

# BLOODY SUNDAY IN ST. LOUIS

## Several Outbreaks in Various Parts of the City.

### TWENTY STRIKERS ARRESTED

Half a Dozen Strikers Shot Down—Militia Is Being Prepared for Action—Deputy Sheriffs Did Shooting

St. Louis, June 12.—The day just ended has been one of the most eventful and bloody since the great strike on the St. Louis Transit began more than a month ago. There were numerous encounters between strikers and other individuals and the constituted authorities, resulting in four deaths and the wounding of five or more persons, mostly strikers. The dead are:

C. Edward Thomas, striking conductor on the Choteau avenue line; shot in breast by deputy sheriff; died on the way to hospital.

George Rine, striking motorman on Delmar avenue line; shot in abdomen by deputy sheriff; died at city hospital.

Fred Boehm, aged citizen, shot and instantly killed while standing in his front yard by deputy sheriff.

Ed Burkhardt, striking conductor on Delmar avenue line; shot in head; may die.

The day was quiet until this afternoon, when the police were taken off a number of street car lines for the purpose of giving them a rest and to test the ability of the Transit Company to operate without friction.

The most serious trouble broke out between 6 and 7 o'clock in front of the six-story building on Washington avenue, between Broadway and Sixth streets, occupied by the sheriff's posse comitatus as a barracks and headquarters. Several hundred strikers had gone to East St. Louis earlier in the day to attend a picnic given for their benefit, and toward evening began returning home. The trouble was precipitated when 150 strikers in uniform and headed by a drum corps, came west on Washington avenue. In their caps, some of them had cards bearing these words: "Union or nothing; liberty or death."

Just as they were passing the barracks, a car of the Park avenue division was going west. A number of the men broke from the line and rushed for the car which was without the usual police guard. A brick was thrown through the car window and a shot was fired by somebody not known.

At the first intimation of trouble the sheriff's posse swarmed from the building and surrounded the crowd of strikers, calling on them to disperse. Other shots were fired. Then several deputies turned loose their repeating shot-guns, loaded with buckshot. As far as can be learned only four men in the strikers' ranks were hit. Not a deputy was wounded.

Under the command of Colonel Cavender, the deputies arrested 20 of the strikers and took them into the barracks, where they were searched. Three revolvers and a number of pocket knives were secured, and the prisoners were taken to the four courts, where they were locked up pending an investigation. The remainder of the strikers fled, followed by a squad of mounted police that had been summoned. They dispersed without further trouble.

### CHINA GETS WORSE.

Civil Foreigners in Peking Are Under Arms to Fight.

Tien Tsin, June 12.—The special train that went to examine the line and reconnoiter returned last night. The railway was found clear two miles beyond Yang Tshu. The engineers, with the guards, walked a mile and a half further. They found the ties and two bridges burned, and the railway torn up.

The first repair train, with Admiral Seymour and his staff, 650 British, Captain McCalla's 100 Americans, 40 Italians and 25 Austrians, left this morning at 9:30. A Hotchkiss and other guns were mounted in the center of the train. A second train left at 11 o'clock, with 600 British, Japanese, Russian and French troops. Repairing matter and new rails were taken along.

There are 31 foreign war vessels at Taku. A message from Peking to the admirals asserts that the situation is hourly growing more dangerous for foreigners. All those at Peking have taken refuge in Legation street. The civil males are under arms to fight with the regulars, if necessary. The approaches to Legation street are surrounded by howling mobs of undisciplined soldiery, with cannon and bayonets. The international guard were holding off the mob, which screamed insults and threats.

### To Prospect Siberian Coast.

San Francisco, June 12.—The Russian syndicate headed by Count Charles Bogdanovitch, that is to prospect the Siberian coast for gold, sailed for the frozen north on the chartered steamer Samon today. There are about 40 in the party, all told, among them being 27 miners, headed by H. Roberts, of Comstock fame. Paul de Lamschkaffsky also accompanies Count Bogdanovitch.

### OOM PAUL TALKS.

Correspondent Found Him in a Car at Machadodorp.

London, June 11.—The executive offices of the Transvaal government are in a railway car, which is shunted on a switch at Machadodorp. President Kruger caused the interior of the coach to be reconstructed some time ago, with a view to contingencies that have now arrived. A correspondent of the Daily Express, who went from Lourenco Marques to see President Kruger, was received yesterday. The president sat smoking a long pipe. He looked worried, but his bearing itself was quiet and determined. He did not make the least objection to being interviewed. The correspondent was equipped for the interview by cables from London.

"Yes," said President Kruger, "it is quite true that the British have occupied Pretoria. This, however, does not end the war. The burghers are fully determined to fight to the last. They will never surrender so long as 500 armed men remain in the country. I feel encouraged by the fine work Steyn and Dewet are doing in the Free State."

