

# THE PLYMOUTH TRIBUNE.

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## CYCLONE KILLS

### TWO HUNDRED

**Tornado Sweeps Over Texas and the Town of Goliad is in Ruins.**

### SAN ANTONIO LOSSES HEAVY

**Cloudbursts do Much Damage in Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas.**

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 18.—Two hundred people were killed by a tornado at Goliad, Texas today, hundreds wounded, great property damage done, and half the town destroyed.

The tornado struck the town late in the afternoon, traveling in a northeasterly direction. Beyond a marked fall in temperature and the lowering clouds tinged with green, no warning of the calamity was given. The storm struck Goliad almost in the heart of the city, and wrecked buildings as if they were of cardboard.

Both telegraph and telephone wires went down at 7 o'clock, when the above meager facts were received, and all efforts to effect communication with the stricken city have failed.

In this city the storm was dissipated of its cyclonic nature, and turned to a heavy rainstorm, accompanied by a terrific wind. Several persons were injured, but no fatalities are reported. Scores of buildings were wrecked and the property loss is placed at \$75,000.

The wind reached a velocity of seventy miles an hour and continued at that rate for nearly twenty minutes. It blew from the southeast and then shifted to the southwest, the greatest velocity being from the latter point. At Fort Sam Houston government property was damaged to the extent of \$20,000, the doors being torn off of the officers headquarters and barracks. The West End church was destroyed, causing a loss of \$5,000. Hartwell's hotel was damaged to the extent of \$3,000. Damage to private residences will reach \$20,000.

Advices received here show the whole state to have been storm-swept.

The territory immediately to the west of Austin was badly damaged by the high winds. Walter's Park, a small hamlet, fourteen miles to the northwest of Austin, was badly damaged, something like three score or more houses being blown down and many trees uprooted.

In Austin a number of houses were unroofed and the state institution for the blind was considerable damaged, though none of the inmates were injured. A number of camping parties at various points up the river were serious sufferers in the matter of destruction of property, but so far as known no loss of life is reported.

Considerable damage was also done at Beville, a town close to the gulf coast, near Goliad.

Independence, Dubuque and McGregor, Iowa, suffered much damage from terrific electrical storms and wash outs. The storm was severe at Milwaukee and Sparta, Wis.

Fairfield and Red Cloud, Neb., had a bad scare. Buildings were unroofed and a few small houses blown down but nobody was killed.

Wichita, Kansas, Neche, N. D. and many other points west and northwest suffered from the storm.

The Madison Medicine Co., owns the exclusive right to manufacture Rocky Mountain Tea. Tea sold which not made by us is a deception. Never sold in bulk. Always packages 35c. J. W. Hess.

## HANNA MAY SETTLE STRIKE

**Senator Free to Use Personal and Political Influence.**

WASHINGTON, May 19.—"The coal mine is up to the mine operators." This is all that Senator Hanna, president of the National civic federation, will say. But Senator Hanna as an individual, or rather as chairman of the national republican committee, brought the mine operators to terms in 1900, when there was a similar strike in the anthracite fields, and the senator is not barred from using his personal and political influence now, because the efforts of the national civic federation have failed.

He believes now, as he did in 1900, that the miners have just grievances and that the operators are in the wrong. He believes that the excuses of the operators for refusing to grant an increase to the miners are not valid. They said they could not increase the pay of the miners without increasing the price of coal to the consumers. They could have prevented a strike by granting an increase of 5 per cent in wages, and in two days they have advanced the price of coal to consumers about 25 per cent.

Senator Hanna knows that five or six railroads, financed by J. Pierpont Morgan and the Vanderbilts, control the coal business. In 1900 Mr. Hanna went direct to Mr. Morgan and had a heart-to-heart talk with him. The strike was soon settled and the miners secured all they demanded except recognition for the United mine workers' organization. Mr. Morgan is now in Europe, but his business representatives are in this country.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CICADA

**The Seventeen-Year Locust Will Not Be a Curiosity in Indiana.**

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Large numbers of 17-year locusts have made their appearance in this city and reports of similar visitation have reached the department of agriculture, from Altoona, Pa., and Nashville, Tenn. department sent 5,000 postal cards throughout the country asking for immediate reports on the first appearance of the locusts. The department has a full record of their appearance since 1885 and experts know where to look for them this year. According to the charts Maryland and Indiana, with the adjoining counties of the neighboring states, are to be most affected by the pest. The department entomologists say that young nursery trees and young shoots of mature trees are all that will sustain injury from the visitation of the locusts and that there is no cause for alarm over their appearance. It is anticipated that the locusts will be reported from other portions of Pennsylvania and Tennessee and from New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and possibly a few other localities.

