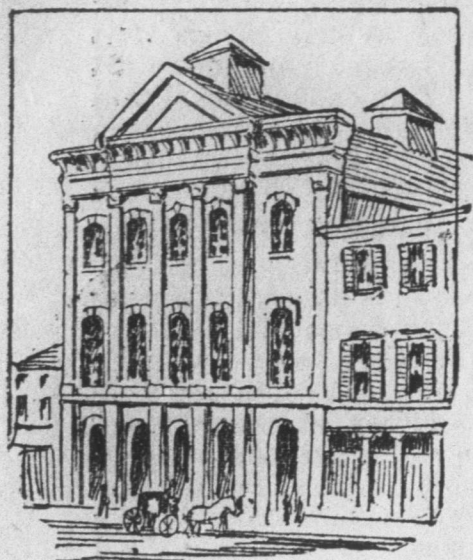


## FORD'S THEATER FALLS.

Sudden Collapse of the Historic Old Structure in Washington—Hundreds of Government Clerks Buried in the Ruins—Twenty-Two Dead Bodies Recovered—A Great Many Injured—Repairs in Progress—The Building Which Had Already Been Declared Unsafe—The Government Blamed.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A rotten United States government building has collapsed. In its ruins more than a score of human souls were launched into eternity and a hundred living victims are now writhing in the agony of their wounds. Shortly before 10 o'clock Friday morning, with scarcely a second's warning, a large portion of the three floors of the old Ford theater on Tenth street broke down, carrying to the ground below hundreds of clerks, heavy desks and the miscellany of a great government of-



FORD'S THEATER.

fice. The old building was used by the pension and record division of the war department. Repairs undertaken recently had weakened the supports, but to the penuriousness of congress, which made it impossible to secure a fitting building, may be charged the awful catastrophe that must cast a blot of shame upon the national government.

The following list of the dead thus far reported, with the names of the state from which they were appointed, contains twenty-two names, including one unknown:

Unknown man, taken from the ruins at 5 o'clock Friday evening, evidently a clerk; George Allen, Pennsylvania; George W. Arnold, Virginia; L. W. Brady, New York; Samuel P. Banes, Pennsylvania; John Bostus, District of Columbia; Arthur L. Dietrich, Kentucky; Jeremiah Daley, Pennsylvania; James R. Fagan, Kansas; Joseph B. Gage, Michigan; David C. Jordan, Missouri; M. M. Jarvis, Michigan; J. Boyd Jones, Wisconsin; F. B. Loftus, New York; F. W. Maeder, B. F. Miller, New York; Howard S. Miller, Ohio; J. H. McCall, Wisconsin; E. G. Shull, Kansas; William Schriever, Maryland; H. S. Wood; F. M. Williams, Wisconsin.

The injured, so far as known, number forty-five. Many of them are being treated at their homes. Some will undoubtedly die of their injuries. The list is as follows:

A. L. Ames, Iowa, skull fractured, leg broken and injured internally; F. P. Calvert, Maryland, right leg fractured; J. S. Dewey, New York; Louis Dusap; George W. Davis, Missouri; scalp wound; H. B. Esterling, Fort Scott, Kan., seriously injured; Washington Fry, head badly cut; W. S. Gustin, Ohio, left arm broken; Dr. James H. Howard (colored), Maryland, scalp cut, internal injuries; C. F. Hathaway, Ohio; J. N. Hammer, Tennessee, injured in eye; George Handy (colored), slight cuts on head; Thomas Hynes, Missouri, skull fractured; J. G. Johns, leg badly cut; W. Kugler, New Jersey, scalp wound; Clifton Lowe, Iowa, scalp wound; William W. Leture, District of Columbia; E. Leger, Mississippi, head cut and injured internally; Frank Metcalf, Massachusetts, dislocation of hip; G. M. McLaughlin, Tennessee; J. P. McCormack, Wisconsin, depressed fracture of ribs; R. McLachlan, leg broken; R. M. Patrick, New York, cuts about head and face; Pody, police officer, injured after accident; G. T. Pruitt, Texas, scalp lacerated; P. K. Pennington, Alabama, skull fractured; Charles Robinson, Colorado, slight injuries in head and back; J. A. Stewart, cut about head; F. F. Sims; C. D. Shadobill, Missouri (colored), dangerously injured; F. B. Smith, Tennessee; R. A. Smith, Connecticut, compound fracture of the skull; P. F. Sama, Illinois, cut about the head; William M. Smith; P. U. Sommers, Ohio, ribs broken and head badly cut; John H. Thomas, Sedalia, Mo., arm broken; F. W. Test, Illinois, contusion of scalp; C. R. Weller, scalp wound and contusion of back; N. T. Worley, Tennessee, back and legs injured; James A. White, Georgia, cut on head and leg; A. G. Yount, Pennsylvania, head cut and injured internally; S. S. Baker, head scalp wound; William E. Ewing, Mississippi, head, face and arms cut; C. A. Johnson, Missouri, left shoulder dislocated.

