OFFICIAL PAPER —OF THE— CITY OF ST. PAUL.

The St. Paul Globe

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VOL. XXIV.—NO. 177. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1901. PRICE TWO CENTS—{On Trains, FIVE CENTS.

MARK OF MARK HANNA

IS BROAD AND CLEAR ON THE NOMINATIONS OF THE OHIO STATE CONVENTON

WENT THROUGH WITH A RUSH

ONLY THREE HOURS NEEDED TO APPROVE THE CUT-AND-DRIED HANNA SLATE

PLATFORM OF PLATITUDES

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 25.—Ohio Republicans, in state convention assembled today, nominated the following ticket:
Governor—George K. Nash.
Lieutenant Governor—Carl L. Nippert.
Supreme Judge—J. L. Price.
Attorney General—John M. Sheets.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—Lawson E. Emerson.
State Treasurer—Isaac B. Cameron.
Member of Board of Public Works—William G. Johnston.

The convention broke the Ohio record by completing its work in three hours. In those three hours the convention nominated a full state ticket, adopted its declaration of principles, indorsed Joseph B. Foraker for re-election to the United States senate and completed the party organization for the campaign.

Of the seven nominations only three were new men, and one of these—Nippert, for lieutenant governor—was nominated without opposition after Lieut. Gov. Caldwell had declined renomination. Nash, Sheets, Cameron and Johnston were renominated for second terms without opposition. There were contests for supreme judge and clerk of the supreme court nominations. It had been currently reported that Crew and Critchfield were on the Hanna slate for these two nominations, but Senator Hanna vigorously denied taking any part whatever in the contests for these two places. Judge Price, of Lima, has been on the common pleas and circuit benches, and Emerson has been prominent in politics in Eastern Ohio for years.

HURRIED BY HANNA.

The nomination that caused the most comment was that of Nippert in place of Lieut. Gov. Caldwell, the latter being the only one who was elected with Gov. Nash two years ago who was not renominated. The State Anti-Saloon league opposed Caldwell, and made him run several thousand behind his ticket in 1899. There were frequent calls for Caldwell in the convention, but he could not be induced to take the platform or even rise in his seat, and Chairman Hanna dispatched business in such a way as to give no opportunity for demonstrations. When the delegates were calling for Caldwell, Chairman Hanna made Caldwell a member of the committee to escort Gov. Nash to the hall to deliver his speech of acceptance, and, while this committee was out, Chairman Hanna promptly called up the next order of business, and State Senator Nippert was nominated. Nippert has been principal of schools at Cincinnati and police prosecutor. Like Caldwell, he holds liberal opinions, and the State Anti-Saloon league express their displeasure because in the last legislature he voted against the Clark local option bill. The representatives of the liquor interests left tonight very much displeased over what they term the enforced retirement of Caldwell.

Senator Foraker was accompanied tonight to Cincinnati by a large delegation. Senator Hanna and Gov. Nash went to Gambier, where they will deliver addresses tomorrow at the commencement of Kenyon college.

THE PLATFORM.

The report of the resolutions committee of the Republican state convention, which was unanimously adopted without debate by the convention as the platform of the party in Ohio, reaffirms the Philadelphia platform; pledges undivided support to the Republican party, the magnificent achievements of which, it is declared, have added luster to American history, and under the administration of which the United States has become a world power. Industry has been revived, it is set forth, plenty has succeeded want and our export trade now leads the world.

The gold standard is specifically indorsed. Further strengthening of the navy, legislation looking to the restoration of the merchant marine, the speedy construction of an American ship canal across the isthmus, are declared to be imperative needs.

In regard to combination of capital, the platform says:

"We recognize the right of both labor and capital to combine, when such combinations are wisely administered for the general good, but combinations which create monopolies to control prices or limit production are an evil which must be met by effective legislation and vigorously enforced."

Congress is asked to renew the humane and reasonable laws and treaties for the continued protection of American labor. This has particular reference to the expiration of the Geary act.

A ringing tribute is paid to the soldiers and sailors of Uncle Sam.

