KILL WITHOUT MERCY

Panic-Stricken People Flee From Lodz and Cossacks.

AN APPEAL FOR PROTECTION.

In One Instance the Brutal Soldiers Killed an Entire Family of Jews Who Were Out Driving—A Millionaire's Servant Robbed and Murdered—General Shustow Promises to Punish Offenders.

Lodz, Russian Poland (By Cable).—The most serious phase of the fighting between the military and strikers is at an end, but there are still isolated attacks in the suburbs. At Baluty Cossacks attacked a Jewish family of five persons who were driving in a cab to the railway station and shot and killed all including the cabman.

At Pabjanice, near Lodz, workmen attacked two policemen, and shot and killed one and wounded the other.

There is a general exodus from Lodz. Twelve thousand persons have already left and all trains are crowded.

During the disturbances 35 government liquor stores were destroyed by the mobs, which appropriated all the cash and stamps found on the premises. The cash and stamps were added to the funds of the Socialist party.

Some prominent citizens telegraphed General Shustow, commanding the troops here, asking for protection against the brutality of the soldiers, especially the Cossacks, who in one instance killed and robbed the servant of a millionaire named Rosenblatt, who was carrying $5,000 to the bank. The General promised to punish the offenders, but said he required witnesses of the occurrence to testify against the Cossacks.

Warsaw (By Cable).—The proclamation issued by the Social Democratic party of Poland and Lithuania, calling out workmen as a protest against the Lodz massacres, declares that in order to show the solidarity of their brethren and to protest against "the new and incessant crimes of the Emperor's government" all Warsaw must stop work. The proclamation orders that not a single factory or workship shall be operated, and that offices, shops, restaurants and coffee houses must close and all traffic must cease. It says that the red flag, the flag of the workingmen, must float in the streets of Warsaw, and calls upon all workmen to help their brothers arrange a general strike.

The military is patroling the streets in the factory and Jewish districts.

In the suburb of Praga workmen shot and wounded two policemen.

In Ogrodowa street there was an encounter between gendarmes and a crowd and shot were fired on both sides. Three civilians and one gendarme were wounded. In other streets processions of workmen were dispersed.

Lodz is the capital of the district of the same name in the government of Piotrkow, Russian Poland. It is 87 miles southeast of Warsaw and stands on the banks of the Ludka River, occupying an area of about 11 square miles. The city is a great manufacturing center, particularly in the line of textiles. There are some 400 establishments, employing more than 40,000 persons and having an annual output valued at $35,000,000. Cotton goods and woolens are the principal products, but silks, machinery and linen are also manufactured.

CHILDREN HELD AS PEONS.

Regular System of Slavery Believed to Exist in Chicago.

Chicago (Special).—A system of virtual child slavery, in which children under 14 years old are "farmed out" into households in an attempt to solve the "servant-girl problem," is a state of affairs that has been brought to the attention of the Department of Compulsory Education, following startling revelations in various justice courts of Chicago in the last three weeks.

That such a system exists to an alarming degree is the declaration of Superintendent W. L. Bodine, who has secured the conviction of Mrs. Ottilie Krosnick on the charge of violating the Compulsory Education law.

"This is the tenth case of its kind that I have had in the last three weeks," said Mr. Bodine. "Judging from the testimony of various witnesses at the trials of these cases, I am convinced there are hundreds of children from institutions who are drudging as servants in many households of the city without being sent to school."

Mrs. Krosnick was fined $20 and costs, the limit in such cases. The two children under her charge were Adelaide Walby, 13 years old, and Edward Rinder, 10 years old. The woman said she had taken the girl from a sectarian orphan asylum in the city eight years ago.

Warrants have been secured for several persons, many of whom are said to have taken children from institutions and forced them to do work far beyond their strength.

Boy Kills Baby Brother.

Port Jervis, N. Y. (Special).—William Smith, 9 years old, shot and killed his brother Harry, 18 months old, while they were playing alone in the parlor. The gun belonged to an older brother and stood in a corner of the room. It was supposed not to be loaded. Coroner Case decided that the shooting was accidental. The mother said Willie had diphtheria a few months ago, and his mind had been affected since.

Marooned on Wedding Eve.

Clayton, N. Y. (Special).—George Cooper, of Syracuse, who is to be married to Miss Jeanette Williams, also of Syracuse, was marooned by joking friends on a barren island in the middle of St. Lawrence River. In order to reach Syracuse in time for the ceremony he swam a mile to Grindstone Island, where he secured a boat and arrived at Clayton in time to catch his train.

