OHIO CONVENTION

Democrats Meet and Name James Kelboure for Governor.

BRYANISM IGNORED.

The Names of John R. McLean and Tom O. Johnson Spoken of as Candidates to Succeed Sanator Foraker.

The Democratic State convention at Columbus Wednesday had more prominent men as delegates than any convention of Democrats of Obio in many years. Following is the Democratic ticket.

Governor-James Kilbourne. Lieutenant Governor -Anthony How

Judge of Supreme Court-Joseph Clerk of Supreme Court-Harry B

Young. Attorney General — M. B. McCarthy. Treasurer of State — R. P. Alshire. Member of Board of Public Works—

James B. Holman. The nomination of Col. Kilbourne was appropriately called one of "spon-taneous combustion." Howells, Hidy, Alshire and Ho'man were favorites from the start. Young was sprung as a surprise and nominated over Smoots, who had been such a favorite that others would not previouly enter the race for c'erk of the supreme court. None of the delegates, outside of Uleveland, knew Young and he was named because Cuyahoga wanted him Cuyahoga could get anything it wanted, except the head of the State ticket after the Johnson amendments wer engrafted into the McLean platform and that document as amended was

adopted with such unanimity. It was currently reported that Johnson desired the nomination of Monett as attorney general and that the Mo Lean men wanted Monett defeated. The defeat of Monett was so decisive as to be a feature of the convention. Monett as attorney general had brought suits against the Standard Oil company and other corporations to cancel their charters under the anti trust laws. He had sought a third term nomination from the Republi can's on the issue that he should be retained in that office to continue these prosecutions. After his defeat for the third nomination in 1899 he supported Bryan in 1900 on the acti

trust issue and canvassed Ohio and other States with Bryan The most striking turn of the convention was on Bryan. The wost bit ter things were said of his leadership

be mentioned and that t no reference to either of the national platferms on which he made his campaigns. After this plan had been agreed upon, one of the 21 members of that committee offered a minor ity report, reaffirming the Kansas City platform and expressing confidence in Bryan. He received only six votes from the 950 delegates on his substitute for the preamble. A few minutes after the platform was adopted, one of these six delegates called attention to the fact that pictures of other Democrats were displayed in the hall and none of Bryan as heretofore. He started to carry a small bonner with Bryan's picture on it to the platform. The aisles were ordered cleared but the picture did not reach its des It was trampled under foot tination. and spoiled during the wild demon strations when Kulbourne was escorter into the hall. It is generally believed however, that the marching clubs did not know they were walking over Bry-

an's picture. The members of the committee on resolutions said over one hour was spent after last midnight in efforts to strike the word "salable" out of the plank on railway taxation, and several hours in denouncing the Chicago and Kansas City platforms and the leader who stood on them. The platform caused much comment tenight over what it does not may as well as ever what it does say.

Unsual interest is being taken in the selection of members of the State executive committee by the State central committee since the convention concluded its work. The State central committee today sjourned until July 20, without selecting its chairman or secretary. It is said none of the candi dates for either of these places can secure a majority of the 21 votes, and that Col. Kilbourne will be compelled to cooperate with either the McLean men or the Johnson men, who are not talking freigdly to each other, to con trol the State executive committee. In this connection there are all sorts of rumors about the senatorship, for which the convention endorses no one as the Democratic candidate to succeed Senator Foraker. The names of John R. McLean and of Tom L. Johnson are most prominently mentioned in this

connection. The convention was called to order about 11 o'clock by 'Chairman Brucker, and after prayer Hon. Charles P. Salen, a member of Fom Johnson's cabinet at Cleveland, was introduced as temporary chairman, which was later

made permanent. His closing deferences to railway tax-

ation were loudly applauded. A lively fight came when the ere dentials committee reported in favor of seating the Dowling delegates from the Dayton district. The lie was passed, and after a warm debate, in which Dowling and anti Dowling delegates charged one another with defeating Democratic nominees, the anti-Dowling delegates were seated, the Johnson ele ment and later McLean's Cincinnati forces throwing their support in favor of a minority report. The issue really was on local control in Montgomery county, where Dowling has been a

leader for twenty years. The platform was then adopted. The report submitted by the commit tee on resolutions contained nearly 2 000 words. It consists of a preamble and sixteen articles, under the following heads: Municipal governments, taxation, conduct of State affairs, etc., peoples' rights, tariff reform, monopo expansion, the Boers, Monroe doctrine, found.

the navy, civil service, election of senators, agridulture and labor, Republican responsibility and boss rule and political corruption.