Attempts to deprive any citizen of his right to vote under the constitution is denounced, and the demand is made that representation in congress and in the electoral college shall be based on the actual voting population, proportionate reduction being made for any state in which the right of suffrage shall be denied, except for crime.

Lynching is denounced in unmeasured terms.

Victory for arms in the war with Spain is declared to have brought the blessings of liberty to millions of human beings. The Republican principle that congress has power to govern the new possessions according to the needs of their people and in the interests of the people of the United States is declared to have been upheld by the supreme court.

BUNCH OF BOUQUETS.

President McKinley is lauded for the prudent and successful management of the situation in China.

It is declared that the nation's pledge to Cuba is being faithfully kept, insuring freedom and independence to her people, who, it is added, are today enjoying more prosperity than ever before.

The Cubans are congratulated upon "wise and conservative action in favor of stable government."

Porto Rico is reported to be flourishing beyond all former experience. Hawaii's entrance into full territorial relations with the United States government has been marked by the most marvelous shipping known in the history of those islands.

In the Philippines, "a wicked insurrection has been suppressed," and "civil government, contemplating the largest practicable degree of home rule, has succeeded military control. Personal freedom, with an equality of rights heretofore to them unknown, is secured to every inhabitant."

All these things are declared to be due to the "patriotic and brilliant administration of President McKinley," who, "in facing unforeseen and grave responsibilities, has met them prudently, bravely and successfully."

BULLETIN OF
IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Fair.

1—Hanna Is Still Boss.
Graves Give Up Their Dead.
Murder in Seattle.
Indians Make Another Appeal.
Troubles of the Banks.
Del Hay Buried at Cleveland.

2—Grand Jury Is Scored.
Unique Will Contest.
Hottest Day of the Year.
Thousands Visit the Baths.
Rests in St. Paul Saloon.

3—Storm at Head of Lakes.
Wintner Murder Trial Begins.
News of the Northwest.

4—Editorial Comment.

5—Denver Was Easy Mark.
Games in Big Leagues.
General Sporting Gossip.

6—Profit in Cotton Trade.
News of the Railroads.
Globe Popular Wants.

7—Markets of the World.
September Wheat, 66 3-8@1-2c.
Bar Silver, 59 3-8c.
Stocks Show Sharp Decline.

8—Committed for Perjury.
Total Abstinence Society Meets.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota fair Wednesday; showers Thursday, with cooler in southern and western portion; fresh easterly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair and continued warm Wednesday; Thursday fair in eastern and southern; showers and cooler in northwest portions; fresh southeasterly winds.

Iowa—Fair and continued warm Wednesday; increasing cloudiness with showers, and cooler Thursday afternoon or night, southerly winds.

North and South Dakota—Showers and cooler Wednesday; Thursday showers, with cooler in eastern portion; winds shifting to northwesterly.

Montana—Showers Wednesday; fair and warmer Thursday; northwesterly winds.

St. Paul — Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation: Highest temperature, 96; lowest temperature, 77; average temperature, 86; daily range, 19; barometer, 29.80; humidity, 60; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m., temperature, 92; 7. p. m., wind, south; weather, clear.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*Sp.m.	High		*Sp.m.	High
Havre	50	52	Jacksonville	84	92
Med. Hat	52	56	Kansas City	94	98
Pr. Albert	64	72	Marquette	76	92
S. Current	52	58	Minnedosa	74	76
Alpena	70	78	Montgomery	94	96
Battleford	62	64	Montreal	78	86
Bismarck	88	88	Nashville	84	96
Buffalo	76	84	New Orleans	82	90
Boston	76	80	New York	76	82
Calgary	54	60	Norfolk	76	88
Cheyenne	86	90	North Platte	94	100
Chicago	72	93	Omaha	94	96
Cincinnati	78	94	Philadelphia	78	90
Cleveland	76	82	Pittsburg	80	92
Davenport	92	96	Qu'Appelle	68	70
Detroit	74	80	'Frisco	56	58
Duluth	58	72	St. Paul	92	96
G. Haven	80	88	Salt Lake	62	72
Green Bay	74	86	St. Marie	68	76
Helena	44	46	Washington	82	90
Huron	90	94	Winnipeg	80	88

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).

