

# HIT BY A TORNADO

St. Paul and Minneapolis are Terribly Damaged.

FIFTEEN LIVES ARE LOST

Fifty-five People Injured and Damage to Property Over Three Million Dollars

Fifteen people were killed and fifty-five injured in the fierce tornado at St. Paul and Minneapolis and the aggregate loss is conservatively estimated at \$3,000,000. Of this amount St. Paul suffered to the extent of about one million, Minneapolis is estimated at \$1,500,000, while in the outside districts it is feared that \$500,000 will not cover the damage done to crops and farm property.

The storm was of short duration, lasting no more than fifteen minutes. The devastation it wrought was terrific. The wind, according to the government weather observer, blew eighty miles an hour, coming from the southwest. Buildings were unroofed and fronts blown in, the interiors being flooded by the rain which came in great waves along with the wind.

Beginning at a point below Fort Snelling, there is the first known evidence that the storm struck with damaging effect. It came from the southwest and, howling in its fury, uprooted trees and demolished buildings in its path; toward St. Paul.

It tore off two spans of High bridge completely. The bridge is there connected with the high bluffs at West St. Paul and it is 180 feet above the river. This mass of steel was carried to the flats below where flying steel girders and heavy planks fell on several small frame houses of the flat dwellers and crushed them. None of the occupants of these houses were hurt, they having seen the storm coming, and taken refuge in the caves in the hillsides. The storm tore along the flats, uprooted trees on Harriet island and with a deafening roar and the hiss and splash of falling sheets of rain, it struck St. Paul at Wabasha street bridge. Here were located at the bridge entrance on opposite sides of Wabasha street, the Tivoli concert hall and Empire theater, both of which were fairly filled with men watching the performances. The full force of the tornado struck them. The buildings began to sway and rock and the audience became panic stricken. Men and boys rushed over each other for exits. The lights went out and the sheet lightning flashes, one following another with gunfire rapidity, illuminated a scene of pandemonium which was intensified by the crash of glass and the tearing of timbers as the frame structure gave way before the tornado.

The tornado which struck St. Paul cut a path a half mile wide and eight miles long through the business and residence districts, leaving ruin and devastation in its track. Fortunately, the loss of life was not great, three persons having been killed, but the list of injured is long. In which there are several who are reported to be fatally hurt. The damage to property was immense, conservative estimates placing it between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. The down town business district was hit hard, many of the large office and business blocks being completely riddled, and the stocks of wholesale houses seriously damaged by the floods or rain that accompanied the wind.

The storm cloud, which came from the southwest, first hit the ground on the west side bluffs near the high bridge. Two spans of this structure, which is of steel and which crosses the Mississippi river at a height of 200 feet, were cut out as cleanly as though done with a knife, small houses situated on the flats along the river bank. The storm kept on across the river in an oblique direction, leveling the numerous shade trees on Harriet island, where the St. Paul public baths are situated, but doing little or no damage to buildings there. It struck the Tivoli theater, a frame structure on the Sandstone bluffs at the edge of the river. There was a vaudeville performance on at the theater which was fairly well filled. Two men were killed by the fall of the roof, and about a dozen persons, women performers and others, were buried in the ruins. Many of them were severely hurt before they were extricated by the police department, which rushed to the rescue as soon as the storm had abated. At Wabasha street, the Empire theater, a two-story brick house of the same character

otherwise badly damaged. Nearly all of the business blocks on Third street between Wabasha and Sibley streets, a distance of five blocks, were damaged. Roofs were blown off, plate glass windows shattered and huge signs sent scurrying through the air like feathers. The Pioneer Press building, a thirteen-story steel and brick structure, was considerably damaged by the storm. The windows on the top floors were blown in and a number of printers at work in the composing room were seriously cut by the flying glass. The Western Union Telegraph office occupies the eleventh floor of the Pioneer Press building, and their operating room was flooded with water. An immense skylight on the room was crushed to a powder and the court in the center of the building was filled with the debris.

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# FOR "KANSAS DAY"

Preparations Being Made for a Big Time at St. Louis.

WILL BE SECOND TO NONE

Exercises will consist of Band Music Military Parades and Speaking by Prominent Men.

Friday, September 30, will be the big day for Kansans at the World's fair. That is the date set aside by the World's fair management as Kansas day, and Kansans will furnish the entertainment on that date.

The commission has been working on the program for Kansas day for some time. The military programme is completed, but all the arrangements have not been made for the program of exercise—the speeches, music and other features—but they will be announced shortly. It is certain, that there will be speeches by President Francis on behalf of the exposition management, and by Governor Bailey and H. J. Allen and David Overmyer.

