LIST OF DEAD REACHES 112

This Will Be a Day of Mourning in Johnstown.

BODIES IN STATE OF DECAY

THOUSANDS OF CURIOUS CONTINUE TO CONGREGATE.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 12.—The extent of the horrible catastrophe of the Rolling Mill mine of the Cambria Steel company is now capable of being grasped. Early tonight, in spite of conflicting reports as to the number of dead, a careful and complete compilation by the Associated Press shows that 112 is the exact number of bodies taken from the mine. Up to 6 o'clock this evening, 108 had been recovered, and at 8 o'clock four more were brought to the surface.

To this list future explorations of the mine corridors may add a few, but it cannot be many, almost all the employes who could have been in the mine at the time of the life wrecking explosion of Thursday being accounted for. Very few inquiries for missing have been made to the authorities or to the mine officials, and this better than anything else demonstrates the impossibility of many bodies still remaining in the death trap.

Mine officials say there is no use attempting to estimate the number of dead. They say simply they do not know, and urge the futility of placing the matter on the basis of guess work. They express the belief, however, that all, or almost all, are out of the mine. General Superintendent Robinson came out about 4 o'clock this afternoon after an arduous day's exploration. He expressed his conviction that not more than five dead bodies would be added to the 108 already known. Sunday will dawn upon the populous city of Johnstown prepared to devote its attention to mourning and obsequies. The inaugural of this grim programme was given today, when more than a score of interments took place. As late as 7 o'clock this evening, funeral processions, with bands playing dirges and uniformed escorts at their heads, passed through the streets of the city.

Trying to Hide Truth.

After the bringing of the fifteen bodies to the morgue at an early hour today, it was commonly rumored that the mine officials were endeavoring to hide the truth as to the extent of the disaster. The developments of the day showed that these suspicions were unwarranted. At 9 o'clock in the morning there was a consultation in the offices at the foot of the runway at the Westmont entrance, participated in by Mine Superintendent Robinson, Chief Mine Inspector Roderick, State Mine Inspector Evans, Mine Engineer Moore and Assistant Mine Engineer Prosser. A large map of the mine was explained to Mr. Roderick. Many of the employes of the mine were called in and quizzed. The inquiry was designed to give Chief Inspector Roderick a preliminary impression of the status of things.

Inspector Evans said later as to future investigations:

"Those of the company officials who were in the mine at the time of the explosion and have survived, will be called on to testify. Until these men are able to be present at the inquiry, it will be useless to try to do anything."

Asked as to whose duty it was to take care of the accumulation of gas in the mine, Mr. Evans said:

"The fire boss, of course, but two or three of the fire bosses were killed by the explosion, and in the presence of death we must be charitable and suspend judgment."

After the consultation at the office Evans went into the mine with Robinson and Moore. They did not emerge until late in the afternoon. The work they did while in the mine was to direct their attention to the damage wrought and more critically examine into the possible hiding places for more bodies. Prying about in the fourth right theading in the Klondike, State Inspector Evans came across rooms 19 and 20, distributed between which were the three bodies which were brought out at 2:30 p. m. Evans was alone at the time. The bodies he found were in a bad state of decay. The search went on after the three were brought out, and still continues.

All day thousands of men, women and children, drawn thither out of morbid curiosity, lingered about the low frame structure. Their appetite apparently could not be satisfied by the already vast horror. Hundreds stood in a baking sun nearly opposite on the other side of the Conemaugh river, where the cars came down from the mine entry. Most of these were interested for friends who were possible victims. Down below a quarter of a mile the streets of Conemaugh City were clogged with funeral corteges.

It is stated positively tonight by John Retallick, who was the fire boss of the Seventh district, and who was in the Klondike mine at the time of the accident, that the disaster was caused by blasting setting off the fire damp. Mr. Retallick, who is at Conemaugh in a hospital, is improving rapidly, and hopes by the first of next week to be able to go back into the mine and prove that his statement is correct. The four taken from the mine tonight are:

Martin Webjar, 33, laborer.

Paul Cvena, 37, laborer; wife and three children.

George Babula, 40; family in old country.

Andrew Babula, 40; married.

The last named was identified by his wife by a shoe. The men were all badly burned. William Malcolm, one of the rescuing party, said one man was found in No. 4 room of the sixth right entry, and three in No. 6 room. They might easily have been passed unnoticed for days, as all were so blackened as to resemble bodies of broken coal.