It is declared that the municipalities of the State should be radically re-formed, a d that no franchise, extension or renewal thereof shall hereafter be granted except upon vote of the On the subject of taxation, the plat-

form says: The acceptance of feee passes or other favors from railroads by public officers or emplayes shall be made ade home found the doors open and in her juate grounds for vacating the offices heli by them. All pub ic service cor perations shall be required by law to make sworn public reports, and the power and duty of visitation and public report shall be conferred upon the proper State and local auditing officers, to the end that the true value of the privileges held by these corporations

shall be made plain to the people.

"Steam and electric railroads, and other corporations possessing public franchises, shall be assembled in the same proportion to their salable value as are farms and city real estate.

The Republican administration and the Republican majority of the general assembly are denounced.

Tariff reform is demanded on the ground that production of the country ar exceeds its power of consumption. The enactment add rigorous enforce ment of measures to prevent monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade an i commerce is demanded, as is also the suppression of all trusts and a return to 'Industrial freedom." As a means to that end the platform declares that all trust products should be placed on the free list and the gov rament should exercise a more rigid super

vision of transportation.
Restoration of the merchant marines stavored wi hout subsides, hewever. Oa the subject of 'Imperialism and Expansion" the platform says: "Powers granted the Faderal government were not meant to be used to conquer or hold in subjection the people of other countries. The Democratic evidence of a struggle. Jensen said the party opposes any extension of the woman was "after him" and for that national boundaries not meant to carry speedily to all inhabitants full, equal ranch nearby. ights with ourselves. If these are unfitted by location, race or character to be formed into seif governing territories, and then incorporated into the Union of States, they should be per-mitted to work out their own destiny."

Maintainence of the Monroe Dictrine s demanded; a navy adequate to the protection of American citizens and outside of the city jul Wednesday property the world over; election of night and made threats of lynching enators by direct vote; and the right of labor to combine for the assertion of Colorado Springs. its rights and the protection of its interests. It is declared that the bur dens of the 'Unjust and d spriminating laws for which the Republican party i responsible, fall chiefly on those wh till the soil or labor at other forms of production. The Democratic party 411,698 people in the United States live

pledged its effort to relieve the burdens which of ass legisla from ne. lane upton sponsibility" it is declared the "Republican party always has upheld class interests, and cannot be trusted to deal

evils of its own creation. Oa "Boss rule, etc," the party pleages itself to 'Rescue our government from the graspoi selfishness and corruption, and restore it to its former fairness, purity and simplicity."
"Widespread corruption," the arcicles declares "Now threatens our free institutions and menace the destruction of ablic virtues."

The Republican national administra tion is denounced for "Obvious sympathy" with and aid to the British govmment in its efforts to destroy the south African republics. W. L. Finley made an unsuccessful

firts to have the Kausa City platorm reaffirmed and continued confi lence in W. J. Bryan expressed. said he wanted to ascertain whether this was a D mocratic convention and whether the Onio D.moorats were lookng backward. Finley's motion was verwhelmingly defeated.

When the platform was adopted tere were again three cheers for Tom Nominations were then made and the

ickets chosen, the chief fight being over the attorney generalship for which donett was a candidate.

The caudidate for governor was born in Columbus in 1841, is a lawyer and interested in a number of banks, railways and other enterprises. He rose from private to colonel in the civil war Tennessee. He was a close friend of 11.6; Arizona 10.6; Nevada 10.6; Ala ate Sonator Allen G. Thurman.

in the Peabody Normal college, an nounced some time ago, will be held at the following places: Columbia, Spartanburg, Greenville and Charleston The questions will be furnished by the Peabody Normal college committee at Nashville. They will be sent to the State superintendent of education, who will send them to the various committees. The questions will be answered by the applicants, in the presence of the committees, and the papers all forward ed to the central committee in Columbia who will determine the successful ap plicants. There are four appointments be made. The scholarships are good for two years, and are worth \$100 per year and the student's railroad fare to Nashville and return. After the first year the amount may be reduced from \$100 to \$50. The examinations will begin at 9 o'clock, Tuesday, July 23rd. The following committees will have charge of the examinations at the varius points: Columbia, Professora A. G. Rembert and C. W. Bain; Green ville, Mr. O. B. Martin and Prof. B E. Greer; Spartanburg, Mr. E. C. El note and Mr. Geo. S. Briggs; Charles legge. Instructions have been received ro a Mr. John M. Bass, secretary of the college, that the appointee shall be families and 22 single men were engagrequired to make an average per cont.

Bags of Gold Missing.

