

THE SILVER DEBATE.

Synopsis of the Discussion in the United States Senate.

On the 19th a lengthy discussion was had on a proposition by Mr. Voorhees for a set time when a vote should be taken on the repeal bill. Mr. Voorhees gave notice that he would ask the senate to remain longer in daily session, perhaps at night.

Mr. Mills (dem., Tex.) then spoke, advocating repeal. The Sherman law was a wise law and as such should be repealed. It had been said in this debate that (according to the president) we stood face to face with bimetalism against a single gold standard. That statement was not accurate. The president had not made the issue. The facts had made the issue; and it was for congress to determine between bimetalism on the one side and a single silver standard on the other. The president had been charged with having deserted the democratic platform. The president stood squarely with both feet on the platform of the party that had elected him and was ready to execute the pledges which his party had made to the people. The people were the men who were off the platform. There was a demand in the country for the repeal of the Sherman law—for its unconditional repeal. The work of representatives acted upon the tariff? It was said that Arizona and New Mexico should be admitted as states. Was the senate to wait until this was done before it relieved the distress of the people?

Mr. Mills then proceeded to argue that bimetalism could not exist when intrinsic value and money value were not precisely the same. If they were not the same, how could they be made the same, except by international agreement? If it was in favor of the silver, unlimited coinage of gold and silver, but free and unlimited coinage must result in bimetalism. And bimetalism would not be the result of the United States alone, of all the nations of the earth opening her mints to coinage. In conclusion, Mr. Mills said he was going to vote for the repeal, and he would vote against every amendment to it that human ingenuity could suggest. He could not conceive of any amendment that could be offered that would not impair the integrity of the president, and would vote against every one.

Mr. Stewart (rep., Nev.) protested against any closure proposition. If the men went down they would go down protesting.

On the 20th the senate remained in continuous session six hours and a half, the longest session since the repeal bill was taken up. Mr. George (Miss.) addressed the senate in opposition to repeal. He said the repeal would work an audience and several times roll had to be called to preserve the presence of a quorum. Mr. Gray (Del.) spoke in advocacy of the repeal bill.

On the 21st Senator Platt (rep., Conn.) offered an amendment to the senate rules providing for closure. He said the rules of the senate, as of every legislative body, ought to facilitate the transaction of business, while as a matter of fact it could not be denied that they made it impossible to transact business. When the necessity and propriety of a change of rules so as to reasonably facilitate the transaction of business was brought to the attention of the senate, it was the last plan proposed upon that work. He knew it would be said that in the present condition of affairs in the senate such a rule could not be adopted, but he believed it could be adopted by a vote just as easily and quickly as the repeal bill could be passed. While he had not consulted senators upon the republican side, he thought a large number on that side favored the adoption of that rule. Senator White (dem., La.) then spoke on the repeal bill, claiming that there were other causes for the financial panic besides the Sherman act.

On the 22d Senator Allen (pop., Neb.) introduced a bill making the dollar which may be coined of 437 1/2 grains of silver or 25 8/10 grains of gold the unit of value. The bill also repeals the Sherman act and provides that owners of silver bullion may deposit in the mint, and such silver, less 20 per cent. (to be deducted for seigniorage and coined into silver dollars and put in the treasury), shall be coined into standard dollars for his benefit.

The resolution of Senator Platt (rep., Conn.) for closure rule in the senate was then taken up, and Senator Wolcott (rep., Cal.) addressed the senate. Although he said that he would vote against the resolution he declared that no factions opposition would be made to it, and that a vote upon it could be reached much sooner than a vote upon the repeal bill could be. If the senate desired a vote on the closure resolution it could have it without much debate. He would not interpose the slightest objection. If there was a failure to press it to a vote then criticism on the senators opposing the repeal bill would have to cease. The debate on the repeal bill could be stifled by the closure rule, but it could not be stifled otherwise.

