NINE KILLED IN A WRECK ON THE RAIL

More Than a Score of Passengers Also Receive Injuries in the Disaster.

DUE TO A CLOUDBURST

One Man Dies After Having an Arm Sawed Off, While Another Victim Was Going to His Wedding.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WATERLOO, Iowa, May 28.—The through train from Chicago to Minneapolis over the Rock Island and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railways was wrecked at 1:15 o'clock this morning at the crossing of Sink Creek, about four miles southeast of this place. The train consisted of five coaches, including mail and baggage cars, smoking car, two passenger coaches and a sleeper. Nine persons were killed and twenty-three injured.

The list of dead is as follows:

T. ARNOLD, lumberman, Minneapolis.
W. A. McLAUGHLIN, Muskegon, Mich.
R. H. SCHWETTE, Alton, Ill.
DAVID HALLO, Minneapolis.
F. S. CARPENTER, St. Louis.
— HAWKINS, Pullman conductor.
GEORGE WAINWRIGHT, train conductor.
WILL SCHOLLIAN, Waterloo.
One unknown person.

Among those injured were: S. E. Bentley, Waterloo, Iowa; Reuben Odell, Waterloo, Iowa; Herman Klein Denet, Waterloo, Iowa; S. H. Bassor, Waterloo, Iowa; Miss Anna H. Njoss, Norway, emigrant, right leg badly bruised; Miss Ostranda Noredy, Norwegian, hand and face badly bruised; Ornon Noredy, Norwegian, serious injury to chest; John E. Johnson, Norwegian, serious injury to head and face. The foregoing were all going to North Dakota. Jeremiah Murphy of Ireland, going to Butte, Mont., head injured, serious; Mrs. N. E. Myers, Prentiss, Wis., head injured, not serious; C. W. Matthews, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, brakeman, bruised, not serious; J. L. Neel, Minneapolis, knee fractured; R. L. Colvin, St. Louis, Pullman porter, slightly injured; Will Schollian of Waterloo, arm crushed and amputated, will live; B. W. Currington, Chicago; W. Burke, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Curran Neil, Minneapolis; D. W. Fleming, Albert Lea, Minn.; Mrs. Morganstein, St. Paul; Ala Barba, Tower, Minn.; George Petrociz, Tower, Minn.; Arund Aslaksen, Norway, Iowa.

A cloudburst had washed the sand and gravel roadbed, leaving the track unsupported for a stretch of twenty feet. The rails and ties held together and there was nothing to indicate the insecurity of the road. The engine struck the washout and was derailed in the ditch beside the track and behind it the cars were piled in a confused heap. The mail car toppled over and was telescoped by the baggage behind, while the rear end of the baggage car in turn telescoped the smoker. The roof of the sleeper plowed its way through the day coach, while the lower half of the latter crushed through the sleeper.

The engineer and fireman jumped from the train and escaped with slight injuries. Mr. Schwette of Alton, Ill., was brought to this city alive, but died at 8 o'clock. He was badly cut about the head, and it was evident from the beginning that his injuries were fatal. He was on his way to Minneapolis, where he was to be married to-day. He asked his physician to telegraph his father and his sweetheart. "Tell her," he gasped, "that I have been detained by a wreck and cannot keep the appointment on time. Don't say any more."

The news was brought to this city by a mail clerk, the fire whistle was blown, a switch engine and coach hastily prepared and a relief train sent very speedily. The injured passengers were extricated from the debris and brought here. Another relief train soon arrived from Cedar Rapids and took a number of the seriously injured to be treated in the hospital in that city.

F. J. Day of Allison, Iowa, a passenger, said: "The train was running along at a good speed, and at a point about three or four miles from Waterloo it left the track. The engine and baggage car were thrown about ten feet. The engineer evidently had his engine under excellent control; as I never saw such a sudden stop. The smoker, where I sat, telescoped the baggage car, and I found myself with the brakeman on the roof of the day coach."