Friends of the dead miners and employes who lost their lives on Thursday morning have been going over the list of dead with a view of learning the number of widows and fatherless children here and who will be made helpless by the catastrophe. According to the most reliable data, there are sixty-six widows and 138 children. Of this number there are five widows and eighteen children living in the old country. Five of the widows are brides of a few months, and eight widows and sixty-four children are survivors of American employes of the mines who are numbered among the dead. There are a number of dead who are comparatively newcomers to the country and to Johnstown, who are believed to have wives and children in the old country and whom they were expecting to have come over here when they had earned sufficient money to pay for their passage. Some of the young men who were married were also known to be the sole support of mothers and sisters who could well be numbered among the helpless ones to be looked after.

CLARA TAYLOR RELEASED.

Cincinnati, O., July 12.—County Prosecutor Hoffheimer was notified today by Consul Pearson at Genoa, Italy, that Clara Taylor, accused of kidnapping Margaret Taylor, has been released. The plea for her release was that she had no criminal intent when she took the child and that it was not done for monetary gain. The father of Margaret is glad his sister will not be extradited, but Margaret's mother will assist in the prosecution if Clara returns here where she is still under indictment.

TO REDUCE SQUADRON

Navy Department Orders Six Gunboats Out of Commission.

Washington, July 12.—Secretary Moody today cabled to Rear Admiral Wildes, the ranking rear admiral in Philippine waters, instructing him to place the gunboats Arayat, Basco, Calamianes, Marie Veles, Panaya and Paragua out of commission. These vessels are small gunboats which have been engaged in patrol duty in the lower islands of the archipelago.

This action is part of the movement recently decided upon to reduce the active naval force on the Asiatic station. It will furnish a considerable number of officers and men to reinforce the present quota on the station, which is not at all commensurate with the duties to be performed. Orders also have been sent forward for the withdrawal of the supply ship Artehusa, now at Cavite, from the station. She will come to the New York navy yard. It is probable that the gunboat Princeton also will be withdrawn from the Asiatic station in a short time.

ACCIDENT AT WEST POINT.

Instructor and Three Cadets Seriously Injured.

West Point, N. Y., July 12.—Captain Edwin S. Greble, instructor in artillery tactics, and three cadets were injured today in an accident in an artillery drill. Captain Greble, accompanied by six cadets, was taking a gun along a high embankment west of Highland Falls, when the horse Captain Greble was riding became unmanageable and leaped over the embankment, drawing the gun carriage with him. The caisson fell on Captain Greble, crushing both legs and injuring him internally. Three cadets, who were riding on the caisson, were also badly injured.

The facts regarding the accident here today are:

Captain Edwin St. John Greble and Captain Edmund M. Blake, instructor in artillery tactics, had the entire first class of cadets out for a drill. Cadet Collins of Illinois rode the lead horse of the four drawing the gun carriage, and Cadets Philips of Ohio, Grier of Pennsylvania, Boughton of Michigan and R. C. Moore, rode upon the gun carriage.

In passing along a road at the foot of Crow Nest mountain, near the intersection of the road leading to Newburg, and below which there is an embankment of fifteen feet, the lead horse began acting badly and Captain Greble ordered Cadet Collins to alight and he himself mounted the animal. He had no sooner done so than the horse jumped off the embankment, drawing the other three horses with it. The limber turned over and the heavy gun, being wrenched from it, fell down the bank and upon Captain Greble. Both legs were broken below the knee and he is said to be injured internally. Cadet Moore also was thrown down the bank and badly injured.

Cadet Philips sustained some slight bruises and scratches, but the other two cadets jumped and escaped injury. Captain Greble and Cadet Moore were taken to the hospital in an ambulance. Captain Greble has seen service in the Philippines. His father, Captain John T. Greble, was killed in the civil war.

WEST POINT UNEQUALED.

"Rustication" of Cadets Causing Much Comment in England.

London, July 12.—To the dismay of the government, the agitation on the subject of "rustication" of the Sandhurst cadets, who were suspected by their superior officers of being concerned in the recent incendiary fires at the military college, daily gathers more influential supporters. Winston Spencer Churchill and Lord Hugh Cecil have now enlisted Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Northumberland and hundreds of other prominent men regardless of party in their endeavors to see that justice is done to the twenty-nine "rusticated" cadets.

What at first seemed to be a trifling matter, is now a grave source of annoyance to the government, in spite of the endeavor of the entire ministry, as the Saturday Review puts it, to shelter themselves behind Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief. They are still in a dilemma, and Lord Roberts has lost more of his waning popularity. Next week the question is duly to be the subject of a heated debate in the house of commons.

The underlying motive in the movement in behalf of the cadets is the universal desire to probe the war office inefficiency and to make Sandhurst a fit place to train British soldiers, as it is frequently said here, to put it on a par with West Point, whose system the army reformers declare is without equal.

GATES MAY LOSE.

Board Asked to Fix Margin Price on July Corn.