1,000 Years For Negro.

Waco, Texas (Special).—A sentence of 10 centuries, or 1,000 years, in State's prison was pronounced upon Lee Robertson, a negro laborer, who attempted to assault Mrs. Alonzo Robinson, wife of his employer. Mrs. Robinson's husband was absent at the time, and in resisting the attack her scalp was badly torn and one hand was bitten to the bone. The jury could not assess the death penalty, as the deed was not accomplished, but, there being no limit as to the time he might be given in the penitentiary, the court made it 10 centuries and one day over.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

According to Kogoro Takahashi, Japan might desire another loan to take up the domestic loan made soon after the declaration of war.

Paul Morton returned from Washington to New York and resumed his work as chairman of the Equitable Society.

The Houston and Texas Central Railroad will sell its lands in Northwest Texas south of the Oklahoma line.

The village of Vicksburg, Mich., is bankrupt as the result of the closing of the Vicksburg Exchange Bank.

The officials of the Lake Shore Railroad are still investigating the wreck of the Twentieth Century flyer.

Assistant Secretary of State Loomis has sailed for Europe on a secret mission for President Roosevelt.

Rev. Augustus Rohrlock resigned as secretary of the Evangelical Lutheran General Synod of Missouri.

Mrs. Aggie Myers, who was found guilty of murdering her husband, was sentenced to be hanged.

The convention of Modern Woodmen at Milwaukee ended with the installation of officers.

The Seaboard Air Line will extend its road to the sources of the Big Sandy River.

An effort is to be made for the preservation of the home of Paul Revere in Boston.

Naval officers witnessed the test of the new gun turret at Bethlehem.

A fatal case of bubonic plague occurred at La Bocay.

Consul General Wynne sailed for England.

Another warrant was issued for the arrest of John W. Hill, formerly chief of the Filtration Bureau of Philadelphia, on charges of forgery. Mr. Hill is now under $8,000 bail for trial on similar charges.

A condition bordering on slavery has been found to exist in Chicago in several cases of children who were transferred from institutions to families who did not raise them properly.

The Modern Woodmen, in session at Milwaukee, have indorsed a plan to hold a congress to urge fraternal insurance over old-line insurance.

Miss Lillian Moore, of Poughkeepsie, was fatally injured in a trolley collision at Fishkill Landing.

Illinois coal miners have offered to submit their differences with operators to arbitration.

The Vicksburg (Mich.) Bank, a private institution has closed its doors.

Governor Carter, of Honolulu, has resigned.

Westbound passenger train No. 5, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, was wrecked at Pinto, a small station 60 miles west of Grand Junction, Col. No fatalities resulted.

The report of Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, of New York, was submitted to District Attorney Jerome for his use, should he think criminal action is justifiable.

W. H. Grenell, of Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., was elected president of the American Seed Association at the annual convention at Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

A boiler at the sawmill of the Curtis Attalla (Ala.) lumber plant exploded, killing James Watts, Will Rosson, Gus Cash and Marion Maddox.

The lard refining building at the packing plant of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, at Armourdale, Kan., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $200,000.

Mrs. Lucinda Sanson, of Davenport, Ia., refused a bequest of $30,000 that was made on condition that she became a Catholic.

The Supreme Court of Illinois granted a new trial to Joseph Briggs, convicted in Chicago of the murder of Hans Peterson.

August Belmont has tendered his resignation as director of the Equitable Society to former President Grover Cleveland.

Carl Schurz, of New York, delivered the address at the commencement exercises at the University of Wisconsin.

The train dispatchers in convention in Denver, Col., reiterated its stand in favor of the block system.

The festival of the North American Gymnastic Union began in Indianapolis yesterday.

Foreign.

Thirty persons were drowned recently through the capsizing of a bark which had arrived in the Minks River, in Spain, from Portugal.

The French public is said to have the war fever, and military men are making a comparison of the armies of the two countries.

Stephen Okrjein, who threw a bomb into a police station in Warsaw, killing six policemen, was sentenced to death.

Mrs. James Brown Potter's household effects were sold at auction in London under a bill of sale.

Miss Beatrice Winans was married in Paris to Prince Henry Galard de Beam et de Chalais.