Senator Teller (rep., Cal.) declared that he would resist by every method, obstructive and otherwise, the adoption of a rule in the senate which would limit or restrict debate.

On the 23d the closure resolution was further discussed, Messrs. Turpie (dem., Ind.) and Call (dem., Fla.) speaking in opposition to the same, after which the resolution was referred to the committee on rules. An effort to take up the repeal bill was made by Mr. Voorhees, who afterwards moved an executive session, which was agreed to.

On the 25th Mr. Stewart (rep., Nev.) arraigned President Cleveland for alleged violation of the constitution in seeking to influence the legislative department of the government, speaking of his resolution declaring that the independence of the coordinate departments of the government must be maintained and that the use of the power and influence of one department to control the action of another is a violation of the constitution and destructive to our form of government.

Mr. Stewart began with a citation of the president's speech on the occasion of commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the capitol. The speech had been made by a president having more than 100,000 federal officers to dispose of and with a veto power which had been designed only for extraordinary occasions, backed by concentrated capital and encouraged and flattered by a vengeful press. He described Mr. Cleveland on that occasion as turning his face toward the senate wing of the capitol and in angry and menacing tones using the following language: "If the representatives who here assemble to make laws for their fellow-countrymen forget the duty of broad and disinterested patriotism, and legislate in prejudice and passion, or in behalf of sectional or selfish interests, the time when the corner stone of the capitol was laid and the circumstances surrounding it will not be worthy of commemoration."

This declaration, Mr. Stewart said, had been cheered and encouraged by a thoughtless multitude and construed by a vengeful press as a rebuke to the senate.

He charged that the president, in disregard of his oath of office to execute the laws, had permitted the secretary of the treasury to violate the order which made the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month mandatory, by exercising an unlawful discretion in purchasing a smaller amount.

He said the president of the United States had no exalted opinion of the senate or the house. He regarded it, doubtless, as an appendage to the executive department. Senator Stewart then read from a letter written by the president accepting an invitation to attend the centennial celebration of Williams college, in which he said he expected to "have a session of congress on my hands," repeated Senator Stewart, in animated sentences, "That remark spoke volumes in interpreting how the president regarded the coordinate branches of the government. Would a man who fully appreciated the responsibility of his office ever by accident make the remark that congress would be on his hands?" Congress has assembled as an independent branch of the government, and was on nobody's hands.

Mr. Stewart yielded the floor to Mr. Cameron (rep., Pa.), who made a speech in which he indicated that if the tariff-reformers they will never permit a tariff bill to pass the senate. He urged that there ought to be no attack upon the industries of one state or section, for if this was insisted upon the result would be a situation in which there could be no legislation in the senate without unanimous consent. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Cameron said: "My propositions are these: I propose a gold loan of so many hundred million dollars as congress may decide to be bought at the market rate and held in the treasury as the gold reserve is held in the bank of France and by the governments of the Latin union. I propose to open our mints to the free coinage of American silver, imposing a duty on the import of foreign silver."

"I propose, further, to repeal the tax on state bank circulation. I would also press once more for action in favor of our shipping. To meet in part the deficit in our income tax for next year I would reimpose the duty of two cents a pound on sugar and repeal the bounty. Then I would wait a year to see how the system worked and how far we were affected by foreign influence."

Mr. Baile (dem., Tenn.) denied the claim that the Sherman law was responsible for the stringency, and said that the real cause of the trouble was the republican tariff. That was the real issue of the last national campaign, and the democrats had made a mistake in not putting a tariff reform with the same vigor they had manifested to repeal the silver purchase law.

Mr. Stewart again took the floor. He criticized the use of the word "intrinsic" as applied by the president to the value of gold and silver, and said that the president did not know what he was talking about. He read from newspaper various articles as to the attitude of the president, finally coming to the published telegram from the president to Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, congratulating him on the passage through the house of the repeal bill. In the hundred odd years of American independence, said Mr. Stewart, there was no precedence for such action. It seemed from that dispatch, he said, that the president regarded congress as his servant, and was thanking it as a good and faithful servant for doing his bidding.

