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DEAD UNDER HIS ENG

J. Murphy of Council Bluffs Loses Li Head-on Collision.

MEETS FREIGHT AT CALIFORNIA JUNCTION

Saves People in His Charge by Sticking to Post to the Last.

NOT A SINGLE PASSENGER IS HURT

Engine Turns Completely Over, Burying Murphy Under It.

FIREMAN JUMPS AND ESCAPES INJURY

Mail Clerk Rodgers of Council Bluffs Has Slight Bruises.

RELIEF TRAIN PROMPTLY ON THE SCENE

Train Pulled Around Onto Other Track and Proceeds to St. Paul with a Delay of About Two Hours.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., June 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Northwestern passenger train No. 11, from Omaha to St. Paul, collided with a freight train at California Junction, six miles west of here, at 5.45 tonight, wrecking the engine and mail car of No. 11 and causing the death of Engineer J. Murphy of Council Bluffs, who was pulling the passenger.

The reason for the freight train standing on the main line in front of the passenger has not yet been ascertained and will be brought out by an investigation later.

Engine 1096 of No. 11, which is one of the largest types of passenger engines used by the Northwestern, was turned completely over, pinioning Engineer Murphy under the boiler and killing him instantly.

The fireman, C. J. Skipton, also of Council Bluffs, received a few bruises, but nothing serious.

Postal Clerk Rogers, also of Council Bluffs, was bruised, but not seriously injured. The other mail clerks were shaken up pretty badly.

The passengers were all of them given a lively shaking up, but none was injured. Among the passengers were a number of Omaha people.

The mail and baggage cars were badly smashed, but the coaches are intact.

It seems miraculous that more people were not killed or injured and this was probably due to the fact that Murphy stuck to his post to the last moment and made heroic efforts to stop his train after he saw that an accident was unavoidable.

A relief train was started from here immediately, carrying surgeons, but luckily there was not much work for them. No. 11 was pulled back through a siding and resumed its trip after a delay of about two hours.

Engineer Murphy had been in the employ of the Northwestern for about twenty-five years and was one of its most sure and trusted engineers. He was very well liked and his loss is keenly felt by all railroad men in this vicinity.

TRADE WITH THE CHINESE

Phenomenal Increase in Exports to that Country in Past Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The trade of the United States with China, says a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor shows a rapid growth during the past decade, especially in exports to that country, though the imports from China also show an increase. Total exports to China during the calendar year 1896 were $3,703,922, and in 1905, $46,574,793. Total imports from China were in 1896 $21,842,860, and in 1905, $28,113,811. In addition to the exports direct, the bulletin says, there should be considered those to Hong Kong, a British colony on the coast of China, which is in fact a door through which large quantities of merchandise enter that country. To Hong Kong the exports of the United States grew from $4,462,856 in 1896 to $8,080,826 in 1905, and the imports from Hong Kong grew from $1,283,920 in 1896 to $1,685,063 in 1905. In 1904 the exports to China were $27,921,033, and in 1903, $14,970,138.

The phenomenal growth in 1905 the bulletin attributes to large contracts for American cotton clothes made in the latter part of 1904 in the expectation that Manchuria and other sections of northern China would be open to commerce in 1905. The bulletin says the United States seems to have supplied about 20 per cent of the imports into China in 1905, including Hong Kong, as against 6 per cent in 1890, 5 per cent in 1896 and about 13 per cent in 1904.

Raw silk imports from China into the United States in the calendar year 1905 were $9,500,589; tea, $5,155,840, and carpet and wool, $3,204,618.

In the fiscal year 1905 opium imports from China amounted to $1,463,948.

WU TING FANG IS TO RETIRE

Disgusted with the Corruption of Official Life in China.

PEKING, June 3.—Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese minister to Washington, has left Peking on a leave of absence. It is said that he will probably live in Shanghai, being disgusted with Chinese official life.

After he returned from America Wu Ting Fang gained considerable influence over the empress dowager, but the court officials threw obstacles in the path of his reform scheme and their intrigues finally relegated him to minor offices without power. He has been outspoken in his denunciations of the rottenness of Chinese officialdom. A few years ago he would have lost his head for his plain speaking.

Students Coming to America.

