THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1895. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

TRAIN CRASHED INTO TRAIN

Failure to Heed a Signal Responsible for the Accident.

TWENTY-FIVE PEOPLE GROUND INTO PULP

Terrible Catastrophe on the Grand Trunk Railway at an Early Hour This Morning in Which Many Were Killed and Injured.

QUEBEC, July 9.—A terrible accident occurred at 3 o'clock this morning at Craig's Road station on the Grand Trunk railway, about fourteen miles west of Levis. A very large pilgrimage from Sherbrooke, Windsor Mills and Richmond had left the latter town about 10 o'clock last evening for the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. There were two sections of the train, one running a few minutes behind the other. The first section was standing at Craig's Road station taking water when the second section, passing the semaphore, dashed into the rear Pullman coach of the first section, smashing it to kindling wood and killing, it is said, everybody in that car except the Pullman conductor, who jumped. Engineer McLeod and Fireman Perkins of the second section were both killed outright.

The Pullman coach was telescoped into the first class cars of the first section, killing a number of passengers.

Among the killed are three priests. The number killed is now placed at twenty-five and the number injured at thirty-four.

The death list is as follows:

CHARLES BEDARDSE, mail clerk.
MISS BEDARDSE, his daughter.
HECTOR M'LEOD, engineer.
RICHARD PERKINS, fireman.
REV. FATHER J. L. MERCIER.
REV. Mr. COGAN, all of Richmond.
REV. MR. DIGNAC of Windsor Mills.
MISS VALINE AND HER AUNT, name unknown, of St. Joseph de Levis.
MISS THAUEUE, St. Joseph De Levis.
MRS. CAYER, Danville.
THE TWO MISSES DE LICOURT of Shefford.
JOHN O'FARRELL, Richmond.

The wounded were taken to Quebec for treatment and are as follows:

John Cadiu.
J. P. Cayer.
Seraphim Cayer.
Josepher Cayer.
Louise Cayer, all of Danville.
Virginia Sylvester Hane.
Mrs. Francis Toutaine, Broughton.
Louise Godette, Arthabaskaville.
Patrick McHugh, Copelton.
Rev. Father De Rosier, Cuero of Broughton.
Pierre Allard, Richmond.
Antenio Barie, Arthabaskaville.
M. J. Quinland, traveling passenger agent, Montreal.
Hercules Des Coteaux, wife and son, Danville.
Cyrilie Emilard, Sherbrooke.
Delina Gosselin, Sherbrooke.
Mr. and Mrs. Hamel, Danville; the former injuries to right leg, and the latter, head and internal injuries.
Mrs. Louise Morine and Olivene Morine, Windsor, face and head injured.
Mrs. Frank Caker, Danville, and 6-year-old daughter, head wounds.
Mrs. Zepraim Lamelin, Windsor.
Lazare Godbout, Windsor Mills.
Joseph Richard, Brompton Falls.
Celophas Charest, Coaticooke.
Bennett Bassier, Pullman car porter, Toronto.

Probably one or two of the injured will die.

AIDING THE INJURED.

The work of rescue was begun as soon as possible. When the blinding clouds of steam had subsided the trainmen and priests rallied the men together and the dead and injured were taken from the ruins of the engine, Pullman and first class coaches, and cared for wherever temporary quarters could be found. The women of the party mustered as best they could and ministered to the wants of the passengers. They tore off their underclothing and made bandages for the gaping wounds and tried in the absence of surgeons to staunch the flow of blood and properly cleanse the hurts. Word was sent to Montreal and orders from there were issued to Levis to send out a force of doctors from Quebec to attend the wounded and a force of men to clear up the track. The special train reached here at an early hour in the morning and all of the wounded that could be moved were placed on board a car and sent east to Levis, where they were to be cared for in the hospitals.

It is hard to say where the blame for the accident rests. It has been suggested that Engineer McLeod might have dozed off to sleep and thus missed seeing the semaphore and was unconscious of his whereabouts. A strict investigation will be held at once to determine where the responsibility rests.

The second person taken from the train bearing the wounded, at Levis, was Rev. Dr. Dignan, cure of St. George's, Windsor, who died just as he was taken from the cars. The other wounded were immediately driven to the hotel Dieu at Levis. The Pullman car was totally wrecked and it is a miracle that every soul on it was not killed.

The scene in the hospital after the arrival of the wounded was a sad one. The unfortunate pilgrims all occupied beds in the different wards of the hospital and were attended by physicians of Levis and Quebec, and nuns and ladies of Levis. The cries of some of the wounded were fearful as they were attended by the physicians.

A Grand Trunk train from Levis was cancelled this morning owing to the accident at Craigs Rocks. The place was so obstructed with debris that no trains could pass.

Coroner Balleu of Quebec crossed to Levis to hold an inquest this afternoon, when the bodies of all those killed arrived. It may be that several more bodies are still in the wreck and that the death roll will be further increased. The wrecking train is still at work removing the debris and trying to reopen traffic.

BOATS RUN THROUGH THE STREET

Business Houses Flooded and People Driven from Their Houses.

SALINA, Kan., July 9.—The Smoky Hill river broke over its banks last evening and this morning a large part of the east side of the city was under water. Rosedale park was first flooded and after that the water spread rapidly. On Iron avenue, the principal business street of the city running east and west, the water is from one to four feet deep for half a mile on the east side, extending east from Front street.

