THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

PRICE TWO CENTS. FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25, 1901. 16 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

RECONNOITER AND BLOCKADE

Admiral Schley Continues His Story of Santiago.

A DELAYED DISPATCH

Testimony Objected To but Admitted by the Court.

CRUSHING OF THE SPANISH FLEET

The Admiral Describes His Plans for the Climactic Stroke of the War.

Washington, Oct. 25.—In the Schley court of inquiry to-day Admiral Schley continued the recital of his narrative, which he began yesterday. He had covered most of the points of the campaign previous to the beginning of the Santiago blockade, leaving that blockade, the reconaissance of May 31, the battle of Santiago and the famous loop of the Brooklyn yet to be told of. The admiral was prompt in his arrival at the courtroom this morning and notwithstanding the strain of yesterday, appeared fresh and in good condition for the work before him to-day. The courtroom was crowded as it never has been before. As was the case on yesterday, Admiral Schley was thoroughly self-possessed, and he again spoke clearly and distinctly, so that his words were heard throughout the hall. (Admiral Schley's testimony of yesterday is given on page 10.)

With the court's permission Admiral Schley said he woud go back to Cienfuegos in order that his narrative might be clear. Regarding the McCalla memorandum, he said he received but one copy. If there had been another it would be in the papers which he returned to the navy in January or February. He said he had not bombarded the earthworks at Cienfuegos because he was convinced that such bombardment would be unavailing. Subsequent experience in the war, he thought, bore out this opinion.

Objection From the Court.

Admiral Schley was proceeding to say that dispatch No. 10, concerning which Lieutenant Marsh had testified (the dispatch containing positive information that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago) was not received by him until June 10, when the court objected.

Captain Lemly—If the court please, I regret very much to be compelled to make objection to this character of testimony; but I understand from the court itself that it wants facts.

Admiral Schley (sotto voce)—Well, these are facts.

Captain Lemly—I do not understand this witness is here for the purpose of making an argument, and I do not think this character of testimony from a witness, even on the stand in his own behalf, is a matter of testimony.

Mr. Rayner contended that Admiral Schley was not giving opinion; that he was simply testifying to facts within his knowledge. After some further sparring the members of the court held a brief consultation without leaving the courtroom, and Admiral Dewey announced its decision as follows:

The court is of the opinion that it is eminently proper for the witness to make the statement that the dispatch was dated May 27 and not received until June 10, then drop it; just give the facts.

To this Admiral Schley responded that this was all he had intended to do. Proceeding, Admiral Schley testified that he believed Captain Cotton's statement regarding the offer of Lieutenant Field to go ashore at Santiago to learn positively whether the Spanish fleet was in Santiago was somewhat faulty, and he detailed some facts relating to Field's offer which fixed his own impression of it in his mind.

In Touch With Insurgents.

On May 31, after the bombardment of the Colon and after Captain Cotton had gone to Mole St. Nicholas with a report to the department upon that subject, Admiral Schley testified that he sent Nunez, the pilot, westward to communicate with the insurgents. Nunez landed near Ascerederos, fifteen or sixteen miles west of Santiago, and joining some of the Cuban insurgents, went into the interior. He returned June 16 with detailed information of the location of the Spanish ships in the harbor. "I sent him," added Admiral Schley, to the commander-in-chief at that time."

Here Admiral Schley brought his narrative up to Santiago and he said in that connection that he had regarded the orders of the department concerning the porbable presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago as more of a suggestion than a mandatory order. He considered that it would take only a little while to get back in any event. He repeated that the proper military maneuver would be to proceed westward toward the bases at Havana and Key West.

He had arrived with the squadron off Santiago at about 7 o'clock p. m., May 28, he said, and had then taken up his position five or six miles out, afterwards holding the fleet in formation at night. He had on that first night sent the Marblehead closer in with instructions to keep close watch on the mouth of the harbor. That night he had, he said, noticed the signals on the shore and he had also observed at that time the lights on a lower plane which he had since become convinced were from the Colon lying in the harbor. The next day he had discovered the presence of the Spanish vessels there as he had also that of other of the enemy's war vessels. He said when he had thus secured irrefutable proof of the fact that the vessels were there and told Captain Sigsbee of the fact, that officer expressed surprise that such was really the fact. It was at this point that he sent a dispatch to the department giving absolute information of the presence of the Spaniards.

Plan to Crush the Spaniards.

Admiral Schley said after locating the fleet in Santiago he formed the blockade in the only way he believed such a small

Continued on Second Page.