Will Schollian of Waterloo, who travels for a St. Louis tobacco house and makes his headquarters in this city, suffered more severely than any other of the Waterloo passengers. He was found in the second passenger coach, to which he had gone after leaving the smoker, his arm crushed between the front end of the sleeper and the side of the car holding him fast in the wreck. He did not lose consciousness, but begged that his arm be sawed off, so as to set him free. When it was found that there was no possibility of saving the arm, this was done, the amputation being effected by a common hand saw. Mr. Schollian displayed the utmost fortitude, and after he was released walked to the adjoining farm house of Mrs. Caroline Mericle, where he subsequently died.

Mr. Day, in speaking of the cause of the accident, said: "There must have been a waterspout, for a powerful stream of water washed the dirt out from under the track for a distance, I should think, of half a mile. With the foundation gone there was nothing to hold up the rails, and as the weight of the train struck the weak spot, down and over we went."

BOSTON VETERANS TO SNUB "FIGHTING JOE"

BOSTON, May 28.—At the close of the memorial services at the Howard-street Baptist Church this morning, at which Joseph Hooker Command No. 9, Union Volunteer Union, was present, Colonel John Dammers, a member of a Chelsea Grand Army post, severely criticized the wearing of a Confederate badge by President McKinley and the action of the E. W. Kinsley Post, G. A. R., in asking General Wheeler to delver a Memorial day address. Colonel Dammer's remarks were received with tremendous applause.

Colonel Hallet, colonel of the command, said after the meeting that while Colonel Dammer might have been a little radical, he undoubtedly represented the views of most of the members and that few of the latter would be present at the Boston Theater on Tuesday when General Joseph Wheeler would speak.

FATHER YORKE RECEIVED BY HIS HOLINESS

Incidents of the Audience Granted the Popular Priest of San Francisco.

POPE ON JOURNALISM

Greatly Interested in the Work in Behalf of the Catholic Church in America.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Private advices from Rome state that on May 4 the Pope granted a special and private audience to Father Yorke of San Francisco. When the Pope received him in his private room, and, after welcoming him, took his hand in a fond clasp and held it so during the entire audience, he was consoling and rewarding Catholic journalism in the United States. "In decorating you I decorate the whole order," said President Carnot, as he pinned a medal on the breast of a nursing sister, and in so exceptionally honoring Father Yorke the Pope honored all Catholic journalists of the United States.

"What can I do for you?" said the Pope, fondling the hand of Father Yorke.

"Bless me, Holy Father; bless myself, my mother, my family and friends."

"Then you are a journalist?"

"Yes, Holy Father, I did what I could for the defense of the church and the rights of the sovereign pontiff."

The Pope put inquiries which showed his close and warm appreciation of the work of Father Yorke on the Pacific coast, and elicited the answer: "Yes, I spoke to an audience of fifty thousand." The Pope threw up his hands, having loosened hold of the priest's hand for the first and only time during the audience.

"You must wield an immense influence," said the Pope, as he marveled at the large audience of one Catholic journalist. He proceeded to enlarge upon the power of the Catholic press. This done, he said to Father Yorke, "Are there many Protestant newspapers in California?"

"No, Holy Father, the newspapers are for the greater part merely secular and neutral. There are only a few Protestant papers, weekly ones. Dogmatic Protestantism is not strong in California."

"How did the Catholics help your work?"

"They helped with great devotion, Holy Father, and I may take the opportunity of saying that there are no more loyal children of the see of Peter than the Catholics of America."

"How are the Protestants disposed toward the church?"

"Holy Father, all love the Pope of great encyclicals."

"When you reach home," said Leo, "bless your friends and helpers in my name. Tell them that the Holy Father is deeply interested in your work and that he showed great interest in it when he spoke to you and that he encouraged you with all his heart. More than that, tell them that he encouraged you and with you all those who helped you and forwarded your great work, and that in giving his paternal blessing to you he sent it also through you to each and all of them. Tell them this, all this. Be sure you tell them this, that the Pope blessed you and blessed them also."

