

## ROASTED BY VOORHEES.

HARRISON AND DUDLEY ARRAIGNED BY THE INDIANA SENATOR.

The Conductors of the Notorious "Blocks of Five" Campaign of Corruption Scathingly Denounced and the President Urged to Clear His Own Skirts.

(Washington special to Chicago Herald.) There was a sensational scene in the Senate on the 8th of January, when Mr. Voorhees called up his resolution of inquiry into the failure of the Federal authorities at Indianapolis to arrest Colonel William W. Dudley, a Republican, always a forceful, robust speaker, was at his best, and when he carefully described the offense of Dudley, his former intimate relationship with the man who is now President of the United States, and the long series of charges made by the administration to defeat justice and shield an offender, the people in the galleries murmured applause, while the empty seats on the Republican side bore testimony to the unwelcome nature of the characterization. Among the few Republicans who faced the storm were Chandler, Ingalls, Sherman, Edmunds, and Quay. For the first time since Congress met the last named appeared to take genuine interest in the proceedings. He watched Voorhees like a hawk, and when he rose during the delivery of the Indiana Senator's address to enter a brief denial of a statement concerning himself. At first Ingalls, Sherman, and Chandler affected unwelcome interest in their correction of the Senator's statements, but as Voorhees made his case stronger and stronger, and heated to a white heat the shot which he was pouring into the Republican party's National Committee, the interest of the administration, newspapers and letters were laid aside, and the orator was listened to with close attention. These Republican Senators could not close their eyes to the significance of the occasion. With a skillful hand, Voorhees unmasked the whole conspiracy, in which it was soon seen there were emmeshed the President of the United States, his former personal and political friend, a former Republican officeholder and the present President's Treasurer of the National Committee; a Federal judge, who is also the close personal friend of the President, and who would in all probability have been promoted to the Supreme bench but for the fact that he could not be continued; a Republican Senator and Chairman of the National Committee; the Attorney General of the United States, the President's personal friend and former law partner, and a Federal District Attorney appointed by the President. To none of the President's friends, and before he had gone far in his effort of an hour's duration every Republican in the chamber looked like a man struggling in the embrace of a lazar.

Senator Voorhees said Dudley had inflicted an indelible stain on that memorable election and impeached the integrity of the political result that followed. The fact of the crime, he said, was open, universally known, and practically confessed by its perpetrator and his co-conspirators, and yet the administration was obstructing the law and in denying and preventing justice, the crime has thus far gone unpunished. The beneficiary of a polluted ballot-box, now in high place, the Senator declared, had felt compelled to shield the corrupt and to prevent that success from the penalties due to such notorious guilt. It was high time, he said, that that most disgraceful and most alarming episode in the Presidential election should be fully understood by the whole people, and that the proper degree of responsibility should be assigned to the instrument by whom it was perpetrated and to those who tried to hide the offense. He should "nothing extenuate, nor ought set down in malice, but forbearance on the subject had long ceased to be a virtue, and the estimation of all honest people in Indiana, and for those alone he spoke.

BROUGHT QUAY TO HIS FEET. Mr. Voorhees went to the clerk's desk and read the notorious "block-of-five" letter, and went on to say that the days and weeks which immediately followed the publication of that polluted and polluting campaign document would always be remembered for the rapidity, audacity and fecundity with which the most self-evident falsehoods were conveyed and put forth by the Republican press in order to avert the odium and to escape the legal penalties of an organized attempt at wholesale bribery. "This document, emanating officially from the National Republican Committee and signed by its members, was a confession of guilt, and as such, it was a confession of guilt," he said, "that an ample corruption fund was already in hand and gave explicit directions for its use by agents selected for their skill in such rascality. Dudley was the immediate agent, and he was a representative in the National Republican Committee of Benjamin Harrison, then a candidate for the Presidency and now the President of the United States. He had been put upon that committee at the earnest request of Harrison, and between them were the most confidential and intimate personal relations. They had been political Siamese twins in the State of Indiana. When, therefore, the scheme of bribery and corruption was exposed on the 1st of October last, and as fast as the lightening carried the shameful story to the ears of the people, Dudley was left without advice, instructions, and assistance? Senator Quay, Chairman of the National Republican Committee and Senator from the State of Pennsylvania, arrived at Indianapolis and held repeated and protracted conferences with those who held the fate of Dudley and the interests of the Republican party in the hollow of their hands."

