LOST IN A FOG ON MOUNT TAMALPAIS

Manager of the Summit Tavern Rescued by a Sagacious St. Bernard Dog.

SAN RAFAEL, May 6.—Thomas Thirkettle, manager of the tavern on the summit of Mount Tamalpais, has been added to the long list of those who thought before making the attempt that it was an easy matter for persons familiar with the landmarks to travel at will over that huge monument of nature in a fog, and found to their sorrow that the feat is about as difficult as the finding of an oasis when released blindfolded in the center of a desert. In the case of Thirkettle a St. Bernard dog cut short an exceedingly uncomfortable experience.

Yesterday afternoon a thick fog, similar to the London article, settled down over the mountain and so obscured the vision that close attention to business was necessary for the traveler even to keep to a trail clearly defined under ordinary conditions. Mr. Thirkettle happened to be in Mill Valley and found it necessary to reach the summit of the mountain with as little loss of time as possible. Against the advice of his friends he started out on foot, and, to make the feat more difficult, took straight up the mountain side. That was the last seen of him until midnight.

Just before he made the start Thirkettle telephoned to an employe at the tavern that he was about to venture up the mountain in the fog. As night drew on and he did not make his appearance the employes grew apprehensive and concluded to notify Walter Scholl of the Weather Bureau. Guns were fired and every noise made which might be heard by the wanderer and help guide him to his intended destination.

At about midnight Scholl whistled for his large, rough-coated St. Bernard dog and made him acquainted with what was required of him. The intelligent animal barked as if to signify that he knew what to do, and bounded away. He was gone about an hour and at the expiration of that period reappeared with the missing man, who was so thoroughly exhausted that he could hardly drag one foot after the other. The dog led Thirkettle to the tavern and then sought his master, to whom he conveyed the information by wagging his tail that his task had been satisfactorily performed.

Thirkettle had made his way midway up the mountain, when he became confused and lost his way. He wandered around hallooing for several hours until he became so hoarse that he could hardly speak above a whisper. Finally he sank exhausted in a ravine on the side of the mountain opposite that from which he started and was awakened from a troubled slumber by the St. Bernard licking his face. He arose, followed the animal and arrived home at last. Now Thirkettle says he intends to buy that dog a handsome collar for having saved him from rheumatism and possibly from pneumonia, which might have resulted from long exposure in the fog.

tion two and a half miles north of Balinag to-day. Before making a forward movement General Lawton sent back to Manila two wounded men of the Minnesota regiment and one of the Oregonians, who were hurt in yesterday's fighting, besides twenty sick men. They were sent by way of Malolos.

General Lawton's advance met with but slight opposition. Outside of Mausin 2000 rebels who occupied an intrenched position were routed in short order.

Many corpses of rebels have been discovered in the river at San Tomas. Scores of rifles and other arms have been recovered from the river, into which they were thrown by the retreating rebels.

ADDS TO LIST OF WAR'S VICTIMS

WASHINGTON, May 6.—General Otis reports the following casualties:

KILLED.

Twentieth Kansas, May 4—Company G, Lieutenant William M. McTaggart; H, Private Merton Wilcox.

First Nebraska—G, Privates James Spierey; L, William Belden.

First Montana—K, Private Thomas Scallon.

WOUNDED.

Twentieth Kansas—Colonel Frederick Funston, hand, moderate; Company C, Captain William S. Albright, thigh, moderate; Sergeant Major Cassius Warner, hand, moderate; D, Sergeant Joseph Robinson, leg, slight; E, Corporal S. Elix Allison, foot, slight; H, Benjamin Oliver, thigh, slight; C, Frank Sample, head, severe; Privates William Lantechen, knee, severe; F, William McDougal, shoulder, severe; H, William Davidson, leg, severe; I, Christopher Clapp Jr., chest, severe; band, Benjamin Conchma, lung, severe.

Engineer Corps—Private Fred H. Buttner, head, severe.

First Nebraska—Company E, Privates H. F. Dunning, thigh, severe; F, John C. Hover, abdomen, severe; I, Peter Madsen, abdomen, severe; K, William I. Johnson, knee, moderate; Grant Chinn, leg, severe; L, Willard B. Mason, hip, slight.

