

A MAN USES DYNAMITE

House Blown Up, Two Are Killed and Seven Injured.

CHILDREN NARROWLY ESCAPE DEATH.

Result of the Explosion of a Bomb Under a Sleeping Family—Nothing Left of a Two-year-old Infant but Bits of Flesh—Father Killed and Mother Blown Through a Window.

Chicago (Special).—A dynamite bomb, the weapon of a deranged assassin, blew up the home of Joseph Kordeck, in Chicago Heights, killing two members of the family outright and injuring several others. The house was set on fire and burned, while that of a neighbor caught fire and was also destroyed.

The explosion occurred while the family was asleep. The father and mother, with the daughter Lucy, occupied a room in front of the cottage. On the other side were rooms occupied by the rest of the family. The cottage stood two feet from the ground on wooden posts. The bomb was placed under the room occupied by the parents.

The impact of the explosion tore a hole in the floor, blew the bed to pieces, dismembered Kordeck and scattered into fragments the body of Lucy, who was sleeping with her parents. Pieces of flesh the size of a man's hand were the largest remnants of the child's body that could be found. The force of the explosion was directly upward and tore a piece of flesh from Mrs. Kordeck's side and blew her through a window.

The noise aroused the rest of the family and they had hardly time to escape from the flames, which soon destroyed the cottage. Kordeck's body, torn to shreds, was found in the debris after the fire.

Charles Smith, a former boarder at the Kordeck home, who was paying attention to one of Kordeck's daughters, has been arrested, charged with the crime. The Kordeck girl was to have been married to another man next week. Smith declares he is innocent, but neighbors declare that he made threats to them that if the girl refused to be his wife he would blow up the entire family with dynamite.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Summary for October Just Issued by the Weather Bureau.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The following summary of crop conditions for the month of October has just been issued by the Weather Bureau:

"The month, as a whole, was very mild, with rainfall generally sufficient and, while the latter was excessive over a large part of the Atlantic Coast and Gulf districts, but little injury resulted therefrom, except in the early part of the month. In the central valley the conditions were generally favorable for hardening corn, but a considerable portion of the crop in the Lake Region and over the northern portions of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys is yet soft.

Rains caused considerable injury to cotton during the early part of the month, especially in the central and western portions of the belt. The weather of the middle and latter part of the month was more favorable and the development of fair top crop in some localities resulted. At the close of the month picking was still in progress, and with the delay of frosts, considerable will yet be gathered. The most favorable prospects for top crops being reported from Northern and Central Texas.

Winter wheat seeding made satisfactory progress and was largely completed by the close of the month in the principal winter wheat states. The early sown has, as a rule, germinated well, good stands being generally reported. Fly is, however, quite extensively reported from the states of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys."

FOUR KILLED BY SEWER GAS.

Three Others Seriously Affected by the Gas in Peculiar Manner.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. (Special).—By a sudden rush of gas supposed to have been sulphuretted hydrogen, four men were killed and three seriously affected near the Twenty-fourth street heading of the big tunnel trunk sewer.

The accident was a peculiar one. Thirteen men, comprising the entire second shift, were working on the sewer. They had started a heading at a new level and had loaded up a blast which was to be discharged. After loading they walked back about 225 feet between the heading and the shaft, at Twenty-fourth street, but before they could reach the shaft four of the men fell to the floor of the tunnel, over which a considerable stream of water was flowing. The others became alarmed, pushed ahead to the shaft. Foreman McIntyre was the first to reach the surface, a distance of 50 feet, and gave the alarm. George Rhodes was ascending in the bucket when he was overcome by the gas and fell from the bucket to the bottom of the shaft. He died from the result of his injuries. Seven others succeeded in getting out. Four men lay in the tunnel. All were dead.

Three Men Killed in a Wreck.

Catskill, N. Y. (Special).—P. Becker and George Dickman, employees of the Alsen Cement Works, at Alsen, visited Saugerties. While there Dickman furnished a revolver which was accidentally discharged. The bullet struck Becker, who dropped dead. Dickman was so overcome with grief that he tried to shoot himself, but was prevented by bystanders.

The Protector Launched.