River Bulletin—

Stations.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
Davenport	15	5.5	*0.1
La Crosse	10	4.9	*0.1
St. Louis	30	14.5	*0.5
St. Paul	14	5.7	*0.1

*Rise.

River forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday: The Mississippi will remain stationary or rise slightly in the vicinity of St. Paul.

OCEAN LINERS.

New York—Arrived: State of Nebraska, Glasgow. Sailed: Bovic, Liverpool; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, via Cherbourg and Southampton.

Sydney, N. S. W.—Arrived: Mariposa, San Francisco, via Honolulu and Auckland; Moana, Vancouver, via Honolulu and Brisbane.

Boulogne—Arrived: Maasdam, New York, for Rotterdam. Sailed: Phoenicia (from Hamburg), New York.

Bremen—Sailed: Koenigin Luise, New York, via Southampton.

Lizard—Passed: St. Paul, New York, for Southampton.

Glasgow—Arrived: Furnessia, New York.

Leghorn—Arrived: California, New York.

Gibraltar—Passed: Moyune, Tacoma and Seattle, via Nagasaki, Hongkong, Manila and Naples for Liverpool.

Scilly—Passed: Graf Waldersee, New York, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; Lahn, New York, for Southampton and Bremen.

Vladivostok—Arrived: Glenogle, Tacoma.

Kobe—Sailed: Glenesk (from Tacoma and Victoria, B. C.), London, via Suez.

KETTELER'S MURDER.

PRINCE CHUN WILL CARRY CHINA'S APOLOGY TO BERLIN.

SHANGHAI, June 25.—Prince Chun, brother of the emperor of China, who has been selected to proceed to Berlin and there formally apologize for the murder at Pekin, in June last, of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister to China, sails for Europe July 20.

A German firm has secured the contract for the electric lighting of Pekin.

PEKIN, June 25.—The China Merchants' company, owners of the premises in Tien Tsin first occupied by the marines and afterwards by Liscum's command as barracks, have completed their claim against the United States government for valuables which they aver were carried off by the marines. The list comprises many valuable furs, rugs and jewels, including diamonds. The total of the claim is 400,000 taels. The company says that the premises, being a part of the foreign concession, were willingly lent for military necessities, but that they were not subject to looting as they would have been if they had been in the Chinese city.

KIOWA TOWN LOT DISPUTE.

During Its Adjustment One Is Killed and Another Wounded.

GUTHRIE, O. T., June 25.—As a result of a quarrel today over town lots in Addington, in Kiowa Indian reservation, R. S. Castleberry shot J. M. Wambold, president of the First National, three times, the balls entering Wambold's stomach, inflicting mortal wounds. Castleberry then turned his gun on Horace Addington, who was attracted to the scene by the shooting, and shot him in the shoulder, inflicting a dangerous, yet not necessarily fatal wound. Castleberry surrendered to the marshal.

Sioux City Lighting Trust.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, June 25.—A big business consolidation has been effected, by which the Sioux City Gas company and the Sioux City Electric company have been consolidated under the title of the Sioux City Gas and Electric company, with a capital stock of $1,500,000. The incorporators are Sioux City men.

Uncle Sam—If congress will furnish me with enough of this oil I'll fix that fellow yet.

GERMAN BANK GOES DOWN

FAILURE OF LEIPZIG CONCERN MAY CAUSE WIDESPREAD FINANCIAL PANIC IN GERMANY

NEW YORK BANK IN STRAITS

Seventh National, Though Reported Sound, Has to Hustle to Make Debit Balance Good—President Resigns.

LEIPZIG, June 25.—The directors of the Leipziger bank, announce that, owing to the stoppage of the Dresliner Credit Anstalt in consequence of difficulties in discounting bills, the Leipziger bank is compelled in the interest of its creditors to temporarily suspend payment. The directors say that if the committments can be liquidated quietly the creditors will suffer no loss and the shareholders may hope for a favorable outcome. The capital of the bank is 48,000,000 marks.