First Montana—Company K, Captain Thomas S. Dillon, chest, severe; Privates Bruce Belknap, breast, slight; C, Fred W. Smith, ear, moderate.

First South Dakota—Company E, Musician Van Hook, leg, severe.

Fifty-first Iowa—Company C, Corporal John Cushing, scalp, slight; E, Privates Everett Bronson, abdomen, slight; Charles Borden, heel, slight.

Second Oregon—Company I, Private John T. Reeves, knee; K, Corporal Edgar Chamberlain, thigh, moderate.

ESCAPED SPANIARDS PICKED UP AT SEA

HONOLULU, April 29.—Sergeant Robert M. Barr, Twenty-second United States Infantry, who sailed on the transport Roanoke the last of February in charge of ten convalescents, writes to a friend here of the arrival of the vessel at Manila on the 29th of March.

Nothing of moment occurred on the voyage until within two days of the destination, when a flag of distress was seen flying from a battered looking little craft. The Roanoke responded and picked up a small fishing boat, containing eight Spaniards who had escaped from imprisonment by the Filipinos. The poor fellows were in a desperate way. Their sails were in tatters. They themselves were famishing for food and water, of which they had not partaken in four days. When found they were baling up water in their hats to slake their maddening thirst.

The Spaniards said they had landed on one of the islands for water, when they were attacked by a band of Filipinos. Happily they were able to beat off their assailants with bamboo spears. Their gratitude to the Americans for rescuing them and treating them kindly was almost beyond expression.

Bennington Run Aground.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

MANILA, May 6.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: The Bennington grounded on a shoal not on the chart on the north side of Panay, Philippine Islands. Came off twenty-three hours later. Has been examined by divers. The damage is not serious, but it is necessary to dock the vessel. I have sent her to Hongkong. No blame attached to any one. DEWEY.

WILL AIM TO ROB WAR OF ITS TERRORS

Continued from First Page.

war the horrors of it should be diminished as much as possible. To this end all weapons which are unnecessarily terrible should be entirely banned. It should be arranged that every soldier in war should carry with him the first appliances for treating wounded on the battlefield, and that all soldiers in time of peace should be instructed in the care of wounded in time of war."

Dr. Esmarch's opinion reflects almost entirely what are generally accepted here as being the lines upon which the peace conference will conduct its discussion. It will rather be toward the end of alleviating the horrors of war than of preventing war, which is accepted as being impossible.

GOLD AND A NOTE IN A ROCK CACHE

Last Message of an Old Miner.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LOS ANGELES, May 6.—Relatives or other heirs of William Bates, formerly of St. Louis, will be interested in a discovery that has just been made in the mountains beyond Ballarat, Inyo County. It may mean a fortune to them, but at least it is a message from a man who undoubtedly died while in pursuit of gold somewhere near the Nevada line. T. H. Johnson, a prospector, who is now at Ballarat, found in a cache in the mountains a tin can containing specimens of rich ore and a water-stained letter scrawled in pencil. The miner evidently did his best to leave a message that might some day, in some way, reach his friends. The man that found the message wrote to N. D. Burlingham of West Glendale and sent with the original letter some of the ore.

The communication is in the form of a daily journal and tells a tale familiar to old-time prospectors, and with corrections in punctuation is as follows:

June 2, 1862—In the mountains south of Carson Valley, but do not know where. Have been out two months or more. I have some fears as to the future. Bob Brunett and William Bates, which is my name, started prospecting for silver. Found some good prospects, but as grub is about out will try to go for a supply. Think it nearer to Los Angeles than to Carson. I will try to come to some country that has game. I have seen nothing for days, only rough mountains and sand and little water.

June 4—Struck a trail. Will follow it up. Indians, I think, but anything is better than solitude and sand.

June 6—Found an Indian camp and water. They do not talk any lingo I can understand.

June 10—Start on tramp again. Indians say by signs white men eight sleeps from here south.

June 12—In crossing mountains I found a fine ledge of gold ore very rich. Will prospect some to-day, as there are water and grass about three miles from the gold mine.

