

KILLED IN A WRECK.

Western Flyer Ditched By a Washout.

MANY WERE INJURED.

A Man Going to Minneapolis to Be Married Dies of His Injuries—Asks Physician to Keep Sad News From His Sweetheart—Another Man Hurled From the Car on Top of Another.

Waterloo, Iowa, (Special).—The through train from Chicago to Minneapolis over the Rock Island and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railways, was wrecked at 1.15 Sunday morning at the crossing of Sink Creek about four miles southeast of this place. The train consisted of six coaches, including mail and baggage car, smoking car, two passenger coaches and sleeper. Eight persons were killed and twenty-three injured.

A cloudburst had washed the sand and gravel roadbed, leaving the track unsupported for a stretch of twenty feet. The rails and ties held together, and there was nothing to indicate the insecurity of the road. The engine struck the washout and was derailed in the ditch beside the track, and behind it the cars were piled in a confused heap. The mail car tipped over and was telescoped by the baggage car behind, while the rear end of the baggage car in turn telescoped the smoker. The roof of the sleeper ploughed its way through the day coach, while the lower half of the latter crashed through the sleeper.

The engineer and fireman jumped from the train and escaped with slight injuries. Mr. Schwette, of Alton, Ill., was brought to this city alive, but died at eight o'clock. He was badly cut about the head, and it was evident from the beginning that his injuries were fatal. He was on his way to Minneapolis, where he was to be married. He asked his physician to telegraph his father and his sweetheart.

"Tell her," he gasped, "that I have been detained by a wreck and cannot keep the appointment on time. Don't say any more." The news was brought to this city by a mail clerk, the whistle was blown, a switch engine and coach hastily prepared, and a relief train sent very speedily. The injured passengers were extricated from the debris and brought here. Another relief train soon arrived from Cedar Rapids and took a number of the seriously injured to be treated in the hospital in this city.

F. J. Day, of Allison, Iowa, a passenger, said: "The train was running at good speed, and at a point about three or four miles from Waterloo it left the track. The engine and baggage car were thrown about ten feet. The engine evidently had his engine under excellent control, as I never saw such a sudden stop. The smoker, where I sat, telescoped the baggage car, and I found myself with the brakeman, on the roof of the day coach."

A striking example of cool nerve and fortitude was shown by Will Schollman, a drummer for a St. Louis tobacco house, who made his headquarters at Waterloo. He was found under a passenger coach, his arm crushed between the front end of the sleeper and the side of the coach. He did not lose consciousness, but begged that his arm be saved off so as to release him. It was found that there was no possibility of releasing the unfortunate man in any other way, so this was done. Schollman gritted his teeth and looked on while his arm was amputated with a common hand saw, not a mean coming from the poor fellow as the crude instrument tore its way through bone and sinew. After he was released Schollman walked almost unassisted to a nearby farmhouse. He was terribly weakened by loss of blood, however, and died in the afternoon.

TORNADO IN NEBRASKA.

Several Persons Reported Killed—Great Damage to Property.

Omaha, Neb., (Special).—Severe thunderstorms, which have been prevalent throughout Central and Eastern Nebraska for the past twenty-four hours, have probably resulted in the loss of three lives and the devastation of much property. At Bancroft a rainstorm, which assumed to proportions of a cloudburst, did thousands of dollars of damage.

It is reported that Mrs. Peter Byers and her child and Mrs. Jerome Pfamm were drowned seven miles south of that town. Fences and buildings on low ground were carried away by the flood. Near Lyons severe wind and hailstorms demolished several farm buildings and badly damaged crops.

Dewey's Statue in Golden Gate Park.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special).—Subscription books were opened for contributions to the statue it is proposed to erect in Golden Gate Park in honor of Admiral George Dewey. The subscriptions aggregate \$25,000, comprising \$10,000 from Clara Sprengels and \$5,000 each from Mayor Puelin, John W. Mackay, and "a friend." It is the hope of the promoters to erect a suitable statue of California marble at a cost of \$100,000. A committee of artists is now at work on a design.