Bridgeport, Conn. (Special).—The lake submarine torpedo boat Protector was successfully launched here. The Protector is designed for harbor defense. She is 60 feet long, 11 feet beam and has a displacement of 65 tons submerged. Her motive power is electricity when submerged and gasoline when cruising awash. A trapdoor in her bow will enable a diver to leave the boat for the purpose of cutting cables or mine connections. Her builders believe she can destroy the submarine defenses of any harbor in the world.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

Senator Hanna had a long conference with J. Pierpont Morgan in Cleveland, O. It was reported in that city that Mrs. Morgan's visit was in connection with the proposed combination of all the soft-coal interests in the country.

The Orders of Railway Conductors, Trainmen and Switchmen will submit a new schedule of wages to the Southern Pacific Company asking an increase of 15 to 20 per cent.

Moses Wilson, a farm laborer, shot and mortally wounded his wife at Leroy, N. Y. The man then shot himself, inflicting wounds which it is said will prove fatal.

The transport Crook, on her outward voyage from San Francisco, rescued 45 Japanese who were on the collier Yoshimi Maru, which was burned to the water's edge.

The South threatened with a coal famine on account of the lack of transportation facilities.

The Lake submarine torpedo boat was launched at Bridgeport, Ct.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Quimby, the Christian Scientists of White Plains, N. Y., and John C. Lathrop, the healer, indicted for manslaughter, gave bail.

William L. Quackenbush, clerk in the New York appraiser's office, who is a Seventh-day Adventist, was discharged for refusing to work on Saturday.

The three-master Melrose and the British schooner Calabria, collided during the gale on Shovel Shoal, off the Massachusetts coast.

Edmund Bersch, former member of the House of Delegates, was convicted in St. Louis of perjury in connection with the bribery scandal.

General Miles landed at Manila, and he has accepted Governor Taft's invitation to live at the palace while there.

Manuel Thurman shot and killed N. J. Cooley and Will Whitfield, Cooley's son-in-law, in Dayton, Tenn.

Three runaway boys who fell asleep on the railroad tracks were killed by a train near Lafayette, Ind.

The transport Sheridan arrived at San Francisco with troops from Manila.

Mrs. Samuel Weingert, a woman whom the Massachusetts police authorities learned had formerly lived in Baltimore, was found murdered near Reading, Mass. No information concerning her could be learned in this city.

John K. Murrell testified against his former fellow-members of the old House of Delegates combine in the trial of Edmund Bersch on the charge of perjury before the St. Louis Grand Jury.

Carl Schurz, in an interview in New York, took the same ground as ex-President Cleveland, and urged Democrats to make an effort to secure a majority in the House of Representatives.

William C. Johnson, who confessed in New York that he was the murderer of Albert C. Latimer, is believed by the police to be either a lunatic or a liar.

The owner of an art collection said to be worth \$2,000,000 is said to have them stored in New York pending negotiations to effect a loan of \$50,000.

Cuthbert J. Gad had R. J. McArthur arrested in Tacoma, Wash., on the charge of defrauding him of \$25,000 by means of a "salted" mine.

The striking students of the Michigan Agricultural College accepted the proposition of the faculty and decided to return to their studies.

Henry Sweet, an Illinois farmer, who accidentally killed a friend many years ago, brooded over the accident and yesterday killed himself.

Foreign.

Lord Rosebery, in a speech in Edinburgh, declared that if he had been premier he would have made Lord Kitchener secretary of state for war.

Emperor William, in a talk with James Stokes, of New York, who is interested in the development of the Young Men's Christian Association in European countries, said he intended to promote the movement in Germany.

The United States European Squadron is ready to leave Villefranche, France, for the winter maneuvers in the Caribbean.

Negotiations between the strikers and the French coal mine owners were continued without decisive result.

Pressure is being brought upon the British government for relaxation of the regulations created to exclude meat exports or something which will afford relief from the excessive prices of meat.

A list of honors and promotions of British officers who served in South Africa was announced, the recipients including Lord Methuen, Generals Kitchener, French and Ian Hamilton.

The Emperor of China received the first Korean minister, who, with the members of his suite, wore European military uniforms to show that they are no longer subjects of China.

Premier Combes, of the French government, announced that reports received from the mineowners showed a disposition to open negotiations with the strikers.

Mr. Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland, in a speech expressed the belief that the end of the Irish question was coming soon.

Charles M. Schwab, now at Como, Italy, will cruise in the Mediterranean for several months.

A report from St. Petersburg states that Finance Minister Witte has dismissed 200 officials employed under the finance ministry for irregularities.

Flames and smoke from the volcano of Santa Maria have destroyed the coffee plantations of Guatemala and the losses are enormous.

Political rioting has resulted in the killing of several men in Porto Rico, and business in that city has been suspended.