Senator Quay, who had not taken his eyes from Mr. Voorhees, then spoke in his own name and said: "I state to the Senator from Indiana that it is not true that in Indianapolis I conferred with those who had the Republican party in the hollow of their hand or conferred with any one in regard to the case of Mr. Dudley. The hands of those with whom the Senator consulted," replied Mr. Voorhees, "were rather small, it is true, but to the extent of their palms they did hold the interests of the Republican party in their hands. Does the Senator deny that he called on President-elect Harrison in Indianapolis?"

"I called on President-elect Harrison," admitted Quay.

"Certainly you did," Mr. Voorhees exclaimed. "The Senator will not blame me if I draw the big inference that he wanted the prosecution of Dudley stopped and that he went to Indianapolis to see him, and that he did say certain things in quarters where it would do the most good, and with an emphasis that was not forgotten."

DUDLEY'S BLUFFING LIBEL SUITS. Concerning the libel suits which Dudley brought in New York Senator Voorhees said: "Before the election Dudley thought to blind the people by bringing suits against several papers in New York. Subsequent events, however, have doubtless convinced even Dudley how difficult it is to play Jekyll and Hyde at the same time; how difficult it is to combine the assumption of injured innocence and honesty with the conduct of a scheming and dishonest libel freebooter. From the earliest day it was possible for any one of his libel suits in New York to be forced to trial by the more than ready and willing defendants to the present hour Dudley has been an exile from the Empire State. With the first symptoms of an opportunity to put his good name to a judicial test and to recover enough money for another huge corruption fund he fled from New York with the speed of a deer, and he found in this District as safe a refuge, it seems, as if he had gone to Canada."

For more than a year the defendants in the libel suits have been exhausting all legal methods to get him out of the country in order to prosecute his own case in vindication of his own damaged and battered reputation, and as yet their efforts have all been in vain. These defendants, failing to secure the personal presence of Dudley in court, have also made every effort to obtain his testimony in his own behalf, to induce him to inform them and the court of all the particulars whereby he has been damaged in his fair fame and reputation to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

In this laudable search after light and knowledge by which these defendants might defend themselves they have likewise failed. I believe in one instance an attempt was made in this District by calling on Dudley to take his deposition in one of the libel cases, but he stood mute, by the direction of an eminent Republican lawyer, formerly from Indiana, and an intimate friend of the present occupant of the White House.

In view of such protected evasion of a trial and such chronic and cowardly skulking from the courts of his own seeking, what other conclusion than that of an overwhelming guilt can be reached by any fair mind? The defendants whom he has sued for libel, and on whom he

has called for the payment of big sums of money with which to soothe, solace, and especially repair his battered reputation, have from day to day and from time to time mocked, derided, and defied him. They have scorned, and scoffed at his plea of forgetfulness; they have tripped all his contemptible subterfuges under their feet at every step for the last year, and still he comes not to the precincts of a New York Court. He seeks the arena of judicial combat at Bob Acres seeks his antagonist for a fatal duel. He runs the other way.

JUDGE WOODS TAKEN IN HAND. Senator Voorhees then turned his attention to Judge Woods, and showed how that Judge, in charging the Grand Jury on Nov. 14, before the Republican leaders had a chance to get together and sound the alarm, had spoken his own judicial mind, and fairly instructed the jury in its duties. His charge fully and completely covered the case of Dudley and his allies. At this point, however, the Republican leaders, roused to the danger of exposure, began work, and from this time henceforward a reaction was noticed in Judge Woods' court. For no apparent reason, court was adjourned for three weeks. Mr. Voorhees thus explained the delays.

While the Grand Jury was yet in recess, Dudley told prominent men of both political parties whom he met in New York that his pockets were full of dynamite, and if he was indicted and prosecuted in a very loud explosion would occur. He did not intend that his associates and co-workers in the campaign, while enriched with the spoils of victory and glittering with official honors and distinction, should look on his arraignment and the public exhibition of a man with a complacent sense of security to themselves.

His threats of dynamite were well understood in certain quarters which had power to protect him. He had tried and disbursed the corruption fund of his party for election in Indiana, and was in possession of political secrets of a character to humble and bring low many a proud head if he was abandoned to his fate.