PEKING, June 3.—James W. Ragsdale, the American consul general at Tien Tsin, gave a farewell reception yesterday to Dr. Tenny, who will sail from Kobe, Japan, June 26, on the steamer Tango Maru for Seattle, accompanied by forty-five Chinese students, who will be distributed among the eastern colleges. All the Americans residing in Tien Tsin attended the reception. The students whom Dr. Tenny will conduct to America belong to good Chinese families and all speak English. They have been outfitted with foreign clothes and they will have their queues cut before leaving Shanghai.

FLOWERS FOR CONFEDERATES

Impressive Services Held at the National Cemetery at Arlington.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Several thousand persons today visited the national cemetery at Arlington, where, with music and oratory, tribute was paid to the confederate soldiers whose bodies lie at rest beside the soldiers of the north. The exercises were held in the confederate section of the cemetery where lie 267 confederates who died in hospitals and prisons in the vicinity of Washington and whose bodies were placed there through the act of the late President McKinley. The services were under the auspices of the Confederate Veteran association of Washington, the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Southern Relief society.

Music was furnished by the Thirteenth Cavalry band. Addresses were made by Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and Hilary A. Herbert, former secretary of the navy. A feature of the exercises was the unveiling of the floral "Southern Cross" by Miss Elizabeth Gould. It was the gift of A. J. McLaurin, Camp No. 305, United Confederate Veterans of the District of Columbia. An immense floral wreath, on which was inscribed the word "Fraternity," the gift of the confederate societies of the district, was placed on the monument to the unknown union dead, while a beautiful climax of the day's ceremonies was the decoration of the newly made grave of General Joseph Wheeler.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the confederate dead in the section allotted to them, and during his speech Mr. Williams read a letter from Secretary Taft, in which the latter said it would give him great pleasure to afford the confederates this right, provided, however, its form, size and the inscription to be placed thereon was approved by the proper authorities. Mr. Williams said he would have an inscription along the lines of "Charity towards all; malice toward none." He suggested the following:

Sacred to the memory of our dear southern boys who gave to the land they lived in and to the land they loved, as a perpetual and saving memorial of their devotion to the cause of the civilization of their race; all their God had given them—their lives.

Mr. Herbert said, in part:

But we were defeated, the confederacy is dead, and with it is buried forever the doctrine of secession. Did you or I, therefore, who fought for the confederacy shed our blood in vain? Did they die in vain, these comrades of ours, whose graves we decorate today? No, no, a thousand times no. If this union is now more perfect than ever the fathers dreamed of, it is because, first, there are now no unsettled questions to divide us; and, after that, chiefly because of the courage and devotion displayed on both sides during the civil war. These are the reasons why respect, confidence, admiration have taken the palce of hatred and distrust, and out of the graves in which sectionalism was buried there has arisen the triumphant spirit of Americanism.

History will decide that those dead comrades of ours were not rebels and public opinion is even tending toward that conclusion.

CLUB WOMEN REST FOR A DAY

Delegates to General Federation Put in the Time Sunday Sightseeing.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Sunday brought a welcome respite in the strenuous round of the eighth biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the club women spent the day sightseeing. A dinner party at noon, in which about sixty members of the Iowa delegation participated, was a feature of the day. The Iowa delegation is now the largest, 100 women having registered.

In accordance with custom, an honorary president of the General Federation will be elected this year and Mrs. D. N. Cooly of Dubuque, Ia., will receive that honor this week. Mrs. Cooley is one of the pioneer club women of Iowa.

The committee appointed by the council to confer with the California delegates and report to the convention regarding the most practical assistance the federation can give the clubs in and about San Francisco which suffered from the earthquake and fire will make the following recommendation Monday:

First—That $2,000 be paid at once from the treasury of the General Federation to the treasury of the California State Federation to be used by the executive board of that organization according to its best judgment in the reorganization of club work in the San Francisco district.

Second—That the General Federation treasurer be authorized to receive all contributions from clubs, federations and individuals, these funds to be paid by the General Federation treasurer to the treasurer of the California Federation.

For the first time in the history of the Women's General Federation a meeting was held on Sunday. A delightful program had been prepared for the vesper service in the People's church at 3:30 o'clock. Mrs. L. Conley Ward of Chicago spoke and there was some good music.

Prof. S. H. Clark of the Chicago univers ty in the evening gave a reading of the book of Job.

Tomorrow will be forestry day at the biennial and the program will be in charge of Mrs. Lydia Phillips Williams, chairman of the forestry committee.