The building collapsed without a moment's warning. The front half of all three floors fell, carrying everything to the bottom. For a moment all was still. Then the air was split by the shrieks and groans of the frightened, wounded and dying hundreds who, like a mass of worms, struggled, twisted and fought to free themselves from one another and from the heavy iron beams and timbers and furniture and government records which pinned them to their places. The people in the neighborhood were for the moment stunned. The horror of it all had robbed them of their senses. Then in a few moments, but what to the wretches pinioned in death's embrace seemed ages, the truth burst upon their befuddled brains and they joined their cries with the unfortunates within the collapsed building. Then, dividing, some rushed for help; some ran to the sink-hole of death itself to lead their hands, while others, with selfish regard for their own safety and curiosity, stood where they were to look upon the scene.

The work of rescue began at once and was continued without the slightest let-up. The president sent a special messenger to learn the particulars. The messenger rushed back to the white house. The president a few moments later ordered the cavalry from Fort Myer to the scene for police and relief duty. They came at full gallop and did gallant service.

The president was informed of the sad event just as he reached the entrance to the white house by one of the clerks, and he at once interested himself in relief measures, learning with satisfaction what had been done by Assistant Secretary of War Grant. At a meeting of citizens Friday afternoon \$5,500 was subscribed. President Cleveland, who had been asked to preside over the meeting but was unable to do so because of a pressing official business engagement, sent his check for \$100, and Secretary Thurber his for \$25. The newspapers of the city are actively engaged in the good work,

and the clerks in the departments are contributing liberally.

An investigation of the cause of the accident discovered that it was apparently due to criminal carelessness. A number of laborers were at work beneath the first floor excavating for an electric plant. The building rested on underpinning and the earth, and as the earth was dug away the pressure of the building rested on the unsupported beams of the first floor. The weight proved too much and the floors collapsed and fell into the excavation, burying the laborers and clerks beneath them. The people in charge of this excavation were supposed to have known that the building was condemned and had been unsafe for years. The general insecurity of the building had already been repeatedly reported, and for a long time past, whenever a heavily loaded wagon has gone by, the building seemed to sway backward and forward, as the clerks describe the sensation. A strange coincidence is that the old theater is wrecked on the day of the funeral of Edwin Booth, brother of John Wilkes Booth.

Condemnation of the government for permitting the building to be used is heard on every hand. The federal government has an account on its hands of immense proportions. There is little doubt that friends of the dead and the victims who were fortunate enough to escape with their lives will seek damages from the government which may aggregate millions of dollars. In the dangerous condition of the building they will have strong popular support of their claims. Strong words of denunciation were uttered against the federal authorities for permitting the building to be occupied in view of its unsafe condition. The strongest condemnation was visited on Col. Ainsworth, who as chief seems to have been optimistic all along regarding the building's condition.