The military program will be an elaborate one, participated in not only by numerous military bodies who will be present at the fair at that time, but by a number of the big bands which will be at the exposition. The program of the military parade, as announced by C. H. Lulling, secretary of the Kansas commission, is as follows: Parade from plaza of Kansas to plaza of St. Louis. Mounted police. Jefferson guards. Marshal—General S. H. Kelsey, and Staff. Third Artillery Mexican band—Sixty-five pieces. Governor of Kansas—W. J. Bailey. President D. R. Francis, Louisiana Purchase exposition. Staff of governor of Kansas. Battalion band of Philippines scouts. United States Marine band—Sixty-five pieces. Battalion United States marines. Philippine Constabulary band. Thirty-fourth Sep. Co. New York National guards. Company C, Second Ohio National guards. Third battalion, Fifty-second Iowa National guards. Company M, second Ohio National guards. Visiting guests in carriages and on foot.

Parade will assemble and start from the Kansas pavilion promptly at 10:30 a. m. From the Kansas pavilion north on Commonwealth avenue to the Wisconsin building, passing United States bird exhibit to the northwest corner of Mines and Metallurgy building, east to Louisiana way, along Louisiana way to Transportation building, south to the south side of Military hall. Parade to be reviewed by the governor and his party at the Louisiana monument. During the ceremonies a fine musical program will be rendered. In the evening a reception and musical program will take place at the Kansas building.

The promoters of the Omaha Northern Electric railway, which was incorporated several months ago, assert that the road will be completed and in operation between Decatur and Tekamah in time to transport grain to the market this fall and winter. Eastern capital is behind the venture and has interested local men of prominence and wealth who will lend it every encouragement. The right of way between Decatur and Tekamah has been secured and grading will begin within a few weeks. A power plant to cost \$50,000 is to be erected at Decatur at once.

They Do Go West. Notwithstanding the attraction at St. Louis where millions of people have gone, there seems to be no let up to travel west. A set piece of scenery made for a special occasion don't carry with it the beauty and grandeur that nature endowed scenic Colorado with and it would seem that pleasure seekers of the far east are not only going to St. Louis, but continue their travels west, as all roads are taxed to their capacity and with the fat rate of \$15 round trip from Nebraska points to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo the Rock Island is strictly in it.

Fire at Vesta. The little village of Vesta, nine miles southwest of Tecumseh, suffered a fire. Two frame buildings were burned, one of which was occupied. The best building was a one-story frame, the property of Mrs. L. Nole; was valued at \$1,200 and insured for \$500. It was occupied by Dick Meyers, general merchandise. The entire stock, worth \$4,500, was lost; insurance \$3,300. The other building to burn was a small frame worth perhaps \$300 and the property of the Ostrander estate. Cause of fire not known, but it originated in the Myers store.

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# CARRIE NATION HONORED

Celebrated Woman Speaks to 8,000 Delaware People.

A dispatch from Wilmington, Del., says:

Carrie A. Nation spent today in Wilmington, with a view to ascertaining facts concerning the liquor business here. She is opposed to clubs with sideboards and so expressed herself to reporters with whom she was talking.

Mrs. Nation proved a big attraction at Brandywine Springs park last evening, where she made a temperance speech before about 8,000 people. She arrived at the park at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and took supper at Cella's park cafe. Ordinarily, it is understood, she fasts on Fridays, but she did not follow this rule yesterday.

After supper Mrs. Nation strolled around the park looking at the sights and making a study of the place and at 8 o'clock, to the strains of "Good Morning, Carrie," by Professor Gatti's band, she made her appearance on the lecture platform, where she was introduced to the multitude by Prof. N. Dushane Cloward, who announced her as "one of the most famous personages in the country."

Mrs. Nation was pleasantly received by the throng and her address was listened to with marked attention. She admitted that she had been advertised as a freak with a hatchet, but she declared that she had never raised it against her fellowman. She displayed an ugly looking scar on her forehead received in a Kentucky saloon by being struck with a chair, and also showed a broken bone in her right hand inflicted by a saloonkeeper at Coney Island.

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In addressing Mr. Watson, Mr. Williams said the convention that nominated him was made up of unselfish, self-sacrificing patriots who attended and participated in its deliberations solely through a high sense of duty. The purpose of the convention, he continued, was to take one more step in the evolution of progress which it took to finally bring us to that ideal condition of society where the laborer shall receive the full fruits of his labor, and an injury to one shall be the concern of all.