MINISTRY AVERTS CONFLICT

Decides to Support Measure for the Abolition of the Death Penalty.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—The possibility of a conflict between the lower house of Parliament and the government over the abolition of the death penalty, according to the Reich, has been obviated by the decision of the ministry to support such a measure, due to the initiative of Minister of Justice Chtcheglovitoff. It is doubtful, however, the paper says, whether this will extend to cases under martial law, which is exactly the point desired by the house. There were no other developments in the political situation today. The caucus of constitutional democrats was of short duration and thinly attended, a majority of the members of the party taking a holiday in Finland.

Baron Frisch, head of the department of legislation in the council of the empire, has been appointed president of the council.

Prof. Lay Retires.

YANKTON, S. D., June 3.—(Special.)—Prof. C. W. Lay, for thirteen years financial manager and secretary of Yankton college, left yesterday for his old home at Kewanee, Ill., to assume business cares at the request of his father. The departing member of the college faculty was tendered a reception at the gymnasium the night before and was presented with a handsome silver set by the students as a token of the high esteem in which he has always been held.

CASSATT MAKES STATEMENT

Comes Home to Take Part in Investigation of Pennsylvania Affairs.

MATTERS TO BE GONE INTO THOROUGHLY

If Wrong Has Been Done Guilty Will Be Punished, but Faithful Employes Will Not Be Sacrificed to Public Clamor.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, arrived at his home at Haverford, Pa., a suburb of this city, from Europe about noon today. He will be at his office in Philadelphia tomorrow morning. This morning Mr. Cassatt gave to the Asciated Press the following statement.

Mr. Cassatt said he had returned home to take part in the investigation by the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company into the matters that had been disclosed during his absence in the proceedings before the Interstate Commerce commission. He had received only brief cable reports from the office of the company and knew nothing of the details, but from these reports and cables to the London press he had learned that charges had been made against certain officials of the acceptance of bribes from coal operators. The board would investigate all such charges exhaustively, and if any officer or employe should be found guilty of corrupt practices he would be summarily dealt with.

Referring to the testimony of certain officers that they held stocks of coal companies and to the inference drawn by the newspapers that favoritism and discrimination on a large scale had been practiced for the benefit of the companies whose stocks were thus held, Mr. Cassatt said that while such ownership by officers in a position to exercise favoritism and therefore liable to suspicion was no doubt inadvisable and unfortunate, it was not an offense in itself, if the stocks were properly acquired, and was not contrary to the bylaws of the company; in fact, the management had in the earlier years of the company encouraged its officers to aid in the development of industries along its line. The wrong, if any had been done, was in the alleged favoritism. There could be no favoritism in rates, as shippers of coal and all other freights were on an absolute equality; all paid the full tariff rates without rebate.

Only One Chance.

Mr. Cassatt made himself personally responsible for the absolute correctness of this statement. If there was any discrimination it could only be in the distribution of empty coal cars, and so far as he knew no proof had been produced that the officers concerned had been guilty of such favoritism. The board would, however, also inquire carefully into these matters and if there had been any wrong doing would take proper action, but it would not sacrifice faithful and efficient officers to a manufactured and mistaken public opinion. The board would also, no doubt, consider the general question of the propriety of the ownership by officers and employes of stocks of coal and other companies using the Pennsylvania Railroad company's lines and make regulations in relation thereto. There had always been a shortage of coal cars during periods of every year and in recent years this condition had been aggravated by the great increase in the production of coal, notwithstanding the very large increases the company had made in its equipment. This had given rise to many complaints, and as a natural sequence to charges of discrimination. If the output of coal should continue to increase in the same ratio as in the past few years it might not be possible to provide sufficient equipment to avoid a shortage in car supplies. In view of this and the suspicion which such ownership would create, officers having to do with the distribution of empty cars ought not to own coal stocks, but to prohibit all officers and employes from holding stock of companies having business with the Pennsylvania Railroad company would practically bar them from investing in the stocks of companies located in the state of Pennsylvania and in a half dozen other states.

Subject is Complicated.

The subject was troublesome and complicated. It would do no good, but harm, to adopt unworkable and unforceable regulations. The question must be handled in a reasonable and practicable way, and Mr. Cassatt had no doubt the board would succeed in solving it satisfactorily and in formulating proper rules of conduct in this respect for the officers.

