

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY. SENATE—Mr. Stewart, Republican of Nevada offered amendments to the Wilson-Voorhees silver bill...

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY. SENATE—After some routine business, Mr. Mills, of Texas, spoke, advocating repeal of the Sherman silver bill...

THIRTY-NINTH DAY. SENATE—The debate on the silver bill was continued, but no action had when adjournment occurred.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY. SENATE—The first hour of to-day's session of the senate was occupied in a discussion of the resolution of Mr. Platt, Republican of Connecticut...

THIRTY-SECOND DAY. SENATE—A resolution which clearly indicates that the senate will be arraigned in the United States senate...

THIRTY-THIRD DAY. SENATE—The resolution which was introduced in the senate yesterday by Mr. Platt, Republican of Connecticut...

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY. SENATE—The resolution which was introduced in the senate yesterday by Mr. Platt, Republican of Connecticut...

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THE PENSION BUREAU.

Commissioner Lochren's Report on Its Dealings With Old Soldiers. Pension Commissioner Lochren submitted his annual report to the secretary of the interior at Washington...

The commissioner devotes considerable space to cases under the act of June 27, 1893, in which he says: "Under this act, aside from the requisite service and honorable discharge there is one condition that can give any right to pension—viz. A mental or physical disability of a permanent character...

The statement of the medical referee made it appear probable that under order 164 many pensions were illegally granted and per cent to your order of May 27, 1893, a board of revision was formed of the ablest and most experienced men of the bureau...

The commissioner recommends codification of pension laws, with few changes, that promotions be made with regard to merit alone and in utter disregard of influence, and repeal of the act of congress providing that no pension shall be paid to a non-resident who is not a citizen of the United States...

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WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER.

AN IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.

W. B. Hornblower Elevated to the United States Supreme Bench. The President appointed W. B. Hornblower, of New York, to associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Samuel Blatchford, deceased.

W. B. HORNBLOWER was formerly a Pittsburger. His father was for a long time professor in the theological seminary on Edge avenue Allegheny. For the past 10 years he has acquired much eminence as a lawyer in the courts of New York and New Jersey.

He was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1871. About this time he entertained very serious thoughts of becoming a clergyman, but changed his mind about it and took up law as a profession.

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A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

EIGHT LYNCHERS KILLED.

They Were Seeking The Life of a Murderous Negro, and Who Was Lynched Later.

At Roanoke, Va., Robert Smith, a negro, on Wednesday assaulted and nearly killed Mrs. Henry Bishop, wife of a well-to-do farmer of Botetourt county. Mrs. Bishop was at the market with a load of produce and Smith bought a box of grapes. He asked her to go with him to get the money, and taking her to a house nearby locked the door and bound her. Then, drawing a razor he demanded her money. She gave it up and while doing so jerked the razor from his hand. The negro choked her, threw her down and pounded her head with a brick, leaving her for dead. Mrs. Bishop shortly afterward regained consciousness and, returning to the market, told of the outrage. Detective Baldwin soon arrested the negro. The excited crowd attempted to take Smith away from the officer and lynch him, but Baldwin with the prisoner on a horse dashed at full speed in face of the crowd and soon had him mobbed in the bars. An immense crowd gathered around the jail and kept increasing as night approached.

At 6 o'clock the Roanoke Light Infantry marched to the jail by orders of Mayor Trout. Guards were posted and the streets in the immediate vicinity cleared. About dark the crowd increased by a hundred men from near the woman's home, headed by Mr. Bishop's son, a fireman on the Norfolk and Western railroad. At 8 o'clock portions of the mob battered in the side door of the jail, where the militia and Mayor Trout had retired. Then shooting was commenced by the mob and the mayor was shot in the foot. The militia were ordered to return the fire and a volley from about 25 rifles was poured into the mob. Eight men were killed by this fire and more than that number wounded, some of them fatally.

During the excitement caused by the volley the negro was taken from the jail by an officer and secured. The militia remain under the mayor's orders, although it is probable that they will not be called out again. Mayor Trout is firm in the position he has taken and declares that he will uphold the law. The following is a list of the dead and injured: Dead—S. A. Vick, Will Sheetz, Chas. W. Whitmore, J. B. Tyler, Geo. White, W. E. Hall, John Mills, Emmett J. Small and Geo. Satterly. Injured—Otto Falls, Will Eddy, Geo. O. Monroe, Frank Wells, Tom Nelson, Leroy White, J. P. McChes, A. Shepard, E. J. Small, J. F. Powell, J. H. Campbell, E. J. Walsh, G. W. Fitzgerald, P. North, O. R. Taylor, E. Hall, David Rungles, S. E. Spars, Geo. Leigh, Walter P. Huff, Mayor H. S. Trout, Susan Dooley, Emmet J. Small, Chas. A. Owen, Wm. Berry and L. F. Nelms. Small, Falls, Eddy, Powell and Campbell will probably die.

White J. Allen was in Judge Woods and others were endeavoring to quiet the crowd. Serg. Griffin and two officers took the negro from the jail and a volley from the militia was heard. The negro was taken to the jail and a volley from the militia was heard. The negro was taken to the jail and a volley from the militia was heard.

