

HOSTAGES!

Van B. DeLashmatt and Sweeney.

N. P. BRIDGE BURNED.

Mines Filled With Dynamite to be Touched Off.

Idaho Miners Keep Out the Soldiers.

Track Torn Up So That Soldiers Cannot Get Near the Mines—A War Unparalleled in History.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 13—The Union Pacific has just received advice from Cour d'Alene that the Northern Pacific Railroad bridge together with several hundred feet of track were blown up by the strikers west of Mullan this morning. The company is preparing to take all non-union men out of the mines this afternoon to Tekoa. The union men assert that the moment the troops appear on the scene they will blow up the Duncker Hill and Sullivan, Sierra Nevada and Gem mines. The burning of the bridge near Mullan will hold the troops there unless they march on foot to Wallace and Gardner, which is about ten miles. It is now reported that the Union men have taken Van B. DeLashmatt, of Portland, William Sweeney and other mine owners and will hold them as hostages until the trouble is settled. The wires are badly crowded on account of the movement of troops, and it is almost impossible to get any information from Wallace. It is reported the wires to Gardner have been cut.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 13—The night passed without incident here. The miners are resting on their arms. The colored troops arrived at Mullan at 2 o'clock this morning. They are still at Mullan. It is feared if they come to Wallace every mill of the association members will be blown up. An effort is now being made to hold the troops at Mullan to avoid disaster. All the mills of mines where non-union labor has been employed have been charged with a magazine and fuse attached since yesterday. As a result, it is said, all will be blown up. This, however, will be done only in the event of troops arriving on the scene. Consternation prevails. A bridge was blown up today at Mullan. No trains are running between Wallace and Mullan. The Duncker Hill and Sullivan mines is to surrender at 3 this afternoon. If not surrendered then the battle will begin. If surrendered the troops will be allowed to come in and take possession.

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 13—Five companies of the Fourteenth United States Infantry left here this morning at 7 o'clock, fully equipped for field service, taking a special train to the Cour d'Alene mines under orders from the department commander.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 13—The special train over the Union Pacific left here at 9:30 a. m., bearing 200 troops of the Fourteenth Infantry to the mines near Wallace, for the Cour d'Alene mines. A special train over the Union Pacific arrived at Pendleton this morning bearing troops from Idaho. Two companies have left Fort Sherman for the scene of the trouble. In all about 700 United States troops and militia are on the way to the mines and will arrive there this afternoon and tonight. Superintendent Baxter, of the Union Pacific says no report of a bridge being blown up at Mullan has been received.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 13—Private information just received says a special has been ordered to leave Gardner at 3:30 p. m. today to take all the non-union men out of the camp.

The bridges that were destroyed were on a branch of a branch line of the Cour d'Alene Railway and Navigation Company. One bridge half mile west of Mullan was blown up, and the other was blown up west of Mullan, and was saturated with coal oil and burned. The troops that were ordered to Mullan retreated and left at 12:45 p. m. for Missoula, Montana.

The State troops have not yet appeared upon the scene.

It is believed that they are being held on a side track on the Union Pacific in Idaho, where there is no telegraph operation.

They are supposed to be near Anderson station.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 14—Four troops of infantry arrived here at noon and a guard is now being distributed throughout the town. Two troops are militia and two regular, about 150 men in all. Gardner is almost deserted, except the military now occupying the place. All signs of trouble have disappeared. The headquarters of the military will be established here. General Carlin, of the National Guard, is practically in command. The troops are quartered on a vacant lot adjoining the Carter house at the right of town, one hundred yards from the telegraph office. A large number of unarmed miners are in town. Everything is very peaceful and the miners say the troops are welcome.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 14—The situation today remains quiet. All the miners went home to the various mines last night. The Poorman and Tiger mines which have been deserted since Monday, started up again this morning,

also the Monmouth and Caster mines. Work at the Morning and Hunter mines was resumed this morning. A ripple of excitement was caused last night when it was learned that the Granite mine force had not left. A delegation of miners immediately started in the darkness for the mine, four miles from Wallace, and brought the scabs down. They were ordered out of Cour d'Alene. The miners claim that the owners of the mine DeLashmatt and McLellan had agreed to discharge the scabs and had not done so. These are the last scabs in Cour d'Alene. It is said they will leave today or tomorrow.