Many people have already been driven from their homes and boats are running in the streets. The river is still rising and if it goes six inches higher a hundred people will be forced to leave their homes. Between midnight and 2 o'clock this morning the river rose at the rate of three inches an hour, but since that time the rise has not been so fast. The basements of all business houses in the city are flooded. In the north and west parts of the city the situation is but little better.

The water which swept across the country eighteen miles above here into Dry creek yesterday has been sweeping down and overflowing the surrounding farms. The creek flows but half a mile west of the city and this morning the flood rose into the lower part of the town on the northwest side.

Got Ahead of the Governor.

TOPEKA, July 9.—Superintendent Hatch of the Hutchinson state reformatory has wired his resignation to the governor. It is understood that Hatch believes the present board will be removed.

Movements of Ocean Steamers, July 9.

At Hamburg—Arrived—California, from Baltimore.

At Bremen—Arrived—Ems, from New York, via Southampton.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Cephalonia, from Boston.

At Bremen—Arrived—Manchen, from Baltimore.

ELKS ARE GETTING HARMONIOUS

No Doubt but the Warring Factions Will Settle Their Differences.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 9.—The grand lodge B. P. O. E. convened in Morris Guards armory at noon today, Grand Exalted Ruler E. B. Hay of Washington, D. C., presiding. The roll call showed that 151 out of a total of 275 lodges in the country were represented, including all the largest lodges, except those located at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Buffalo. In his reply to the address of welcome extended by the mayor, Grand Exalted Ruler Hay indicated that the peace negotiations will be immediately brought before the grand lodge. It is only a question of arranging details now as to the general terms of settlement of all differences between the two factions.

When the convention assembled this evening the Armory hall was crowded. During the noon hour the question of bringing up the factional fights began and the Hay and Detwiler factions was discussed, but it was finally decided to lay it over until tomorrow. This question will not occupy much time, as it is pretty much settled that there will be no fight. Detwiler, the grand exalted ruler of the Buffalo faction, met Sam Martin, a prominent member of the other faction, and taking his own B. P. O. E. badge from his own gresst, pinned it on Martin's lapel. This seems to be the general feeling among the delegates.

The first business before the convention this afternoon was the reading of the grand secretary's report. The reports show that twenty-three new lodges were admitted during the past year, nine being from the Buffalo faction. The total receipts during the year were $9,000 and there are $2,000 yet remaining in the treasury.

After this report had been read Grand Exalted Ruler Hay's report was delivered. He spoke almost an hour. He said the anti-club, anti-Sunday legislation endorsed by the order at a previous session was contrary to the principles of the order. He also paid a tribute to the theatrical profession as the founders of the order and said that this class of members were still actively engaged in working for the good of the Elks. During the course of his remarks the grand exalted ruler outlined a plan whereby a supreme lodke might be created, but no recommendation was made. The election of officers takes place on Thursday.

RUMORS OF CABINET RESIGNATIONS

Dissensions in the Dominion Government Over the School Question.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 9.—A considerable ministerial crisis has developed in the Dominion Parliament over the Manitoba school question. Rumors of the resignation of Hon. A. O. Quemet, minister of public works; Sir Adolph Caron, postmaster general, and Hon. A. R. Rangers, minister of agriculture, have been in circulation. These three ministers are the only French Canadians in the cabinet and they were said to have resigned on account of the government's policy of delay in the matter of remedial legislation for Manitoba. The French ministers, backed up by the twenty-seven French-Canadians in the House of Commons have all along been demanding remedial legislation. When the cabinet decided to first negotiate with Manitoba with a view to arriving at a concession, the three French ministers threatened to resign and went so far as to hand their resignations to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the prime minister. These resignations, however, were handed in with the understanding that they were not to be acted upon until Sir Mackenzie heard further from the Frenchmen.

This afternoon in the House of Commons Hon. Wilfried Laurier, leader of the liberals, moved a resolution of a want of confidence, the adjournment of the house, claiming that the resignation of the French ministers indicated that dissensions in the government made it unworthy to carry on the affairs of the government. This resolution was voted by 11 to 72. The liberals expected the French conservatives to vote against the government, but only one of them, Mr. Lepine, conservative of Montreal, voted with the opposition.

In the senate Sir Mackenzie Bowell said he had nothing to say regarding the rumored resignations.

It is understood that Messrs. Quimet, Caron and Rangers will reconsider their decision and withdraw their resignations, which have not been accepted. They will, it is said, return to their seats in the cabinet. The session will probably terminate on Saturday, though the liberals will attempt to defeat the government with the aid of the French tories.

RAINS ON THE JUST AT BOSTON

hristian Endeavorers Caught in a Soaking Shower at the Hub.

BOSTON, July 9.—The Christian Endeavor delegates who have thus far arrived in this city are today experiencing the annoyances of life in Boston during a rainstorm. Since early morning rain has been falling in torrents.

The center of attraction for the delegates today is the Mechanics building, where the distribution of badges and the registration of delegates is being conducted. Machinery hall, the headquarters of the state exhibition and for the dissemination of good literature, is being rapidly fitted up by the various states. A United States postoffice is being arranged in this hall, and Postmaster Coviny has informed the committee that already two bags of mail matter have arrived for the delegates. Among the delegations that arrived last night and today were those of South Dakota, Illinois and Philadelphia. Among the distinguished foreign delegates now here are Rev. W. K. Chapman, honorary secretary of the Christian Endeavor movement in Great Britain and Ireland; John R. Pollock of Glasgow, Rev. James Mussell of Derby, Rev. J. D. Lamont and Rev. H. Montgomery of Belfast.

