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AS YET NO POPE

TWO MORE FRUITLESS BALLOTS TAKEN IN THE VATICAN.

Twice a Puff of Smoke from the Sistine Chapel Tells the Waiting Thousands of No Selection.

CROWDS BEFORE ST. PETER'S

GREAT SQUARE JAMMED FROM NOON TILL AFTER NIGHTFALL.

People Had a Well-Defined Impression that a Pope Would Be Chosen During the Day.

TROOPS THERE TO KEEP ORDER

SMALL INTERVALS KEPT TO PREVENT RUSH INTO THE CHURCH.

Precautions Unnecessary, as the Fateful Choice Is Unmade—Growing Excitement in Rome.

ROME, Aug. 2.—No successor to Leo XIII has yet been chosen. From the smoke which issued from the little chimney on the Sistine Chapel to-night a vast multitude gathered around St. Peter's learned that the second day of the conclave had been fruitless. The conclusion is drawn that the strength of the leading candidate remains unbroken and that no compromise candidate has yet appeared. And there is no indication of how long this condition of affairs will continue. The prolongation of the contest has aroused tremendous public interest, if, indeed, it cannot be called excitement. Every trace of that apathy which followed the death of the late Pope has vanished, and instead there now exists a burning interest in everything pertaining to the election of his successor.

This culminated to-night in the appearance of a great crowd which packed the great square of St. Peter's and presented a spectacle seldom seen even at the site of so many historic ceremonies. The impenetrable seclusion which surrounds those engaged in determining who shall be at the head of the Catholic Church heightens the feverish curiosity of those who await their decision. Princes, princesses, archbishops, bishops, monsignors, priests, well-to-do business people, in short people from every walk of life from that of nobleman to street beggar talked of nothing but la fumata (the signal smoke.)

Both this morning and this evening this was the lodestone which drew tens of thousands to the square of St. Peter's. There for hours, with strained eyes and craned necks, they waited in the hope of seeing a tiny little stream of smoke, so insignificant that it was almost impossible to realize that a great issue was involved in its fleeting appearance.

NIGHT SCENE IMPRESSIVE.

The scene at St. Peters to-night was by far the most impressive that has occurred in Rome since the late Pope became sick. After the fruitless morning ballot a belief spread that a new Pontiff would surely be elected this evening. All roads during the afternoon, therefore, led to the Vatican.. Carriages and vehicles of every description rattled into the Piazza of St. Peter's. The regular Sunday leisure was forgotten in the anxiety to see the new occupant of the Holy See.

The streets converging into St. Peter's plaza were black with thousands who entered the square with the ceaseless regularity of an incoming tide. From the barracks came large reinforcements of troops, who marched across the plazza and lined up at the foot of the steps of the Basilica, leaving only small spaces between the companies in order to prevent a sudden rush to get inside St. Peter's to see the new Pope give his blessing to the Catholic world.

A strong force of cavalry was picketed near by in case of riot and more than 2,000 soldiers were posted in the square. But the troops made only an insignificant thin blue line compared with the vast multitudes around them. By 6 o'clock it was estimated that 50,000 people occupied the vast amphitheater. From the steps of the Basilica, which were black with those standing or sitting, across to the opposite side of the square there stretched, far as the eye could see, an undulating sea of humanity with every face riveted on the Sistine Chapel, waiting for the smoke of the ballots.

Almost encircling this great concourse rose the stately pillars of the colonnade, beneath which many rested and waited. Near by hundreds of cabs were drawn up, their occupants eagerly scanning through glases the little smokestack of the chapel. Stretching away for over a quarter of a mile, a distance from which it would have been absolutely impossible to see the smoke, were other thousands waiting to know the result.

GROWING TENSION.

The rays of the setting sun glancing from the dome of St. Peter's lit up the housetops at the opposite end of the square, and these also were crowded with anxious watchers. Among the vast throng in the square itself were many German students whose scarlet cassocks formed vivid patches of color.

When the hour of 6 struck a tremor of expectancy ran through the multitude, because, according to yesterday's programme, the burning of the ballots or the announcement of an election would come within a few minutes. When the quarter hour sounded the nervousness increased, and a large number of officials of the Vatican not engaged in the conclave emerged to watch the concourse. As the hands of the clock on St. Peter's approached the half-hour a rumor that a selection had been made developed in the minds of many into a certainty, and each one momentarily expected some favored cardinal to be announced as the new Pontiff.

The crowd might almost have been one in some American city awaiting the result of a presidential election, but with this striking difference—no solitary sign had come as to how the vote had been going at the polls. Another quarter of an hour passed, and the anxiety grew more intense. Not a breath of air relieved the sultry heat of the evening and scarcely a sound came from the vast multitude. Hundreds gathered below the window from which the new Pontiff is to bestow his first blessing.

