

# DR. SILAS C. SWALLOW

## Named By the Prohibitionists in Convention for President.

### THE NOMINEE MAY DECLINE HONOR.

General Miles at the Last Moment Eliminated Himself by Sending a Telegram Requesting That His Name Be Not Presented—Lots of Enthusiasm, Only One Disturbing Voice—The Platform Adopted.

Indianapolis, Ind., (Special).—The prohibition party, in national convention, nominated Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow, of Harrisburg, Pa., for President and George W. Carroll, of Texas, for Vice-President.

The platform was adopted without argument after a long deadlock in the resolution committee. It was described by I. H. Ames, of Oregon, secretary of the committee, as the broadest platform ever placed before the people by the party.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles put an end to the movement to nominate him for President by sending to John G. Woolley a telegram from New York saying that his name was not presented. This was considered final and the movement to Mr. Swallow was unanimous, no other name being considered.

Subscriptions for Campaign Fund. Over \$10,000 was raised by subscription pledges from the floor of the convention, which, with \$11,000 in the treasury, will be the nucleus of the campaign fund. National Chairman Stewart and National Secretary Tate were re-elected.

The prohibition editors organized for the campaign by electing Edward Clark, of Indianapolis, president.

The convention program closed with a mass meeting, at which addresses were made by National Chairman Stewart, John G. Woolley and others.

Chairman Wolfenbarger called for the report of the resolutions committee. Chairman Tracy of the committee, announced that there was a majority and a minor report ready, but he requested an adjournment of the convention till 1:30 in order that the committee might make another effort to agree. This was seconded by Secretary Ames of the committee, who represented the majority report of the committee. The convention took a recess until 1:30 o'clock, without either report being read. The resolutions committee again went into session.

The differences were compromised, and the report of the committee was unanimously adopted. It is in part as follows:

"The prohibition party, in national convention assembled at Indianapolis June 30, 1904, recognizing that the chief end of all government is the establishment of righteousness and justice, and believing in the perpetuation of the high ideals of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, established by our fathers, makes the following declaration of principles and purposes:

"The widely prevailing system of alcoholic beverages is so ruinous to individuals, so inimical to the public welfare, so destructive to national wealth and so subversive to the rights of great masses of our citizenry that the destruction of the traffic in and for years has been the most important question in American politics."

"We denounce the lack of statesmanship exhibited by the leaders of the democratic and republican parties in their refusal to recognize the paramount importance of this question, and the cowardice with which the leaders of these parties have courted the favor of those whose selfish interests are advanced by the continuation and augmentation of the traffic, until today the influence of the liquor traffic practically dominates national, state and local government throughout the nation."

"We declare the truth, demonstrated by the experience of half a century, that all methods of dealing with the liquor traffic which recognize its right to exist in any form, under any system of license or tax to regulation, have proved powerless to remove its evils and useless as checks on its growth, while the insignificant public revenues which have accrued therefrom have sealed the public conscience against a recognition of its sinfulness."

"The safeguarding of the people's rights by a rigid application of the principles of justice to all combinations and organizations of capital and labor."

"A more intimate relation between the people and government by a wise adoption of the principles of the initiative and referendum."

"The safeguarding to every citizen in every place under the government of the people of the United States of all the rights guaranteed by the laws and the constitution."

"International arbitration; and we declare that our nation should contribute in every manner, consistent with national dignity, to the permanent establishment of peace between all nations."

"We declare ourselves in favor of the extension and honest administration of the civil service laws."

"We declare ourselves in favor of the election of United States senators by vote of the people."

### Tornado Kills Two.

Holmesville, Neb., (Special).—A tornado near this place killed two persons, fatally injured a third and caused the severe injury to five others, all members of one family. The tornado followed a sultry afternoon. Great damage was done to crops and several farm houses were destroyed.