BERLIN, June 25.—The Lokal Anzeiger estimates the liabilities of the Leipziger bank, whose suspension was announced today, at 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 marks, against assets amounting to 48,000,000 marks. The failure is said to be mainly owing to the bank's close connection with the Cassel Treber-Trocknung company, which has also failed.

The crash of the Leipziger bank was a complete surprise to the Berlin boerse, where yesterday the bank's shares were quoted at 140. The failure now turns out to be worse than at first reported. For years past the board of directors of the Leipziger bank have denied the worst feature of the failure, namely, that the Leipziger bank had practically become the owner of the Cassel Treber-Trocknung company, which in itself was declared to be financially unsound.

Well informed Berlin financiers fear that the Leipziger bank will save little, if anything, out of the wreck, and that the failure of this institution will seriously affect a number of other banks.

Immediately after the Leipzig failure became known here, there was almost a panic in bank stocks, including that of the Darmstaedter National, which fell considerably. Nearly all other values on the Boerse dropped somewhat, while the stock of the Saxon bank, the Leipzig Savings bank, the Leipzig Mortgage bank and the Magdeburg bank verein were struck off the Berlin quotations.

The Frankfurt-Am-Main boerse reacted similarly on news of the Leipsig failure, all the bank stocks dealt in there losing from 8 to 9 points.

The newspapers tonight intimate that the directors of the Leipziger bank will be criminally prosecuted. The Leipziger bank was founded in 1839, and up to the present time the institution has been highly considered. The newspapers generally claim that this new failure, while more far-reaching than former failures, is not to be taken as representative, but that it is an isolated case which in nowise affects the bigger banks, but rather the German provincial banks. The press generally admonishes caution.

NEW YORK, June 25.—It today became known that there was a debit balance at the clearing house against the Seventh National bank amounting to $938,000. This gave rise to rumors that the bank was in difficulties and caused other rumors that other banks were also hampered. All these were cleared away when Manager William Sherer, of the clearing house association, gave out a statement to the effect that all the banks in the association had met their obligations and that all clearing house sheets had gone through. William H. Tappan, president of the Gallatin National bank, and who was present at a conference held during the day with other members of the clearing house association, made the following statement:

"All the banks have settled their balances satisfactorily. This disposes of all rumors."

Tonight a statement was given out by the officials of the Seventh National bank in which it is said that the debit balance of the Seventh National bank with the clearing house this morning was $938,000, and that this balance was due to heavy checking on the part of men connected with several large brokerage and banking houses. The directors and stockholders of the bank convened and at once provided ample means for all business purposes.

The statement further says that the flurry was probably started for stock jobbing purposes and that the rumors so weighed on the mind of President William H. Kimball, of the bank, that he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and E. R. Thomas, son of Gen. Samuel Thomas, elected in his place.

Gen. Thomas is a director and one of the heaviest stockholders in the bank. The statement avers that the bank is in excellent condition and is not connected directly or indirectly with any other financial institution in New York or elsewhere.

OPENING OF INDIAN LANDS

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION WILL PROBABLY BE ISSUED EARLY NEXT WEEK

COURT TURNS INDIANS DOWN

Application for an Injunction Against the Secretary of the Interior Has Been Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The court of appeals today denied the motion of Lone Wolf and other Kiowa and Comanche Indians for a special appeal from the decision of Judge Bradley refusing an injunction against the secretary of the interior and other officials to prevent the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache lands in Oklahoma. Assistant Attorney General Vandeventer argued for the government, and ex-Congressman W. M. Springer for the Indians.

The court held that the case did not justify a special appeal. "But the case should be disposed of," he said, "by a final decree from which an appeal may be taken in regular course, and from the decree of this court an appeal may be taken to the supreme court of the United States. The great object in obtaining a preliminary injunction is to prevent immediate action by the executive department, but we suppose that such reasonable delay may be obtained as will enable the complainants to avail themselves of the right of appeal from a final decree that may be passed in the case."