Though the testimony before the commission might disclose instances of individual misconduct, and though an effort, seemingly organized, had been made to place the management in the most unfavorable light, Mr. Cassatt asserted that the company's affairs were honestly conducted in the interest of the shareholders and with a with a full recognition of its duty to the public. The company had in its employment over 160,000 men, who in their respective spheres had no superiors anywhere. The management had in the past shown itself entitled to the confidence of the public, and it should be trusted now to deal properly with the present situation. Mr. Cassatt thought, too, that the management deserved better treatment than it had received from the press, and particularly from the press of the company's home state. It had rendered an immense service to the public and to the cause of honesty and decency in the conduct of the transportation business, when, in the early part of the year 1900, two years before the passage of the Elkins act, it gave notice that no more rebates would be paid and that all shippers, great and small, would be placed upon a basis of perfect equality. It had thus inaugurated a movement which, having been joined in by other railroads and aided later by the passage of the Elkins act, had destroyed a vicious system almost as old as the railroads themselves, and which had become so deeply rooted that many experienced railroad men doubted the possibility of eradicating it. The management had done other things that deserved the commendation of the public and of the press. It had taken the company out of politics and it had done away with the free pass evil. But the press generally, in its hostility toward the railroads, was only falling in line with an anti-corporation public sentiment which had been created by some of the leaders of the two great political parties, who were trying to outbid each other for popular support by attacking large vested interests indiscriminately.

If this course were pursued much longer it could only result in undermining confidence—in the suspension of improvements and in general business depression, from which the whole country would suffer.

INSURGENT LEADERS ON DECK

Assemble for Preliminaries of South Dakota Republican Convention.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 3.—(Special.)—Republican leaders and delegates already are arriving here for the republican state convention, which will be called to order at noon on Tuesday by Frank Crane, chairman of the republican state committee. The big rush will take place Monday, and by Monday evening practically every delegate will be in the city ready for the convention of the next day.

The various local committees which have charge of the arrangements for the convention estimate that by Tuesday there will be in the neighborhood of 2,500 visitors in the city. Special arrangements have been made for caring for a large crowd and all who come will be provided with the necessary accommodations.

The Minnehaha county delegation, which consists of eighty-six members, the greatest number of any county in the state, will hold a caucus at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, the official call for the caucus having been issued. The delegation is composed of insurgent republicans and will be with the majority in the convention.

Among the leaders of the republican faction which will have control of the state convention who were early on the ground is Senator Gamble of Yankton, who it is conceded will be indorsed by the convention for election as his own successor.

James D. Elliott of Tyndall, until a few weeks ago United States attorney for South Dakota, and chief lieutenant of Senator Gamble, also was an early arrival and will remain until the state convention is over. He has few superiors as an organizer, and will take no small part in organizing the insurgent republican delegates in the state convention.

Coe I. Crawford of Huron, one of the original insurgents in the state and who will be nominated for governor, was an arrival Saturday evening. He is one of the best known republicans in the state and finds his present situation much different from what it was two years ago, when he was a candidate for nomination to the office of governor, but had far from a majority of the delegates to the state convention. In the convention Tuesday he will receive in the neighborhood of two-thirds of the votes.

Among the conspicuous figures already in the city is Colonel W. H. Parker of Deadwood, present state's attorney of Lawrence county, who is an insurgent republican candidate for nomination to congress. He is opposed to Mayor Frederick N. Emrick of Rapid City. Emrick carried his own county, Pennington, while Colonel Parker is somewhat handicapped by having had his county captured by the stalwarts.

Among others who are in the city are Attorney General Philo Hall, insurgent candidate for nomination to congress, and State Senator C. H. Cassill of Canton, who has no opposition for nomination to the office of state treasurer.

M. M. Ramer of Milbank, the present state superintendent of public instruction, also is among those already on the ground. Although he belongs to the stalwart faction of South Dakota republicans, he has not abandoned hopes of receiving the nomination at Tuesday's convention for the office he now holds.

The big event of Monday will be the address to be delivered in the auditorium in the evening by Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, under the auspices of the Republican State league. W. G. Porter, president of the league, has received from Secretary Shaw positive assurances that he will reach Sioux Falls at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon over the Milwaukee road.

YANKTON, S. D., June 3.—(Special.)—Already Yankton is beginning to show signs of the coming state democratic convention, which will be called to order in this city at the opera house on Tuesday, June 5, at 12 o'clock noon. Major C. Boyd Barrett of Aberdeen, chairman of the state democratic committee, arrived Saturday and immediately established headquarters at the Pierce hotel. The veteran journalist, battle scarred old soldier, always seeing the sunny side of life, is as sanguine of a great democratic victory at the polls next election in this state as ever he was in the past. He is already claiming every precinct in the state and says the state democratic convention will do more than "go through the motions," and that is, nominate the winning ticket.

RANCHMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

Ill Health the Only Reason Which Can Be Assigned for the Act.

CASPER, Wyo., June 3.—(Special Telegram.)—John Adams, residing five miles from Casper, committed suicide last night by shooting himself with a rifle. He had been in town during the day and appeared to be in good spirits and no motive is known for his act, except that he had suffered from ill health for some time. At the time he shot himself his wife and three children and a negro and servant were in the house. Adams arose from the supper table and, going into a bedroom, lay down on the bed. Taking a rifle he placed the muzzle under his chin and pulled the trigger. The charge tore away tht entire left side of his head, killing him instantly. Coroner W. E. Tubbs empanelled a jury and went to the scene. The funeral will be held tomorrow.

HERDER KILLED BY RANCHMAN

Act Said to Have Been Done in Self-Defense.

CASPER, Wyo., June 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Frank Starks, a prominnt sheepman of this place, shot and killed one of his herders in the southern part of this bounty yesterday. Details of the affair are meager and nothing official has been received. Starks' wife left at once for the sheep camp upon learning the news. She said that the herder had tried to create dissatisfaction among the other employes in that vicinity, and when Starks consulted him in regard to it the herder attacked him with an axe and Starks shot in self defense. Starks is known as a peaceful man and is highly respected here. He has held public office in this county and was last year recorder of brands.

HYMENEAL.

Cooksen-MacCuaig.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., June 3.—(Special.)—Yesterday afternoon Rev. L. G. Leggett of the First Presbyterian church united in marriage Mr. Henry G. Cooksen and Miss Mary MacCuaig, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth MacCuaig at 916 North Tenth street. The bride is a daughter of the late Donald MacCuaig. Mr. and Mrs. Cooksen left last night for the south and will make their home in Kansas C., Mo.

QUIET AGAIN AT THE MINES

American Volunteers Have Returned to Their Homes in Arizona.

ALL CIVILIANS ARE BEING DISMISSED

Mexican Authorities on the Ground and Have Situation Well in Hand—Six Americans and Thirty-Six Mexicans Killed.

BISBEE, Ariz., June 3.—The situation at Cananea is again normal. The American volunteers who went across the line at Naco with Governor Ysabel of Sonora on Saturday morning returned to Bisbee at 5 o'clock this morning. Their services were no longer needed, although their presence there during Saturday before the arrival of Colonel Kosterlisky with Mexican rurales held the situation in check.

The town is now under martial law and Colonel Kosterlisky is disarming Americans and Mexicans alike. A telephone message to the Review today says not a single shot has been fired since Saturday afternoon at 6 o'clock. Colonel Kosterlisky, Governor Ysabel, the governor general, assisted by General Torres, are all on the ground and Colonel Greene makes the statement that the trouble is over.

A conservative estimate of the number killed in the two days' fighting is thirty-six Mexicans and six Americans.

Praise for Thompson.

MEXICO CITY, June 3.—There has been no public excitement here over the Cananea riot, though much concern was shown by American residents last night lest the trouble might spread, through the unwise action of the people of Cananea.

There was some censure expressed of Consul Galbraith for what appeared to be his onesided attitude and call for aid from his government. That more Mexicans were killed and wounded than Americans is thought to show that the latter were possibly the aggressors.

The statement of Colonel Greene that the riot had its cause in a socialistic organization among the Mexican laborers is ridiculed, as Mexican laborers have nowhere any socialistic organizations.

There was a general sentiment of relief that the matter was in the hands of two friendly governments, and Ambassador Thompson's prudent and conciliatory conduct was praised.

A statement made by Luis E. Torres, commander of the military zone in Sonora, indicates that the Americans opened fire on the strikers in the lumber yard at the mines, which provoked the stoning that resulted in the death of the brothers Metcalfe. Then, as reported, Americans in automobiles and on horseback passed through the streets of the town, shooting into private residences and killing fifteen Mexicans and wounding several people, including a child who was leaving school. The Mexicans immediately got their pistols, to be in readiness for further trouble.

Newspapers Are Impartial.

