

ROCK BURIES HUNDRED

Mountain Top Crashes on to Town of Frank, Alberta.

BOULDERS BLOCK THE RIVER.

Stream Which Flows Through Center of Town is Dammed Up—Houses Smothered Under Tons of Stones. Disaster Resembles Volcanic Action.

Vancouver, April 30.—Overwhelmed by countless tons of rock shortly after 4 a. m. and with probably 100 of its inhabitants killed almost instantly, the little mining town of Frank, in southwestern Alberta, is threatened with complete destruction by flood. Old Man's river, which flows through the center of the town, is dammed up with the fallen rock to the height of nearly 100 feet. The waters of the river are dammed up for miles and the entire valley above the town is flooded. A big body of water is pressing with force upon the dam—the only protection the town of Frank now has—unless the river finds another channel. Should the impromptu dam break the entire village would be swept away.

A dispatch from Frank says: "A tremendous loud reverberation shook the whole valley of the Old Man's river at 4:10 a. m. and scarcely half of the inhabitants of this town awakened to a realization of the impending danger. The Frank mines, across the river from the town, were seen to be buried under hundreds of feet of rock just as the morning light was breaking. Inside of five minutes from the first thunderous shock a small force of men had started to the relief of the miners, despite the great risk they ran of being buried under the rocks, which were still being precipitated from the lofty mountain top. This volunteer relief force was unable to get to the mine, but managed to get near enough to determine that not a man at the workings had escaped death. Many had been fearfully mangled.

The disaster was merciful to those men who were employed above ground in that they must have been killed instantly, while the men in the workings of the mine may yet be alive if they have air to breathe. The disaster was not confined to the vicinity of the mine alone, for many of the dwelling houses in the town of Frank were demolished by the falling rock. Some of the occupants of these houses escaped death, but many others were instantly killed. The latest returns place the number of killed at 95.

When reports concerning the magnitude of the disaster and details concerning it commenced to come in from reliable men who had been out prospecting for news, it developed that the earth opened for three-quarters of a mile and many feet in width and that the whole northern face of Turtle mountain slipped from place.

The shock resultant upon the precipitation of the millions of tons of rock into the valley, while only actually demolishing a comparatively few of the houses, so shook the foundations of the dwellings in the town that they are unsafe to live in and many hundreds of people will have to live in the open or under such temporary shelter as may be procurable.

The railroad track for a distance of two miles or more east of the station is covered with from ten to forty feet of rock and the telegraph wires to the east are down. All communication is being conducted over one wire, running westward.

Rock is still being thrown on the town from Turtle mountain and it is impossible to venture within half a mile of the mine workings. It is now certain that eighteen men are buried in the wreckage. All hope for them has been abandoned. The streets are crowded with the relations and friends of those known to be entombed.

It is generally thought here that the disruption of Turtle mountain was brought about by a seismic disturbance, although there are people who declare that the origin of the upheaval was volcanic. No lava has been seen. There is, however, no explanation for the continued upheaval of rock. The eruptive influences seem to center right at the crown of Turtle mountain.

The following conservative estimate of the dead is: Men, women and children killed in the beds as they slept, \$2; miners working outside the mines and instantly killed, 12; imprisoned in the mine, 18.

Most of the men imprisoned in the mine, whose death at first seemed certain got out alive. There were seventeen men in the mine. Two died from suffocation, but the other fifteen worked their way out. The rescue party above ground despaired of saving the entombed men, for the entrance was blocked by immense piles of broken rocks. The miners within, however, found an exit where there was less rock, and after cutting their way through thirty feet of debris, all but two emerged from the mine unharmed. One of the imprisoned men who so narrowly escaped death went home on emerging from the mine, and found his house destroyed and his wife and six children dead. There is now plenty of air in the mine, and the inside workings are intact.

Rains Quench Forest Fires. Detroit, April 30.—Heavy rains fell throughout the northern portion of lower Michigan and the forest fires that have threatened the smaller towns and done great damage throughout the lumber woods have been extinguished. No lives have been reported lost in the fires.

THREE DIE IN VANDALIA WRECK.

Passenger Train Collides With Switch Engine at Terre Haute.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 30.—Three persons were killed and four others were seriously injured by the wrecking of a Vandalia passenger train in the railroad yards here.