The correspondent suggested that the war was over, inasmuch as the capital had been taken.

"The capital," exclaimed President Kruger, with energy, "what is a capital? It does not consist of any particular collection of bricks and mortar. The capital of the republic, the seat of the government, is here in this car. There is no magic about any special site. Our country is invaded, it is true, but it is not conquered. The government is still effective."

Referring to the reason why he left Pretoria, President Kruger said:

"I was not foolish enough to be taken prisoner. I provided this means of locomotion precisely for the same reason as our burghers supply themselves with horses when they take the field. It is necessary that I should be able to move quickly from place to place. That is all. Bye and bye this car will take me back to Pretoria. For the present, it enables me to keep away from Pretoria, where I could be of no service and where I should only play into the hands of the enemy."

### RUSSIA WANTS MORE MONEY

In Need of More Cash to Complete the Trans-Caucasian Line.

New York, June 11.—The advice from London that M. Rothstein, a well-known financier of St. Petersburg, would soon arrive in this country, with a view to looking over the situation here as an agent of his government and determining whether or not a large Russian loan could be floated in the United States, are said by leading foreign bankers in this city to be accurate. Whether or not M. Rothstein shall ultimately be successful in his mission, however, it is not believed by prominent local financiers that he will be able to place a loan of any magnitude in the United States for the next few months, until the presidential campaign shall be ended.

It may be remembered that in February of this year, the Russian imperial government negotiated a loan of \$15,000,000 with a syndicate of New York banks, trust companies and insurance companies. In exchange for their money the syndicate receive four per cent bonds, guaranteed principal and interest by the Russian government and secured by a first mortgage on the Wladikawkos railway system. The loan now sought is also for railway construction, according to a Wall street man interested in the February operation, who said:

"M. Rothstein, president of the Russian Imperial Bank of St. Petersburg, and one of the government's trusted agents is, I have been informed, coming here to get money for the Russian trans-Caucasian railway. This is one of the longest roads in the world and is not completed by any means. Money is needed. M. Rothstein is coming from London here, and is going to Washington to see the Russian minister, through whom all negotiations are to be made."

The London report also said that a large Russo-American bank might be established here as an outcome of M. Rothstein's visit, but this is regarded by high authorities here as exceedingly unlikely.

### Plague in Brazil.

New York, June 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio Janeiro says: It is announced that during the last 24 hours there have been eight new cases of plague. An official bulletin says that since the plague appeared there have been 88 cases in which 26 have proved fatal.

The South Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Schley, has been ordered to sail for Montevideo.

### Fire in Baker City.

Baker City, Or., June 11.—At 10 o'clock this morning Carter & Miller's slaughter house was burned to the ground. The buildings are a complete loss; value, \$600. Large stocks of hides were on hand and are partly damaged. No insurance. One of the employes was burning off, and a strong wind which sprung up is supposed to have carried sparks into the dry buildings. The entire loss is about \$1,000.

Labor is paid three cents for producing 144 boxes of matches. Labor buys these matches back and pays \$1.44.

### PLANS FOR CARNAGE

Disclosed by Sundry Filipino Documents Captured.

Manila, June 13.—The great store of insurgent documents discovered by General Funston, together with the interesting papers which Captain Smith found in the possession of General Pantaleon Garcia, throw interesting side lights upon the Filipino government. Most important of the lot is Aguinaldo's plan for the uprising of Manila, which was drawn by him at Malolos, in his own handwriting in Tagalog language, and bears the date January 9, 1899. Pinned to the document was a translation into Spanish done in the hand of Buencamino. Aguinaldo's order was addressed to his "valiant sandatihans" or bolo men. When the word for the uprising was given they were to slay all American soldiers in Manila. The inhabitants were to repair to the rooftops, whence they were to hurl down upon the insurgents heavy furniture and any iron implements they might have, heated red hot. They were also to have ready in their houses hot water, which was to be thrown upon passing soldiers, or squirted at them from bamboo syringes. The women and children were exhorted to help in preparing the water and boiling oil, which they were to pass out to the men for use. Afterward the bolo men were to run through the streets slashing Americans wherever they met them. They were instructed not to stop to pick up the guns of the soldiers they killed, those could be collected afterward. The bolo men were warned to restrain themselves from the temptation to looting, because, as Aguinaldo explained, he was particular desirous to make good in the eyes of foreign nations his assertions that the Filipinos were disciplined and civilized people. Particular injunctions were given for protecting the banks, even the Spanish bank.

### MAY GET A NEW TRIAL.

Man and Woman Now Serving Life Sentences for Murder.