## WILL QUIT DRINKING

**Men at Hazleton Swear to Abstain While the Strike Is On.**

HAZLETON, Pa., May 19.—An impressive feature of the miners' strike Sunday was the action of members of St. Gabriel's parish in taking an oath to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors during the period of the strike. St. Gabriel's church is the one of which the late Rev. E. S. Phelps, the miners' champion in the strike of 1900, was the rector.

Following out President Mitchell's request that all mine workers abstain from visiting saloons, the Rev. James V. Hussie, the present pastor, asked all the members of the parish to take the oath. Few, if any, refused.

At the principal service at 10:30 a.m., every person in the church, which was crowded, stood up and took the oath. At vespers the oath was administered to those who were not present at the services in the morning. Father Hussie delivered a strong sermon to the mine workers. He told them that now that they struck they must stand together for the cause.

Clergymen of nearly all denominations in their sermons yesterday touched more or less on the strike. The trend of remarks was toward forbearance, frugality and temperance. The great struggle was generally deplored and the hope was held out that, though the strike may cause much suffering for a time, it may in the end result in great good for both capital and labor.

The visit of a representative of the National civic federation to strike headquarters, and his conference with President Mitchell of the United mine workers last night, was the only incident of any importance that claimed the attention yesterday of the labor leaders and others around the Valley hotel.

## FIFTY-FIVE MILLION GALLONS

**Revenue Commissioner Does Not Believe Americans Can Drink Double Amount of Whisky.**

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The whisky trust says that if congress will reduce the tax on whisky from \$1.10 to 70 cents the revenue derived from this source by the government will not decrease because the consumption of whisky will increase to make up the difference. This would mean that the whisky drinkers of the United States would have to drink 55,000,000 gallons more whisky next year than they did last year.

"Impossible," said Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes. "I do not think the American people are contemplating going on such a spree. In my statement to the house committee on alcoholic liquor traffic I simply included facts as to the revenue raised from this source, and made no argument either for or against a reduction. There are good arguments on both sides."

The committee has considered Yerkes' statement, and the probabilities are that no action will be taken by this congress, notwithstanding the fact that the representatives of the whisky trust are making a determined effort to have the tax reduced.

## MORMONS TO TRY AGAIN

**They Have Decided to Re-Establish Themselves in Mississippi.**

NEW ORLEANS, May 19.—The Mormon church, which abandoned its work in Mississippi three years ago because of the beating and other ill-treatment of the Mormon missionaries in some of the backwoods districts, has re-established itself there, with its headquarters at Jackson, the state capital, presided over by Benjamin E. Rich, president of the board of missions. Twenty missionaries have been detailed to Mississippi, and a general conference has been called at Jackson for June 3, when a plan of general missionary work will be arranged for the entire state.

## Heavy Verdict for Personal Injury.

LAPORTE, May 19.—A jury in the Laporte county superior court Saturday awarded George Gray \$8,000 in his suit against the Knickerbocker ice company, of Chicago, for damages for injuries received while employed at the company's plant at Hammond. Gray had been ordered to shut down the engine, and in going to the place slipped and fell. His left arm was caught in a machine and mangled. He held that the company was negligent in allowing oil on the floor and he sued for \$15,000.

## 225 KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION

**Disaster Wipes Out Almost Entire Working Force in Tennessee Coal Mine.**

### SOLE SURVIVOR IS DYING

**Two Hundred Men Entombed Three Miles From Shaft—Thousands Left in Distress.**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 20.—Miners to the number of between 175 and 225 were entombed yesterday morning by an explosion in the Fraterville shaft at Coal Creek, Tenn., and almost certainly have been killed. Thirty-four bodies so far have been taken from the works.

Three miles of subterranean passages, filled with fire, deadly gasses and fallen slate, lie between the remainder of the unfortunate workmen and the outer world, making any attempt at rescue almost impossible.

Gathered about the pit's mouth are over a thousand sorrowing relatives and hundreds of other persons who are willing to take almost any risk in the work of relief but are powerless. Several attempts to reach the extreme depths of the mine have been made, but in each case the rescuers have been driven back.

By a freak of chance one man of the scores that were working in the mine at the time of the disaster escaped. William Morgan, an aged Englishman, a "roadman," who happened to be in a passageway leading directly to the open air, was caught by the blast shot from the mine by the explosion, hurled high into the air and dashed against the rocky hillside, fatally injured.