"The work of the hour was not to trim a sail of expediency to catch a passing breeze of popular, though transient approval, but rather to proclaim and again declare in plain and concise language the principles and promises of the people's party as first laid down at Omaha in 1892, and subsequently reaffirmed in 1896 and in 1900. It was understood there that our nominee must be a man with whom politics was a matter of conscience and who believed thoroughly and fully in the tenets of populism; who subscribed to the doctrine of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of Almighty God; who stood ready, able and willing to defend, against any and all comers, each and every plank in our platform, and who, if elected president, would have the broadness of mind, the goodness of heart, the firmness of character, the knowledge of men and affairs, to so administer the duties of that high office as to bring the best possible degree of peace, harmony and happiness to the whole people.

"We confidently invite the country to say whether or not the convention fulfilled these requirements. We know your zeal for, and fidelity to, our party and its principles during all the years of its history.

"We realize with pride that you stand with Jefferson and Lincoln, with Peter Cooper and Henry George, with Polk and with Donnelly, in placing the man above the dollar."

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The identity of the latter is still unknown, so quietly and effectively has he worked, but the results of his work show his vigilance.

In each case the brakeman was "fired" for collecting and "knocking down" fares.

# G. A. R. ELECT OFFICERS.

Unanimous Election of a Commander in Chief Falls to Boston.

Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar of Massachusetts was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by acclamation at Boston.

Denver was chosen as the place for the national encampment next year. The election of officers was the first business. Massachusetts presented the name of General Blackmar. The nomination was seconded by states. Corporal James Tanner of the New York department had been chosen to present the name of Colonel Shotts, but instead of making the nomination he said that because it was apparent that General Blackmar was the choice of the majority of the encampment, he had urged Colonel Shotts to withdraw and he then formally announced the withdrawal. The name of Colonel Blakewell was not presented.

On motion of Past Commander-in-chief Wagner of Pennsylvania, the nomination of General Blackmar was made unanimous amid a tumultuous demonstration.

Colonel Shotts headed the delegation which led General Blackmar to the platform, and with the new commander-in-chief was heartily cheered. General Blackmar accepted his office with a brief speech.

John R. King, of Washington, D. C. former commander of the department of Maryland, was chosen senior vice commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. George W. Cook, past department commander of Colorado, also was nominated for the office, but withdrew. The election of Mr. King was then made by acclamation.

George W. Patten of Chattanooga, Tenn., past commander of the department of Tennessee, was elected junior vice commander-in-chief by acclamation, after Mr. Cook had been nominated for the office and had again withdrawn.

Dr. Warren R. King, of Indiana, was elected surgeon general.

The Rev. J. H. Bradford of Washington, D. C., was chosen chaplain-in-chief.

Denver, Col., was unanimously chosen as the place for holding the next national encampment.

The resolution regarding the proposed fraternal convention of the blue and the gray survivors of the union and confederate armies to be held at Washington, D. C., in May, 1905, was laid on the table.

FIRE ACCIDENTALLY

A 16-Year-Old Fremont Boy Thinks He Fired Fatal Shot.

Frank Rhodes, the man shot through the back on the Engburg place at Fremont died at 2 o'clock. He fell rapidly from the time he was found till death. Death was caused by the shock and loss of blood.

Arthur Canaga, a sixteen-year-old boy who works at Vasholz's meat market, went to the sheriff's office and in a broken voice and with tears streaming down his face confessed that he probably fired the fatal shot. The boy said that shortly after two o'clock he was driving out to Vasholz's slaughter house with Ed. Herre, another boy about the same age, going on the military road. They had with them a 44-calibre rifle, which was brought along for the use of the men at the slaughter house killing bees. They stopped their team just after they had crossed the side track which leads to some stock yards and the Canaga boy took a couple of shots toward the southeast at a bird sitting on the fence, without hitting it. Then he said: "I saw a sign nailed to a post on the fence at the west side of the corn field, and I fired at that. I didn't hit it and that bullet went into the corn field. I guess that was the bullet that struck Rhodes. I looked at the corn field when I aimed at the sign and I couldn't see anybody." The boys say it was about 2:30 in the afternoon, which make it about the time Rhodes said he was shot.

The boy was overwhelmed at the terrible result of his carelessness and it was with difficulty between sobs and tears that he was able in a broken way to tell his story to the sheriff. He said he confessed because he thought it was the right thing to do and he felt better after telling Mr. Bauman what he had done. His employer, P. R. Vasholz, speaks well of him and his general reputation is that of an honest, straightforward boy.