A BOMB THROWER'S WORK.

He Attempts to Kill Gen. Campos, Spain's Famous Commander, But Only Wounds Him—A Bystander Killed and Several Others Hurt.

BARCELONA, Sept. 26.—An anarchist tried to kill Capt.-Gen. Martinez de Campos Saturday with a bomb. There had been a review of all the troops in this district early in the morning. Shortly before noon the captain-general and his staff took their places on one side of the Leig square near the middle of the city, and the march past began. A large crowd had gathered near the officers, but, as no trouble was thought probable while the military filled the streets, only four gendarmes were at hand to preserve order.

The head of the column had hardly passed the captain-general when a bomb was thrown from the crowd. It struck near the captain-general and exploded with tremendous force. A soldier of the civic guard was killed instantly and five others were wounded so severely by pieces of shell that they probably will die. Martinez de Campos was thrown to the ground by the shock. He was picked up by officers of the staff and carried to his house. Aside from a wound in his arm and a few bruises he was found to be uninjured.

The man who threw the bomb was caught by the crowd and delivered to the police. He is said to have confessed. He belongs to the gang of anarchists who have caused many explosions here in the last year, and glories in his deed. His name is Pallas, and he says he intended to kill Martinez de Campos and his whole staff. He will be court-martialed and shot at once. In his house the police found a great quantity of the most violent revolutionary literature. Two men who had helped him with him and evidently had helped make the bombs have been arrested. Each of the bombs thrown was a hollow iron sphere charged with dynamite. All the windows near the scene of the explosion were shattered and large holes were dug in the ground where the bombs struck.

It is learned that Gen. Bustos and Gen. Molins, who were with the captain-general's staff, received serious injuries. The names of five spectators who were wounded by fragments of the bombs have also been reported. The city is intensely excited and military patrol the streets.

LEFT THE STRIP.

Thousands of People Have Abandoned the Land of Promise.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 26.—The Cherokee strip has been settled a week and things are getting down to a business basis. Of the 200,000 people who entered the land on the 16th over half have left. The population of new towns is now about as follows: Pawnee, 1,000; Kirk, 3,000; Kildare, 100; Ponca, 1,000; Enid, 5,000; Pond Creek, 2,000; Alva, 1,000; Woodward, 1,000; Perry, 12,000. Perry is destined to be the leading town of the strip, and the governor has issued his proclamation declaring it to be a city of the first class. Many capitalists and town boomers have located there in the last week and will make an effort to start a second Wichita boom. Work was begun Monday on a depot and over 300 buildings are going up. One contractor has contracted to put up seventy-five buildings and is importing carpenters by the hundred. Sunday night three more dead bodies were found east of Perry, two of them indicating murders.

THEY GOT AWAY.

Surrounded in a Swamp, Brutal Murderers Manage to Escape.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Sept. 25.—The murderers of the Wratten family were traced to a swamp in Dubois county, known as Lenin's wood, which contains about eighty acres of undergrowth. The officers, accompanied by hundreds of men, surrounded the wood, but the murderers succeeded in escaping. They were discovered by the neighbors who saw a man taking food into the thicket and the officers were informed at once. Ethel Wratten, the 12-year-old daughter whom the murderers failed to kill on the spot, died Saturday night and was buried beside the other members of the family. Intense excitement prevails and it is not likely the murderers would receive much mercy if caught.

A large area of ground over the Salisbury mine at Ishpeming, Mich., caved in Sunday, narrowly missing taking down the main engine house, which is now on the brink of the pit, some 60 feet deep.

DEATH ON A SIDING.

A Brakeman Unaccountably Throws a Switch at the Wrong Time, Allowing a Wash Express Train to Crash Into a Freight at Kingsbury, Ind.—Eleven Persons Killed and Many Injured.