The morning papers content themselves with printing the news quite impartially. The Mexican Herald says:

It is most fortunate that in such junctures as this strike and riot at Cananea that the governments at Washington and this city are so sincerely animated by a desire to avoid making a bad matter worse by harsh language and mutual recriminations. The conduct of the Mexican government and the Roosevelt administration has been characterized by admirable self-restraint and by an evinced friendliness which is gratifying to all serious and well disposed people on both sides of the boundary line. It is quite inevitable now that Mexican and American labor is so often mingled in many places, especially near the border, that troubles such as that which has stirred the two countries should arise. There will be need in the future of much tact on the local Mexican authorities and American managers, as well as private employers. Very fortunately in the United States there is a well-based confidence in the uprightness and fairness of President Diaz, who is able to sift testimony and arrive at a right decision.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The probability is that the four troops of cavalry which went to Naco, Ariz., from Fort Huachuca on account of the riot at Cananea, Mexico, will be ordered back to their post in a day or two. General Bell, the chief-of-staff, will take up the matter with Secretary Taft tomorrow, and if it develops that there is no reason why the men should remain at Naco, they will return promptly. Word has come to the department from Colonel Steadman, the commanding officer of the post at Fort Huachuca, that it was never intended that the troops of cavalry should cross the border line into Mexico with a view of quieting the troubles at Cananea, except on explicit orders to that effect from Washington. According to the department it was with a view to assisting in protecting citizens at Naco, where for a time there was some difficulty, that the troops were sent to that place. War department officials say tonight that there are no fresh developments in the situation from the army standpoint, and in the apparent absence of any need for the troops at Naco they will return to their proper post.

NEW CABINET IS ANNOUNCED

Emperor Francis Joseph Pays a Compliment to the Retiring Premier.

VIENNA, June 3.—The new cabinet of Baron von Beck will be made up by Baron Richard von Biesert as minister of the interior, Herr Ferscht, minister of commerce; Herr Koryitjski, minister of finance; Herr Derschatta, minister of railways; Herr Marchet, minister of instruction; Count Dzieduszucki, Polish minister; Herr Pacak, Czech minister; Herr Prade, German minister; Count von Auersperg, minister of agriculture, and Dr. Klein, minister of justice.

Emperor Francis Joseph has sent a letter to Prince Conrad von Hohenlohe-Schillingfuerst, the retiring premier, in which he expressed the hope that the state may again have the benefit of the services of the prince.

OFFICERS PREVENT LYNCHING

People Were Preparing to Wreak Vengeance When Police Rescue Prisoner.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 3.—Prompt work by officers prevented a lynching here tonight. Victor Thompson, a white man, 25 years of age, was arrested, charged with attacking the daughter of Victor Dunno of Lawrence county, Illinois. He escaped and ran toward the Wabash river, being pursued by a posse of 100 men. The angry citizens caught him at the Main street bridge and were about to follow the advice of "shoot him" and "throw him in the Wabash," voiced by many, when the officers arrived and rescued the prisoner.

Thompson was turned over to Sheriff Carr of Lawrence county and is in jail at Lawrenceville, closely guarded.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair and Warmer Monday. Tuesday Partly Cloudy.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	61	1 p. m.	78
6 a. m.	61	2 p. m.	79
7 a. m.	64	3 p. m.	79
8 a. m.	66	4 p. m.	80
9 a. m.	71	5 p. m.	78
10 a. m.	74	6 p. m.	76
11 a. m.	76	7 p. m.	71
12 m.	77	8 p. m.	69
		9 p. m.	68

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS GATHER

Fifteen Thousand Expected to Attend the Meeting at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3.—The advance guard of delegates to the national convention of the Knights of Columbus began arriving on today's trains and was received by various committees. The convention will continue throughout the week. Headquarters for the registration of national delegates and members of the order, of whom about 15,000 are expected, were opened tonight in the Knights of Columbus building.

Tomorrow will be given up to receptions and concerts. On Tuesday the convention will open. In the evening a grand ball will be held in the Second regiment armory. On Wednesday the national headquarters will be dedicated with elaborate exercises to be held on the New Haven green. Th oration will be by Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of New York. On Thursday the national council will reconvene to complete business taken up at the earlier sitting. On Friday the fourth degree of the order will be exemplified, the chairs being occupied by some of the most prominent district masters of the country.