A few months after Neely took charge in mail pourches to the Seventh Na claim that their wages were but 87 \$964 000 So far the investigation into the affairs of the Seventh National shows that the sum mysteriously disaplies, merchant marine, imperialism and peared and no record of it has been

ASSAULT AND MURDER

Upon a Young Girl and an Old

Jessie Kinport, the 14-year-old daughter of Mrs. Carrie Kinport, who resides at 119 West Nint', avenue, Denver, Colorado, was assulted and horribly mutilated in her room, during the absence of her mo'ie: Tu day home found the doors open and in her daughter's room the bed clothes were strawn about and blood spattered over the room. She aroused the neighbors, who about midnight found the girl in a vacant lot nearby, unconscious and with numerous cuts on her body. The authorities were notified but not before Chris Jensen had been brought to the station by Policeman Lumbert, who had arrested him on the outskirts of Denver. As Lembert approached Jensen whinped out a knife and shouted to the officer that he would not be taken to jail Lambort disarmed the man and brought him to the station. On the way he re-peatedly spoke of having been com-pelled to defend himself from a woman, saying that he had out her up pretty bidly. His knife was covered with blood. He is believed to be demented

ted numerous assaults on women. Jensen confessed to the police that he assaulted Jessie Kinport and also said he scabbed another woman during the night near the end of the University

and to be the man who lately commit

Park car line. Search was at once begun and the dead body of Mrs. Armenia A. Bullis, about 60 years old, who conducted a dairy, was found Wednesday morning at the place described by Jensen. She had been stabbed in the breast and the blade of the knife had penetrated the heart, causing instant death. The body lay in the roadway and there was no woman was "after him" and for that reason he killed her. She lived on a

Later reports from Colorado says. I has developed that a young man was at the Kinport home calling on the girl and remained until after 10 o'clock. Jensen was arrested about 9:45 o'clock in the evening making it impossible for him to have committed the assault.

A crowd of several hundred gathered Jensen. Tonight he was taken to

Some Census Figures.

The census office issued a bullstin Thursday concerning the urban popula tion of the country. It shows that 28, in cities and towns of over 4,000 popution. This is 37 3 per cent of the per cent. since the census of rose, when

the percentage was 32.9 Compared with | ed Thursday and no one man managethe returns of 1880 the report shows a gain in the urpan population of than a third in persentage and of considerably more than double in accual numbers There were in 1880, 580 places of more than 4,000 persons each with an aggregated population of 12, 936,110 or 25.7 per cent. of the then population. About one-half of th urban population of 1900 was contained in cities of over 100,000 people. There were 38 cities with combined population of 14,208,347. There are now 1. 158 places of over 4,000 people in the country as agasinst 899 in 1890. The opulation of the District of Columbia is regarded as urban. In the States and territories the per centage of people liv ing in cities and towns as compare with the population of the places ranges from 91 6 in Rhode Island to 2.5 in Indian Territory, the entire list being as fol lows: Rhode Island 91 6, Massachu setts 86 9; New York 71 2; New Jersey 6 75; Connections 65.5; Pennsylvani 51 1; Iliinois 51.0; Camfernia 48 9 Maryland 48 2; New Hampshire 46.7 Onio 41.8; Delaware 41.4; Colorado 41.2; Michigan 37.2; Washington 36.4 Maine 36 2; Missouri 34 9; Wissonsi 34.5 Minnesota 31.0: Indiana 30.6 Utah 29.4; Montana 28.8; Wyoming 28 8; Oregon 27 6; Hawaii 25 5; Louisi Vermont 21.0; Nebraska 20.8; Iowa 20.5; Kentucky 19 7; Kansas 9.2; Fiorida 16.5; Vuginia 16.5; Texas Tennessee 141; Georgia 139; outh Carolina 11.7; West Virginia bams 10.0; North Carolina 8 0; South Dakota 8.2; Arkansas 62; Idano 62; New Mexico 6.1; North Dakota 5.4. Mississippi 5 3; Oxlahoma 5 0; Indian An examination for the scholarships | Territory 2 5.

More Gets 19 Years. The court of appeals has confirmed he conviction of robbery in the first legree found against William A. E. loore, of New York city, and Moore must serve out his sentence of 19 years at hard labor in Sing Sing prison. is the closing chapter in the Mooredahon "badger" case, which oreated nuch interest two years ago. Martin Mahon, a New Yorker, was entired, according to his testimony, by Fayne Moorer, to apartments in a New York city hotel and was surprised by William A. E Moore, her husband who, at the point of a pistol extorted \$170 in money and a promissory note for \$5,000 from Mahon. Moore was tried and convict d of robbery in the first degree in De mber, 1898, and sentenced to 19 years prison. The court of appeals has af irmed the conviction and refused his petition for a new trial.

Hard on White Slaves.