Emperor William was entertained on the American yachts at Kiel.

The Sultan of Turkey is reported to be ill.

At a meeting of 63 policyholders in the Equitable Assurance Society in Berlin it was decided to form a committee of three policyholders and three members of the German Fire Insurance Union, which suggested the meeting. The German representative of the Equitable to the meeting read a telegram from Paul Morton, the new chairman, couched in reassuring terms.

A banquet was given by the Pilgrims Club in London in honor of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador to Great Britain. Speeches were made by Mr. Reid, Lord Roberts (who presided), Premier Balfour and others.

The French note to Germany on the Moroccan situation has not alleviated the delicacy of the situation, and there is uneasiness in both capitals.

The House of Commons authorized the raising of a loan of $100,000,000 for the construction of railroads in India.

A man carrying a bomb was arrested in front of a police station in Warsaw.

Twenty-two persons were killed in the firing by Cossacks on a procession of workmen in Lodz. Two women were crushed to death. Ten of the wounded will die.

A Russian countess was suspected of robbing American guests at a hotel in St. Petersburg.

Emperor William raced his yacht Meteor III. against the Hamburg and won by a minute.

King Alfonso approved the new Spanish Cabinet, of which General Montero Rios is premier.

Fifty persons are reported to have been killed in a collision between the strikers and the troops in Lodz, Poland.

The new ministry formed in Greece after the recent assassination of Premier Delyannis has resigned and the crisis is serious.

TWO STEAMERS CRASH

Collision in St. Clair River, Near Detroit.

STEERING GEAR GOT OUT OF ORDER.

Wooden Vessels City of Rome and Linden Run Into Each Other—Two Members of the Crew of the Linden Were Drowned—There Were Passengers on Both the City of Rome and the Linden.

Detroit, Mich. (Special).—The wooden steamers City of Rome and Linden collided in the St. Clair River, opposite Tashmoo Park, and both were sunk. Two members of the crew of the Linden—the cook and his wife—were drowned. The other members of both crews escaped in safety from the sinking boats. The City of Rome was bound down, with a cargo of iron ore, and the Linden was upbound. Off Tashmoo Park the Linden, it is said, suddenly sheered and rammed the City of Rome, damaging her so that the steamer sank almost immediately, 60 feet off the Tashmoo dock.

The Linden, although also badly damaged, limped along until off the head of Russell Island, where she sank in the channel. All the members of the crew excepting the cook and his wife escaped from the sinking boat. The Linden's cabin and other works broke away from the hull as the steamer went down, and, with the captain on it, drifted some distance down stream, where is grounded on a shoal.

The City of Rome was built at Cleveland in 1881, and belonged to the J. C. Gilchrist fleet. The Linden was built in 1895 at Port Huron, and is owned by the Sandusky Box and Lumber Company, of Sandusky, O.

Captain Holmes, of the City of Rome, says that the collision occurred a quarter of a mile above Tashmoo Park. He says that something evidently went wrong with the Linden's steering gear when the steamers were but a short distance apart, for she suddenly sheered into the City of Rome, which struck the Linden just abafe the bow, tearing a tremendous hole, through which the water rushed with such force that it swept the upper works off the Linden, and the steamer sank immediately. Leaking badly and steadily settling, the City of Rome floated down a quarter of a mile until off the dock at Tashmoo Park, when she, too, sank. Cook Hardy and his wife were in the after deckhouse of the Linden and were drowned when the steamer sank.

ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP TRAIN.

Western Robbers Were Foiled—Bandits Could Not Operate Engine.

Tacoma, Wash. (Special).—Train robbers made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up the North Coast Limited from the Twin Cities, three miles west of Puyallup. A man boarded the train at Puyallup, and when the train was three miles from the station ordered the engineer to stop the train at a fire which was burning near the tracks. Engineer Woods did not stop the train until a half mile beyond the fire. Brakeman Harkins ran up to the engine to see what the trouble was and the bandit shot at him.

Harkins threw his lantern into the ditch and started back for the train. The bandit then ordered the engineer and the conductor to get out of the way, while he made an attempt to back the train to the fire, where his confederates were stationed. He failed to get the engine started, and called for the engineer to come back. The robber then began to realize his position, and as the engineer stepped into the cab he fired twice, one bullet flattening on the boiler head. The bandit then jumped to the ground and ran into the brush.