June 13—Have taken out some gold, probably forty or more ounces. Leave tomorrow and try to find some camp where I can get some supplies. Leave marks to find mine again if we get out alive. Men will do much for gold. Have left this in a pile of rock about one mile south of the mine. From the spring the mine bears north by west. Should I not get out of this and this is found I would like the person finding it to write to Mary Bates, St. Louis, Mo. I shall return if I live to get out. I put this in a can in a pile of rock upon a point of a mountain. I leave some samples of ore in the can with this. I have marked rocks along the route from the mine with pick marks. Can find way back if I get out, but God only knows if I wil get out.

June 16—Bob was bitten by a rattler and died to-day. It's terrible. Am rather used up by this last misfortune. I hope and pray I may live to get out of this.

WILLIAM BATES.

Poor Bob, good-by.

The predicament of Bates after his only companion had met his death can be appreciated by those who have been similarly situated. The writer of that diary evidently did not escape with his life.

Burlingham, who is an old-timer, says he has never yet gone on a search for the elusive and still lost Pegleg mine, but he is going to Ballarat and will try to rediscover the claim of William Bates. If anything comes of it the surviving heirs of that prospector of 1862 will stand a chance of winning.

ASSOCIATION FORMED TO PROTECT GAME

Marin County Gun Clubs and Supervisors Adjust Their Differences.

SAN RAFAEL, May 6.—The gun clubs and the Supervisors of Marin County have finally reached an agreement as regards the steps to be taken in order to afford greater protection to the game of this county, and a protective association has been organized which is expected to deal with the question. A largely attended meeting of the Supervisors and sportsmen was held yesterday, at which were present representatives of the Empire Gun Club, the Country Club, the Tamalpais Club, the Miramonte Club and the San Rafael Club.

Permanent organization was effected under the name of the Marin County Game Protective Association, the purposes of which were stated as the protection of game and the cultivation of a true spirit of sportsmanship. Supervisor Barr was elected president, W. S. Davis vice president, W. E. Robertson secretary, T. J. Fallon treasurer and E. B. Martinelli attorney. A board was named to investigate all infractions of the county game ordinances and to see that offenders are prosecuted. The board was authorized to offer a reward of $20 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of all violators of the ordinances regarding the killing of game.

A new game ordinance was proposed, shortening the quail and deer seasons, and making it a misdemeanor to offer for sale the meat of any deer killed in the county, or to catch any trout under six inches in length. The use of repeating shotguns is to be interdicted.

TRUSTS HAVE LITTLE FEAR OF THE LAW

Apathy Throughout the Country Regarding the Combines.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Herald will print the following to-morrow: Scarcely anything is being done by any of the States from the Atlantic to the Pacific to cure the formation of trusts. These great aggregations of money are sweeping over the country, absorbing every known interest. At the rate the concentration is progressing individual effort or ownership will, in a few years, be a thing of the past. Attorney General Griggs, a few months ago, declared that the Federal Government could only take cognizance of such trusts as were interstate in their operations and effect, and that the chief remedy lay in the States themselves.

Sentiment in the State Legislatures, at their most recent sessions, is apparently more in favor of the trusts than in opposition. The proposition to have Southern Legislatures put the trust issue to the front, in order to disconcert Bryan, has not worked well. One after another they are adjourning without doing anything. The bars seem to be down almost everywhere.

The Herald has received replies from its correspondents in thirty-two States regarding the attitude of their commonwealths toward trusts and combinations of capital.

The replies show this result: States that have newly amended their anti-trust laws in an effort to make them operative, New York, North Carolina and Minnesota, three. States that are contemplating more stringent anti-trust legislation, Arkansas, one. States in which old laws are being enforced, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Texas and Ohio, five. States in which there are no laws, or in which laws are not enforced, Connecticut, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, Nevada, Nebraska, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming, Washington, West Virginia, nine. States that are supposed to favor trusts, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, four.

In North Carolina and Minnesota the laws that have been passed are new attempts to reach trusts, but in both States there is a belief that the statutes are harmless. In New York the law has been changed to enable the Attorney General to get evidence on which to proceed. The legislation contemplated in Arkansas is for the purpose of turning William J. Bryan's flank and making trusts the issue instead of free coinage. Enforcement of the law in Texas, Kansas and Ohio bids fair to be effective.

