

HAVOC RIDES A STORM

Chicago's Vicinity Visited by the Elements When They Are in a Rage.

SWEEP BY THE WIND AND RAIN

Hammond, Indiana Harbor and Grand Crossing Suffer.

Little Loss of Life but Much of Property — House Blown Into a Quarry — Wires Down Everywhere.

Chicago, March 25.—One of the most severe storms this city has known in many years passed over Chicago last night. Great damage was done in the suburbs to the south of the city, and considerable loss was sustained by the people living to the north of the city proper. The storm did not strike the business portion of the city in its greatest force.

Havoc at Indiana Harbor.

The storm in the vicinity of Indiana Harbor was the most severe ever known there. One person is known to be dead, several are fatally hurt, and at this writing there are several others reported missing, and they may be buried in the ruins of their homes. A two-story brick building, known as the Barker building, was blown down and a number of people who had sought shelter there were buried in the ruins.

List of Casualties.
Dead—M. Barker. Injured—Henry Van Dine, may die; Mrs. M. Barker, two children of M. Barker; Eugene Travis (woman servant of the Barkers); B. Lowenthal, George Lowenthal. At 1:30 this morning all the people in the place had been accounted for, and no further report of casualties is expected.

Some of the Damage Done.

Eighteen residences were blown down, and many people were hurt in the ruins of their homes. The wires of the electric lines were knocked down, and the power was shut off, making it impossible for anybody to reach the place save on the regular trains of the railroads. All three of the hotels in the place were badly damaged, Green's hotel in particular being badly wrecked. One two-story frame building was turned entirely over.

HAMMOND RIGHT IN THE PATH

Nobody Killed, but Property Suffered Very Severely.

The storm created havoc in the town of Hammond, Ind. A number of residences were badly damaged, and two people were injured, but not fatally. One end of the large plant of the Republic Iron and Steel company was blown down, causing a loss of at least \$25,000. Several business houses were unroofed, and the city was in total darkness because so many of the electric light wires were blown down that the authorities compelled the company to shut off all power because of the fear that lives might be lost through contact with live wires. In the freight yards of the roads running through Hammond great damage was done. Many cars were unroofed, blown over, and the yards in many places were piled with wreckage.

In Grand Crossing, eight miles farther south, many buildings were wrecked, freight cars blown about the yards, and the tracks of the railroads covered with debris to such an extent that most of the incoming trains were compelled to call upon their passengers to assist in removing the wreckage from the tracks so that the trains could proceed.

To the north of Chicago the storm was also severe, much damage having been done in the suburbs of Evanston and Rogers Park. In the city proper no buildings were damaged to any great extent, although there were many leveled chimneys, and the smokestacks of a few factories lost their tops. In the parks many trees and shrubs were blown down, and the loss in this respect will be heavy. An exceedingly heavy fall of rain accompanied the storm.

HOUSE BLOWN INTO A QUARRY

Man Fatally and Wife Seriously Injured—Crops Damaged.

In the suburban town of Thornton the frame dwelling of E. Gardner was blown into a stone quarry, and between the wind and the fall was reduced to kindling wood. Gardner was fatally hurt, and his wife sustained serious injuries. Several other people were injured, and as it was impossible to summon aid by telephone or telegraph mounted messengers were sent to the town of Dalton, five miles away, to summon medical aid. The Lutheran church at Thornton was blown down and several residences damaged.

The fall of rain west and north of Evanston, which is twelve miles north of Chicago, was so heavy that the crops were badly damaged. It is said that the loss to the winter wheat in this section alone will amount to \$50,000. At midnight it was impossible to reach Rockford, Ill., by either telegraph or telephone, and Madison, Wis., was similarly cut off.

It is reported that several workmen are hurt at East Chicago. For a distance of thirty miles from Indiana Harbor and Hammond all the wires are down, and all the street car lines have been put out of business by the blowing down of their wires.

EAST ST. LOUIS IS SWEEP

Fireworks Factory Burns—Many Persons Hurt and Buildings Levelled.

East St. Louis, Ill., March 25.—An electrical storm accompanied by a high wind and a heavy fall of rain caused considerable damage here. The lightning struck many buildings, among them the plant of a fireworks manufactory, which exploded and three of the larger buildings were burned. A large number of persons were injured.

BRUSH AT THE FRONT

Jap and Russian Outposts Clash, and the Mikado Loses a Soldier.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT REPORTED

In Which Russia Is Said to Have Lost a Battleship on Friday of Last Week—War Miscellaneous.

Berlin, March 24.—A special dispatch from Yokohama repeats the report sent from Tokio that the Japanese made an attack on Port Arthur March 18 and sank a Russian battleship.