When a girl coughs it is not so much a sign that she has a cold as that she thinks somebody is looking.

Watermelon as a Nervine. Thieves who feasted before they stole departed with two horses belonging to William Merrill, a farmer living near Denton, Neb. Two men who visited the farm to see the animals were at first suspected, but investigation proved that they had no connection with the theft. The horses were missed Wednesday, two days after the visit of these men. Mr. Merrill says that whoever took the horses came for them in a rig of some kind and used watermelon for the nerve which keyed them up to their work.

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The identity of the latter is still unknown, so quietly and effectively has he worked, but the results of his work show his vigilance.

In each case the brakeman was "fired" for collecting and "knocking down" fares.

G. A. R. ELECT OFFICERS. Unanimous Election of a Commander in Chief Falls to Boston. Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar of Massachusetts was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by acclamation at Boston. Denver was chosen as the place for the national encampment next year. The election of officers was the first business. Massachusetts presented the name of General Blackmar. The nomination was seconded by states. Corporal James Tanner of the New York department had been chosen to present the name of Colonel Shotts, but instead of making the nomination he said that because it was apparent that General Blackmar was the choice of the majority of the encampment, he had urged Colonel Shotts to withdraw and he then formally announced the withdrawal. The name of Colonel Blakewell was not presented. On motion of Past Commander-in-chief Wagner of Pennsylvania, the nomination of General Blackmar was made unanimous amid a tumultuous demonstration. Colonel Shotts headed the delegation which led General Blackmar to the platform, and with the new commander-in-chief was heartily cheered. General Blackmar accepted his office with a brief speech. John R. King, of Washington, D. C. former commander of the department of Maryland, was chosen senior vice commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. George W. Cook, past department commander of Colorado, also was nominated for the office, but withdrew. The election of Mr. King was then made by acclamation. George W. Patten of Chattanooga, Tenn., past commander of the department of Tennessee, was elected junior vice commander-in-chief by acclamation, after Mr. Cook had been nominated for the office and had again withdrawn. Dr. Warren R. King, of Indiana, was elected surgeon general. The Rev. J. H. Bradford of Washington, D. C., was chosen chaplain-in-chief. Denver, Col., was unanimously chosen as the place for holding the next national encampment. The resolution regarding the proposed fraternal convention of the blue and the gray survivors of the union and confederate armies to be held at Washington, D. C., in May, 1905, was laid on the table. FIRE ACCIDENTALLY A 16-Year-Old Fremont Boy Thinks He Fired Fatal Shot. Frank Rhodes, the man shot through the back on the Engburg place at Fremont died at 2 o'clock. He fell rapidly from the time he was found till death. Death was caused by the shock and loss of blood. Arthur Canaga, a sixteen-year-old boy who works at Vasholz's meat market, went to the sheriff's office and in a broken voice and with tears streaming down his face confessed that he probably fired the fatal shot. The boy said that shortly after two o'clock he was driving out to Vasholz's slaughter house with Ed. Herre, another boy about the same age, going on the military road. They had with them a 44-calibre rifle, which was brought along for the use of the men at the slaughter house killing bees. They stopped their team just after they had crossed the side track which leads to some stock yards and the Canaga boy took a couple of shots toward the southeast at a bird sitting on the fence, without hitting it. Then he said: "I saw a sign nailed to a post on the fence at the west side of the corn field, and I fired at that. I didn't hit it and that bullet went into the corn field. I guess that was the bullet that struck Rhodes. I looked at the corn field when I aimed at the sign and I couldn't see anybody." The boys say it was about 2:30 in the afternoon, which make it about the time Rhodes said he was shot. The boy was overwhelmed at the terrible result of his carelessness and it was with difficulty between sobs and tears that he was able in a broken way to tell his story to the sheriff. He said he confessed because he thought it was the right thing to do and he felt better after telling Mr. Bauman what he had done. His employer, P. R. Vasholz, speaks well of him and his general reputation is that of an honest, straightforward boy. When a girl coughs it is not so much a sign that she has a cold as that she thinks somebody is looking. Watermelon as a Nervine. Thieves who feasted before they stole departed with two horses belonging to William Merrill, a farmer living near Denton, Neb. Two men who visited the farm to see the animals were at first suspected, but investigation proved that they had no connection with the theft. The horses were missed Wednesday, two days after the visit of these men. Mr. Merrill says that whoever took the horses came for them in a rig of some kind and used watermelon for the nerve which keyed them up to their work.