Col. Ainsworth, who has charge of the department, gave out the following as his official statement:

The placing of the electric light plant did not cause the accident. I inspected the building between 3 and 4 o'clock Thursday, and so did an inspector and chief engineer and chief of staff of the third floor was where the crash began. There was no extra weight there; not as much, in fact, and when the medical museum was there. As far as the work had progressed it had been carefully supervised and was in no way dangerous.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—An examination shows that the insecurity of the old Ford theater building was brought to the attention of congress in a pointed manner as far back as 1885. Attention was then directed simply to the safety of the army medical library and museum. The protection of human life was not especially brought in question. Mr. S. M. Stockslager, of Indiana, who was chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds in the XLVIIIth congress, made a report in favor of the construction of a new building for the museum and library, in which he said of Ford's theater, then used for that purpose:

"The building now used by the medical department for a library and museum is not only too small to contain the records of the library and museum but is unsound and disposed to destruction by fire."

Other members of congress supported Mr. Stockslager's statement. Congress acted upon these statements to the extent of removing the inanimate contents of the museum to a new and safe building. But congress and the war department thought proper to expose government clerks to risks from which they shielded skeletons and medical books. [The building which was wrecked was the Army Medical museum, and was originally erected as Ford's theater, on the site of the old Tenth Street Baptist church. It was a medium-sized structure, and was painted white. About forty years ago the Ford Brothers, of Baltimore, purchased the church property and transformed it into a theater. The interior was entirely removed, but the old walls were left standing. It was used as a playhouse until several years later, when it was destroyed by fire, and the Ford Brothers then built a new brick theater on the site of the old building. It was in this theater that President Lincoln was assassinated on the Good Friday night of 1865 by John Wilkes Booth. After this event the government took the theater and finally the property was sold for about \$150,000. Again the interior of the structure was remodeled and adapted to the use of the surgeon general. The museum proper occupied the three floors of the building. While it was originally established for the purpose of investigating the wounds and diseases incidental to war, its scope has broadened so rapidly that it lately included all interesting objects of medical and surgical study. It was said to be the only museum of its kind in the world. Labor and money had been expended on it to an almost unlimited extent. There were no less than 22,000 specimens arranged with great care and system within the walls of the museum. The second floor of the building contained the medical library of the government, a library which was said to contain more medical literature than the British museum or the National library of France. The entire building was used by a force of clerks and officers examining and compiling the reports pertaining to the judicial and hospital department of the army.]

## SLAIN IN HIS HOME.

A Wealthy Resident of Eau Claire, Wis., Murdered.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., June 10.—Melchoir Fox, one of the oldest residents and most substantial citizens of Eau Claire, was murdered Thursday night at his farm about a mile and a half from the city, on the Eau Claire river. Mr. Fox formerly kept a large restaurant and saloon, but was wealthy and retired from business several years ago. He and his family lived in the city and he had a summer cottage on the farm. He had heard that tramps had been around the cottage and went there to see about it Thursday afternoon about 5 o'clock. The body was found late Friday afternoon in the cellar beneath the farm cottage by Mrs. Fox and Mr. Althaus, son-in-law of the deceased, who had gone to the farm to take a lunch to Mr. Fox. He had been shot through the heart and had evidently been dead for several hours. Everything of value had been taken from the body. The impressions were created by the surroundings that the deed was done in the cottage and that the body was thrown through the trap into the cellar. The authorities believe the crime was the work of tramps and committed for the purpose of robbery. No weapon was found.

## THE FORD THEATER HORROR.

The Total Number of Deaths Now Placed at Twenty-Three—Funerals of the Victims—Relief for Their Dependents.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The list of dead by the Ford theater collapse now numbers twenty-three, the latest victim being A. N. Gerault, of New Jersey, whose death was reported Saturday morning.

The remains of the dead victims of the horrible wreck have nearly all been disposed of. Washington was on Sunday a city of funerals, and all day long mourners went about the streets. Inquiry confirms the statement that none of the victims were men of property. Most of them lived on their salaries, which furnished means of livelihood, but left little for a day like this. Most of them were married and some had large families, who are now left, if not entirely dependent upon friends and relatives, at least lacking in funds for immediate use.