The sight was horrible to behold. Dangling at the end of a small hemp rope was the dead body of the negro. His face was bloody, distorted and swollen. A head of shag had been fired into his back, literally setting his coat to pieces. The rope was tied in a regulation hangman's knot and the negro's feet were well above his ground. The corner's jury dead end a verdict that the negro came to his death at the hands of persons unknown. After the inquest the officers were ordered to take charge of the body, but the infuriated mob of warring men which had by that time assembled would not let them touch him. A constable taking negro was pressed into service and the body thrown into it. It was then held to Mayor Trout's residence on Campbell avenue and it required to be the intention of the mob to bury it in his front yard. At this critical moment Rev. C. Campbell appeared upon the scene and told the mob that such a crime would never do. He spoke kindly to them and at last dissuaded them from carrying out their plan. At the suggestion of someone they took the body to the edge of the river to burn it. Fences were torn down, saw boxes picked up and someone with an ax cut down some cedar trees near by. The dry wood was laid in a large pile, but arranged so that it would burn freely. On this heap the negro's body was laid. On top of it the cedar boughs were thrown and two gallons of coal oil poured in. The dry wood was kindled and the flames from the burning oil shot rapidly up. It was an awful sight. Everyone contributed something to the blaze by throwing a twig or chip on it. All that was remaining of Smith at noon was a few shreds and here and there a bone, but the fire was burning fiercely and these standing around said that it should burn till there was no vestige left.

The military claim that the mob was repeatedly warned that they would be shot, but received these warnings with jeers and finally replied with a volley fired at Capt. Bird which was battering down the side door of the jail. More trouble is feared but every effort is being made to calm the excited crowds.

A FAMILY OF SIX BUTCHERED. An Awful Crime Perpetrated in Indiana. The Motive of the Murderer Was Probably to Secure Money Drawn Out of Bank. In Harrison township near Washington, Ind., the entire family of Denson Wratton, were most horribly butchered. A neighbor went to the Wratton residence to inquire as to the health of Mr. Wratton, who has been ill for two weeks.

He found in a puddle of blood on the floor the body of Mrs. Wratton. In a room adjoining Mr. Wratton lay dead. In the same room were the three children, two of them dead and the other so seriously injured that she cannot live. The children killed were a little boy 3 years old and his sister aged 11. In a front room Mr. Wratton's mother, aged 63 was lying on the floor dead. Her left hand was cut off and the right broken. The old lady is said to have had considerable money in the house, having drawn it from the bank during the recent money stringency, and this it is thought, was the motive for the murder. Bloodhounds arrived from Seymour at noon next day and were put on the trail.

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EIGHT KILLED IN A COLLISION.

A Rear End Horror on the Big Four Causes an Awful Loss of Life.

Eight people were killed and about 25 injured by a fearful rear-end collision between two sections of a Big Four train near the village of Manteno, a few miles north of Kankakee, Ind., on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. The list of dead is as follows: Emil Kimmel, Dayton, O.; J. W. Powell, New Vienna, O.; L. S. Sweet, Louisville, Ky.; David Jackson, Carmel, O.; Minnie Duvera, Lower Albany, Ind.; Charles Decker-lasher, 29 years old, Columbus, O.; Jacob Simpson, blacksmith, Columbus, O.; Miss O. Edwards, Chicago.

The list of the worst injured taken to St. Luke's hospital, Chicago, are as follows: A. S. Foster, Springfield, O.; Mrs. A. S. Foster, Robbie Jackson, Cynthia O.; James W. Braun, Worthington, O.; Mrs. J. W. Braun, B. V. Welshart, Frankfort, O.; Albert J. Sholler, Rately, O.; Wm. Bird, Indianapolis; Mrs. Chris. Kimmel, Dayton, O.; Mrs. Wm. Evans, Fowellton, W. Va.; Sallie Evans (daughter), Blanche Dillison, Sinking Springs, N. Y.

The first section had stopped for water, and the second section, following too closely, could not be flagged in time. The wreck of the rear car was thrown high in the air, falling back upon the engine. The terrible impact forced the forward sleepers into the rear end of the day coach, just ahead. The coach was filled with sleeping passengers and the scene which ensued was one of indescribable horror. The engine ploughed his dreadful way literally through the bodies of sleeping men and women. Blood besprayed the iron and wood of the shattered cars and in the darkness the awful screams of the injured and dying mingled with the hiss of the steam from the hot and red-hot boiler. The passengers in the rear train escape with nothing more than a severe shaking up.

The Board of Revision disposes each week of about 1,000 cases of those suspended under a recent order of the Bureau. With this average a week it is estimated that all cases heretofore suspended will be disposed of by October 10. Probably 75 per cent of these cases will be returned to the rolls, though in many cases the rates will be changed.

MARKETS. CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 10, 1903. THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, and Flour.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Butter, Eggs, and Beans.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Apples, Potatoes, and Onions.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Live Chickens, Live Ducks, and Live Turkeys.