Topeka, Kan., June 13.—The supreme court has reopened the celebrated murder cases of George Dobbs and Mrs. Amelia New, now serving life sentence in the Lansing penitentiary for the murder, near Eureka, in 1897, of Joseph New, the woman's husband. The court has granted a writ of coram nobis, which is, in effect, an order to the district court to hear the application for a new trial, which the lower court had refused.

Dobbs and Mrs. New were convicted two years ago. The theory was that they were in love, and conspired to get rid of New, so they might marry. After they had been in the penitentiary for some time, Alvin Ballard, sent up for horse stealing, asserted that he could prove that Dobbs and Mrs. New were innocent. Ballard said Frank Allgood, now in the penitentiary for forgery, William Turner and he were the real murderers. Ballard told the story in detail, saying he belonged to a robber band organized by Allgood, and told the officers where they could find many stolen horses and vehicles. Ballard was taken from the penitentiary to verify his assertions, and aided the officers in recovering much stolen property. On the strength of this evidence, application for a hearing in the cases of Dobbs and Mrs. New was made before the district court of Greenwood county, where they were convicted, but the motion was refused. Now that the supreme court has overruled the lower courts' decision, the motion for a new trial will be heard at once.

### STRIKERS' PLANS.

St. Louis Car Men Will Spend \$100,000 to Equip an Elaborate Bus System.

St. Louis, June 13.—The Central Trades and Labor Union proposes to establish a bus line in St. Louis, to compete with and run parallel to the lines of the St. Louis Transit Company, on which there is a strike, to be operated by union men. At a meeting at Walthalla hall last night, the first step was taken toward this end by the adoption of a resolution to raise at least \$100,000 to purchase and equip the necessary bus system.

From the resolution adopted and the declarations of the speakers, henceforth the policy will be to win the strike, if possible, on the basis of a general boycott, which in all of its ramifications is to reach to almost every industry in the city. The fare on a bus for a distance equal to that traversed by the street-car line will be five cents.

Monday opened quiet, after a reign of terror. With one exception, all the street-car lines are in operation. A revise list of casualties makes the list of dead three, fatally wounded one, and 10 wounded.

W. D. Mahon, president of the National Association of Amalgamated Street Railway Employees, has telegraphed President Gompers that street-car men returning from a picnic Sunday evening, peacefully and unarmed, were fired upon by the sheriff's posse and shot down like dogs.

London, June 12.—The Daily Express has the following dispatch, dated Saturday from Prashu: "The British relief force is now half way to Kumasie. The road is partly under water. Many of the carriers have deserted, and before advancing further the relief column must await carriers from Sierra Leone with stores."

### PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Interest in the Growing Western States.

The mines owned by the War Eagle Consolidated Mining Company on Shaw's mountain are growing better and better as development progresses, says the Boise Statesman. The McCarthy property is now producing some very rich ore, specimens showing gold in large quantities.

In the Paymaster, after following the ore chute some 300 feet, the management determined to open stopes preparatory to starting the mill. Five upraises were started for this purpose and in every one of them the vein is far better than in the level. It is about six feet wide, and there is four and a half feet of ore that runs close to \$10 a ton.

Altogether the outlook for this group is most encouraging. All that was expected was to open a good property, but it now looks as though it would turn out to be a bonanza.

Work on the concentrating mill is progressing rapidly and it is hoped to have the plant ready to run by the fourth of July. It will be a novel sight to see that mill in operation. There is no other plant like it in the West.

### Iron Dyke Sold.

The famous Iron Dyke mine, on Snake river, has been sold for \$85,000, says the Cuprum, Idaho, Standard. Mr. Charles M. Reed, of Erie, Pa., was the purchaser. The debts of the former owners of this mine, the Northwest Copper Company, amounted to about \$65,000, which leaves \$20,000 above the indebtedness. This insures the payment of all the company owes, and will place several thousand dollars in circulation here. Mr. Reed is very wealthy, and now that he has gotten the other members out of the company will no doubt prosecute development work as rapidly as possible.

### Buffalo Hump.

Charles Sweeney and his associates have returned from Buffalo Hump, where they have been inspecting their properties, says the Lewiston, Idaho, Tribune. They were highly pleased with the conditions there and will soon have big operations in progress. The shaft on the Big Buffalo is being sunk at the rate of from two to three feet per day, three shifts being at work. The saw mill is cutting 10,000 feet of lumber per day and the 10-stamp mill will be ready for operation in 30 days.

### Struck it Rich.

Frank Chesley, a well-known mining man of Baker City, made a big strike of very rich ore in a new vein on the Nondescript. The group of claims in cludes the Black Prince, Mizpah, Golden Era, Golden Era No. 2, Pot Luck, Lost Cabin, The Doctor, The Hub, The White Rose, the Ellen and the Mount Lily, and is situated about four miles from Sumpter, near McEwen. The ledge is 16 feet between well-defined walls, and is believed to be one of the biggest finds in the district.