### Cuba's Secretary of State Resigns.

Havana, (Special).—Secretary of State Zaldos has resigned the portfolio and his resignation has been accepted by President Palma. The withdrawal was not due to political reasons, but was due to the fact that Zaldos wished to retire to private life. When Zaldos accepted the position it was with the understanding he would resign in two years. It is said that Secretary of Finance Montes will succeed him as secretary of state.

### Blows Up an Gasoline Launch.

Minneapolis, Minn., (Special).—Two prominent society and clubmen of Minneapolis, George Christian and George Upton, received injuries from which they will probably die, and five other persons were painfully burned in an explosion of a gasoline launch at Lake Minnetonka. Mr. Christian was entertaining a party of six grown persons and two children and his boat was blown up from the explosion. The launch was wrecked.

## NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

### The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

#### Domestic.

Justice Robert W. Steele, of the Colorado Supreme Court, filed an opinion dissenting from the decision of the majority refusing a writ of habeas corpus to Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners.

The Louisiana Exposition paid into the United States Treasury, in St. Louis, \$213,002.15 as the second installment on the repayment of the loan made to it.

George L. Upton, a prominent society man of St. Paul, and his wife were killed by the explosion of a gasoline tank on his gasoline launch.

The police saved from a mob of foreigners in Chicago Stephen Wacławski, who had shot and killed Mrs. Ann Wacławski, his former landlady. Capt. Edward Alfred Graham, division counsel for the Southern and Seaboard Air Line Railways, died in Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Furst, of New York, were robbed of their diamonds and jewelry at the Mount Clemens, Mich.

Two trolley cars collided near Marshall, Mich., and three men were seriously wounded and a number shaken up.

Rev. Dr. Swallow has not decided whether or not to accept the Prohibition nomination for president.

Pending the adoption of a new wage scale, 7,500 union miners in the Alabama district suspended work.

Rev. Charles Mayne, pastor of the Methodist church at Nevada, Ia., was shot and killed by a burglar.

The schooner "Herring," skipper Harry G. French was sunk by the Hamburg-American steamer Deutschland and the crew was taken on the steamer to New York.

Baron Speck von Sternburg delivered the commencement address at the University of the South, in Swannoe, Tenn., and received the degree of doctor of civil law.

Dr. Floyd Whitecomb, of Warren, Pa., was drowned in Conewago Creek, near Frewsburg, N. Y., while driving on a professional business.

A number of trains were injured in a collision between passenger trains on the C. & D. Railroad near Miamisburg, O.

W. H. Maxwell, superintendent of instructions in New York, was elected president of the National Educational Association.

Henry F. Billings, manager of the investment department of Granger, Farwell & Co., brokers, of Chicago, committed suicide.

The motion to quash the Brooklyn indictment against George W. Beavers, granted by United States Judge Thomas.

A locomotive boiler exploded near Shoenfeld, Pa., killing three men and injuring two others.

Yale University bestowed the degree of doctor of laws on Dr. William Brewster, of Johns Hopkins University. Harvard University bestowed the same degree upon Dr. William Osler, also of Baltimore.

The report of the committee on synod which was submitted to the Conference of American Rabbis, in St. Louis, Louisiana, favors the establishment of a synod for the central government of the church.

Ar. O. J. Kern, of Illinois, made an address on the country school before the National Educational Association, in session on the World's Fair grounds.

Wesleyan University conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Abram W. Harris, president of Jacob Tenor Institute, Fort Deposit, Md.

Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad declared a dividend of 10 per cent on common stock and 1 per cent on preferred stock.

Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, professor of English at the University of North Carolina, was elected president of that institution.

Forty firemen were overcome by smoke and gas in New York while fighting a blaze. Four will probably die.

The West Virginia Building on the World's Fair grounds was dedicated.

In an address before the Harvard Law School Association at Cambridge, Secretary of War Taft decried the American government of the Philippine Islands, and pointed out what the government hoped to accomplish.

John Bailey Tyler, who was believed to be the youngest Confederate soldier, died in Chicago. He enlisted when 12 years old as a cavalryman.

