

DEAD MAY BE REACHED TODAY

Danger of Another Explosion Is No Yet Passed-Great Progress Is Made in Closing Up the Entries to the Works.

HANNA, Wyo., July 2.-The 236 men entombed by the mine explosion here Monday have not yet been reached. There was no change in the situation here today. No bodies were recovered, and it was given out officially that no more of the victims would be taken from the ill-fated coal mine before tomorrow, and probably not for several days, unless the bodies were found in the main slope. As depth is attained, a few of the handy men and drivers may be found on the main elope, and if so, these bodies will be removed as rapidly as they are found. The majority of the dead men are in the entries below No. 15, and cannot be reached at this time. Great progress was made today in the brattleing the mouths of the entries and in extending the airshaft to the lower workings. Upward of 50 experienced miners are working four-hour shifts, and it is expected that all entries along the 15 slope will be closed by the end of the week, when the work of opening the entries one at a time will be commenced. The bratticing is done in a scientific manner, and consists of constructing a canvas door or barrier over the mouth of an entry, which prevents the air from reaching that particular entry. When it is desired to open the entry, a canvas alleyway is constructed from the mouth of the entry around to the airshaft. The barrier is then removed and the air turned in. In this manner the foul gases are sucked into the entry and drawn around the other

entries and out through the airshaft. At 4 o'clock this evening smoke burst from the airshaft above the mouth of the slope. There was a general alarm at first, for it was feared there was another explo-sion and some of the workmen had been caught below. It developed, however, that the workmen had penetrated the fire at the 17th level and had directed circulation

the first level and had directed circulation of air through the entry causing the smoke to pour out of the airshaft. It was a battle royal for several min-utes for the men below, but just as the smoke appeared above the airshaft they sent word to the surface that the fiames had been successfully pushed back and had been successfully pushed back and were then confined to the stables just off the 17th entry.

When the true situation became known, the feeling of apprehension subsided. The danger of another explosion is not entireis passed, however, for it is known there are large quantities of afterdamp and gases in the numerous entries, and if a gases in the numerous entries, and if a miner should enter any of these rooms with a lighted lamp an explosion would surely follow. Every precaution possible has been taken to prevent such a calam, ity, however. The members of the relief party are all tried and experienced men, and before the shifts are permitted to enter the mine every man is examined as to his knowledge of the property and in handling safety lamps etc.
The large force of workmen succeeded and for the Cuban government, 18, 500 pieces, and for the Venezuelan government, 16, 507 pieces, and for the Venezuelan government for the Venezuelan government, 16, 507 pieces, and for the Venezuelan government for the Venezuelan

HAVANA, July 2.-The treaty covering the naval and coaling stations and the treaty placing the Isle of Pines under Cuban sovereignty were signed today at JUDGE-ADVOCATE NOW AT WORK

The two treatles, which are the last of the six between the United States and Cuba, were subscribed in duplicate at the Secretary of State's office. The signers were Minister Squiers, Senor Garcia Monles, Secretary of the Treasury, and acting Secretary of State in Senor Zaldos' absence. The others present were Senor Pervia, assistant Secretary of State; Senor Diega, chief of the Depart-ment of Justice, the legation secretaries and Mr. Soulers' eldest son.

The lales of Pines treaty was signed last. While turning over the island to the absolute sovereignty of Cuba, the treaty safeguards the rights and privileges of the American residence on the island as of the American residents on the island as though they were on American territory. Property, judicial and educational rights are especially guaranteed as well as the conveniences for reference to the registration of property and other building buel-ness. It is pointed out that the American landholders are better off in respect to the taxation than they would be under United States sovereignty.

There was no difficulty or delay in reaching an agreement upon the subject of the Isle of Pines treaty, but the haval stations lease was the subject of long and tedious negotiations. President Palma and Mr. Squiers could easily have reached an agreement, but the President consulted numerous Senators, Congressmen and others, whose opinions carried considerable weight, with the result that many suggestions were made and some minor misunderstandings followed. The question of smuggling was especially slow in set-tlement, the Cuban proposals being so ex-

acting as to be impracticable. The possession of the naval and coaling stations will be perpetual, the rental price being purely nominal and based on the the Cuban government, the Uni United States advancing any money for the purchase of private lands at Guantanamo and

The text of the treaties signed today will be published after being read in the Senate tomorrow.

To Advance Catholic University. NEW YORK, July 2 .- Mgr. Dennis J.

O'Connell, the new rector of the Catholic University at Washington, salled on La Savole today for Havre. He goes to Rome on business connected with the university and takes with him letters to the pope from all the archbishops, in the United States, expressing their desire for the ad-vancement of the university. The Rev. J. E. Keene also was a passenger on La

Record Year for Philadelphia Mint. PHILADELPHIA, July 1.-The fiscal year of the United States Mint here, just led, was a record-breaker in the number of coins, medals and dies struck, and in the increase in the production was accom-plished without any material increase in expenses. According to the report made by Superintendent Landis to the Treas-ury Department at Washington, the coin-age was 15.575.765 pieces greater than the previous year, an increase in medals of 7622 pieces, and an increase of 509 dies. About 520.000 00 worth of coined buildon

Government Will See if New York Representative's Connections With Glove Firm Involve Any Undue Favoritism.