Chicago, July 12.—A petition was handed to Secretary Stone of the board of trade today asking that a "margined price" be fixed on July corn, which has been cornered by a party headed by John W. Gates. The meaning of the petition is that the directors proceed to fix a fair price of corn, based on the selling price of the cereal in markets where the supply is not manipulated.

Such a step, it is said, has not been taken in twenty years.

The rules provide for such action.

Brokers generally are quoted as being opposed to the petition. Manager Samuel Scotten of Harris, Gates & Co., said:

"It's a nice idea, if they win, all right; if they lose, they act the baby. What we have done with corn hurts no one who had made legitimate trades. People who have sold us corn can get the money when they deliver the goods. If a lot of fellows have sold wind, let them take the consequences."

The market for July corn was dull today. Sales were between 85@86c, and the close was at 86c.

CHINAMEN POOR DECEIVERS

Dressed in American Clothes, But Actions Caused Their Arrest.

Kansas City, July 12.—Ah Yu and Ah Gow, young Chinamen, were taken from a train at the depot here today and placed under arrest by United States Marshal Durham on the charge that they had been smuggled into the country in violation of the exclusion law. They had no certificates to prove citizenship and one of them admitted finally that they had been brought to San Francisco by a Chinaman and later taken to El Paso by way of Old Mexico.

They were on their way from El Paso to New York and had the address of Hop Sing, a laundryman, for whom they said they were going to work. They were committed to jail for ten days to await instructions from the commissioner of immigration.

A government customs inspector happened to be on the same train with the Chinamen. There was something in their manner and the awkwardness with which they wore their American clothes that convinced the government official that they had only recently arrived in this country, so he telegraphed Marshal Durham to meet the train and arrest them.

"COFFEE JOHN" SENTENCED.

Minneapolis, July 12.—Judge Simpson today gave Captain John Fitchette ("Coffee John") of the police force, ninety days at the workhouse, the maximum sentence possible under the law for his sale of a police appointment to Patrolman John Long.

RAILROADS AND STRIKERS UNABLE TO COME TO TERMS

(Continued from page 1.)

The strikers had pickets stationed north and south of the river and teamsters with loads of freight consigned to the steamship companies were notified that the strike was on and in almost every instance were persuaded to turn back and not make the delivery. A food famine threatens Chicago because of the freight handlers' strike, and those who are idle in sympathy with their movement.

Tons of Produce Rotting.

South Water street will be unable to supply the demand for food product on Monday unless the strike shall be brought to a close. Tons of perishable matter lie rotting on railroad tracks and in the freight houses. The freight handlers will not touch it, the teamsters will not haul it, and the ice delivery drivers will not bring the ice to save it from destruction.

The cold storage warehouses may be drafted into service Monday. If this interferes with the success of the strike it is possible the teamsters will refuse to make city deliveries and shut off the supply from this source.

Twenty-one cars of vegetables were taken from the cars at the Illinois Central warehouse before noon, but none of it reached its destination on South Water street. Butter, cheese and eggs in immense quantities, met a like fate at other freight houses. The arrivals, it is said, were unusually heavy, as the commission men had attempted to get an extra supply in anticipation of today's situation. A number of teamsters were assaulted. They were dragged from their seats and the horses unhitched or the harness cut.

Truckmen, it is said, in many instances, refused to take out their trucks at all, or having done so, drove to the headquarters of their union and begged permission to refrain from working. They pleaded as an excuse that they feared personal violence at the hands of freight handlers on picket duty, such as befell a number of teamsters yesterday.

Don't Obey Union Orders.

J. Thompson, secretary of the union, told the men that it was their duty to work as long as work was possible, but his arguments were not successful. Many teamsters admitted that they desired to aid the striking freight handlers, and would not deliver or receive freight to or from the non-union men at present in the warehouses. If the freight handlers' strike is settled today the teamsters will at once resume work. Should a settlement fail, it is said commission merchants on South Water street will lose $500,000 through the destruction of perishable goods today.

While the teamsters were making the situation extremely embarrassing, the freight handlers were holding meetings at which committees were appointed to visit the railway managers in accordance with the plans proposed by the Chicago board of arbitration last night.

Police guards at all of the depots were reinforced this morning by bringing in more men from the outlying districts. The policemen stand in pairs to increase their efficiency, and in order to protect each other against sudden assault.

President Hugh McGee and other officials of the truckmen's organization were importuned ceaselessly to call a strike, but they refused. The calling of a strike, however, would merely make the present actions of the drivers authoritative; it would change the practical situation but little.

Had No Freight to Handle.

The freight house superintendents were in a perplexing fix. Most of them, by bringing in men from other cities and towns to take the places of striking freight handlers and clerks, had a sufficient force on hand to handle the usual quantity of freight, but the defection of the truckmen left them with no freight to handle. The non-union freight handlers found themselves with almost as little to do as the teamsters who blocked the approaches.