The body of George Q. Allen, of Pennsylvania, was taken on Saturday to Philadelphia, where his relatives reside, for interment, after a funeral service conducted by Rev. Father Kerrick. After the last rites had been performed over the remains of Emanuel Gates Shull, also of Pennsylvania, the casket was taken to Gettysburg for interment. The remains of J. Boyd Jones were sent to his home in Evansville, Wis., where a widow and three children await their arrival. The body of Capt. Michael T. Mulleady is now on its way to New Orleans, La.; that of Samuel P. Banes was taken to Bristol, Pa.; that of Jeremiah Daly to Romola, Pa.; that of H. S. Miller to Cumberland, O.; that of Capt. Ben Miller to Utica, N. Y.

The remains of J. B. Gage, George M. Arnold, Frederick B. Loftus, Otto Maeder, Dr. Burrows Nelson, Frank M. Williams, Richard Fagan, J. E. Chapin and John Kussius were buried in this city.

The injured in Friday's catastrophe now in the hospitals are, with the exception of two, in a fair way to recover. The serious cases are those of J. P. McCormack, of Wisconsin, and Frank Metcalf, of Massachusetts. The former received a depressed fracture of the ribs and has been in a critical condition. Death is likely to occur soon. Mr. Metcalf sustained a dislocated hip and was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances until pneumonia developed and the physicians are not now able to predict the result in his case.

Deputy Coroner Shaffer is engaged in making preparations for the inquest, which will be resumed to-day. He has subpoenaed several witnesses, and it is his intention to secure all the eye-witnesses to the affair that he can.

Much of the talk upon the disaster is now of relief measures, and the circulation of subscription papers in the departments and the Washington newspapers in their efforts to gather funds for the relief of the victims and their families are meeting with success to a degree that does credit to the benevolence of the citizens. The government clerks, as a class, are not well to do, and the expenses of living absorb most of their salaries, but few, indeed, were too poor to contribute a sum that appeared to be generous in view of their means for the relief of the widows and orphans.

One notable fact is the growth of the feeling of resentment on the part of the public against the persons responsible for the wreck. In advance of the verdict of the coroner's jury and of the findings of the court of inquiry ordered by the war department there is no general agreement upon this point, and the public are rather indiscriminately condemning everybody who had anything to do with the control of the wrecked building, from congress down to the very laborers who were digging in the cellar when the crash came.

## TRAIN ROBBERY.

California Express Held Up by a Gang of Five Bandits in Kansas.

CIMARRON, Kan., June 12.—The California express No. 1, westbound on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, was held up near this place, and the express car robbed of about \$2,000, at 1:30 a. m. Saturday. There were five bandits in the party. They flagged the train just west of Cimarron and forced the fireman and engineer, at the point of revolvers, to accompany them to the express car. There they made the engineer ask the express messenger, Whitlesey, to open the door. Whitlesey refused, and then the robbers began firing into the car. The messenger was wounded in the left side, but he pluckily refused to open the door. Then the robbers resorted to dynamite, and with that explosive blew the door in. They rifled the car of everything of value which they could find. The express messenger's strong box was opened and the contents stolen. It contained 1,000 silver dollars and other valuables to an amount not ascertainable, but presumably small, because the box contained matter for way stations only. The thorough safe could not be opened. Having secured everything valuable in sight, the robbers made their escape on horses, riding south toward the Indian Territory.

Express Messenger Whitlesey was not badly injured, and completed his run to Santa Fe, N. M. He is the messenger who stood off the Dalton gang at Red Rock, I. T., over a year ago, and who narrowly escaped death at the time by shooting.