The train pulled into Tacoma, leaving the fireman and brakeman behind, as they were unable to catch the train. An engine was sent out for them, and they were brought in this morning.

WEYLER BOBS UP AGAIN.

He is Minister of War in the New Spanish Cabinet.

Madrid (By Cable).—King Alfonso approved the new cabinet, as follows:

Premier—Gen. Montero Rios.

Minister of the Interior—Senor Garcia Pietro.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senor Sanchez Roman.

Minister of Finance—Senor Urzaiz.

Minister of War—General Weyler.

Minister of Marine—Senor Millaneva.

Minister of Agriculture—Senor Romanones.

Minister of Justice—Senor Gonzales Pena.

Minister of Public Instruction—Senor Mellardo.

Canal Commission.

Washington (Special).—President Roosevelt has directed that the quarterly meeting of the Isthmian Canal Commission to be held July 1 be convened in this city instead of at the offices of Governor Magoon on the isthmus. The instructions of the President to govern the commission, issued April 3 last, require four quarterly meetings a year to be held on the isthmus. This is announced as the only exception that will be made to this requirement, and is due to the fact that all of the members of the commission except Governor Magoon are now in this country.

No Greater Pittsburg Now.

Philadelphia (Special).—The Supreme Court issued a permanent injunction restraining the merging of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny City. The Supreme Court holds that the law under which the consolidation was to be made is special legislation. The injunction restrains the city of Pittsburg, the Mayor of Pittsburg and the presidents of Select and Common Council of Pittsburg from taking any proceedings for the merging of the two cities.

Costly Quart of Vinegar.

New York (Special).—It cost Postmaster Sylvester Pearsall, of Lynnbrook, L. I., $1,200 to draw a quart of vinegar for a stranger who called at the combination store and postoffice in that village. Pearsall went to the cellar, where the vinegar barrels are kept, leaving the stranger in the store. When he returned the customer had disappeared. An investigation disclosed that postage stamps valued at $1,200 were missing.

LONG-RANGE WEATHER FORECASTS.

The Weather Bureau Trying to Counteract Mischievous Statements of Astrologers.

Baltimore, Md. (Special).—The United States Weather Bureau has just issued the following letter to counteract as far as possible the mischievous effects of the work of astrologers, who pretend to foretell the character of coming seasons or the progress of storms and ordinary weather condition for a month or a year in advance, and whose unfounded and unreliable forecasts are too often given undue circulation:

"The ceaseless change in the midst of essential stability and permanence that is apparent among the heavenly bodies suggests a relation between those movements and the destinies of men and of nations as well as weather sequences. So obvious is this analogy that it is not strange that in the childhood of the race it was exalted into an absolute casual connection. There is no more interesting page of history than that which traces the growth of astrology through its various phases, the art of divination, the taking of the horoscopes and auspices, and the gradual development of the sciences of astronomy and meteorology. The first crude theories and conceptions of the Chaldean priests and the Magi were honest efforts to interpret natural phenomena. In later and less simple ages, however, when the priestly class were still the repositories of wisdom, they sought to perpetuate their influence by concealing knowledge from the masses or by enshrouding it in mystery, and finally they wielded it not to enlighten but to enslave. And so persistent is mental slavery, and so deep seated in the heart of the race are these early teachings and beliefs that there is even yet a predisposition to accept the supernatural rather than to seek the natural causes of things.

"The infinite desirability of foreknowing the seasons for the benefit of husbandmen is at once the opportunity of charlatans and the justification of national weather services. It avails little to decry the methods of impostors or to brand them as fakirs; the court of final resort must always be a comparison of results, and such comparison everyone can now make for himself. Weather maps showing the actual conditions on every day are now published by practically every civilized nation and are accessible to all, and all that is needed to cure the most implicit belief in almanac predictions is an honest comparison of these predictions for a single season with the actual occurrences as shown by these maps. Conspicuous instances of failure, such as those of the artificial rain makers, who a decade ago were given the fullest opportunity to test and exploit their theories, or the colorless results of the extensive campaign of bombardment as a protection against hail, which has been conducted for several years in Southern Europe, do not convince the credulous. They do serve, however, to illustrate the "confusion of tongues" among the prophets of these latter days, who bombard the skies to precipitate storms and bombard the clouds to dissipate them. Government meteorologists are not alone in the denunciation of the fallacies, absurdities and pernicious efforts of so-called long-range forecasts. Professor Young, probably the foremost American astronomer, speaking of lunar influences, points out that the frequency of the moon's changes is so great that it is always easy to find instances by which to verify a belief that changes of the moon control conditions on the earth. A change of the moon necessarily occurs about once a week. All changes of the weather must, therefore, occur within three and three-fourths days of a change of the moon, and one-half of all changes ought to occur within 46 hours of a change in the moon, even if there were no causal connection whatever. Now, it requires only a very slight predisposition in favor of a belief in the effectiveness of the moon's changes to make one forget a few of the changes that occur too far from the proper time. Coincidence enough can easily be found to justify pre-existent belief.