Serious charges are brought against er ain labor contractors in securing men to work on the Hanquin plantstions in Yucatan Mexico. Recently i is al'eged 18 married men with their ed to go to Yucatan under a promise o ecceiving \$2 per day. They were em barked at Tampico and it is claimed were kept between decks during the voyage, being fed on hard tack and rice. of the post office at Havana he sent to On reaching Yucatan they were New Y rk a large quanity of gold coin taken to the plantation, where they onal bank. The sum amounted to cents a day. Several men with their wives and children ran away but unconscious. McGrath then probably men. The victims' scalps were cut and were pursued, caught and it is reported bruvally whipped, the men and the boys six.

PYTHIAN SCANDAL.

A Deficit of \$225,000 That Must Mail Carriers

HINSEY RESIGNS.

Be Made Good

His Presecution in Civil Court

Seems Certain. How the Great Order Will Raise Deficit.

John A. Hinsey, former president of the board of control of the endowment rank, Knights of Pythias, appeared before the supreme lodge Thursday and admitted the report submitted Tuesday to be true showing a deficit of \$225,000 which must be made good if the insurance features of the order is to continue This report shows that the affairs of the endowment rank under Hinsey's man agement drifted into practical insolvency. The former president of the beard of control declared he had done his best to keep the treasury in a sound conditon but that death claims had mounted up, investments had turned out failures and it had been frequently ecessary to overdraw the rank's account at the bank. The report, which was compiled by the present board of control. excepting Hinsey, does not charge the latter and others with misusing the funds, but states that they were mis-Hinsey occupied the floor during the entire forencon session of the

avestigating committee. To reporters Hinsey said: 'I am prepared to defend my ad ministration against any and all comers. My condust of the office was perfectly open and above board. The invest ments were good and legitimate and all will turn out all right.

John A. Hinsey was ordered Wed-nesday night by the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias to appear before that body and show cause why be should not be expelled. This follows as a direct result of the alleged irregularities which the new management of he endowment rank has found in the books under his twelve years' administration as president of the board of control. The supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias adopted by a vote of 130 to 1 the report of the supreme chancellor, with all its criticisms of Mr. Hinsey's management, and ordered it

published as an official record of the ondition of the endowment rank.
Though \$500,000 assets are in bad condition, and though almost \$500,000 behind hand in the payment of death claims, the supreme lodge does not pro pose that it shall lose standing because of the troubles that have been disclosed. By a unanimous vote of the lodge an order has been made that in the future no investments shall be made save by the written order of five out of the seven members of the board of control

ment will be possible in the future. ing considered to raise the rates of paynents on insurance about 50 per cent. that more funds will be provided meet death claims and enough addition to make good the losses and reate a surplus in the future.

It this additional burden on beneficiaries of insurance policies shall not be enough, the supreme lodge will also consider a plan to assess all Knights of Pythias 50 cents or \$1 each for the senefit of the rank. The lower assessent on \$500,000 members would bring n \$250,000.

Turkey Pays Uncle Sam. The State department at Washington as received the amount of the American indemnity claim against Turkey. 95,000, through the American legation t Constantinople. As is always the case the claims in the aggregate considerably exceed the amount of the inempity actually paid, but our governnent hasexpressed itself satisfied with he payment. It assumes full responibility for the distribution the Turkish government leaving it to the state department to distribute the money among the claimants at its discretion and after its own fashion. These claims ary principally based upon looses sustained by American missonary and just after Passenger Train No. 3 had ducational institutions in Turkey, notably those at Hafpool and Maosh, but there are a number of inividual claims, uch for instance as that of the family f the unfortunate bicyclist, Lanz, the Pittsburg man who was killed by Turksh soldiers while attempting to go around the globe on his wheel. The state department officials feel the cal conditions of southern Europe, that ne never would be able to collect them. Not only was there extreme difficulty n bringing any pressure to bear because of the remoteness of Turkey, but we had to contend with the jealousy of the great European powers, most of whom had claims sgainst Turkey vastly larger in amount than ours, and whose total was beyond the ability of the Tuckish government to mee For more than a decade these Amer ican claims have been pending.

A statement prepared at internal revenue bureau shows that the total receipts from the war revenue act from July 13, 1898, the date the act went into effect to May 31, 1901, amounted o \$310,053,363, as follows: A, documentary stamps, \$108,722,674; schedule B, proprietary stamps, \$13, 922,138; beer, \$97,717,971; special taxes, \$14,095,636; tobacco, \$47,274,-80; snuff, \$2,697 818; cigars, \$9,180,-027; digarettes, \$3,818,991; logacies \$8 96 420; excise tax, \$2,652 982; mixed flour, \$2,536; additional taxes on beer and tobacco, \$982 385.