He has not been able to speak since he was picked up, but it is doubtful if he knows anything as to the cause of the explosion. This probably never will be explained. The most plausible theory is that an accumulation of gas became ignited from a miner's lamp, causing a detonation so sudden and terrific that none of the workmen could escape. Estimates of the number of men in the mine vary. The most conservative places it at 175, while there is reason to believe that it may reach 225. One hundred and seventy-five miners were checked in for work in the morning by the mine boss. In addition to these there were boys who acted as helpers and drivers, and roadmen, and others to the number of perhaps fifty.

The explosion occurred at 7:30 o'clock. The men and boys of the regular day shift had entered the shaft, and had time to reach their chambers to begin day's labors when persons about the mine heard a fearful roar, and saw flames shoot from the shaft and from every air vent leading from the vast area of the workings. Silence followed, and since that terrific discharge not a sound of life has come from the mine.

Runners were quickly sent to neighboring mines, and within a few minutes hundreds of men were at the scene eager to lend a helping hand to their fellows.

A party was organized and started in, in the hope of saving the lives of at least part of the men. The men were not able to go more than 500 yards on account of the slate having fallen in the main path and also on account of stifling smoke and gas and excessive heat.

Meanwhile a second party had started into the Fraterville mine. It went fully two miles under the earth when a heavy fall of slate was encountered. At this barrier the men worked like demons, hoping against hope that those beyond might be safe.

Their hearts sank, however,

when they succeeded in passing the obstacle. Before them lay the body of George Adkins, the mine foreman, with the head blown off. Other bodies, more or less mangled, found a little farther on, were those of James Hightower and Robert Smith, and that of a boy so mangled and charred as to be unrecognizable.

All day long the rescuers toiled at slate obstructions, each time getting a little farther, but constantly losing hope, for they walked along one continuous tomb. There was not a sign of life. Every man had perished, they believed.

Fully 1,000 women and children are left widows and orphans by the accident. Their manifestations of grief are touching and have aroused great public sympathy. Many of these women are in want, and a mass meeting was held at Coal Creek last night at which leading residents of the town took steps to relieve the needy. Nearby Tennessee towns were quick to send aid unsolicited and it is not believed that any general appeal for assistance will be necessary.

The Fraterville mine is located in Anderson County, Tennessee. It is the oldest mine in the Coal Creek district, having been opened in 1870. A large area has been developed and worked in it.

## WATERSPOUT AND WINDSTORM

**Seven Persons Killed by Lightning or Drowning.**

LA CROSSE, Wis., May 20.—Advices received late yesterday from Preston, Minn., a few miles from here on the Dubuque division of the Milwaukee road, state that the waterspout which struck near Preston Sunday night flooded the country for miles around and caused the death by drowning of four people. The property loss is very great. During the storm Alderman Gonkey was killed by lightning. Michael Walright, living west of Forestville, lost four children, his barn house and all contents; everything was swept down stream. Three of the bodies have been found. At Bloomer, Wis., Evelton Garuc was killed by lightning.

## Dunker or Dunkard.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 19.—There are now over 15,000 German Baptists in attendance on the annual meeting and general conference at Paxtang park and the arrival of every train swells the throng by hundreds. Fully 10,000 arrived yesterday from all parts of the country. It is estimated that the crowd will reach 30,000 today.

The standing committee was in session Saturday to prepare answers to the questions which have been submitted to them from districts of the church. The answers they frame are referred to the conference proper, which begins tomorrow. One of the matters upon which the committee is now debating is whether the name Dunker or Dunkard should be permitted to be used by the church publishing company.

## Pennsylvania Reservoir Breaks.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., May 21.—The Breakneck reservoir, four miles from here in the mountains broke yesterday morning, and the 5,000,000 gallon lake flooded White Run valley, sweeping away houses, railroad bridges, barns, fences, and crops. As far as known there were no lives lost. The damage is estimated at \$200,000. The break was caused by a cloudburst.

## Hurricane in India.

BOMBAY, May 21.—A destructive hurricane has swept over the province of Scinde, British India. Forty miles of the Scinde railroad was washed away, and bridges, houses and embankments disappeared. Fifty miles of telegraph wires were also destroyed. Many lives were lost.

## ANOTHER WEEK OF TALK

**Senate Will Still Discuss the Philippine Bill and the House Currency and Immigration.**

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The entire time of the senate for the present week will be devoted to the consideration of the Philippine government bill, and there is no reason for changing previous predictions made that the debate on that measure will be practically completed before the close of the week. The fact that there will be an adjournment of the senate, covering next Saturday, in order to participate in the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue, probably will have the effect of postponing the final vote until the following Monday or Tuesday. There is, however, no longer doubt in any quarter that the minority will permit a vote as soon as the debate on the bill shall be exhausted.