The determined attitude of the truckmen during the forenoon was attributed to a desire to furnish the railroad managers an object lesson as to what would happen should they fail to reach an agreement with the committees of freight handlers who were delegated to meet them.

Speaking of the situation, Dan Furman, secretary of one of the truckmen's local unions, said:

"The men are out because the officials could not hold them back. It is like trying to stop Niagara to stop the teamsters from going to the assistance of the freight handlers, with whom they have been associated in their work for years."

At the headquarters of the teamsters' union it was said that 8,000 teamsters were out. This, it was said, left less than 200 men in session, and these, it was stated, would drop their reins as soon as word could be got to them. The addition of the teamsters brings the total of men on strike to about 16,000.

Finally it was learned that the managers and superintendents were holding a meeting in the Monadnock building, but before a messenger could reach there the meeting had adjourned.

At a meeting of teamsters this afternoon it was announced that 6,000 switchmen would strike if the freight handlers' strike is not settled by tonight.

At 2:15 it was reported at strike headquarters that practically all the railroads had refused to pay over 17 cents an hour, thus bringing about a deadlock. Several conferences, however, were still on.

The icemen today refused to haul ice to preserve goods held up by the strike or to take ice to the cars being transferred to other points.

Joy Morton, head of the big salt firm of Joy Morton & Co., delivered a load of salt himself today, forcing his way through a company of pickets before whom his regular drivers turned back. His office employes followed, driving other trucks.

The executive committee of the freight handlers' union this afternoon decided to formally ask the switchmen to strike. A committee immediately started for the various roads to make the request.

ROOT AT OYSTER BAY

Secretary of War and President to Consider Several Matters of Importance.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 12.—Secretary Root arrived in Oyster Bay tonight on board the Kanawha from New York. He was taken in a launch direct to the president's landing place, where he was welcomed personally by Mr. Roosevelt.

The secretary will remain at Sagamore hall until late Monday afternoon. It is expected that he will then return to New York and thence to Washington, arriving there on Tuesday morning. During the next forty-eight hours the president and Secretary Root will go over several matters of importance which have been awaiting their consideration.

Among them are the Smith and Waller court-martial cases and the Philippine friars question. The negotiations respecting the friars are in an acute stage, and demand delicate handling. The president said tonight that he hoped that pending questions of importance could be so arranged in the near future as to admit of Secretary Root's departure for Europe soon. The secretary is in serious need of rest, and proposes to take a short European trip for the purpose of recreation.

By direction of the president his official yacht, the Mayflower, has been ordered from the Brooklyn navy yard to Oyster Bay. No plans for the yacht while here have been made. It is likely that the president and his family may take a trip of a day or two in the yacht, but it is not certain they will do even that.

WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Reports of Likely Complications With Japan Unfounded.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—In regard to the report that international complications may ensue between the United States and Japan as the result of the Japanese taking possession of Marcus island, a small guano island about 3,000 miles west of Honolulu, and which is owned, it is claimed, by Captain A. A. Rosehill, an American citizen, an inspection of the government record of guano island entries discloses the fact that in 1889 Captain Rosehill lodged notice of the discovery by him of Marcus island, in the western Pacific, and claimed the right to exploit it for guano.

The state department is not required by the law governing guano island entries to pass upon the sufficiency of any such claim as that made by Captain Rosehill. The department simply receives such notice for the purpose of recording another section of the law requiring the claimant to a guano island to take out a bond, the purpose of which is to see that he does not charge an exhorbitant price for the guano; that the island claimed by him does not belong to any other country, and that he will vacate when he has taken away the guano. There is no such thing as a fee simple title for the island. The government merely affirms the right of the claimant to take the guano. Recently, Captain Rosehill filed the necessary bond in the treasury. The law requires a proclamation to be issued announcing to the world the location of the guano plane, but this has not been done in Captain Rosehill's case, nor, in fact, has any such proclamation been issued since the administration of Hamilton Fish in the state department. It is the general impression that these guano titles are of extremely doubtful force, and it is the further opinion that it is absolutely necessary to maintain title that the island claimed should be continuously occupied and explored for guano by the claimant, which does not appear to have been the case with Marcus island. Therefore, if the Japanese are working the island as reported, it is improbable that the United States government will interfere.

KILLS HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW

Two Negroes Engage in Deadly Duel in Dark.

Wichita, Kan., July 12.—When Willis Bartlett, colored, went home at 11 o'clock tonight, he saw a man under his kitchen table with a double-barreled shotgun. Before he could get away both triggers were pulled. Wounded, he called his wife to bring him his revolver, continuing in a hand-to-hand struggle with his assailant. In the meantime Mrs. Bartlett handed the revolver to her husband, who shot the man through the heart. When a light was brought the dead man was found to be Luther Crosswaite, Bartlett's brother-in-law, who had crawled into the house to kill Mrs. Crosswaite, who had separated from him, and had gone to live with her brother-in-law.

