

JOPLIN CYCLONE

The Missouri Town Visited by a Fearful Tornado

FEW PEOPLE KILLED, BUT MANY INJURED

The Awful Storm Came With No Warning of Its Approach—Fifty Houses Wrecked—Property Loss Large, Estimated at \$300,000

JOPLIN, Mo.: This city was visited on Friday the 25th, by the most destructive storm in its history. Four fatalities are reported and many persons injured. Twenty-one residences are wrecked and several in the suburbs of Moonshine Hill and Villa Heights were demolished. A conservative estimate places the loss of property at \$300,000.

More or less damage resulted through out western Missouri from the wind storm. A large smoke stack of the state insane asylum No. 3, crashed through the roof of the main building, doing several hundred dollars worth of damage but no one was hurt. In Nevada and vicinity a number of barns were demolished and hundreds of orchards and fruit trees were uprooted. At Lexington the Baptist church was unroofed, the huge smoke stack at the water-works pump house was blown down and trees and fences laid low. In the vicinity of Warrenburg great harm was done to orchards and shade trees, and numerous outbuildings were blown over. Near Centerville, the residence on the Robinson farm was demolished but the occupants escaped injury.

LINCOLN, NEB.: A terrific straight-way wind reaching at times reaching almost a tornado, prevailed at Lincoln throughout the afternoon and into the night. Only minor damages were done. There was a slight fall of rain.

OMAHA: An unusual heavy wind storm struck this city and killed one person and injured a number of others. Street cars were stopped for an hour and the wires are down in all directions.

TOPEKA, KANS.: A fierce north wind carrying clouds of dust and low temperature blew in Kansas. It was the worst dust storm of the year. There was no rain and the wheat fields drifted badly. The effect on the growing crops is unfavorable, but as the wind has been cool, no particular damage has been done.

ST. LOUIS: The day of the Joplin cyclone St. Louis was visited by a wind storm of a velocity of forty miles an hour. Trees were uprooted, bill boards and fences blown down and chimneys wrecked. No fatalities reported.

JURY "STRIKE" SQUELCHED

Grand Jury at First Refused to Act With a Negro As One of Them

SOUTH McALESTER: The federal grand jury, in session here openly rebelled and refused to perform any labor. The cause of the revolt was the placing of a negro, P. S. Weber, editor of a local paper, on the grand jury as a substitute. The jurors served with the negro one afternoon, but at the opening court the next morning they resented his presence and went out on a "strike." After waiting seven hours for the jurors to reconsider their action Judge Clayton ordered them brought into court and delivered a characteristic lecture, lasting forty-five minutes, in which he gave them the alternative of performing their work or going to jail for contempt. The lecture had the desired effect and the jury returned to its labors.

An Indian Territory Pioneer Dead

VINITA: E. C. Sugg is dead at Gainesville, Tex., from cancer of the stomach. Mr. Sugg was a pioneer settler of the Indian territory and lived here when conditions were wild and turbulent. He owned many thousand acres of pasture and grazing lands. His wealth is estimated at two and one half million dollars. His home is at Sugden.

NOT SALARIED OFFICERS

Sheriffs, Probate Judges and Treasurers Compensated by Fees Only

GUTHRIE: Every county in Oklahoma is forbidden by law to pay anything to its sheriff, probate judge or treasurer. Their salaries must be derived from fees, and all fees collected in excess of the maximum salary of each officer, as fixed by law, must be paid into the county treasury. This is the substance of a letter received by Governor Ferguson from Secretary Hitchcock, and is based upon an interpolation of the Oklahoma statutes by Judge Willis J. Vandeventer, assistant attorney general. The opinion was prepared especially to cover conditions in the new counties, but applies to all Oklahoma. In the old counties, this law has been violated for years, as the commissioners in many instances have allowed compensation to sheriffs, probate judges and treasurers out of county funds. The secretary of the interior can enforce this law in the new counties by refusing to allow compensation to the officers named, but can exert no authority in the old counties where the law must be enforced by the county attorney.

SITE SELECTED

The Site for the Oklahoma Fair Building Fixed

ST. LOUIS: The Oklahoma World's Fair commission visited the exposition site and selected a place for its building. The entire commission was in attendance, made up of Joseph Meibergen, Enid, O. T., president; Wenner, Kingfisher, O. T., secretary; and Otto A. Shuttles, of El Reno, O. T.

