

THE JOURNAL.

LESLIE CLARK, Ed. and Pub.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA

CONDENSED TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Dr. N. D. Hills told the Plymouth Church congregation at Brooklyn that he was threatened with nervous prostration and would start for Europe.

A committee may be appointed to carry on the duties abandoned by Lewis Nixon, the Tammany leader.

Miss Julia Williams of Detroit died at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, from an overdose of strichnine pills.

The striking coal miners at Hazleton took oath in the Catholic church to abstain from liquor. Father Phillips urged the men to stand together during the strike.

The foreign commerce bureau report that American shoe imports into India increased 400 per cent in 1901; cotton piece imports also increased.

The Chicago Federation of Labor started an attack on the national body by proposing to issue local charters.

Bishop William Kenney was consecrated in the old cathedral at St. Augustine, Fla., Cardinal Gibbons officiating.

George Shirley of Pittsburgh, under restraint at Louisville, attempted to commit suicide by driving an eight-penny nail into his head.

George Taylor, colored, who died at Louisville, is said to have been 102 years old, and to have belonged to President Zachary Taylor.

Miss Elizabeth Sturen, teacher of German at Cleveland, was thrown from a carriage in a runaway accident and probably fatally injured.

Private Frank L. Farris, serving in the headquarters building at the military academy at West Point, was killed. He got out of the way of a freight train to be struck by a passenger train.

Hermon Smith, a former member of the Indiana legislature, fatally shot Roy Lassiter, a farmer, near Abote, Ind. Mrs. Lassiter accused Smith of insulting her.

At the state normal oratorical contest between Illinois and Wisconsin, at Bloomington, Ill., the former won. William Kephart of Atlanta, Ill., won first prize in the interscholastic oratorical contest at Urbana, Ill.

At the Central Oratorical League contest at Delaware, Ohio, Ohio Wesleyan won first, Indiana second and West Virginia third.

Franklin, Ind., has child with four living great grandmothers and one great grandfather. The child is Anna Marguerite, the infant daughter of Virgil Whitesides.

L. B. Moore of Bristol, Tenn., whose son was killed by falling telephone pole, got judgment against the telephone company for \$5,000.

John Jacobson, his wife and infant child were burned to death and William Snyder, a clerk, and another of the Jacobson children, aged 6, were seriously burned in a fire in the living rooms over Jacobson's implement store at Laurel, Neb.

Page Bennett, a pensioner, 63 years old, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn at Washington, Ind.

Henry Dumprope, aged 18, was convicted of manslaughter at Emporia, Kas. He killed a man named Crowley.

The board of managers of Missouri insane asylum No. 4 decided that July 1 is too early to open the asylum, and that the date be set for September 1.

The Iowa State Federation of Labor adopted a resolution condemning President Roosevelt because of his order forbidding employees of the government to seek to influence legislation in their own interests.

General Charles Dick was renominated for Congress by acclamation by Republicans of the nineteenth Ohio district in convention at Warren.

Henry Clay Evans, who has just retired as commissioner of pensions, took the oath of office as consul general at London. He will leave for his new post early in June.

Joseph Coleman of Foulkton, S. D., charged with the murder of his brother Edward, to secure \$10,000 insurance on the latter's life, has been held to the circuit court without bail.

A washout on the Colby branch of the Union Pacific railroad caused a freight wreck in which George Regnier, engineer, was killed and the fireman and two brakemen were badly scalded.

It is reported in Panama that Gen. Alfaro, the former president of Ecuador, is preparing a revolutionary movement against President Plaza of the republic.

The case against Mrs. Carrie Nation for joint-smashing came to trial at Topeka, Kan., and was dismissed on a technicality.

George Thomas, aged 26 years, son of a prominent farmer of paradise, Ill., was caught in the machinery of a saw-mill and killed.

Miss Pearl Netherwood of Oregon, Wis., was fatally hurt by having her neck fractured in a scuffle with her brother.

Between 200 and 300 Detroit bakers struck following an ultimatum to the master bakers demanding that employers rescind an order that all peddlers of bread should quit the union. Recognition of the union is also demanded.

FORTY ARE HURT VIEWING BIG FIRE

Falling Runway Precipitates 2,000 Persons on the Crowd Below.

PATROL DRIVER HAS STAMINA

Sticks to His Seat and Controls Horses Though Suffering from Two Broken Legs—Loss to Plant Placed at Half a Million.

While fire was destroying half of the \$1,000,000 lard refinery belonging to Armour & Co. in the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, a runaway crowded with two tiers of spectators broke under the strain.

From the mass of crushed timbers and struggling men and boys more than thirty injured persons were taken out. A boy, two women and one man were dangerously hurt. In addition to these a fireman sustained injuries while making the run to the fire which are expected to result in his death. Several other firemen were hurt, the list approximating forty.

There was a second's warning as the roof of the runway sank under the weight of the crowd. Then the sound of splintering wood was mixed with the cries of the injured as the roof fell in on the floor of the "run," which, in turn, collapsed on the heads of the people standing on the ground, throwing 2,000 persons in a confused mass.