General Botha, in an article in the London Contemporary Review, insists upon the loyalty of the Boer leaders to Great Britain.

Financial.

The Kaiser is wrestling with the German tariff question.

STEAMER SUNK, LIVES LOST

A Terrible Collision of Ships Near Dunegness.

ONLY A FEW OF CREW WERE SAVED.

British Steamer St. Regulus Runs into Spanish Steamer Enero at Night and the Latter Soon Goes Down—As the Ship Goes Down Her Boilers Burst and Those Not Drowned Are Killed by the Explosion.

London (By Cable).—The British steamer St. Regulus, Captain McMullen, from Shields for Alexandria, has put into Gravesend. She reports having collided with and sunk the Spanish steamer Enero, Captain Delgado, from Huelva, Spain, October 22. With the exception of three members, the crew of the Enero were drowned. The accident occurred Friday night off Dunegness.

The captain of the St. Regulus says that when his vessel struck the Enero he gave the order for full speed ahead, with the idea of keeping the two vessels locked together, and thus enabling the crew of the Spanish ship to board the St. Regulus, but either they were too greatly alarmed to do so or they failed to understand the purpose, and instead of climbing on board the British ship they tried to lower a boat, with the result that a number were thrown into the sea and drowned.

The Enero sank in a few minutes. The explosion of her boilers probably killed many others of her crew. The St. Regulus was badly damaged.

The Enero was an iron steamer of 1,322 tons net register. She was 282 feet long and was built in 1898 at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Enero was owned by the Compagnia Bilbania de Navegacion, of Bilbao.

80,000 HAVE EYE DISEASE.

Trachoma Causing Serious Trouble in New York Schools.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Eighty thousand cases of trachoma, a highly infectious eye disease, exist among the school children of New York City, according to a report by Dr. Ederle to Commissioner of Immigration Sargent.

The introduction of the disease, which frequently produces blindness, has been traced to immigrants.

These facts lend interest to the case of the family of Belle Goldberg, a Russian Jew, which has enlisted the sympathy of Senator Hoar and President Roosevelt. Belle Goldberg sent for her husband and four children to join him in this country, and they were landed in Boston. There the immigration officials found that each of the four children were affected with trachoma, and proposed to send them back. The case was brought to the attention of Senator Hoar, who thought injustice was being done.

He interested the President in it, and, at the latter's instigation, the children were taken to New York to be examined by surgeons there. The surgeons reported that the children would have to remain under treatment for a year, and that even then there was doubt whether they could be cured.

FAMILY ROBBED AND MURDERED.

Charred Remains of Three Persons Found in Ruins of Their Burnt Home.

Palmyra, Wis. (Special).—The home of William Wickington, three miles southeast of this place, was burned to the ground after, it is thought, the three occupants had been robbed and murdered. The names of those whose charred remains were found in the ruins are as follows: William Wickington, aged 42 years; Albert Wickington, aged 40 years; Julia Wickington, aged 36 years.

Evidence secured points to murder. The most important clues are that William Wickington drew \$200 from a local bank Wednesday and that a rig was heard on the road near the Wickington home shortly before the fire was discovered. In the search of the ruins William Wickington's body was found face downward, with arms outstretched, and near the charred bones of the right hand was found a revolver and \$365 in gold.

A tin box was also found containing burned fragments, supposed to be bills amounting to nearly \$1,000. The other bodies were also found. From the evidence secured it is thought William Wickington died while fighting with his revolver and that his brother was struck by his assailant while he was in the hallway.

Negroes May Lynch Negro.

Memphis, Tenn. (Special).—David Cross, an old negro, who was arrested on suspicion of killing Mary, Sophie and May Gibson, young daughters of a negro farmer, who were found dead in their home, is reported to have confessed to the triple murder. When first caught, Cross declared another negro committed the deed and that he was a witness. A mob of negroes was formed for the purpose of taking Cross from the authorities by force and hanging him. The sheriff and his deputies spirited the prisoner into the woods, where they are now in hiding.

Many Mothers Arrested.

Norfolk, Va. (Special).—As a result of a crusade inaugurated by the superintendent of the Union Mission a dozen mothers, deemed improper persons to rear their children, were arrested in this city. There is a possibility that all of them may be separated from their children. There were heart-rending scenes in the police station when the women were brought in with their little ones. The crusade, it is stated, is for the purpose of saving the children of the slums.

Damages for Fatal Initiation.

