

# KILLED BY A TORNAO

## A Furious Windstorm Sweeps Across Texas.

### THE CITY OF LAREDO IS IN RUINS.

Enormous Property Damage, Accompanied by Great Loss of Life, in Southern Texas—A Hundred or More Are Injured, but It Is Thought They Will Recover—School and Hospital Wrecked.

Laredo, Texas, (Special).—Twenty-one persons were killed and 100 or more injured in Laredo and in New Laredo by a tornado which tore through these cities late Saturday night, crossing the Rio Grande. Rumors of others killed in places outside Laredo lack confirmation. The property damage is large.

The damage wrought at the Laredo Seminary is extensive. Not one of the group of excellent buildings which go to make up that institution escaped damage. The barracks, the primary building, Emery Hall and the chapel were damaged from 50 to 75 per cent.

The escape of the teachers at the institution was narrow, as the walls of some of the buildings which they occupied were demolished. Mrs. Easley, one of the teachers, was rescued by several young cadets, students of the institution, who lowered her by a rope from a second-story. She was severely bruised.

The roof of the Mexican National Hospital building was lifted from the edifice, and it will require much time to repair the building for patients.

A trip through the town fails to show a block that has not suffered from the storm. Trees, fences, telegraph and telephone poles, corrugated roofs, chimneys and walls and debris of all kinds strewn the streets.

The city authorities are at work cleaning away the wreckage of the storm. Linemen are at work endeavoring to straighten out the tangle of wires, and it is believed that within two days the electric light service can be resumed. It is hoped to re-establish telegraphic communication, at least partly, within two days.

Conditions in New Laredo, across the Rio Grande, are similar to those existing on this side. It is not definitely known how many dead or injured there are in New Laredo, but a city officer said there were five dead that he knew of. The five known dead added to the list of dead on this side of the river would bring the number of dead in both cities up to 21 persons.

The storm made its appearance from the southwest in the neighborhood of Lampasas, Mexico, 72 miles from Laredo, and it is reported that great havoc was wrought at Lampasas, although it is not thought that any loss of life resulted.

When the storm struck Laredo the huts occupied by the poorer classes were razed, and as the wind increased it forced the more substantially constructed buildings were unroofed, and in many cases, were demolished.

Lightning flashed vividly and continuously, adding to the fears of the people. The storm lasted about one hour.

The Mexican National Railroad has temporarily abandoned its service on account of lack of telegraph wires for the dispatching of trains. Physicians are busy attending to the wounded, and it is thought that all the injured will recover. Dr. H. J. Hamilton, of the United States Marine Hospital service, has placed 150 tents with bedding at the disposal of the homeless.

### OGDEN SPECIAL TRAIN WRECKED.

Prominent People Narrowly Escape Death—Some Are Injured.

Greenville, S. C. (Special).—While rounding a curve inside the yard limits of the Southern Railroad, at Greenville, and running at the estimated speed of 50 miles an hour, the special Pullman train bearing Robert C. Ogden and 100 members of the Southern Conference on Education crashed into the rear end of a freight train at 7:55 o'clock A. M., killing four persons and injuring a score of others. None of Mr. Ogden's guests was killed.

The combination baggage and club car and two diners, together with the locomotive and a freight car, were piled into a heap, and in an instant fire broke out in the cooking end of the diners. Mr. McKelway, Professor Farnam, Mrs. Farnam, Mrs. Thorp, Dr. Dreher and Robert M. Ogden were eating breakfast in the second diner, which was torn to pieces. The floor collapsed and the passengers were picked up from the track. The seven sleeping cars behind the diners were left intact, but the shock sprung many locks, imprisoning the occupants. Seth Low and Mrs. Low, Dr. McVickar and others were rescued when the doors were smashed open with axes. The passengers in the St. James were quickly removed, but the three negroes could not be saved. They breathed the flames and died. When he saw that the crash could not be averted Engineer Hunter, of the Ogden train, applied the emergency brakes and jumped. Practically all of the baggage, said to be valued at \$12,000 was destroyed.

### FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

Japan persists in its refusal to allow foreigners to secure any property, mines, mortgages or railways.

In two years, at the outside, the strength of the Japanese Navy will be represented by about 250,000 tons of displacement.

Over one-fourth of China's population of 400,000,000 is slaves. Every family of means keeps its girl slaves, it being cheaper to buy them than to hire them.

Herman Flackmann, a poor ragpicker of Hanover, inherited \$10,000 from an American uncle. When the money was paid over to him on February 14 he dropped dead.

Professor Ratusner, of Berlin, a recognized authority on Russian affairs, in a recent interview said that 10,000,000 inhabitants of the Russian Empire are literally starving.

Owing to the railway congestion in Argentina, farmers and exporters have lost enormously. Government intervention has been demanded, incompetent management having been stated as the cause.

## NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Miss Mae Wood entered suit in Lincoln, Neb., against Private Secretary Loeb, former Postmaster General Wynne and Miller Martin, a Secret Service employe, asking \$35,000 damages for getting from her by trickery Senator Platt's love letters.

The grand jury returned indictments against 11 members of the executive committee of the Cleveland Retail Coal Dealers' Association for violating the state anti-trust law.

A shortage of \$71,000 has been found in the treasury of Athens county, O. The fund was tampered with during the incumbency of various county treasurers.

A number of aldermen of Grand Rapids, Mich., convicted of being involved in the water works scandal paid the fines imposed on them.

The stock market in New York was completely demoralized, frantic efforts to sell causing a terrific break in all securities.

The legislative committee which has been investigating the gas question in New York has recommended 75-cent gas. United States Senator Bacon, of Georgia, sailed from New York for Europe on the steamer Princess Irene.

Paderewski has cancelled his American engagements and decided to return to Switzerland.

Helen Lord took arsenic in New York on learning that the man she loved was dead.

Mrs. Whelan, 75 years old, a recluse, was found murdered at her home, in New York.

A tablet marking the house No. 63 Prince street, New York city, in which President James Monroe died, in 1831, was unveiled by Gouverneur Hoes, of Washington, D. C., a descendant of the dead president. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant made an address on "Monroe the Soldier."

After a meeting of the directors of the Wabash Railroad Company in New York it was semi-officially announced that President Ramsay and Mr. Gould had settled their differences and that Mr. Ramsay will probably remain at the head of the company.

In the United States Circuit Court at Chicago Judge Kohlsaat issued a temporary injunction returnable May 10, restraining interference with employes taking the places of striking teamsters.

In Louisville, Ky., Bishop McCabe expressed himself in favor of the organic union of the two branches of Methodism.

Fred Foote has been arrested at Beaudette, Minn., on the charge of killing George Cannon, of Spooner, Wis. The killing was the outcome of a town-site feud.

Dr. John McMaster, professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, disapproves of Carnegie's pension fund for college professors.

Paderewski, the pianist, was attacked with neuritis in Canada and has canceled all his engagements.

Kansas City will be supplied with natural gas at the rate of 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

In an address before a committee of ministers in Boston Dr. Washington Gladden again attacked the Rockefeller gift, declaring that the Standard Oil played with stacked cards and loaded dice.

The east wing of the new Clarinda Hospital for the Insane, Iowa, collapsed, carrying seven workmen down with the debris. None of the men was seriously injured.

Dr. Wesley R. Wales, of Cape May, N. J., pleaded not guilty to the charge of fraudulently obtaining money from the First National Bank of New Jersey.

Frank G. Bigelow, the defaulting bank president of Milwaukee, filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of over \$2,000,000 and assets estimated at \$1,500,000.

Mrs. Blanche Shaw, the principal witness against a number of officials in Pueblo, Col., has disappeared. It is believed she has been kidnaped.

R. L. Leatherwood and W. A. Denson, young lawyers of Birmingham, Ala., had a pistol duel. A bystander was wounded.

Mrs. Josephine Noble was accused at Flushing, Long Island, of the charge of murdering her husband.

Elijah Johnson, colored, was hanged in Philadelphia for the murder of Julius Collins.

Albert T. Spargo shot and killed his wife and himself in Quincy, Mass.

Count von Tattenbach-Ashold, who is in Morocco to arrange a special commercial treaty between Germany and Morocco, practically states in an interview that Germany does not recognize French influence in Morocco.

A St. Petersburg newspaper says that while sentiment in the United States seems to have favored Japan during the war, the attitude of the American government has been strictly correct.

The business sessions of the World's Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association came to a close in Paris. John Wambling and Ambassador Porter made addresses.

The number of British emigrants to the United States in 1904 was nearly double the combined total of the emigrants to all the British colonies.

French Foreign Minister Delcasse received General Porter, the retired United States minister, and his successor, Mr. McCormick.

The Antislavery League of Germany is endeavoring to strike at the causes of duels.

## GEN. FITZ LEE DEAD

### Distinguished Soldier and Statesman a Victim of Apoplexy.

### HE WAS STRICKEN ON A TRAIN.

Had Been to Boston to Tell Jamestown Exposition—His Brother, Daniel Lee, Was the Only Near Relative With Him When the End Came—His Notable Career Before and After the Civil War.

Washington, (Special).—Brig.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Army, retired, and President of the Jamestown Exposition Company, is dead.

He was stricken with apoplexy at about 2 o'clock Friday morning while on a train en route from Boston to Washington and insisted on being carried to the end of his journey. He reached here at 10 o'clock and was removed to the Providence Hospital, where he died at 11:20 o'clock P. M.

His death came suddenly. At 9 o'clock Major Guy L. Edie, of the Army Medical Staff, who had charge of the case, issued a bulletin stating that General Lee's respiration was 32, his temperature 98.8 and his pulse 112.