The report that 12 men were killed in the south of July canyon created great indignation among the citizens here last night and the conservative miners. The Associated Press correspondent telephoned to Mission twice and got an answer both times that nothing was known there concerning it. The corner of this county went to Mission last night at 10 o'clock on a special Union Pacific train and returned at midnight. He reported that he could see nothing about the killing. A telephone message from Cour d'Alene City states that one of the men, J. H. Ward, who was reported killed, had arrived there. Nothing further could be learned. No troops have arrived here. They are now at Gardner and will probably arrive here this afternoon. The women and children have returned to Gem and other points on Canyon creek.

BROOKS, July 14—The troops from Spokane left here at 11 a. m. for Gardner. The massacre at Mission is now said to have greatly exaggerated. A large body of armed miners has left Wallace and have been joined by fully as large a force of armed strikers from Mullan. The party intend intruding themselves in the Mullan defile and await the arrival of the colored troops now on route from Missoula to Gardner. As soon as the soldiers arrive in the defile the miners will surround them and a bloody battle will inevitably be the result. All newspapers are virtually prisoners at Gardner and unable to send dispatches. Nearly all the business men of Gardner suspected of anti-union sentiment have been driven out of the town by the strikers and are now in the hills. The mine owners and their representatives are in danger of their lives in Wallace. The report is corroborated of the killing of non-union men at Mission by the strikers who were driving out of the country. Twelve are known to have been killed, among the number, Monaghan, superintendent of the Gem mine, whose body was recently buried.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 14—The report that Van B. DeLashmatt was taken prisoner by the strikers in Wallace yesterday arose from the fact that the union leaders were looking for him to assist them in the arrival of the troops. DeLashmatt refused to send a dispatch to the effect that troops were not necessary.

WALLA WALLA, July 14—Orders were received at Fort Walla Walla from the department commander to have the Fourth Cavalry in readiness to move to Cour d'Alene at a moment's notice. Troops D and H, commanded by Captains Hayford and Wilder, are prepared to move at the first word.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14—There will be a great many desolate homes in California if any harm comes to those employed in the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines. The men in that district are a majority of the men in those properties were former residents of California and had been for many years. About two months ago the company, despairing of conducting its business with the union, resolved to fill the places of the displaced men with a new crew. The agents of the company were sent up to Nevada county and to the mining districts thereabouts to engage men.

They met with the greatest difficulty in securing them for the shutting down of the hydraulic mines and other properties had thrown many out of work. As fast as the miners were engaged they were sent to San Francisco and the mines of the Cour d'Alene country. In all there were about 150 sent from this city. At the office of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company men were given the highest character.

"Before they were sent to Idaho," said a gentleman connected with the company, "they were acquainted with the situation. We did not wish to leave them in false impressions. They were assured that they were not engaged as fighting men but as miners, and they would be protected if it took the power of the United States to do it. They were told to show their character and to disarm any suspicion that they might have entertained as strikers with unwarranted opposition or an insolent show of power. They were all men of excellent character."

In employing them we made it a point to select only those who were sober and industrious and they went to Gardner, not for a month or two but to settle permanently if they found that our representations to them were true. That they were satisfied was evidenced by the many letters which have been received from them. Many were married and men of family and were preparing when the unhappy condition of affairs culminated in armed attack upon our works, to send for their families, with the intention of settling down."