Secul, March 24.—A brush between the opposing forces has occurred at the outposts north of Anju. One Japanese was killed.

An Imperial edict has been issued, opening Yonampoh to foreign trade.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—As no further dispatches, official or otherwise, have arrived here from Port Arthur up to this morning, the officials have come to the conclusion that the bombardment by the Japanese fleet on the night of March 21 and the morning of March 22 failed to cause any damage considered worthy to be reported to the emperor. In consequence considerable satisfaction at the continued fruitfulness of the Japanese assaults on Port Arthur prevails in high circles.

Here is a New Piece of News.

London, March 24.—A Tokio dispatch tells of another attack on Port Arthur said to have taken place last Friday. The dispatch is a special from Mori, opposite Shimonoseki, Japan, and says the Japanese fleet made another attack on Port Arthur Friday, March 18, bombarded the city and its defenses and fought a furious engagement with the Russian fleet outside the harbor, destroying one Russian battleship. Seven Japanese casualties are reported. There is no information concerning the Japanese fleet's condition. The navy department has not been advised of this engagement.

News from Vladivostok.

Vladivostok, March 24.—While the situation here remains quiet it is not expected that Vladivostok will continue to be much longer free from the vigorous operations of the Japanese. In anticipation of the appearance of the enemy and of a possible siege, a ladies' circle has been formed which sits six hours daily at the ministry of marine preparing bandages of linen for sick soldiers and sailors.

Harder to Find Than Cereals.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—According to private advices from Vladivostok, the Russian squadron is still there.

Russians Persist in Evacuation.

Shanghai, March 24.—The Russians continue to evade the carrying out of the agreement to dismantle the gunboat Mandjur. A Japanese cruiser remains at Woo-Sung, ten miles from Shanghai, at the mouth of the Woo-Sung river.

FROM THE JAPANESE FRONT

Organization Is Perfect, but Food Hard to Get in Korea.

London, March 24.—A series of messages, dated between March 10 and March 17, sent by a correspondent of The Daily Mail at Chinnampo, Korea, describes the perfect organization and arrangements of the Japanese in Korea. Elaborate preparations have been made for landing troops and advancing them through the country, and pontoon bridges and stables are built wherever they are found to be necessary. The greatest difficulty facing the Japanese is the commissariat, as owing to the poor food supplies of Korea it is only possible at present to maintain 30,000 men.

The Japanese hold two enormously strong positions at Ping Yang and on the Miokak-San range, between Hwang-Ju and Seoul. The latter, the correspondent says, is probably impregnable, and secures Seoul from land attacks from the northwest. In the event of defeat it is intended to hold the passes at Kuzan, thus protecting the Ping Yang valley. The Japanese troops are suffering from dysentery and pneumonia, and many of the cavalry horses, which the correspondent says are poor, have died, but the army is full of spirit.

There probably are 20,000 Japanese at Ping Yang, which the correspondent points out might easily have been taken when the Russian scouts first arrived, there being then only 250 Japanese soldiers. The Russians intended to make Anju their base, but owing to the delay in the arrival of reinforcements they were afraid they would be cut off, and so retired. Meanwhile the Japanese advanced to Ping Yang by forced marches, the troops being almost without equipment.

Automobile Gets Two More.

Mayville, Ky., March 24.—The bodies of two unknown men were found on the Bentonville pike about twelve miles northeast of this city. Near them was found the wreck of an automobile. Heavy rains the day before washed out the bridge, which was hidden by a sharp turn in the road, and they evidently ran into the vacant spot. One of the men had a Bible in his pocket and letters addressed to Joe Day, Morganburg, Ky. The other had letters addressed to Dr. Giffen, New Richmond, O.

Her Leg Worth \$55,000.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 25.—Miss Anita Kelly, of New York, has been awarded a verdict of \$55,000 damages and costs against a Santa Barbara Hotel company for the loss of a leg in an elevator accident in July, 1903. She sued for \$50,000.

Increased Pay for Carriers.

Indianapolis, March 25.—The National Association of Hardware Dealers has adopted resolutions favoring the bill increasing the pay of rural letter carriers and prohibiting them from accepting outside employment.

GOMPERS IS HEARD

President of the F. of L. Speaks for the Proposed Anti-Injunction Law.

CONTRADICTS TWO STATEMENTS

Job Attacks Unions and Union Leaders, Speaking Against the Eight-Hour Bill.

Washington, March 24.—The house judiciary committee continued hearing on the anti-injunction bill. State Senator Matson, of Indiana, spoke in opposition to it. He was unsparing in his criticism of labor unions and said their policy was to intimidate, coerce and brow-beat. They were seeking by the proposed bill, he said, to overthrow a settled condition, to tear down established institutions and to attack the respect of the courts at the most vital point.