The members of the party were escorted to the site by Charles M. Reeves, secretary of the joint committee on legislation and state and territorial exhibits. The plateau on which other states are to erect buildings was shown them and they expressed themselves highly gratified with the location. "Oklahoma has appropriated but \$30,000 toward an exhibition at the St. Louis exhibition," said President Joseph Meibergen, "but we expect that the appropriation will be increased to \$50,000 by the legislature which is to meet next January. If the increase should fail, the commission will, it is expected, expend some \$12,000 on its state building, using the balance for an exhibit in the departments. If the appropriation is increased, the commission will spend at least \$25,000 on a building and the rest on exhibits."

WINDY AT WAGONER

The Indian Territory Town Visited by a Heavy Wind

VINITA: A severe wind storm passed south of this place and struck Wagoner, blowing down a great many frame houses and barns and unroofed as many more. Several people were injured but none reported killed. A heavy rain fell here all day and the heavy hail did much damage. The creeks are all swollen out of their banks and the drought which prevailed for some time is broken to the satisfaction of the farmers.

WAGONER: A strong wind struck here coming from the northwest and blew several houses down and two large barns, and then crossing and coming back from the northeast partly unroofed the United States court house. No one was killed.

CUTTING THEM OUT

Intermarried Whites are Being Stricken From Tribal Rolls

VINITA: In the Cherokee nation the names of hundreds of intermarried whites are being stricken from the tribal rolls by the Dawes commission on account of their having married white women after the death of their Indian wives. This is technically known as "marrying out" of the tribe, as the rights of citizenship acquired in the first instance through marriage to a Cherokee are lost if, after her death or divorce, they marry any woman except of Cherokee blood.

Nicanor Frajulillo, who lives at Mineral, Beaver county, has an artesian well that flows 10,000 gallons in a day.

For Roads and Bridges

GUTHRIE: J. J. Houston, secretary of the territorial school land department has returned to the city after a short trip in the new country on official business. Mr. Houston states that many new houses are going up and there are evidences of prosperity there. "One of the needs of the new country is the road and bridge fund," said Mr. Houston. "The recent rains have made some of the roads very heavy, and I hardly see how it is that the settlers can haul loads through some of the draws." This will meet with the hearty approval of the new residents.

Brother Accidentally Kills Brother.

BLACKWELL: Word reached this city of the accidental killing of Don Carlton by a gun in the hands of his brother, Fred, near Chillico. The young men lived near the reservation, close to the state line, and were out hunting. The shot penetrated the young man's stomach and killed him instantly. The deceased was 19 and the brother 21 years of age.

An Investigation Sought

PAWNER: The attention of the department of justice has been called to public charges made in local newspapers and elsewhere against Horace Speed, United States district attorney, in which it is alleged that Speed and certain commissioners of Pawnee county profited illegally in the collection of delinquent taxes from Osage cattlemen. Speed was employed by the commissioners as special counsel. He received about \$10,000 for his services. The department of justice has been asked to send a special agent to Oklahoma and, owing to the financial magnitude of the case, it is thought that the department will consent.

A Very Young Forger

VINITA: John Colley, a schoolboy, is alleged to have forged a check on the Darragh Hardware company by signing his father's name. He left the country, was arrested at Seneca, Mo., by a United States marshal, and was held by the United States commissioner here under a bond of \$500 to await the action of the United States grand jury. The boy's father, A. C. Colley, is somewhere in Oklahoma and the officers have not committed the youngster to jail in default of bond until his father can be heard from.

Washington Gossip

Chat on Men and Affairs of Prominence at the National Capital.

(Special Letter.)

SECRETARY SHAW will be the story-teller of the administration as soon as he gets into harness. He illustrates most of his propositions by anecdotes. A visitor was complaining of a man out west who had made a lot of money by accident and at the expense of worthier men.

"It seems a shame that such an ass should get rich," said the visitor. "That reminds me," said the secretary, "of a man I heard of out in Iowa. He was playing seven-up one night with some friends, and although he was a good seven-up player he could not win a game. He sat for two hours and stewed and fumed and lost steadily. Finally he threw down his cards in disgust and said: 'The most alarming tendency of the signs of the times is the enormous prosperity of dog-gone fools,' and walked out of the room."

A young man connected with affairs at the capitol at Washington is a devoted believer in the germ theory of disease and in the virtue of disinfectants. A few days ago he heard of a case of scarlet fever in his neighborhood and he straightway went to a drug store and got a mixture of liquids with which to disinfect his clothes. He dosed the clothes liberally. Shortly afterward he was riding in one of the senate elevators. Senator Vest came in, leaning on the arm of his faithful attendant, "Jim" Edwards. The senator elevated his Roman nose and sniffed the air. Then he said to Edwards: "Somebody in this car is dead."