Kills His Wife then Himself. A farmer named McGrath, living near Brockport, N. Y., killed his wife last night and then committed suicide. Their bodies were found in a field Thursday, The woman had a terrible wound over the left eye, receiving 50 lashes each, the women 25 | jackknife was used. They have five five will lose their arms if not their children; all under 16 years of ago.

WAR STAMP ON BONDS. It Falls Hard on Rural Free Delivery

A special from Washington Friday says. An indignant and vigorous protest has been made to the Postmaster General because of the heavy internal revenue tax levied upon every new appointee in the rural free delivery carrier service. It appears that in the establishment of a new route the carrier appointed is required to furnish oond and said bond must be freighted with 50 cents worth of internal revenue stamps. Some of the victims do not hesitate to character zo the imposition bunco game on the part of Uncle Sam This heavy and apparently unjust tax is levied under the terms of the war revenue measure. Although the amount seems small it is unjust to tax a poorly paid official like a rural delivery carrier fifty cents for his appointment, when all of the other salaried officials of the Government, from the President down, are exempt from a revenue tax in consideration for their commissions and a

place on the Government pay-roll. As the salary of these rural carriers is only \$500 per annum the tax is a hardship, but when, as is the case in many instances, the proposed route hangs fire in the department and is indefinitely shelved, it is adding insult to injury. The would be carrier has paid out his fifty cents, but he never re-ceives one cent of pay.

Mr. H. Conquest Clark, the chief

special agent in charge of therural free delivery service, said Friday: "It seems to me a great hard-hip for these men to be forced to pay this tax. As the routes are almost, if not entirely laid out in the farming districts, men of very limited circumsta. ces are usual appointed as carriers. To them this half dollar means a great deal. They invariably appeal to the postoffice department for reimbursement when the route to which they have been ap pointed is held up, but we have no power or authority to return the amount

expended for this revenue stamp. 'In several cases," continued Mr Clark, Clark, "the inspectors and special agents of the rural delivery systems have been led out of the kindness of their hearts to refund out of their own poskets to those men this reveune tax. Special Agent Aunin, of the Western livison of tural free delivery, is one of this kind-hearted class. He reported to me the other day that it was the rule rather than exception for him to 'cough up' this amount to the men whose routes had been tied up in the depart ment. He said he was simply forced to do so by the way the carriers com plained of the great hardship it was for

them to be thus deprived of half a doi-"Since the 1st of July, when some stamp taxes were repealed," added Mr. overy day saking if this tax has not stamp taxes. When Conadhesive

unchanged. In almost every case the taxes which were imposed on men of moderate means, such as the stamps on bank checks, express packages and telegrams, were taken off under this Act to take effect on July 1, but this one, which is especially onerous to rural carriers, was retained.

It is likely that the Postmaster General will call the attention of Congress at the next session to what appears to have been an oversight in retaining this tax and make a request that it be repealed.

Falls Through a Bridge. A special to the Plain Dealers from onneaut, Ohio, says: Just after 10 'clock Friday, three cars of the east and local freight went through the Nickel Plate Bridge at Sprin, field Penn. The train left Conneaut only few minutes before the accident, in charge of Engineer William Griffith of Buffalo, and Conductor Pail A. Moore, of Buffalo. The latter was at work on the bridge, and the ten men injured are mostly workmen. A fill twenty-five workmen were about the at the old scale. The facts that the pulled through. The local, after the passing of the passenger train, pushed its ability to fill the vacant places are three ears heavily loaded out on the responsible for the defeat of the strikstructure to unload stone for the masons working beneath on the large stone foundations. The work of unlosding warning the whole structure, bearing the three cars, filled with Inberers, fell of these claims. Secretary Hay had been told by diplomats skilled in man had a chance to lean in time to oriental diplomacy and in the politi- save himself from injury. The list of Cleveland; George Swart, workman, Springfield; Homer Beckwith, foreman, Conneaut; five Italians, names un-known; — Randall, West Springfield.

Two Italians Murdered.

A special from Greenville Miss., says: Two Italians were killed and another was seriously wounded at Arwin, 30 miles south of Greenville some time Thursday night. John Serio, aged 50 years, and his son, Vincent Serio, were killed, and Salvadator Liberto was dangerously wounded. They all came from Cefaula, Sicily. The three had been living near Glen Allen, but on account of some trouble were ordered to leave by the citizens. The men located at Erwin. While they were asleep at Erwin the three men were riddled with bullets, two being killed outright while the third was seriously shot. Gov. Longino was notified of the occurrence while the Italian consul at New Orleans was also apprised of the killing.