"Unquestionably there is a general desire for an extension of the range of forecasts to cover the near future, and, if possible, the coming season. If some explorer in meteorology and astronomy should discover some fundamental law, hitherto unknown, whereby he could accurately calculate the time of arrival, the force and pathway of storms for weeks and months in advance, and could warn the people of future floods or droughts in defined localities, he would at once take rank as the greatest scientist of the world. And then if he would reveal the secret of his discovery for the benefit of future generations, he would be honored as the greatest of philanthropists as well as the wisest of mankind. But, alas, up to date this man has not arrived.

"The problem of seasonal forecasts is receiving at the hands of the ablest and most painstaking students of both continents a comprehensive consideration that is certain to be fruitful and far-reaching in its ultimate results.

"So important and so pressing is the work and so promising is the field that the Chief of the Weather Bureau is building and equipping a large observatory, wherein the best talent available will soon be employed to study the intricate and profound problems of the atmosphere, whose solution promises improvement over present methods and results in forecasting and may lead in time to seasonal predictions on a truly scientific basis."

Twenty-Two Dead; Ten Dying.

Lodz (By Cable).—Twenty-two persons were killed in the firing by dragoons and Cossacks on a procession of 50,000 workmen which had been organized as a demonstration against the government.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

President Roosevelt in a few days will pass upon the reinstatement of government employes who have resigned to run for office.

Three new cases of yellow fever are reported on the canal zone.

Public schools will be established in the Panama Canal zone.

Commodore Harry M. Hodges, in charge of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy, has applied to be placed on the retired list.

The Chinese exclusion question and the danger of an effective boycott against American goods in China were discussed at some length in the meeting of the Cabinet. It was agreed by the President and his advisers that the proposed boycott is to be regarded as one of the gravest importance to American commerce.

The internal revenue receipts during May were $19,681,246, an increase of $1,110,815 as compared with the corresponding month last year.

The consulting engineers of the Isthmian Canal Commission will meet in Washington next September.

SLOW TOWARD PEACE

Both Parties Are Jockeying For the Advantage.

NEITHER ONE ASKS AN ARMISTICE.

Continued Illness of Minister Lamsdorff Given as the Reason for Delay on Russia's Part—President Roosevelt Trying Hard to Avert a Big Battle in Manchuria by Peace Negotiations.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Peace negotiations between Russia and Japan have come to a dead halt on account of the illness of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian minister for foreign affairs. It is explained officially that nothing in the form of a hitch has occurred, but that the negotiations merely have been suspended temporarily.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, had a brief interview with President Roosevelt, but he had no additional important advices from his government to communicate. He called merely to pay his respects to the President prior to the latter's departure for Oyster Bay for the summer. They discussed informally the peace situation, the President expressing his earnest hope that another general engagement on the battle field of Manchuria might be averted by the negotiations for a permanent peace now pending.

It is learned that up to this time suggestions for an armistice have not been received with absolute favor by either Russia or Japan. Quite naturally each government is seeking an advantage over the other in the diplomatic sparring that is going on now, and among those in touch with the situation it is regarded as unlikely that definite arrangements for an armistice will be concluded—even if they should be concluded at all—before the formal meeting of the plenipotentiaries of the two powers.

As heretofore noted, there is serious apprehension that unless a temporary suspension of hostilities be arranged, a great battle may be precipitated, the result of which might wreck completely the pending peace negotiations.

It was expected confidently that an announcement of the names of the envoys of the two pewers to the Washington conference could be made by the end of this week; but, as a matter of fact, the negotiations have not progressed in the least since Tuesday. That both Russia and Japan have decided upon their representatives at the conference is quite certain, but each government, for reasons of its own, declines to make formal announcement of them.