The dead: Clarence Reinhart, Columbus, O.; N. A. Lutz, baggage master; Alexander McMullen, Columbus. Seriously injured: Pat Dally, engineer, Terre Haute, both ankles broken, head bruised; Joseph C. Harter, Indianapolis, internal injuries, right leg broken, probably fatally hurt; George Mericle, mail agent, Terre Haute, right leg broken; Frank Meyer, fireman, Terre Haute, arms and body bruised.

Among the several others slightly injured are Mrs. Joseph Delaney, St. Louis, and Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, El Paso, Tex.

The wreck was caused by the passenger train colliding with a switch engine. Attached to the train was a special car carrying a party of twenty-seven from Philadelphia to the national Y. M. C. A. convention at Topeka, Kan. Another car carried the New Jersey delegation to the Louisiana Purchase exposition dedication. None of the members of the party were injured. The killed and injured were in the day coach.

THEY DO NOT HAVE TO TELL.

Supreme Court Decides in Favor of Men Accused of Boozing.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 30.—The state supreme court decided that I. L. Page and Cole Hickox can not be made to tell from whom they received the \$1,000 and \$500 bills, had in their possession in February last, about the time the greater part of the alum boodle money was distributed. The decision was rendered by Judges Robinson, Fox and Burgess and it will, it is believed, prove the most severe setback the prosecution in the boodle cases has yet received. The judges held that Page and Hickox were within their constitutional rights and ordered Sheriff Smith to discharge them from custody.

Judge Hazell held that they could tell from whom they received the money without in any way placing themselves in danger of prosecution. The supreme court now holds that the names of the men who gave them the money might be a necessary link in the chain to secure their own convictions.

SEEK POLICE AID FROM MAFIA.

Italians Show Letters Threatening Death if Cash is Not Forthcoming.

Boston, April 30.—Seven Boston Italians called at police headquarters to beg for protection against the Mafia, by which they claimed to have been ordered to contribute to the defense fund in the New York "barrel murder case." Inspectors have been sent to the Italian quarter to make an investigation. Each of the foreigners who was at headquarters, showed a letter, dated April 25, in New York. The letters told them that everywhere they went they were marked men, that the eyes of the Mafia were on them all ways, that they were as good as dead if they did not send the money immediately.

DETCHMONDY PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Washington, April 30.—The case of Captain G. L. Detchmondy of the Twenty-second infantry has been settled by an order placing him on the retired list. He resigned his commission in 1902 on the alleged ground that his service in the capture of Aguinaldo had not properly been recognized by the war department. He is reinstated and retired under authority of congress on the ground that he was mentally irresponsible when he resigned.

BASEBALL RESULTS.

National League—St. Louis, 0; Pittsburgh, 4; New York, 9; Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 2; Boston, 0; Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 7. American League—Detroit, 10; Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 1; Washington, 9; Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 4; New York, 5. American Association—Milwaukee, 6; Minneapolis, 2; Louisville, 4; Toledo, 0; Indianapolis, 9; Columbus, 4.

CHARGED WITH MURDER OF HUSBAND.

Cresco, Ia., April 30.—Mrs. Gustave Kruger was taken into custody, charged with the murder of her husband, whose body was found in the Wespiancon river with a stone tied about the neck. The Krugers lived at Florenceville, a small village near here. Great excitement prevails in that vicinity and were the prisoner a man a lynching could hardly be prevented.

HOWARD'S FATE IN JURY'S HANDS.

Frankfort, Ky., April 30.—The case of James Howard was submitted to the jury. In the closing argument for the state, Commonwealth Attorney Franklin administered a merciless exhortation of the defendant and at one point in his speech dramatically exhibited to the jury the blood-stained clothing which Governor Goebel wore when he was shot by the assassin.

THREE KILLED IN COLLISION.

Bismarck, Ont., April 30.—In a collision at this place between a local passenger train and a work train on the Lake Erie and Detroit River railroad, Thomas Luton of Dutton, John McGill of Iona and John Oiger of Ridgetown were instantly killed.

TWELFTH VICTIM OF WRECK.

Coffeyville, Kan., April 30.—Nicholas J. Jijicos, a Greek, died at the hospital, being the twelfth victim of the Missouri Pacific work train wreck to succumb.

PRESIDENT URGES ROADS

Tells St. Louis Convention They Are Sign of Greatness.

PLAN TO BUILD HIGHWAYS

Resolutions Adopted by Convention Favor National, State and Local Aid. W. H. Moore of Chicago Elected President of Association.