Suddenly, exactly at 6:40 o'clock, a sharp cry arose: "Ecco! Ecco!"

Instantly the cry was taken up by 50,000 throats and grew and grew until the immense piazza fairly roared with "Ecco, ecco; la fumata!"

TINY CURL OF SMOKE.

Then silence fell like a spell, while the thousands watched from the thin smokestack of the Sistine Chapel a tiny stream of light gray smoke curl lazily downward. With no wind to carry it away the smoke hung heavily in the hot air and then gradually disappeared.

For a moment the crowd believed that the signal meant an election, for there is a tradition that the cardinals are allowed to send up a little smoke as a notification of an election and much smoke in the case of a disagreement. Any such hopes, however, were almost immediately dissipated, when a cloud of very thick smoke emerged and continued for five minutes.

With many ejaculations of disappointment the populace watched the last trace of the ballots disappear and then dispersed, although it was a long time before the square of the Basilica resumed its normal quiet appearance.

To-night's failure to achieve an election was a great disappointment to Rome and it is doubtful whether such an immense crowd will again assemble unless the conclave should continue until another Sunday.

The mute signal showing that the morning ballot had been fruitless was seen at 11:20 a. m. by many thousands also, but the watchers in the morning, owing to the intense heat of the sun, were compelled to shelter themselves behind the colonnade.

During the day the Austrian and French ambassadors called at the Vatican and were received by Prince Chigi, marshal of the conclave. Cardinals Cretoni and Vaszary continue to receive their meals from the outside. The other cardinals who are indisposed are reported to be slightly better.

There are thousands of rumors and unverified statements afloat as to what happened in the conclave to-day, but the only thing which seems to be reliably known is that the entire Sacred College assisted at mass, which was conducted by Father Palmieri, their confessor, and that the Veni Creator was sung.

APPETITES ARE GOOD.

A great quantity of provisions was sent into the conclave to-day through the wicket gate, including 300 chickens, 500 newly-laid eggs, many litres of milk, crates of fruit, etc. All the provisions were thoroughly examined before being allowed to pass through the wicket. Forty of the chickens were cut open to see that they did not contain contraband matter.

Letters and telegrams for the cardinals were sent in to the camerlengo, who does as he thinks best about delivering them. Some of the Catholic newspapers also were sent in, but no nonclerical papers. The number of telegrams for Cardinals Herrero y Espinosa and Langenieux, who are sick, was so great that they made a large package.

The Spanish students who are particularly anxious about the condition of Cardinal

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"CUSSED" THE PRESIDENT

RESIDENT OF OYSTER BAY INSULTED MR. AND MRS. ROOSEVELT.

Swore at Them as They Drove Up to the Door of Christ Church—Made to "Move On" by Officers.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 2.—Profane and abusive language was directed toward President Roosevelt and his family to-day as they were driving up to Christ Church to attend the morning service. The offender was a resident of Oyster Bay, McCann by name. He was hustled away from the church unceremoniously by the secret service operatives.

Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and two of her children, the President had driven to the village from Sagamore Hill to attend church, as is their custom on Sunday mornings. Directly in front of the church McCann was walking along the roadside pushing a bicycle. At the President's carriage was about to turn into the driveway leading to the church grounds, it passed McCann. McCann, with an oath, demanded to know whether they wanted the whole road. This was followed by abusive and profane language. As the carriage stopped at the church door, the President, greatly annoyed at the insult offered to Mrs. Roosevelt and the children, alighted and directed the attention of the secret service officers to the man and ordered that he be compelled to leave the vicinity of the church. McCann hestitated when ordered to move on, but as an officer was about to stimulate his movements he sprang on his wheel and rode away rapidly.

While the incident was annoying to the President and his family it is his desire that no action be taken against the man.

COUNCIL CANNOT AGREE

GAS METER QUESTION IS STILL UNSETTLED AT LAFAYETTE.

Council and Company Unable to Agree on the Meter Rate—Relative Cheapness of Gas and Coal.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 2.—No agreement was reached by the City Council and representatives of the Lafayette Gas Company at a joint meeting held last night to consider the question of compulsory gas meters in the city. The price to be asked per thousand feet is the bone of contention that may lead to a court contest before the matter is solved.