It seems scarcely probable, at this moment, that President Roosevelt will be in position to authorize a further official statement of the status of the pending negotiations before he goes to Oyster Bay for the summer. While both Russia and Japan have indicated that they may be ready to open the conference about the first of August, the belief in well-informed quarters now is that the convening of the plenipotentiaries is likely to be delayed and that they may not get together until the middle or latter part of August.

St. Petersburg, June 24.—Information from the front is still scanty. While the preliminaries are in progress, a general engagement has not yet begun. Sinister rumors continue to circulate that Linevitch is surrounded, but apparently they have no other base than the London Daily Telegram's dispatch from Tokio. An optimistic feeling prevails at the offices of the general staff.

The negotiations for a meeting of peace plenipotentiaries are proceeding slowly. There were no developments today. Foreign Minister Lamsdorff is still ill and unable to see Ambassador Meyer.

DIRECTORS MUST DIRECT.

Comptroller Now Requires all to Sign Certain Replies.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Capt. W. B. Ridgeley, Comptroller of the Currency, has adopted a little plant which is reported to be causing a commotion in certain national banks throughout the country.

Responses to letters written by the Comptroller concerning laxities, or errors, in national banks are now required to be signed by all the directors. Mr. Ridgeley for years has been urging that the cure for bank failures is to compel bank directors to direct. He has pointed out that in many cases where banks have failed it has been shown on investigation that the directors of the institution were not in touch with its workings.

Hitherto whenever a bank examiner has reported loose methods or carelessness in a bank the Comptroller has written a letter to the bank about it. Usually replies were received from the president or the cashier explaining the matter or "promising to be good." Now all letters go out in the same manner, addressed to the bank, but at the foot is a note stating that the reply must be signed by each director of the bank. This is done for the purpose of making each director cognizant of the criticisms in question.

Sinks Another Steamer.

Singapore (By Cable).—The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ikhona was sunk by the Russian cruiser Terek June 5, 150 miles north of Hongkong. The crew was landed here by the Dutch steamer Perlak, which the Terek met June 19. The Ikhona was carrying mails and rice from Rangoon to Yokohama.

Voted Out of Office.

Meriden, Ct. (Special).—The Evening Times says that Edward J. Lynch, of Brooklyn, president of the International Union of Polishers, Buffers and Metalworkers of North America, has been voted out of office. Edward P. Coyle, of this city, one of the official counters at the recent election, announced the result. A. B. Grout, of Kenosha, Wis., is Mr. Lynch's successor. The fight was one of the hottest that has taken place in the order, the majority of the successful candidate being but 116.

The Vesuvius in Commission.

Boston (Special).—The torpedo training ship Vesuvius, formerly the dynamite cruiser of the same name, was placed in commission in the Charlestown Navy Yard. The Vesuvius has been out of service for seven years, and repairs made on the ship have cost $200,000. The announcement was made that the battleships Illinois and Missouri, which are now at this station for repairs, will be ordered to New York, since it has been found that the Charlestown drydock is not yet suitable for the work to be done here.

MANIAC ON THE WARPATH.

Shoots Nine Persons and Then Kills Himself.

San Francisco (Special).—After holding 1,000 persons at bay for two hours in Eddy street, shooting nine persons and defying the police, Thomas Lobb, a manaic, killed himself.

The wounded were W. K. Koffman, shot three times, wounds in cheek, nose and forehead; C. T. Chevalis, shot in eye; W. Jones, wounds in cheek; Emil Roberts, a boy, shot in leg; Quong Do, Chinese, bullet in hand; George A. Delaughton, nine wounds, six in arms, two in hand and one in cheek; Vincente Romanto, shot in cheek and ear; Joseph Laribe, two shots in chin, one in lip, others in shoulder, face and arm; Policeman Patrick Kassane, shot in cheek while firing from adjoining room. Seven shots passed through his helmet.

None of the wounded will die. All the victims were hit with No. 4 shot, except the Chineman, who received a rifle ball.

The insane man was barricaded in his room on the fourth floor of the United States Hotel, 123 Eddy street. He went to the hotel at night and in the morning began throwing furniture from the window to the street. Several persons narrowly escaped being struck. He then began firing, using a shotgun. He placed $50 and $100 bills in the muzzle of the weapon and fragments of the paper were scattered over the street. A big crowd quickly gathered. Hundreds of men were afraid to pass the hotel. Street-car traffic was entirely suspended after one car had been fired upon and its windows broken.