A Shower of Glass. Breaking glass at the plate glass works, Kokomo, Ind., Friday night inflicted frightful injuries on five of the 10 men who were carrying the sheet upright from the annealing oven to the grinding table. The plate which measured 12 by 190 inches and weighed 2,200 pounds broke and came showering down on which is supposed to have rendered her | the heads and shoulders of the workstabbed her till she was dead and then | the flesh was literally scraped from the out his throat. A common two bladed | bones of their shoulders and arms. All

WILLING TO BALANCE ACCOUNTS. Russia Will Vacate Raised Tariff if

U S. Will Do the Same. Another important change has oc cured between the Russian government and the United States relative to the tariff. The Russian minister of finance M. DeWitte, has proposed that Russia will vacate all the additional duties levided on American goods since the imposition of the sugar differential if the United States will vacate its action on the sugar differential. To this Score-tary Gage has replied that the offer of the Russian government cannot be accepted as the question of the sugar differential is now in the hands of the The dead are: of this heavy and onerous tax as a court, thus precluding action by the executive branch.

The proposition of the Russian min ister of finance was the result of Secretary Hay's note of about two weeks ago. In that note Mr. Hay pointed out that the action taken as to petroleum was not new, nor was it meant to have any connection with the previous action of the government on sugar. This appears to have reconciled Russian officials in their view that the pnetroleum order was only an other step in the policy previously

taken respecting sugar.

M. DeWitte's response is not long, but it is quite to the point. It makes no further issue as to the petroleum order. The chief attention is given to sugar and the specific order is made to vacate immediately the increased du ties which Russia has levied, if the United States will vacate its action on sugar. This would amount to reestablishing the status quo which existed before the United States took its initial action relative to Russia.

The Russian proposition was comnunicated to Score ary Gage, who re sponded promptly that as the sugar question is now before the courts it is not possible for him to avail himself of the Russian suggestions. Thus the matter stands.

The reductions which would have resulted under M. DeWitte's tender are those affecting east iron wares, manu fastures of iron and steel, boiler work tools for artists, factories and work-shops, gas and water meters, motors and dynamos, sewing machines, port able engines, not including threshing machines, fire engines, and other machinery of iron and steel; also white resia, galipot, brewers pitch and

Port Royal's Station. Port Royal is to be made one of the principal recruiting stations for the Navy. Secretary Long has adopted the report of the board of naval officers recently appointed to examine various sites along the Atlantic coast and to recommend the most desirable location for the establishment of a naval ren-dezvous. The former naval station at Port Royal is to be transformed into a recruiting station for "landsmen," and it is to be conducted on the same liberal scale that the regrussing station for naval apprentices is maintained at New- in the United States. The equipment

ing many of the special war taxes this charge of the recruiting bureau of the cars, coaches, baggage car and locom that Port Royal shall be fitted up as a first-class station. All of the buildings ormerly used in connection with the Port Royal dry dock will be converted into quarters for recruits. It is also inhaled steam and were in worse condidesirable and necessary that a number of additional buildings shall be erected. Negotiations are already pending by which the government proposes to ac quire ownership of the entire island on which the station is located. The additional space is required to allow ample accommodation for quarters and at the same time afford plenty of facilities for training, exercise and recreation, while the recruits are undergoing preliminary instructions. Three hundred apprentice boys and landsmen are already located at Port Royal, and the training ship Topeka is there for prac-

tice in practical seamanship. Returns to Work. A special from Newport News Va. says: The strike of the machinists is at an end. The climax came suddenly killed outright. The bridge gang was Thursday at a meeting attended by pracyard when by unanimous consent, the was being made at the bridge and about | men decided to return to work Monday structure. The herrible affair occurred | machinists could not obtain funds with which to support the idle men, and that the shipyard management demonstrated on Acting Superintendant Hopkins of the yards, and asked that the men be had hardly begun when without any allowed to return to work Monday at the old wages. This request was granted, Mr. Hopkins informing the comten days in which to return to work. dead includes Conductor Phil A. He told the committee that immediate Moore, Buffalo; J. Saaboss, workman, action was necessary on the part of the machinisis if they would head off the new men destined for this place. this city. The end of the strike is hail-

ed with joy here. Blind Tigers Worried.

The two squads of constables under thiefs LaFar and Howie are giving the olind tigers considerable trouble Charleston. The squads are competing against each other and as a result the iquor dealers are having a hard time it. The Calhoun hotel bar was raid d Friday, and the places of Chicco. chiadaressi and others were visited but no very large amount of liquor was seized. The liquor dealers have hidden away the greater part of their goods in anticipation of the visits of the constables, since the present activity was started and the raids consequently do not yield much of a haul to the officers. In several show cases glasses and other fixtures and furnishings of the bars have been removed. The barkeepers are worried, but they wear a bold front and attempt to make light of the work of the constables.