At the national council the chief items of business will be the selection of next year's meeting place, for which Denver, Detroit, Chicago and Jamestown, Va., are the applicants, and the election of four national directors. Joseph C. Pelletier of Boston and William S. McNamary of Boston, and Charles A. Webber and Dr. J. E. Smith of Brooklyn probably will be re-elected. The council will be asked to ratify the vote taken at the Los Angeles session of a year ago making the four surviving incorporators of the order life members of the national council and depriving them of a vote on insurance matters. The four incorporators are Daniel Colwell, the present national secretary; William M. Geary, Dr. Matthew C. O'Connor and Cornelius T. Driscoll, all of this city. The action of the national council mentioned is due to the attitude of the insurance commissioner of Missouri, who holds that nine members with votes on insurance matters is not giving equal representation to members of a fraternal organization. The election of national officers does not come up until next year. Joseph Scott of Los Angeles, with George A. Connelly of San Francisco, California's delegates, will bring an appeal for aid in behalf of the stricken knights of San Francisco.

The California contingent was to have been about 200, but the catastrophe which affected so many members of the order led the California body to rest its case on the plea Mr. Scott will make on the floor of the convention.

ELEVEN KILLED IN A WRECK

Motor Car Jumps Track While Rounding a Sharp Curve and Turns Over.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 2.—Eleven persons are dead, a score seriously and many others slightly injured as the result of the overturning of a crowded electric car at Moor's Corner in East Providence early this morning. More than 100 young men and women who had spent the evening at Crescent park, six miles below this city, were on a chartered car returning to their homes in this city, Olneyville and Thornton. It is believed that two of the injured will die.

The dead:

GEORGE ATCHERSON, 20 years.
EDWARD BRENNAN, 18.
ALICE FRANKLIN, 12 years.
ENRICO GAMBONI, 23 years.
JOHN GAVIN, 20 years.
ANGELO GERMAN, 30 years.
GUSTAVE GUERTIN, 22 years.
WILLIAM LUTHER, 27 years.
BERTHA M. KELLEY, 18 years.
JOHN SCHNEIDER, 19 years.
ETHED WHITELY, 19 years.

The motorman in charge of the car, W. J. Laucher, was unfamiliar with the road over which he was traveling. The car, an open one, was of heavy build. Fog prevented a clear view of the road ahead, and the motorman, unaware of the sharp curve below, allowed the car to coast rapidly down the hill. Suddenly he felt the car swing into the curve, and realizing the peril applied the brakes and reversed the power. The car, however, was thrown into the road twenty feet from the track.

Seven of the passengers were pinioned beneath the car and instantly killed. Those who were able began the work of rescue. A large joist was utilized as a lever, a pile of stones forming a fulcrum, and the car was raised from the ground enough to permit the escape of its prisoners. Two persons had succeeded in escaping, when the joist broke under the weight of the car and the heavy vehicle fell back, killing two of the injured. The rescuers again raised the car from the ground and kept it in position while the dead and injured were removed.

Two of those taken out, John Gavin and George Atcherson, both of whom had sustained fractured skulls, died within an hour.

Y. M. C. A. OFFICERS BUSY

Assemblage of Five Thousand Listens to the Addresses in Afternoon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—Sunday was a busy day for the convention of the employed officers of the Young Men's Christian association of North America. The feature was an address by Fred S. Smith of New York to an assemblage of 5,000 men this afternoon.

E. L. Colton of New York conducted tonight's meeting. The topic was "The Efficiency of Our Foreign Work," and addresses were made by a number of the foreign secretaries.

The convention has indorsed the efforts of the San Francisco Young Men's Christian association to obtain $400,000 with which to replace the building destroyed in the recent fire and earthquake.

Close Call for Aeronaut.

CLEVELAND, June 3.—While making a trial flight with his airship at an amusement resort today Lincoln Beachey, the young San Francisco aeronaut, narrowly escaped death by the collapsing of the framework of the car. The airship was 500 feet in the air when the accident occurred and Beachey was saved from being dashed to the ground only by the narrowest margin. He managed to guide the airship until it was but fifty feet above the ground and although it fell that distance, Beachey escaped with a few bruises.

FIREMEN IN GREAT DANGER

Fifteen Overcome by Gas During Fire at Hayden Brothers' Store.

PROMPT WORK PREVENTS LOSS OF LIFE

Surgeons on Hand in Time to Save Al, from Fatal Asphyxiation.

ONE SURGEON SUCCUMBS TO THE FUMES

Dr. Elmore Faints as He Completes His Share of Rescue Work.

BIG STOCK HEAVILY DAMAGED BY WATER

Automatic Sprinkling Apparatus Does Its Part Too Well.

FIRE LOSS PROVES INSIGNIFICANT

Messrs. Hayden Estimate Damage at Fully Half the Stock, Valued at $650,000, All Due to the Water.