Police Lieutenant Cole rushed a squad of police to the scene, among the officers being five members of the crack rifle team of the department. They were unable to accomplish anything however, as the maniac was strongly intrenched in his room and appeared to have an unlimited amount of ammunition.

It was determined that he must be captured, dead or alive, and all the rooms adjoining the one he occupied were filled with armed officers. A lively fusillade was begun through the door, transom and walls of the madman's stronghold, to which he replied with remarkable rapidity. The plastering was scattered from the ceiling and walls, and the police were soon covered with the white flakes and nearly blinded by the lime. Officer Kassans attempted to peer through the transom, when he received a charge of shot which disfigured his face and completely riddled his helmet. Then Officer Hutchins descended from the room to the room window, while the other policemen made an attack in force on the door. When Hutchins saw the maniac's attention was diverted he gave a prearranged signal by firing his revolver. Hearing the report from an unexpected quarter, the murderous lunatic rushed to the window, which was open, and literally blew off the top of his own head. The brains and fragments of skull flew through the air into the street, to the horror of thousands of spectators who had assembled in the neighborhood, which is near the heart of the city.

ROOSEVELT NOW A DOCTOR OF LETTERS.

Degree of L. H. D. Conferred By Williams College.

Williamstown, Mass. (Special).—The zig-zag journey of President Roosevelt among the colleges of Western Massachusetts ended with his departure from Williamstown, after he had received from Williams College the rather unusual honorary degree of L. H. D. (doctor of letters). His stay in this State, which was of scarcely 32 hours' duration, was a busy one. He attended three college commencements, at two of which he received high honorary degrees; traveled several hundred miles, and, besides delivering significant addresses at each commencement, made a number of speeches from the platform of his car to citizens who had gathered at stations along the route.

The President rose early and leaned from a window to enjoy the superb view of the Berkshire country. After breakfast the President devoted a few minutes to meeting the classmates of Federal Commissioner James R. Garfield, who is a trustee of Williams, and then made a quick inspection of the new memorial chapel. After a short walk the President accepted the invitation of his host for a drive, which ended just before the commencement exercises began. He spoke twice here, once upon receiving the degree and again from the steps of the church, where the commencement exercises were held to the people who could not get into the auditorium.

Port Arthur For Japanese.

Chefoo (By Cable).—American and European firms still in Port Arthur have been notified by the Japanese authorities to depart and to remove their merchandise. Many of the firms are now arranging to charter steamers for that purpose. Shipments of contraband of war for the Japanese continue to be made, particularly from Chefoo to Dalny.

Cousin of President Married.

Boston (Special).—Orme Clarke, of London, and Miss Alfrida Roosevelt, cousin of President Roosevelt, were married at Emmanuel Church by Bishop William Lawrence, in the presence of a large number of prominent Bostonians. Miss Katharine L. Roosevelt acted as her sister's maid of honor, and the bridegroom was attended by Clarence Nichols, of London.

FINANCIAL.

American Cement directors declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. This makes 6 per cent. for the current year. Prior to that the dividend was 8 per cent.

In five years the coke industry of West Virginia has been multiplied by six. That is good business for Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western.

W. L. Bull wired to Winthrop Smith: "The buying of Wisconsin Central looks good, but we know of no especial reason for its advance just now."

American Woolen Company directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock.

Secretary Paul Morton admitted that the Atchison Railroad, of which he was vice-president, gave rebates to the Colorado Fuel Company, which John D. Rockefeller and George Gould own.

Apropos of the new and swift trains of the Pennsylvania and New York Central on which extra fares are charged, it is interesting to note that 49 per cent. of the people in Germany ride third class and 20 per cent. fourth class.

U. S. MINISTER BOWEN

President Roosevelt Orders His Dismissal From Service.

MR. LOOMIS CALLED INDISCREET.

In His Letter, Mr. Roosevelt Bitterly Denounces the Conduct of the Late Minister to Venezuela As "Complete Disloyalty"—Says He Devoted Himself to Hunting Up Scandal and Gossip.

Washington (Special).—The dismissal of Merbert W. Bowen, for many years United States minister to Venezuela, and the exoneration of Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis of the allegations brought against him by Mr. Bowen are the outcome of the Loomis-Bowen controversy, which has attracted wide attention for many months past.