Father Yorke then excused himself and received the formal act of blessing. During the audience the Pope had to sit motionless. He had displayed no emotion in his body except at the mention of the audience of fifty thousand, when, impressed with the immensity of this influence for good, he gesticulated with his hands and arms, throwing them up in the air and wide apart. His health seemed to have in no way changed for the worse since his illness, and he gave the impression of a nonagenenian with a length of life in promise before him.

The advices state that Father Yorke intends to make a visit to England, remaining three weeks. He will then spend three months in Ireland before setting out for the United States. There he will do about a fortnight's traveling before reaching San Francisco in October.

WARDNER STRIKE COSTS MORE THAN A MILLION

The Miners Themselves and the Government Bear a Large Part of the Expenses.

BOISE, Idaho, May 28.—Up to the present time the cost of the Wardner riot has reached the enormous total of $775,000, and the expenses have just commenced. The most important item, of course, was the value of the Bunker Hill plant, worth $250,000, which the dynamiters destroyed. Next to that comes the charge of $200,000 loss to the employes of railway and smelter companies through the shutting down of ore production of the Coeur d'Alenes because of the riots. The miners themselves, deprived of work through the shutting down, have lost altogether $175,000 in wages otherwise earned.

The expense borne by the general government in bringing troops hither is estimated by the military authorities at $60,000. The expenses borne thus far by the State alone have reached over $30,000. To defend the union miners under arrest the Western Federation of Miners has collected a fund of $40,000, and it is understood to be on the verge of raising $60,000 more. Immense as are the expenses already accrued, they will be added to immensely by the costs of the coming trial and the maintenance of martial law, at it will be impossible at best to repair the loss for anything like $1,000,000.

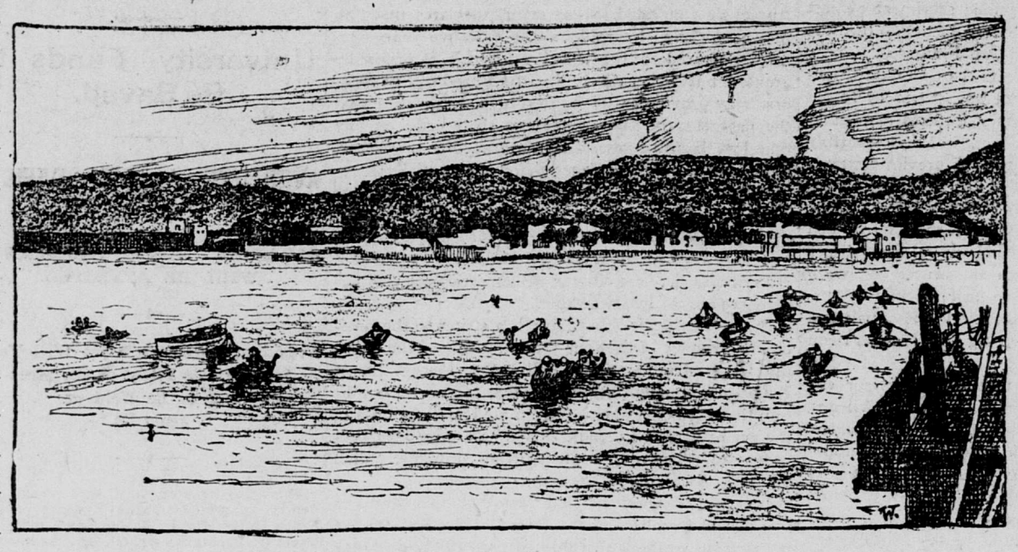
NEW YORK, May 28.—The Central Federated Labor Union to-day received a reply from the War Department to the inquiries it made as to whether the department was responsible for General Merriam's action in the Coeur d'Alene mining district. The letter says in part: "General Merriam was ordered to Coeur d'Alene on request of the Governor of the State of Idaho to preserve peace and to protect life and property. He had no other instructions except as above given and these, of course, it has been necessary to carry out."