KINGSBURY, Ind., Sept. 23.—Every house in the town is either a morgue or a hospital. Two trains came together on the Wash siding just after day-break Friday. The freight train, with twenty-two loaded cars, stood on the side track and was headed east. For more than an hour it had waited for the second section of the No. 55 passenger train, west bound. All the passenger trains have been going in sections because of the heavy world's fair traffic. After the first section went by at 4:40 o'clock all the trainmen knew that another section was coming. Herbert Thompson was head brakeman. It was his work to look after the east switch. No man can tell why Thompson went and turned the switch after the first train had passed. It was the act of a crazy man—so say the railroad men. But he did it. Thompson cannot tell, for no one has seen him since the dead and dying were thrown high in the air with the shattered fragments. Thompson ran away. Some one saw him an hour later sitting on the iron bridge in the deep timber country to the east. He had his head between his hands and was looking down into the water. The second section came at 5:40. The switch was open, but the signals did not say so. The trains met. In one instant of crash and explosion two engines and three coaches were heaped in a mountain of splinters. There followed all the scenes of blood and suffering known to railroad wrecks.

Those killed are as follows: J. H. McKenna, butcher, of Hyde Park, Mass.; Harry French, 13 years old, member of Orphan's bell ringers, London, Eng.; Charles Birke, San Francisco; Miss Nellie B. Tucker, Newton, Mass.; Engineer John Greene, Ash-ville, Ind., passenger train; Warren G. Rider, Phoenix, Ariz.; P. C. Zelle, Berlin, Germany; Baggage-master Lyons, passenger train; James D. Roundy, La Moille, Ia.

The names of twenty-one of those injured have been secured, as follows:

W. Burbank, New Orleans, La., 60 years old, sprained one leg broken, jawbone fractured, will die; William Adams, 14 years old, London, England, member Orphan bell ringers, both legs broken, injured internally, will die; Miss Hattie Hutchins, Phoenix, A. T., bruised about head and injured internally, recovery doubtful; Fireman Barber, of Ashley, on passenger train, leg broken and severely burned, recovery doubtful; H. J. Vakenney, fireman on freight train, burned and scalded about head and breast, may die; William Haskins, 14 years old, London, Eng., compound fracture of right leg, left shoulder broken, recovery doubtful; Edward Rush, 13 years old, London, bruised about body, head cut; Swien Canfield, Ironwood, Mich., bruised about head and injured internally; Mrs. L. Canfield, Ironwood, Mich., leg fractured and shoulder dislocated and head badly cut; H. W. Ryder, Phoenix Park, A. T., head cut and leg bruised, not serious; G. S. Hodgson, Dover, N. H., teeth knocked out, arm fractured and injured internally; G. W. Somerville, head cut and arm dislocated; Albert Morton, 12 years old, London, Eng., arm hurt and two deep scalp wounds; Frank P. Dow, Fair Haven, Wash., face cut and hip dislocated; James G. Woolly, London, Eng., head cut and back injured; Engineer Whitman, on freight engine, right arm broken and badly burned, seriously injured but may recover; Miss Hattie Rogers, Phoenix, A. T., left leg fractured and injured internally; Mrs. Dolber, 458 Green avenue, Brooklyn, leg fractured and cut about the head; Miss Olive Hill, Summersworth, N. H., injured internally and head cut; Miss Annie Hill, Summersworth, N. H., slight wound; Miss N. S. Kelly, Boston, severe scalp wound.

The boiler of the passenger engine exploded and hurled debris in every direction. A pair of trucks were torn apart and each half sent flying in opposite directions. One of the great pieces of iron was hurled several hundred yards away, where it crashed through a farmer's barn. Its mate was thrown clear across a 20-acre field on the south side of the track. The steam escaped, scalding the injured who were not able to crawl to a place of safety.