WASHINGTON, July 22.-Secretary Root oday had a conference with General Humphrey, Quartermaster-General, and Humphrey, Quartermaster-teneral, and Colonel Patton, who participated in the clothing supplies for the Army, regarding the contracts for gloves with E. R. Lyon, who, it is said, obtained his supply of gloves from the firm of which Representative Liattauer, of New York, is a member. The Secretary has directed that an inquiry be made into the whole subject with a view to ascertaining whether any officer made contracts in violation of the stat-

utes, and for such other information as may be obtained. The papers in the matter of allegations about the contract for gloves have been to Judge Advocate-General tho will examine them to ascerreferred Davis, who tain what action the War Department

should take from a legal and military standpoint. Some allegations have been made that the glove contract was let to Lyons even after a lower bid had been made, but this could not be verified at the department.

While one section of the revised stat-utes prohibits contracts which will inure to the benefit of a member of Congress, another section excepts a contract made with a corporation in which the member of Congress has shares of stock. It is said at the War Department that o matter what may be the outcome of

this matter, the statute of limitation will against the criminal prosecution, but this will not prevent civil proceedings for the restitution of money involved in the

LUDINGTON DID NOT KNOW IT. Littauer's Connection With Lyon

Contract Is News to Army Officer.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 2.-General Marshal I. P. Ludington, retired, today said in reference to the glove contract between the Government and E. R. Lyon, in which the name of Congressman Lit-tauer has been mentioned:

tauer has been mentioned: "The transactions occurred during the busiest part of the war, when I was load-ed down with work. The bids were opened in my office and awarded to the lowest bidder, except in cases where it was nec-essary that the goods should be delivered immediately. I knew Lyon as a Govern-ment contractor. Mr. Littauer I knew also as a very pleasant and arreable service. as a very pleasant and agreeable gentle-man. I knew, also, as did every one in Washington, that he was a manufacturer of gloves, but I never knew that he was interested with Mr. Lyon in business or that he had any connection with him." General Ludington further said that Mr.

Littauer never called upon him concern ing any glove contract, and added: ing any glove contract, and added: "This is the first time that I have heard or read of his name being connected with any contract for gloves, or of his being connected any way with Lyon."

LITTAUER TELLS OF HIS PART.

Lyons Had the Contract and His Firm Simply Supplied Him. GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., June 1-Con ressman Lucius N. Littauer, commenting

from Lyon orders to manufacture such gauntlets, which had been made by my gauntlets, which had been made by m. father, and did so until Lyon's defalcation and bankruptcy. "About the time of the war with Spain

the United States adopted for part of its equipment a buckskin gauntlet. Standequipment a buckskin gauntlet. stand-ard samples and first goods made in accordance therewith were manufactured by the firm of Daniel Hays & Co., of Giversville. Mr. Lyon entered into ne-gotiation with our firm for the manufac-ture for him of buckskin gauntlets, stat-ing that he was a general contractor for such articles, and asked us the price at which we would furnish him gauntlets according to the United States standard severe heat.

which we would furnish him gauntiets according to the United States standard of requirements. We gave him the price. Whenever he succeeded in securing a con-tract at such prices as he would himself determine, he placed orders with our firm to manufacture these gauntiets, giving instructions to ship them to the arsenal at Philadelphia. In course of time the or-ders were filied and bills for shipments made were delivered to Lyon at the prices agreed upon. Our firm had no interest in the contracts. We simply sold our goods to Lyon. We entered into no contract whatever with him prior to the receipt of

the various contracts by him. "We have been well aware that the United States Army authorities knew that we were the manufacturers of these gauntlets, which we sold to Lyon to be delivered to the Quartermaster's Department, for at one time during the Spanish war, when supplies were most needed, an inspector from the Quartermaster's Department visited our factory and took full note of our stock of leather and our ability to produce the gauntlets which we had sold to Lyon and Lyon had sold to the Government. "I have insisted that Lyon should not

be permitted to be discharged as a bank-rupt, and have courted all possible pubits' concerning our transactions.' Mr. Littauer's attention today was called the letter which he wrote to Lyon on May 18, 1898, in which he stated "Do you think it advisable that I should call on Ludington in reference to any other than the standard gauntiets. Mr. Littauer explained that at that time Lyon had demanded the heaviest possible deliveries on the contracts he had placed with Litteuer Bros., and they were unable to furnish sufficient quantities. Lyon asked that samples be sent him of any similar gauntlets which Littauer Bros. might have on hand, or would be able to produce more rapidly than they could the

United States Army standards In his letter of May 18, Mr. Littauer after detailing his stock on hand that would be available for such purposes made the reference to Ludington as quot-ed. He said he offered the suggestion in regard to seeing Ludington so that he might be able to explain to the Quartermaster-General that it would be impor sible for his firm to furnish to the cor Impos tractor, Lyon, a greater quantity of the standard gauntlet, and if the necessities of the Government required that they would be compelled to take some substi-tute article. He never did speak to General Ludington, however, concerning this matter, he declared.