Under the present arrangement the bill will occupy most all the time of the senate this week and the prospect is against the sandwiching in of much other business. Speeches in support of the bill are promised by Senators Burrows, Dolliver and Spooner, and in opposition to it by Senators Hoar, Bacon, Patterson and others.

After finishing the naval bill, this week, the house will take up the bill reported from the committee on foreign affairs relating to passports. One day will be devoted to claims, the regular day for that business last week having been postponed. Under a special order a bill for the restriction of immigration will be taken up and it is expected will cause quite a lively debate. There also is a prospect of taking up the Hill bill, relating to subsidiary coinage. This measure will be strongly antagonized by the minority, and may precipitate discussion of the currency question. Early in the week the committee on rules will hold a meeting to decide whether or not time shall be given for the consideration of the bill for a Pacific cable.

## MT. PELEE STILL DANGEROUS

**Vessels Caught in Heavy Shower of Lava and Ashes, Barely Get Away.**

FORT DE FRANCE, May 20.—Four ships had a narrow escape from destruction in the harbor at St. Pierre yesterday. The British cruiser Indefatigable, the United States tug Potomac, the steamer Estafette and the dredger Converino were caught in a heavy shower of lava, caused by the renewal of the tremendous eruptions from Mount Pelee. The vessels just barely got away before catching fire in the dense gloom caused by smoke and ashes thrown from the volcano.

The American and English officers who have been searching the ruins of St. Pierre for the bodies of the United States and British consuls and their families have found the remains of Mr. Prentiss, the American representative, and the members of his family. They will be brought to Fort de France, where Mr. Prentiss will be buried with military honors.

## Purchase of Mules Stopped.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The wholesale purchase of Missouri mules by the British government for service in South Africa has ceased, according to a telegram received by agents of the British at St. Joseph, Mo., says a special to the Tribune. Large purchases made during the week past were ordered to be shipped to the remount station at Lathrop, Mo., where they will be prepared for shipment to some English possessions. The Lathrop station also will be closed. The telegram, in effect, said the war in South Africa would close at an early date and that no use could be found for more horses and mules.

## CUBA IS A NATION

**New Republic Takes Her Place as Independent Power—Enthusiastic Welcome Given to the Hour of Birth.**

HAVANA, May 20.—At 12 o'clock last night a new nation was launched into being, and a new flag took its place among those of the nations of the world. The republic of Cuba is now a fact, and the American officials who have been for the last few years the ruling power here are now here only as guests—but welcomed and honored guests. The republic was officially proclaimed at noon today. Cuba is now a nation.

There was a little group at the palace here last night to watch for the hour of 12. Among it were some of the most interested Cubans and all the American officials. At the stroke of 12 a silence fell over the assemblage, which listened with a feeling of awe to the strokes of the bell which ushered into birth a new nation. No sooner had the bell ceased its tolling, however, than the joy of the enthusiastic Cubans broke out into loud hurrahs for the new republic—cheers in which the Americans heartily joined. Then there was a general round of handshaking and the guests departed.

Outside the palace was a throng numbering thousands, which was as enthusiastic as the throng within. All the streets of the city were ablaze with lights and decorations, and the throngs upon them resembled nothing so much as an American Fourth of July crowd. All night long the crowd marched up and down, singing their patriotic airs, and for the greater portion of them there was no rest until long after the conclusion of the official ceremonies today.

These began at the palace at 12 o'clock. President Palma and the other officials of the new government were present when General Wood performed his last official act, which was the promulgation of a proclamation, announcing the adoption of a constitutional form of government and declaring that government to be now in effect. He also announced the election of General Estrada Palma as president, elected in accordance with the forms of the new constitutional government.

President Palma then issued a proclamation announcing the cessation of the American protectorate and the beginning of his term of office.

President Palma was formally inducted into his office by the retiring military commander; the stars and stripes hauled down from the palace flagstaff, and the Cuban colors raised and saluted.

Despite the high railroad fares about 20,000 persons arrived from the provinces to take part in the festivities, while large delegations came from the United States and South American countries.

The streets are gay with flags and bunting, the star-spangled banner being fully as conspicuous as the flag of the new republic. Huge triumphal arches with bowers of multi-colored cloth have been erected along the line of the inaugural procession. From the middle of these bowers hang large pictures of the president-elect and General Gomez. All the shipping in the harbor is in gala dress and the brilliant illuminations of all the public buildings on the squares have transformed night into day.

The final reports which General Wood turned over to the republic show that the United States during the entire period of occupation has expended \$59,758,523 for the island. Of this amount \$46,159,056.94 was expended during the administration of General Wood.

The general was able to hand over to the republic \$567,709 in cash and \$1,308,607 in bonds, against which the current liabilities are charged.