In Indiana the law is about to be tested for political effect, but it is not regarded as an effective statute. In Georgia tests of the laws are being made by private individuals.

ILLINOIS ANTI-TRUST LAW TO BE ENFORCED

CHICAGO, May 6.—The anti-trust law of Illinois, which is modeled upon that of Missouri, which has just been sustained by the Supreme Court of that State, is to be rigidly enforced if current rumors have any foundation in fact. Attorney General Akin, it is said, has drawn papers, to be filed Monday, in which a complaint is made that the glucose trust is conducting operations in this State in defiance of the law, and steps will be taken to bring about a forfeiture of its charter. Mr. Akin, when seen at the Great Northern Hotel to-night, refused to discuss the matter further than to say that since the action of the Missouri Supreme Court his department had taken steps toward enforcing the Illinois law. He refused to deny or affirm that the glucose trust had been selected as the trial horse in the case.

PLACATES FRANCE AT HEAVY COST

Continued From First Page.

sisting on one at St. Pierre. The report concludes by stating that a series of confidential proposals had been discussed between the commissioners and the colonial Ministry, dealing with certain courses of action in the future, which proposals are now before the British Government, with a view to negotiations with France for a settlement of the question in all its aspects.

The testimony of the coast folk is that the presence of the French is a great detriment to their industry. Under the restriction which prevents them from interfering with the French by their competition residents are prevented from occupying the best fishing grounds and are forced by warships to leave if found there and are called upon by the French to go. Their nets are cut adrift, their fishing gear destroyed and their season's operations are ruined, they and their families being doomed to destitution in order that England may escape friction with France.

ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION.

STOCKTON, May 6.—Business men are greatly exercised over the large discrimination which is made in present and prospective freight rates in favor of Port Costa and against Stockton. A meeting of the Merchants' Association to-night passed a series of resolutions condemning the discrimination and calling upon the Railroad Commissioners to make the rates just and equitable. A committee was appointed to meet the Commissioners on Monday and explain the views of Stockton business men. A resolution was passed calling for the appointment of a routing agent to route all Stockton business in favor of whatever road treats Stockton shippers fairly. The association will incorporate in order to be in a position to take the case into court if necessary.

MAY BE VICEROY OF IRELAND.

NEW YORK, May 6.—A cable to the World from London says: There is some talk of the Duke of Marlborough becoming the next Viceroy of Ireland if Earl Cadogan on account of ill health and his recent troubles should resign the appointment in the autumn.

WATER AND LEMONADE SET DAY.
Some articles cut 60 per cent.
Some articles cut 50 per cent.
ODDS AND ENDS, HALF PRICE.
GREAT AMERICAN IMPORTING TEA CO.
Stores Everywhere.

KING STREETER AND HIS COURT UNDER ARREST

Chicago Police Make a Raid on the "District of Lake Michigan."

CHICAGO, May 6.—Behind the bars of the Chicago avenue station Captain George Wellington Streeter and the remainder of the government of the "District of Lake Michigan" to-day hurled defiance at the police until friendly powers bailed them out. The capture of the government and the dispersal of its forces was accomplished in the morning by Inspector Max Heidelmeier and a hundred uniformed policemen without the loss of a man, although the warlike King of the district had threatened with instant death any one who ventured to dispute his power of authority over the 186 acres of royal dumpage bordering on the lake at the foot of Superior street.

History was made rapidly to-day in King Streeter's domain, but great as the monarch has been during the years since his bark went ashore in the terrible storm of 1886 he proved to be even greater in defeat. Packed like sardines in one of the small cells of Inspector Heidelmeier's bastile, the fifteen loyal subjects of the principality remained loyal to their chief and listened with bated breath to his every utterance.

Unlike the followers of Napoleon, who deserted on the occasion of his exile at Elba, they stick to him and declare they will do so until he is obliged to seek another land at the behest of a tyrannical regime. This is because the King has with him $112 79, which is what he had left after ordering dinner for himself and his government.

