

## FATAL LIGHTNING

### TRAGEDY ON THE LAKE FRONT IN CHICAGO.

Eleven Boys and One Man Who Sought Shelter From the Storm, Huddled Together in a Small Cabin, Struck by a Tremendous Thunderbolt, and All But One Were Instantly Killed.

Chicago, July 3.—Crowded together in a little zinc lined shanty under a North Shore pier, 10 boys and young men and one old man met instant death by lightning today. They had left their fish lines and sought shelter from the fierce thunder storm that deluged the northern part of the city, about 1 o'clock. There were twelve who sought shelter and just one escaped. The dead are all from families of comparatively poor people. They were fishing and seeking relief from the heat of the day or had come to wade or swim.

The scene of the tragedy was a pier just south of Marquette terrace and a few hundred feet from the waterworks pumping station at the foot of Montrose boulevard. The storm was as violent a visitation as has ever been experienced in Chicago. The skies were filled with the flashing glare of lightning, and the air rumbled steadily with thunder. Half a dozen houses, outbuilding and trees in the vicinity were struck and almost all of the telephone wires burned out.

There were 13 men and boys on the pier at the time. They rushed for the only available shelter and crowded themselves in through the little trap door in the top of the cabin till they were packed almost to the suffocation point. Then came the thunder bolt. It was the worst of the storm. Watchers in the pumping station saw the zigzag lightning strike the water, as they thought.

There was one small boy, however, who saw the bolt, and whose senses were all alert, despite his excitement. But for him the dead might have lain where they were for hours, and the one not killed might have suffocated under their bodies. This boy, clad in bathing trunks, and watching from the water, heard a scream as the bolt struck. Mindless of the storm he rushed across the beach. At the pier he heard a cry, "Help! Get me out!" He could not move any of the bodies so telephoned to the police station.

### 50,000 MEN ARE OUT.

#### Strike of Hoop Trust Employees Ordered—Is But a Beginning.

Pittsburg, June 3.—President T. J. Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, has issued an order calling out all union employees of the various mills of the American Steel Hoop Company, known as the hoop trust. It is estimated that 15,000 men are subject to the call, which, in connection with the big strike of the American Sheet Steel Company, ordered by President Shaffer, will affect 50,000 men. President Shaffer said tonight:

"The open mills to be closed are one at Hollidaysburg, Pa., three at Pittsburg and one at Monessen. The organized mills which will close on our call are the upper and lower mills at Youngstown, O.; Pomeroy, O.; Sharon, Pa.; Girard, Pa.; Warren, Pa.; and Greenville, Pa. This, I believe, will bring the number of men affected up to 50,000. It is a matter of regret that the issue has been formed, but it now looks as if it would be a fight to the death. We have funds and will use them. If it is to be a strike, we will make it one to be remembered. The officials now dealing with us have but little idea of the extent to which this strike will go, once it is on."

#### Retired on Pensions.

Chicago, July 3.—About 200 employees of the Illinois Central railroad were retired on pension under the new system which became effective at midnight last night. Their pensions will be based on their average monthly pay during the last 10 years of their service, they being allowed a certain per cent of this amount for each year of their total service. To carry out this scheme the company has provided a fund of \$250,000, and each year a sum of not to exceed \$100,000 will be set apart for the payment of the pension allowances for the year.

#### Freight Handlers Out.

St. Louis, Mo., July 3.—Between 350 and 400 freight handlers employed in and about the warehouses of the different railroads entering East St. Louis, Ill., are out on a strike today for an increase in wages to 15 cents an hour for regular truckers on the platforms and 16 cents and hour for pickers, the men who sort the merchandise. Practically all the work of transferring freight from one road to another is at a standstill, but it is believed the different railroad companies will accede to the demands.

#### Picnickers Upset.

Chicago, July 3.—One person was killed and nearly a score of others were injured in a collision between an electric car in Irving Park boulevard and two wagons loaded with picnickers. Both wagons were overturned by the shock and their occupants crushed and bruised by the heavy timbers and the stamping of the frightened horses. Both the motorman and conductor of the car were arrested.

## HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

### Ten Thousand Claims for the Burning of Plague Infected Buildings.

Honolulu, June 23, via San Francisco, July 3.—The number of claims that will be presented to the court of commissioners appointed to adjudicate the claims of the damages resulting from the great fire that destroyed Chinatown as a result of the burning of the plague infected buildings by the board of health, about a year ago, is now estimated at 10,000.

The total amount of the claims will probably reach \$5,000,000, while the appropriation for such claims is only \$1,500,000. The Japanese consul has 2,000 claims of his countrymen, and the Chinese consul has over 5,000 claims of Chinamen, and there are many individual claims.

The house of representatives has passed and sent to the senate the salaries appropriation bill, cutting the governor's estimates for the period of two years by about \$130,000. The current expenses bill has been taken up and heavy cuts are being made in all departments. The senate's views differ in many respects, however, and it is thought that the legislature may fail to pass any appropriation bill at all. Over half the time of the extra session has passed and the houses have not yet reached the stage of conference committees.

The grand jury called to investigate the charges of bribery in the legislature has made its report to the circuit judge. The jury reports that it has found no evidence that there was any bribery of members of the legislature.

The work of registering Chinese at the office of the collector of internal revenue has been completed, and the total number of certificates issued is close to 29,000. This is 2,000 more than the total number of Chinese in the islands as shown by the last census.

## WASHINGTON G. A. R.

### State Officers for Ensuing Year—Everett Selected for Next Encampment.

Tacoma, July 1.—H. A. Bigelow was elected department commander of the state G. A. R. at the annual encampment held here last week. H.



H. A. BIGELOW.

is a member of Stevens Post, No. 1, Seattle. The Women's Relief Corps elected as department president Mrs. Jennie Wiscombe, of Spokane. The next annual encampment of the G. A. R. will be held at Everett in 1902.

## BY WAY OF AMERICA.

### Chuan Will Return Home Through the United States.

Washington, July 3.—The state department has received a dispatch from Mr. Rockhill at Peking, saying that Prince Chuan, brother of the emperor, will sail for Germany July 20, on a special mission. He will return by way of America and is expected to reach this country early in October. The special mission is to apologize to the German government for the murder of its minister at Peking and other indignities to its citizens there.

The trip of Prince Chuan to Germany and America will be the first event of that kind on record, as it is an unbroken tradition in China that the members of the imperial family shall remain within the boundaries of the empire. It had not been known up to this time that Prince Chuan would come to this country, as the advice reaching the Chinese legation here indicated that he would return the other way. For that reason the legation officials have made no arrangements yet for the entertainment of the distinguished guest, but it is presumed that he will be quartered at the legation and shown the high consideration accorded to one of his high rank.

### No Break at Newport News.

Newport News, Va., July 3.—The striking machinists at the ship yard are adhering to their determination to hold out for their demands. The strike is now in its fifth week, and seems no nearer a settlement than on the day of its inauguration. The machinists claim they have 98 per cent of the number solid for a continuance of the strike. The ship yard employed 7,500 men before the present trouble. Now about 3,000 are employed. The superintendent states that no concessions will be made.

### Troops in Cuba.

Washington, July 2.—There is no intention on the part of the war department to reduce the military force in Cuba at the present time or in the immediate future. The present force of nearly 5,000 men, is held in Cuba on the recommendation of Governor General Wood, and the secretary will depend on General Wood's advice as to the reduction of the force.

## HEAT IN THE EAST

### INTENSE SUFFERING IN ALL THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Deaths From Heat in New York Number 158, and at Pittsburg 50—Hospitals Are Filled to Overflowing, and Ambulances Kept Busy—Relief Hoped For From an Approaching Storm.

Washington, July 3.—Reports received at the weather bureau in this city from throughout the entire area affected by the intense heat show a continuation of very high temperatures, save in a few favored localities, where more moderate weather resulted in consequence of thunderstorms or other local atmospheric disturbances. No immediate relief of a substantial character is in sight. The rainfall reports show that there has been precipitation throughout the affected area varying from less than a hundredth of an inch in many places to almost an inch. Generally speaking the thunder storms which have come have been what is known as "dry storms" so that very little rain has accompanied them.