When the two trains came together the heavy freight train crushed the passenger by its tremendous weight. The cars in front were filled with dressed beef. Two of these cars were demolished and the beef carcasses were thrown among the human bodies. The two engines telescoped so completely that they seemed like one shattered locomotive with twelve driving wheels. The two forward day coaches plunged forward and broke all to pieces. The third day coach, by some strange chance, was swung sidewise. The rear truck was thrown high into the air and alighted in a pasture 200 feet from the tracks. This third car, lying across the rails at right angles, crushed in the front of the first sleeper, killing the two young women from Boston and burying a half dozen passengers under pieces of wood and broken glass. The two engines and the three cars were thus jammed together in hardly more than a car's length.

Out from this tangled mass of wreckage, through which clouds of steam were pouring, came the injured, while here and there could be seen the arm, leg or head of some unfortunate out of whom all life had been crushed. The first assistance came from those who escaped injury. Within a half-hour the awakened townspeople came running to the scene. By 6 o'clock special trains had arrived with surgeons from Ashley, Peru, Wolcottville, North Liberty and Westville. The work of binding up wounds, recovering the dead and identifying the bodies continued until late in the afternoon.

The railroad men say that if it had not been for the boiler explosion the loss of life would have been larger.

Burned to Death.

CRESTON, Ia., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Kate Robb mistook a pitcher of gasoline for water Friday morning about 10 o'clock and poured it into a kettle of boiling water. The gasoline caught fire and she was enveloped in flames from head to foot. Engineer John White, her brother, was severely burned while attempting to smother the flames. She lingered till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when death came. Mrs. Robb was the gifted wife of Hon. W. H. Robb, the well-known populist leader and editor of the Independent American.

A ROBBER SHOT DEAD.

Two Brothers Try to Loot the Safe in the Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind.—Chased by a Posse and One of Them Killed—The Other Wounded and Captured.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 25.—Two masked men entered the office of the Northern Indiana normal school Saturday and tried to rob the large safe. The secretaries, Misses Kate Corbery and Emma Jones, were in the front office, and when Miss Jones passed through the door to the private office to put away some papers she was confronted by the masked men, one of whom placed a revolver against her face and commanded her to throw up her hands.

She struck at the revolver, knocking it out of his hand, and ran screaming into the street, followed by Miss Corbery. As they passed through the door one of the robbers fired at them. The robbers seeing further efforts were useless coolly walked out the front door and down the steps. A mail carrier here blocked the way. Both of them pointed their revolvers at him and he retired. They then jumped the fence and started east. Arnold, the carrier, gave the alarm and in a few minutes students started in pursuit.

Word was sent to the city and in a short time officers and hundreds of citizens, armed with every kind of firearms, were scouring the country. When about a mile east of this city the robbers were overtaken by the first of the pursuing party, who demanded of them to halt, and were answered by shots. Nathan O. Howe, of Michigan City, was coming to this city with a load of peaches, and seeing the masked men followed by a number of others who were shooting drove to a farmhouse, borrowed a rifle and joined in the pursuit.

His aim was good and the first shot fired hit one of the robbers, passing through his body and his right arm, killing him instantly. The next shot struck the other robber in his right hand, knocking his revolver to the ground, which he picked up with the left and fired at Howe. He then stooped over his companion and upon finding him dead threw up his hands and surrendered.

The injured man was brought back to this city by Sheriff Stoddard and placed in jail, where Drs. Letherman and Pollock dressed his wounds. His name is Claire Moody, who came here three weeks ago and represented himself to be a student, but had not entered school. He says his home is in Kalamazoo, Mich., and his father is proprietor of a furniture store. Moody is about 29 years of age.

Frank Robinson, the man killed, was a student at the school for three terms last year, and came back about three weeks ago and entered school. He was joined by Moody about ten days ago, but he did not attend school. When Moody was searched at the jail it was discovered that he had two suits—one a fine dress suit covered with a well-worn suit. His companion was dressed the same way.

Some time ago one Webster, of Chicago, was arrested for robbing places on the hill and sentenced to the penitentiary. All his effects were in the same shape as those of these two men, and the officials think that they were members of the same gang, and that there were more persons interested in the bold attempt to rob the safe.