DENVER, May 28.—The Denver Trades' Assembly to-day adopted resolutions strongly condemning the action of the State and Federal authorities in relation to the Wardner strikers and pledging moral and financial aid to the striking miners.

Mrs. Ann Faull Dead.

SAN JOSE, May 28.—Mrs. Ann Faull, widow of the wealthy miner, Christopher Faull, for the alleged embezzlement of the funds of whose estate Samuel B. Terrill was arrested lately in Arizona, died last night from fatty degeneration of the heart.

FILIPINOS RETURN TO THEIR OLD TRENCHES



Town of Jolo, Capital of the Sulu Archipelago, Over Which the American Flag Was Hoisted on the 21st Inst.

The Sulu Archipelago is the most southern of the whole Philippine group, forming the connecting chain between Mindinao and Borneo. It consists of about 150 islands, with about 100,000 inhabitants, who are Mohammedans, and were ruled by a Sultanate until 1878, when they were annexed by Spain.

MANILA, May 28, 8 p. m.—The approach of the wet season finds the insurrection seemingly taking a new lease of life. All along the American lines the rebels are showing more aggressive activity in their guerrilla style than at any time before or since the fall of Malolos. They keep the United States troops in the trenches, sleeping in their clothing, and constantly on the alert against dashes on our outposts, and then make life warm for the American garrisons in the towns.

The bands of General Luna and General Mascardo, which retreated toward Tarlac when they feared they would be caught between General McArthur and General Lawton, have returned in force to their old trenches around San Fernando, where there are daily collisions.

Opposite our lines on the south, protecting Manila, all the way around to San Pedro Macati, the Filipinos have three rows of trenches most of the distance.

Reports from prisoners indicate that the insurgents construe the peace negotiations to mean that the Americans have enough of the fighting. The Filipinos are encouraged by the belief that the Americans are preparing for an interval of inactivity during the wet season. This period is sure to be followed by much suffering. Thousands of acres of land that were under cultivation last year have not been plowed this year, and the Government will probably be obliged to feed thousands, just as it fed the Cubans. Friendly natives, amigos, continue to pour into the American lines by land and river routes, coming from the territory of the insurrection into the country where the passage of the two armies has left no food, and practically throwing themselves upon the charity of their conquerors. Such able-bodied men as are not in the Filipinos' ranks have been kept by the insurgent leaders to dig the trenches, and the old men, women and children form the mass of the refugees. These are doing some plowing, but they will be confronted by hunger before they can realize any subsistence from their crops. The United States army has organized a system of distributing rice at Malolos and some of the smaller towns where Filipino stores were captured, but the latter will soon be exhausted.

The United States transport Morgan City, which arrived here from San Francisco with 600 recruits for various regiments, sailed to-day for Iloilo with the troops.

As it was impossible to take to Spain the remains of the Spanish General, Montero, who was fatally wounded in a recent engagement with the Filipinos in the island of Mindanao, and who died while being brought here from Zamboanga, on the transport Leon XIII, it was decided that the interment should take place in Manila. The funeral took place to-day, hundreds of Spanish soldiers and civilians attending the services in the cathedral and following the cortege to the grave with wreaths and flowers.

The Spanish papers declare that Montero was a victim of the Spanish Government's neglect.

FILIPINOS MUTILATE THE AMERICAN DEAD

NEW YORK, May 28.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Information received here in private letters from officers serving in the Philippines state that the Filipinos show no respect to the American dead. In one instance an officer who was on the firing line says he was shocked to see three bodies of American soldiers, who had been killed in an advance and which were brought within the American lines, badly mutilated. The ears of each of the corpses had been removed, noses cut off and hearts torn out. Such mutilations disproves Aguinaldo's claim that the insurgents are conducting a civilized warfare. The American troops give the Filipino dead a decent burial, and provide every comfort and afford the best medical treatment possible to the wounded. The fact that the Filipinos are committing such atrocities further removes them, the officials believe, from consideration at the hands of foreign governments, from which they have been seeking recognition.