Gompers Defends the Measure.

Samuel M. Gompers, president of the F. of L., challenged many of the statements of opponents of the measure. Taking up the statement of Daniel Davenport, in which the charge was made that the labor leaders as a rule were socialists, Gompers said he had refuted this statement at the time it was made by Davenport before the labor committee of the house, previously to its having been made to the judiciary committee. For this reason he declared that Davenport had stated what he himself knew to be false. Gompers declared that the use of the injunction against labor was of comparatively recent origin and entirely unjustified.

Contradicts a Witness's Statement.

James M. Beck, who had opposed the bill, he said, in the hearing before the committee had quoted him (Gompers) as saying: "I believe if I was exercising my right as a citizen of this country and was enjoined by the court's injunction, I would not obey that injunction." Commenting on this Gompers declared: "I resent that statement most emphatically."

Does Not Represent a Majority.

Speaking of the extent to which labor is organized Gompers said: "I agree that we do not represent a majority of the workmen of the country, but I venture to say that we represent the most intelligent, the most skillful and the most manly of the workmen of the country, and this, too, without any reflection upon the non-union men." Gompers concluded with expressing the belief that the anti-injunction bill would be reported from the committee and pass the house and senate at the present session of congress.

This Session Ended the Hearings of the Committee.

JOB ON THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Attacks the Union Leaders from Samuel Gompers Down.

Washington, March 24.—In a discussion of the confusion which opponents of the eight-hour bill declared would follow the enactment of that measure into a law Frederick W. Job, secretary of the Employers' association of Chicago, said to the senate committee on education and labor that he did not believe the labor leaders of the country represented the real views of the rank and file of workmen, organized or unorganized. He made an attack on the leaders, asserting that from Gompers down these leaders persisted in misrepresenting conditions.

Job called attention to labor troubles in which non-union men had been beaten or shot, and said the official organs of labor never had contained a word of denunciation of these crimes. As an illustration of his assertion that the leaders did not represent the men, Job said he had been told in confidence by laboring men in Chicago that the surest way to defeat a candidate for political office was to have him endorsed by the labor leaders, as the rank and file under the Australian ballot system would vote against the candidate.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

Two Counties in Colorado Under Control of the Military.

Telluride, Colo., March 24.—An order declaring San Miguel county to be under martial law has been posted here. Some of the deported union miners have returned to their homes here. Trinidad, Colo., March 24.—The special train bearing 380 members of the National Guard has arrived here. The coming of the troops caused absolutely no excitement. Camp was established in this city and detachments were sent out to various coal camps to relieve the mine guards employed by the coal companies, who have been drawing \$3 a day each. Immediately upon arrival Major Hill read his first general order, placing the county under martial law, ordering all saloons, dance halls and other resorts of a questionable nature to close at 9 p. m. daily.

All citizens having firearms in their possession are requested to register them immediately with the military authorities, and the sale of firearms and ammunition in the county is absolutely forbidden. The mine owners have insisted for months past that they could not get men to operate their properties because non-unionists were afraid to go to work unless afforded military protection. Sheriff Clark finally was induced to join the request for troops on the ground that he could no longer control the situation.

SCALE FOR DREDGE TUGS

Employers and Employees Settle the Matter of Wages.

Toledo, O., March 24.—The conference of dredge tug owners and captains and engineers, firemen and linemen of dredges to settle a scale of wages and working conditions for the coming season has been concluded and the following conditions have been agreed to:

Engineers and captains on dredge tugs, Duluth and vicinity to Detroit, Captains, \$120 per month and

CHEATS ON THE LIST

Frauds That Are Practiced by Would-Be Teachers of the Young Idea.

WOULD STEAL THE LICENSE

If Unable to Pass Fairly—Made a Bad Trade and Wants to Rue—Indiana State News.

Indianapolis, March 24.—During the examinations to be held Saturday in every county in the state for teachers' license the county superintendents, under instructions from State Superintendent F. A. Cotton, will keep a careful watch over the candidates for license, to prevent fraud. The department of public instruction has discovered, in grading manuscripts, that the veriest sort of cheating is done in the examinations. To prevent this, Cotton, in a letter to the county superintendents, has instructed them not only to keep a careful watch over the actions of the teachers, but to seat them at such distances apart as to prevent one candidate from assisting any other.

One Way of Cheating.

The manuscripts sent to the state superintendent from the same county are placed together. The state superintendent has found that in many instances two manuscripts will contain the same sentences, and even the same paragraphs, showing conclusively that one candidate has copied from another. When this is found both manuscripts are thrown out, the department assuming that there is an understanding between the person copying and the one copied from. The applicants, however, are allowed to take another examination.