Dudley is a stanch and extreme party man, and that is his strength and his weakness. To those with whom he broke bread and drank salt; but to go to the penitentiary, not merely for his own sins but also as a scapegoat for the sins of others, who from high places were intending to let him escape, that journey alone, was more than even his patriotic desire to see the public party and his personal adhesion to Harrison could stand. He pointed to the well-known dynamite in his pockets, and the menacing gesture and hint were heeded with startling promptness.

The Grand Jury assembled Dec. 4, and within the next four days it was known from the witnesses who had been called and testified that an overwhelming case had been made against Dudley, and that the indictment should be returned under the rulings of the court they then stood. Suddenly, on Dec. 9, Judge Woods adjourned court at Indianapolis to hold a week's term at Fort Wayne, which term at Fort Wayne, I have been informed, lasted one hour and four minutes and involved no case of any very unimportant and trivial case. But time had been gained, and the Grand Jury did not reassemble until Dec. 17.

In the meantime the District Attorney in charge of the case, Mr. Bailey, was a capable and very competent man, was appointed in his place. Thereupon a strange coincidence took place between the views of Republicans at Washington and Indianapolis. Republican Senators, without unanimity and promptness declared for the case of the public party, and would under no circumstances allow Bailey to be confirmed, while Judge Woods, with equal promptness and publicity, declared that he would under no circumstances receive an indictment from the Grand Jury.

Another adjournment of the court and the Grand Jury followed the advent of the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, from Dec. 23 to Jan. 14, a period of full three weeks. And then, when the court and the Grand Jury came together again, the object for which justice had been delayed and jockeyed and juggled so long in the interest of partisan crime was speedily made manifest.

On the 15th day of January, 1889, a day long to be remembered in the history of the judiciary with shame, Judge Woods delivered the infamous second charge to the Grand Jury whereby Dudley and his confederates were enabled to escape, at least for the time being, from the lashes of the law. In his first charge Judge Woods, in the plain, simple words of Section 531, had told the jury that to counsel or advise any one to attempt to bribe a voter was an indictable offense. In his second charge he says that such counsel or advice, whether in a letter or otherwise, setting forth a scheme of bribery, however bold or reprehensible, is not indictable in his court. To make this declaration, he must be shown, in addition, that the person receiving the letter, who may be unknown to the Grand Jury and legally described as unknown in the indictment, has himself made an attempt to bribe somebody, or that he has investigated some other rogue to make such attempt.

The impossibility of making this kind of additional proof in the Grand Jury-room or before a traverse jury had been very carefully weighed and considered in the close and high councils of the party before the second charge was given, but, as if fearing that the Grand Jury might adhere to solid principles, although he himself had betrayed and abandoned them, Judge Woods went further, and gave notice, in substance, if not in terms, that an indictment under his first charge should be returned, he would allow no conviction on a trial of the same.

HARRISON INVITED TO CLEAR HIMSELF. Senator Voorhees then paid his respects to President Harrison and District Attorney Chambers as follows: "Chambers in ordering the warrant not to issue calls for his summary dismissal from office, unless the administration, of which he is a member, is willing to have the law still further violated in order to stop the prosecution of Dudley. It is not worth while to have it put forth and added over the country at stated intervals that the administration did not shake hands with Dudley at the inauguration ball, and that he now only enters the White House at the back door or not at all. No fair opportunity can occur then to the one now presented to the President to define his position as to Dudley and his crime and its indorsers. It matters not whether District Attorney Chambers had the legal right to prevent the arrest of Dudley or not. He exercised that right, and not only refused to prosecute him, but declared himself in earnest sympathy with the felonious act with which Dudley is charged."

The fact that Dudley committed a substantive offense against the laws when he advised his correspondents to attempt the bribery of voters stands out as the great central feature of this whole question, and can never be escaped as long as section 531 endures. The attempt of Judge Woods and his counselors to dwarf Dudley into an accomplice and an abettor, and to exalt the miserable pignions who are his tools in Indiana to principals, only excites derision and contempt among honest and intelligent people. This is the case in the case of Dudley, who has placed it with the certainty of a consecrated place in the history of the judiciary of the United States.

And now in view of the indignity, the injustice, and the open outrage inflicted upon the people of Indiana, and the National Committee of the National Committee of the Republican party, aided and abetted in the protection of Dudley by the action of the Federal court, it will not, I hope, seem strange that as one of the representatives of that abused and insulted people I should desire to know by whose instructions and by what authority of law the responsible law officer of the Government in Indiana, selected and appointed by the present administration, felt himself warranted a few weeks ago in ordering a United States Commissioner not to issue a warrant for Dudley's arrest when he had ventured to return to Indianapolis for the first time in more than a year, at the same time characterizing Dudley's letter with all its world-wide infamy, as an honorably and patriotic political document, and dictating simply a patriotic interest in the elections.