Representative Kyle of Ohio enjoys the reputation of being the best singer in the house. He is one of the new members from the Buckeye state, and while his melodious voice has not yet been heard in debate upon the floor, it has been heard—not in the house, but elsewhere—to burst forth in sweet and inspiring song. At a banquet he is always set down to break the monotony of speech-making with an inspiring song which generally proves the biggest success of the feast. When he first came to Washington he kept his talent buried, but by accident or otherwise his colleagues learned that he possessed musical ability, and now he and his songs are in great demand. He learns all the popular airs, and to hear him render them is better than listening to opera any day.

A delegation from Nebraska recently came to Washington to look after some public buildings. In the delegation were two farmers who had never traveled. They entered the sleeping car and looked worried.

"What's the matter?" asked the chairman of the delegation.

"This ain't no sleeping car," sadly remarked one of the rural gents. "There ain't no beds."

Mrs. Shaw and her charming daughters have proved valuable additions to the cabinet circle, and with the passing of Leat they are playing prominent



Miss Shaw.

parts in the social comedy at the capital. Their entertainments are looked forward to with pleasure and with something of curiosity, as it is understood that, in accepting the conventions that surround official society and make it a little different from society in other places, they will not entirely sink their own individuality, nor relinquish completely the broad hospitality and democratic cordiality of the section from which they have been transplanted, and in which they were popular and prominent. These qualities, it is believed, will give to all they do a distinctiveness which will go far towards adding variety to and relieving the monotony of Washington's social life.

Senator Hanna receives many curious letters, but the proposition which was made to him the other day takes the palm for uniqueness.

"On the top of Mount Ararat," was his correspondent, "there is still served, buried amid eternal snow, Noah's ark. I am organizing a

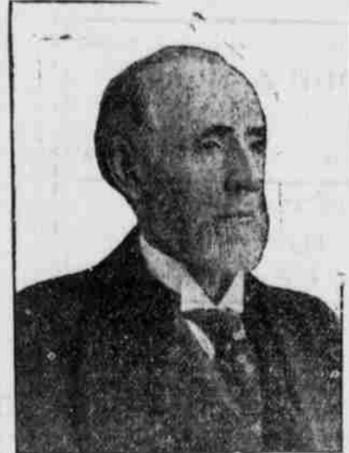
pany to dig it out and bring it to the United States. You can help me make a lot of money if you will go into the scheme, because the original Noah's Ark would be the best paying attraction at the St. Louis fair."

Up to the present time Senator Hanna has not invested in the Noah's Ark scheme.

Representatives Cooper and Burleson, of Texas, were in the house barber shop yesterday. Mr. Burleson had difficulty in arranging his necktie.

"I'd like," he said, "to choke the haberdasher who sold me this tie."

Cooper gave a long whistle. "Haberdasher," he repeated. "Why, Burleson, there isn't a man in your district who



Senator Cullom.

knows what a haberdasher is, and you didn't know yourself until you came to Washington."

"That may be true," replied Burleson, "but it proves that I am nothing if not progressive."

Four important treaties have been ratified by the senate since Senator Cullom took hold of the committee—the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty, the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies, the Hay treaty with respect to laws and customs of war on land and the extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Also numerous conventions of lesser importance have been ratified upon which former chairmen of the committee had been unable to secure action by the senate.

Mr. Cullom has ably represented the state of Illinois in the senate since 1883. His present term expires in 1907. It may be said that every honor in the gift of the republican party of Illinois has been enjoyed by Senator Cullom during his long political career.

While Representative George Prince of Illinois was greatly engrossed in the argument which Chairman Loud of the postoffice committee was making on rural free delivery a page handed him a card of a visitor who wished to speak to him in the house corridor. Mr. Prince took the pasteboard mechanically, glanced at it and told the page that he would be out soon. Just then Mr. Loud again monopolized the attention of the Illinois man and some minutes elapsed before he remembered his caller in the corridor. Rural free delivery was still running through his mind when he reached the doorkeeper.

"Where is the man who wants me?" he asked of that official. "I know that name perfectly well, but I can't think who he is."

The doorkeeper looked at the card which Mr. Prince held out and then broke into a laugh. It bore the name "George Washington."

The members of the senate committee on mines and mining were discussing a proposed law relating to silver mining. Senator Kearns, of Utah, opposed one of the features of the measure.