## DISASTROUS STORM IN IOWA.

Property in the Vicinity of Dubuque Very Seriously Damaged.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 12.—The most severe rainstorm that has visited this section in twenty years was experienced here Saturday morning. The damage in Dubuque will amount to many thousands of dollars. Farms on the low lands in this county are flooded and all crops are destroyed. In this city cellars were inundated and streets washed out. At Rockdale all the farms in the vicinity were flooded and chickens, farm implements and all loose attachments were carried away in the flood

## THE CANAL RIOTS.

Illinois State Troops Ready to Prevent Further Trouble at Lemont—Gov. Altgeld Visits the Scene, and After an Investigation Declares That the Shooting of Strikers Was Unwarranted.

LEMONT, Ill., June 12.—Nearly 1,000 state militiamen are scattered along the route between this town and Lockport, in command of Col. Judd, of Chicago, and Col. Bennett, of Joliet. It is not likely their services will be needed. The soldiers are patrolling the right of way of the canal.

Gov. Altgeld arrived here at 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon from Springfield and at once began a personal inquiry into labor troubles existing along the drainage canal and which resulted in Friday's flow of blood. The governor listened attentively to the stories of twenty or more persons who were either witnesses to Friday's battle or were among those who were wounded. The investigation lasted nearly three hours, and at its conclusion the governor made the following statement:

"I received a message late Friday night signed by the sheriff of Will county, the sheriff of Du Page county and by Mr. Gilbert, the sheriff of Cook county, evidently sent from the sheriff's office in Chicago, stating that there was a riot here, that a number of men had been killed, that sheriff's deputies were not able to maintain peace and order and protect life and property, and that a mob of about 5,000 strikers was threatening violence, and that they called on me to order the militia to protect life and property. I telegraphed to the sheriff of Will county and to Gilbert asking how many deputies they had sworn in and whether any one had been hurt other than the strikers. The sheriff of Will county replied that he had about 120. I got no response from Mr. Gilbert until Saturday. Believing the telegram signed by the three sheriffs stated the facts correctly I ordered out the Second and Third regiments and one company from another, and at the same time Adj. Gen. Orendorf, with an aide, started for Joliet. This was about midnight and by 2 o'clock Saturday most of the troops were on the ground, and I will say responded with remarkable promptness. At 3:30 Saturday afternoon I arrived here about 3:30 Saturday afternoon and have been making inquiries. I learned from the deputy sheriff of Cook county that in fact up to the time the telegram was sent there were no deputies for Cook county and that the sheriff sent down twelve special and eleven regular deputies. I have talked with a man who claimed to represent the contractors and sent word to each that I would like to meet him and get his version. I went down to the scene of the shooting and talked with a number of men not interested and especially some railroad men working on the tracks. I saw the Santa Fe railroad, who saw what took place and gave me a full account of the affair. One of their number was shot.

"The information I get thus far tends to show that there has been no rioting or serious disturbance here for a week until Friday, and that violence used was by a number of men, both colored and white, who had been brought here by one of the contractors from the south and who were armed by other strikers and who opened fire upon some strikers who were walking along the right of way of the canal, and were not making any demonstration, and were not going in the direction in which the new work is being done. The moment the firing began the men on the tower began to run northward and the men who followed by these men with rifles for the distance of about a mile, and they kept shooting the entire distance, killing and wounding from fifteen to twenty men, as is claimed. These men were shot along the distance of a mile. Among others mortally wounded was a laborer on the Santa Fe railroad, who was quietly eating his dinner when he was shot by the side of the track nearly a mile north of and away from the point where the shooting first began.

"In short, the only men who seem to have violated the law Friday, and that in cold blood, were the men who had been armed by this contractor and who did the shooting. I have been told by some gentlemen, claiming to give the facts of the story, that some of the contractors claim that some of the strikers had fired over at them. This is not in harmony with the statement made by the railroad people, and as I am acquainted with that no contractor claims there was any necessity of following the men who were running and shooting them down after they had run a mile. I expect to make further inquiry, and will do what I think the law requires by my hand. If after looking more fully into the matter I conclude that the law requires me to keep troops here I shall do so; if not they will be taken off."