STOPPED ON THE BRINK

Western Av. Passengers Have Thrilling Experience.

CAR JUMPS THE TRACK

Then Plunged to the Edge of the Viaduct.

AN AWFUL DEATH SEEMED NEAR

When Checked the Car Was Nearly Balancing at the Edge of the Structure.

Car 465 of the Western and Second street line, down-bound, with seventeen pass engers, jumped the track at the west end of the Twelfth street viaduct at 12:50 p. m. to-day, slewing obliquely across the rails, crushed through the foot walk, coming to a standstill with its length one-third over the brink.

The fact that the rear trucks sank deep in the crushed planks combined with Motorman John E. Youngman's remarkable presence of mind, prevented an appalling disaster. As it was, the passengers, with one exception, escaped injury. Mrs. S. E. Reynolds, 816 Western avenue, aged 50 years, was thrown across the car and trampled beneath the feet of the men and women in the wild stampede for the rear platform. She was badly bruised and was with difficulty assisted to her residence, near at hand.

Among the other passengers in the car besides the motorman and Conductor V. E. Johnson, were:

Fireman C. Henry, engine-house No. 16; J. E. Coughlin, 300 Fremont avenue N; Dr. E. J. Clark, 54 Third street S; Frank Morton, Rose Gagnon, Thomas Hallen, W. Pattee, J. D. Byrnes, 24 Cedar avenue; Miss Mattie Nortner, 68 Lyndale avenue N; Miss B. McDermott, 309 Humboldt avenue N; Miss A. Callon, 813 Humboldt avenue N; Frank Ackerman, 121 Cedar avenue.

The only explanation for the accident is that the uneven ballast of the track at the western approach to the bridge caused the rails to spring. The car was going at a fair rate of speed—no faster than usual, according to Conductor Johnson. The track curves slightly as it strikes the bridge and the car was lurching violently in the manner peculiar to small "trolleys" on an uneven track. The weight being thrown suddenly to one side may have caused the accident.

A Motor Man's Nerve.

The passengers were loud in their praise of Motorman Youngman. His action in the moment when he saw almost certain death staring him in the face was little short of heroic. The instant the car jumped the track, he threw himself on the brakes and ground them close to rapidly moving wheels. Such was the momentum of the car that it ran some distance along the bridge and then crushed its way through the sidewalk, breaking the big planks like tooth picks. With his end of the car far over the edge of the Great Northern tracks below, Youngman was still cool enough to turn the crank which opens the rear gate and allow the panic-stricken passengers, who had not already jumped over therail, to leave the car. Said Youngman:

I thought it was all off with me, at the rate the car was going when she headed for the edge oftheb ridge, but I felt that with the brakes on hard and the trolley off there might be room to stop her. I said goodbye when my end smashed free of the bridge and I could see the railroad tracks below. I thought I was all in, so I shut my eyes and waited for the crash. When I opened my eyes we were still on the bridge, and maybe you think I wasn't surprised. The car was trembling so that I expected she'd topple over any moment.

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A wrecking crew had a hard time getting the car back on the track. Traffic was obstructed.

SPECTACULAR

Five Hundred Great Western Men Strike at Oelwein, Iowa.

Oelwein, Iowa, Oct. 25.—While President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western railway was showing Cornelius Vanderbilt, Stephen S. Little and W. A. Read of New York through the shops of that railroad here, 500 men walked out.

They demanded the removal of a foreman, who, they say, is brutal. The strikers included boiler-makers and mahcinists, blacksmiths, carpenters and helpers. The company declines to grant the demand of the strikers.

AGAIN WITH A PRIEST

Czolgosz Requests a Visit From a Buffalo Prelate.

Auburn, Oct. 25.—Leon Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, was visited in his cell in the Auburn prison today by the Rev. Hyacinth Sudzinski of Buffalo. The visit was made at the request of the condemned man. Father Fudzinlski spent an hour with the assassin. When he merged he was asked if Czolgosz had renounced anarchy and embraced Christianity. He replied:

He is a Christian. He was born a Christian and although he may have renounced Christianity he is a Christian, I think. This is all I will say.

WILL THE PRESIDENT TAKE A HAND HERE?
Joe Babcock—Hi, there, Mr. President! You kin help me with this kritter if you will

THEY VOTED TO-DAY

State Suffragists at Mankato Elect Their Officers.

MRS. STOCKWELL AGAIN PRES'T

Legislature to Be Petitioned for Presidential Suffrage and Committee Appointed.

Special to The Journal.