People in the vicinity of Superior street will long remember the memorable scenes which were enacted about the capital of the District of Lake Michigan this morning. The royal palace is nothing more than a board shanty with a flagstaff on the roof, but it represented the acme of King George's ideas and the principles for which he stands. Beneath the folds of the flag which the captain raised over the building he and his followers basked in the free atmosphere of a miniature republic seeking annexation to the United States.

Early in the morning Inspector Heidelmeier and Captain Revere, after a consultation with Assistant Chief of Police Lewis, Acting Corporation Counsel Browning, Detectives Fitzgerald, Early and Thompson, and Attorney W. S. Forest, at the City Hall, decided that the District of Lake Michigan must be overthrown. Kellogg Fairbank, as representative of owners of territory along the west shore of the lake, also was there. Acting Corporation Counsel Browning was somewhat in doubt as to the rights of the city to interfere with Streeter as long as he was not making a disturbance, believing it was a question for the courts to settle. However, Acting Chief Lewis ordered an invasion, and Attorney Forest was retained to defend the city in case damage suits arise from the attempt.

Inspector Heidelmeier at once repaired to headquarters and ordered his forces to prepare for battle. At 10:30 his army was drawn up, and, commanded by Captain Revere and the inspector, the march down Chicago avenue began. Behind the forces of the city of Chicago were innumerable small boys, cheering for Inspector Heidelmeier and his men. The inspector was, as usual, impassive and stolid. He knew of the dangers which might confront him, but not for an instant did he flinch. Nor did any of his men. They would not have hesitated to attack the enemy's stronghold, even if they had been outnumbered ten to one.

About the capital of the District of Lake Michigan all was quiet, although advance guards and scouts informed King George that the enemy was advancing. The monarch was seated on a throne in front of the royal door with a cold gleam in his eye. His attitude was that of a man who recognized a crisis was before him, but was resolved to face it to the bitter end. As a crisis facer Streeter has no equal. He has faced about a thousand in his day.

His thirty-five followers, comprising citizens of the district and office-holders, were deployed about the grounds, keeping vigilant watch of everything that went on. No one of the mob which was regarding proceedings from the outside trocha was permitted within, as King George was determined not to be captured through treachery.

Those of his followers who were not employed on guard duty were within the palace eating cold ham and hard-boiled eggs and drinking coffee. The captain had often told his subjects he did not believe any one could win a battle upon an empty stomach. Many of the men carried weapons buckled about their waists. From time to time the crowned head threw out words of cheer to his men to keep their spirits up.

"We're here to stay," he said.

Cheers followed his remark.

"I discovered this territory, and there ain't no one can throw me off. We're a district, just the same as the District of Columbia, and my men have been commissioned Deputy Marshals. I'd like to see any policeman of a foreign land arrest us. I don't object to an alliance, but expansion—no!"

Just then word came that the enemy was at hand, and the King issued hurried orders to his men.

"Get hold of some papers and be reading them. I'll do the talking," was what he said.

The men obeyed, such was their confidence in their leader. George I had hardly seated himself on the porch of his capitol when the head of the column, under Captain Revere, halted before the bars which separated the District of Lake Michigan from the boundaries of the United States. The inspector pushed down the bars and with his men at his heels advanced upon the dump-heap monarch. Waving his club above his head the inspector said:

"King Streeter, in the name of the people of the United States of America I command you and your followers to disperse."

No bursting of bombs followed this utterance, as some of the crowd had expected. King Streeter replied:

"I have nothing to do with the United States of America."

"Then, sir," Heidelmeier said, as he showed his ignorance of court etiquette by rapping the royal beach with his billy, "I place you under arrest."

"I will not go unless I am carried," said the monarch, "for the reason that I do not acknowledge your authority to disturb us."

Fearing an attack the invading forces then moved forward, while the inspector gave the command:

"Place every one of these men under arrest."

He made a leap forward and grabbed the sovereign of the District of Lake Michigan by the collar of his royal robe and started him on a run for a patrol wagon. Captain Revere had meanwhile collared H. N. James, Justice of the District Court, and was rapidly distancing Heidelmeier and his charge for the same goal.