Before an insignificant fire in a furniture storeroom on the fifth floor of the Hayden Brothers' department store was discovered yesterday afternoon the building was practically flooded with water from the automatic sprinkling system, which became released at two heads near the fire. The large stock of merchandise, estimated yesterday by William and Joseph Hayden at $650,000, was nearly half damaged by water. The actual loss by fire was not more than $100.

Incidental to the fire fifteen firemen and one police surgeon were overcome with carbonic acid gas, which had heavily accumulated in the airtight room where the fire was discovered. Three of the firemen and the police surgeon were removed to Clarkson hospital, while Chief Salter was driven to his home. The victims were resuscitated by a corps of surgeons, who worked hard on the fifth floor of the Hayden building and in the Sherman & McConnell drug store.

Captain Jerry Sullivan of engine company No. 1 was the worst stricken of those carried out. It required over half an hour of hard work to bring him to a condition which would warrant removal to a hospital.

Firemen Who Were Overcome.

Those who had to be carried out were: Chief Salter, Captain Sullivan, Lieutenant Ericson, Lieutenant Bowman, Captains Coyle and Oleson, Lieutenant Peterson, Driver Oliver Morrell, Truckmen McElliott, Lake, Gross, Blake and Pipemen Bowen and Howley. Police Surgeon Elmore succumbed at the police station after several hours of valiant work over the firemen. He recovered lated in the day and was able to leave Clarkson hospital. While telephoning for Second Assistant Chief Dineen and his men to do the cleaning up work at the building Assistant Chief Simpson had a fainting spell, but later was able to take Chief Salter's place.

Origin of Fire a Mystery.

The origin of the fire is a mystery to those interested. Spontaneous combustion appears to be the only plausible theory advanced. The room in which the fire occurred is used for the storage of stock furniture, and has only one outlet, which is a door leading into the fifth floor of the Dodge street annex. The room is lighted by a skylight. The fire started in a stock of table leaves piled closely together. Nothing in the way of wires or anything else which might have accounted for the fire could be found anywhere near. When the firemen cleared out the debris they found a heap of charred embers several feet deep as the remnants of the fire. The embers were like charcoal, indicating, according to the theory of Assistant Chief Simpson, that the fire smoldered several hours before the alarm was turned in.

When the firemen reached the building and Assistant Chief Simpson broke open the front door of the building he found that the water already had made its way from the fifth to the first floors, which required some time, only two of the sprinkling heads being released. Later someone tried to shut off the sprinklers from another floor and only made matters worse by turning on the water, which mistake was not discovered for several minutes.

Gas Overcomes Firemen.

The gas which partially asphyxiated the firemen was formed from the fumes of the smoldering wood and had no outlet until the firemen opened the door. To reach the fire they were required to press through a narrow aisle with a hose line. The gas was so dense that the men were overcome and fell to the floor like tenpins a few seconds after they had extinguished the fire. Some of the firemen were overcome while carrying out their comrades.

As the firemen were carried out they were taken down the stairways to the drug store beneath and treated as fast as physicians could be summoned. A few of the men who appeared to be in a bad way were laid on the floor of the north room on the fifth floor and resuscitated there. As fast as they could the firemen broke the skylights to let in fresh air.

As the fire itself was not a serious one only the regular first-alarm companies responded, those being engines No. 2 and 3, hose 1, 2, 3 and 4 and hook and ladder 1 and 2.

Hayden Brothers at the Scene.

William and Joseph Hayden were quickly on the scene and personally directed the work of sweeping out the water. They tried to locate the origin, but acknowledged they were at sea as to what caused the blaze.

The alarm was turned in by three young men who were passing the store and noticed the water dripping. They hurried to the Sherman & McConnell drug store and sent in an alarm.

No part of the store wholly escaped a drenching, as thousands of gallons of water dripped from the upper floors to the basement. The loss was more general on the fourth floor, which is heavily loaded with shoes, leather goods, fabrics of all kinds, wall paper, furnishings and other merchandise. The heavy stock of silks on the first floor was saturated. Pianos, millinery, groceries, art goods, draperies, carpets, notions and other lines were more or less damaged. A general survey of the stock was made by the proprietors and an estimated loss of about $50,000 was made, although it was said the loss may not run quite that high.

Stock Fully Insured.

The stock is well covered by insurance, which was written by A. J. Love of this city. The recent arrival of summer goods