Eight Men Blown to Pieces. The magazine of the Burlington and Missouri railroad, filled with dynamite. exploded and eight men were killed and nany injured. Men were blown to pieces, parts of their bodies being strewn Buildings a mile away were damaged by the concussion. It is thought the extreme heat caused the explosion.

FOURTEEN KILLED.

Two Trains Collide on Chicago and Alton Road.

Fourteen persons are dead, three others probably fatally injured and more than a score of others less seriously hurt as the result of a head-end collision between a passenger and a fast live stock train on the Chicago and Alton railroad, near Norton, Missouri, at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. Six were killed outright, four died on a train conveying them to Kansas City and four died at a hospital in this city.

P. J. Anderson, Slater, Mo., engineer of freight train. Frank Briggs, engineer of passenger

I. S. Rogers, Chicago, U. S. Express company messenger.

Mrs. Gilland and daughter of Goodand, Ind.; both killed outright. D. W. Hooker, Syracase, N. Y.; died on traip.

Mrs. C. W. Snyder, Jasper, N. Y .; died on train. G. L. Roy, cashier of the Wilmington, Ills., bank; died on train.

Sydney Jones, Kansas City, died in the hospital, as did Daniel Donnelly of Mexico, Mo., fireman of freight train and R. J. Curties, Genesco, N. Y. Miss Lula Rider, 20 years old, of

Kentland, Ind. Mrs. Dickson, 67 years old. The passenger train was traveling in hree sections on account of the heavy Epworth Lague business to San Francisco. The wrecked train was the first section, and contained no Leaguers.

Jonductor McAuns of the freight rain, eastbound, had been ordered to meet the second section of the passenger train at Slater, the next station esst of Norton, but apparently overlooked the fact that the first section, which was 55 minutes late, had not passed. The head brakeman on the freight, who was about four cars from the engine, says Conductor McAnna asumed the throttle himself on leaving Marshall, and was running the engine when the collision occurred. The trains met two miles west of Norton, on s curve surmounting a high embankment.

A relief train started from Kansas City at noon and returned here with the injured at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. Those who died on the way here were delivered to the undertakers, while the others were distributed between two hospitials.

The trains collided while going at a

good rate of speed. The angines were pushed to either side of the track and practically demolished, while the for-ward cars of the passenger train telescoped each other

The forward Pullman and the tonrist sleeper in front were burned. The baggage car was wrecked and freight cars were piled up on both engines and burned. The train which was wrecked was one of the finest passenger trains was all new, including the sleeping

The injured suffered mostly from scalds, due to escaping steam from the wrecked locomotives, there being no broken limbs. Some of the victims had tion than the first examination indicated. Soon after the arrival here, three of the injurued died at University hospital. Identification of the dead was difficult, because the clothing had been removed to apply relief to the scalded surfaces.

Mrs. Hilda Hasslip, of Chenoa, Ill., T. C. Bray, of Chicago, a shoe dealer, and Mrs. Frances Walker, Brooklyn, N. Y., and an elderly woman unidentified, are in a critical condition.

Navy Recruits.

Recruits for Uacle Sam's navy are arriving almost daily at the Port Roayal Training station. Some forty men and boys from the upper section of South Carolina who had been enlisted as Landsmen and apprentices by a recruiting party which left Beaufort for Columcia, S. C., a week ago have been assigned to duty aboard the training ship Topeka. Many of the apprentices are mere boys in their teens who have been resigned by their parents or guardians to the government until they arrive at twenty one years of age. Most of these men and boys hall from the Pieumont section of South Carolina and have never before seen salt water This morning a committee waited and consequently their observations are often very ammusing to their more experienced ship mates. One incident that caused a deal of amusement was related to your correspondent by an eye witness. A number of landsmen were instructed to get into a small center which lay along the port side of the Topeks, they complied in an awkward manner and when a botswain's mate took his seat in the stern of the croft and gave the command. "Up oars each of the eight landsmen seized a metal This oar lock in his hand and hurled it in immediate action was taken Friday the bottom of the boat with such force night and telegrams were sent stopping as to almost spring the cutten boards. the shipment of cutside machinists to The lads are being well treated, however, by their superior officers on ship board and will soon learn the ropes in spite of their awkardness which is not surprising when the fact that they have never seen the ocean is taken into con-

A Strange Suicide.

C. L. Kingsley, a civil engineer com mitted suicide at Blacksburg Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock in his rooms at the Iron City hotel by taking an overdose of laudanum. He left a note giving instructions for his burial and money to defray the expenses. His instructions were to bury him in a cheap coffin and at night, when no one was around, no preschers to be present and to employ four negroes to carry his body to the grave, each to be paid one dollar for their services. Mr. Kingsley was a resident of Blacksburg for a number of years and was regarded as a fine civil engineer, well educated and a

man far above the average intelligence. He would occasionally get on a spree, but was ar parently sober when he committed this act. Little, if anything, is known here of Mr. Kingsley's family connection, but it was generally sup-posed his people resided at Raleigh,

AFTER THE TIGERS.

