

CHILDREN TRAMPLED.

INJURED BY RUNAWAY HORSES AT MILWAUKEE.

Two Will Die from the Wounds Received — Washout Causes a Train-Wreck Near Cedar Rapids, Iowa — Dakota Cyclone Destroys a Town.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 29.—Mad-dened by fright, two powerful horses attached to a hack tramped upon more than a score of little school children Tuesday afternoon. Two of the children will die, five were badly injured and about fifteen others were bruised and cut. The fatally injured:

NOLDEN, ANNIE, three ribs broken and injured internally.

SCHUDIA, FRANK, right leg broken above the knee and internally injured.

The injured:

Brooke, Maggie, bruised about the head and shoulders.

Fischer, Joseph, internal injuries and body bruised.

Katke, Julius, shoulder dislocated and collar bone broken.

Kress, Joseph, shoulder dislocated.

Nau, Emil, right arm badly crushed and lacerated.

The horses and carriage were standing at the corner of Fourth avenue and Mitchell street and were hitched to an iron weight. The driver, Herman Schultz, stood close by, talking to a friend. As a trolley car passed up Mitchell street the team suddenly took fright, and before Schultz could grab the reins they had run away.

Just at this time the pupils in the parochial school of St. Anthony's German Catholic church, located upon Mitchell street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, had been dismissed for the noon hour. The little ones, ranging from 7 to 12 years, were filing slowly out of the building, laughing and chatting, when the frightened team jumped clear from the street and landed upon the sidewalk in their midst.

The joyous shouts of the children gave way to cries of terror and anguish as they were trampled down under the iron-bound hoofs of the runaway team. It seemed short of a miracle that a dozen of the tots were not killed outright. The frenzied horses stood upon their hind legs, fell upon all fours and cut great holes in the planks of the sidewalk with their fore feet in a mad endeavor to clear themselves of the embracement of the carriage and harness. Underneath their perspiring carcasses and upon all sides of them lay little children. Some were unconscious. Others were silent through awful fear, while many moaned piteously for help.

It was a heartrending sight, and for a minute or two the spectators were so badly dazed they could render no assistance to the unfortunate. As willing hands were lent to the rescue the team swerved off the sidewalk and continued on in its mad flight until the intersection of Forest Home avenue, when a crowd of men succeeded in capturing it.

PASSENGERS SHAKEN UP.

Accident to an Illinois Central Train in Iowa.

Chicago, April 28.—An accident occurred Tuesday to the Illinois Central east-bound train No. 2 from Sioux City to Chicago at 2:45 o'clock in the morning, one mile east of Raymond, Iowa. The accident was due to a washout, occasioned by the heavy rains with which Iowa was deluged Monday. The engine, mail-car, baggage-car and rear sleeper did not leave the tracks, and only the front wheels of the smoker, next to the baggage-car, went off, but the intervening cars were derailed. The list of the injured is as follows:

Mrs. Charles Baldwin, Waterloo, Iowa.

F. G. Vail, Waterloo, Iowa.

Mrs. D. Wagner, Dubuque, Iowa.

Miss Minnie Wagner, Dubuque, Iowa.

Mrs. E. Barney, Sheffield, Iowa.

Mrs. R. B. Rutledge, Williams, Iowa.

Mattie Nailer, Williams, Iowa.

Benjamin Facins, Eagle Grove, Iowa, right leg severely bruised.

Mrs. A. M. Roberts, Sioux City, injured in chest.

Mrs. A. C. McKee, Rock Rapids, Iowa, teeth knocked out and face cut.

May Haning, Darlington, Wis., cut about face and head.

Mrs. W. W. Soul, Chicago, bruised about body.

Nancy Barnes, Sheffield, Iowa, head bruised and face badly cut.

C. W. Baldwin, Waterloo, Iowa, badly cut about the head.

None of the trainmen was injured, but the passengers in the derailed cars received a number of cuts, bruises and other slight injuries. None of them was seriously hurt.