Gov. Altgeld went to Joliet, where he summoned the various contractors, and a conference was held on Sunday with a view to getting at the bottom of the trouble. A committee of the strikers was also present. The contractors all said that their men had made no demand for an increase in wages and were willing to work if the quarry strikers could be kept away. The strikers asserted that the contractors discriminated against local men in giving employment. This the contractors all denied and said they had favored the local men.

Four men are reported dead and three others will probably die. Gregor Kilka, a married man who came to this place a week ago, died at 5 a. m. at his home on Stevens street. Kilka had done no work here. Friday he was forced to accompany the strikers against his will. A bullet of large caliber struck him in the head and he was brought to Lemont in a dying condition.

It was learned at noon that another body had been found near McCormick's camp. The party of Poles who found the corpse say that it is the body of Ignatz Ast, aged 20, and a resident of Lemont. Ast was shot through the head.

The officials are positive that the body of an unknown man is lying in the canal near Romeo. This man, with Kilka, Ast and the unknown man killed near Romeo Friday, completed the list of those known to be dead.

Supervisor Weimer has made preparations to send three of the badly wounded men to the Cook county hospital, where they can receive better attention than here. These three men are: Michael Beyer, shot through the liver; Michael Jaslaski, shot in left lung, and Thomas Mereleski, shot in lungs. Aside from the dangerously wounded men above mentioned the injured are resting easily and the doctors fear no more fatalities among the list.

## Base Ball.

The following table shows the standing of National league baseball clubs in the struggle for the championship:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburgh	22	14	.611
Brooklyn	22	14	.611
Boston	23	15	.605
Philadelphia	21	14	.600
Baltimore	20	17	.588
Cleveland	19	18	.514
New York	19	18	.514
Washington	17	19	.472
Cincinnati	16	21	.432
Chicago	15	20	.432
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Louisville	14	22	.390

The team of the university of Michigan is the winner of the western intercollegiate league championship.

## BULLET FOR A BANDIT.

Sontag, the Notorious Western Outlaw and One of the Vasalla Train Robbers, Was Shot and Captured by a Posse of United States Deputy Marshals, One of Whom Is Also Wounded—Evans, Sontag's Partner, Eludes Arrest.

VISALIA, Cal., June 12.—After a search extending over ten months and after six encounters with different legal posses the notorious train robbers John Sontag and Chris Evans, were finally met Sunday night by four deputy United States marshals and as a result of the encounter which followed Sontag was wounded, possibly fatally, and is now in custody, having been brought here at 10:30 Monday forenoon. His companion, Chris Evans, escaped after firing forty shots at his pursuers. Where he made his stand he left his hat and two empty guns, and the ground was found covered with blood, indicating that he, too, is wounded. The four officers who made attack upon the bandits were United States Marshal Gard and his deputy, Edward Rapelje, a deputy sheriff of Fresno county, Fred Jackson, an officer from Nevada, and Thomas Burn, who was with Badger when the latter was shot by the robbers last month.

The officers had been in the mountains for weeks looking for the robbers, and Sunday afternoon encamped at a vacant house 18 miles northeast from this city. About twenty minutes before sunset Rapelje went to the rear door of the house and saw two men coming down the hill and toward the place. On closer observation it was discovered that the men were no other than Evans and Sontag, the fugitive desperadoes. Evans was in the lead and carried a rifle and shotgun, and Sontag was armed with simple rifle. Rapelje turned around to his comrades in the house and said: "Hello, here comes two men down hill." They jumped up quickly and grabbed their guns and prepared to make fight. As the officers went around the back corner Evans saw Rapelje and throwing his rifle to his shoulder took deliberate aim and fired.

Just then Jackson stepped around behind Rapelje and opened fire on the bandits. Sontag was seen to throw up both hands and fall backward. Then the firing became general, and Evans returned the shots with vengeance. Evans got behind an old rubbish pile and kept up a raking fusillade. Jackson went around the far end of the house to see if he could get a better place from which to shoot, and as he went around he was shot in the left leg. Forty shots were exchanged between the officers and the bandits, but the sun went down and darkness ended the battle.