The reception and accommodation committees have arranged for meeting the state delegations in a unique manner. The plan is to send two members each from the reception and accommodation committees to meet each state delegation. These committees will go as far as Albany, New York, Portland, Me., Putnam, Conn., or North Adams and similar distances on the various railroads. They will board the trains bearing delegates, and will come with them to Boston and escort them to their headquarters. There will be no parade of the Endeavorers. It was at first planned to have 50,000 march from Mechanics building to Commons on Saturday and attend the mammoth noon meeting, but this has been found impossible.

FOREST FIRES SWEEP EVERYTHING

Unless Heavy Rains Come Soon the Damage Will Be Immense.

DETROIT, July 9.—A special to the Tribune from Muskegon says: The city of North Muskegon and vicinity is in the throes of the greatest forest fire ever witnessed here, and hourly the danger becomes greater as the flames come on with astonishing rapidity. Farm houses and extensive crops are threatened on all sides, and the farmers have turned out in a body to check their headway. It will be almost fruitless, however, as already over five square miles are one mass of flames. Word reached the city tonight of the burning of Albert Vangandt's saw mill and a large quantity of logs and lumber, amounting to several thousand dollars. It is reported that many acres of crops have already been reduced to ashes. Unless rain comes no one can tell what the damage will be.

Seceding Pythians Organizing.

DETROIT, July 9.—The supreme lodge of the Improved Order of Knights of Pythias met in secret session today with about forty delegates present. Considerable business relative to the organization of the dissenting Pythians was referred to the committees, after which the delegates were driven about the city.

McLaughlin Admitted to Bail.

BROOKLYN, July 9.—Judge Gaynor of the supreme court in this city admitted ex-Inspector W. W. McLaughlin to bail today in the sum of $30,000.

BUILDING WAS TOO SMALL

No Structure in Denver Large Enough to Accommodate All the Teachers.

PRESIDENT BUTLER'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

Paper on the Education of the Indians Read—Invitation Extended to Attend the Cotton States Exposition—Largest Attendance in the Society's History.

DENVER, July 9.—The delegates and visitors to the National Educational association have practically all arrived and conservative railroad men estimate the number at 15,000. The Council of Education held its final meeting this forenoon. It was an executive session, wholly devoted to business matters.

It was decided to have all papers printed and submitted to the members of the council at least a month before the meeting and have none read at the meetings. Hereafter outsiders are to be admitted to meetings only by card.

The committee on ungraded schools appointed last Monday recommended the following committee to investigate the matter of reorganization on the lines suggested by Prof. Sabin: Henry Sabin, Des Moines, Ia.; David L. Keehle, Minneapolis; A. B. Poland, state superintendent of New Jersey; C. S. Rounds, Plymouth, N. H.; J. H. Phillips, superintendent of schools at Birmingham, Ala.; B. A. Hinsdale, Ann Arbor, Mich.; S. T. Black, state superintendent of California; W. F. Sutton, school superintendent, Houston, Tex.; L. E. Wolfe, ex-state superintendent of Missouri. An appropriation of $2,500 for the use of the committee was asked of the board of directors.

The report of the committee on new members provided that G. P. Brown of Illinois, Bettie A. Dutton of Ohio and B. F. King of Iowa succeed themselves, and C. H. Keyes of California, W. L. Bryan of Indiana and John Buchalan of Missouri succeed H. M. James of Washington, Delia Williams of Ohio and J. W. Dickinson of Massachusetts.

The following officers were elected: H. S. Tarbell, Providence, R. I., president; Earl Barnes, Menlo Park, Cal., vice president; Bettie A. Dutton, Cleveland, O., secretary and treasurer; Charles De Garmo, Swarthmore, Pa.; D. L. Kiehle, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. R. Preston, Jackson, Miss., and J. M. Green, Trenton, N. J., executive committee. The council then adjourned.

ASSOCIATION PROPER CONVENES.

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the National Educational association was opened this afternoon before two large audiences. The regular meeting was held in the Central Presbyterian church, where 4,000 persons gathered, while 2,000 attended an overflow meeting at the High school building and thousands were turned away in disappointment. It is asserted that the attendance is already larger than at any previous meeting. The work of the council of education was completed today and the next three days will be devoted to the labors of the general organization.

Superintendent Aaron Cove of the Denver schools, ex-vice president of the association and chairman of the arrangements committee, called the meeting to order and welcomed the convention. He was followed by Lieutenant Governor Brush, Governor McIntyre being in St. Louis; Mayor McMurray and Mrs. A. J. Pevry, state superintendent of schools. Responses were made by President Butler, Secretary Shepard, Colonel Francis W. Parker, principal of the Cook County Normal school, Chicago; ex-Governor Northen of Georgia, who represents the Cotton exposition and came to invite the teachers to attend it. Music was given by the Apollo club, composed of twenty Denver gentlemen.

On motion of General John Eaton, ex-commissioner of education of the United States, a general telegram of greeting was sent Commissioner Harris and Prof. Glenwood of Kansas City, now of Edinburgh.

Prof. E. Hermans of Denver spoke on "Physical Training," after which physical culture classes from the city schools, directed by their tutor, Prof. Jacob Schmitt, gave an exhibition.

Notice was given that constitutional amendments providing for popular vote in the association would be submitted tomorrow. The Euterpe quartet sang and the convention adjourned till 8 o'clock.

At the evening session the church was filled in spite of the rain storm which was prevailing. Dr. A. G. Lane of Chicago, vice president, presided, and Prof. N. Murray Butler, president of the association, gave his annual address, "What Knowledge is of Most Worth."