SMASHES ALL RECORDS.

Eastern Train Covers 113 Miles in 103 Minutes.

Chicago, July 12.—Reeling off 481 miles in 460 minutes, the "Twentieth Century Limited," on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road, today smashed records for fast running on that system and verified assertions made by officials that a sixteen-hour schedule could, if necessary, be maintained between Chicago and New York. The train, forty-five miles west of Buffalo, was two hours and twenty-eight minutes behind its schedule, and the engineers were given a clear track and ordered to make their best time over the various divisions.

The train covered the 113 miles from Cleveland to Toledo in 103 minutes, the speed sometimes reaching ninety miles an hour. The run to Elkhart, Ind., 133 miles, was covered in 115 minutes. The run into Chicago from Elkhart was slower on account of the necessity of slowing down while passing through towns and over the fourteen grade railroad crossings in Chicago. Despite these delays, the 101 miles was covered in 111 minutes, and the train, which was due in the city at 9:45 a. m., arrived at the Grand Central passenger station only twenty-eight minutes late.

SULLIVAN RELIEVED.

His Persecuter in Jail—Held Prisoner Eighteen Hours.

Denver, July 12.—A. B. Sullivan, an attorney of this city, who had been held a prisoner at the point of a revolver by Michael O'Keefe, a locomotive fireman, in the latter's room since 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was rescued by Sergeant Lee of the police force this morning. Lee engaged O'Keefe in conversation from outside the room, and at an opportune moment Sullivan grabbed O'Keefe around the waist and held him until the officer came into the room.

In the struggle O'Keefe fired his revolver twice without effect. O'Keefe claimed that Sullivan was indebted to him in the sum of $17,000. He invited Sullivan to his room and held him until this morning, threatening to kill him unless he paid back the money. Several ineffectual attempts had been made to rescue Sullivan during the night. O'Keefe, who is an old-time Union Pacific fireman, is in jail.

MOFFAT SELECTS RIDGEWAY.

First General Manager of Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Chosen.

Denver, July 12.—A. C. Ridgeway, general manager of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek Short Line, has been selected by D. H. Moffat as general manager of the company that is to undertake the construction of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific railroad. Mr. Ridgeway has accepted, and will assume his duties Sept. 1.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

St. Paul, Minn., July 12.—Four hundred boilermakers and helpers on the Great Northern railway system, who went on strike for higher wages some six weeks ago, will return to work on Monday morning. The strike was settled at a conference between a committee of strikers and the officials of the company, which ended this afternoon. There were concessions on both sides. Under the new schedule the men will receive an advance of 25 cents per day over the scale in effect before the strike. The company agreed to reinstate all of the strikers in their old positions.

THEATRICAL SEASON ENDS

Heat Has Caused Decline in London Box Office Receipts.

TO PRODUCE "EVERY MAN"

THREE COQUELINES MAKE APPEARANCE TOGETHER.

LONDON, July 12.—The theatrical season has practically come to an end. The recent heat seriously affected the receipts. Several pieces which it was intended to run right on have been withdrawn. Beerbohm Tree's "Merry Wives of Windsor" is one of the few exceptions, and it will be continued until the coronation, with Ellen Terry and Mrs. Kendall in the cast.

The appearance this week of the three Coquelines on one stage reaped the success which the novel feature of the idea merited. They confined themselves almost entirely to Molliere's plays, which were enthusiastically received. The French plays at the Garrick will end July 26.

Charles Frohman has arranged for the production in America of an Elizabethan morality play, "Every Man," which has created a great deal of talk in London. The complete English company will go over with Edith Mathieson in the title role. It will first appear at one of the large halls in New York during the early fall, with the scenery used there. Mr. Frohman has also arranged to star Marie Tempest in London in her new play, and will take her to America later this year.

Oscar Asche, who created the part of Meldonado in "Iris," will support Virginia Harned when Mr. Frohman produces "Iris" at the Criterion theatre. Asche will be permitted to go to New York by the courtesy of Mr. Tree.

NO TRACE OF STEAMERS.

Thetis Still Searching For the Jeanie and Portland.

Seattle, Wash., July 12.—As late as July 1 no news had been received at Nome from either of the missing steamsr Jeanie and Portland. The United States revenue cutter Thetis was still out searching for the long overdue vessels.

The steamer Elihu Thomson left Nome July 1 for Seattle, by way of Juneau. She sailed two days subsequent to the departure of the freight steamship Conemaugh. The Thomson reached Juneau today. There her officers gave out the information contained. The latter was sent by cable to Skagway, thence by telegraph to Dawson and back to White Horse and over the Ashcroft line to this city.