Twenty-Three Buildings Wiped Out.

Staples, Minn., (Special).—Over one-third of the business portion of Staples was burned, more than twenty-five buildings being destroyed. The fire started from an overturned lamp in a tailor shop. The total loss is estimated at \$50,000, with about \$20,000 insurance.

ABOUT NOBED PEOPLE.

Emperor William has denied that he will visit this country and Mexico next autumn. In his new volume on China, Arnold Reed declares that 1,000 European soldiers could conquer that country.

Speaker Reed is causing somewhat of a sensation in Paris with his lumbering gait, immense size, Yankee twang and peculiar drawl.

Roswell Bardsley was appointed postmaster of North Lansing, Towpkins county, N. Y., June 23, 1828, and has held the position ever since.

"Most of my biographies," says Sir Henry Irving, prefer to say that I was born in Glastonbury, but I wasn't. Kelton was the place.

President McKinley, who is quite a good whistler, has just bought what is declared to be the handsomest trap ever owned by an occupant of the White House.

Senator Carter, of Montana, says that in ten years Montana will be producing annually more wheat and flour than any two States in the Union. It will be shipped, he adds, to Asiatic markets.

Gen. "Joe" Wheeler has accepted an invitation to deliver the "Federal Day" address at the Boston Theatre.

THE NEWS.

Henry Lower, a well-to-do real estate owner, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been suffering with what appeared to be hydrophobia as the result of a cat bite, received a month ago, died in great agony. If the permission of the family can be obtained, an autopsy and a bacteriological investigation will be made.

The Young Men's Business League, of Chattanooga, Tenn., decided to have a grand celebration this fall in honor of the birth of Admiral Farragut, who was a Tennesseean, born near Knoxville. The league decided to invite Admiral Dewey to attend the celebration, and, as he was on the staff of Admiral Farragut in his most famous battles, it is likely he will come.

The excitement in Henderson County, Texas, because of the lynching of the three Humphreyses on the night of May 23, is still intense. Eight prominent farmers and cattle raisers in the vicinity of Aley, where the lynching took place, have been placed in jail at Aley on charges of participating in the crime. The State and Henderson County have offered rewards approximating \$5,000.

The General Synod of the Lutheran Church, which has been in session at York, Pa., adjourned to meet in two years. The Hong Kong Daily Press reports that the claim made upon the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank by Aguinaldo for \$200,000 of revolutionary funds deposited with the bank, has been settled. The money has been paid over to Aguinaldo's representatives.

The Lutheran General Synod, in session at York, Pa., decided the mooted question of infant baptism. One death from yellow fever has occurred in New Orleans and physicians are on their guard.

Rice-planters owning plantations on the South Carolina side of the Savannah river met at Savannah to form a syndicate with \$1,000,000 capital. It is the purpose of the syndicate to construct a levee of twenty miles or more along the river for the protection of crops from storms and freshets. This would mean a great increase in rice production. A Boston syndicate, it is said, is ready to finance the scheme, taking bonds secured by mortgages on the plantations.

General Manager W. W. Magoon, of the Consolidated Light and Railway Company of Huntington, W. Va., announced the increase of wages of all employees of the road 25 per cent. The increase includes engineers, laborers, linemen, motormen and conductors. Agnes McLeod and Anto Perenda, miners of Butte, Mont., were blown to pieces by the accidental discharge of a charge of blasting powder.

Rear Admiral Wm. T. Sampson was given a dinner at the Union League, Philadelphia, by Joseph G. Darlington, president of that organization.

The directors of the American Tobacco Company have decided to build factories in Japan at once and to expand the company's business in that country.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, opened his famous Golden Rule Park for the season. He will preach every Sunday on social problems. He had a large audience.

The Amalgamated Copper Company has purchased from Joel Parker Whitney the famous Santa Rita copper mines in Grant county, N. M., paying the sum of \$1,200,000.