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

"The student of history is struck with the complexity of modern thought. From the dawn of philosophy to the great revival of learning the lines of development are comparatively simple and direct. During that period one may trace, step by step, the evolution of the main problems of thought and action, and discover readily how the theories of the seers stood the test of application by the men of deeds. At Athens during the great fifth century the inner life was the chief part of life itself. In that age of the world life was simple; and often, because of its refinement and independence, more reflective than with us. Men's ideals were more sharply defined and more easily realizable. They did not doubt that the world existed for them and their enjoyment.

"In these modern days all this is changed. Man has come to doubt not only his supremacy in the universe, but even his importance. He finds that, far from dwelling at the center of things, he is but the 'denizen of an obscure and tiny speck of cosmical matter quite invisible amid the innumerable throng of flaming suns that make up our galaxy.' A host of new knowledges has appealed to human sympathy and interest, and has taxed them to the utmost.

"In our own century two great masters of thought have come forward, the German Hegel and the Englishman Herbert Spencer. And as the century closes, amid the din of other and lesser voices, we seem to hear the deeper tones of these two interpreters swelling forth as representatives of the best and most earnest endeavors, from two totally different points of view, of our human seekers after light. Each has taken the whole of knowledge for his province.

PRIMARY OF THOUGHT.

"Despite the fact that our age is one of unexampled scientific and industrial progress, yet nothing in all our modern scientific activity is more striking than the undisputed primacy of thought—thought not in antagonism to sense, but interpretative of the date of sense. Idealism, shorn of its crudities and its extravagancies, and based on reason rather than on Berkeley's analysis of sense-perception, is conquering the world. What Plato saw, Descartes, Leibniz, Kant and Hegel have demonstrated. The once dreaded materialism has lost all its terrors.

"The question that I am asking—what knowledge is of most worth?—is a very old one, and the answers to it that have been handed down through the centuries are many and various. It is a question that each age must put to itself, and answer from the standpoint of its deepest and widest knowledge. The wisest philosophers have always seen, more or less clearly, the far-reaching character of the question and the great importance of the answer.

"If it be true that spirit and reason rule the universe, then the highest and most enduring knowledge is of the things of the spirit. That subtle sense of the beautiful and the sublime which accompanies spiritual insight, and is part of it, is the highest achievement of which humanity is capable.

"We now come in sight of the element of truth and permanence in that humanism which Petrarch and Erasmus spread over Europe with such high hopes and excellent intentions, but which Strum, the Strassburg schoolmaster, reduced to the dead, mechanical forms and the crude verbalism that bound the schools in fetters for centuries.

CONCEPTION OF HUMANITIES.

"We must enlarge, then, our conception of the humanities, for humanity is broader and deeper than we have hitherto suspected. This conclusion, which would welcome science with open arms into the school and utilize its opportunities and advantages at every stage of education, does not mean that all studies are of equal education, does not mean that all studies are of educational value, or that they are mutually and indifferently interchangeable, as are the parts of some machines. It means, rather, that the study of nature is entitled to recognition on grounds similar to those put forward for the study of literature, of art, and of history. But among themselves these divisions of knowledge fall into an order of excellence as educational material that is determined by their respective relations to the development of the reflective reason. The application of this test must inevitably lead us, while honoring science and insisting upon its study, to place above it the study of history, of literature, of art, and of institutional life. But these studies may not not for a moment be carried on without the study of nature or in neglect of it.

"But education, as Mr. Froude has reminded us, has two aspects. On one side it is the cultivation of man's reason, the development of his spiritual nature. It is this aspect of education that I have been considering, for it is from this aspect that we derive our inspiration and our ideals. 'But,' continued Mr. Froude, 'a life of speculation to the multitude would be a life of idleness and uselessness. They have to maintain themselves in industrious independence in a world in which it has been said there are but three possible modes of existence—begging, stealing and working; and education means also the equipping a man with means to earn his own living.' It is this matter and very practical aspect of education that causes us to feel at times the full force of the question of educational values. Immediate utility makes demands upon the school which it is unable wholly to neglect. If the school is to be the training ground for citizenship, its products must be usefully and soundly equipped as well as well disciplined and well informed."

EDUCATION OF INDIANS.

After a solo by Mrs. Jay Robinson of Denver, Dr. W. N. Hallman, superintendent of Indian schools, Washington, D. C., spoke on "The Next Step in the Education of the Indians." He said education was naturally the first step in the civilization of the Indian. This could only be given to the younger persons, and to them only after the breaking up of the tribal relations. The allotment of lands in severalty is too radical a change for older Indians; they fail in the new life and thus conceive hostility for the institutions of civilization, which makes effective work upon the young very difficult. The Indians are in many instances immediately surrounded by the worst types of whites. The states have no interest to the Indians within their borders. Permanent good can only come when the states claim from the general government the right to control and protect their Indian residents and carry out the treaty stipulations by which their consent to become citizens is purchased.

PUT UP THE PRICE OF WINDOW GLASS

Combine Now Has Matters Practically in Their Own Hands.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 9.—The greatest combination the window glass industry has ever known was consummated last night. For some time the price of glass has been about as low as it was possible to make it for, caused by very strong competition. During the year just closed twelve companies west of Pittsburg have refused to sell their product, and as a result their warehouses have been filled. There remains nineteen plants west of Pittsburg who have sold their glass, and as a result the end of the season found 380,000 boxes of glass in warehouses. The twelve companies that have been working on the quiet had 360,000 of these, and the half of the remaining 20,000 boxes will not be fit to move for breakage. The 10,000 boxes will be exhausted in a couple of weeks and then the combine will have the market in their own hands. The factories east of Pittsburg have a big trade of their own. They only have 200,000 boxes available and they are held by the McKee, the Avermore, the Jeanette and one of the plants in Pittsburg. They will not ship east and will raise their prices to correspond with the gas belt manufactures. A raise of 25 per cent on all window glass was made last night, and after the 10,000 boxes are disposed of the price will go higher.