WALLACE, Idaho, July 14—Coroner Sims has summoned a jury to investigate the killing of the men in the Granite mine explosion. The jury will convene on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

The bridges between here and Mullan have all been repaired, trains are running on time. An appeal has been going by the name of Palmer, Frank Sanders, of Montana, and Congressman Dixon, of Montana, Sweet, of Idaho, and Watson, of Georgia, for a congressional investigation of the Cour d'Alene trouble. The appeal is signed by Peter Green, of the Butte Miners Union, C. F. Bushnell, attorney for the miner's union and a large number of citizens.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14—Bitter complaints have been received by the Idaho senators here from the representative mine owners in the Cour d'Alene region respecting the conduct of the military in the disturbed district. They say the troops were delayed at a point 12 miles from the scene of the rioting until the best part of the property was destroyed.

All telegrams and messages of all kinds sent out yesterday, passed through the hands of the strikers. Newspaper reporters who went to the mines have not been heard from today. Frank Moore, Sweeney and Clement are still prisoners and are reported to be in danger of their lives. Moore, in conversation over a telephone said: "For God's sake hurry up the troops." General Carlin with Fort Sherman troops are still at Calado on the Union Pacific awaiting reinforcements. The Fort Missoula troops are reported to have moved back in retreat, but nothing authentic is known of this. The Fort Spokane troops will reach Davenport this morning, and will probably go via the Union Pacific from Spokane. Twelve bodies of non-union men were found yesterday in the north of July canyon where they were shot down as they were

driven out of the mines. This report has been verified.

Twenty-three men have been killed during the rioting. The last victim of the strike died last night on the Northern Pacific train while being taken to Missoula. The non-union men say that some of their number were thrown into the water and they do not believe that all the bodies have been recovered. All the dead were non-union men.

WARDNER, Idaho, July 14—The Miners' Union has won its fight in the Cour d'Alene. The colored scabs were driven out of the country yesterday, and the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mills have been vacated by the guards and turned over to the charge of three deputy sheriffs. The armed men have dispersed and are carrying out their union men had decided to offer no resistance to the entry of soldiers.

Yesterday morning the non-union men employed in the Bunker Hill mine gathered at the depot about 7 o'clock with their baggage, and when the train arrived from Wallace about 1,000 people gathered to see them off. Many of the scabs had wives and children. The men themselves were packed into cars and coal cars. In all 312 non-union men were on the train. They filled 18 box cars. Some of them were loaded in their compartments. The treatment and laid many wicked motives against the union, but to no avail. They were allowed to board the cars without any molestation. About 200 strikers stood around the depot to see the train go. They did not molest or jest those who were leaving in any manner. When the train left there were some cries of "Good-bye, scabs, good luck to you in California," but beyond that the train was not molested. There were some hot-heads who wished to pelt the cars with eggs and treat the inmates to all sorts of indignities. But better counsel prevailed. There was no hand shaking or bidding good-bye. The only thing that was done was to wave their hands as the train left the depot. The train was obliged to do some switching directly in front of the concentrator. Groups of strikers, with arms, were grinning and gesticulating on the banks and fences around the building, and many of those in the train became terribly uneasy, expecting every minute to be fired upon. Women in the rear car fainted and the children cried with their mothers. The train was able to leave when the train went on its way.

After the departure of the train the strikers gathered at the mill. Chairman O'Brien, of the executive committee, held a short conference with V. M. Clement and other miners. The strikers are now willing to abandon the concentrator. O'Brien assured him that no damage had been done to his property. "You will find everything as we found it," said O'Brien. "The only thing we disturbed are some provisions in the cookhouse and these will be paid for by the union as soon as you make out your bill." The men then began to carry out boxes of grain, powder and dynamite and return to their homes. This work employed about half an hour. In all over two tons of grain powder had been placed under the mill, enough to blow it to atoms.

At 1 o'clock the powder was all taken out and the union then formally surrendered possession. The guards then lined up and at the command of O'Brien marched to the depot. There was intense satisfaction among the miners. "What can't be accomplished by love, must be accomplished by strongest arguments," said one as he pointed to the muzzle of his rifle. "Mr. Clement has given in because he has no more scabs will work in Cour d'Alene."

