit of foreign office holders, established a partisan judiciary, crowded the prisons, and deported, or sent to the gallows, best and most patriotic of the native leaders."

PAYING A DEBT

He Owes the American People Is Bryan, Parker's Telegram Answered.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 28.—W. J. Bryan has sent this telegram to Judge Parker in reply to the latter's message of thanks:

"Norfolk, Neb., Oct. 28, 1904.

"Judge Alton B. Parker, Esopus, N. Y.:

"I appreciate the generous expressions contained in your telegram. I am paying an installment on the debt I owe the American people by endeavoring to secure for them the reforms which your administration will bring.

"W. J. BRYAN."
(Signed.)

COURAGE OF CONVICTIONS

Placed Above Desire for Office by Democrats—Cockran's Speech.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—W. Bourke Cockran of New York addressed an immense audience last night in Tomlinson's opera house. Mentioned as the author presided. Mr. Cockran was escorted to the hall by a parade of Democratic clubs. Seated on the stage were National Chairman Taggart, Senator Chauncey Filbert and about 200 Indiana Democratic leaders. Mr. Cockran was greeted with great applause upon his appearance, and during his speech.

Mr. Cockran insisted that the criticisms of the Democrats who had left the party in its hour of adversity, complained that they place courage of their convictions above the desire for office. No difference of opinion, he declared, ever prevents the Republicans coming together to get office. True Democracy, he continued, presents the principle that the government has to right to do for some men what it cannot do and will not do for all.

He then entered upon a lengthy discussion of the tariff questions, paying special attention to the part of the protective system on labor. The protective system, he declared was essentially a system of plunder in which the government permitted a few to tax from the many for their benefit, and, he asked, is it not time we were willing to agree with the Republicans to let well enough alone if they admit that they have given the country all the prosperity it is entitled to, but he claimed that they have not, and that the maximum of prosperity cannot be attained by the Republicans, and the principles of Democracy be compared by their respective governments. Nothing yet, however, has definitely been decided. No American member has been suggested, though there might be an opening therefor in the proposal that one law jurist from a neutral power shall be included in the commission.

Thus far no time limit has been fixed

English, Marengo, Milltown and Corydon Junction, all of them points in Southern Indiana.

The night meeting will be held in Cincinnati, at which the senator's train will leave for Indianapolis, where he will rest over Sunday at his home. On Monday morning a week's tour of Indiana will be begun.

HERRICK AS CHAIRMAN

Of the Meeting at Which Senator Foraker Will Speak.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 29.—The Saturday night before election the Republicans are to hold a meeting at which Senator Foraker is to be the star attraction and at which Governor Herrick is to preside as chairman.

In spite of the recognized and openly admitted friction existing between Senator Foraker and Governor Herrick, the committee has definitely decided to name Governor Herrick as the chairman. The decision was made over the emphatic protest of many Republicans who thought the differences of opinion concerning the control of patronage, which in the state should not be thrust into prominence at the big closing meeting of the present presidential campaign.

PRESIDENT WILL REMAIN QUIET.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—It is stated at the White House that the president will make a speech before the end of the campaign or at least he is down for a speech for publication answering the charges of Judge Parker that the Republican party is pledged to the protection of the combines for the next four years by reason of an immense contribution alleged to have been made to the Republican fund by them. The president will maintain the silence that has characterized his bearing throughout, and nothing can now be foreseen that would call from him a personal utterance.

All replies so far made to Democratic arguments and statements have come from high officials of the administration, who have felt that it was their duty to reply to all future affairs of this kind.

AS TO TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 29.—Secretary Laylin holds in his digest that elective township officers whose terms expired in April, 1904, or subsequent thereto, will hold over until January, 1905, and their successors shall be elected in November. Under the old law terms of township clerks and treasurers expired in September. The new law provides that clerks and treasurers shall be chosen in different years, according to the records show that 1904 was the year in which the terms of the clerks expired, and from this it may be said that those of the treasurers do not expire until September, 1905. Beginning the records of the general assembly the last session, the law passed in 1903 brought about the election of treasurers in the odd years instead of their choosing would come in 1905. On the showing Mr. Laylin argues, he is correct in his ruling and Chairman Garber wrong.

POLL OF WEST VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia, who is chief of the speaker's bureau at Republican national headquarters in New York, showed the president today a poll of West Virginia. He declined to make public the precise figures of the poll, but asserted that the Republican national ticket would carry the state by 20,000 to 25,000.

CORTELYOU WILL SPEAK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—George B. Cortelyou, chairman of the Republican national committee, will speak here next Friday evening. He will be returning with the action of continuing on to Chicago and Cleveland to New York early next week. He has changed his plans and will turn to New York.