Grand Rapids, Mich. (Special).—A Circuit Court jury brought in a verdict of \$2,500 for Mrs. Mary J. Lewis against the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Lewis sued for \$50,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received by her husband, since deceased, while being initiated into the Coopersville Camp of the order last winter. As a result of these injuries, it is alleged, necrosis set in, which caused death.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

To Drive Wheel's of Industry.

The motive power used in the manufacturing establishments of the United States in 1900, according to a census report, aggregated 11,300,081 horsepower, as compared with 5,954,655 in 1890, 3,410,837 in 1880 and 2,346,142 in 1870. Of the total power used in manufacturing during the census year, steam engines furnished 8,742,416 horse power, or 77.4 per cent. of the aggregate; water wheels, 1,227,258, or 15.33 per cent.; electric motors, 311,016, or 2.7 per cent.; gas and gasoline engines, 143,850, or 1.3 per cent., and other forms of mechanical power 54,490, or 5.10 of 1 per cent. Reputed power was used to the extent of 321,051 horse power, or 2.8 per cent. of the total. Of this reputed power 183,682 horse power was electric and 137,369 was from other sources of energy.

The statistics in the report relate to manufacturing operations only, and do not include any part of the vast amount of power used yearly for other purposes. During 1900, more than 1200 electric railway lines were in operation in the United States, and the total capacity of their power plants was more than 1,000,000 horse power. There are more than 3300 central stations for the distribution of electric current for lighting and power purposes, and the total amount of steam power used to generate it is estimated to be more than 1,500,000 horse power.

Foreign Mail Service.

The report of N. M. Brooks, superintendent of foreign mails, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, shows that the total weight of mails dispatched by sea to foreign countries was 10,212,572 pounds, distributed as follows: Letters and post cards, 1,208,617 pounds; other articles, 9,003,955 pounds. The total amount of compensation received by the different lines of steamers for transatlantic service was \$1,116,178.

The total amount of compensation for transatlantic service was: Vessels of United States register, \$381,538; vessels of foreign register, \$47,005. The total amount of compensation for miscellaneous service was: Vessels of United States register, \$82,905; vessels of foreign register, \$53,820.

The report says that the actual net cost of the service was \$2,245,625. It is estimated that the sum of \$4,901,176 was received by the department as postage on articles exchanged with all foreign countries, and that of that sum the postage collected on the articles exchanged with foreign countries other than Canada and Mexico amounted to \$3,731,387, or \$1,491,693.02 more than the net cost of the service, exclusive of the cost of transporting the articles between the United States exchange post-offices and the United States post-offices at which they were mailed or delivered.

France May Buy American Coal.

According to a report made from Rouen to the State Department by Consul Haynes, the present labor troubles in the coal mines in France may be utilized by the coal mine-owners of this country for the extension of the American coal trade in France.

He says that the troubles there are practically unending, and he suggests that if certain cargoes can be found for the coal-carrying vessels the business may be found to be very profitable. In this connection he says that there are vast deposits of gypsum in France, and he urges its purchase by American dealers for the purpose of supplying the return cargo.

Russian Beef for London.

United States Consul Halstead, at Birmingham, England, reports to the State Department that Agricultural Department of Russia is taking steps which will prepare the way for that country to play an important part in supplying the London markets with beef in opposition to the American meat exporters.

The report says that special steamers have been built with freezing chambers, the Russian Government assisting by subsidies, and that it is intended they shall ply between a Russian port, via the Kiel canal, and London with huge cargoes of fresh meat. Lihan is considered a suitable port as from that point the beef can reach London in three days or less after slaughtering.

Dissatisfied With Changes.

Great is the President's dissatisfaction with the new executive office building erected at the west wing of the White House, and with the alteration and refurbishing of the old building, that he will endeavor to have other changes made next spring to conform to his original intentions. The office building, costing \$65,000, is a plain, barn-like structure of brick, painted white, entirely out of harmony with the Executive Mansion.

The accommodations for popular receptions in the remodeled White House are reported to be totally inadequate, the being only one stairway leading to the dressing-rooms.

Oscar's Samoan Decision.

The full text of the decision of King Oscar, acting as arbitrator of the triangular case of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, growing out of the acts of sailors in Samoa during the Mataafa rebellion, has reached Washington.

As indicated in the cable advices, the decision is adverse to the contention of the United States and Great Britain that their sailors were properly used to repress the rebels, and the statement of the reasons which influenced the arbitrator his decision has not made it any more acceptable.