Upon arriving at the station the committee dispatched a messenger to George McAuley, of Sierra Nevada, asking him to discharge sixty-two men at present working there. The messenger returned with the latter had agreed to pay the men off at once. Chairman O'Brien then stepped forward and admonished the men to take victory with magnanimity. The militia then marched out of the railway track to Wallace, those behind began separating, and in a few minutes the strikers had all shed their arms, and Gardner, from becoming an armed camp, returned to its old normal condition. The fight was over at last. It is impossible to describe the feeling of relief that exists here now that the crisis is over. A weight has been lifted from everybody's shoulders.

For five months Gardner has been disturbed by labor troubles, and men have gone about armed simply to protect the lives of themselves and children against the unexpected. For the past two days mob law has held absolute sway over everything, and the miners with Winchester have ruled everybody with a rod of iron. They were the self-constituted guardians of the place. Strangers were watched, and the whole of the mountains have been literally alive with armed men. When night came sullen-looking men with Winchester over their shoulders, and prowled about as stealthily as wolves. All law and order was set at defiance. Sheriff Cunningham, of Wallace, was here during the last two days, but he was more figurehead than chief. He tried to raise a posse, but after several futile efforts he gave it up as a bad job and since then has been contented to take the place of a spectator. Mirrille and Winchester had taken the place of law and order.

As events simmered down and the troubles seem over, some of the plans of the union have come to light. They had intended to attack the Sullivan & Bunker Hill mines, but were prevented from so doing by the arrival of the militia. The strike is strongly fortified. The capture of the concentrator was the next best thing, and that was effected without much trouble. There were only ten men in the mill at the time, and they were taken prisoners by force. The magazine was then entered and the powder was placed in all places with great ingenuity. In addition to this barrels of kerosene were located and in and around the place fire was kindled. The destruction if the powder did not. The headquarters of the camp were established in the cook house of the concentrator and here the orders were issued. The same word was changed every 12 hours. Tuesday night, when the troops arrived it had been decided to allow them to pass the mill peacefully, and then the telegraph and telephone wires were to be cut, so the outside world would not be kept in touch with the mine. Once in there the troops would have been in danger. They would have been totally at the mercy of the strikers. All positions of advantage on the mountain sides were occupied by sharpshooters. In all, it is now said, 1,500 men were available for such an emergency. The railroad was to have been blown up by dynamite, thus shutting off the supply. The same was to be applied to the fuse and the camps blown up anyhow. This was the campaign as gleaned from one of the strikers serving for the union men.

James N. Bradley has become the sole owner of the Everett Herald. Bradley purchased the interest of A. B. Bailey

MINES AND THEIR OWNERS

Description of the Properties Affected by the Strike.

The Tiger and Poorman mines, the properties managed by Messrs. Glidden and Clark respectively, are situated near the head of Canyon creek, and with their concentrators and offices and small stores doing trade with the miners constitute the town of Burke. Like all of the mines in what is known as the "South Fork district," the Tiger and Poorman are silver-lead mines.

The Tiger mine, estimated to be worth half a million dollars, is controlled wholly by S. W. Glidden, the agent of the Old National Bank of Spokane. The active management of the mine is in the hands of F. R. Culbertson, Mr. Glidden's son-in-law, who is probably in a more peaceful frame of mind than the rest of the mine owners. Like all of the mines in what is known as the "South Fork district," the Tiger and Poorman are silver-lead mines.

The Poorman, which lies just next the Tiger on the same vein of ore, is managed by Clark, whose family lives in Spokane. The Poorman company is incorporated with a capitalization of 500,000 shares at \$1 per share, and the stock, which fluctuates above par, is held about equally by the mine owners. It recently added an immense electric plant to its improvements and commenced its use just a couple of weeks ago.