Evans was seen to crawl on his stomach from behind the rubbish, and Rapelje again opened fire upon him. Evans then rose to his feet and ran toward the hills, followed by Rapelje, who continued firing. Evans did not return the fire and in a few minutes was out of sight. Rapelje returned to the house and procuring a wagon brought Jackson to this city soon after midnight. Marshal Gard and Burns remained at the scene until morning. Sontag lay behind a stack of hay all night, where he was found by Gard and Burns. Sontag says he spit blood all night. There is a glancing wound along his forehead and one on each side of his nose. It is claimed that he inflicted these wounds himself, though this is denied.

Evans' tracks show that he started toward Visalia, and his home will be watched day and night. Sontag talks freely and says the jig is up and he does not care for the future. It is possible that Sontag may recover from his wounds, though attending physicians will express no decided opinion. Officers are now searching the hills in hope of finding Evans, and thus completing at once the long chase.

The train robbery, which was the beginning of his criminal career, occurred at a station named Collins, near Fresno, Cal., August 3, 1892. An express car was blown up with dynamite and Express Messenger George D. Roberts seriously injured. Officers soon after arrested George Sontag at the house of Chris Evans in this city. He was afterward tried and sent to the penitentiary for life. When an attempt was made to arrest Evans he and John Sontag opened fire on the officers, wounding George Witty. In the second encounter Oscar Beaver, an officer, was killed in front of the Evans house. September 14 Andrew McGinnis and Victor C. Wilson were killed in the mountains by the bandits and two other officers were wounded. May 28 S. J. Black, another officer, was wounded by the bandits in the mountains. No previous criminal incident in the history of California has occasioned greater public interest. Until the train robbery occurred Evans had been a good reputation. He is an educated man and a native of Canada. He has a wife and children living in this city. The two Sontag brothers lived in Minnesota, coming to this state several years ago.

## A HOT WAVE.

One Hundred Degrees Above Zero in Dakota and Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 13.—Monday was the hottest day of the season in the northwest. In this city the mercury registered 93 at 3 p. m.

MILBANK, S. D., June 13.—Hot, dry winds have prevailed for several days. There has been no rain since April 26. The thermometer showed 100 in the shade Monday. Wheat is turning yellow in spots. Rain is needed badly.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., June 13.—The thermometer stood at 96 Sunday and 98 Monday. The wind blew from the south to the injury of crops as in the open field the mercury has ranged well above 100. While there is moisture in the ground for some time to come, rain is needed to dampen the surface.

## Escaped Murderer Recaptured.

MARLBORO, Md., June 13.—William Pinkney, the colored murderer who escaped from jail more than three weeks ago, was recaptured here Sunday night. He is under sentence, along with Barber, also colored, to hang June 20 for the murder of Francis H. Bowie. A reward of \$750 was offered for Pinkney's capture.

## A Kansas City Bank Suspend.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 13.—The People's guarantee savings bank—assigned Monday for the benefit of creditors. Liabilities, \$70,000; the assets, \$50,000 to \$55,000.

## AN EXCITING SCENE.

Col. Ainsworth Threatened with Violence During the Progress of the Inquiry Into the Ford Theater Horror.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—At Monday's session of the Ford theater inquest a well-dressed man walked forward and in a voice trembling with passion, shaking his fist in Col. Ainsworth's face, shouted: "You've murdered my brother, and you shan't sit there intimidating these witnesses." The man was Charles Banes, whose brother was a victim of the disaster. After the uproar thus occasioned had quieted, Mr. Davis, representing Col. Ainsworth, started to speak, when a dozen excited department clerks rose to their feet and shouted for him to sit down. The lieutenant of police present endeavored to quiet the outbreak, but his voice was as ineffectual as it would have been in a cyclone. The excitement grew in intensity. Nearly every clerk present who was employed in the old theater building was on his feet shouting. At first they only called "Sit down," "Shut your mouth." But finally some frenzied individual cried: "Hang him; hang him!" Men were springing forward by this time and many spectators present sought cover. During the excitement Juror B. H. Warner, a wealthy citizen, suggested to the coroner that the episode that had just occurred showed the existence of a feeling that would best be silenced by the withdrawal of the party against whom it was directed. He continued:

"I mention no names, but simply make the suggestion that the party most concerned should withdraw. There is a belief among many of those here that his presence serves as an intimidation to witnesses. There is a feeling here which does not break out, but which is nevertheless present, that intimidation is being carried on, and I therefore object to the presence of any person who is likely to be blamed for participation in this affair."