An examination of the robbers' trunks showed a peculiar state of affairs. The one belonging to Moody was found to contain about thirty suits of underclothing and a lot of wearing apparel, besides a cloak, which is thought to have been stolen from some place.

Nathan O. Howe, who did such effective shooting, is a son of the veteran detective Frank Howe, now living in Michigan City.

Late Sunday night young Moody was identified as Claire Robinson, a brother of the dead man. A Kalamazoo dispatch says that he was not a resident of that city, as claimed by him.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT PETOSKEY.

A Michigan Man Fatally Shoots His Wife and Is Himself Killed by a Boarder.

PETOSKEY, Mich., Sept. 25.—Saturday afternoon Abe Wilsey shot and fatally wounded his wife and was in turn shot and instantly killed by a Swede named Henry Sik. The tragedy occurred at Kegomine, where the Wilseys kept a boarding house. The couple had never lived happily together since their marriage seven years ago. They separated three weeks ago, Wilsey leaving his wife to run the house. He returned Saturday afternoon and called his wife into a room and tried to persuade her to live with him again. She refused positively, and Wilsey drew a revolver. As she fled shrieking from the room he fired four shots, all taking effect. One grazed the head, one entered the arm at the elbow, a third took effect in the side and the last passed through the right leg. Henry Sik, a boarder, rushed into the room and claims that Wilsey pointed his revolver at him. Wilsey had previously threatened Sik's life. Sik dodged behind the door, and reaching his arm around, fired four shots. When help arrived Wilsey lay on his face in a pool of blood. One ball had gone clear through the body and another struck him squarely in the forehead. The woman said Wilsey had shot himself, but Sik frankly admitted that he fired the fatal shots. He has not yet been arrested. The woman is still alive, but cannot live.

AN AGED COUPLE KILLED.

Murdered by an Unknown Assailant in Pennsylvania.

NEWTON, Pa., Sept. 25.—Samuel Rightly, a cripple, aged 84 years, and his wife, two years younger, who lived alone on their farm, were foully murdered Saturday night. Their house was then set on fire to cover up the crime. A neighbor discovered the fire and extinguished it, discovering the couple dead. They were evidently killed by a hatchet. Nothing is known as to the motives of the murderer, as the old people were known to have no money.

HOKE COMPLAINS.

The Secretary Says He Has Been Wrongfully Misrepresented—He Is Not Opposed to Pensions, But Is Determined to Purge the List of Fraudulent Claimants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Secretary Hoke Smith has made a statement regarding his position upon the pension question. He says he has often been grossly misrepresented in this matter and held responsible for acts about which he knew nothing until they had been committed; and he makes particular mention of the case of Charles T. Bennett, a private in Company F, Thirtieth Indiana volunteers, upon which an important order was issued and about which so much has been said.

Mr. Smith says it is wrong to suppose he is a common enemy to pensions. He conscientiously believes there have crept upon the pension rolls, through one avenue or another, the names of an enormous number of persons who are not entitled to pensions. "These are the ones I am after," declared the secretary, "and they are the ones I intend to weed out of the pension list, if they reduce the total number of pensioners one-half."

Referring to the order of Commissioner Lochren, that pensioners whose claims were not good upon the presentation made should be dropped from the rolls for a period of sixty days, when they must make their claims good or suffer permanent suspension. Secretary Smith says that this action was taken when he was absent from Washington, and that it did not meet his approval. He believed that a pensioner, after being once placed upon the rolls, should have notice before being dropped. Secretary Smith states that his original idea in having the list of "suspects" prepared was to have stricken from the rolls those who had failed to present prima facie evidence that they were entitled to pensions. He believes that investigation into all these cases will lead to the discovery of much fraud, and that fully half of those who have not made prima facie cases will fail in their efforts to show that they were entitled to pensions.