Mankato, Minn., Oct. 25.—Delegates to the state suffrage convention elected officers to-day and transacted much business of an interesting and important character. These officers were re-elected:

President, Mrs. Maud C. Stockwell, Minneapolis; Mrs. E. A. Brown, Luverne, vice president; Dr. Ethel Hurd, Minneapolis, recording secretary; Mrs. B. C. Kissam, Minneapolis, corresponding secretary; Dr. Margaret Koch, Minneapolis, treasurer. In addition, Mrs. Ella L. Carleton of Minneapolis was chosen first auditor and Mrs. Ella Barnard of Mankato, second auditor.

The members of the executive board next year will be: Mrs. Lutz of Redwood Falls, Miss Blanche Seger of Winnebago City, Miss Sarah C. Brooks of St. Paul, Mrs. L. B. Castle of Stillwater, Miss A. A. Connor of South Minneapolis, Mrs. I. W. Stacy of Minneapolis, Mrs. Lizzie McClary of Minneapolis.

Dr. Ethel Hurd of Minneapolis was re-elected member of the national executive board, and the delegates to the national convention will be Mrs. E. A. Russell of Minneapolis, Mrs. McClary of Minneapolis, Mrs. A. P. Adams of Luverne, Miss Catherwood of Austin, Mrs. Willard Seeley of Mankato, and Miss Connor of South Minneapolis.

The standing committees, chosen today, are:

Presidential suffrage, Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, Minneapolis.

Library, Mrs. A. T. Anderson, Minneapolis.

Prize essay, Mrs. O. J. Evans, Minneapolis.

Press, Mrs. Alpha Boostrom, Austin.

Presidential Suffrage.

The convention adopted motions to petition the legislature for presidential suffrage, and for the appointment of a committee to arrange a plan of work which will include the putting of active workers in the field. It also adopted a plan for prize essays, and declared for a committee, one of whose duties shall be to see that woman suffrage books are placed in traveling libraries.

Mrs. L. P. Hunt of Mankato extended the greeting of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs.

The convention will adjourn to-night, after an address by the national president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

It is and has been for years the contention of some of the ablest thinkers of the country that as the regulations for the choosing of presidential electors is left to the legislature of each state, any state can provide by statute that women may be electors in voting for president, regardless of the general electoral clause of the constitution which restricts the privilege of voting to men.

The question was presented by Mrs. B. C. Kissam of Minneapolis and awakened much interest. Governor Van Sant was quoted as saying that if the ladies of the association would appeal to the legislature with a strong force presidential suffrage would be granted in this state.

A reception to the delegates was given last night in the church parlors.

TRAITOROUS NATIVES

Important Capture Made in the Philippines.

Manila, Oct. 25.—Francisco de Jesus, Lukban's chief commisary, was recently captured and taken to Cebu. Papers found in his possession have resulted in the arrest of many of the best known presidentes and other civil officials of the island of Leyte.

It develops that Biliran island, north of Leyte, has been a hotbed of insurrection. Every civil officer there has been aiding the insurgents of Samar in every way. They have landed several cargoes of rice and have received hemp in exchange.

Several thousand dollars also fell into the hands of the Americans when De Jesus was made prisoner. His capture is thought to be a great disaster to the insurgents.

General Sumner reports a fight which took place at daybreak Wednesday at Taygan, province of Batangas.

Byron spent the leisure hours of nearly four years in the preparation of the first two cantos of "Childe Herold."

WILLIAMS' ELIGIBILITY

Iowa Football Captain's Right to Play To-morrow

HAS BEEN QUESTIONED

Iowa Authorities' Attention Called to the Matter.

BUT NO PROTEST IS FILED

Lovers of the Sport Very Anxious to Have Brilliant Players in the Game.

Clyde Williams' eligibility to play with the Iowa football team has been questioned. Williams is captain and quarterback and star player. The doubt is based upon the charge that he has played baseball under an assumed name, thereby violating the rules of the "Big Nine" conference.

The matter would seem to have been discussed somewhat at Iowa City from the tone of the following special to The Journal received this morning:

The protest of Captain Clyde Williams by Minnesota aroused great mirth among the faculty members of the board of athletic control. Minnesota bases her protest on the allegation that Williams played baseball a few summers ago in North Dakota under a nickname. It is said here on reliable authority that Williams has never played baseball or any other sport under any name which did not permit of his recognition by the public and that Minnesota's protest must fail, as it is based on very slender grounds even if fully substantiated. There is a great deal of doubt as to whether Minnesota will press her protest to a decision which must be adverse to her. A great many faculty members will accompany the team to Minneapolis or will go on later trains, so the matter will in all probability be threshed out in Minneapolis. Williams has recovered from his bad foot so that he is able to play and there is no doubt at Iowa but that he will play.