LARGE POSTAL DEFICIT IN SIGHT.

Rural Mail Expenditures Will Make It Greater Than Last Year.

WASHINGTON, July 2.-Captain Cas-a being WASHINGTON, July 2.-Captain Cased with the the auditor of the trensury of the postoffice Department, today made an official estimate that the postal deficiency for the fiscal year just closed will be 4.617.303. The deficit for the previous fiscal year was \$2.951.170. This big increase is attributed to the emormous herease is in expenditure for the rural free delivery service during the past year. The receipts of the postal service for

the year were \$134,258,609; expenditures, \$128,885,812. The deficiency in the free delivery service is not definitely known beyond the estimate made weeks ago by the Postmaster-General that it would be \$227,000 by the close of the fiscal year. The deficiency, however, may prove con-siderably larger than that figure. Postmaster-General Payne, accompa-nied by Mrs. Payne, left this afternoon en route to the Catskills, where they will remain over the Fourth of July. Mr. Payne stated today that he felt much better than he has of late, despite the

JEW PETITION WILL GO SOON. State Department Expects to Receive

It in About a Week.

WASHINGTON, July 2-Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, called at the State Department today and discussed with Acting Secretary Loomis the statement issued last night relative to the Jewish petition and Manchuria, but not by an instruction from his government or in any formal way. Mr. Loomis' remarks were under the same conditions, so that the substance of the conference was a simple repetition of the published statements of the probable course and attitude of the two countries regarding the petition and Manchuria, and in the way of furnishing information rather than with intent of binding either party to an understanding. Thus it appeared that Russia still consistently holds to the theory that she, like the United States, will permit no interference in the inter-nal affairs of nations. However, both parties parted in the greatest good humor, which was a source of gratification, as it will probably be their last meeting before the Ambassador sails for Europe on July 7, accompanied by the Countess and his personal attendants.

Mr. Loomis has been notified that the petition in behalf of the Russian Jews will probably be delivered at the State Department or at Oyster Bay in about a week. Without delay and im-mediately upon the receipt of the petition by the United States Government, it will be dispatched to Mr. Riddle, United State Charge at St. Petersburg. companied by a note of transmittal instructing Mr. Riddle exactly what dispo-sition to make of the petition, for there is no intention here to place any undue nsibility on the Charge in this mat-

The department does not at present expect to publish that note, so that its nature is a matter of speculation, the weight of opinion being that Mr. Riddle will be instructed to inquire of the Rus-sian government if it is willing to receive a petition, the nature of which will be indicated by him. If there is a nega-tive response, Mr. Riddle will so notify the State Department, and that probably will end the efforts of the department in connection with the petition. The Prest-dent, through Secretary Hay, informed his Jewish callers that he could not tell what reception the petition would meet with at the hands of the Russian government, and should the petition fall of reception after Mr. Riddle's efforts, it would absolve the President from further ursuit of the matter.

Meanwhile, and until the petition is re ceived here, there is nothing more to be done, it is said. Through the newspapers, in an unofficial but quite adequate manner, the Governments of the United. States and Russia have acquainted each other with their respective attitudes concerning the Jewish petition, and all that remains is to await the working out of

remains is to await the working out of the programme. Increase in Pensions Granted. WASHINGTON, July 2.—During the fis-cal year which closed yesterday 122,829 Good Year for Patent Office. WASHINGTON, July 2.—The summary of the business transacted by the Patent Office for the fiscal year ended June 70-shows that 33,220 patents were granted and 54,356 applications filed. The receipts



A Pre-Inventory Offering

On July 6 our Semi-Annual Inventory is taken, and this bargain offering is to clear the shelves, if possible, before that event takes place.

Splendid Shirtwaist Values

Wash-Skirt Values	
Every \$2 Wash Skirt, the latest styles and materials	\$1.35
Every \$2.50 Wash Skirt, all this season's best styles and fab- rics	\$1.65
Every \$3.25 and \$3.50 Wash Skirt, many exclusive styles and mate rials	(and a set of the set
Every Tailor Suit at Actual Cost	h is faith



And acknowledged by all to be the best ice cream manufactured in the Northwest. All orders for the 4th promptly taken care of. Special prices to excursions, churches, lodges and large con-sumers. Two Phones, Main 764.

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of the office were \$1,501,251. The year has claims were allowed by the Pension Bureau and 113,720 were rejected. The num-ber of allowances exceeded those of last been one of the most prosperous in the history of the bureau. year to the extent of 12,000. The number



ner Ware.

Thurmell Declines Appointment,