The court holds Judge Bradley's denial of the injunction to be an interlocutory order and not a final decree, and says the case must proceed in the district supreme court with the right of appeal then to the court of appeals and the United States supreme court. It is probable that the president's proclamation, opening both Oklahoma reservations to settlement, will be issued the first of next week.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Official business at the cabinet meeting today gave way to expression of sympathy with Secretary Hay in his bereavement. The president has received a letter from Secretary Hay stating that after the funeral of his son Adelbert, he will return to New Hampshire with Mrs. Hay and remain there for awhile. President McKinley has written a letter to Secretary Hay expressing sympathy and urging him not to give way to his sorrow. There was at the meeting an informal expression of the hope that Col. Hay will not resign, and should he suggest such a step, both the president and the cabinet will advise against it. Secretary Gage reported that he had received the reply of C. E. Sapp, collector of internal revenue at Louisville, Ky., to the charges of the civil service commission made last fall. The reply is voluminous and will be transmitted to the commission.

ON CHARGE OF TREASON

TRIAL OF LUR-SALUCES BEFORE THE FRENCH SENATE.

PARIS, June 25.—The senate, sitting as a high court, today heard the witnesses for the prosecution in the trial of the Marquis de Lur-Saluces, charged with treason. Their evidence did not develop anything new. Gen. Zurlinden, the former military governor of Paris, testified that he believed M. Deroulede's attempt to induce some of the gendarmes to march on the Elysee palace on the day of President Faure's funeral was not prearranged. The officers, he added, had no idea of turning from their duty. France could rely on the army always doing its duty.

The first witness for the defense, Gen. Charreyon, testified that the marquis served under him, and that he was an excellent officer and an honorable man.

The next witness, Maj. Cugnet, when questioned in support of the defendant's contention that the army for several years past had been deliberately disorganized, pleaded that professional secrecy prevented him from replying, and the president of the court, M. Fallieres, upheld the plea, whereupon counsel for the Marquis de Lur-Saluces announced that he would not call other witnesses, as he intended to question them on the same subject. This decision shortened the proceedings considerably, and the public prosecutor, M. Bernard, began his closing speech, but had not closed when the court adjourned until tomorrow.

Larimore Beaten at Fargo.

FARGO, N. D., June 25.—(Special.)—Larimore was defeated by Fargo this afternoon, 8 to 2. Batteries, Larimore, Collier and Sealusky; Fargo, Keating and Kennedy. Capt. Wylie, of Larimore, did some sensational fielding.

AT REST IN LAKE VIEW

BODY OF ADELBERT HAY WAS YESTERDAY INTERRED AT CLEVELAND, O.

PARENTS ARE PROSTRATED

Mrs. Hay Had to Be Almost Constantly Supported by Her Husband, the Secretary of State.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25.—In a grave on a magnificent hill that overlooks the city in beautiful Lake View cemetery, the body of the lamented Adelbert Stone Hay was laid to rest this afternoon. The funeral party arrived in Cleveland from New Haven at noon and the funeral services were held in the Wade mortuary chapel a few hours later. Accompanying the remains were the parents of the deceased, Secretary and Mrs. Hay, Helen, Alice and Clarence Hay, their children; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wade and Samuel Mather, relatives; Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. Hitt, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Halok, classmates of Adelbert, accompanied the body as representatives of Yale college. The casket rested on a white marble catafalque in the center of the mortuary chapel in Lake View cemetery. It was covered with a profusion of beautiful floral tributes. A beautiful wreath of orchids, said to be a tribute from President Kruger, was placed on the casket. A magnificent wreath of roses was the gift of the state department at Washington. The floral tributes were so many that they entirely covered the casket.

The classmates of the deceased at Yale were the honorary pall-bearers.

MOTHER WAS PROSTRATED.