Dr. Knipe Speaks.

Upon receipt of the above special a Journal man called upon Dr. A. A. Knipe at the West Hotel, finding him in conference with Professor F. S. Jones, chairman of the faculty athletic committee of the University of Minnesota. The attention of both was called to the dispatch. They promptly denied that Minnesota had made any protest against Williams' playing in to-morrow's game. It was clear, however, that there had been some correspondence with regard to the status of the S. U. I. team's captain.

As to the matter of a protest, however, Dr. Knipe said very positively:

"The statements are not true. There has been no protest from Minnesota. The correspondent from Iowa City is absolutely incorrect in his statement."

Prof. Jones' Statement.

Professor Jones showed considerable indignation at the sentiment, as indicated in the dispatch, toward his communication setting the matter before the Iowa board. Later at the request of The Journal, feeling that the matter had "leaked" at Iowa City he made a statement in substance as follows:

Some time ago the University of Minnesota faculty athletic committee receive dfrom three different sources letters in which it was stated that Captain Williams had during a recent summer vacation played baseball with the Larimore, N. D., team, under the name of Wylie. It was further stated that he was ostensibly in the employ of a druggist of Larimore at the time. It was not asserted that he received pay for his services as a baseball player, though that inference might have been drawn under all the circumstances. However, if the statements received were true Williams had violated a plain rule of the conference and we could not ignore the matter without overlooking the interests of clean athletics in the west.

It was not our matter to settle, though; it was Iowa's. Feeling that to be the case, I wrote to the chairman of the Iowa committee, setting the charges before him. There was no protest, simply a plain statement of the case as it had been presented to us, with a suggestion that the matter be investigated; that was all.

Day before yesterday a reply was received, nearly three weeks after the matter had been called to Iowa's attention.

Extracts From Letter.

This reply makes interesting reading, containing a practical admission of the statements made to the U. of M. committee of control and submitted by Professor Jones to the Iowa board, as extracts will show. Professor A. G. Smith, a member of the Iowa athletic board and formerly its chairman, in reply to Professor Jones' original letter, wrote in part as follows:

We (the committee) immediately called Williams before us and he told us the whole matter truthfully; at least the committee so believed. Williams says he did play upon the Larimore team and under the name Wylie, but that he did not receive a cent outside his expense on the trips and could prove the same; that he read the rules carefully several times to be sure he was in no danger of violating them; that his mother did not want him to play baseball while he was in Dakota, and that he did not want his name to appear in the papers going to his mother's home.

Williams is not in need of money. He received a regular salary as clerk in a drug store for Mr. Benham. Mr. Benham is not a baseball man, or at least was not while here at Iowa.

With respect to our committee's action, we submitted the rules to a professor of law, and he said the rule would not apply to a student playing in the summer time. I was not in the conference when this rule was adopted, but my belief is it was intended to so apply, and that is your belief, I take it.

In commenting on this letter Prof. Jones said:

If Mr. Williams read over the rules he ought not to have acted without advice. If he received a salary in a drug store and played ball at the same time, the case was very suspicious. But if he played under an assumed name also, the case is beyond dispute. The rule states specifically that no student shall play in any game under an assumed name, and no exception is made for any reason, sentimental or otherwise. Mr. Williams is clearly barred by the conference rule, and if Iowa plays him on her team, she does so knowing that the rule is violated.

Williams' Mistake.

Dr. Knipe says that Williams is a thorough enthusiast over football and had he felt there was the least danger that he would be regarded as violating a conference rule he would not have played ball with Larimore. He says, as Professor Smith says in his letter, that Williams simply used the name Wylie in order that his mother might not know that he was playing; that he had no purpose or intention of violating the conference rules—too much was at stake for him to do so.

The situation from the standpoint of lovers of the game is unfortunate. If pushed, the matter might result in the exclusion of Iowa from the "Big Nine." But it is hardly likely that Minnesota will carry the matter to the conference. It is hard to tell what other universities in the conference may do before the season is over.

Want Williams in Game.

Certain it is that no one in Minneapolis or Minnesota—not even the most rabid rooter—wants to see Williams anywhere but in the game to-morrow. They do not want to see Minnesota play any but the very best team that Iowa can produce, and certainly it would be a sad loss to Iowa not to have Williams, for he is a brilliant player. It is believed that the members of the Minnesota team themselves would be keenly disappointed were Williams to be withdrawn.