Just below the town of Burke, on the northern slope of the canyon, is the mine of the Frisco Co. The mine is the extensive demonstration of hostility about a month ago. The United States court has enjoined the miners' union from trespassing on this mine, but it appears that the union has been carrying on its operations, for the union men have driven the non-union men from the mine. A fatal case picked the Union mine as the first battlefield of the non-union men. This property is managed by Messrs. Finch and Campbell, and is owned by those gentlemen and Ohio people. The mine is not yet an extensive producer, as the mill is not yet started. The mine is owned along the ledge give promise of rich results.

Finch and Campbell are also managers of the Gem mine, where the shotgun insurrection began Monday morning. The mine is situated in the northern district, and after tedious and expensive development it was brought from the uncertain state of a prospect to the lucrative condition of a paying mine. This property is managed by Messrs. Finch and Campbell, and is owned by those gentlemen and Ohio people. The mine is not yet an extensive producer, as the mill is not yet started. The mine is owned along the ledge give promise of rich results.

Just above the Gem, on the same northern side of the hill is the Frisco mine, or, more properly speaking, the Frisco Co. mine. The mine is owned along the ledge give promise of rich results.

Another half mile below the Gem mine stands the Granite concentrator, which is situated about one mile distant from the town of Wallace. This property is managed by George B. McClellan, who with Van B. DeLashmatt and J. H. Smith, of Portland, own a majority of the stock of the mine. This property was recently bonded for \$100,000, but is not involving to any extent in the present agitation for the reason that it is not being extensively worked.

The Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines, purchased and for a long time owned by the Bunker Hill & Sullivan group, are owned in San Francisco, are managed by V. M. Clement. This is the biggest mine in the camp and is variously estimated at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 in value. The mills of this property are built on the banks of the South Fork river about two miles from the mines.

The Last Chance, owned chiefly by Charles Sweeney and F. Rockwood Moore, is situated about a mile and a half from the Bunker Hill and Sullivan group. The mine is owned by the Bunker Hill and Sullivan group. The mine is owned by the Bunker Hill and Sullivan group.

The Sierra Nevada mine, about one mile from Gardner, has been more thoroughly worked than any of its sister properties. Its ore differs from the other ores of the Cour d'Alene in being a carbonate or dry ore. This property is managed by George B. McClellan, who with Van B. DeLashmatt and J. H. Smith, of Portland, own a majority of the stock of the mine. This property was recently bonded for \$100,000, but is not involving to any extent in the present agitation for the reason that it is not being extensively worked.

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SOME HISTORY.

ORIGIN OF THE STRIKE.

The Cour d'Alene strike has lasted just about six months. The Poorman mine closed on Dec. 24 last and the others shut down on Jan. 15. The reason assigned by the owners for the suspension was that the rates charged by the railroads for transportation were exorbitant. A conference with the railroad people was held, and it was announced that a satisfactory schedule had been secured. Then the mine owners proclaimed their determination to reopen the mines on April 1, paying \$3.50 per day to miners and \$3 to carmen and \$2.50 to the engine drivers. The rates had been \$3.50 per day for all underground work. The owners contend that there is no reason on earth, or under it, why unskilled labor should receive as much remuneration as the skilled miner. The union men rejected the proffered wages. They said that, taking into account the dangers attendant upon underground work \$3.50 per day in a country where the cost of living is as high as it is in Montana and Idaho is little enough for any man. They believed that the action of the owners is a step preliminary to a reduction of the wages of miners themselves. They are in fact declared that it is only a question of a very short time when certain labor-saving machinery of recent invention will be introduced into the mines whereby the owners will be enabled to perform the same amount of work with three-fifths or four-fifths fewer miners; and

they say, while they do not deny the labor-saving machinery they do insist that such machinery shall not be allowed to operate to the pecuniary detriment of these men whose savings may continue to be needed. In view of this circumstance especially they regarded any cut in wages at the present time as dangerous in the extreme.

TERROR STRICKEN.