White delirium from fever Mrs. Ode Clayton, of Nashville, Tenn., shot and fatally wounded her five-year-old daughter, then turned the revolver on herself and sent a bullet through her brain, death ensuing instantly.

James Lynch, a saloonkeeper of East St. Louis, shot and mortally wounded his wife and stepson, William Kelly, aged fifteen years, and then put a bullet into his own head. He will recover.

Nine persons were killed in a wreck on the Rock Island and Burlington Railroad, near Waterloo, Iowa.

Seven persons were killed by a tornado near Chamberlain, S. D.

WILLED HIS WIFE TO HIS BROTHER.

A Remarkable Provision in the Will of Sam Jack, the Theatrical Manager.

New York, N. Y., (Special).—Sam T. Jack willed his wife to his brother, James C. Jack.

The last testament of the actor and theatrical manager, proprietor of several theatres, "Creole" and other burlesque companies, who died April 27, last, was filed for probate in the office of the surrogate.

It contains this remarkable provision: "It is my wish, first and foremost, that my brother James and my wife Emma, shall become husband and wife."

Mrs. Jack, the "Emma" of the will, was Miss Emma Ward, the favorite actress in the old Lily Clay Burlesque Company, which was playing at Niblo's in 1892, when Sam T. Jack married her.

James C. Jack was asked if he would accept the bequest of his brother, but he would make no statement.

The estate is valued at \$75,000, of which \$60,000 is said to be in lands in this city and Chicago.

The testator left one-third of his property to his wife, Emma, one-third to his brother, James C. Jack, and divided the remainder among other relatives.

Millions From Alaska.

Seattle, Wash., (Special).—Advice from Dawson, dated April 29, state that there are evidences of the most wonderful output yet recorded.

Five thousand men are in waiting at Dawson to take the first boat up the river. Half of them are miners who have from \$1,000 to \$50,000 each in dust.

The White Pass and Yukon Railroad Company has issued bills of lading on more than a million dollars' worth of gold that is to come out on one of the first river steamers.

There is every indication that the river from Dawson to White Horse Rapids is now open. Fully 2,000 people and thousands of tons of freight are at Lake Bennett waiting for the first steamer. The White Pass road will be completed to Lake Bennett about July 15.

To Crush a Kentucky Foe.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special).—One hundred troops will be sent to Manchester, Clay county, to aid the civil authorities in capturing the leaders in the Baker-Howard feud that has been carried on with bitterness for several years, resulting in the killing of nine or ten men. Two of the Baker faction are now in the jail. When the troops attempt to arrest the guilty Howards more bloodshed is expected.

KILLED BY FELLOW CONVICT.

A Forger Fatally Stabbed in the New Jersey State Prison by a Thief.

Trenton, N. J., (Special).—John Weiss, an inmate of the New Jersey State Prison, was stabbed by a fellow-convict named Alfred Brown, alias "Kid" Miller, and died shortly afterward in the prison hospital. The men were at work in the canteen, and, while at the sink, Brown jostled Weiss, and the latter struck Brown in the face with his fist. Brown then ran to a table, and grabbed the knife. Weiss caught Brown around the neck, but the latter reached backwards and stabbed his antagonist in the side, penetrating the lung.

AMERICAN PEACE PLAN.

It Provides for a Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration.

AT LEAST NINE POWERS.

The Tribunal Shall Have a Permanent Central Seat and be Composed of Judges, Who Shall Not be Natives or Residents of Countries Belonging to the Powers in Discord.

The Hague, (By Cable).—The drafting committee of the International Peace Conference's arbitration committee met and the American delegates submitted their plan relating to an arbitration tribunal.