NORMAL CASE DELAYED

Quo Warranto Will Probably Be Filed Monday.

Attorney General Douglas did not present the quo warranto petition in the board of control case to-day. Papers prepared by General Childs were delivered to him this morning, but too late for him to prepare himself on the case. As the court does not ordinarily sit on Saturday, the petition will probably go over until Monday.

The petition did not set forth any of the details of the conflict between the normal board and the board of control. It will merely allege that the board of control has been performing duties which belong solely to the normal school board, and ask that they be summoned to show their grounds for so acting.

STICKNEY AND VANDERBILT

Big Railroad Men Reach Red Wing—Is There a Deal On?

Special to The Journal.

Red Wing, Minn., Oct. 25.—President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western and William K. Vanderbilt and party arrived here shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. It is the general impression among people close to Stickney that a deal for the road will be made by the Vanderbilts.

EMPLOYES JUMP TO CERTAIN DEATH

Seventeen or More Lives Lost by the Burning of a Furniture Factory in Philadelphia.

Surrounded by Flames, Men and Women Jump From Fire Escapes and Are Dashed to Death.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25.—A fierce fire is raging on Market street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and it is feared a heavy loss of life is involved.

The fire started at 10:30 this morning in the nine-story building occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., furniture and upholstery manufacturers. Although the structure was fireproof, it was filled from cellar to roof with highly inflammable materials and soon flames were bursting from every window and it was impossible for the firemen to assist those in the burning building. Hundreds of men and women were employed by the firm and a great many were killed and injured.

Up to 11 o'clock eleven bodies have been removed to the morgue and it is certain that others were killed. The flames spread so quickly that nearly everybody who could get out was compelled to jump from the fire escapes in the rear, which fronts on a narrow street.

Killed by Jumping.

When the firemen reached the scene this street was literally piled up with bodies of people who had jumped. Some were dead, others were dying. Lying on the fire escape at the fifth story, in full view of thousands of spectators, was a body roasted to a cinder, and other objects on the fire escape higher up were believed to be bodies. The fire is spreading eastward and has crossed Market street, where several big buildings are on fire; but the fire department hopes to prevent these from being destroyed.

Wanamaker's immense store is only a few hundred feet away and the city hall is close by, but the wind is blowing from a direction that will save these structures.

About 11:30 o'clock, the walls of the Hunt-Wilkinson building fell. This gave the firemen an opportunity to work on the other buildings that were ablaze, and at 12 o'clock the fire was believed to be under control. The wholesale and retail rubber warehouse of Latta & Mulconroy, adjoining Hunt-Wilkinson & Co.'s building, took fire, but the flames were confined to the upper stories.

How Many Were Killed?

Stories conflict as to the number of persons killed. Hunt-Wilkinson & Co. employed 30 people, mostly girls. The fire is believed to have started on the second floor, where 15 persons were at work. It is not known whether any of these escaped. When the rear wall of the building fell a number of bodies were lying in the small street in the rear, variously estimated at from six to thirty, and these are covered with tons of brick and twisted iron. The police say that twelve are known to have been killed and that they hesitate to estimate how many bodies are in the ruins.

The rapid spreading of the fire is said to be due to the fact that much naphtha, varnish, excelsior and other highly inflammable material was used by the firm. Employes of the firm who started down the fire escape at the rear of the building were compelled to jump before they had traveled two stories, because of the flames breaking through the windows. The firemen who arrived on the scene devoted their energies entirely to the work of rescue. Nets were spread in front and rear of the building and some who jumped were saved in this way. A woman jumped from one of the windows of the Market street front, but the smoke blinded her and she missed the net, striking the pavement and dying instantly. In the rear a young girl who jumped from one of the top stories caught on the fire escape at the third story and the flames, bursting from the window, burned her body to a crisp in almost a minute.

Encircled by Flame.

Two men, one white and one colored, emerged from the fourth story and stood on the fire escape with the flames all around them. The white man danced up and down and appeared to be bereft of his reason. The colored man stood for a few seconds and then jumped to his death below. The white man stood on the fire escape until he was overcome and then fell to his death in the small street. There was no fire escape on the front of the building and all employes rushed in mad panic to the rear.

Seventeen Dead.