The other police officers were actively engaged in capturing the remainder of the government, although about half of them as soon as they saw the downfall of their sire were rapidly making tracks. Being surrounded by the police about fifteen of them were gathered in and loaded into the patrol wagon, together with King George.

About 1000 persons witnessed the battle and the downfall of the government. Many of them did not realize the significance of the event and jeered at the royal prisoner. Inside the wagon Streeter was in unmeasured terms denouncing the inspector, the Chicago police and every one who had had a hand in his capture.

"I'll have you arrested and convicted for kidnaping," was the threat hurled at the Inspector.

"If you don't keep quiet you'll go into the cooler as soon as I get you to the station," returned the victorious copper.

The threat had the effect of quelling the prisoner and the rest of the kidnaped government did not utter a sound.

The prisoners were booked on a charge of unlawful assemblage, and the cases probably will be heard on Monday morning in the Chicago avenue Police Court. Their arms were taken away from them, and the government was herded together in one cell. Pacing up and down in his contracted quarters, as all imprisoned chiefs are said to do, George I reiterated his threats to make the police suffer for what they had done.

"They'll hear of this," he said, "as soon as I get out. I'll show 'em a thing or two about law. Why, that land don't any more belong to the State of Illinois or the city of Chicago than Serry Leone or the British West Indies. I discovered it and organized it into a district, and the papers are all on file in Washington. We're only waiting for an act of Congress, and it'll be passed at the next session. We also served a notification on the city of Chicago that we did not have anything to do with it, and look what has been done. It's kidnaping, that's what it is, and they'll know it when I get out."

"Yes," chimed in Chief Justice James. "If there's any law in this country they'll suffer. They can't come into another country and take out its citizens without authority. We're a government. They can't get around it."

The capitol of the District of Lake Michigan was found to be well stored with provisions and eatables, evidently for the purpose of withstanding a siege. The men who support King Streeter are perfectly serious in the matter.

In 1886 the captain claims his boat was wrecked at the foot of Superior street, and by virtue of the shipwreck he discovered the soil. The captain says the limits of the State of Illinois are not on the shores of the lake, but are at a point which ends at St. Clair street. The United States, he says, never had any title to the bottom of the lake, and therefore the soil which comprises the District of Lake Michigan was common property, subject to the claims of any one who discovered it and laid claim to it. He maintains he did this, and about two months ago he and other squatters got together, adopted a constitution and laws and elected officers. They forwarded petitions to Washington asking to be annexed to the United States.

DESIRELLO JURY FAILS TO AGREE

Murder Trial Comes to Naught.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

REDWOOD CITY, May 6.—After being out for three hours the jury in the Desirello murder trial failed to agree and was discharged by the court. This means that the whole affair will have to be rehearsed again in another trial.

At a few moments before 3 o'clock this afternoon the court had completed its instructions to the jury, which retired to the jury-room in charge of the Sheriff. The first ballot, it is understood, resulted in seven votes for conviction and five for acquittal. After two hours' deliberation the jury was brought into court to receive further instructions on the question of manslaughter. After another hour's deliberation it could come to no agreement, the vote standing six for manslaughter and six for acquittal.

The defendant probably will be tried anew very soon. All of next week will be taken up in the trial of other criminal cases, and after that the court probably will set a day.

This morning the defense placed a witness on the stand to show that it was customary for young Vacari, who was driving the wagon on the night in question, to drive at a rapid pace, and that he was an incompetent driver. The prosecution introduced testimony to rebut this. District Attorney Bullock made a forcible argument against Desirello, and Mr. Walker spoke for an hour in reply. In the afternoon Judge Fitzpatrick, one of the defendant's attorneys, addressed the jury. Both attorneys made splendid pleas for their client.

The result of the second trial is awaited with considerable interest here, for the sister of Johnston, the dead boy, has taken an oath to put a bullet through Desirello in the event that he should escape punishment at the hands of a jury. The wife and father of Desirello were in court all day, as were the father, mother and sister of young James Johnston.

DEADLY TORNADO HITS OKLAHOMA

Great Loss of Life Is Reported.