Secretary and Mrs. Hay showed evidence of the great sorrow they felt, and Mrs. Hay was so nearly prostrated that her husband had to assist her nearly all the time. The memorial chapel is a fine piece of cemetery architecture and was filled with friends of the family, this being the first time it was used.

The religious services within the chapel were begun with a hymn by a quartette, "When Our Heads are Bowed in Woe."

Rev. Dr. Hiram C. Haydn, the venerable pastor of Old Stone Presbyterian church, followed with reading the eighth chapter from the Book of Romans and the fourth and fifth chapters of the eleventh Corinthians. Dr. Haydn, after the invocation, delivered a funeral sermon in which he paid eloquent tribute to the worth of the deceased and referred at considerable length to his work as consul at Pretoria. He said the faithfulness with which the deceased did his duty should comfort his parents in their grief.

At the conclusion of the services the body was borne to the grave near by the bearers and lowered into its resting place. Secretary and Mrs. Hay and their children will remain in the city for a day or two, the guests of Mr. Samuel Mather.

STABBED IN THE NECK.

JAMES KING SEVERELY INJURED WHILE IN DRUNKEN CONDITION.

James King, a discharged waiter from Milwaukee, is at the city hospital nursing the effects of an unbidden reception into the city, roughly accorded him last night about 1:15 at Fifth and Wabasha streets. His condition is not dangerous, though, having sustained a cut two inches by one-half inch in the neck, his is not by any means a trifling injury.

King's assailant is not known. He was attacked, it seems, by a mob at the corner beside the Germania Bank building, and those who were nearest the scene said they heard cries of agony, saw men rapidly dispersing in various directions, and advanced to find King lying in a helpless condition, with blood streaming from his wound. Officer James Holland took the injured man to the city hospital. Judging from his drunken condition, the officers concluded that the affair had its origin in a nearby saloon, but after a diligent search up to a very late hour no decisive clues could be obtained. The assailants were not captured. Some parties standing in front of Terrett's restaurant on Wabasha, near Sixth, said they heard one of a group of men, who passed rapidly, remark: "Well, I got him in the neck, anyway."

FATAL SEATTLE DUEL

EX-CHIEF OF POLICE MEREDITH SHOT DEAD BY GAMBLER JOHN CONSIDINE

CONSIDINE IS ALSO WOUNDED

BATTLE OCCURRED IN A CROWDED DRUG STORE IN THE HEART OF THE CITY

ONE BYSTANDER WAS HURT

SEATTLE, Wash., June 25.—John W. Considine, one of the promoters of Standard gambling house and the People's theater, this afternoon shot and killed former Chief of Police W. L. Meredith. The shooting occurred in Guy's drug store, on the corner of Second avenue and Yesler Way, in the heart of the city. Considine was also wounded slightly in the head by a ball from a double-barreled shotgun in Meredith's hands. The stories of the shooting are conflicting, and it cannot be determined who was the aggressor. The men had threatened to shoot on sight, and both were prepared for trouble. The drug store at the time of the shooting was crowded with people, and one bystander was shot through the arm by a stray bullet. Meredith was killed while struggling with John Considine and Tom Considine, who had come to his brother's aid. Three bullets from Considine's revolver, fired at short range, pierced Meredith's body, one in the head, another in the chest and another in the abdomen.

Considine was at once arrested by Sheriff Cudihee and two police officers, who were in the drug store when the fatal shots were fired. He was taken to the police headquarters, and from there transferred to the county jail in a closed carriage. There was some talk of lynching in the crowd which gathered about the scene of the shooting.

FEUD OF LONG STANDING.

Considine and Meredith had been enemies for about three years, although they were prior to that time warm personal friends, and associated together in the theatrical business in Spokane. Meredith, who resigned his office as chief of the police last Saturday on account of pressure brought to bear upon him by Mayor Humes, was a city detective before being made chief. While in the subordinate position he and Considine never spoke, but avoided open battle. After Meredith was made chief, however, he served notice on Considine that the latter could not remain in the city and do business and followed the threat by making several police orders which affected Considine's business.