Loud applause followed Mr. Warner's remarks, and Dr. Shaeffer whispered a request to Col. Ainsworth to withdraw. He refused to do so, however, and the coroner turning to the jury said he had no right to exclude from the hearing any person who was likely to be a party to the verdict.

Juror Hanly said he had been told by a dozen clerks that they had been afraid to testify and would have refused to do so but for the letter of the secretary of war.

A mad rush had just begun in the direction of Col. Ainsworth when Juror Warner rose and standing on his chair begged for order. He said:

"This outbreak of feeling must be suppressed, not by the strong hand of the law but by the hand of the fraternity. (Applause.) I appeal to you to have fair play as American citizens and not to stain the name of the glorious capital of this republic. I appeal to you in the name of the Master who reigns above."

The crowd fell into Mr. Warner's way of thinking and cried "Yes, yes." He saw his advantage and made an appeal to let the question of allowing Col. Ainsworth to remain be settled by cool heads. When he took his seat, however, there were more threatening murmurings.

Col. Ainsworth, who was sitting with his counsel at a table facing the six jurors, quailed perceptibly at this clamor, and his few friends and a squad of police formed a guard about him. It was lucky that they did so, for the crowd made a forward movement as if to execute their cry, and in the turmoil Ainsworth was hurried through a side door of the hall to a place of safety. Had it not been for the presence of the police Col. Ainsworth would have undoubtedly suffered bodily injury.

After this outburst it was impossible for the coroner to proceed further and he announced that the inquest would be adjourned until to-day at the station house of the First police precinct. This precipitated a cry against a star chamber investigation and an indignation meeting was at once organized. As a result of the discussion a committee was appointed to wait on the president of the United States and ask him to suspend Col. Ainsworth pending the result of the investigation by the coroner's jury and the court of inquiry ordered by the secretary of war.

Feeling has been running high against Col. Ainsworth ever since the sad affair occurred, it being alleged that he was a martinet and would not permit the clerks in his bureau to be furloughed while repairs were being made at the old theater, although it was known to be unfit for occupancy and unsafe. Monday's demonstration has put an end to a further public trial.

## ST. ANNE'S CHURCH BURNED.

The Famous Resort of Crippled Pilgrims Near Kankakee, Ill., Destroyed by Fire.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 13.—The French Catholic church at St. Anne, Kankakee county, was struck by lightning and burned Saturday evening. The building was erected about twelve years ago and cost \$30,000. The loss is partially covered by insurance. Next to the famous church at St. Anne de Beaupre in Canada this church was the most famous resort of pilgrims in America. Thousands annually gathered here during the month of June to worship. Large numbers of crippled and sick came from Chicago on St. Anne's day and gather around the holy shrine said to contain a portion of the body of the blessed saint. Many wonderful cures have been reported and the attendance at the coming St. Anne's day would have been larger than ever. The congregation was originally established by Rev. Father Chiniqun, who has since resigned and denounced the church. His magnificent residence, located at the same place, was also destroyed by fire a short time ago.

## Closed Its Doors.

OMAHA, Neb., June 13.—The Mortgage savings bank was turned over to the state banking board Monday afternoon as a result of a steady decline of deposits for a month. The owners promise that depositors will be paid in full. They have paid out in the last thirty days about \$70,000. The deposits amount to over \$400,000.

## A Colorado Hotel Robbed.

DENVER, Col., June 13.—A robber invaded the Hotel Colorado at Glenwood Springs and, aided by a pistol, robbed guests of money and jewelry to the amount of \$2,000.