Two weeks ago the gas company petitioned the Council to enact an ordinance compelling the general use of meters. The matter was referred to the ordinance and natural gas committees of the Council, but it was unable to agree. Then it was resolved to bring the question before the full Council and last night Col. Samuel Murdock, president of the gas company, outlined the company's plan to the city fathers. It is proposed to charge 25 cents a thousand feet, the company to install meters without charge. The Council is willing to inaugurate the meter system, but in view of popular opposition will not be persuaded that the price should be what the gas company proposes. Professor W. F. M. Goss, of Purdue University, was present at the meeting as a fuel expert. He reported that tests made by him of the relative value of the different fuels showed that gas was by far cheaper than wood or coal. Professor Goss discovered that a person who burns hard coal at $7 a ton could afford to burn natural gas at the rate of 56 cents a thousand and secure the same heat. Asked if he would be willing to pay 50 cents a thousand feet for gas he replied that he would.

Lafayette and Logansport are at present the only cities in the State operating under a flat rate system and in each city the gas meter question is now troubling the city administration. Should the Council here refuse to grant the request of the gas company the latter threatens to take refuge under the clause in its franchise which gives it the right to select the territory to be supplied in the event of a failure or partial failure of its supply and to serve gas in the city only to those who burn by meter, of whom there are about 700. The session last night was a secret one and when adjournment was taken there was nothing like an agreement reached. The subject will come up before the Council at its meeting next week.

ATTACK ON A BRIDGE.

Effort to Blow Up Northern Pacific Span in Montana.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., Aug. 2.—An attempt was made to-day to blow up the Northern Pacific bridge across the Yellowstone river east of Livingston. The explosion was terrific and broke windows in scores of houses in the eastern part of Livingston. The big bridge was twisted out of alignment.

The powder had been placed by inexperienced persons, and to that fact is attributed the escape of the structure. A big hole was made in the central pier of the bridge.

REVIEW OF TROOPS

AN INSPIRING SIGHT AT THE NATIONAL GUARD CAMP.

At 4 p. m. Governor Durbin Addressed the Indiana Soldiery Before Ten Thousand People.

LAST DAY OF REAL CAMP LIFE

MEN IN GOOD CONDITION AFTER PREVIOUS DAY'S WORK.

Some of Them Would Have Appreciated Another Long "Hike" Into Distant Fields.

WOMEN PRESENT IN DROVES

SOLDIERS MADE GLAD BY FAMILY DINNER PARTIES.

To-Day the Militia Will Break Camp and Return to Their Homes—Incidents of the Day.

The camp of instruction for the Indiana National Guard was practically brought to a close yesterday afternoon at the end of Governor Durbin's review. The three regiments and battalion of artillery were inspected by the Governor and his staff, assisted by Captain Winship, of the Department of the Lakes. While this maneuver was in progress more than ten thousand civilians acted as spectators.

The day was ideal for the close of the camp and the review of the troops. When the call was sounded yesterday morning, at 5:15 o'clock, it found the men much rested after their hard work of the day before. The sun was shining brightly, yet there was a cool breeze blowing through camp that invigorated the sleepy soldiers. The usual exercises were gone through, after which the soldiers were summoned to their mess.

Guard mount found the men in better spirits. By this hour—9 o'clock—the men were feeling good, and ready for a "hike" of almost the same distance as that of Saturday.

From the time the soldiers were on guard mount streams of people from Indianapolis, and also from many of the outside towns, began making their way through the gates of the fair grounds. The soldiers, by this hour, were engaged in looking after the cleanliness of the camp, and paid but little attention to the moving throngs of admiring women who walked through the company streets.

BATTERY BATTALION INSPECTED.

At 11 o'clock Captain Winship made his first inspection of the battery battalion. Major Stevenson gave the word for the assembling of the troops. Long before the hour the men were on the alert for a summons from headquarters. The troops were assembled in the open space in the rear of the camp near the railroad. Captain Winship, in company with Major Stevenson and Lieutenants Tyndall and Burford, made a hurried inspection of the soldiers. Captain Winship said after the inspection that the three batteries were in better shape as soldiers than many of the infantrymen. He said he was much surprised at the appearance of the men after their hard task of the day before.

The men had an intimation that an inspection was to be made and they were ready for it. Oiled cloths and polish were brought into play and the men, who were not distracted by the number of prettily-gowned women present, set about cleaning up their sidearms and large field pieces. This accounted largely for the large percentage of efficiency that was shown by the artillerymen.

This was the last inspection of the camp previous to the Governor's review. When Captain Winship had concluded his inspection the artillery boys ran from their ranks, threw their hats in the air as an expression of glee and waited for the last march on the grounds prior to their departure for home.

While the men ran noisily about the grounds the great crowd increased, and the company streets were crowded with curious men and women, looking either at the soldiers or at the menacing firearms that stood before the tents. Among the many visitors were parents and sisters of soldiers. They brought to the boys well-ladened baskets of eatables, and it was a glorious hour in camp when the bugle was sounded for mess. For the first time during the past week the mess tables were deserted by the soldiers, and the adjoining grass plots were the scenes of family reunions. Here yellow-legged fried chicken, with pickled eggs, fresh pies and all other eatables that a mother thoughtful of her soldier son can prepare were brought to him.