Gov McSweeney Sends New Officers to Charleston.

THEY FIND VIOLATORS

and Proceed to Seize Fixtures and Liquor and Show the

or Two.

Bind Tigers a Thing

For the first time since the dispensary law was put into operation blind tigers in Charleston had to turn away customers. It was a record-breaking day for the outlaw liquor dealers, and when the constables finished there was not even a whiskey glass in many places in which a drink could have been served. Everything was seized. Fix-tures were removed; fine counters were nailed to the floor, and hig refrigerators were turned to the wall and sealed, handsome mirrors were carted away with the contraband liquor. The wholesale raiding wrecked business for the time and caused such consternation in the blind tiger ranks that the "talent" got frightened and refused to sell until

it is known what is up the constabulary

In the raiding Thursday the small lealers were not caught so much as the big establishments, but all suffered in a way. When the state board of dis-pensary directors passed the resolution about the enforcement of the law in Charleston the blind tiger dealers saw that trouble was in store, and there was proof of this Sunday night when a squad f constables arrived in the city and began to look around. Tuesday night four other constables reached the city. They did not make their business known until yesterday morning and by noon the news had spread to every shop and every bar that there would be something do-ing in the afternoon. The constables were all new in Charleston. They came here under the command of Chief La-Far, who had instructions to smash the head of every tiger that was stuck from the dark. During the day it was not known just why the extra force had been sent here, although it was stated that the dispensary management in Co-lumbia had heard of the alleged "friendliness" which it was alleged ex-isted here between the raiders and the tigers. There was nothing friendly bout the work Thursday, however, and t was not until the officers had crossed the threshold of the bars that their identity was discovered. And then here was a scramble for cover and a rush to get the liquors safe from the hand of the law, but it was too late and everything in sight and sound was soized. When the constables began to seize the indixtures and made morry with the their stuff about the rooms the keepers rained that the end of their

merly a welcome for the thirsty closed and looked.

When the wiser tiger keepers heard that others in the business were being closed they promptly had all stock on band removed and their doors shut. One establishment which has been famous in the history of beer and whiskey drinking in Charleston was closed at 2 o'clock and the regular patrons who went there were disheartened when they saw the sad outlook. After 4 o'clock five constable visited the place. The man who looks after the needs of the thirsty recognized the officers and promptly offered them the keys. The officers went through the place, peeped under tables and into closets and then felt in the chimneys. The most they saw a half dezens helpless bottles of ginger ale that were left alone to stand the danger when the stronger bottles were quickly removed to spots that constables could not fathom. It was really touching to look at the lone bottles of giagerale. In another ice box two more bottles were found. When the lid was raised one bottle fell down as if from fright and then slid quickly under the uneven chunks of ice. The constables saw the flank movement. He fished out a thirty-pound chunk of the ice, had the other officers rush up and help him, and when the little bottle, looking sheepish but innocent, was pulled out and was flung back with a silent oath and then the raiders left the room.

Just as fast as one place was cleaned out the officers hurried to another until nearly every bar of any prominence was made to feel the sting of the law. It was about the only successful raid ever made in Charleston. While the amount seized was not as large as might have been expected, the constables for once were masters of the day, and they let the tigers know that they would call again in the evening. This kept the talent guessing. These raids were different from some others, inasmuch as there was an absence of the friendly greeting. When the officers left it was not with the assurance that they would not call again for a week or a month. Heretofore the tigers have been on Easy street. One raid was all that they could reasonably expect in the course of a week, and about the only thing accomplished by the law was in seizing what little liquor was showing on the counter. It was significant of many, nany things that the tigers were closed last night. This was never done after any other raid, for, on the other hand, it was after a raid that a tiger got on its happy spirits. - News and Courier.

Chance for Single Men.

Rose C. Davision, Hawaiian commisioner to the Buffalo Pan American Fair is at the Sherman House in Washington. With her are two Hawaiian women, M. Mapsuano Smith and H. Karpo Phillips. Miss Davison said: I have come to learn something that might add to the felicity of our island people. Frankly, I don't expect to find it. We are sufficient unto ourselves. Your overworked Chicago youths ought to come out to the island C., and that he came from there to and marry some of the nice Hawaiin ver the prairie for hundreds of yards. Blacksburg as a civil engineer in the who have plenty of money and who employ of the Augusta division of the want white husbands. They are levely old Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago as dreams and as rich as the ordinary