REPORTED DEATH OF AGUINALDO

MANILA, May 28.—Spanish newspapers publish a report, which is impossible of confirmation, to the effect that Aguinaldo is dead. The cause of death, the papers say, is not exactly known, but they declare he either committed suicide or was assassinated.

Filipino passengers who have been brought here state the agents of General Luna are arresting all natives who are suspected of sympathizing with the movement for peace. Among those thus arrested are several military and civil officials, who are kept closely guarded.

The wound General Luna received in the recent battle is troubling him, and he intends to relinquish the active command of the troops in order to recuperate.

Lawton has returned to the city from San Fernando. Since his withdrawal from that place the natives, under command of Mascardo, are reoccupying the country in the vicinity of the town.

GENERAL HALE PRAISES THE VALOR OF TROOPS

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The War Department has made public a report from General Irving Hale, who commanded the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps at Manila upon the stirring events between the nights of February 4 and 9 there. This division was quartered in the vicinity of the water works and a portion of it, the Nebraska Regiment, fired the first shots that began the active fighting with the insurgents.

General Hale tells the story of the operations of his command with great precision and military minuteness. He says he received his first information of the outbreak along the front of the Nebraska Regiment through the lucky hearing by one of his operators of a part of a telegram dispatch that was passing over the wires from Colonel Stotzenberg to division headquarters. His account of the beginning of the difficulty with the insurgents agreed in every respect with the stories of Colonel Stotzenberg and General MacArthur, and he adds that his own troops did not begin firing until the insurgent firing had been going on for some time.

The first opportunity the United States troops had to test the real quality of the insurgents appears to have been at the attacks at the block houses near Sampoloo Cemetery. Here, says General Hale, the First Colorado Regiment made a charge in fine style, rushing and halting alternately in case the enemy's fire became too strong. When half way to the block houses the insurgents broke from the east works bushes and houses in surprising numbers and ran for the hills, the Americans picking them off as they ran. Thirty-five were gathered up in the immediate vicinity, twenty-four dead and eleven wounded. This movement broke the insurgent center and showed that they could not stand a charge. Therefore, the tactics were repeated and other charges were made by other regiments of the command with like gallantry and success, the Tennessee and South Dakota troops being commended among others.

General Hale speaks in one portion of the report of finding the body of Assistant Surgeon Young of the Utah Battery with a powder-stained bullet-hole in his head, indicating that he had been captured and killed after his capture.

The successful campaign against Mariquina, to protect the water works, is set out in detail and an explanation is afforded of what all the time appeared to have been a check experienced by the advancing American forces. General Hale tells how his troops had been excellently placed and stopped the advance because of the approach of darkness, this deciding them to remain where they were until morning. General Hale then says:

Lieutenant A. P. Hayne, California Heavy Artillery, who had voluntarily accompanied Major Goodale as aide, expressing a desire to return to the city, was allowed to do so and on his arrival went to the department commander with a grossly exaggerated report of the situation, on the strength of which the department commander directed the withdrawal of the battalion. Captain Krayenbuhl and Lieutenant Perry of the brigade staff, with a platoon of Oregon troops as escort, and carrying two canteens of water per man, with a larger supply on a cart, were therefore dispatched to the relief of the Twenty-third battalion. An orderly was sent to the water works to notify Colonel Stotenberger of the withdrawal of this covering force on his left, so that he could take other means for protection. It was found that the report was practically groundless; that the position was a strong one; that there was no firing and no apparent danger, and that Major Goodale was reluctant to withdraw, especially at night. They therefore left the platoon there and returned. Lieutenant Perry reporting the facts to the department commander, who authorized me to leave the battalion where it was and proceed according to my best judgment in the morning. This was about 8:30 a. m., February 7.