WICHITA, Kan., May 7.—Meager reports reach here of a terrific windstorm that caused great destruction at several points in Southern Oklahoma. The most serious damage is reported at Chickasha, Tongana and Anadarko.

The storm struck Chickasha at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon and destroyed that part of the town north of the Rock Island railroad shops. Sixteen buildings were blown down and the roof was torn from the railroad roundhouse. Sixteen injured persons had been taken from the wrecks up to 6 o'clock, but only one death had been reported. J. H. Murray, a railroad man, was dead when taken from the wreck of a building.

Rumors of greater loss of life are heard but cannot be confirmed. There is only one telegraph wire out of Chickasha, and there is little chance of getting a list of the injured to-night.

The storm came from the southwest, preceded by a heavy hail and followed by a flood of rain. The path of the storm was right down Chickasha avenue, the main street of the town, and nearly every building on the street was either wrecked or unroofed and the contents exposed to the rain.

A dispatch received in Wichita from Tongana says that at Canton Township, eighteen miles west, great damage was done by a tornado. The family of J. H. Ware took refuge in a storm cave, which became so heavy from the constant rain that it fell in, killing three members of the family. The houses of J. F. Tounel and S. Saunders were blown to pieces and Mrs. Tounel was badly hurt.

Of the damage at Anadarko nothing can be definitely learned. The Rock Island extension up the Canadian Valley to Anadarko is reported washed out in three places and traffic is blocked.

FAILS TO SETTLE BUFFALO STRIKE

Carriers' Association Is Denounced.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

BUFFALO, May 6.—The Lake Carriers' Association to-night abandoned its efforts to settle the dispute between Contractor William J. Connors and the grain shovelers. The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration will remain here for some time to investigate the grain shoveling business and ascertain what truth there is in the charges made by the men concerning the abuses of the contract system. The board, however, has lost hope of ever being able to bring the contractors and the men together.

This hopeless situation was brought about by the action of the striking Grain Shovelers' Union in rejecting the proposition submitted by a joint committee of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration and the Lake Carriers' Association, the Elevator Association, the Merchants' Exchange and the United Trades and Labor Council, and agreed to by Mr. Connors. The proposition was the result of a conference among the representatives of these organizations, which lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon.

Contractor Connors was called before the conference committee and requested to state what concessions he would make to the men. Mr. Connors said he would do anything that was fair, but that he would refuse to abandon his contract in compliance with the request of the strikers.

At 8 o'clock to-night Mr. Connors' proposition in typewritten form was laid before the grain-shovelers. At that time 2000 of them had assembled at their hall. The proposition was to the effect that Mr. Connors would agree to abolish the saloon boss system; that dummies would not be placed on the payroll; that a representative citizen of Buffalo would be appointed with power to investigate all complaints made by the men in future, and that the men would receive $1 85 per thousand bushels, which was the scale fixed last year.

President McMahon declared, immediately after reading the proposition, that he rejected it and would refuse to submit it to the men.

The committee of labor men who had conferred with Connors and the board of arbitration urged him to permit the men to vote on the proposition, but McMahon refused. Instead, he walked to the front of the stage and said:

"A fake proposition has been submitted to us by the Lake Carriers' Association. As it provides for a continuance of the contract system I have rejected it in your behalf."

The grain-shovelers cheered the announcement enthusiastically. President McMahon then announced that the men would have no more to do with the Lake Carriers' Association, but would fight the matter out on the docks.

It was announced to-night that the monthly men at the elevators and the coalheavers on the docks would go out on Monday. This will add nearly 2000 men to the ranks of the strikers. There is undoubted evidence that men are to be brought here by Mr. Connors from outside towns, and if this is done serious trouble is sure to follow.

VICTIM OF BLOOD POIONING.

Death in Paris of Miss Jessie Allen of San Francisco.

NEW YORK, May 6.—A cable to the World from Paris says: An outgoing trans-Atlantic liner from Havre to-day carried the embalmed body of Miss Jessie Allen of San Francisco, who was 28 years old and one of the most promising of American art students in Paris.