According to the workers' union the plants cannot open before September 1, and the fact that the workers will demand the restoration of the 22 per cent cut of last year will compel the other manufacturers to make this concession if they start then. This will not be done. Even should they accede to the raise they would lose heavily and could not put glass on the market before the 1st day of October. By this time the current demand will be filled and it is thought all of the pool product sold.

The combination will be known as the Reynolds Selling Agency. Its headquarters were opened this morning at Muncie. The factories that are in all belong to the Indiana gas belt. They are the Anderson, Eli, Jones and Bower of Eaton, American of Gas City, Marion Window Glass company, Stewart-Estep of Marion, the Alexandria, the Victor of Anderson, Indiana of Pendleton, Maring, Carl & Co. and Over of Muncie, Gem of Dunkirk and the Bellaire of Red Key.

WAS MADE DESPERATE BY POVERTY

Attempted Robbery to Secure the Money to Go to His Dead Baby.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The body of the man who was shot and killed by Policeman Rosenthal in front of the Auditorium last night has been identified as that of Charles Gorman, who lived at the Hotel Somerset, Twelfth and Wabash avenue. From the laundry mark on his shirt he was supposed to be C. E. Cole, but the linen was borrowed before the shooting occurred, and his real identity was established by the man who had befriended him. Monday afternoon Gorman received a telegram from his wife in St. Paul saying that his baby daughter had died the night before and urging him to come to her. He made every effort to secure money to take him to where his dead baby was, and after repeated failures, in a moment of desperation he attempted to rob Saloon Keeper McGloin that he might have funds with which to go to his wife. C. E. Cole, the man who loaned Gorman the linen and who identified the body, is in charge of the dining room of the Union League club. He roomed at the hotel with Gorman and knew him well.

Last night about 6 o'clock Gorman met Cole as the latter was leaving the club house and showed him a telegram from his wife telling of the death of his child. He tried to sell a large revolver to Cole, but the latter did not have the amount necessary, $18. Then the two men tried to pawn the weapon, but could not get more than $6 on it. Gorman then tried to trade it at the railroad offices for a ticket to St. Paul, his efforts being unsuccessful. The two men then went back to the hotel. Gorman was very uneasy and about 7 o'clock said he must renew his efforts to get the money. He started down town and was not seen again by Cole until his body was identified.

In Gorman's trunk were found letters of recommendation from various barrooms where he had been employed, one of them being from the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago. All of the testimonials spoke of him as a man of integrity.

FLAMES SHUT OFF HOPE OF ESCAPE

Employes of a Large Livery Stable Burned to Death.

DETROIT, July 9.—Fire broke out in C. F. Case's large livery establishment on West Congress street at 1:45 a. m. At 2 o'clock it had enveloped the building, which is a brick, four stories high and a basement. On the upper floor from a dozen to twenty hack-drivers, expressmen and other employes of the establishment were sleeping and but a few are known to have escaped. It is believed that some of them have perished. One man, whose name is given as Cummings, leaped from one of the upper story windows and was badly, probably fatally, injured. He has just been carried to the hospital in a terribly bruised condition. As the men were sleeping in inner rooms, away from the street, it is scarcely believed that all could have escaped.

PUT CITY AHEAD OF PARTY

Speakers at the Citizens' League Meeting Sound the Reform Trumpet.

REFORM MOVEMENT FULLY ORGANIZED

General Committee Completed with Two Exceptions and Reported to the Main Body—Expressions of Individual Sentiment Very Encouraging.

When President Weller called the adjourned meeting of the Citizens league to order at the Board of Trade rooms at 8:30 o'clock last night he faced an audience that filled the room and one enthusiastically in sympathy with the recently inaugurated movement for reform in municipal and county government.

In calling the meeting to order President Weller briefly reviewed the work accomplished at former meetings of the league. He was convinced, he said, that the rank and file of citizens, regardless of political affiliations, were in favor of good government. The great trouble throughout the cities of the country had been that business men and the men who paid the taxes for the support of the municipal government had been negligent in the matter of city politics and had allowed the administration of public affairs to drift into wrong hands. The Citizens league was not opposed to any party, but the men who were urging the movement were doing so because they felt that the time had come when taxpayers and the honest citizens of all parties should unite in an effort to purify municipal affairs. Much had been done and much would be done by the different parties that would not suit the general body of citizens, but it was in the hands of the citizens and it was their duty to unite and give Omaha and the county a good, clean and honest administration of public affairs.

In calling for the report of the committee appointed to complete the organization of the league President Weller stated that of the large number of men selected on the general committee at a former meeting of the league he had received but five letters declining to serve, and without exception the gentlemen so declining had given good reasons for their action.

Mr. Swobe stated that he had not read the World-Herald, but he had been informed that that paper had made very prominent a declaration that Mr. Guy C. Barton had declined to serve as a member of the general committee of the league. Mr. Swobe wished to deny the statement made by the paper in question. Since coming to the meeting he had received a message from Mr. Barton, in which that gentleman stated that he not only had not declined to serve on the committee, but that he stood fairly and squarely on the platform of the league and would serve in any capacity in which the league saw fit to place him. The announcement was greeted with cheers.