ORDER FOR REVIEW.

The same soldiers strode about the grounds after mess viewing the great throng that was gradually increasing. Shortly word was sent out from the Governor's tent on the small plateau at the head of the main street that the review of the troops would be held at 4 o'clock. Instantly there was commotion among officers and men, for each wanted to appear his best before the chief executive. At each tent, which was surrounded by throngs of curious people, the soldiers and officers went about their work of getting their clothing in good shape for the final parade of the camp. Through the company streets gold-laced officers on horses rode hurriedly spreading the Governor's message.

By the time the soldiers were ready for the parade the main streets were filled with people. The race track was concealed behind thousands of brightly clothed women and dark clothed men. The sun was beating down with greater fierceness by this hour and it was anything but pleasant to wait for the scene that was to come.

A peculiar departure from ordinary tactics was made yesterday when Governor Durbin in his message to his staff and other officers of the Guard ordered them to appear on the field in fatigue uniform. Many of his staff by this hour had donned their expensive gold laced uniforms and were making their way to brigade headquarters. Instantly there was great commotion, each man returning to his tent and laying aside his parade uniform for that of the fatigue. This departure from the programme of past years, which some officers explained as not warranted, put some of the men in no good mood to brave the sun that was then beating on the field at the rate of 98 degrees.

While the men were in a state of chaos the privates in the three regiments and in the artillery battalion were busily engaged in preparing for the march to the race track. The clear notes of the bugle from headquarters brought the Governor and his staff to the entrance of the rack track inclosure, followed by the three regiments and artillery. Each regiment was preceded by its regimental band, which added greatly to the inspiring scene that was then being enacted before the large audience.

AN INSPIRING SIGHT.

The troops marched through the two racetracks to the open space between. Here they were met by Governor Durbin and his staff, who presented an inspiring sight. The troops were put through the ordinary drill of getting ready for inspection when word was given for them to halt. Governor Durbin, astride his horse, followed by his staff, went through the lines of each company and closely scrutinized the troops. He then made a brief talk to the soldiers in which he thanked them for their conduct at camp this year, expecting that the efficiency they have shown will be continued. He hoped, he said, that the men would make a creditable showing with the other State troops against the regular army soldiers in the maneuvers at West Point, Ky., next October. He then waved his gloved hand to Brigadier General McKee, who also made a brief speech complimenting the troops. Recall was then sounded, and the different regiments and the artillery returned to their respective posts, and the camp of instruction of the Indiana National Guard was practically brought to a close. Cheer upon cheer went up from the crowd as the troops began the march off the field.

When the men reached the inclosure of the camp many compliments from admiring friends were thrown at the soldiers as they marched to their tents.

The intense heat of the sun had its bad effect on many of the men. The following succumbed to the heat: Joseph Clayton, Company E, Third Regiment; William Kinney, Company E, Second Regiment; Jesse Washburn, Company B, Second Regiment; Oscar Gulitz, Company C, First Regiment; O. E. Hutton, Company I, Second Regiment; William Johnston, Company I, Second Regiment; Edward Hecke, Company C, Second Regiment; Fred Parselles, Company M, Second Regiment; Richard Wilson, Company C, First Regiment. Of these men Hutton's case is said to be the most serious. Several of these men fell on the streets before they reached the parade grounds.

Incidents of Camp Life.

Shortly after the troops marched off the field last night after the Governor's review preparations were made for the departure of many of the officers. Express wagons were drawn up and the brigade

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TRIAL OF CALEB POWERS

THIRD HEARING IN THE CASE OF TAYLOR'S SECRETARY OF STATE.

It Will Be Held Before Judge Robbins at a Special Session of the Scott Circuit Court.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 2.—The third trial of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers as accessory to the murder of Senator William Goebel before the fact, begins here to-morrow before Judge Robbins at a special term of the Scott Circuit Court.

All the other trials of Powers and Howard and Youtsey, who are now serving life sentences for alleged conspiracy that resulted in the shooting of Goebel as he entered the Statehouse grounds at Frankfort three years ago last January were before Judge Cantrill. Both sides claim to have much additional evidence and it is thought the hearing will continue through the month.

Powers has been convicted twice and sentenced for life both times. While he is now expecting freedom, the prosecution claims that its new evidence may result in a verdict of first degree. James Howard, who is charged with doing the shooting, also awaits a new trial.