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A BRAKEMAN'S BLUNDER.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST.

And Many People Mangled, Some Fatally, in the Worst Wreck in the History of the Washab Road.

In a collision between the Toronto and Montreal express and a freight train on the Washab road at Kingsbury, Ind., Friday morning 11 people were killed and many more injured, some of whom will die.

The freight train was on a siding west of the depot, and was bound east; the first section of the west bound express train passed by on the main track at 5:25 a. m. The brakeman supposed that the freight train was about to move and ran back to open the switch. Just then the second section of the west bound express came at the rate of 55 miles an hour, and before the brakeman, Herbert Thompson, could turn the switch, it had struck the freight train. The smashup was something appalling and attended by all the degrading and heartrending scenes of an awful disaster to life and limb. The dead were:

J. H. McKenna, Hyde Park, Mass.; Harry French, London, Eng.; Charles Beron, San Francisco; Alice A. Reed, East Boston, Mass.; Nellie B. Tucker, New York, Mass.; James Coulter, conductor; John Green, engineer; Ashley Ind. Warren G. Kider, Phoenix, Ariz.; P. C. Zella, Berlin, Ger.; Baggage-master Lyons, James D. Houdy, La Maille, Ind. The injured are: Mrs. E. W. Burbank, New Orleans; Willie, William Adams, London; Miss Hutchins, Phoenix, Ariz.; recovery doubtful; Freeman Barbeck, of Ashley, recovery doubtful; Albert Morton, London, England; Frank P. Dow, Fair Haven, Wash., D. C.; Vatsky, may die; William J. Haskins, London, England; recovery doubtful; Edward Hinch, London; Sween Canfield, Ironwood, Mich.; H. W. Ryder, Phoenix, Ariz.; G. S. Hodgson, Dover, N. H.; Mrs. S. A. Sealy, Somerville, N. H.; James G. Woolley, London, England; Engineer Whitman; Hattie Rogers, Phoenix, Ariz.; Mrs. Dolber, Brooklyn; Olive Hill, Summersworth, and N. A. Kelly, Boston.

It was the worst wreck the Washab road ever had. To add to the horrors of the terrible collision the boiler of the passenger engine blew up, scattering human bodies and car wreckage in all directions.

After the war for ten years he was foreman for a firm of shoe manufacturers in Lynn. Following that he became an inspector in the Boston Custom House, resigning after fifteen months' service and accepting the position of Postmaster at Lynn. For eight years he filled that position, resigning to become Deputy Warden of the State Reformatory at Concord.

He was the first recruit mustered into Post 6, and has been Department Commander for one year, was twelve times delegate to the National Convention of the Order, and has been President of the Association of the Survivors of Confederate Prisons for the last seven years. In 1893 he was chosen by the Electoral College of Massachusetts as messenger to carry the Electoral vote of the State to the National Capital on the first election of Grant to the Presidency.

He was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislature in 1895, and has been re-elected from year to year ever since. His salary is \$3000. He has the appointment of about forty messengers, doorknockers and other assistants.

A BLACK PERISH ON THE PRAIRIE. A Black Wast, as Far as the Eye Can Reach, Charred Bones of Human Beings and Animals Found. The scene of the recent terrible prairie fires on the Pawnee reservation, O. T., is one of devastation. Scattered all over the prairie are partly burned wagons, wrecked camp outfits and the charred remains of household goods, and here and there the body of a horse.

For miles and miles as far as the eye can reach, it is a black waste, and to add to the horror of it, in a number of places are found blackened and burned human trunks. Nearly a dozen of these bodies have been found and it is feared that many have perished. There is no clue whatever to the identity of these unfortunates.

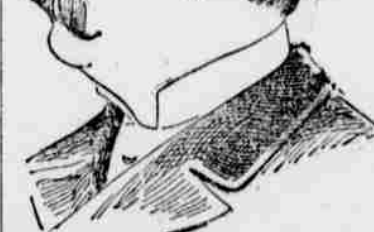
The devil has no special anxiety about the man who is well pleased with himself.

NEW G. A. R. COMMANDER.

The Military and Civil Career of Captain John G. B. Adams.

Captain John G. B. Adams, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic was born in Groveland, Mass., October 6, 1811, and spent his boyhood and youth in that locality.

At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private in Major Ben Perley Poore's Rifle Battalion, which was afterward merged into the Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry Regiment. He left the State on August 24, 1861, as Sixth Corporal of Company A of that



JOHN G. B. ADAMS.

regiment, and on March 1, 1862, was promoted to First Sergeant. He became successively Second and First Lieutenants, an then Captain, which rank he held at the close of the war.

He was engaged in every battle of the Army of the Potomac in which his regiment took part. At Fredericksburg Captain Adams saved the colors of his regiment from capture. He was twice severely wounded in the second day's fight at Gettysburg, but after a short leave of absence and before he had recovered from his wounds he rejoined his regiment, to follow its fortunes from the Wilderness to the siege of Petersburg. While in the advanced lines before that city June 22, 1864, he was captured with his regiment by the Confederates. For nine months he was a prisoner of war.

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