NAMED A GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Richardson of the committee made a report, substituting the name of Mr. John F. Coad as treasurer of the league, in place of Mr. Harry Deuel, who declined to serve on account of press of private business. The committee also reported the completed list of the general committee as follows:

For Omaha—Allan T. Rector, John S. Knox, Thomas Kilpatrick, George W. Lininger, W. N. Babcock, E. W. Simeral, Ed A. Cudahy, E. E. Bruce, D. Clem Deaver, Thomas Swobe, Arthur Karbach, John Rosicky, R. W. Richardson, Lee Herdmann, Charles Metz, B. E. B. Kennedy, Dr. A. B. Somers, W. H. De France, John S. Brady, Guy C. Barton, Rev. Thomas J. Mackay, C. H. Brown, Ed Robertson, James Wolshensky, L. J. Ihm.

For South Omaha—David Anderson, P. Sheehey, John H. Loechner and W. H. Brockett.

For Country Precincts—Colonel J. H. Pratt of Jefferson, W. Clements of West Omaha and C. Rohwer of McArdle.

This report leaves one committeeman to be selected from South Omaha and two from the country precincts. The committee asked further time in which to make selections. The request was granted and the report of the committee adopted.

INDIVIDUAL ENDORSEMENTS.

With the report of the committee the business of the session was completed and President Weller announced that the league would be pleased to hear from any gentleman present who might have anything to say for the good of the cause. Mr. W. N. Babcock was called upon and spoke enthusiastically of the movement and the good that he hoped to see accomplished by it.

The prime essential object of the organization, said Mr. Babcock, was to select good men for office. It had been his experience that the primaries of the political organizations were usually in the hands of politicians, and that the business men and the general citizens did not take the necessary interest in the preliminary political meetings. The result was that undesirable men were selected to the conventions and the conventions nominated undesirable candidates, and the taxpayers had nothing to do but complain that good men had not been nominated for office. It was essential in the league work that the committees and the subcommittes to be appointed in the different wards and voting precincts work for the one object, that none but good men be chosen for office, men whom all citizens, regardless of party affiliations, could unhesitatingly support. If that were done, he held, there would be no question but that the ticket nominated by the league would be elected.

Mr. John S. Knox, in response to an invitation to address the meeting, said that he was not a politician in any sense of the word, and if he thought the present movement was a political one he would have nothing to do with it, would not have signed the call, and would not have attended the meeting. He had always held that the government of a city should be managed on the same principles as the government of banks, stock yards and other corporations. In such institutions when the election of officers was under consideration, the stockholders did not ask what the religion or politics was of the man who was being considered for position. The questions asked were: Is he an honest man? Is he competent? Is he straight? If it were the purpose of the Citizens' league to ask such questions concerning candidates for office in the city and county he was with the movement very heartily. If Omaha were to elect her officers on such a platform it would be of great credit to the city, and an object lesson to other cities of the country that were wrestling with the problem of reform in municipal government.

CITIZENS, NOT PARTISANS.

Mr. J. J. Points was called upon and gave the members of the league present a splendid talk on the duties of the citizen in municipal elections. All citizens, he said, should forget partisanship and join in any movement for the common welfare. Blind devotion to partisanship in local affairs was the cause of much corruption in city government. Citizens must arise above party and recognize the fact that they owe something to the municipality. The evils of municipal government can be corrected only when the citizen recognizes that the name of citizen is superior to that of partisan. "I am a citizen" is a prouder, nobler statement than "I am a republican" or "I am a democrat." When the citizens arise enmasse and select their officials then officials will be held to an accounting to the public and their shortages and defalcations will not be covered by the cloak of partisanship or from political necessity.

Mr. R. W. Richardson spoke at some length upon the growth of the reform movement in cities. He showed what had been done in New York, where Tammany's grip on the municipal throat had been loosened by a citizens' movement; how Chicago had driven out the boodlers by somewhat similar methods, and how the government of St. Louis, formerly notoriously corrupt, had been purified and placed on a business-like basis through a citizens' nonpartisan reform movement. He was much in sympathy with the league movement in Omaha. He had gone into it only after careful consideration of the principles underlying the proposed reforms and he was ready to devote his time and energy to the furtherance of those principles, the adoption of which would give us a greater and a better Omaha. He spoke of the sectarian feeling in the city and was emphatic in his denunciation of the class that seeks to proscribe another class of citizens and declare that they have no rights as citizens. There was no place in the constitution of the United States, he declared, that would recognize any secret political society that met between two suns to proscribe any other class of citizens. It had been been charged, too, that the Citizens' league was a one-man movement. He did not care what brand they put on the movement. The question was, is it right, is it on the right principles, is it for the good of Omaha, is it for the betterment of the municipal administration? If it is then no matter who stands on the platform. He believed in the movement and every citizen who signed the declaration of principles had as much to do with the movement and for the good of the city as any other man.

DEFENDED THE A. P. A.

Dr. James F. Bruner arose to address the meeting. After introducing himself he stated that he did not believe that the movement was being properly planned. He was deeply interested in the work, but he felt that the A. P. A. was not properly understood. He thought that the A. P. A. platform was broad enough to include men of all creeds, and that there was need of the organization to defeat the machinations of a foreign power that was seeking to unite church and state. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Rosewater as a man and an editor, but took issue with him on the question of the A. P. A. The order had been formed, he understood, to protect American institutions and, while he was not a member of the order, he thought there was need of such an organization.