GROWTH OF FEDERATION

SUBJECT OF REJOICING AT CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Indian Tribe Represented in Atlantic City Convention—Father Cantwell's Sermon on Infidelity.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—At to-day's session of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, Secretary Anthony Matre reported an increase during the past year in State federations from four to nine and that there are at present 266 county federations in forty States. Twenty-five members of the hierarchy, three cardinals, including the two apostolic delegates, and fifty-three archbishops and bishops have declared in favor of the federation. Four thousand Sioux Indians are represented at the convention by a chief, Mimitani Hanska, of the Rosebud agency, South Dakota. The Chippewa tribe have also joined the federation.

Bishop Kealy, of Savannah, celebrated solemn pontifical mass.

Father Cantwell, of Long Branch, who preached, said the federation would prove a great bulwark against the rising tide of infidelity, numbering, according to a New York daily, 50,000 souls in this country. One cause of infidelity was the fact that part of the people preferred novelty and sentimentality to religion and morality and that the great beginning of infidelity was made with the so-called reformation; that some preferred to discard some doctrine and others another doctrine until finally none of them believed anything. Divorce was another great cause, and it was strange that while the courts held that the ordinary contract of dollars and cents could not be broken they easily broke the highest contract, that of marriage—the very foundation of society.

ORDERS MISUNDERSTOOD.

Collision of Queen & Crescent Freights Causes Six Fatalities.

SOMERSET, Ky., Aug. 2.—Through misunderstanding of orders two Queen & Crescent freight trains, both double headers, collided head-on last night between Cumberland Falls and Greenwood, killing six men, fatally injuring one and seriously injuring another. The bodies recovered were those of Firemen Joseph Phillips, Frank Fletcher and Walter Waters and an unknown man who was stealing a ride. The dead bodies of two brakemen whose names were not learned are known to be buried under the debris where forty cars were wrecked. One of the engines was wrecked and the others badly damaged.

The remains of Phillips, Fletcher and Walters were brought to their homes in Somerset. Engineers Duke and Fitzgerald were seriously injured. Duke may die. Engineers Klein and Hainsworth escaped by jumping, as did the rest of the trainmen.

MAN AND WOMAN DEAD.

Horrible Double Crime in Northboro, Mass.—Throats Cut.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 2.—A special to the Telegram from Northboro says:

"Frank Foss, while on his way home tonight, heard screams in the direction of Grange Hall, on School street. Hastening to that direction he came upon two dead bodies lying in a yard close to the sidewalk. According to the police they were the bodies of F. P. Egan and Mrs. Sadie Booth, both of Spencer. Mrs. Booth was twenty-tight years old and had been living for the past month with her sister at Northboro. Her throat was cut almost completely across. A razor was found under her body. Death had been almost instantaneous.

"The man's throat was cut in a similar manner, but not quite so deep. There was another cut, higher up, and one on the left wrist. The theory of the police is that the man cut the woman's throat and then killed himself."

HURT IN WRECK

TWO CARS COLLIDE ON INDIANAPOLIS & MARTINSVILLE LINE.

The Accident Occurred in the Morning at Newby's Switch Not Far from Mooresville.

ONE CAR HEAVILY LOADED

PROBABLY TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS HURT, NONE SERIOUSLY.

Among the Injured Were Several Indianpolis People on Their Way to Bethany Park.

HARD TO FIX THE BLAME

ONE OF THE CARS DELAYED BY AN I. & V. TRAIN.

The Injured Passengers Given Prompt Medical Attention—Superintendent on the Scene.

The Injured.

FRANK EASTERDAY, motorman, cut and bruised (not seriously.)

R. H. ELLIS, conductor, bruised slightly.

JOHN VALDERAUR, motorman, bruised on body and limbs.

MRS. W. J. QUICK, 2010 North New Jersey street, head cut and bruised.

MRS. ELISHA WENTWORTH, 2429 North Meridian street, head cut open and severely shocked.

MRS. S. S. BRAGG, 2017 South Pleasant street, neck and shoulder injured.

P. TAYLOR, Westfield, left arm cut.

DR. JAMES E. SPRINGER, 2028 Central avenue, face and head cut.

HARVEY B. STOUT, 2236 North Pennsylvania street, arms and limbs injured.

MRS. MARY STRAWBEN, Martinsville, head cut.

MYRTLE LEAGUE, Greenwood, limbs and head cut.

DAVID BRITTON, Whiteland, arm injured.

MISS BAILEY, Monrovia, shoulder badly wrenched.

MRS. W. J. GAINS, 2010 North New Jersey street, head and face cut.

Besides these there were a number who were injured in the accident in minor ways but will experience little inconvenience from the wreck.