On a cycling tour in April, while riding near Rennes a dog jumped on her back and threw her to the ground and she severely sprained an ankle. She was conveyed to Paris, where she consulted Dr. Paul Archambaud, director of the French School of Orthopoedic Massage. Archambaud subjected Miss Allen to massage treatment. He used no antiseptics and blood poisoning resulted. Miss Allen was removed to the Boucicault Hospital, where, despite every attention by the most distinguished physicians, she died a week ago.

OFF TO THE ARCTIC.

NEW YORK, May 6.—A Sun cable from Rome says: The young Duke of Abruzzia, King Humbert's nephew, took a tearful farewell of his royal relatives on Tuesday and started via Norway for the polar regions. He proposes to make straight for Franz Josef Land in a specially prepared steamship, the Star of Italy, penetrate as far north as possible, and, when frozen in, to make a rush for the pole with sleighs. He promised his friends to be back in Rome on June 1, 1900, with relics of Andree.

COOLIES BROUGHT IN BY THOUSANDS

Hawaii Will Be Overrun by Asiatics.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

BOSTON, May 6.—Joshua K. Brown, United States Chinese Inspector at Hawaii, has made a report to the commanding general of immigration relating to the introduction of Asiatic labor into the islands. In the course of the report he says the Executive Council is now earnestly considering the question, both with reference to the present needs of the islands in their rapidly increasing agricultural developments and as to the effect any attempt to meet the increasing demands for labor may have upon the future relations to the "home government." This has resulted in a notice to the Planters' Association that some policy must be adopted looking to the restriction to the present influx of assisted Asiatic laborers.

The public, Mr. Brown asserts, is thoroughly imbued with the idea that the large number of Japanese laborers brought to the islands since annexation has already aroused antagonism in the United States, and that a continuance of the policy will result in a colonial, rather than in a territorial, form of government for the islands. On the other hand, it is admitted th the material prosperity of the country will be seriously hindered if foreign labor cannot be obtained for the large areas of land now being rapidly brought under cultivation.

The whole number of Japanese laborers admitted to the island since annexation, Mr. Brown says, is 12,180. Of this number 1197 were free, the only requirement being that each individual shall be the possessor of $50 in gold or its equivalent. The remaining 10,995 were contract laborers. These contracts are simply that the laborer shall work for the contractor three years on stipulated terms. At the end of that period he is at liberty to remain in the country or leave it at his own pleasure.

About half of the population, Mr. Brown says, is Asiatic, and the number of Japanese exceeds the Chinese by about 10,000. He predicts that before the end of the present year the Asiatic population of the islands will largely exceed all other nationalities combined, and the excess of Japanese over Chinese will be fully double what it is now.

DR. PARKER'S BITTER REBUKE FOR WALES

NEW YORK, May 6.—A cable to the Journal from London says: The invective of Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker of the City Temple against Princes and Prime Ministers who attend horse races is considered by English society as a slap in the face to both the Prince of Wales and Lord Rosebery. When asked by the Journal correspondent whom he meant, Dr. Parker replied: "I didn't refer personally or exclusively to the Prince of Walse, but I distinctly include all Princes who have been setting a bad example to the people."

"What would you have the Prince of Wales do to be a good example?" Dr. Parker was asked.

"What I would have him do would be abstain from horse racing, gambling and debauchery."

Dr Parker despairs of English society. He thinks it is sordid and sickening.

"I firmly believe," said he, "that we are on the brink of revolution. Things cannot possibly go on as they are. If the Prince of Wales doesn't master his passions and tread the virtuous path of his illustrious mother when he comes to the throne the crown of England won't be worth a twelve months' purchase."

AGREEMENT NOT REACHED.

BUFFALO, May 6.—At the annual meeting of the International Typographical Union in Syracuse in October last it was decided that the question of linotype machinists joining the union should be submitted as a referendum. At to-day's session of the International Association of Machinists President Donnelly of the International Typographical Union addressed the delegates in support of this decision, but the question was decided adversely by the machinists, who, believing in the same autonomy of the trades, think the linotype men should affiliate with the machinists.

A resolution was adopted declaring against the annexing of the Philippines.

The auditing committee made its report. The balance in the treasury of the Grand Lodge is between $25,000 and $30,000.

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