FIFTH WEEK OF STRIKE.

Union Pacific Officials State That Company Is Not Hampered.

Omaha, Neb., July 12.—At the end of the fifth week of the Union Pacific shopmen's strike, there appears to be little hope for an immediate settlement. Both sides have shown themselves determined to fight to the end. The officials of the road today made a brief resume of the conditions, stating that 65 per cent of the strikers' places in this city are filled.

The company is not hampered, according to the official statement, for the handling of motive power by reason of the strike. Strike leaders declare there has not been a single defection from their ranks; but that the men now at work are not generally skilled mechanics and that a long fight is in prospect, which will eventually force the company to their terms.

Will Reopen Sidney Shops.

Sidney, Neb., July 12.—The Union Pacific is preparing to reopen its shops and round house here, which were closed a year ago. A large force of machinists and boiler makers have arrived and a large amount of machinery has been received for installment.

DELEGATES ELECTED.

Wyoming Republicans Select State Convention Representatives.

(Special to The Herald.)

Evanston, Wyo., July 12.—At the county Republican convention held in this city today, R. S. Spence was elected chairman, and the following delegates to the state convention were elected: Thomas Smadden, T. D. Davis, R. C. Smith, Mark Hopkins, G. E. Pexton, R. McDermis, C. N. Soller, F. C. Daniels, W. D. Brennan, E. E. Levers, D. C. Newlin, James Downes, B. M. Ausherman, R. S. Spence, D. C. Thomas, E. W. Burke, Cyrus Beard. The balloting lasted until late tonight, at which time the convention adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

Sent Free to Men.

Free Trial Package of This New Discovery Mailed to Every Man Sending Name and Address—Quickly Restores Strength and Vigor.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute.

A. E. ROBINSON, M. D., C. M., Medical Director.

They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 362 Electron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in plain package so its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

BOY GROUND TO DEATH.

Fell Beneath Moving Train While Trying to Steal Ride.

(Special to The Herald.)

Evanston, Wyo., July 12.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon Glenn Cheese, son of J. S. Cheese, while attempting to board a gravel train in motion west of this city, missed his footing and fell beneath the moving train, meeting instant death. It is understood that Glenn, together with some other boys, were playing near the railway, and an attempt was made by them to steal a ride, with this tragic result. The little victim, 12 years of age, was horribly mutilated. No blame whatever is placed upon the railway company, as the boy was trespassing upon the right of way and was not seen by the train crew until after the accident.

MAY LEAD TO DUEL.

Rival Candidates For Senate Score Each Other.

Charleston, S. C., July 12.—At the campaign meeting of the six candidates for the United States senate at St. George, Colleton county, today, there was a war of words which may lead to a duel between Congressman A. C. Latimer and former Governor John G. Evans, two rival candidates for senator. Mr. Latimer in his speech said that Mr. Evans had been his friend.

He was interrupted by Mr. Evans, who said:

"Latimer betrayed me like a dog."

Latimer, in retaliation, brought up the story of the $15,000 bond deal during Mr. Evans' term as governor.

Mr. Evans said in reply: "I denounce the man who repeats that rumor as a liar."

The men started toward each other, but Sheriff Owens rushed in between them, insisting that the court room was no place for duels. To this Mr. Latimer agreed and Mr. Evans remarked that there was plenty of room outside and plenty of time in the future.

KAW RISING RAPIDLY.

Flood Situation in Topeka Grows More Alarming.

Topeka, Kan., July 12.—The Kaw river is rising rapidly today and is four inches higher than at midnight. The driftwood, which had subsided somewhat, is plentiful again, much of it being large uprooted trees. The waters have crept over the driveway in the city park, ruining many beds of flowers. In north Topeka more homes are being abandoned.

The Santa Fe fast mail train from the east, due here at 4 o'clock, was sent via Ottawa, owing to a washout at Lake View. The mills in this city have moved their stored grain from the river warehouses. Woolf's packing house is running four pumps to avoid submergement. Santa Fe and Rock Island switches are covered, while the Oakland street railway tracks are partially abandoned.

SPECTATOR DROPS DEAD.

Prominent St. Louisan Expires While Watching Baseball Game.

St. Louis, July 12.—While watching an exciting baseball game in which his son was participating, Irving McGowan, a well known St. Louis financier, died suddenly today from heart disease.

TO PROTECT PROPERTY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

Panama, Colombia, July 12.—According to orders from Washington the United States ship Ranger, now here, sailed at 6 p. m. today for Chiriqui, to protect American interests. It is rumored that General Herrera, the revolutionary commander, has decided that all produce is the property of his government, whether belonging to natives or foreigners.