In retaliation Considine publicly made charges of corruption in office against Meredith and reiterated them until the Law and Order league took the matter up and called for a council investigation of the police department. A council committee made a report to Mayor Humes, advising the removal of Meredith and one of his detectives. Mayor Humes thereupon requested Meredith's resignation.

Meredith was a son of W. M. Meredith, of Chicago, chief of the national bureau of engraving and printing. Considine belongs to a family well known in Eastern sporting circles and has a wide acquaintance throughout the United States.

He was formerly a member of the Chicago police department and took part in the raid on the Haymarket meeting that led to the anarchist bomb throwing.

MANY ARE KILLED IN INDIANA TRAIN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON THE WABASH RUNS INTO A WASHOUT—FIFTEEN REPORTED DEAD.

INDANAPOLIS, Ind., June 26.—A special to the Sentinel from Peru, Ind., this (Wednesday) morning, says:

"Westbound passenger train No. 3, on the Wabash railroad, ran into a washout at Cass, fifteen miles west of here, at 12:30 o'clock this morning, wrecking the engine and five cars. It is reported fifteen persons were killed.

The train is due at Peru at 10:55, but left here one hour late in charge of Conductor Brownley.

The train was running at high speed to make up lost time, and when nearing Cass, a switch five miles east of Logansport, plunged through a trestle that had been swept away by a washout caused by the recent heavy rains.

The engine was totally demolished and three passenger coaches and two baggage cars were derailed and overturned.

Every doctor in Peru was summoned, and the relief party left here at midnight for the scene of the wreck. Details are meager, but it is rumored that Engineer Butter and Fireman Adams and at least a dozen passengers were killed and many more injured.

BURNED TO THE GROUND

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL DESTROYED.

CHICAGO, June 25.—During a heavy thunder storm tonight a bolt of lightning struck the college of physicians and surgeons, Harrison street, between Wood and Honore streets. The fire which followed the lightning in a short time destroyed the college building which was one of the finest of the kind in the West. The lightning struck the college squarely on the top of a rising projection in the front part of the roof and such a tremendous crash of thunder accompanied the flash that all people in the neighborhood thought that an explosion had taken place in the college. Almost before the first fire engines had arrived, the flames had spread all through the five stories of the building. Adjoining the college is the smaller building of the West side hospital, which was filled with patients, about 100 being in the various wards. As soon as it was seen that the college could not be saved and that its walls were liable to fall at any time, the work of removing the patients from the hospital began. The rain was pouring heavily at the time, but fortunately, there are so many hospitals and medical institutions in the neighborhood that it was necessary to remove the people only a short distance, most of them being taken to the county hospital, one square distant. The removal was carried on with the utmost haste, the patients being carried forth in their beds, on chairs, on cots, stretchers and anything that would permit of transportation. The firemen and attendants at the hospital did most of the work, although hundreds of medical students living in the neighborhood and who had been attracted by the conflagration, lent their assistance. None of the hospital patients were injured.

GRAVES GAVE UP DEAD

EXPLANATION OF THE MANY BODIES FLOATING DOWN STREAM ON BLUEFIELD FLOOD

NUMBER OF DROWNED FIFTY

ACCORDING TO THE MOST CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATES SO FAR MADE

RAILROADS WERE HARD HIT

ROANOKE, Va., June 25. — Persons coming in from the flood district in West Virginia place the number of drowned at sixty-five persons, but have no definite or detailed information on which to base the estimate. There has been some interruption today to the wires between Roanoke and Bluefield and only one wire has been in use since morning. A telegram from Bluefield this afternoon says there are no important developments there today. Repair work is going ahead with vigor. Bluefield is the great shipping point for the Pocahontas coal coming East. It is said there that the coal fields will not be able to ship any coal for the next thirty days. The coal trade will suffer almost incalculable loss as a result of the washed out tracks and damages to machinery.

A gentleman arriving in this city today from the stricken section gives as an explanation of the report at first circulated that great masses of human bodies were to be seen floating around in the water, that there is a grave yard between North Fork Junction and Keystone, which towns are about a mile apart, and at which point the storm was very severe. This grave yard is near the bank of the river. When the flood come the graves gave up their dead and added greatly to the number of bodies seen.