The text of the American plan is as follows: "Resolved, That, in order to aid in the prevention of armed conflicts by pacific means, the representatives of the sovereign powers assembled together in this conference be, and they hereby are, requested to propose to their respective Governments a series of negotiations for the adoption of a general treaty, having for its object the following plan, with such modifications as may be essential to secure the adherence of at least nine sovereign powers, four of whom at least shall have been signatories of the declaration of Paris, the German Empire being, for this purpose, the successor of Prussia, and the Kingdom of Italy the successor of Sardinia:

Courts to Select Judges.
"Article 1. The tribunal shall be composed of persons nominated on account of their personal integrity and learning in international law by a majority of the members of the highest court at the time existing at each of the adhering states, one from each sovereign state participating in the treaty, and shall hold office until their successors are nominated by the same body and duly appointed.

"Art. 2. The tribunal shall meet for organization at a time and place to be agreed upon by the several governments, but not later than six months after the general treaty shall be ratified by the plenipotentiaries, as heretofore proposed, and shall organize itself by the appointment of a permanent clerk and such other officers as may be found necessary, but without conferring any distinction upon its own members. The tribunal shall be empowered to fix its place of sessions and to change the same from time to time, as the interests of justice or the convenience of litigants may seem to require, and to fix its own rules of procedure.

For Permanent Tribunal.
"Art. 3. The tribunal shall be of permanent character and shall always be open for the filing of new cases, subject to its own rules of procedure, either by the contracting nations or by others that may choose to submit them; and all cases, and counter cases, with the testimony and arguments by which they are to be supported or answered are to be in writing or print. All cases, counter cases, evidence, arguments or opinions in opposing judgment, are to be accessible after decision is rendered to all who desire them and who pay the necessary charges of transcription.

"Art. 4. Any and all questions of disagreement, by mutual consent, be submitted by the nations concerned to this international tribunal for decision; but every such submission shall be accompanied by an undertaking to accept the award.

At Least Three to Decide.
"Art. 5. The bench of judges for each particular case shall consist of as many as may be agreed upon by the litigating nations—either the entire bench or any smaller number not less than three, to be chosen from the whole court. In the event of a bench of three judges only, no one of these shall be either a native subject or citizen of a State whose interests are in litigation in the case.

Expense to be Divided.
"Art. 6. The general expenses of the tribunal are to be equally divided or upon some equitable basis between the adherent powers, but those arising from each particular case shall be provided for as may be directed by the tribunal. The presentation of a case wherein one or both of the parties may be a non-adherent State shall be admitted only upon condition of a mutual agreement that the States so litigating shall pay respectively a sum to be fixed by the tribunal for the expenses of adjudication. The salaries of the judges may be so adjusted as to be paid only when they are actually engaged in the duties of the court.

"Art. 7. Every litigant before the international tribunal shall have the right to a rehearing of the case before the same judges, within three months after notification of the decision, on alleging newly discovered evidence or submitting questions of law not heard and decided at the former hearing.

"Art. 8. This treaty shall become operative, when nine sovereign States, such as are indicated in the resolution, shall have ratified its provisions."

AMERICANS CAPTURED.

Two Officers of the Hospital Ship Relief in the Hands of the Insurgents.

Manila, (By Cable).—Details regarding the capture by Filipino of two officers of the United States hospital ship Relief have just been obtained.

The Relief lies in the harbor in front of this city. Third Officer Fred Heppy and Assistant Engineer Charles Bradford rigged a sail on one of the ship's boats and went sailing along the shore, on the south, opposite the insurgent lines. The boat became becalmed near the shore and some native canoes, with Filipinos on board, put out and captured the two men, who were unarmed, and also took possession of the boat.

The United States turret ship Monadnock quickly sent a boat with a landing party ashore, and a cover of her guns, and shelled the shore briskly. The natives, however, ran the prisoners into the woods before the Monadnock's boat reached land. Persons on board several ships saw the affair through glasses, but were unable to prevent the capture of Messrs. Heppy and Bradford.

FLOWERS ON THE MAINS.

Women String Laurel on the Skeleton of the Sunken Battleship.

Havana, (By Cable).—Decoration Day was observed here in a notable manner. Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone and a committee of women who had been selected for the purpose, were taken in Rear Admiral Cronwell's launch, escorted by a detachment of marines, to the wreck of the battleship Maine, where they strung the skeleton of the unfortunate craft with ropes of laurel and wreaths of flowers.