A collision resulting in the injury, slight and otherwise, of about twenty-five persons occurred yesterday morning shortly after 10 o'clock on the Indianapolis & Martinsville electric line. The accident happened between Brooklyn and Mooresville and most of the passengers were on the way to Bethany Park, the Christian assembly ground. Although many who were on the colliding cars will carry scars from the wreck for some time, fortunately no one was seriously hurt, with possibly the exception of Motorman Frank Easterday and Mrs. Elisha Wentworth, mother of Mrs. Sam D. Pierson, of this city. Easterday was in the front of the car and received the full force of the collision. He was taken to Mooresville and attended by Dr. W. L. Thompson, the physician for the road, who said that his patient, while badly hurt, was not in a critical condition.

Mrs. Wentworth, who is seventy years old, was severely cut about the head and badly shocked. She was taken to Bethany Park, where Drs. Chauncey Dowden and J. P. E. Holland, of Bloomington, attended her. The remaining members of the party in the car received slight injuries, but none is thought to be badly hurt. The direct cause of the accident is not known, and the general impression seems to be that it was a misunderstanding and the blame cannot be placed on any of the train crew. The cars collided at the Newby farm, where there is a side track, and it was due to the failure of one of the cars to make the switch that the accident occurred. If the south-bound car had been ten seconds quicker the trouble would have been averted.

DELAYED BY FREIGHT TRAIN.

Car No. 106, in charge of Conductor Otto McCall and Motorman John Valderaur, left Indianapolis at 9 a. m., and when Mooresville was reached a freight train on the I. & V. delayed the interurban several minutes. The representatives of the electric company claim the railroad is in the habit of obstructing the right of way at this point and that the delay was occasioned for spite. After Mooresville was passed the south-bound train started for Brooklyn, with the intention of siding at Newby's. There was an effort to get the train dispatcher who regulates the cars after leaving Mooresville, but the wire was in trouble and Car 106 went on.

While the south-bound car was making the Newby switch car No. 104, in charge of Conductor R. H. Ellis and Motorman Frank Easterday, having tried to get in communication with the train dispatcher for orders and not succeeding, started north and was running at a high rate of speed. On account of the switch where the collision occurred being at a curve, the motormen of the two cars, the south-bound, with ninety-five passengers, and the north-bound, with three, could not see the approaching danger until 200 feet apart. The car from Indianapolis was running slowly and was just ready to go on the side track when the north-bound, coming at a high rate, was sighted and the crash came. The passengers on the south-bound car were struck before they realized what had happened, and the car was badly demolished. The entire front vestibule was shattered, but Motorman Valderaur, who stuck to his post, was not hurt, with the exception of being slightly jarred. None of the occupants of the north-bound car was injured, except Motorman Easterday.

As soon as the men running the cars saw what was coming they reversed the power and stopped as quickly as possible. After the cars came together there was a short period of pandemonium. Men and women were thrown in every direction, while some were pinned to seats, unable to extricate themselves without help. Every seat in the car that was struck was torn from its fastenings. The north-bound car was hardly disabled, only a part of the front vestibule showing the result of the collision.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

The reason that the motorman of the car running slowly escaped being severely hurt was on account of the position of the cars when they met. Easterday, who was on the fast car, attempted to jump when he saw what had happened, which caused him to be more severely injured. Directly after the accident the train crew of both cars began helping the passengers out of their difficulty, and it was not long until those who needed medical attention were in the care of a physician. Some were taken to Mooresville, others to Bethany and a few returned to the city.

In regard to the question of placing the blame, the one conclusion, as before stated, is that it was a misunderstanding, both motormen being uncertain as to where to proceed and not being able to communicate with the train dispatcher. None of the men in charge of the colliding cars attempts to place any blame on the others, all being of opinion that the accident could not have been avoided under the circumstances.

Paul H. White, general manager of the Indianapolis & Martinsville road, said yesterday afternoon to a Journal reporter that he had been unable to find where the men running the cars were at fault, and thought the accident was one of those things that cannot be avoided. He said further that if he had been called upon to pick men for a highly responsible undertaking he should have selected those in charge of the wrecked cars. The train dispatcher is said to be a man of eighteen years' experience, and he is entirely exonerated from all responsibility.

This is the first accident on the Martinsville line, and an odd coincidence is the fact that the road has been in regular running operation just one year yesterday. The report of the collision caused a furore of excitement at Bethany Park, and all sorts of wild rumors were afloat. The topic of conversation soon shifted from the religious services in the tabernacle to the accident, and little else was talked about the remainder of the day.

SAFE IN CHARLOTTE JAIL.

Negro Who Assaulted and Killed a Southern Woman.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 2.—Wilford Roseboro, the negro who is charged with having assaulted Mrs. D. Beavers in Iredell county, then murdering her and throwing her body in a well, is in Charlotte jail. He was brought here to-night by Sheriff Summers, of Iredell county, for safe keeping.