The indications for the next 24 hours for a large portion of the heated area point to cloudy weather, with showers, which, however, because of their local character, will bring only partial relief from the heat. The prediction of the officials here is that the temperatures for the next 48 hours will show a fall of probably 4 or 5 degrees, but that they will still climb above the 90 mark in general. The Atlantic coast will get some relief from a West Indian disturbance which is now moving northward. Phoenix, Ariz., had the highest temperature today, the thermometer registering 106, while at Philadelphia it was again at 102. At Washington the maximum was 100. Numerous prostrations and deaths are reported from the heat, and in many places industrial plants were forced to suspend operations.

### The Heat in New York.

New York, July 3.—The heat, which has worked such havoc in this city since Sunday, was somewhat mitigated late this afternoon by a succession of thunderstorms which cleared the atmosphere and sent the mercury tumbling down 10 degrees. Never did a downpour of rain receive such an enthusiastic reception as did this one. The thunder and lightning were heavy and many houses were struck, causing fires, but so far as known no persons were killed or injured. During the last downpour hail fell in quantities. It was one of the hottest days in the history of the weather bureau.

### FIGHT NOT BEGUN.

Second Day of Strike Pittsburg Brings no Change.

Pittsburg, July 3.—The second day of the strike of the sheet and steel hoop workers of the Amalgamated Association opened without any interesting feature. As President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, remarked, the conditions of the present strike are peculiar, and no decided results are expected for 10 days or two weeks. By that time the manufacturers, having all necessary repairs at their mills completed, will be anxious to resume operations. The struggle will then begin in earnest. The belief is quite general, however, that the real test will not begin until the close of the hot weather and the general resumption of business in the early fall, and in the meantime it is thought that the conflicting interests will see their way clear to recede from the present positions. The association has for years been creating a strike fund, and it is said now to amount to between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

The combine officials do not appear to be worrying over the situation. Some of them intimate that there may be a renewal of negotiations at any time and a settlement effected. In outside circles the belief is growing that the strike will be called off before it gets fairly under way.

### STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Three Men Killed and a Man and Two Boys Injured.

St. Louis, July 3.—A bolt of lightning instantly killed three men, fatally injured a boy and seriously injured a man and a boy, members of a St. Louis fishing party who had taken refuge from the fierce storm of this afternoon beneath the shelter of a massive sycamore tree on the bank of Dead creek, at Capokia, Ill. The men and boys gathered around a tall sycamore tree 100 feet from where they had been fishing. Suddenly the tree was wracked with a brilliant light. The crash which followed was heard for miles. When the citizens of Capokia discovered the party they found three of them dead and had much difficulty in resuscitating the others.

### Town Wiped Out.

Williams, Ariz., July 5.—A fire which started this morning in a general merchandise store completely wiped out the main business portion of the town—two entire blocks and a portion of another. An estimate places the loss at \$1,000,000. The insurance covers only a small portion of the loss. There was no loss of life so far as known. There was virtually no water supply and no fire department.

## RECENT LAW DECISIONS.

Where a pawnbroker in good faith, without knowledge that an agent having possession of goods with a general power to sell was not the true owner, acquires such goods, conversion will not lie against him, and he may retain the goods until his lien for the advance has been satisfied. 69 N. Y. Supp. 933.

Where defendant on removing from the insured premises left a large part of his furniture in the house, and placed a room in the possession of a servant, who slept there until the fire occurred, the house did not become vacant and unoccupied, within the meaning of a contract of insurance. 63 S. W. Rep. (Tex.) 417.

An interrupted enjoyment of a right of private way over the land of another for twenty years, with the acquiescence of the owner, amounts to an adverse enjoyment sufficient to raise a presumption of a grant; and such use will be presumed to be under a claim of right, and not be the favor of the owner. 69 N. Y. Supp. 898.

A city which has become a riparian owner on a navigable lake and on its non-navigable natural outlet has no right to divert the water of the lake for municipal purposes, and thus lessen the natural flowage of the water in such outlet, to the injury of a lower riparian owner and prior proprietor, without compensating him therefor. 64 Pac. Rep. (Wash.) 735.