Mrs. Lucien Young represented the navy at the decoration of the graves of the sailors and soldiers interred in the Colon Cemetery.

OTIS WANTS MORE MEN.

A Call for Volunteers Will be Made.

NOT REGULARS ENOUGH.

With Those Who are Now on Their Way to Manila the General Will Lack About Six Thousand of the Number He Asks For, After the Mustering Out of the Volunteers Who are Soon to be Sent Home.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Replying to the inquiries of the Secretary of War, General Otis telegraphs "that he is still of the opinion that 30,000 troops will be necessary for the effective control of the Philippines."

Secretary Alger took General Otis' cable to the President, and, after conference with him, stated that the text of the despatch would not be made public, as it contained other matters besides an answer to his inquiry.

"It reaffirms General Otis' estimate, made some time ago," said the Secretary, "that 30,000 men would be sufficient to cope with the situation. As I stated before, the regulars now on the way or under orders to go to the Philippines will give General Otis about 24,000 or 25,000 men after the withdrawal of the volunteers."

"Where will the additional 5,000 or 6,000 men for whom General Otis asks come from?" the Secretary was asked.

"That has not been definitely determined as yet," he replied. "We may be able to take the additional troops asked for from the regulars now located in this country, Cuba and Porto Rico, or it may be found advisable to muster in volunteers."

"In case it is decided to call for volunteers, will the call only be for the 5,000 or 6,000 men necessary to bring General Otis' total up to 30,000?"

"If volunteers are called for," replied the Secretary, "the call probably will be for 10,000 men."

PUNISHED FOR KILLING TILLEY.

The Eastern Coast of Negro Island Under the American Flag.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The War Department has received the following dispatch from General Otis at Manila: "Smith reports from Negro that he has punished the insurgents who murdered Captain Tilley, and that the eastern coast of the island is under the American flag. The inhabitants ask protection against robber bands; the bands pursued into mountains by, and native troops severely punished."

THE DEFENSES OF MANILA.

General Lawton in Command of the Troops Around the City.

Manila, (By Cable).—General Lawton has been given command of the defenses of the city and troops forming the line around Manila, which will be his division.

General MacArthur commands the outlying garrisons and the troops holding the railroad and river.

Ordered to Manila.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—At the personal request of Gen. Otis, Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, chief assistant to Adjutant General Corbin, has been ordered to duty in the Philippines. Major Hopkins, military aide to Secretary Alger, is also going to Manila on an inspection tour, but probably will not start until October, when he may be accompanied by Colonel Hecker and Bird.

WILL TEST RUSSIA'S SINCERITY.

Appeal of a Naturalized American Whose Property Was Taken by the Czar.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The President has been appealed to by Adolph Lipszye, a veteran of the Civil War, to intercede for him with the Russian government, and secure a pardon for him. The appeal was made to the President on Decoration Day by Lipszye, who bears many wounds, and was breveted, in 1863, a first lieutenant for gallant service in the Union army.

Lipszye came to the United States from Russia in 1856, served in the Civil War, and was afterwards a clerk in the executive departments in Washington. In 1886 he went to Russia to obtain his portion of his father's estate. He was arrested and convicted on the sole charge that he had become an American citizen without the consent of the Russian government. Secretary Bayard protested that this was in violation of treaty stipulations, and that the United States would never consent to recognize the right of a nation to deprive a naturalized citizen of his rights; but nothing came of the protest, and the Russian government banished Lipszye, and deprived him of his property rights.

The petitioner recites that he thinks this an auspicious time—during the Department's Congress—to obtain a pardon, and thereby obtain his portion of property.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Cash in Uncle Sam's Strong Box at the End of the Month of May.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business May 31, 1899, the debt in cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,168,891,407, a decrease, as compared with last month, of \$3,495,857. This decrease in the debt is accounted for by an increase in the cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$1,046,948,730. Debt on which interest has ceased maturity, \$1,218,350. Debt bearing no interest, \$389,508,420. Total, \$1,436,475,500.