Roseboro was captured in Polk county yesterday and taken to Asheville jail. When it became known in Statesville that the sheriff was coming there with his prisoner a mob began to form for the purpose of lynching Roseboro. This was just before the arrival of the train. Sheriff Summers eluded the gathering mob, however, and took his prisoner to Mooresville by private conveyance and there caught a train for Charlotte. When captured Roseboro had two pistols and a razor on his person.

Mrs. Long, of Rocky Mount, who was assaulted Saturday by a negro, on regaining consciousness said her assailant was named Till Black. He is known and his capture is considered certain, though up to to-night he had eluded his pursuers.

CONVICTS YET AT LARGE

A SUCCESSFUL RETREAT FROM SATURDAY'S BATTLE GROUND.

Leave Hats, Firearms and Water Can Behind—Bodies of Soldier Victims Are Found.

PLACERVILLE, Cal., Aug. 2.—The convicts who escaped from Folsom prison are still at large. The five who engaged in a fatal fight with the pursuers at the Grand Victory mines last night have not been seen to-day and apparently have made a successful retreat. In their haste to get away from the militia and sheriff's posse they left a water can, several hats and some firearms on the hillside where last night's conflict occurred.

The dead bodies of Festus Rutherford and W. C. Jones, the militiamen who were shot by the outlaws, were found this morning where they had fallen. Jones had served in the Philippines as a member of the First Tennessee and the Thirty-seventh Volunteer United States Infantry. Al Gill, the National Guardsman who was shot through one lung, is now expected to recover. Another victim of the convict chase was Philip Spinger, a resident of the district. He is hard of hearing, and failing to respond to an order to halt was fatally shot by a picket early this morning.

A report received this evening states that four convicts, not believed to be the same who ambushed the officers last night, were discovered to-day near Botus, in the Weber creek district, by a posse. A number of shots were exchanged, but so far as known without result.

Another Exchange of Shots.

DUTCH FLAT, Cal., Aug. 2.—Two of the Folsom convicts were surrounded here this evening and a fight ensued. It is supposed that one of the convicts was shot by Glen Wedgewood. Wedgewood was shot in the hand by the convicts.

ANOTHER KANSAS FLOOD

CLOUDBURST CAUSES MUCH DAMAGE AROUND SALINA.

Water Is Higher than During the May Devastation—Passenger Trains Stalled—Crops Destroyed.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.—A special to the Times from Salina, Kan., says:

"A cloudburst which occurred to-day flooded the lowlands and valleys from a point near Lindsborg, northwest of Ellsworth, doing much damage. The valley northwest from Lindsborg is all under water and at Carnerio, Brookville and Bavaria the water is from one to two feet deeper than during the recent flood. At Carnerio the streets were flooded and the water reached the platform of the Union Pacific depot. Residences in the lower part of town are from one to three feet under water.

"Twelve miles of the Union Pacific track west of Brookville was swept off the roadbed and the Union Pacific passenger train due here at midnight last night arrived at noon to-day, having come over the Missouri Pacific tracks from Ellsworth. The storm caught the train at Arcola, east of Ellsworth, and for part of the way back to Ellsworth the passengers got out and assisted in the work of cribbing the track. The water was above the track and the train was compelled to feel its way a portion of the trip. West from Bavaria is a sea of water and much damage to crops will result. Wheat in the shock is seen going down stream.

"West from Lindsborg the Smoky Hill river is bank-full and rising rapidly, but the smaller streams are about stationary and probably will carry off much of the surplus water which will necessarily find its way into the river for the next day or so. The territory now under water was the first scene of the memorable May flood."

Flood in North Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 2.—High water caused much work and excitement in North Topeka to-day. Rain began falling here shortly after midnight and by daylight the storm had reached the proportions of a cloudburst. The North Topeka sewers have not been reopened since the June flood, and all of the water ran through the low streets to the river. The water covered the first floors in a number of the houses along Gordon street and in the street was three feet deep. Many of the residents of North Topeka who had been through the other flood thought the river had broken through at the west side of the city and that another flood was upon them. In South Topeka, near the Shunganunga creek, the water was nearly as high as it was north of the river.

REPORT IN FULL

DOCUMENT MADE PUBLIC BY THE INDIANA REFORMATORY BOARD.

It Embodies the Result of a Two Weeks' Investigation Made by W. H. Whittaker, New Superintendent.

CHARGE OF MISMANAGEMENT

ADMINISTRATION OF SUPERINTENDENT BYERS CRITICISED.

Mr. Whittaker Also Pays His Respects to the Former Superintendent, A. T. Hert.

FEW RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

EXPENSE OF MAINTENANCE CAN BE REDUCED $7,000 ANNUALLY.