The loss of life is now placed at seventeen, while many more were seriously and perhaps fatally injured. The financial loss is upward of $500,000.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by an explosion of benzine and naphtha which, with other materials used in the manufacture of furniture was stored in the cellar. The flames shot up the elevator shaft and in less than five minutes everyone of the nine floors of the structure was ablaze. There were 320 employes men and women at work in the different departments at the time. Five who leaped from windows were picked up living, but they died on the way to the hospital.

While the fire escape was filled with the panic stricken men and women the wall collapsed and eight persons are known to have been burned in the ruins. A few minutes later the front wall fell inward; and it is not known whether any bodies are under it. If such is the case the persons were probably burned to death before the wall collapesd.

At 1 o'clock the fire is still burning but is under control. A new eight story building at 1217 Market street as yet unoccupied prevented the spread of the flames to the eastward in which direction they were blown by the wind. Otherwise the city would have witnessed probably the greatest conflagration in its history. Several business houses on the south side of Market street were badly scorched.

IT IS A SURE THING

Reports That Extra Session Is Off Are Without Foundation.

STRONG PRESSURE AGAINST IT

Nevertheless There Is Nothing to Indicate That Gov. Van Sant's Plans Have Changed.

There is absolutely no reason to doubt that there will be an extra session of the legislature this winter.

If the tax commission reports in time, as it is in duty and honor bound to do, the legislature will be convened to consider its report.

A morning paper declared to-day that in a letter Gov. Van Sant had stated that "there was no certainty that there would be a special session of the legislature." No such language was used. The letter was written to Charles M. Reeves, secretary of the committee on legislation of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. Mr. Reeves called the governor's attention to the fact that Minnesota had made no appropriation for the exposition, and asked that he appoint honorary commissioners to represent the state. The governor reported that a movement had been instituted looking to an extra session, and that the matter should rest in abeyance awhile. If the extra session should make an appropriation, then the state would have active commissioners. If the legislature failed to act, then honorary commissioners would be appointed.

Governor Van Sant refuses to discuss the extra session proposition on the ground that it is not properly before him until the tax commission reports. There is no ground now for discussing the question.

There is no reason to surmise, or even hint, that the governor has changed his original intention. Strong pressure has been brought to bear on him to drop the special session, but up to date it has not made any impression.

BOUND OVER

Tanke and Wife Held for the Murder of the Woman's Former Husband.

St. Peter, Minn., Oct. 25.—The preliminary examination in the case of the state against Frank and Amelia Tanke was brought to a very sudden close yesterday afternoon by the announcement of County Attorney Davis that the state rests its case. Attorney Eckstein for the defendants did not conceal his pleasure and demanded that the court order the state to produce any testimony it might have against the defendants. The court of course denied the motion and whatever of evidence the state has in its possession, other than that brought out since Monday, will be kept a secret.

Sheriff McMillan and County Attorney Davis claim their best evidence has not been presented and that they only introduced enough to warrant the justice in binding Mr. and Mrs. Tanke to the district court. The motion of Mr. Eckstein to discharge was denied and upon the request of the county attorney, the court ordered Frank Tanke and Mrs. Tanke to appear before the grand jury at the next term of the district court which convenes on the fourth Tuesday in November. The prisoners were remanded to jail.

NORTHCOTT STAYS IN

Head of Modern Woodmen Denies Having Resigned.

Greenville, Ill., Oct. 25.—Lieutenant Governor Northcott authorized a denial of the statement that he had resigned the office of head consul of the Modern Woodmen of America. He adds that he will serve his entire term of two years.

Killed His Girl by Accident

Special to The Journal.

Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 25.—Two girls in two Nebraska towns yesterday fell victims to the "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" man. At North Platte, Fred Thompson, while out hunting, broke his shot gun before getting into his buggy, the gun was discharged and the load passed through the head of his daughter, Jetty Thompson, aged 20, killing her instanly. Thompson's wife had been to Omaha and she met him at the gate as he was carrying the lifeless body of their daughter into the house. A little son of W. B. Jones of Pawnee City, was trying to extract a shell from a 22-calibre rifle, when it exploded, the bullet passing into the brain of his 13-year-old sister, killing her.

Advocates Killing the Weak

New York Sun Special Service

Itasca, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Professor H. H. Powers, professor of sociology at Cornell university, started his class in political principles by the following statement:

I am strongly in favor of killing off the weak in society for the benefit of the strong. Kill off the feeble-minded and those who are a burden to the rest of society as you would kill off so many rattlesnakes; not because we hate them, but because they are troublesome to have around. I believe the time will come when society will see the benefit of exterminating the weak by artificial means.