Walter Scott, an Alaskan miner, said he was robbed of \$12,000 in gold on a Pullman car between Pittsburg and Harrisburg.

Thousands of persons are ready to make the rush into the new tract thrown open to homesteaders in Nebraska.

#### Foreign.

The budget committee of the French Chamber of Deputies voted for the suppression of the appropriation for the French Embassy at the Vatican. The committee censured the Premier for refusing to express the government's views on the subject.

The French Foreign Minister has presented to the Council of Ministers the State Department's note expressing President Roosevelt's thanks for the earnest and effective efforts that France made in the Perdicaris affair.

King Edward arrived in London from his visit to Kiel and was warmly greeted by crowds of people at the station, including numbers of Salvation Army visitors from foreign countries.

The French authorities met with violent resistance in closing the large establishment of the Premonstratens and the Capuchin Orders at Nantes.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the former French premier, who underwent an operation May 5, has attempted to commit suicide.

George Frederick Watts, the noted portrait painter, died in London.

King Edward started from Kiel on his homeward voyage on the royal yacht. By the accidental explosion of a rocket on board an English cruiser escorting the royal yacht two of the crew were killed.

Great Britain has successfully brought pressure to bear upon Turkey for the relief of the persecuted Armenians.

Premier Combs informed the budget committee of the French Chamber of Deputies that the recall of the Ambassador to the Vatican was effective and he would not return.

A divorce was granted in Paris to the Duchess Valancy, the daughter of former Vice President Morton.

The British Cabinet considered the situation in Tibet and received a report from Viceroy Curzon.

Chiefs of the Anghera tribe have threatened to follow the example of the Sultan of Brunei in holding the Sultan of Morocco's releases imprisoned members of their tribe.

## JAPS CAPTURE OUTPOSTS

### Three Forts, According to Report, Were Taken in a Sunday Battle.

### RUSSIANS FORCED TO RETREAT.

#### Japanese Advancing to Gates of Mukden—General Samsonoff Contesting Oku's Progress, He Is Not Offering Serious Resistance—Ironclad Neiron Men Crashes into the Navarin at Cronstadt.

Tokyo, (By Cable).—It is unofficially reported that the Chik-Wan-Schan Chi-An-Shan and So-Cho-Shan forts, southeast of and a part of the Port Arthur defenses, were captured Sunday after an all-day fight, beginning with an artillery duel. So-Cho-Shan, it is added, was the first captured and the other forts fell soon afterward.

The Russians retreated west, leaving forty dead. The number of wounded has not been ascertained. The composition of the Japanese forces has not been learned beyond the fact that it is said to have consisted of all branches of the service.

The Japanese lost three officers and 100 men killed or wounded and captured two guns and a quantity of ammunition. The officials here do not confirm the report.

#### To Gates of Mukden.

Hai-Cheng, (By Cable).—The Japanese are continuing to advance from Su-Yen and Feng-Wang-Cheng. General Oku is also moving north from Sen-Chen. General Samsonoff is contesting his progress, but is not offering serious resistance.

The Japanese force advancing from the Mo-Tien pass (?) is composed of at least three regiments and ten batteries of artillery. A force of equal strength is advancing from Fen-Shui pass, on the high road to Liao-Yang. The Russian force is supported by a column marching from Samtaza.

#### Which Mo-Tien Pass?

It would appear that confusion has arisen through the use of the words "Mo-Tien pass" in General Kurapatkin's dispatch of June 27. The Mo-Tien pass, known as the "Gate of Mukden," is easily located, but troops would not be likely to advance from there on Hai-Cheng, or Ta-Tche-Kiao, as they would have to move nearly one hundred miles southwest after getting through the pass.

On the other hand there is a Mo-Tien pass near Hai-Cheng and about forty miles from that town. It is possible that Mono-Tien pass has been meant when Mo-Tien pass was mentioned. It also seems probable that the reference to the "Gate of Kurapatkin's" dispatch meant "Da pass," or "Daling" otherwise Da pass, which is about twenty-five miles southwest of Ta-Tche-Kiao.