OTIS REPORTS RECENT DOINGS IN PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The War Department to-day made public the following dispatch from General Otis, commanding at Manila:

MANILA, May 28.—Two battalions, Twenty-third Infantry, in quiet possession of Jolo. Spanish troops withdrawn from Zamboanga after battle with insurgents; severe loss to latter. Spanish loss nine killed, twenty-seven wounded, among whom Commanding General Montero died from wounds; buried here yesterday. Insurgents used rifles, artillery and ammunition captured from gunboats, expending major part of ammunition. Conference followed between General Rios, who went from Manila to withdraw troops, and insurgents. Latter stated to him would not oppose landing Americans, but would accept conditions in Luzon. Spanish troops withdrawn, now here; depart for Spain to-morrow.

Feeble attack by insurgents on inhabitants southeast portion Negros necessitates sending battalion troops from Manila there. Will soon restore.

Insurgent falsehoods circulated in southern islands of overwhelming insurgent victories in Luzon keep up excitement in that section among the more ignorant classes, although intelligent people know American arms have never met reverse, and they call for United States protection.

Have turned over to navy for use on coast southern islands number of purchased Spanish gunboats; excellent results expected.

OTIS.

SUNDAY WORK OF THE PEACE DELEGATES

The Hope That a Permanent Arbitration Board Will Be Established Grows Brighter.

THE HAGUE, May 28.—The newly appointed sub-committee of the third committee of the peace conference, the arbitration, will meet to-morrow. It will be known as the drafting committee, indicating in its name the scope of its functions. The delegates have worked unceasingly to-day, although the formal labors of the conference were suspended. An effort is being made, and with a certain degree of progress, to combine the Russian and British proposals in such a way that the report of the drafting committee may secure the support of both parties in the plenary committee. M. de Staal and Sir Julian Pauncefote, chiefs of the Russian and British delegations respectively, and other delegates had a long conference to-day with this end in view, and there is no doubt that an agreement in principle will be reached.

The hopes of the delegates that a permanent arbitration board will be established is rapidly improving. The different points now relate to the composition of the tribunal, how the representation of the powers is to be arranged and the limitations to be placed upon the jurisdiction of the board.

LONDON, May 29.—The correspondent of the Morning Post at The Hague says: The discussion of the proposed modification of the Geneva convention provisions regarding sick and wounded neutrals constitutes a distinct success for the American delegates. When it was first broached, the Russians declined to take any part in the discussion, on the ground that the subject was not mentioned in the circular of Count Muravieff. The Americans urged that the Dutch invitation included all subjects bearing on the circular, a view which the conference upheld. The Russians as yet have not abandoned their position, and they will make another effort to-morrow to have the American proposals rejected on technical grounds. Interesting developments are expected.

WRECK OF THE JESSIE TO BE INVESTIGATED

Government Will Learn Whether Passengers and Crew Were Slain by Indians.

PORT TOWNSEND, May 28.—The Government will, it is said, investigate the wreck of the steamer Jessie, which occurred last summer near the mouth of the Kuskokwin River, Alaska, with a loss of sixteen lives. One of the cutters forming the Bering Sea patrol, which leaves for the north in a few days, has been ordered to stop at the mouth of the Kuskokwin and make inquiries. News of the wreck of the Jessie was first published last August. Later it was reported her passengers and crew had been murdered by Indians after reaching shore. The Swedish missionaries stationed at the mouth of the Yokutat Bay have investigated the report, and according to advices just received here believe there was no foundation for it.

The Kuskokwin Indians have given a straightforward account of the wreck of the Jessie. The high sea prevented them going in their canoes to the rescue of the passengers. They secured a large amount of wreckage from the barge which the Jessie was towing. Other Indians who trade along the coast knew of the wreck, but none of them believed that any of passengers reached shore, as the breakers at the mouth of the river run very high and there is a strong undertow.

CAPTAIN THOMAS MEIN ILL.

San Francisco Mining Man an Invalid at Victoria.

TACOMA, May 28.—Captain Thomas Mein, a mining man of San Francisco, lies critically ill with lung trouble in a hospital at Victoria. He has been in Alaska looking after his interests in the Silver Bow Basin and inspecting the works of the new stamp mill at the Treadwell mine, of which he was the consulting engineer. A week ago he was taken ill, and decided to return home. He boarded the steamer City of Topeka, which arrived yesterday, but became worse on the trip down. He had a number of hemorrhages and might have died had his own physician not been with him. He was critically ill when taken off the steamer at Victoria. His lung trouble was contracted while he was imprisoned in South Africa for alleged participation in the Jameson raid.