An agreement by defendant to pay plaintiff, in lieu of alimony, one-fourth of all the money defendant should make from the date of the agreement until plaintiff should marry again was not an assignment of one-fourth of defendant's future income, for which plaintiff could compel an accounting, since the agreement did not show an intention to pass an immediate interest in the property to be acquired in the future. 69 N. Y. Supp. 984.

A combination controlling not only the manufacture of an article in the State, but also the sale of the manufactured article, is not one in restraint of interstate commerce, so as to give a right of action against it, under the anti-trust law of July 2, 1890, to one injured by a resolution passed and circulated by it denouncing him for cutting prices, its sales being within the State, and any transportation and sale of the article in other States being by other agencies. 107 Fed. Rep. 210.

Plaintiff, to secure the repayment of borrowed money, executed a deed conveying land to defendant upon an agreement by defendant to permit plaintiff to redeem upon the payment of a fixed sum at a date named. Before the arrival of the time fixed, plaintiff, for a valuable consideration, assigned to P. his right to redeem. Defendant refused to permit plaintiff to redeem, but afterward sold him the property for a sum in excess of the redemption price. Held, that plaintiff, who agreed to ratify the sale to P., is entitled to recover the amount received by defendant in excess of the loan, with legal interest. 62 S. W. Rep. (Ky.) 465.

Where defendant held a piano under an agreement for lease or sale, with an option to purchase for a fixed sum, providing that the lessee should be liable for the value of the piano if destroyed or not returned, the election of the lessee to purchase the piano is final, and a subsequent default and offer to return the piano, where it is thereafter destroyed by fire, is not enough to relieve the lessee from paying the price or value thereof. Where an agreement for the sale of a piano gives the seller the right, on default, to retake the piano and terminate the contract, it gives the purchaser no right to return the piano and terminate the contract on becoming dissatisfied. 69 N. Y. Supp. 876.

### The Gentlemanly Dog.

When I approached the painted house, on my way homeward, the fat old collie comes running out again, barking. This time, however, he takes but one sniff. He has made a mistake, and realizes it at once. "Oh, excuse me," he says, quite plainly. "I didn't recognize you. You're the same old collie. I ought to have known." And he is so confused and ashamed that he runs away without waiting to make up. It is a great mortification to a gentlemanly dog to find himself at fault in this way. I remember another collie, much younger than this one, with whom I once had a minute or two of friendly intercourse. Then, months afterward, I went again by the house where he lived, and he came dashing out with all fierceness, as if he would rend me in pieces. I let him come (there was nothing else to do, or nothing else worth doing), but the instant his nose struck me he saw his error. Then, in a flash, he dropped flat on the ground and literally licked my shoes. There was no attitude abject enough to express the depth of his humiliation. And then, like the dog of this morning, he jumped up and ran with all speed back to his doorstep.—Atlantic.

### Kerosene for San Jose Scale.

There is no doubt that petroleum, both the refined and crude petroleum, is effectual in the battle against San Jose scale, but the trouble with it is that it produces different results at different times. An operator may apply it effectually on one lot of trees and without injury to the trees, while the same operator's applications on another lot will kill many of the trees. Naturally such results have brought petroleum into disfavor, and, as a matter of fact, it is a good thing to let alone until more is known concerning it. It is a somewhat general practice among nurserymen and fruit growers to use petroleum during the summer, and there can be no objection to this, provided a solution not stronger than 20 per cent of kerosene is used with water. This is a weak solution, and can not injure the trees and as a wash it does check the trouble by destroying the young scale and keeping the older scale in subjection until fall, when stronger remedies may be applied.

### George the Bad.

"Yes," said Rev. Mr. Goodman, "I am sorry to say that there is a vast difference between my brother and myself. Two years ago we visited the holy land and the River Jordan. Naturally, when I came upon it I was lost in such a profound and reverential reverie that I paid no attention to George, and when I turned around he was gone."

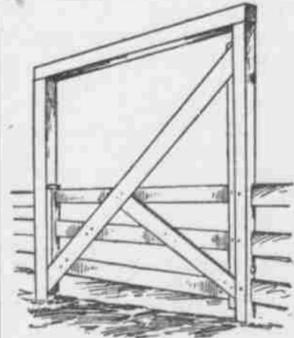
"In such a sacred place he decided to commune alone, probably," suggested Mrs. Frontpeugh.