This disposition of the case is made by President Roosevelt in a letter addressed to Secretary Taft, approving Mr. Taft's report on his findings and conclusions in the case. The President scathingly arraigns Minister Bowen, declaring that his conduct "is especially reprehensible;" that Mr. Bowen asked one of his witnesses to enter the employ of a certain company for the purpose, "in plain words, of stealing" documents which he hoped might incriminate Mr. Loomis, and that Mr. Bowen had evidently for many months, indeed for the last two years, devoted himself "to hunting up scandal and gossip until it became a monomania and caused him "to show complete disloyalty" to the country he represented.

The President says he had helped to promote Mr. Bowen, as during much of his service he had done good work, but that his usefulness in the diplomatic service is now at an end.

The President adds that he would direct that Mr. Bowen's resignation be requested, but for his statement that he would consider a resignation an admission of misconduct, and the dismissal is therefore ordered. The letter quotes correspondence and testimony. The President states that it appears that Mr. Bowen, while minister, secured the publication of attacks on Mr. Loomis and furnished to the press documents pending before the State Department for approval, and that his explanation is inexcusable and shows his "entire unfitness" for the service. Even if Mr. Loomis had been guilty, says the President, Mr. Bowen's conduct would be unpardonable. The letter quotes certain correspondence and testimony. The report of Secretary Taft on the case, on which the President's action is based, is a voluminous document reviewing the charges and the evidence taken.

In his report Secretary Taft says that there was nothing dishonorable in the transactions in which Mr. Loomis figured, but that he was not discreet. The report says that Mr. Loomis was not justified in becoming personally interested in any of the schemes, either with a mere nominal interest or substantial interest. He holds, however, that Mr. Loomis has been "most cruelly slandered," commends him for the self-restraint with which he has met the charges, and points out that Mr. Loomis' bitter experience in this case makes it unnecessary to point out the moral that a minister cannot afford in the country to which he is accredited to make personal investments, etc.

NEW FLYER WRECKED.

20th Century Limited Going Mile a Minute Runs Into Open Switch.

Mentor, O. (Special).—Running at the rate of a mile a minute, the Twentieth Century Limited on the Lake Shore Railroad dashed into an open switch at the passenger station here shortly before to o'clock P. M. Eleven persons were killed and 15 or 16 badly injured. The combination baggage and smoking buffet car and the coach behind it caught fire and were destroyed.

The train was eastbound, having left Cleveland about 9 o'clock, and as it does not stop here it was running at great speed. The engine left the rails, and the two coaches following it jammed into it with great force and were crushed, the fire from the engine setting them ablaze. Fortunately most of the occupants of these two coaches were rescued before the fire reached them.

The combination car was burned completely and cooled off at 11.30 so that rescuers could get to work. About 15 passengers were known to have been riding in this car, and at least six of the number are dead.

Engineer Tyler, of the train, was taken from under the side of the engine dead and horribly mangled about two hours after the wreck.

Fire departments from Mentor and from Painesville were called and were at work trying to extinguish the flames in the combination car within 30 minutes after the wreck occurred.

The scenes following the collision were pitiful, the moans of the dying being mingled with the cries and screams of the women on the train. Those in the rear coaches were not injured, and they set about at once to rescue those pinioned in the burning cars.

Tornado in Wisconsin.

Bluemounds, Wis. (Special).—A farmhand, name unknown, was killed on the farm of Charles Collins, several other persons were injured at various points, over $150,000 damage was done to crops and farm buildings, and scores of head of stock were destroyed by a tornado that passed through Dane and Iowa counties and over the townships of Barneveld and Bluemounds the other night.

Mr. Loomis Going Abroad.

Washington (Special).—Assistant Secretary Loomis, of the State Department, sailed from New York for Europe to be absent about a month. He hopes to be in Paris about July 4, in which case he will participate in the exercises incident to the removal of the remains of John Paul Jones from that city to Cherbourg, preliminary to their transportation to the United States by Admiral Sigsbee's squadron.

Greatest Gas Producer.

Mansfield, O. (Special).—Expert oil and gas well-drillers believe that the monster gas gusher recently struck at Bueloer, O., will be the greatest producer of gas in the world. The well is sending out with tremendous force 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas every 24 hours, and shows no indications of diminishing pressure. Every farm within a radius of 20 miles has been leased by oil and gas capitalists. Much excitement prevails at Butler.