FARMERS SUFFER

More Than Wage Earner by Excessive Tariffs, Says Judge Parker.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Judge Parker in addressing his neighbors to a delegation from neighboring counties yesterday said:

"I understand that the majority of you are farmers. As I was born and brought up on a farm, I feel that I should be for a number of years as a matter of course. I think I understand something about the burdens the farmer is carrying, know some of the difficulties that lie in the way of a fair price for some of their products.

"The farmer has suffered even more than the wage earner by excessive tariff duties. He has to buy most of the farmer's implements, paying tariff high tariff. Every article he has to sell is taxed to him in the tariff, which adds the cost of nearly everything he buys. In

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ANGLO-AMERICAN BRIDE IS MISS PAULINE ASTOR

Daughter of William Waldorf Astor Married to Captain Spender-Clay in London This Afternoon—Large Assemblage Witnesses the Nuptial Ceremony.

MISS PAULINE ASTOR.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Miss Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, was married at St. Margaret's church, Westminster, shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon to Captain Spender-Clay. The bishop of London, Dr. Ingram, Canon Wilberforce and other clergy performed the ceremony in the presence of a very large assemblage.

Enormous crowds outside watched the advent of the bride, bridegroom and wedding guests. The church which was tastefully adorned with flowers and autumn foliage, was crowded with distinguished personages and presented a brilliant scene when, to the strains of a processional hymn, the bride, with her 18 bridesmaids, entered the church, clad in cavalier suits, moved up the aisle to the chancel steps. Mr. Astor gave away his daughter. The best man was Captain Claire De Crespigny, Viceroy Curzon's aide-de-camp.

At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held at No. 18 Carlton House Terrace.

Captain and Mrs. Spender-Clay subsequently started for Cliveden, where they will spend the honeymoon.

The presents were magnificent, largely diamonds and other jewels. The Duchess of Argyll sent a set of diamond and pearl ornaments. The Duchess of Norfolk, Lord Lonsdowne, Lord Halsbury, Alfred Charles De Rothschild, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Roxburghe, Lord and Lady Wolseley and the Duke and Countess of Warwick, Colonel and Mrs John Hay, Ambassador and Mrs. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Duchess of Manchester, Secretary and Mrs. Henry White, the Countess of Strafford and Mrs. Arthur Paget were also among the donors. The list of presents fills a column in the newspapers.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION ON JUDGE NASH'S DEATH

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 29.—Governor Herrick has issued the following proclamation on the death of ex-Governor George K. Nash.

"A noble man has been taken. Beloved as he was, the death of George Kilbon Nash comes as a personal bereavement to all your people. He was a upright citizen, who gave his services freely alike to his state and country.

"Rarely in the history of our state has a public servant retired from office so serenely in possession of the love and confidence of the citizens of this state.

"An indomitable will and inflexible determination to lead a life of usefulness were conspicuous factors in his character. Quiet and unobtrusive in manner, he was industrious and zealous in the performance of his duties, and his administration of the state affairs will mark him as one of Ohio's greatest governors and illustrious sons.

"Out of respect to his memory it is hereby ordered that the flag be displayed at half staff once the coming Sunday and thereafter.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the great seal of the state of Ohio to be affixed at Columbus, this twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and four, and the one hundred and twenty-eighth year of the independence of the United States of America.

(Great Seal) MYRON T. HERRICK."

NATURALIZED FILIPINOS ALONE CAN VOTE IN U. S.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—The registrars of voters here twice refused to admit to suffrage J. K. Lagdameo, a Filipino student of the Yale forestry school. The second time he was accompanied by A. Lawrence Troup, who demanded the reason for the refusal to permit Lagdameo to register.

The registrars said that as Lagdameo was not a citizen of the United States, he was not entitled to be a voter. Lagdameo claimed that as the United States owns the Philippines, the inhabitants of that country are citizens of this country. After considerable argument the matter was brought to the attention of Mayor Studley, who called up the Republican national committee rooms in New York and information, he was referred to the attorney general's office in Washington. Assistant Attorney General Robb in the absence of Attorney General Moody, replied by telephone:

"The supreme court of the United States has decided that a Filipino is not a citizen of the United States. Therefore, if the laws of Connecticut requires a person to be a citizen he must be naturalized."

Lagdameo then left the school and Mr. Troup said he would return to recognize the right of Lagdameo to vote. Mr. Troup said of the decision:

"It is a shame and an outrage. He is entitled to vote." Lagdameo was indefinite.

INSURRECTION IN LARACHE, BRITISH STEAMER FIRED ON

TANGIER, Oct. 29.—The British steamer Hercules from Larache, 40 miles southward of Tangier, reports that Larache is in a state of siege. The Hercules was fired upon in the river and left without her cargo, bringing an appeal from the British vice consul for the protection of British interests.

The French cruiser Lion sailed today for Larache in connection with the insurrection there.

The British cruiser Doris arrived here from Gibraltar during the day and proceeded immediately to Larache.

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