Thirteen-Cent Stamps Issued.

The new issue of 13-cent postage stamps is out. The Postmaster General has just received the first sheet of the printed stamps, and the stamps will shortly be on sale in all the post-offices in the country.

The issue bears the portrait of the late President Harrison.

Items of Interest.

Col. Joseph F. Huston, Nineteenth Infantry, was reprimanded for allowing a riot near the gates of the Presidio.

Capt. Colby M. Chester assumed the duties of the Naval Observatory, in Washington.

Consul General Mason, at Berlin, reports that industrial depression continues to prevail in Germany.

Secretary Root approved the recommendations of the Board of Ordnance that the disappearing gun carriage be used with guns of 6-inch caliber as well as with those of larger caliber.

FIRST POINT IS DECIDED

Strike Arbitrators Make Important Ruling at Outset.

DISPUTE AVOIDED BY DECISION.

Many Award Affecting the Existing Rate of Wages is Made It Will Be Effective From November 1—Preliminary Report May Be Made as to the Increase of Wages and Shorter Work Day.

Scranton, Pa. (Special).—The anthracite Strike Commission has officially decided that if any change is made in the rate of wages of the men it shall date from November 1. This announcement was made by the Commission, through Recorder Wright, in the following brief statement given out by them.

Voted unanimously that if the Commission, at the conclusion of its hearings and deliberations, makes any award affecting existing rates of wages, such award shall take effect from November 1, 1902.

The Recorder of the Commission stated that this resolution was adopted by the Commission because it felt that it was important to make its investigations deliberately, and that it might be well in order to relieve itself from pressure from any source which might cause undue haste, to inform the operators and the miners that, should the investigation and the deliberations following it warrant any change whatever, either in the way of increase or reduction of wages, such change should be from a certain date, thus enabling all parties to facilitate their calculations.

The action of the Commission in taking this step at this time will save the Commissioners considerable time. It is known that each side to the controversy would take a determined stand on the question of when the new rate of wages, if one is made, shall go into effect. The operators, in their original proposition to President Roosevelt, wanted the Commission to fix the date. The miners wanted the prospective new rate to be retroactive and go into effect on the day when the miners returned to work.

President Mitchell, who was here over night, left for Wilkesbarre before the announcement was made. It is not known here what he thinks of the Commission's action.

MINERS WILL TALK FIRST.

The Coal Strike Commission to Begin Hearings November 14.

Scranton, Pa. (Special).—The Coal Strike Arbitration Commission, which is engaged in settling the differences existing between the anthracite coal operators and the mine workers, decided while on their tour of the Wyoming Valley, to adjourn Thursday until November 14, when the taking of testimony will begin in this city.

The first four days of this week will be taken up in inspecting the mines and mining from Hazelton south to the end of the hard-coal fields. All of this territory is in districts 7 and 9 of the United Mine Workers of America and is under the jurisdiction of Presidents Thomas Duffy and John Fahy, of the miners' union, who will accompany the commission.

Chairman Gray said the object in taking recess of a week was for the purpose of giving both sides sufficient time to prepare their cases and also to give the members of the commission an opportunity to examine the issues. The commissioners feel that the questions involved are so important that any haste may work an injury to either side of the controversy.

When the hearings are begun, it is the intention to have the miners, who are considered the plaintiffs, submit their case first. How long it will take to hear all the testimony cannot be estimated by the commissioners. The 67 individual operators will also be given an opportunity to be heard, as well as all the larger coal companies.

The miners will take up considerable time in presenting their side of the case. The question of making a preliminary report on some of the issues involved, such as the increase of wages, a shorter working day and the weighing of coal at the mouth of the mines, has not yet been officially taken up by the commission.

Fell Fifty Feet Down a Shaft.

Des Moines, Ia. (Special).—Five men fell 50 feet down a coal shaft at Newton and some of them cannot recover. The men were being elevated to the surface of French Brothers' mine at the close of work. The cable broke just as they reached the top and they dropped to the bottom of the shaft with lightning rapidity. The men were found piled in a heap at the bottom, all unconscious. Hugh Smith cannot recover, and the fate of the others, John Snook, Eugene Walsh and John Walsh is uncertain.

Tar and Feather Sequel.