Deadly Cyclone in South Dakota.

Mitchell, S. D., April 29.—A severe cyclone struck near Spencer Monday afternoon. It took a northerly course, destroying farm property and doing immense damage to crops. The little town of Epiphany lay directly in its path and was completely wiped off the earth, not a building being left standing. Three persons were fatally and fifteen more or less seriously injured in that immediate vicinity. The wires are down and reports are meager. A family of five is reported killed outright near Montrose, but the report cannot be verified.

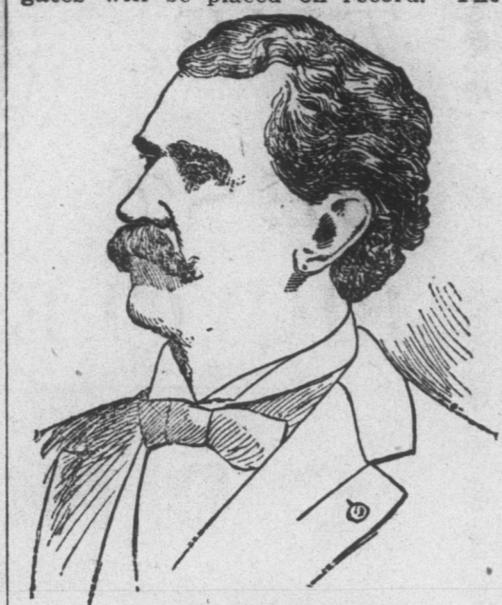
Vermont Republicans.

Montpelier, Vt., April 29.—Today the delegates to the republican state convention come together to nominate delegates-at-large and alternates to the national convention at St. Louis. Senator Thurston of Nebraska and Congressman Linn of North Carolina delivered addresses at a mass-meeting last evening.

WILL LAST TWO DAYS.

Illinois State Republican Convention to Be a Lengthy One.

Springfield, Ill., April 29.—It has been practically decided that the Illinois republican state convention will last two days. The anti-McKinley men are in favor of this move, while the McKinley men declare they will fight it out if it takes all night. The men who are opposing instructions are placing a great deal of weight on the effect of the first roll call in the convention, where the Cook county delegates will be placed on record. The



JOHN R. TANNER.

McKinley men still claim they have 150 Cook county delegates. The anti-McKinley men insist that sixty delegates will be all that will go with the Ohio man's friends.

The showing, if made, they assert, will have a great deal of influence on the country delegates, who have been led to believe that the Cool machine has lost its grip on the delegation it elected. After it has been shown that the delegation is not broken up, the anti-McKinley men want to adjourn the convention until Thursday, and let the country delegates sleep over the proposition.

The anti-McKinley men are making the most of the concession made by the McKinley men in putting off the forewarning of instructions until after the state ticket has been nominated. They claim it is an admission that the McKinley men knew they could not carry instructions out of the regular order of business, and that the impression is now fairly afloat that they are not so sure of their ground as they have been claiming.

All the leaders agree, however, that the fight is so close that predictions are dangerous. At the same time the anti-McKinley men are as confident of defeating instructions as the McKinley men are of securing them. The ticket finally nominated is likely to be as follows:

For governor—John R. Tanner.

For lieutenant-governor—W. A. Northcote or T. S. Chapman.

For state treasurer—Henry L. Hertz. For state auditor—Charles J. Kinnic. For secretary of state—George C. Rankin or James A. Rose.

For attorney-general—E. C. Aken.

A proposition to nominate William E. Mason for United States senator will be brought before the convention. Judge Gary of DuPage county will present the resolution.

FATAL FIRE AT PARIS, TEX.

One Killed and Two Hurt—Firemen Injured by Falling Walls.

Paris, Tex., April 29.—A disastrous fire, involving loss of life and \$250,000 worth of property, broke out in the three-story building of J. K. Bywaters on South Main street at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. In a short time the flames spread to the warehouse of M. F. Allen & Co., the Clements building and Hotel Peterson. The fire raged until 7 o'clock, when the firemen succeeded in getting it under control. The dead: SAULSMAN, JOHN; suffocated and consumed.