St. Louis, April 30.—The National and International Good Roads convention closed its session and adjourned sine die. Just before adjournment President Roosevelt made an address to the delegates on the subject of good roads. He was received with enthusiasm and his remarks were cheered to the echo. Resolutions were adopted favoring the co-operation of national, state and local governments in highway improvements.

The following officers were re-elected: W. H. Moore, Chicago, president; R. W. Richardson, secretary, and Charles H. Huttig, president of the Third National bank, St. Louis, treasurer. The time and place of holding the next convention will be decided by the executive committee. St. Louis will probably be chosen, although Duluth, Indianapolis and Beaumont, Tex., are making efforts to secure the meeting.

The hall was packed with a crowd, which had been waiting patiently for hours, when, at 5 o'clock, the president arrived to address the National Good Roads association. The president spoke of good roads in tones which showed as well as his words that he was in favor of good roads, which he declared, "tell the greatness of a nation. The influence of nations which have not been road builders has been evanescent. Rome, the most powerful of the olden civilizations, left her impress on literature and she changed the boundaries of nations, but plainer than anything else left to remind us of the Roman civilization are Roman roads."

At this point in the president's speech the crowd rose as one man and cheered, waving handkerchiefs and hats.

"Merely from historical analogy," the president continued, "this country, which we believe will reach a position of leadership never equaled—this country, I say, should so act that posterity will justly say when speaking of us, 'that nation built good roads.'"

The president declared that good roads probably were the greatest agency for regulating the flow from the country to the city of young men and young women.

"A long line of liquid morass is not pleasant," the president continued. "It means in many instances isolation to the farmer. When the girl or the boy can't take a turn on a bike, even to a neighbor's because of the roads—well, it is a situation not likely to make farm life attractive."

In conclusion the president spoke of the benefits to the country districts of the trolley line, the telephone and the rural free delivery, and closed with the assertion that good roads would prove the greatest benefit of all.

ROOSEVELT AND CLEVELAND.

President and Ex-President Under One Roof at St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 30.—The presidential train arrived at 4:23 p. m. and President Roosevelt, accompanied by Governor Dockery, who had joined the train at Keokuk, Ia., stepped off the rear end. President Francis of the Louisiana Purchase exposition seized the hand of the president and gave him an informal welcome to St. Louis. Mayor Wells, President Carter of the national committee and other members of that body, the reception committee of the World's fair and military officers shook hands with the president, and after this brief and informal reception he was escorted to the carriage in waiting. Mayor Wells, Senator Carter and Secretary Loeb accompanied the president in the corridor and were at once driven off to the Good Roads convention. The military companies and a platoon of police had been waiting two blocks away and as soon as the line of carriages appeared a slower march was taken up to cover the three miles to Odeon hall, where the Good Roads convention was in session. People were congregated along the streets and wildly cheered as the president passed. He doffed his hat in acknowledgment.

From Odeon hall the president was driven at a sharp trot to St. Louis university. A few minutes were spent here, after which the president and other guests repaired to the home of Mr. Francis for dinner.

President Cleveland arrived over the Baltimore and Ohio southwestern at 5:50 o'clock. As he alighted from the train he was warmly greeted by President Francis, who had driven rapidly to the depot after greeting President Roosevelt at the Forsythe Junction. The members of the committee crowded around and Mr. Cleveland was unable to proceed for several minutes, so thick was the throng about him. A passage was finally cleared, and with President Francis he walked through the aisles formed by the crowd, and entering a carriage was driven to the residence of President Francis, where President Roosevelt is also a guest.

FAIL TO TIUP STREET RAILWAY.

Los Angeles, April 30.—The effort to tiup the street railway system was unsuccessful. Only a dozen crews obeyed the strike order to desert their cars, and new men were secured to take their places.

WILL PUT UP PRICE OF COAL.

President Baer Tells Commission it is to Advance Ten Cents in May.

New York, April 30.—The interstate commerce commission resumed its investigation into the complaint of William R. Hearst against the anthracite coal carrying roads. John Edmonds, sales agent in New York for the Reading Coal and Iron company, testified that the company sold about 1,000,000 tons of coal a year, payment for which was always made to the finance company. President Baer of the Reading system said the price of coal had been raised 50 cents a ton because the cost of production had increased. Asked why the men were locked out of the mines, he said: "They refuse to work unless we give for seven hours' work the pay of ten hours' work, and we are not going to do it."