The Norfolk & Western railroad officials thought this morning that they would be able to have their Clinch Valley line open this evening. They say the Thacker coal field lines are already open and that the road will be able to get a train through to Columbus tomorrow.

TAKE WEEKS TO REPAIR.

These repairs will be only of a temporary nature, however, and it will be many weeks before the tracks and roadbeds can be placed in their former condition.

A short telegram was received here late this evening from Elkhorn. This is some miles west of Ennis, which place was the farthest west of Bluefield that had been communicated with up to this morning. The message gave no information whatever.

J. B. Frances, a Roanoke man, who is in Keystone installing a water plant and who was first reported dead, has written his wife telling her he is safe and sound. He has the following to say about the disaster:

"A big flood visited the town last Friday night. Everybody had to go up on the mountain. Men, women and children were drowned in the streets, and houses went floating down the streams with people in them. All our crowd are safe. We are entirely cut off from the outside world and provisions are getting short. There is no water in the town."

Another letter today from Keystone says between ten and fifteen people were drowned and forty houses washed away at that place. The people are hard at work clearing up the town and repairing damaged buildings.

The report received here that the father, mother, one sister, two brothers and a sister-in-law, with two children of J. W. Crotty, of the Norfolk & Western railroad, were drowned, was a mistake. Mr. Crotty is now in the coal fields and telegraphed today that they were all safe.

MANY TOWNS DAMAGED.

Tazewell, Va., also suffered from the cloudburst. The public house of Paris Vandyke, four miles west of Tazewell, in a gorge of the mountains, was washed away. Vandyke heard the roar of water and started home from the field. When a short distance from the house he saw the water rushing down the mountain sides, tearing up and twisting off giant trees as if shrubs, the water leaping forty feet high and traveling with frightful speed. Vandyke rushed for the house to warn his family, but the water overtook him and swept the house and all its inmates away. Two children, seven years old, were instantly killed, their brains being dashed out against the rocks and timbers. The bodies were washed to lowlands. A little girl holding a young sister in her arms, was carried 200 yards. Another member of the family died yesterday afternoon and Mr. Vandyke is still unconscious and cannot live.

At Cedar Bluff, sixteen miles west of Tazewell, seventeen dwellings were swept away, but no lives were lost.

At Pounding Mill four lives were lost. Knobe, a small town seven miles west, was almost completely destroyed. Ravens, two miles west, was badly damaged and many business houses were destroyed. The damage to county roads will be not less than $50,000.

A notice was posted in the boiler department of the Norfolk & Western railroad in Roanoke this morning announcing that the shops will be closed at 12 o'clock today until further notice. The bulletin card said that the shutdown was on account of the destruction by the flood and the fact that no traffic was passing over the road. The notice said that the shops probably would resume work in three or four days. There are about 2,000 persons employed in the Norfolk & Western shops here, but not all of them will be affected. All the men are out except a sufficient number to keep up repairs. As the road is doing no coal business, which is its chief traffic, few trains are on the road.

MINE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The damage in the coal fields begins at Coaldale, which is fifteen miles west of Bluefield. In that place great embankments supporting the railroad tracks have been washed away. At Mayberry, from the train can be seen five houses upset and partially demolished.

The delivery and coke oven tracks of the Crozer and Houston operations are mostly entirely gone, bridges and all, cars are turned over, empty and partially loaded, and some are demolished.

The Crozby colliery house is washed out and the damage sustained is $25,000. The damage at Houston is $15,000. At the Upleg company's the boiler house and tipple is partly washed away. Along here coal company houses have been moved and destroyed. Between this operation and Kyle all tracks are badly damaged, nearly everything having exchanged positions with the former creek bed.

The great fills which the railroad company has been making and riprapping ever since the high waters of 1897 have been leveled. All operations have had heavy loss, and weeks will have passed before they can work again.

The loss of life, it is now conservatively estimated, will not exceed fifty.