### Mumps is epidemic in Olympia.

The bunco men reaped a harvest of \$1,250 in Seattle in one day recently.

The court house at Coquille City, Or., has been furnished with over 200 opera chairs.

Five thousand or more young salmon were turned into the Coquille river last Thursday, by R. D. Hume.

The oyster experimental station at Keyport, Wash., is completed, and the oysters planted there are doing well.

Three inches of snow covered the ground in the Axe Handle district, 16 miles from Antelope, Or., last week.

The Lakeview, Or., United States land office has received supplies to replace those destroyed by the recent fire, and has opened up for business.

The Lakeview, Or., Odd Fellows will build a large two-story brick building for lodge purposes in the place of the one that was burned.

On Friday morning's freight Kiddle Bros. shipped from La Grande, Or., 17 carloads of stock to Omaha, eight horses, eight of cattle and one of mules.

The Dufur Dispatch says three cases of smallpox are reported in Wapinita, Wash., and it is said quite a number have been exposed to the disease.

Insurance adjusters are flocking to Lakewood like bees, says the Rustler, as \$85,000 loss among the various companies calls their attention to the fact that there was a fire in Lakeview.

The steamer Bismarck, which had been moored at Coquille City, Or., for several months, filled with water and sank last week. She was probably snagged. The boat was built in Portland in 1892.

Buyers are contracting for this year's hops at 10 cents, says the Tacoma Ledger. In the Yakima districts buyers are offering to make contracts at 9 and 10 cents. Not many contracts have been signed at these figures.

Country millers in Eastern Washington have been receiving communications warning them that a movement was going forward to form a flour trust in Washington and Oregon, and urging them to attend a meeting in Spokane, with a view to organizing for the purpose of dealing with the alleged trust.

### WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Wholesale Business of a Modest Character—Cereals Are Higher.

Bradstreet's says: New business at wholesale is of a between stations character, but warmer weather has offered a stimulus to retail business in some sections. Chief activity and most attention is, however, still concentrated on the price situation, and efforts to readjust quotations to meet current demand and supply conditions go forward steadily. The exception to the general downward trend of prices is that furnished by leading farm products, notably cereals, but here the moving cause is hardly so favorable, being the result of less satisfactory crop reports, particularly from the Northwest, and it is to be noted that advances from the Northwest, where the winter wheat yield promises to be very short, are also less favorable.

Corn crop advices remain favorable, as likewise do those of oats, but the grains and hog products have sympathized in the upward movement of wheat, which has at last broken from its lethargy and is again attracting speculative attention. Foreign crop advices, it might be added, are not flattering. The German rye crop promises to be very short; the same report comes regarding French wheat and English crop advices are not of the best.

Cotton is slightly weaker. Leather is dull and rates weak. Wool is dull and on the whole slightly weaker at Eastern markets. Mills engaged on women's wear-goods are fairly well employed. The outlook favors lower prices for the new Spring weights.

Surplus visible wheat supplies are decreasing rapidly, lending interest to current unfavorable crop reports.

### PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, old, 7c; new, 2c.  
Lettuce, hot house, 25c doz.  
Potatoes, \$16@17; \$17@18.  
Beets, per sack, 90c@91.  
Turnips, per sack, 40@60c.  
Carrots, per sack, \$1.  
Parsnips, per sack, 50@75c.  
Cauliflower, California 90c@91.  
Strawberries—\$1.00 per case.  
Celery—40@60c per doz.  
Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds.  
Tomatoes—\$2.50 per case.  
Apples, \$2.00@2.75; \$3.00@3.50.  
Prunes, 60c per box.  
Butter—Creamery, 22c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 15@17c pound.  
Eggs—19c.  
Cheese—14@15c.  
Poultry—14c; dressed, 14@15c; spring, \$3.50.

Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00@12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00.  
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$28; feed meal, \$23.  
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$30.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.  
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$13.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8½@10c.

Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13½; breakfast bacon, 12½c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 52@53c; Valley, 53c; Bluestem, 55c per bushel.  
Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.  
Oats—Choice white, 35c; choice gray, 33c per bushel.  
Barley—Feed barley, \$14.00@15.00; brewing, \$16.00 per ton.  
Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; seconds, 45c; dairy, 25@30c; store, 25c.

Eggs—14c per dozen.  
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.00@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs, \$2.50@3.50; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$3.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound.

Potatoes—40@65c per sack; sweets, 2@2½c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1½c per pound; carrots, \$1.

Hops—2@8c per pound.  
Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 7@7½c per pound; lambs, 5½c.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6½@7½c per pound.  
Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@8½c per pound.  
Tallow—5@5½c; No. 2 and grease, 3½@4c per pound