President Weller stated that he thought Dr. Bruner had mistaken the purpose of the Citizens' league. The organization had not been formed to make a fight against the A. P. A. The A. P. A., however, is making a fight against one class of citizens and to that the members of the league were emphatically opposed. (Applause.)

There were repeated calls for Mr. Rosewater and he responded briefly, the meeting insisting upon his taking the platform. He said he fully appreciated the compliment paid him by Dr. Bruner. The doctor was no doubt honest in his convictions. He had fought for the preservation of the union and was therefore entitled to the fullest expression of his opinions on that and every other question. The doctor had conceived the idea that this country was in danger from the vatican. A good deal had been said in the papers of a certain class about that kind of danger. Hon. Richard Thompson, secretary of the navy under President Hayes, had written a book on that danger, in which he set forth the plan of the pope to make America a province under his control. Mr. Rosewater suggested that before the pope should attempt to get control of a country of 60,000,000 people he had better acquire about twenty acres of the city of Rome, where at present his domain was limited to less than a half acre of territory outside St. Peter's and the church buildings.

SHOULD COME OUT IN THE OPEN.

"But we can't avoid that issue," said the speaker. "It is crowded on us. It will not back, because it is in front. I believe that every evil that afflicts this country, every abuse from which it suffers can be discussed openly and freely and met face to face, and I would be gratified to meet the leaders of the A. P. A. on this platform (cheers) and discuss the grievances which they claim to suffer under. (Applause). They have discussed us behind barred doors, stabbed the best men in the city in the back, and we have had no recourse. Every great issue ought to meet every other great issue, ought to meet the consideration of citizens openly, and after that let the majority rule. When the A. P. A. leaders meet us and discuss their claims and grievances, then let the people determine whether conditions exist which will warrant their existence as a secret political body. The purpose of their organization is not protection from dangers that threaten us from abroad, but the desire for office and the work of the organization is sapping the very fountain of our municipal government and robbing the citizens right and left.

"As a sample of the work of the A. P. A.: On the 18th of June the city treasurer of Omaha left the city, short in his accounts, and returned to acknowledge his defalcation. Today we have no successor legally selected. The reason is that the city council is at present controlled by the A. P. A., and has not yet received its orders from council 125 as to the action to take in the case." (Applause).

Mr. Rosewater referred to a former occasion when a non-partisan movement was organized in Omaha. It was some years ago, when the city was having trouble with the railroads over a bridge toll and other matters, in which the roalroads were giving the city the worst of the deal. It was during a state election, but the citizens were aroused and, regardless of party, banker and laborer went together and elected nearly their entire citizens' ticket and won their victory. It would be so in the present fight. With public sentiment fully aroused to the abuses in municipal affairs, there would be no such word as fail in carrying out the plan of the Citizens' league.

The meeting was then adjourned subject to the call of the president.

An informal meeting of the general committee was held after the adjournment of the league. Another meeting of the committee will be held on Friday evening to select an executive committee and to adopt further plans for the carrying on of the work of the league.

STRIKE LEADERS COUNSEL PEACE

Trouble Will Surely Follow if More Non-Union Men Are Brought In.

BLUEFIELDS, W. Va., July 9.—The miners held three meetings today, but there were no disturbances. It is thought that the leaders of the strikers are advising for peace for a time at least, to prevent the calling out of the militia. But if more nonunion men are brought in trouble will surely ensue. Every incoming train is closely watched by the strikers to see that no new men come. The powder house at Ashland was burned last night. The offenders have not been caught.

'Longshoremen's National Convention.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—President Daniel Keefe of Chicago presided at the opening of the fourth annual convention of the National 'Longshoremen's Association of the United States today. After the appointment of the various committees of the session the address of welcome was read by Frank J. Weber of the State Federation of Labor, who is second vice president of the national body and may be advanced to the presidency by the convention. Mr. Weber was particularly severe on the Stevedores' and National Vessel Owners' association, as well as the "grogshop owners."

A telegram from the San Diego, Cal., Association of 'Longshoremen, wishing the national body success, was read.

President Keefe in his annual address cautioned against hasty legislation or steps that would force local organizations into unnecessary trouble. He strongly advised the adoption by the association of all bodies of vessel workers whose aims were the same. Sixty-five delegates are present and about forty more are expected before the day is over.

Wire Works Shut Down.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—The American Wire company closed down their departments today and announced that the works would be closed for three months, owing to the strike of its employes. The strikers claim that this move is simply a bluff and 200 of them are on guard around the mill night and day to intercept any new men. The wire drawers say they have completed plans for forming a national organization composed of all the wire drawers in the country. They are at present affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Sioux City Bookkeeper Disappears.

SIOUX CITY, July 9.—W. E. Lysle, bookkeeper of Ingersoll & West, commission merchants, has disappeared. Examination shows a shortage by Lysle of over $20,000. Lysle was in the employ of the firm for a number of years.

SENSATION WAS A FIZZLE

Drake Expose of the Corning Scandal's Authorship Falls Rather Flat.