It was announced from Hai-Cheng that a heavy engagement was expected near the village of Si-Mou-Cheng, fifteen miles south-southeast of Hai-Cheng and an equal distance due east of the railroad.

Si-Mou-Cheng is about thirty miles from Mono-Tien pass.

#### Battleship Rammed.

Cronstadt, (By Cable).—The Russian battleship Navarin, while returning to her anchorage, was rammed by the Russian ironclad Neiron Jemia, which struck her amidships. The damage to the Navarin is not serious, though it may be necessary to dry dock the vessel. It is believed that the period required for the repairs to the battleship will not be a long one.

The Navarin is a battleship of 10,200 tons displacement and 9000 indicated horse power and carries a crew of 630 men. She was completed in 1892 and was last commissioned on Saturday. Her armor has a belt of compound armor sixteen inches thick, twelve inches of the same armor above her belt, twelve inches on her bulkheads and twelve inches over her heavy gun positions. Her armament consists of four twelve-inch guns, eight six-inch guns, fourteen quick-firers and four smaller guns.

The Neiron Jemia is a coast defense ironclad of 3340 tons displacement. She is an old vessel, having been completed in 1865, but was supplied with new boilers in 1897. The armament of the Neiron Jemia consists of fourteen six-inch guns and probably a few smaller quick-firing guns. Her armor belt is 3.5 to 4.5 inches in thickness and she has the same thickness of armor over her battery.

#### Fire at League Island Yard.

Philadelphia, (Special).—Work on the new dry dock at the League Island Navy Yard met with a serious setback by a fire which destroyed the cable tower on the west side of the dock. The tower is a huge timber construction about fifty feet high and connected with another similar tower on the east side of the dock by a four inch wire cable, forming a great traveling crane on which the blocks of granite for the dry dock are conveyed to their places.

#### Killed Man for a Deer.

Paul Smith, N. Y., (Special).—Henry Prentice, a unique character, who was known to hundreds of New York visitors here, was found dead in the woods. Some time later Jerry Parsons was arrested and confessed that he had shot Prentice. He said he had mistaken him for a deer.

Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid, LL. D., of London called upon President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay.

#### Trade in Japan Depressed.

Seattle, Wash., (Special).—A depressed state of trade, especially as regards the sale of American flour, obtains in Japan, according to a letter received by an exporting firm of Seattle from their correspondents at Kobe, Japan, they say, is overstocked with flour through heavy purchases made by speculators and merchants during the close of 1903 in anticipation of the war. Money is believed to be tightening up, and the government is arranging for another internal loan of 100,000,000 yen.

#### Trains in Collision.

Miamisburg, O., (Special).—In a head-on collision between a Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton north-bound passenger train and the Toledo and Detroit express, southbound, at a switch a mile south of here, three trainmen were seriously injured and the locomotives and baggage cars of both trains were demolished. The passengers escaped with a severe shake-up. The train was headed by Richard Cahill, engineer, of Hamilton, O., E. L. Hunter, express messenger, of Marion, O., and William Snyder, fireman, on Cincinnati.

## LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

### Gets Wireless Circuits.

Rear-Admiral Manney, chief of the Naval Equipment Bureau, entered into agreement with Abraham White, president of the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, for the acquisition by the Navy of five of the longest wireless telegraph circuits in the world up to this date, two of them being over 1,000 miles in length.

The navy has felt keenly the necessity of a wireless connection between its naval bases at Guantanamo, Cuba and Key West, realizing that this event of hostility with a foreign power the existing cable system would be the first point of attack. The necessity of protecting the canal zone has enlarged the problem of finding a secondary means of communication, and the General Board has recommended the installation of Port Arthur in the present war. Therefore some time ago the Equipment Bureau began a series of competitive tests under the immediate direction of Lieutenant-Commander Jayne, and the result was the arrangement to acquire from Admiral Manney and Mr. White to sign a contract for the supply to the Government of wireless instruments, guaranteed to maintain reliable service on these circuits: Key West to Panama, 1,000 miles; South Cuban Coast to Panama, 720 miles; Pensacola to Key West, 450 miles; South Cuba to Porto Rico, 600 miles.