A Gang of Desperate Burning House and Tormenting Lives.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14—The village of Burns, just over the Mississippi river in Anoka county, is in the midst of terror, and the town practically is in the hands of a gang of desperadoes who are burning buildings and threatening the lives of citizens. George Small, a wealthy and prosperous farmer, has been very active in his efforts to lodge one of the ruffians behind the bars. A warrant was sworn out against one of the gang but it has never been served.

The whole population of Burns was terrified and the gang's actions were constantly causing annoyance. The grave crime of arson has been laid at their doors several times. Monday the handsome residence of Small was set on fire and after a fierce fight by the family and neighbors the flames were extinguished. Wednesday Small was in Anoka in the evening word was brought to him that his elegant residence had been again set on fire by unknown desperadoes and totally consumed.

The sheriff and citizens will make an endeavor to get at the culprits and things are in such a condition that no one's life is safe and all go armed. The deed is supposed to be spite work, as Small was open in his remarks against the gang.

The home of Thomas Gorman will go next, so says the leader of the desperadoes. If the sheriff of Anoka county fails to capture the gang, Governor Merriam will be asked to send a company of militia on their tracks.

A Father Seeks His Eldest Child.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14—Lucian Bartley, employed in a saw mill at West Bay City, which this noon to the house of James Holliday, the father of his mistress. The woman was sitting on the doorstep when the man arrived, while playing near by was a little boy of five years, the child of the pair.

After a brief conversation Bartley shot the child in the abdomen. The mother ran to the child and picking him up started for the house. Bartley then shot her in the hip. Before he could be disarmed Bartley turned the revolver on himself inflicting a fatal wound in his neck. The Holliday woman was immediately attacked with labor pains, and gave birth to a male child four hours after the shooting.

A County Treasurer Remotely Calls in Good Paying Mortgages.

NEWTON, N. Y., July 14—The investigation into the accounts of County Treasurer William M. Murray, the defaulting cashier of the Goshen National Bank, has already developed one thing for which he is harshly criticized. When Murray entered on his duties as county treasurer the supreme court fund, made up principally of money belonging to minors and which usually amounts to more than \$150,000, was nearly all invested in bonds and mortgages. Some of these bonds had been made years ago by former treasurers and by transfers from the credit from one estate to that of another had been carried along for years.

Mr. Murray determined on calling in these loans and ignored the fact that the interest had been paid promptly and regularly on them and that in many cases the security was more than ample. While Murray was paid a salary of \$1,000 a year, he was also paid for the interest on these loans. Some of these loans were made years ago by former treasurers and by transfers from the credit from one estate to that of another had been carried along for years.

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Mr. Cleveland Busy With Cases and His Correspondence.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 14—John Chamberlain, of Washington, D. C., arrived here last evening from Boston to pay his respects to Mr. Cleveland and also, it is believed, to discuss a matter of importance to himself with the ex-president. He spent an hour or so at Gray Gables with Mr. Cleveland.

There is some doubt whether the Democratic leader will go to New York next week by the Fall River line or aboard Mr. Benedict's yacht which is anchored off Gray Gables a few days since. In any event he will not make the journey by rail, and is expected to leave Monday.

Fighting for the time being is given up and Mr. Cleveland is spending most of his time in his new out-of-door office made in vain and some of the mortgagees were foreclosed and ruined some of the holders. The properties were sacrificed and the children whose money was lent on them must stand the loss in cash, as when loans were paid to the children and thus a wrong was done the children whose money had been called in.

Under the law the treasurer is allowed to sell on his own money paid or out of the treasury on account of this loan. It seems almost incredible that Murray could have put the screws on so many borrowers simply for the fees to which he would be entitled.

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STRUCK BY A CYCLONE.

Springfield and Peoria This Time.

Excursion Boat Wrecked.

THE PEOPLE RUSH INTO THE CABIN to Avoid the Roaring Steam and Are Impaled There When the Boat Is Tossed Over.