Many of those who were being notified that they must furnish new evidence had so little to stand upon that they would make no effort whatever. The secretary says it is a great mistake to suppose that he intended to decrease pension expenditures by depriving those who were entitled to pensions under the law of their just rewards. Referring to the fact that quite a number of pensioners who were dropped from the rolls were being reinstated, the secretary said that all of them had furnished the required evidence.

A DYNAMITE BOMB.

It Is Thrown Into a Sailor's Boarding House in San Francisco—The Building Wrecked and Five Inmates Killed—Another Badly Hurt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—One of the worst crimes in the annals of this city, resulting from a long-standing feud between union and non-union sailors, was perpetrated Saturday night. Shortly after midnight the southern part of the city was shaken by a terrific explosion. A dynamite bomb had been fired in front of a water-front boarding house filled with non-union sailors.

The front of the building was blown to atoms. Six of the inmates were horribly mangled, two of these instantly killed and three others died from their wounds. By whom the bomb was fired is not definitely known, but the owners directly charge the deed upon some members of the Seamen's union. One of the union men by the name of John Terrell has been arrested.

The boarding house was kept by John Curtin. It was Curtin's custom to secure berths for his patrons on ships employing non-union men. In this way he incurred the enmity of the sailors' union. Less than a week ago his place was entered by a crowd of union men led by John Terrell. Curtin was threatened, and when the men left his house they told him the house had only a short time to exist. Saturday night all the inmates had retired as usual and the house was quiet when the explosion occurred, shaking the city for blocks. The entire front of the boarding house was torn away, carrying the front of an adjacent structure with it.

Men were thrown from their beds across the street. The room where the explosion took place was ripped to atoms. A black hole with smoldering beams about it showed where the bomb was torn in its way. Four groaning victims lay in the street near by. Beside them lay two corpses, stripped of nearly every bit of clothing. An ambulance was soon on the scene and the victims were quickly rescued from the debris and taken to the hospital. Three of the men who were wounded died Sunday, making the total fatalities five.

ROB A BANK IN DAYLIGHT.

Two Men Secure \$700 at Carlton, Minn., and Overlook \$5,000.

CARLTON, Minn., Sept. 25.—About 1 o'clock Saturday a bold robbery was committed here by two men who entered the Carlton county bank and held up the assistant cashier, who was alone. The men were dressed as woodsmen. One covered the cashier with a gun and the other secured \$700. He overlooked \$5,000 in the cash drawer against which the assistant cashier was standing. Hearing footsteps the robbers ran to the woods without completing their work. The sheriff and a posse are in pursuit.

Killed at a Country Dance.

CASEY, Ill., Sept. 25.—Information was received here at an early hour Sunday morning of a horrible cutting affair, resulting in murder, that took place during a quarrel Saturday night at a country dance at the farmhouse of Mass Fritz near Union Center, 6 miles northwest of this city. George Me-
Mechan received wounds which resulted fatally from a dirk knife in the hands of Charles Carpenter, son of Constable Carpenter. He died in a few moments without a word. A man named Berry, of Jansville, and two others whose names are not known received fatal wounds. Carpenter escaped.

BIG BLOCKS BURNED.

Fire Started by a Cigarette Stub Causes a Loss of Nearly \$1,000,000 at St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 26.—Three blocks of the finest business houses of St. Joseph are in ruins and nearly \$1,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed. A cigarette stub cast into the storeroom on the fifth floor of the Townsend & Wyatt building by a careless clerk is supposed to have originated the conflagration.

The center block and the immense department house of Townsend & Wyatt are in ruins, likewise the Commercial block containing the Commercial bank, the safe deposit vaults, the Central savings bank and numerous offices, likewise the immense building occupied by the Regnier & Shoup Crockery company. The Corby block is badly damaged, as are also the Stone building and the Muhlen building, while the new building of C. B. France, the Ballinger building and the Zimmerman building are badly scorched. All these are adjacent to the Townsend & Wyatt building, Sixth and Edmond streets, where the fire started and burned the best and most modern business structures in the city. Each marked a step in the advancement of the city.