"But you have fixed the rate at \$4.50 a ton?" "Yes, and on May 1 I am going to advance the price 10 cents and try to work it up to \$5. That will be a fair price and give us a profit. If I can't get that price, I'll have to come down. If the market will take it at \$5 the price will not be reduced."

BOODIE COMMITTEE HEARS EVIDENCE.

Springfield, Ill., April 30.—The legislative investigating committee has completed the work of hearing evidence. The last witness was Walter L. Fisher of Chicago, secretary of the Municipal Voters' league. Mr. Fisher appeared before the committee at his own request to explain the Mueller ownership bill. It was he who made the original draft of the bill, and explained its inception. The traction companies, he said, were never consulted at any time in the course of its preparation. Mr. Fisher was asked the question whether or not he had received any money from the traction companies on account of the bill, and entered an emphatic denial. The report of the commission will probably be submitted to the house today.

LOUBET SAILS FOR MARSEILLES.

Biserta, Tunis, April 30.—President Loubet arrived here on board the French cruiser Jeanne D'Arc. Later in the day the bey and his suite joined the presidential party and spent the day in visiting the arsenal and other local institutions. The French president was everywhere greeted with ovations from the populace. After taking a cordial farewell of the bey, President Loubet returned to the Jeanne D'Arc and the cruiser sailed for Marseilles.

RELIANCE STANDS SEVERE TEST.

Newport, R. I., April 30.—After having been formally placed in commission in the harbor here the cup yacht Reliance was taken out for another trial spin, and during the two hours of sailing she was brought into conditions of winds and sea which gave her the most severe test she has yet had. That she proved herself to be a staunch, strong craft was the opinion of everybody who saw her struggle in the nasty sea in the heavy wind off shore.

TO WORK IN HEMP FIELDS.

San Francisco, April 30.—The advance guard of an army of Chinese coolie laborers who will be employed in the hemp fields of Mexico have arrived here from the Orient on the steamer Doric, en route to Salina Cruz. The coolies number forty-seven, but 49,000 families are soon to follow and join their countrymen on the hemp plantations of the Mexican province of Yucatan.

BALDWIN INTERVIEW NOT A FAKE.

Denver, April 30.—The Post editorially denies the statement of the war department to the effect that the reporter whose interview with General Baldwin was the subject of an investigation had been discharged from the paper, and says that no such action is contemplated. The reporter has made an affidavit that he quoted General Baldwin correctly.

GUARDING DYNAMITE CAVE.

New York, April 30.—Armed guards are protecting the powder house and dynamite cave of the contractors at the Muscota dam, in Westchester county. Armed Italian strikers, who in the last week have attacked men at work several times, and been routed by a deputy sheriff's posse, are still hiding in the neighboring hills.

TURKISH TROOPS ATTACK INSURGENTS.

Vienna, April 30.—Telegrams received from Sofia announce that a fierce fight between Turkish troops and a large band of insurgents has occurred on the right bank of the River Strumina, in the district of Dischuna, European Turkey.

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.

A fifty-mile gale from the northwest is sweeping Lake Michigan. No disasters to shipping have been reported.

The Lidell elevator at Mount Vernon, Ind., containing 100,000 bushels of grain, collapsed, entailing a loss of \$50,000, with no insurance.

Stuart Robson, the veteran comedian, died of heart disease at New York Wednesday night. He was sixty-seven years old and had been on the stage for fifty-one years.

Seven nurses from the Mills training school for nurses, New York, who saw service in Chinese and South African waters on the hospital ship Maine, have received their Chinese medals from the British government.

The fourth annual demonstration of women in behalf of peace and international arbitration will be held at Chicago on May 18. A call has been issued by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, president of the international Council of Women.

POPE AND KING MEET

Edward Received in Private Conference by Leo XIII.

GOES DIRECT FROM EMBASSY.

Pomp and Ceremony Mark British Sovereign's Reception Within the Vatican—Greeted in Plaza of St. Peter by Scotch Pilgrims.

Rome, April 30.—King Edward visited Pope Leo at the vatican, going direct from the British embassy in a closed carriage. He was accompanied by Colonel Lamb, the British military attaché. The carriage bearing the king was followed by another containing members of his majesty's suite.

The vatican is perhaps the most ceremonious court of Europe. It is undoubtedly one of the most picturesque and all costumes worn there are of medieval times. As King Edward's carriage entered the court of San Damazo, surrounded by the well known loggia of Raphael, and which has been trodden by the feet of every sovereign who visited Rome, with the exception of the present shah of Persia, his majesty was saluted by a battalion of the palatine guards in full uniform.