The United States consul here, H. A. Gudger, goes to Chiriqui on board the Ranger, to make the necessary inquiries there. Mr. Gudger will also take some important papers which General Salazar, the governor of Panama, is sending to General Herrera. It is presumed that they include peace terms. There is no doubt that Herrera will be placed in possession of the true version of the recent disaster to the liberal arms, and that he will be convinced of the futility of further bloodshed.

So soon as the isthmus is pacified the general elections will take place and congress will meet and discuss the canal question.

ROOT APPORTIONS FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTING BARRACKS

Washington, July 12.—The secretary of war has made an apportionment for the construction of barracks and quarters for troops out of appropriation made by the last congress amounting to $650,250. This is only a part of the appropriation and is in part divided among the following posts: For buildings and accommodations at Vancouver barracks, Washington, for one full regiment of infantry and two batteries of field artillery, $142,000; for buildings and headquarters at Fort Lawton, Washington, for one battalion of infantry, $105,500; for one battalion of infantry at Fort Wright, Washington, $27,000; to establish a cantonment for a depot of recruit instruction at San Francisco, with the understanding that most of the construction work will be done by the troops, $75,000; to carry on the work of rehabilitating post at Whipple barracks, Arizona, $120,000.

BOTH RIVERS RECEDING.

Des Moines, Ia., July 12.—Water in both rivers is receding slowly, and no further damage from the flood is anticipated. The rivers still cover miles of residence and business territory, however, and business in the factory and wholesale districts is largely suspended. Many hundreds of flood sufferers are being sheltered in tents and fed at public expense, and will be dependent on charity for several weeks.

CARR TO SUCCEED BATES.

Omaha, Neb., July 12.—Colonel C. C. Carr of the Fourth cavalry, stationed at Fort Riley, will be in charge of the department of Missouri, to succeed General Bates, who has been assigned to the department of the Lakes, until the latter's successor is appointed. At army headquarters it is expected that one of the returning brigadier generals now in the Philippines will be assigned to the department.

NAVAL OFFICER DROWNED.

Norfolk, Va., July 12.—David P. Kronacher, assistant paymaster, U. S. N., stationed on the rigship Franklin, was drowned off Oceanview tonight while en route to the launch Madge in a small boat. His body has not been recovered.

MINT JULEP'S POTENCY.

How One Made For Grant Helped to a Promotion.

(Washington Post.)

Anyone who thinks that the life of an officer in the United States army, and particularly in the quartermaster's department, is all "beer and skittles," should have a try at the duties of the quartermaster general for a week—just a week. Here is a list of just a few of the things for which the quartermaster general is responsible to the secretary of war: First, he must purchase all the military stores and supplies necessary for the army that the medical, commissary and ordnance departments are not directed to purchase. He must provide the means of transportation for the soldiers of the army and all its equipments and supplies.

This latter is in itself a tremendous job. It means the chartering of whole railway trains and of ocean transports and providing for and paying all the incidental expenses of the military service that other corps are not charged with the duty of providing for.

Take the case of the captain and purchasing and disbursing quartermaster on duty at the military headquarters in San Francisco when the Spanish war began in May, 1898. He was a young officer, but one with a long head. He had, somehow, got the news that the United States intended to send a big force out to the Philippines. He did not wait a minute. He just went to all the agents of transportation companies that had seagoing vessels suitable for carrying troops and supplies and chartered everything they had that was suitable.

Not a single agent dreamed that the United States was about to embark in so vast a scheme of ocean transportation from San Francisco to Manila. Had they done so, prices of transportation would have been increased 100 per cent, for it was a case of "must" have them. This able, clear headed and competent young captain gave out but one bit of instruction to the agents with whom he had done business up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it was simply this: "Keep your own counsel. Don't let a human being know a word of what has happened." In this way the United States got its military transportation to Manila without being skinned by a lot of sharp, unscrupulous agents, who see in the nation's extremity their own opportunity. The captain is now a major in his corps, but he will probably never have a greater opportunity for serving his country than he had from the last of May to the 1st of June, 1898. The quartermaster's department is the largest of our military staff corps. It has fifty-eight members, ranking from full colonels to captains, besides its chief, who is a brigadier general, and ought to be a major general, for he has the most difficult, the most thankless, and the most strenuous position in the entire army.

For the first time in many years the quartermaster general is the entire officer of his corps in service. If General Ludington lives until Oct. 20, this year, he will have been in the quartermaster's department forty years. This is the longest continuous service of an officer of the general staff in our army's history, so far as is known, and a pretty accurate account has been kept of the service of the officers in the several staff corps. In fact, it is doubtful if the history of the United States army includes another instance of a continuous active service of forty years, either in staff or line.