Major J. R. Kean, Major Charles F. Mason of the army, and Dr. Hardin were in consultation with Major Edie over the case.

At 11:15 P. M. Drs. Kean and Edie reported that General Lee's condition had taken a turn for the worse. His breathing became difficult and the pulse was not so good. A few minutes later he was dead.

At his bedside when he died were his brother, Daniel Lee, and Drs. Edie and Kean. The end came quite suddenly and was without pain. The dead General was being fairly well considered the severity of the attack until 10 o'clock, when the change came for the worse.

General Lee was on the Federal express when he was stricken, the train New Haven and Hartford railroad, in the vicinity of the Harlem river. He first complained of a pain about his heart, which was diagnosed, but later he sustained a serious stroke of paralysis, affecting his entire left side. The train was transferred to Jersey City and the Pullman car Ludlow, in which General Lee rode, was brought all the way to Washington.

General Lee was conspicuous as a man among men. He was born November 10, 1815, at Clermont, Fairfax county, Va. He was the son of Commodore Sydney Smith Lee, who was the third son of Gen. Harry Lee, popularly known as "Light Horse Harry Lee."

Fitzhugh Lee was a nephew of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee and followed the fortunes of his distinguished uncle and of his native State in the Civil War, but accepted, as did the former, all the results of the war, and since Appomattox has served Virginia and his country in a number of important official capacities. To him perhaps as much as to any other man may be credited that firm reuniting of the North and the South, which existed even before the war with Spain, disproving a favorite theory abroad that the United States of America was a conglomerated nation "held together by a rope of sand."

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## MINISTER BOWEN CALLED HOME.

### Must Justify His Attack on Secretary Loomis—His Successor.

### Washington, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Taft has received instructions from the President to call Minister Bowen, now at Caracas, to Washington; also to send Mr. Russell, now minister to Colombia, to Caracas, and Mr. Barrett, now minister to Panama, to Colombia. It is stated that if Mr. Bowen's action relative to the charges affecting Assistant Secretary Loomis are not subject to criticism it is the President's purpose to send him as minister to Chili and then probably as ambassador to Brazil.

The cablegram to Minister Bowen, instructing him to report to Washington forthwith, was dispatched by Acting Secretary Loomis. If the Minister is particularly active, he may reach Washington about May 8, the day the President expects to break camp and start home-ward. If he misses this steamer, the Minister must wait at least a week for another. Arriving here before the President's return, Mr. Bowen will make his statement to Secretary Taft, who is disposed to deal with the case himself and not permit it to remain open to add to the bulk of important business which will confront the President upon his return to the capital.

Secretary Taft also sent a cablegram to Minister Bowen stating the reasons for his summons to Washington. They are, in brief, first, because Mr. Bowen has filed charges against Mr. Loomis; second, the publication of those charges in the New York Herald; third, Mr. Loomis' complete denial; fourth, Mr. Loomis' countercharge that Mr. Bowen had secured that publication, and fifth, Mr. Loomis' desire to be confronted by Mr. Bowen here. The Secretary added: "If all goes well, you may return to the diplomatic service."

The official admission that there is a possibility of Mr. Bowen's eventually becoming ambassador to Brazil indicates the President's purpose to make a change at Rio. As a matter of fact, David E. Thompson has for some time past been seeking to effect the transfer from Rio to the City of Mexico. The President was desirous of accommodating him, but found it necessary to promote Minister Conger from his place at Peking, and Mexico afforded the only opening among the embassies. So Mr. Conger was sent to Mexico with the understanding that he should relinquish the place within the year in favor of Mr. Thompson, and, to console the latter for the delay in the realization of his aspiration, the Brazilian ministry was erected into an embassy. Mr. Thompson will, however, in the ordinary course of events, succeed Mr. Conger as ambassador to Mexico sometime next winter at the latest.

The changes announced leave the mission to Chili vacant, even in the event that Mr. Bowen, having satisfied the authorities here that he is hopeless in Rio, in the asphalt case, is transferred to Santiago, for that detail will be only temporary, and the post is likely to be filled permanently in the end by the appointment of John Hicks, of Wisconsin, who was American minister to Peru during President Harrison's administration.

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## ANOTHER CARNEGIE GIFT

### \$10,000,000 Fund for the Wormout Professors.

### UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS TRUSTEES.

The Ironmaster's Benefaction is in the Interest of Higher Education—Says He Believes This Important Class of People to Be Underpaid—Colleges Have No Means of Providing for Them.

New York, (Special).—A gift of \$10,000,000 by Andrew Carnegie to provide annuities for college professors who are not able to continue in active service was announced by Frank A. Vanderlip, vice president of the National City Bank of New York. Professors in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland will share in the distribution of the income of the fund.

United States Steel Corporation 5 per cent, first mortgage bonds for \$10,000,000 have been transferred to a board of trustees and steps will be taken at once to organize a corporation