SUCCESSFUL JUMP FROM THE BRIDGE

Passengers on an Electric Car View a Thrilling Spectacle.

KRETZ'S DARING FEAT

Demonstrates What a Man Can Safely Do Without Injury by Exercising Will Power.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Howard Kretz, a young man about 22 years of age, who says he is an art student of the Academy of Design of this city, made a startling and successful jump from the Brooklyn Bridge just before dusk this evening, and came out of the river uninjured.

Just before 6 o'clock Kretz boarded a trolley car bound for Brooklyn. It was an open one and afforded all the advantages which he was looking for. When the trolley reached a point about 100 yards from the first arch, near the highest point of the span, Kretz leaped from the car, and like a flash vaulted over the high railing. He took no time to steady himself for a perpendicular drop, and swung some distance from the structure before he assumed an upright position. The passengers jumped from the car and peered through the railing, while hundreds of persons on the promenade tried to get a glimpse of the figure. Kretz's body flashed through the air almost in a perpendicular streak. He struck the water feet first, cleaving it like an arrow. He disappeared for some seconds and then shot up in view, only to disappear for the second time. The waters had hardly closed over him when he reappeared and immediately struck out strongly for the New York shore.

One of the deckhands on the steamer Vulcan, which was coming down East River at the same time, saw Kretz flash through the air and disappear in the water. The deckhand gave the alarm and the Vulcan was headed for the young man, who by this time was swimming. A line was thrown to Kretz and he was hauled aboard the Vulcan, which immediately put for her dock on the New York side.

When taken on the Vulcan Kretz placed his hands on his abdomen as if in pain, but when the boat reached her dock Kretz sprang from the boat onto the wharf. He was at once taken into custody and hurried to the Hudson-street Hospital. Not the slightest injury was found on his person, but he was suffering from shock. He was detained on the charge of attempting suicide.

Kretz is about five feet eight inches tall and weighs about 140 pounds. He lives in this city. He said he had been reading a book on theosophy, and that he wanted to demonstrate that a man, by exercising his will power, could do anything he wished without injury to himself.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED AND A PORTER KILLED

OELWEIN, Iowa, May 28.—The Chicago Great Western passenger train that left St. Paul Saturday night was wrecked two miles north of here this morning. Richard Manning of Minneapolis, the colored porter, was killed. Several men and women on the train were more or less seriously injured. The train was running over the lowlands when the track began to settle and the train was derailed.

Nearly all of the passengers in the sleepers were undressed in their berths when the wreck occurred. The rain was coming down furiously, lightning was flashing and thunder pealing. The porter was crushed to death at the forward end of the first sleeper.

E. W. Scribner of Boston, who occupied a compartment in one of the Pullman sleepers, said: "I was waked by a loud crash and a lurch. Then I felt the coach I was in slide over to one side. I dressed as fast as possible but was unable to open the door of my stateroom, so I got out of the window. Several men were rescued in their night clothes."

The passengers were brought to Oelwein and well cared for, most of them taking the first train out. The entire train and the locomotive are almost a total loss. The train was an elegant one and the damage to the railway company will be heavy.

ROLLS OF THE CUBANS INACCURATE

There Has Been Considerable Stuffing in Order to Cheat Uncle Sam.

SOME NAMES OMITTED

Out of 111 Applicants Yesterday for Money Only 30 Receive a Share.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

HAVANA, May 28.—There were 111 applications to-day for shares in the $3,000,000 which the United States has offered as a gratuity to the Cuban troops. Thirty were given $75 each. The others were not on the rolls, although they had guns which they were ready to turn in, and certificates of service.