This happened while the fire was at its height. The fire itself was the most alarming and disastrous one the Stock Yards has had for many days, and only for the prompt work of employees and firemen in draining oil from the tanks in the burning plant, and but for a firewall which prevented the blaze from spreading, it is believed the principal buildings at the yards would have been doomed.

The lard refinery was in the center of the yards. Two thousand men and women were employed in it, and 700—a night shift—were at work when the fire drove them out.

J. Ogden Armour placed the value of the building, which was constructed last year, at \$1,000,000 and the damage at \$500,000.

While the burning oil was presenting a brilliant spectacle and before the police lines had become strong enough to handle the crowd, the spectators took possession of the "hog run" of the Boyd-Lunham Company. The "run" stood just to the east and south of the building and furnished the best opportunity for viewing the fiery spectacle.

As many men and boys as could crowd on the "run" had climbed either to the roof or to the run itself.

Two thousand persons were standing on the "run" when the crash came. The roof gave way first, then, with cracking timbers and shouting people the load came down on the floor of the runway—itself crowded. The whole mass was precipitated to the ground, a fall of thirty feet in all, and on the heads of the persons below.

When the runway came down it caught the patrol wagon of the Stock Yards Station and cut it in two. This helped to save the persons on the run, as it held the timbers for a second. The timbers broke both legs of Israel Morris, the driver. In spite of the pain, Morris stuck to his seat and held his plunging horses.

MINERS WANT COMPLETE TIE-UP

Plan to Create Scarcity of Coal by Closing All Mines.

A tie-up of every industry in the country is planned to bring victory to the anthracite coal miners in their present strike. If carried out as now predicted business of all kinds will be inconvenienced. It is the desire of the strikers that a special national convention of the United Mine Workers of America be called as soon as practical for the purpose of endeavoring to have all bituminous mine workers, both organized and unorganized, involved in the anthracite miners' struggle. This announcement was officially made by President John Mitchell in a statement giving the result of the deliberations of the delegates in convention. If a special national convention is called and the miners succeed in their object it would directly affect 449,000 men, who are employed in and about the coal mines of the country. Coal would soon become scarce and this ultimately would result in the tying up of railroads and all sorts of industries that use large quantities of the fuel.

Dies from Rattlesnake Bite. La Crosse, Wis., dispatch: Grace Dickson, eight years old, as a result of saving her three-year-old brother from a six-foot rattlesnake, which had crept into the house, at Dressbach, Mich., was fatally bitten by the reptile and died in great agony.

New Italian Minister.

Rome cablegram: King Victor Emmanuel has appointed Lieutenant General Giuseppe Ottolenghi minister of war. General Count Coriolano Ponza di San Martino, the former Italian minister of war, resigned his post April 27.

Big Gift to Museum.

New York special: One of the biggest gifts ever given to the Metropolitan Museum comes from the probate of the will of the late Jacob S. Rogers. The museum gets \$5,457,000.

Dedicate Indiana Soldiers' Monument

With tears of gratitude and tender memories of the dark days when civil discord was tugging at the heart-strings of the nation, Indiana formally dedicated the tall white shaft in Monument place, at Indianapolis, as a tribute to her soldier and sailor dead and a patriotic legacy to the living and future generations. With silent admiration thousands of her sons and daughters looked upon that magnificent monument in contemplation of its meaning and then turned away firmly convinced that nations are sometimes grateful for the sacrifices of their citizens.

People gathered from all parts of the state to witness the dedicatory exercises and see the veterans bear the battle-scarred flags from the capitol to the monument. They came by the tens of thousands to swell the number of visitors who had gathered earlier in the week on account of the twenty-third annual encampment of the Indiana G. A. R. The city was decorated as befits the occasion, and the principal streets were a mass of bright colors as far as eye could see. It is estimated that more people were in Indianapolis than gathered on that August day in 1889 when Gen. Benjamin Harrison, then President of the nation, laid the corner stone of this monument under similar auspices.

Gen. Ell Torrance, national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, participated in the exercises. Gov. Nash of Ohio was another distinguished guest. The veterans and others who were to take an active part in the day's exercises were astir early, and it taxed the old soldiers to the limit to keep pace with events. Many were compelled, as they dropped out for a rest, to acknowledge that time had not dealt kindly with them. As early as 8 o'clock the veterans of '61 gathered

dress presented Gen. Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur," as the presiding officer of the day.

John W. Foster of Washington, D. C., former secretary of state, delivered the oration, in which, after dwelling on the war history of Indiana, he said that every soldier who receives a pension should watch with zealous care that no deserter, no skulker, no unworthy camp-follower, through the cunning of dishonest claim agents, should have the badge of honor. He referred to the corruption of public and municipal bodies as a menace to the foundation of the government and commended civil service as the only democratic method of filling the offices where all applicants stand upon a common level, and the only way of securing the best results in administration.