The New Superintendent Assumes Charge of the Reformatory This Morning—A Warm Report.

Will H. Whittaker assumes charge of the Indiana Reformatory as superintendent this morning, and simultaneously with the turning over to him of the institution the board of managers makes public the report which he submitted at Saturday's meeting of the board. The report is the result of a two weeks' investigation which Mr. Whittaker conducted at the reformatory last month. He is experienced in the details of prison work and the keeping of books in an institution of this character, and was consequently able to get an insight into the management of the reformatory in a comparatively short time.

Mr. Whittaker finds many objectionable features in the management of the institution, and his report reflects on the methods of the board of managers and the superintendent during the past six years. Former Superintendent A. T. Hert, now manager of one of the companies having a labor contract at the reformatory, comes in for a full share of criticism. Mr. Whittaker makes a number of recommendations, among others one to the effect that a number of subordinate offices be abolished, pointing out that the adoption of these recommendations will result in a saving of over $7,000 annually in the maintenance of the institution.

The Report in Full.

The report in full is as follows:

Gentlemen—In assuming the position of superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory I do so with a full understanding of the responsibilities attached to its important duties. These duties shall receive my prompt and undivided time and best judgment.

Before entering upon my duties you should have the condition of the institution as found during the month just past. Acting upon your order of July 2, all the time possible has been spent at the institution since that date making investigations as to conditions as they have existed since the institution has been a reformatory. These facts are given you so far as it is possible to develop them up to this time, not based upon rumor or the word of inmates, but based upon the record as left by the board of managers and officers of the institution since April, 1897.

The official records of all boards where the expenditure of public funds is passed upon should at each meeting of the board show in dollars and cents the amount ordered paid to each individual and the total expeditures for the month. This should be imperative, so that vouchers or schedules could not be altered or changed after the board departs; and at the end of each fiscal year the auditor of state should be able to take the signed record of the board in any state institution of this State and, by summing up each month for the year, show exactly what the expenditures and receipts of the institution have been. This is done in all well-regulated public institutions.

The official, or signed, record of the board since April, 1897, does not show the financial condition of the institution; that is, it does not show whether the disbursements for a month have been $1 or $10,000; nor that the receipts are $50 a month or $5,000 a month. These things are attempted to be shown on the vouchers and statements, to which no reference is made in their official record except in a general way.

As a rule since 1897 the only entry in the official record as to the bills allowed for any particular month is as follows:

"The current bills were upon motion taken up and such as proper approved and ordered paid."

Again, the official record in the allowing of bills for the month of April, 1898, which claims were allowed May 5, 1898, shows:

"On motion the board proceeded to the examination of the bills of the preceding month, and same were allowed, and superintendent was instructed to draw warrants for the same on usual conditions."

From the official record of the board, Page 394, there are three unsettled claims against the contractors for labor performed by inmates so long ago as 1897, when Mr. A. T. Hert was superintendent. The claims are as follows:

Southern Cooperage Company	$833.36
Taylor Manufacturing Company	581.30
Indiana Manufacturing Company	1,198.88

The last official record made with reference to the above claims was at a regular meeting of the board at the time the Legislature was in session, Feb. 3, 1903, and shows:

"The superintendent (Mr. Byers) was directed to communicate with the Southern Cooperage Company and to make demand for payment of said account.

"The account of the Indiana Manufacturing Company, for $1,198.88, was shown to be a claim accruing out of the transfer of prisoners to and from Michigan City in 1897, and the reduction of the hours of work from ten to eight hours made on and about the same date as said transfer. The statement made by Mr. Hert was to the effect that the account had been canceled by the old board, but that their action in the matter was not made of record."

HERT'S PRESENT POSITION.

Mr. Hert, who was superintendent of the institution at the time he claims this debt was canceled, is now superintendent of the Indiana Manufacturing Company, which owes the State $1,198.88, and claims that his own record is not correct.

Again, another record was made at the time the Reformatory bill was up for consideration by the Legislature, when an attempt was made to square another account with this same company, which debt was contracted some time before date of record, which record shows:

February 3, 1903, page 393.—"On motion the general superintendent was authorized to charge off all extra labor up to the first of April against the Indiana Manufacturing Company in consideration of the Indiana Manufacturing Company releasing the State from any charge for heating inmates' dining room up to said date; providing that said extra labor for next sixty days shall not be greater than that furnished during the past sixty days."

Here is an admission from the official record that extra labor had been furnished the Indiana Manufacturing Company. With reference to this transaction, the facts, as gathered from Superintendent Byers and officers in charge of the institution, are as follows:

First—The official record does not show up to Feb. 3, 1903, that the Indiana Manu-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6, COL. 4.)