"But," exclaimed Senator Stewart "this scheme will help you."

"That may be so," replied Kearns; "but I do not think it is right. Besides," he added, "I have as much money as any mortal man ought to have, and I am willing to let the other fellows have a chance."

As Senator Kearns' wealth is estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 there is likely to be a universal agreement with his view of the situation.

Turkey's Most Sacred Spot

The Chirkau Scherif, or Hall of the Holy Garment, the most sacred place in Turkey, for it shelters the mantle of the Prophet Mohammed, his staff, his saber, his standard, and, among other relics, two hairs from the venerable prophet which are inclosed in a case.

Eligible.

of England has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

CONDEMNED IN MISSOURI AND CONFISCATED IN NEW YORK.

Judge Clarke of St. Louis has convicted and fined heavily a number of grocers for selling baking powders containing alum.

The week before the Health Department of New York seized a quantity of stuff being sold for baking powder which they found was made from alum mixed with ground rock, and dumped it into the river.

The Health Authorities are thus taking effective means to prevent the introduction into our markets of injurious substitutes in place of wholesome baking powders.

As alum costs only two cents a pound, there is a great temptation for those manufacturers who make substitutes and imitation goods, to use it. Alum baking powders can be detected by the health authorities by chemical analysis, but the ordinary housekeeper, whose assistance in protecting the health of the people is important, cannot make a chemical examination. She may easily know the alum powders, however, from the fact that they are sold at from ten to twenty cents for a pound can, or that some prize—like a spoon or glass, or piece of crockery, or wooden ware—is given with the powder as an inducement.

As the people continue to realize the importance of this subject and consumers insist on having baking powder of established name and character, and as the health authorities continue their vigorous crusades, the alum danger will, it is hoped, finally be driven from our homes.

SEASICK CIGARS.

Some Goods Lose Their Flavor in Crossing the Ocean.

"Since our troops have been in the Philippines my friends among the officers stationed there have at frequent intervals been remembered with boxes of Manila cigars," remarked a member of Uncle Sam's fighting force, who was severely wounded at El Caney and is now on the retired list, to a Star reporter. "I have learned to prefer the tobacco of the far east to the domestic brand, and do not see how I could now get along without the fragrant Manilas. Recently I received a shipment of cigars, but they proved a sad disappointment. In fact, they seemed to me to be entirely worthless, I puffed at one after another, but they simply could not be smoked. In despair I finally consulted a well-known tobacconist. The situation was no problem to him. He promptly told me to lay the cigars aside for a few weeks, after which I would find them all right. He was correct. When I sought an explanation the tobacconist assured me in all seriousness that the cigars had been seasick from the voyage across the Pacific and needed rest. I have since learned that wines and liquors are affected in a similar manner by ocean shipment."—Washington Star.

She Smelt It, Too.

Old ladies from the east who go visiting in Montana do not understand the complicated methods of getting ore transformed from mountains to silver spoons, or something like that, for here is what one of them said: "And that is silver ore, is it?" said the old lady, as she examined a curious looking bit of mineral. "Yes," said her husband. "And how do they get the silver out?" "They smelt it." "Well, that's queer," she said, applying her nose to the ore. "I smelt it, too, but I didn't get any silver."

DON'T SPOIL YOUR CLOTHES.

Use Red Cross Ball Blue and keep them white as snow. All grocers. 5c. a package.

What He Wanted.

A man elected to a local school board in London has sent this letter to the press defining his policy: "The scientific men are gone. I hope we shall have no more dabbings with laboratories and that sort of thing. A good sound elementary education for our children is what we want; good reading, writing and good arithmetic."

Oldest Man in Illinois.

Frank M. Anthony of McLean county claims to be the oldest man in Illinois, and his friends say that he has the documents to prove the fact. Mr. Anthony is now in his one hundred and second year, and there is every ordinary indication that his lamp of life will burn brightly for some time to come. The centenarian resides with his daughter, Mrs. D. C. Freeman, on her fine farm three miles south of Bloomington. He was born in Mayo county, Ireland, on May 8, 1800, and, consequently has been so fortunate as to have lived in three centuries. At the age of 20 he emigrated to this country with his parents, who themselves lived to be over 80 years old. Mr. Anthony served as a Captain in the French rebellion of 1837 in Canada. He first came to Illinois in 1873, and was so favorably impressed with the country about Bloomington that he resolved to stay there. He possesses all of his faculties, and talks entertainingly of the days when the republic was in the beginning of its life.—Freeport (Ill.) Journal.

The counterfeiters never make good.