The service proposed is exceptional in that the wireless current must traverse not only the ocean, but leap over considerable islands, such as Cuba and Haiti, and in the latter case, and perhaps in the others, run a risk of crossing currents set up by apparatus on islands not a part of the United States. The contracting company assumes full responsibility for the working of the system in such cases.

On its part, the Government agrees to operate in harmony with such stations and vessels as now use the De Forest system and this is said to extend to Panama. The Government's Navy Department has received harmonize with those of the navy to prevent interference. The navy will have the company's key, so the two may work interchangeably without the possibility of their messages being picked up or stolen or suppressed by the navy, and in the latter case, and perhaps in the others, run a risk of crossing currents set up by apparatus on islands not a part of the United States.

The directors of the company are: Frank A. Barnaby, president; Charles E. Hill, vice-president; James K. Atkinson, secretary, and C. Delancey Evans, Robert K. Story, Floyd S. Corbin and Frank G. Dexter.

The mate, Edward Flannagan, who was under detention as a witness, was the first arraigned. He pleaded not guilty and his bail was fixed at \$1000. No bondsman being on hand he was committed to jail.

Inspector Lundberg pleaded not guilty and was released on \$1000 bonds.

Bail was fixed at \$5000 each for President Barnaby and Secretary Atkinson, and bonds were furnished at once.

Captain Van Schaik is a prisoner in the Lebanon Hospital. Captain Pease may not be arrested until tomorrow, when it is expected that the directors of the company will also be taken into custody.

At the assistant district attorney's request the coroner committed the assistant engineer, Edwin Brandow, and the deckhands Coakley and Tremble as witnesses, sending them to the house of detention.

#### Captain Van Schaik Testified.

The jury was in session until 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon. Captain Van Schaik, the commander of the Slocum, was called as the first witness. He was wheeled into court in an invalid's chair. He and Captain Pease looked after the equipment of the Slocum each season. The company's government inspector had condemned some of the life preservers since 1891, and he, personally, had thrown out about thirty.

In the course of the hearing Captain Van Schaik was asked what he did when in each season the Slocum was on fire. He said he ordered full speed, and extend its good offices to the full whenever the belligents indicate their willingness to accept them. It cannot be said that the situation is sensibly changed from what it was a month ago, saving the fact that there is a more optimistic feeling in official quarters that there will soon be an opening for diplomacy to exercise its peaceful methods in the Far Eastern struggle.

#### Probing Colorado Trouble.

The Bureau of Labor is making an investigation of the labor difficulties in Colorado, under the organic act of the bureau, which charges the Commissioner of Labor to investigate the cause of and the facts relating to controversies between employers and employees.

The investigation, which is already under way, may last for some time, as it is necessary to get down to the very beginning of the trouble and try to learn exactly what the difficulties are and the causes leading to them.

#### For State Militia.

Acting Secretary Oliver, of the War Department, has made the usual allotment of the \$1,000,000 appropriated by Congress to provide arms and equipments for the organized militia of the United States. Among the amounts appropriated to the several states are the following: Maryland, \$1,698,820; North Carolina, \$2,307,737; District of Columbia, \$1,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$67,822; Virginia, \$2,937; West Virginia, \$1,309,693.

#### Congressional and Departments.

Ex-Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, announced his resignation as chairman of the executive committee of the People's party.

The President appointed D. A. Robinson postmaster at Dallas, Tex. There had been a vigorous contest over the office.

President Roosevelt directed the appointment of Col. Theodore A. Bingham as a brigadier general.

Mr. Moody was sworn in as attorney general, and Paul Morton as secretary of the Navy.