The injured:

Ramsey, H. H.; will die.

Rootchell, Louis.

There is a suspicion that Saulsmen was murdered and the building set on fire to conceal the crime. Officers are investigating.

Later, while the firemen were playing on the flames, a wall fell, crushing S. H. Ramsey and Louis Rootchell, the former fatally and the latter seriously.

Women Make a Choice.

Springfield, Ill., April 29.—Out of 345 delegates who were eligible to sit in the first republican state convention of women less than sixty appeared, but proxies and alternates made up the final number of eighty who voted on the choice of the convention for a woman trustee of the University of Illinois.

The convention lasted nearly all day, and Mrs. Mary Turner Carrel of Jacksonville was selected as the woman whom the men's convention will be asked to nominate as one of the trustees of the Illinois state university.

Chicago Ironworkers to Strike May 1.

Chicago, April 29.—The union iron workers will go on a strike Friday unless their demand for 45 cents an hour is granted. This means that about 600 skilled workmen will lay down their tools and force a stoppage of work at ship yards, bridge works and on the elevated railroad construction work now in progress in different parts of the city.

Nebraska Sound-Money Democrats.

Lincoln, Neb., April 29.—The second Nebraska democratic convention are selecting delegates to the national convention this afternoon. This is the sound-money element of the party, and by the silver democrats of the state branded as bolters.

Evidence Nearly All Taken.

Newport, Ky., April 29.—Eleven witnesses testified in the Jackson trial Tuesday. The prosecution is expected to finish today. There was no important evidence yesterday.

Testimony Made Public.

Washington, April 29.—The senate

SHIPS NOT NEEDED.

SENATOR GORMAN OPPOSES APPROPRIATIONS.

Says the Condition of the Treasury Does Not Warrant the Expenditure for Battleships — Pension Bill Passed by the House—Testimony Made Public.

Washington, April 29.—The senate proceedings Tuesday were enlivened by a speech from Senator Gorman in opposition to the appropriation for battleships, in which the war spirit and extravagance in congress were criticised.

The senate resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill after some routine business had been disposed of. Mr. Bacon (dem., Ga.) reported an important new amendment from the committee on naval affairs. It provides as a condition to the building of four battleships as provided by the bill, that in case the secretary of the navy makes separate contracts for armor or armor plate he shall not accept bids exceeding \$350 a ton for such armor, and in case the secretary cannot make contracts within such limits he shall delay action and report the facts to the next session of congress.

This brought the senate to the most important feature of the bill—appropriating for four battleships to cost \$3,750,000 each, three-thirty-knot torpedo boats at \$800,000 and ten torpedo boats at \$500,000.

Mr. Gorman moved an amendment to fix the number of battleships at two instead of four, and Mr. Quay an amendment fixing the number of battleships at six.

Mr. Gorman then addressed the senate in support of his amendment. The whole country, he said, had been stirred up by a message of the executive, and responsive to this the public and the press had been in a state of excitement as to our relations with other nations. When congress assembled it was informed by the executive that the financial conditions of the country were of the first moment, that the condition of the treasury demanded economy, or the country would be confronted with either an increase of taxation or the sale of bonds. But when the war scare took possession of us more vessels were demanded, appropriations greater than those of war times were proposed and the secretary of the navy revised his recommendation of two battleships by proposing from four to six battleships. "This from a cabinet officer," proceeded Mr. Gorman, "was considered a justification for these enormous appropriations in time of peace, in face of the fact, knowing to every senator that there was not revenue enough to pay the ordinary expenses of the government; that there had been, is and will be, a deficit in the treasury; that there has not been for four years sufficient received to meet the appropriations of congress."

The senator added that of the amounts paid for pensions and ships, \$162,000,000 came from the sale of bonds. This presented the question, is it wise, in time of peace, to make these appropriations? It was evident that there would be no legislation in this congress for the relief of the treasury.