"Well, no," answered the minister, "I do not think such a thought ever entered his head. He had hunted up a nice shady spot about fifty yards down and was fishing."—Indianapolis Sun.



### Gate that Cannot Sag.

The cut shows a plan of construction for a gate that avoids the great inconvenience of sagging. The framework about the gate holds the posts rigidly in place, while the cross supports of the gate itself are arranged so, according to the laws of mechanics, that sagging is almost an impossibility. Such a gateway, moreover, has an "air" to it—a trimness and an evidence of substantial building—that makes it a credit to the farm. Too few realize how the small, untidy affairs, like sagging gates, dilapidated fences, well curbs, etc., give to onlookers the impression of generally slovenly farm practice. Very often, it must be admitted, such an impres-



A SERVICEABLE GATE.

sion is just. Pride may, generally speaking, be the forerunner of a fall, but pride in the appearance of one's farm buildings, fences, stock, etc., is purely the sort of thing that indicates and goes with good farming in all its branches.—New York Tribune.

### Cheap Cover for Haystack.

Where hay is stacked rather than stored in barn or mow there are tons wasted and spoiled every season. In feeding, though the greatest care be taken, it will be impossible not to open a stack in some weather that will ruin the exposed hay. A cheap and convenient cover can be made that in one season will more than pay for itself in the hay it will preserve.

Cut two 16 foot 2 by 4's in two pieces each, of equal length, which will be eight feet. With some rough lumber board up a side by laying the studding six feet apart and cutting the boards of that length. When you have the two sides boarded, place the two ends of the sections together. This will be the apex of the cover. The 2 by 4's should have been left projecting a few inches in order to bolt the two sides together at the apex. This cover will form a roof that will turn all storm and preserve the hay as well as though



COVER FOR THE HAYSTACK.

stored in a barn. As the covers are made in sections six feet each, only that much of a stack need be cut down at a time. In order to hold the covers firmly in place bore an inch hole in the lower ends of the 2 by 4's and with a piece of smooth wire or rope hang a heavy weight to it or stake it down to the ground.—Ohio Farmer.

### Do Apples Pay?

A correspondent in the fruit district of New York, who for twenty years has been growing apples, writes that after a thorough trial he is convinced there is no money in apples. Another correspondent located less than twenty-five miles from the first, and known to have made money in apple growing, was communicated with. The reply told the story. The man who gets but 75 cents a barrel for apples is in the habit of growing anything he can raise between the orchard rows. He neither trims, prunes, sprays nor thins, and his apples are of the poorest grade as a consequence. The second correspondent last year sold his apples and netted a trifle less than \$150 per acre from his twenty-three acres, and admits that some of his neighbors have made even a better showing. Apple growing does pay if growers will do what is necessary to raise fruit of the best possible quality, and it assuredly does not pay if the grower neglects his orchards.

### Putter or Oiler.

The Rural New Yorker says that "oiler ships to the tropics much better than genuine butter, the beef tallow it contains keeping it firm, and it does not lose its flavor during a sea voyage. It can be made to stand any climate much better than the delicate butterfat. If it is admitted to the Philippines at almost the same rate as butter, dairy-men will be able to do but little business with the islands." For this reason the dairymen on the Pacific coast want also subject to a tariff of ten cents a pound in the Philippines and butter to be admitted free, even though it loses flavor on the sea voyage, and becomes rancid quickly in a hot climate.—American Cultivator.

Probably correct, and we would not have questioned the accuracy of either of them. Yet we remember when the South Middlesex Society awarded a premium to parties for having grown something over 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre on a field of about five acres. They ascertained the crop by measuring a square rod, which they thought an average of the whole field, then weighing the product of that and multiplying by 100. But after the premium had been awarded, the whole crop was harvested, husked and weighed in December, and the field accurately surveyed. The result showed that the crop was much less than 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre, and we think but little more than one-half as much as the estimate of the committee that awarded the premium. Many have grown over or very near 100 bushels of ears, but few, if any, have grown 100 bushels of corn.—Massachusetts Ploughman.