The United States military authorities consider that the rolls are very unreliable. Indeed, the opinion is freely expressed that a large proportion of the names are fictitious and that the rolls omit a majority of the names of those rightly entitled to share in the gratuity. The object of this, apparently, is to discredit the proceedings and to show the Cuban public that a large number of the troops refused to take American money.

Lieutenant Colonel George M. Randall of the Eighth United States Infantry, the commissioner superintending the distribution here, went carefully over the rolls of one battalion with its commandant. He pointed out thirty-four names of men who are dead and names of others who had not been heard of outside the rolls.

Of those paid to-day, twenty-five turned in arms—Mausers, Remingtons and carbines. The other five showed receipts from the Alcalde vouching for the delivery of their arms. The payment will continue until noon to-morrow in Havana city, but Colonel Randall says it will be necessary to have additional days after a while here and extra pay rolls for men who have undoubtedly seen service. He also believes that were the payment to be continued for the next three months at least 90 per cent of those entitled to apply would do so. Most of those who received shares to-day asserted that they only heard by accident that the distribution was now actually taking place.

Colonel Randall will send to Senor Perfecto La Coste, the Mayor, all the arms turned in to-day. The first payment outside of Havana will be made on Tuesday at Santiago de Las Vegas, whither Colonel Randall, the clerks and thirty soldiers will go with the paymaster.

HALL FOR ODD FELLOWS.

Wheatland Lodges to Dedicate Their New Home.

MARYSVILLE, May 28.—On Wednesday, June 14, the Odd Fellows of Wheatland will dedicate their new hall, which was built on the site of the building destroyed by fire a few months ago. The laying of the corner-stone will be entrusted to the Wheatland lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, which organization will hold its meetings in the hall.

The programme outlined by the committee on arrangements for the day is as follows: Dedication of hall by Sutter Lodge, I. O. O. F.; laying of corner-stone by Nicolaus Lodge, F. and A. M.; baseball tournament, dancing, bluerock shooting, bicycle races, games and races for children, coursing matches, tennis tournament. The committee in charge consists of W. H. Niemeyer, R. P. Stagner and E. J. Manwell.

A few days before the celebration the first rabbit drive ever held in Northern California will take place near Wheatland.

Preaches to Graduates.

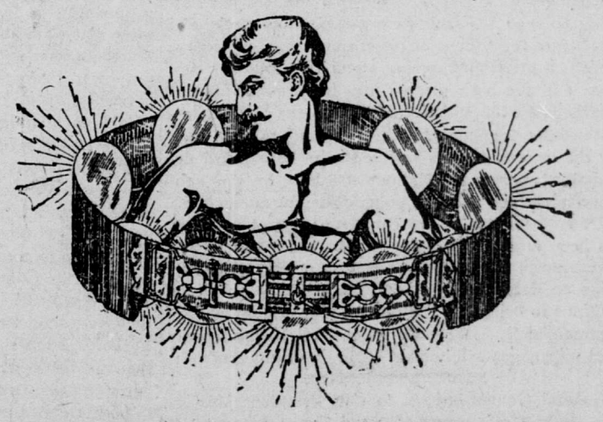
WOODLAND, May 28.—The Methodist church was crowded this evening, union services being held. The feature was the commencement sermon of Rev. J. A. Van Ouenda to the graduating class of the Woodland High School. "Human Life" was the theme and it was handled in an able and instructive manner.

Hermann Sons Celebrate.

WOODLAND, May 28.—The annual celebration of the Sons of Hermann was attended by an immense crowd of people to-day, notwithstanding the cloudy and threatening weather. An excursion train brought several hundred people from Sacramento.

A GRAND REMEDY FOR ALL WEAKNESS.

Is More Valuable Than a Dozen Doctors When You Are Troubled With Pains or Weakness.



DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

THIS GRAND BELT HAS CURED FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE IN CALIFORNIA during the past five years. It cures Nervous and Vital Weakness, Rheumatism, Lame Back and Kidney Troubles. It cures many of the worst forms of Nervous Debility after all else fails.

IT WILL CURE YOU.

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