This amount, however, does not include \$355,517,611 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury held for their redemption. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$261,201,427; silver, \$208,110,172; paper, \$46,005,783; bonds, deposits in national bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$82,149,681. Total, \$895,067,063; against which there are demands for interest outstanding amounting to \$630,482,969; leaving a net cash balance in the treasury of \$264,584,094.

Accidentally Shot His Daughter.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., (Special).—W. Blaine, a well-known citizen of Fairmount township, this county, accidentally shot and killed his eight-year-old daughter, Gertrude. The father was practicing at target with a revolver in the yard, and his little daughter was standing nearby. While in the act of reloading the weapon it was discharged, the ball piercing the child's body. The father is frantic with grief.

Monument to Dewey.

Chicago, Ill., (Special).—The Lincoln Park Board decided to erect a \$100,000 monument to Admiral Dewey, the amount to be raised by subscription.

TROOPS TO BE CALLED.

General Otis Must Have Men At Once—Conference Held.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Although not officially admitted, it is generally known in inner circles that leading officers of the Administration, including the President and his principal advisers in the War Department, are seriously considering the question of another call for volunteers to aid in the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines.

Latest official advice from Manila indicates that there are very small prospects of an early submission to the sovereignty of the United States on the part of Aguinaldo and his numerous misguided followers.

The rainy season has begun in earnest in the archipelago, and has compelled the withdrawal of the American troops to their inner lines, which action, it is said, has encouraged the insurgents to the belief that General Otis is disconcerted and will undertake no more aggressive steps until he has received large reinforcements from the United States. Meanwhile the Filipinos have withdrawn to their remaining strongholds in the interior, and are employing their time to strengthening their position with a view to resisting as long as possible. Active field operations are practically impossible during the rainy season, and it is said that General Otis will combine his tactics in the near future to retaining his position and holding the enemy in check.

The rainy season usually continues about three months, and is not expected to terminate sufficiently for a resumption of active military operations by unacclimated troops before the end of August.

Will Lose Services of the Volunteers.

During this enforced period of comparative idleness General Otis will lose the valuable assistance of nearly all of the Volunteer troops which have heretofore been the mainstay of his army, and their places will be partly supplied by Regular troops now on their way to the Philippines.

These Regulars being mostly raw recruits and unacclimated, will hardly be as efficient as the veteran Volunteers who have had the experience of a year's campaign of constant and severe fighting.

The home movement of the Volunteers will begin in a day or two, and it is stated at the War Department that the last of them will have left Manila by the end of June or early in July.

It has been determined to allow the Volunteers serving in the Philippines to decide whether they shall be mustered out at San Francisco or return to their respective States as organizations and be mustered out there. Secretary Alger is preparing a dispatch to General Otis giving in detail the allowances for travel pay and ration to the respective States, and this information is to be submitted by him to the regiments in order that they can decide, with all the facts before them, whether they prefer to be mustered out at San Francisco or to go to their homes as organizations. In either event each soldier will be entitled to two months' extra pay on muster out.

Secretary Alger has received a cablegram from General Otis in response to his inquiry, announcing that a majority of the Oregon regiment of Volunteers at Manila had elected to return by steamer directly to Portland, Ore. The Washington regiment decided to come first to San Francisco. In consequence, the Oregon troops will lose \$25 per man mileage.

The efforts of the War Department to induce the Volunteers in the Philippines to reenlist have been successful only to a very small degree. Notwithstanding the offer to allow such of these men who re-enlist travel pay, amounting to nearly \$600 in each case, it is reported that not more than enough men to organize two full regiments have been secured out of the entire 18 Volunteer regiments now in the Philippines.

HESET BY GUERRILLAS.

American Troops Kept on Defensive Night and Day.