TOLSON, July 13—A special from Springfield, Ohio, says: A terrible cyclone struck the northern portion of this city this morning and demolished 250 houses and fatally injured ten persons. The police are at work among the ruins hunting for the wounded. The sight is dreadful beyond description.

Yellow Springs, 12 miles south, is reported in ruins. The electric light, telephone, telegraph lines are all down and the streets are all filled with trees. The German Lutheran church was struck by lightning and almost totally destroyed. Many people are more or less seriously hurt.

Promt, Ill., July 13—Illinois rivers last night bore down a score of persons who were enjoying themselves on board a pleasure steamer. The evening was one of the prettiest ever seen and the river and lake were fairly alive with boats of every description. At 10 o'clock a cyclone swept unannounced over the city, leaving death and destruction on all sides. The most serious and appalling disaster of the night was the capsizing of the pleasure steamer Frank Folsom, the largest of the boats and the loss of more than a dozen lives.

At Lakeview Park a mile above the city a representation of the "Last Days of Pompeii" was given. For this occasion the city was specially decorated with 40 passengers. A landing was made here and two or three couples joined the party. There were also 15 who got on the boat at the park so that the passengers that reached fully sixty. As the boat came out of the landing and started down to the city she was struck by the cyclone and turned over. She was about midway in the river and sank rapidly. Owing to the prevailing tempest the cries of the passengers could not be heard. The Longfellow, with 75 passengers from Kingston, passed her and ran to the foot of the next street. Her passengers were driven off and the boat made preparation to go to the shore. The Folsom when her wheel broke and she was left helpless. Word was conveyed to the police station and Mayor Warner ordered every man to the scene. The Rock Island sent a special to the scene and small boats were pressed into service. The Folsom's hull could be seen when the lake was illuminated by the blinding lightning. Four persons were seen off at a time. It is known that there were over a dozen in the cabin of the ill-fated steamer.

When the boat careened every one rushed to the inside to escape the steam and many of them were washed overboard. A man who has just been brought off says he saw several women fainted down under the wreck and they were choked to death by the steam. Every time the boat careened some of the poor unfortunates clinging to the rails would lose their holds and disappear beneath the waves. Several persons who were on the boat were able to reach the shore say they saw several bodies floating on the water.

Following are known to be dead in the Folsom: Mrs. Binsicker and two girl companions; Miss Cora Fisher; Mrs. Frank Fisher; Miss Mabel Ford; John O'Brien; Miss Mary Peebel; Miss Anna Peebel; Mrs. William Wiles; William Ripberger.

The bodies of the two girls were dragged out of the cabin by Mr. Sutton, who hung them over the rail when he was sure that they were dead. All of these people were from Pekin. Some thrilling stories are told by men who have been brought off the boat. Sam Sutton, who was on the boat, says that he saw the boat careen over the water. He managed to bring her to the surface after a hard struggle. For an hour they clung to the rail and both were nearly exhausted. Mr. Sutton went into the cabin and brought up the unconscious form of his wife. She will recover.

The gravest fears are entertained concerning the fate of over a hundred persons who were on the boat. It is certain that eight lives have been lost in this manner. The bodies of the owners are probably being against the willows on the other side of the lake. There are 15 dead in the Folsom, according to a count just made. Only about one-half of these will be found in the cabin of the boat, for the others were swept off the rail into the river.

Two bodies have been sighted floating through the lower part of the lake, near the scene of the disaster. Whether these were from the Folsom or the bodies of persons from the overturned boats cannot be stated. It is believed that the bodies of the owners are probably being against the willows on the other side of the lake. There are 15 dead in the Folsom, according to a count just made. Only about one-half of these will be found in the cabin of the boat, for the others were swept off the rail into the river.

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STRUCK BY A CYCLONE.

Springfield and Peoria This Time.

Excursion Boat Wrecked.

THE PEOPLE RUSH INTO THE CABIN to Avoid the Ro