Plymouth, Mass. (Special).—The Barnstable grand jury returned indictments in the Marion tarring and feathering incident of August 6 last, the men named in the findings being W. H. Potter, Odler Andrews, Noble E. Bates, Owen S. Bunton, A. N. Gifford, Hector G. McDonald and Joseph Silva, all of Marion. The charges are of riotous disturbance of the peace and of assaulting, beating and ill treating Mrs. Clara F. Potter and Jas. McDonald. On the night mentioned a crowd of men gave McDonald a coat of tar and feathers and rode him on a rail out of town. Mrs. Potter was subjected to indignities, but was not bodily harmed.

Extra Pay for Retired Enlisted Men.

The Navy Department has received a decision by the Comptroller of the Treasury to the effect that enlisted men on the retired list of the navy are entitled to the extra pay of 75 cents for each medal of honor, pin or service bar earned by them.

Iowa Bank President Accused.

Maryville, Mo. (Special).—H. C. Christensen, president of the Sharpshooter (Iowa) Bank, has been arrested in this city on the charge of embezzling the bank's money. The amount is said to be more than \$50,000. The doors of the bank closed last Monday, and at that time it was stated there was a shortage. At the same time the president of the institution disappeared. Christensen, when arrested, said he had property enough to make good the loss.

THE NATION'S THANKSGIVING.

President Roosevelt's Proclamation Designates November 27 as the Day.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—President Roosevelt issued his proclamation designating Thursday, November 27, as a day of thanksgiving.

The proclamation is as follows: "According to the yearly custom of our people, it falls upon the President at this season to appoint a day of festival and thanksgiving to God."

"Over a century and a quarter has passed since this country took its place among the nations of the earth, and during that time we have had on the whole more to be thankful for than has fallen to the lot of any other people. Generation after generation has grown to manhood and passed away. Each has had to bear its peculiar burdens, each to face its special crisis, and each has known years of grim trial, when the country was menaced by malice domestic or foreign levy, when the hand of the Lord was heavy upon it in drought or flood or pestilence, when in bodily distress and anguish of soul it paid the penalty of folly and a froward heart."

"Nevertheless, decade by decade, we have struggled onward and upward; we have now abundantly enjoyed material well-being, and under the favor of the Most High we are striving earnestly to achieve moral and spiritual uplifting. The year that has just closed has been one of peace and of overflowing plenty. Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying. For this we render heartfelt and solemn thanks to the Giver of good, and we seek to praise Him not by words only, but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellow-men."

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving Thursday, the twenty-seventh of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their ordinary occupations, and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the past year."

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

"Done at the city of Washington this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seventh."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT, By the President: JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

BANK ROBBERS INGENIOUS.

Tied Town Marshal so that if He Struggled to Get Free He Would Hang Himself.

Gardner, Ill. (Special).—Six men blew open the vault of a bank here and secured a large sum. They seized Town Marshal Edmondson at the engine-house, tied him with ropes, took him to the bank and placed him in a chair. The vault was blown open with dynamite and the interior of the bank wrecked.

The robbers are supposed to have secured between \$2000 and \$3000, although the exact amount is not known. After leaving the bank they took the Marshal to the schoolhouse, placed a rope around his neck and tied him to a chair. The chair was placed at the head of a stairway, so that if he struggled to release himself he would fall downstairs and hang himself. The robbers took a train which left at 4:40 o'clock for Chicago.

An Engineer Killed.

Wilson, N. C. (Special).—At midnight the Atlantic Coast Line New York and Florida fast train crashed into a freight at Elm City, seven miles north of here, and Engineer Corrie, of the passenger train, was killed and the baggage agent and freeman injured. None of the passengers was seriously hurt. The engine, baggage and mail cars of the passenger train were demolished, as were also several freight cars. The freight was pulling onto a siding, when the passenger train, running at a speed of 40 miles an hour, not seeing the flagman's signal, cut the freight in two.

Millions From the Klondike.

Dawson, Yukon (Special).—Gold shipments for the year are ended, the total amount for the season being \$14,500,000. Almost the entire yield was forwarded to the United States. There is great activity in mining on the American side, particularly on Chickencreek, in the Forty-Mile District. The Nome Nugget's annual estimate of the gold production of the Seward peninsula for the summer season of 1902 is \$4,235,000.

Accidentally Killed Friend.

Oxford, Ohio (Special).—The express for Chicago, over the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon routes, collided with two runaway freight cars here, wrecking the engine, baggage car and mail cars. Engineer Edward Conn and two unknown tramps were killed. The wrecked cars were burned. None of the passenger coaches left the track and none of the 60