IOWA'S NEXT GOVERNOR UNKNOWN

Bomb Intended to Demolish Harlan and McFarland Explodes Harmlessly and Leaves the Situation Unchanged as Regards the Leaders.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 9.—(Special Telegram.)—The sensational exposure of the origin of the charges against General Drake by a morning paper added new interest to the pre-convention gubernatorial canvass and caused considerable stir among the delegates to the republican state convention, the candidates and their workers. There was considerable diversity of opinion amongst them all as to the probable effect the exposure would have upon the chances of the various candidates concerned, many believing it would hurt rather than help General Drake's chances, and all the opposition candidates and their friends hoping it would help their respective chances. Secretary of State McFarland and Senator Harlan took the earliest opportunity to deny the broad insinuations against them in the exposure, stating positively that they had nothing to do with the bringing of John Henderson here, nor with the publication of the Corning Gazette's charges. The following statement was given to the press by Mr. Withrow, representing the ex-senator, at the Harlan headquarters this afternoon:

"As to the insinuation in a morning paper by which Senator Harlan was connected with the circulation of certain charges against General Drake, and the bringing of Henderson here, we wish to say that Senator Harlan and his friends have had absolutely nothing to do with such charges or movements. If any of the persons who are so earnest in making such charges against us will present anything to substantiate them in any way we will give them the widest possible publication in any paper they may name."

M'FARLAND TELLS THE TRUTH.

Secretary McFarland came out in a long letter in an evening paper, defending himself against all the insinuations against him in connection with the matter and giving an alleged truthful account of all his connection with Henderson while here. He says it was agreed amongst the candidates that the best thing to do would be to ignore Henderson and his story entirely. Large delegations have arrived in the city today and the convention tomorrow will be one of the largest and liveliest in the history of the republican party in this state.

Senator Allison was on the scene today and there was considerable speculation regarding the direction of his influence. He declares he is simply here as an onlooker and declines to talk for publication. Ormsby, Harsh, Parrott and the other candidates with lesser support than Drake and Harlan continue hopeful that a break-up will occur, and in the break-up each hopes to prove the winner. Parrott indignantly denies the story that he is playing for second place. Nothing less than the nomination for governor will satisfy him, and that he thinks is within reach.

A curious factor in the situation, but which is not being used to any extent, is the fact that ex-Senator Harlan is one idol of Iowa Methodism, while General Drake is equally a leader in the Chrisian or Disciple denomination. These cuhrches are not in strict harmony, and there appears to be the same lines of division in this gubernatorial contest under the surface. It is a significant fact that General Drake has the backing of the railroad politicians, headed by State Chairman Biythe.

MAY BE A BOOMERANG.

Late this evening the best observers admitted that the relative strength of the candidates had not materially changed since yesterday, and that the unpleasant sensation of the morning had fallen flat and failed to do any harm. If there was any difference it was conceded that General Drake was a little stronger than previous estimates had made him, and would have close to 400 votes on the first ballot. Where the other 222 votes are to come from, if he is nominated, has not been figured out. One thing is quite probable, and that is that a soldier candidate will be nominated. There are some 400 Grand Army of the Republic veterans among the delegates, and they are pretty nearly a unit on that question, it having been some ten years since one of their number occupied the governor's chair. A soldier candidate would bar out Harlan, Parrot and several others.

There are several favorite sons who are posing as dark horses in the hope that gubernatorial lightning may strike them. They are Hon. Frank C. Letts of Marshalltown, Major Samuel Mahon of Ottumwa, and Senator Conaway of Mahaska county. There is also another candidate for governor who has the distinction of not having a single known delegate in his favor. His name is W. S. Russell, and he hails from Dallas county. He is known as "Farmer" Russell, and poses as the private soldier and laboringman's candidate. Geograhpically the candidates are strongest in their own localities, with the possible exception of Senator Harlan. He is the only candidate from the First district, but the majority of the delegates in the district will vote for Drake. The Eighth district is divided between Drake and Harsh, excepting an end of it. The Fifth district and the southeastern part of the state is mostly for Parrott. The northwestern portion has three candidates, and is badly split up. Secretary McFarland's strength is largely in the central portion.

JOSEPH R. LANE WILL PRESIDE.

The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock, with Joseph R. Lane of Davenport as temporary chairman. It is very probable the temporary organization will be made permanent, in order to hasten the work of the convention, which at best promises to be long and tedious. Mr. Lane will make a brief opening address, which will probably end the speechmaking, as there is a disposition to put in most of the time balloting until the gubernatorial question is settled. There is some talk of combinations between the Harlan and McFarland forces and Drake and Parrott followers, but there is very little prospect that either will be consummated.

There is little interest in other nominations, except supreme court judge, which will be contested by Judge Given, present incumbent, and Judge McCrary of Keokuk. It is probable Given will be nominated. Henry Sabin will be renominated superintendent of public instruction and George W. Perkins for railway commissioner. The platform will emphasize national issues for protective tariff and sound money, and the present mulct liquor law will be endorsed. It is estimated tonight that there are already 4,000 visiting republicans in the city and another thousand on the way.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A FARMER

Literally Eaten Alive by Ants and Insects While Unconscious.

TOPEKA, July 9.—A tale of horrible suffering and subsequent death reached Topeka today. Henry Cummings, an old and prosperous farmer living about twelve miles south of Topeka, was driving in a pasture several miles from his farm, accompanied by a small boy. The horses became frightened and threw Cummings on the back of his head, injuring his brain and causing paralysis. He directed the boy to go for help as best he could. The boy got lost. The next morning Cummings, after a long search, was found almost dead from exhaustion. He had lain on the ground unable to make the slightest move for hours. Ants and insects had climbed all over him, into his eyes and nose. His appearance showed the insects had made terrible headway in their ante-mortem destruction. Despite the best of attention he died, remaining paralyzed to the last.

Mine Superintendent Crushed to Death.

PANA, Ill., July 9.—John Lee Dixon, superintendent of the Penwell colliery, was caught in a coal chute and killed.