Gustavus Y. Menzies of Mount Vernon, on the part of the board of control of the monument, delivered it to the state and Gov. W. T. Durbin made the speech of acceptance. James Whitecomb Riley read a poem written for the occasion, entitled "The Soldier."

The afternoon was devoted to the general parade, in which Gov. Durbin, his staff and the Indiana National Guard acted as escort to the members of the Grand Army, the veterans of the Spanish-American and the Philippine wars. At the head of the Grand Army veterans were a few survivors of the Mexican war in carriages. It is estimated that more than 75,000 people viewed the parade as the column passed over the same route traversed by the battle-flag escort in the morning.

The parade was from the capitol to the monument, where the veterans of four wars massed around the pedestal for the vesper services, in which the "Last March of the Battle Flags" was an impressive feature. The chimes on Christ's church played "Soldier, Rest! Thy Warfare O'er." The color guards of the old regiment were tenderly bearing the tattered flags back to their permanent resting place in the capitol building, while the tens of thousands of people along the way stood with uncovered heads bowed in reverence.

Description of the Monument. The soldiers' and sailors' monument was built in accordance with a legislative enactment of 1887, which appropriated \$200,000 for the work. Years before at a Grand Army encampment the idea of erecting a monument was conceived and at the time of the legislative action \$21,000 had been subscribed, of which \$10,000 was given by Indianapolis. These gifts have been increased many fold. Seventy sculptors and architects of fame entered the competition for the honor of making the plans. Bruno Schmitz, the Berlin sculptor, was chosen. Work was begun in 1888, and the cornerstone was laid August 22, 1889.

The site of the monument is in the small park in the heart of Indianapolis, formerly known as Governor's Circle. The dimensions of the structure are as follows: Height of monument, 268 feet; diameter of circle at base, 192 feet; diameter of terrace, 110 feet; height of pedestal, 59 feet; height of shaft, 149 feet; height of lanterne, 21 feet; height of statue of Victory, 28 feet; diameter of base of pedestal, 40 feet; diameter of shaft at base, 22 feet, and at top, 12 feet.

The sculptured figures are commemorative of the different periods of the state's history and development. The balcony at the top of the shaft is 220 feet above the ground and is reached by a spiral stairway and elevators. The lanterne rising from this bears a bronze statue of Victory twenty-eight feet high, which is lighted at night. Just below the balcony is a bronze astragal bearing the dates "1861, 1862, 1863, 1864" on the several sides. These figures are also illuminated. Midway of the monument is a second bronze astragal emblematic of the navy, while below is one for the army. On the east and west sides of the terrace are cascade electric fountains, while on the north and south approaches, are wide steps leading to the pedestal. On the base of the monument is the dedicatory inscription: "To Indiana's Silent Victors." The memorial as completed cost \$598,320.

The Total Revenue for the first half of the year was \$55,876,016. What will the Total Revenue be at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1902?

Send your estimate and 12 in postage to the PRESS PUBLISHING

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HEADACHE, BACKACHE, DIZZINESS

(PE-RU-NA CURES PELVIC CATARRH.)

"I am perfectly well," says Mrs. Martin, of Brooklyn. "Peruna cured me."



MRS. ANNA MARTIN.

Mrs. Anna Martin, 47 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "Peruna did so much for me that I feel it my duty to recommend it to others who may be similarly afflicted. About a year ago my health was completely broken down, had backache, dizziness and irregularities, and life seemed dark indeed. We had used Peruna in our home as a tonic and for colds and catarrh and I decided to try it for my trouble. In less than three months I became regular, my pains had entirely disappeared, and I am now perfectly well." ---Mrs. Anna Martin.

Miss Marie Johnson, 11 Columbia, East Detroit, Mich., is Worthy Vice Templar in Hope Lodge No. 6, Independent Order Good Templars. Miss Johnson, as so many other women also have done, found in Peruna a specific for a severe case of female weakness. She writes:

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Miss Ruth Emerson, 72 Sycamore St., Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for two years with irregular and painful menstruation, and Peruna cured me within six weeks. I cannot tell you how grateful I feel. Any agency which brings health and strength to the afflicted is always a welcome friend, and

to-day the market is so filled with useless and injurious medicines that it is a pleasure to know of so reliable a remedy as you place before the public." ---Miss Ruth Emerson.

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What do you estimate? I will be about \$120,000,000.

IN 1000 CASH PRIZES, to those making the nearest correct estimates of the total Postal Revenue of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1902.

First Prize \$5,000; Second \$2,000; Third \$1,000

VALUABLE INFORMATION: To aid in forming your estimates, we furnish the following facts which we obtain direct from the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., giving the gross or total revenue of the department for each and every year from 1897 to 1901 inclusive. The fractional part of a dollar is not considered.

The Total Revenue of the Post Office Department for the year

1897 WAS \$82,665,462,

1898 WAS \$89,012,618, INCREASE 7.68 PER CENT

1899 WAS 95,021,384, INCREASE 6.75 PER CENT

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