Andrew Wheeldon was acquitted of the charge of murdering his mother-in-law.

Secretary Shaw has given out a statement showing that the actual surplus is only about three-fourths of a million less than was estimated, though an account was taken of the Ishman Canal right of way or the Louisiana Exposition loan.

Lou Payn, former railroad commissioner, of New York had a chat with President Roosevelt.

The President has confirmed the selection of Professor Charles P. Echols to be professor of mathematics at West Point, with the rank of colonel, succeeding Professor Edgerton, deceased.

Admiral Manney, chief of the Naval Equipment Bureau, entered into an agreement with Abraham White, of the longest wireless circuits in the world.

William B. Gaitree, division superintendent of the Rural Free Delivery Service at Cincinnati, has resigned. Charges had been made against him.

## THE SLOCUM DISASTER

### Misconduct and Negligence is Charged Against Owners and Officers.

### MATE IS BRANDED AS A COWARD.

#### Bail Was Fixed for \$5,000 Each for President Barnaby and Secretary Atkinson and Bonds Were Furnished at Once—Captain Van Schaik is a Prisoner in the Lebanon Hospital.

New York, (Special).—The coroner's jury in the Slocum inquest returned a verdict finding—

That the immense loss of life on the General Slocum was due to the misconduct of the directors of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company.

That Captain Van Schaik is criminally responsible.

That Captain Pease of the Grand Republic, as captain of the steamboat company's fleet, is criminally responsible in that he failed to properly equip the Slocum with fire apparatus.

That Mate Flannagan acted in a "cowardly manner."

That the action of Inspector Lundberg should be brought to the attention of the federal authorities.

Coroner Berry has issued warrants for the arrest of the directors and officials of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company. Inspector Yundberg and Mate Flannagan have been held in \$1000 bail each.

The charge in each case was manslaughter in the second degree. Bail was fixed by the coroner in amounts varying from \$1000 to \$5000.

The directors of the company are: Frank A. Barnaby, president; Charles E. Hill, vice-president; James K. Atkinson, secretary, and C. Delancey Evans, Robert K. Story, Floyd S. Corbin and Frank G. Dexter.

The mate, Edward Flannagan, who was under detention as a witness, was the first arraigned. He pleaded not guilty and his bail was fixed at \$1000. No bondsman being on hand he was committed to jail.

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## SWEPT BY CLOUDBURST.

### Buildings and Bridges Were Washed Away—Horses and Cattle Drowned.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—Over 500 homes, business houses and school-houses, a short distance from Pittsburg on the Pan Handle railroad, were inundated in from two to ten feet of water in Robinson's run hollow and the Charities valley by the cloudburst there. Many buildings and bridges were washed away, horses and cattle were drowned and at least one life was lost. It was rumored that others had perished, but the reports have not been verified. There were many narrow escapes.

In the Bastian Hotel, McDonald, Charles Hayes, the engineer, was caught in a room in the basement. Almost without warning the water poured in upon him. Escape by way of the door was cut off. He reached safety by crawling through the transome.

The Murchland sisters, who conduct a millinery store at McDonald, narrowly escaped death in the flood. Their store was washed from its base with the three women in it. They were rescued by Charles Cameron, who waded out to the building and carried out the sisters one by one. The house of Arnold Glaser was overturned by the force of the rushing water. The five members of the family had sought safety in one of the upper rooms. All succeeded in reaching land by swimming and wading.

Miss Blanche Bush, a clerk in a news-stand at McDonald, had a narrow escape. The store was listed from its place and swept into the stream. Miss Bush was caught in the street, where she floated away she screamed for help. Her cries were heard by George Hemmerling, an oil operator. He plunged into the water and swam out to the building and back again, taking Miss Bush with him. Both the electric light plants at McDonald were flooded and the town was in total darkness.

The flood did not subside until daylight, and many families slept out doors all night.

The only fatality reported so far was the drowning of an unknown Italian, whose body was found floating in Robinson's run. The damage will reach \$100,