The Substitution Dishonesty.

It has also been shown that applicants from one county have appeared in another county to take the examination for a county license, giving the name of another applicant who is unable, presumably, to pass the examination. The license is then sent to the person for whom the better educated teacher substituted.

In the Very Cradles of Education.

In college and normal school towns where the number of applications is large and the county superintendent has difficulty in properly watching the teachers, the department of public instruction has instructed the county superintendents to hire watchers.

WANTS TO RUE HIS TRADE

Swapped a Farm for a Saloon and Says He Was Drunk When It Was Done.

Bluffton, Ind., March 24.—W. O. Allen, a prosperous farmer of this county, has filed suit in the circuit court to recover a farm of eighty acres, which he traded for a saloon worth about \$700. He alleges that he was intoxicated when he made the trade, and that he was made drunk to get his farm from him. Feb. 24 he bought from Joe Hartman a saloon, including fixtures and stock, giving him \$3,500 farm in exchange.

There was a mortgage of 1,200 on the farm and to satisfy this he gave a mortgage on the saloon to Hartman. In the contract he was to buy the privilege of using the license for the saloon from Forest Saylor, and to get the benefit of the unexpired license he had to employ Saylor as bartender at a salary of 12 a week.

Strike of Machinists Threatened.

Indianapolis, March 24.—Dissatisfaction with the terms of their employment threatens to involve the machinists employed at the Atlas Engine works in a strike that will effectively tie up the plant. The difficulty arises over the "premium system" that is in vogue. By this system, which the men say is in effect a bribe, certain men accomplish more work than others. Arbitration will be tried by the men.

Administration of "Justice."

Evansville, Ind., March 24.—In the circuit court Grant Atkin, charged with riotous conspiracy in the July race riots, was fined \$50 for plain riot, the charge of riotous conspiracy having been nolleed. Atkin is the only white man thus far convicted in the local courts for taking part in the July riots. Several negroes have been sent to the penitentiary.

Miners' Demands Rejected.

Brazil, Ind., March 24.—At the joint meeting of operators and miners of the block coal district in session here the miners presented a list of demands embracing their wants for the coming two years. The operators refused to grant the demands, and the convention has adjourned without agreeing.

THE NAME WITCH HAZEL.

The name Witch Hazel is much abused, E. C. DeWitt & Co. Chicago are the inventors of the original and only Witch Hazel Salve. A certain cure for cuts, burns, bruises, eczema, tetter, piles, etc. There are many counterfeits of this salve, some of which are dangerous while they are worthless. In buying Witch Hazel Salve see that the name is on the box and a cure is certain. Sold by all druggists.

Proper Treatment for Pneumonia.

Pneumonia is too dangerous a disease for anyone to attempt to doctor himself although he may have the proper remedy at hand. A physician should always be called. It should be borne in mind, however, that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip, and that by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the threatened attack of pneumonia may be ward off. This remedy is also used by physicians in the treatment of pneumonia with the best results. Dr. W. J. Smith, of Sanders, Ala., who is also a druggist says of it: "I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and prescribing it in my practice for the past six years. I use it in cases of pneumonia and have always gotten the best results. Sold by all druggists."

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A certain cure for Consumption in early stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and 60 cents.

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Dr. F. M. BURKET, DENTIST

Plymouth, Indiana.

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TO LOAN AT SIX PER CENT. (No Commission)

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Having purchased the Planing Mill and business heretofore conducted by C. W. Sult, I will continue the same at the old place and will be prepared to do all kinds of Planing Mill Work promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Give me a trial.

I also do general carpentering and building contracting. Estimates gladly furnished for anything you may want in this line.

Office and mill on South Street, south of Pennsylvania R. R. tracks

J. S. NESS

PLYMOUTH, IND.

JOHN W. PARKS

LAWYER

YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.

TELEPHONE 257

Colonist Tickets to West and Northwest via Pennsylvania Lines.

One way second class colonist tickets to California, the North Pacific Coast, Montana and Idaho will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines from March 1st to April 30th, inclusive. For particulars apply to nearest Ticket Agent of those lines.

A Favorite Remedy for Babies.

Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds and prevents any danger of pneumonia or other serious consequences. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. For sale by all druggists.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

William Shafer, a brakeman of Denison, Ohio, was confined to his bed for several weeks with inflammatory rheumatism. "I used many remedies," he says, "Finally I sent to McCaw's drug store for a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, at which time I was unable to use hand or foot, and in one week's time was able to go to work as happy as a clam." For sale by all druggists.

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