Upon arriving before the private apartment of the pope the door was immediately opened and the aged pontiff was revealed, standing on the threshold. His hand was extended, awaiting his guest. His holiness was dressed in robes of white and a red velvet cap, bordered with ermine. Even King Edward paused a moment upon seeing the pontiff in his white garments. The pope's face was the color of ivory, but he moved without aid and with no apparent difficulty. From his entire person there seemed to emanate sentiments of benevolence and spirituality. The king and the head of the church clasped hands and exchanged a few words in French. King Edward passed within the papal apartment, the door was closed and the pope and his guest was left alone. King Edward remained with the pontiff for twenty minutes. A bell was then rung and King Edward's suite was admitted and presented to the pope. This little ceremony seemed to please the pope immensely. At its conclusion King Edward took his leave, the pope crossing the room at his side and saying his last words at the door. From the vatican the king passed through the piazza of St. Peter, where he was warmly greeted in English by a number of Scotch pilgrims now in Rome, who shouted "Hurrah for the king."

Had King Edward looked up at that moment he would have seen a figure in a window of the second story of the palace, it was Pope Leo. Contrasted with the British sovereign, who stood below in the sunlight, and the center of the animation of the immense plaza, the solitary white figure in the palace window seemed to further the idea of the pope as a prisoner.

Instead of returning to the British embassy, the king drove directly to the quirinal. Some particulars of the interview between King Edward and the pope have become known. The pope greeted the king, saying in French: "I am happy to see your majesty."

King Edward replied: "I am happy to be here and to add my congratulations to others on your having outlived the days of St. Peter."

The rest of the conversation was, on the part of the British sovereign, concerning the attitude taken by the pope on the principal social questions of the day, and on the part of the pope on the situation of the church in the British empire. It has leaked out that the pontiff informed King Edward that in view of the meeting he had personally examined into all questions regarding Catholic interests now pending in various parts of the British empire and had prepared a memorandum to which he hoped the king would pay his benevolent attention. It is understood that one part of this memorandum concerns the school question in Canada and contains practically the same points as does the memorandum given by the pope to Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, when that official was last in Rome.

The pope, speaking to his familiars, seemed to be greatly pleased at the visit of King Edward. He said: "He is a very nice man."

At the reception at the embassy, King Edward expressed his great satisfaction at having met the pope personally, and with reference to the pontiff's appearance, said: "It is wonderful, he looks more to be seventy-three than ninety-three years old."

RUSSIA SAYS IT IS UNTRUE.

Fiatly Denies Peking Report Concerning Policy in Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, April 30.—A semi-official note on the subject of Russian policy toward Manchuria, just issued, characterizes the demands ascribed to Russia in the dispatches from Peking as being simply inventions. "No change has occurred," says the note, "in the intentions of Russia with reference to Manchuria. The exchange of views about to occur between the Russian minister and the Chinese government can relate only to the measures to be adopted for insuring the preservation of order and tranquillity after the Russian troops have marched out of the province. Russia has absolutely no intention to place impediments in the way of foreign trade."

STOCKMEN READY TO FIGHT.

Have Capital Ready to Compete With Proposed Beef Trust.

Denver April 30.—Twenty-five million dollars has been subscribed for stock to a co-operative company by members of the National Live Stock association to fight the beef trust in the event the latter successfully carries through the merger of the Chicago packing houses and allied interests. President John W. Springer of the association said that if the exigencies of the conditions require, the association could enter upon the building of a chain of packing houses throughout the principal points in the west and east.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Newark, O., April 30.—Reinhardt Scheidler, one of Newark's foremost manufacturers and citizens, was killed and eight others injured in a boiler explosion at the Scheidler machine shops. Bert Vail, James Cain, James Markham, August Hess, William Jennings, E. Segel and Mr. Edgar and son were injured but are expected to recover. The explosion occurred while the machinists were testing a boiler which Mr. Edgar had brought to the shop for repairs.

FRUIT KILLED IN KANSAS.

Topeka, Kan., April 30.—Snow fell in numerous places in western Kansas. A cold, drizzling rain was general over the state. At Dodge City and Dresden the thermometers were at freezing point. Belleville, Junction City, Hutchinson and Hoxie all report heavy snow. In the latter place drifts are forming and stock will suffer. It is said that most of the fruit has been killed.

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