General Ludington's service has been exceptional. He was a very young man, indeed, to have held the rank he did. He could not have been more than 22 when he was made major and quartermaster of volunteers. Two years later, almost to a day, in fact, he was a full colonel in his corps, and a corps quartermaster besides, with twenty or more quartermasters taking orders from him, all of them his senior in years, and the most of them very much his senior.

And there was no "politics" in his promotion, either. It chanced that Grant was commanding all the armies of the United States and the army of the Potomac in particular when Ludington was made full colonel. Grant, who knew all about everything that was going on in the army where he commanded, had noticed that one of his corps was always well supplied and that there was never any trouble about its transportation or wagons. Others were always in trouble about something. Grant thought he would like to know more about this. So taking Horace Porter and Babcock, his two favorite aides, he rode over one afternoon in the fall of 1864 to the headquarters of the corps in question.

This particular afternoon was a beautiful one. It was late in October and Virginia was in the midst of the beauty of that most charming season, Indian summer. After the usual compliments and a drink or two—for Grant would take one and perhaps two drinks, but never any more, and not these if his staff officers were present—well, the second drink time was due, and the nimble African had responded to the call of his "boss." "Here, Grascutus, produce the demijohn, likewise glasses, some spoons and sugar, and go down there to the branch and see if you can find a stalk or two of fresh mint."

"What?" said Grant, smiling—a thing he did not often do—for he did like a mint julep, "have you all the luxuries of the land here?" "Well, not exactly, general," the other man added, "but we have got some of them, and these Virginia spring branches do produce superb mint." Just then the "Ethiope" came in with two brimming goblets. They were full of a straw-colored compound, in which were some sprigs of mint. On the top floated a few amber-colored grapes. "By George!" said Grant, "you are doing the thing in princely fashion. "Well, here's how," the oldest military toast on record.

"Now is there anything I can do for you?" asked Grant half an hour later, as he mounted his horse and shook the hospitable hand of his host and corps commander in cordial good-bye.

"Well, yes, general; there is a thing I had meant to speak to you about some time soon, and now is as good a time as any. There's my quartermaster, young Ludington. I'd like to have him promoted. He's only a major, but he is a corps quartermaster, and I'll be greatly obliged if you would use your influence for his promotion to lieutenant colonel."

"Why not make him a full colonel?" said the general of all the armies.

"Why, I had not thought of that," the other general officer said.

"Well, you write to the secretary of war, recommending his promotion, and send the letter to me."

The gallant commander of the corps did so, and Grant put a strong indorsement on it. So, when it reached the secretary of war, grim old Stanton, who liked men that won him victories, put an unusually favorable indorsement of approval on it, and, of course, Mr. Lincoln approved it. And this is how it happened that Major Ludington of the quartermaster's department, army of the Potomac, was promoted from major to colonel, passing over the grade of lieutenant colonel entirely.

Colonel Ludington remained continuously in service after the war, much to the astonishment of the men, who would ask: "Who is that boy colonel?"

He was an extremely youthful looking man, and when he was made a brigadier general he scarcely appeared 21 years old. But his appointment had the approval of all his immediate superiors, and this was why he was retained in the army long after most of the other officers in the volunteers of his rank had been mustered out. In 1867, while a volunteer colonel and brevet brigadier general, Ludington was transferred to the regular army, and continued in the quartermaster's department, with the rank of major. Thus he will have given to his country forty years of continuous active service in one corps alone—a record unequaled in the history thus far in our military establishment.

OLD PEOPLE

Do not always receive the sympathy and attention which they deserve. Their ailments are regarded as purely imaginary, or natural and unavoidable at their time of life. Disease and infirmity should not always be associated with old age. The eye of the gray haired grandsire may be as bright and the complexion as fair as any of his younger and more vigorous companions.

Good Blood is the secret of healthy old age, for it regulates and controls every part of the body, strengthens the nerves, makes the muscles elastic and supple, the bones strong and the flesh firm; but when this life fluid is polluted or poisoned and loses its nutritive, health sustaining elements, then there is a rapid decline of the vital powers, resulting in premature old age and disease. Any derangement of the blood quickly shows itself in an ulcer, sore, wart, tumor or some other troublesome growth upon the body, and rheumatic and neuralgic pains become almost constant, accompanied with poor digestion and cold extremities.

SSS

S. S. S. being purely vegetable, is the safest and best blood purifier for old people. It does not shock or hurt the system like the strong mineral remedies, but gently and thoroughly cleanses the blood and stimulates the debilitated organs, when all bodily ailments disappear. S. S. S. is just such a tonic as old people need to improve a weak digestion and tone up the Stomach. If there is any hereditary taint, or the remains of some disease contracted in early life, S. S. S. will search it out and remove every vestige of it from the system.

Write us fully about your case and let our physicians advise and help you. This will cost you nothing, and we will mail