"I am very glad the senator has confessed the sin—the great sin—of the democratic party," said Mr. Sherman. "The republican house of representatives has framed a bill increasing the revenues of the government \$50,000,000, and that bill was sent to the senate. Here it was defeated by the votes of the other side of the chamber, so the only measure offered to this chamber to raise more revenue was defeated by democratic votes."

This precipitated a question of who controlled the senate. Mr. Gorman declared the republican control of the committee settled the question. Resuming his speech, he charged that the scheme was to provide greater appropriations than the revenue could meet and thus prepare the way for a higher tariff.

In closing his speech the senator with great sarcasm referred to the secretary of the navy and his ambition to build up, man and equip "a splendid navy." He described the demand of the secretary with unfeigned contempt, and attributed much of his inspiration to association with naval officers who were anxious for ships to command. He ended with an appeal to the senate to limit expenditures if the revenues could not be increased.

PENSION BILL PASSED.

Bankruptcy Bill Taken Up for Consideration—To Be Voted on Saturday.

Washington, April 29.—The house Tuesday passed the Pickler general pension bill by vote of 187 to 54. The republicans and populists voted solidly in favor of the measure and the democrats, with six exceptions, solidly against it. The section to which the bulk of the opposition was directed provides that persons otherwise entitled to pensions shall not be disqualified on account of prior service in the confederate army, provided they joined the union forces ninety days before Lee's surrender.

The bankruptcy bill was taken up for a vote Saturday at 4 p. m., under special order. It was arranged that Mr. Henderson should control the time in favor of the bill, Mr. Bailey (dem., Tex.), who favors a voluntary bankruptcy bill, one-fourth, and Mr. Broderick (rep., Kan.), who opposed the bill, the remaining one-fourth.

Mr. Henderson took the floor and submitted an extended argument in favor of the bill, which has for its basis the Torrey bill.

Testimony Made Public.

Washington, April 29.—The senate

committee on naval affairs has made public the testimony taken in the armor-plate investigation. This investigation was directed largely at Commander Folger, who had accepted a position with the Harvey company after his retirement from the office of chief of the bureau of ordnance of the navy department.

REVOLT OF LAITY.

Methodist Demand for Popular Power.

Voted by Dr. Townsend of Baltimore.

Chicago, April 29.—Chicago methodist challenged the bishops, presiding elders and politicians of the Methodist Episcopal church of America last night. The knight who cast the gauntlet was Rev. Luther T. Townsend, D. D., of Mount Vernon Place Church, Baltimore. He did so at the request of the Chicago Methodist Social Union.

Methodism, supposed to be the most conservative form of orthodox religion in America, was rebuked by a Methodist and Methodists. Little reference was made to Wesley, the founder of the church. But the bugle call was sounded for a battle which is to be fought in Cleveland next Friday. The general quadrennial conference of the Methodist church is to open there that day, and Chicago Methodists intend to plead for a new form of church government for the Methodists of America, which is to be of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Dr. Townsend said this, and 1,200 stalwart Methodists applauded him to the echo. He arraigned the present form of government of the church. He denounced it as monarchical, as suppressing the voice of the laity, stifling the ambitions of the best ministers, making the bishops and the conference autocrats. These autocrats, he said, were retarding the progress of the church. He insisted that a democratic spirit was needed at this hour in the policy of the church. His sole reference to Wesley was that he was an absolute dictator. "But," he added, "Wesley was an ecclesiastical statesman and not an ecclesiastical politician."

He took up, point by point, the great questions which are now agitating Methodist bishops and elders in all parts of America. He advocated the admission of laymen of the church to the annual conferences and held they should have more voice in the general conferences. He scored the time-limit rule now applying to pastors and pronounced the present appointing power of bishops as undemocratic.

Mr. Gorman then addressed the senate in support of his amendment. The whole country, he said, had been stirred up by a message of the executive, and responsive to this the public and the press had been in a state of excitement as to our relations with other nations.

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