Manila, Philippines Islands, (By Cable).—The approach of the wet season finds the insurrection seemingly taking a new lease of life. All along the American lines the rebels are showing more aggressive activity, in their guerrilla style, than at any time before since the fall of Malolos. They keep the United States troops in the trenches, sleeping in their clothes, and constantly on the alert against dashes upon our outposts, and they make life warm for the American garrisons in town.

The bands of Gen. Luna and Gen. Maccardo, which retreated toward Talarac when they feared they would be caught between Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Lawton, have returned in force to their old trenches around San Fernando, where there are daily collisions.

Opposite our lines on the south protecting Manila, all the way round to San Pedro Macar, the Filipinos have three rows of trenches most of the distance.

Reports from prisoners indicate that the insurgents construe the peace negotiations to mean that the Americans have had enough fighting. The Filipinos are also encouraged by the belief that the Americans are preparing for an interval of inactivity during the wet season. This period is sure to be followed by much suffering. Thousands of acres that were under cultivation last year have not been plowed this year, and the government will probably be obliged to feed thousands, just as it fed the Cubans.

Friendly natives, Amigos, continue to pour into the American lines by land and river routes, coming from the territory of insurrection into the country where the passage of the two armies has left no food, and practically throwing themselves upon the charity of their conquerors. Such able-bodied men are not in the Filipino ranks who have been kept by the insurgent leaders to dig trenches, and old men, women, and children form the mass of the refugees. These are doing some plowing, but they will be confronted with hunger before they can realize any subsistence from their crops.

The United States Army has organized a system of distributing rice at Malolos, and some of the smaller towns, where Filipino soldiers are captured; but the latter will soon be exhausted.

Poverty Drove Him to Suicide.

New York, N. Y., (Special).—A man, believed to be Frank Smith, of Cleveland, committed suicide by inhaling gas in his boarding house, 260 West Twelfth street. Poverty is believed to have been the cause of his act.

SIX MEN BURNED.

The Striking of a Match by a Spectator Near the Well Causes the Trouble.

Marion, Ind., (Special).—The striking of a match by a spectator near an oil well three miles east of Marion caused the oil surrounding the well to ignite, and the flames instantly spread, consuming everything for several acres. Six men who were on the tank into which the oil was pouring were terribly burned.

The injured men were brought to the hospital at Marion, where they are being treated. One hundred barrels of oil were destroyed at the time.

TORNADO IN THE WEST.

Reports of Casualties and Damage in Four States.

FATALITIES IN DAKOTA.

Unconfirmed Advice That the Town of Dewey, Iowa Has Been Destroyed—Hailstones as Large as Hen Eggs Destroy the Crops Around Hastings, Neb.—Fatal Play of Electricity.

Chamberlain, S. D., (Special).—A disastrous and fatal tornado passed over the country in the vicinity of Bijon Hills, twenty-five miles south of this city, resulting in the death of seven persons and the serious injury of three others. The tornado formed in plain view of hundreds of people, and moved in a southerly course. The first place reached was that of Ara Coda, which was totally destroyed. The storm then destroyed a church and a school house, after which it reached the Peterson place. The dead and injured there were strewn all about the premises, all being bruised and maimed, while the buildings were smashed to splinters. The tornado next destroyed the Origo premises; then passed into the range of hills skirting the Missouri River, where it appears to have been dissolved.

The path covered by the storm was about twenty rods wide and about three miles in length, but every thing within that section was completely annihilated. Much live stock was killed.

The wind was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain and hail, the latter being as large as goose eggs.

Iowa Towns Reported Destroyed.

Des Moines, Iowa, (Special).—Terrible storms swept over Iowa. At Tama there was almost a cloudburst and much damage done. Five persons were injured by a small tornado which passed over Westwick. The tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad sustained much damage between Watkins and Hialstown on account of washouts.

A tornado struck the farm house of a man named McCoy, a little north of Keokuk, Iowa. The buildings were demolished and five persons were injured. Mr. McCoy fatally. Hail and rain followed