About 10 o'clock a m. C. A. Purdy, who was passing along Edmond street, noticed a thin curl of smoke coming from the top floor of the eight-story department house of Townsend & Wyatt. By the time he could turn in an alarm flames burst from the entire top floor. When the department arrived it was found that the water pressure was bad and the firemen fought at a disadvantage. The entire building was soon in flames and Chief Kane saw there was no chance to save it. A strong wind from the north carried the flames across the street, and thence to the buildings named above. The firemen labored hard, but could make no headway against the flames.

The fire was burning fiercely from four sides and the destruction of the best business interests of the city was imminent. At this time dynamite was resorted to and a number of buildings blown up. With the help of the Topeka and Kansas City fire departments the fire was gotten under control. The principal losers are:

Loss.	Insurance.
Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods company.....	\$250,000
Central block.....	25,000
Rockland block.....	75,000
Regnier & Shoup Crockery company.....	90,000
Commercial bank.....	80,000
Corby block.....	40,000
Ransome Garrett & Co.....	17,000
Thirty smaller institutions.....	175,000

Several accidents occurred during the progress of the fire. When one of the buildings was blown up a boy, Johnny Naskins, was struck by a flying brick and badly hurt. Allen Laird and Oliver Knapp, two firemen, were thrown from a ladder into a burning building and both badly hurt. Knapp probably fatally. Chief Kane, of the fire department, was badly burned and a young man, George Hunter, fell three stories into a cellar. He was little injured, two ribs alone being broken. Several persons were hurt by falling walls, but not a fatal accident occurred during the fire.

In the seven-story building occupied by Townsend, Wyatt & Emery more than 100 persons were at work when the flames were discovered. They spread with such rapidity that the escape of many was cut off and they were forced to wait for help from the firemen. At 2:30 o'clock the fire was entirely under control. Hard work on the part of the departments confined the fire to the block bounded by Felix and Edmond and Sixth and Seventh streets, and to the north half of the block between Edmond and St. Charles, Sixth and Seventh.

DIES FROM FRIGHT.

Death of an Adrian Girl Whose Lover Killed Himself in Her Presence.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 26.—Nelson Kunev, aged 22 years, while out driving with his sweetheart, Miss Maud Brainerd, Sunday night, attempted to shoot her, and failing in the attempt fired a shot into his own head and died almost instantly. The girl was so frightened that she died in a few hours, it is said, from the result of her experience. She said that without warning Kunev drew a revolver and pointed it at her. He pulled the trigger, but the cartridge did not explode. She threw the laprobe over his hand, and although the horse was on a run jumped out of the buggy. Kunev also jumped out and dragged the girl back to the buggy and again attempted to use the revolver. A passer-by interfered and the girl again broke away. Then Kunev placed the revolver in his own hand and fired. He died almost instantly. After the shooting Miss Brainerd passed a restless night, vomiting and purging. Early in the morning she was seized with a sinking spell and before help could reach her she died. There is no doubt that her death was the result of fright from her awful experience with Kunev.

Broke His Neck.

MARSHOUTAH, Ill., Sept. 26.—William Votschoemer, a prominent farmer residing near St. Library, fell from his porch Sunday while talking to his family. His neck was broken by the fall, but the coroner's investigation developed the fact that death was caused by heart disease and that the man was dead before his neck was broken. He was an old settler, aged 75.

Killed a Sleeping Brother.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 25.—Two brothers named Duter were playing at their home Sunday night. One of them, aged 17, playfully threw at the other a short stick with a bent wire in the end of it, a contrivance used for cleaning out an organ. He missed his aim and the sharp hook-shaped wire was imbedded in the throat of Arnold Duter, the 9-months-old brother of the boys, lying in a cradle by his mother's side. The wire severed the carotid artery and jugular vein and also the wind pipe. The child was dead in less than a minute.