In behalf of the people of Indiana I desire the Attorney General of the United States to inform this body whether the Department of Justice is interfering with and obstructing the duties of a United States Commissioner was inspired by his instructions or now meets his approval; and, if so, to further inform the Senate and the country of the law which he and his subordinates are upheld. I do not assert, fearless of any intelligent contradiction from any Senator or from anybody else, that a District Attorney for the United States has no more legal right over the action of a United States Commissioner in the case of Dudley than a refusal to issue a warrant of arrest than he has over the appointment of a Minister to England.

Is the President willing to be held responsible for the conduct and the language of his law officer in Indiana, who publicly declares "the blocks of five" letter to indicate simply a patriotic interest in the election? If so, he will allow Smiley N. Chambers to remain in office.

If not, he will call very promptly for his resignation.

EDMUNDS TO THE RESCUE. Senator Edmunds then took the floor and endeavored to break the force of Voorhees' ringing arraignment of the administration. He cited the Morey letter as evidence that bad men do bad things in the interest of all political parties. He endeavored to make it appear that the Democratic District Attorney had failed in his duty, and asked why Dudley had not been punished under the State law.

Mr. Edmunds then cited the case of Sim Coy and the other alleged tally-sheet forgers at Indianapolis.

WHACK AT PARTNER MILLER. By the time Edmunds had concluded his provokingly ironical and satirical apology for Republican election bribery Senator Voorhees was recklessly indignant. In replying he did not mince his words. He said:

The Senator from Vermont has held this morning the brief of the Attorney General, and as a barrister has spoken for him here, and inasmuch as he was coached very thoroughly this forenoon by the Attorney General in person, in this Capitol, I am surprised at the trashy and quibbling character of the stuff that he has trumped up from Indiana. Nobody could have given him such material except somebody charging himself with that duty from the State, and inasmuch as the Attorney General was known to call the Senator from the Committee on Foreign Relations this morning and hand him his notes, I take it that I am not transcending any rule of propriety in saying that he has spoken the answer of the Attorney General to whatever improperly may attach to his conduct.

In conclusion, Mr. Voorhees deplored the obvious "trifling of the Senator from Vermont with a great question, an attempt to belittle a great wrong in a manner unbecoming a petitioner before a justice of the Peace."

A QUIBBLING SUBSTITUTE ADOPTED.

Mr. Edmunds then offered a substitute for the resolution as follows: "That the Attorney General be and hereby is instructed to inform the Senate what instructions, if any, the Department of Justice has given to S. N. Chambers, District Attorney for the District of Indiana, on the subject of the arrest of W. W. Dudley and his exemption from arrest; and by what authority of law any such instructions have been given; and that copies of all such correspondence be transmitted to the Senate."

The amendment was agreed to by a party vote of 31 to 24, and this ended one of the liveliest days ever known in the Senate.

## The Loss of the Nose.

The presence of mind shown by an Ohio physician saved a man a nose. That useful member was severed by a fall upon a sharp corner, and the attendant M. D., by promptly placing the sundried piece where it belonged, secured a healing "by first intention," and the subsequent restoration of the organ, plus an ugly scar.

Less successful was the replacing of a nose by a young man of this city many years ago. While engaged in playfully "fencing" with a companion, a reckless pass clearly cut off the young fellow's nose. He had not studied physiology for nothing, and acting upon this knowledge, grabbed the severed organ and clapped it on the bleeding surface it had just quitted. Then his nose was bound firmly on and nature was left to take her course. She did this admirably. When the bandages were removed the two parts were found to be grown together beautifully. Nothing could be nicer, except that the unfortunate young man had put his nose on upside down! The nose still stood as open to heaven as the flues at the apex of a chimney.

The memories that come down through a vista of thirty years, since this sad affair took place, are a trifle misty and unreliable as to the subsequent career of the man with the inverted nose. He is believed to be dead. During his life, however, he was known to declare that, for purposes of snuff-taking, he had the very finest nose in the world, but that to be caught in a heavy shower without an umbrella, was tantamount to drowning. Those that are suddenly deprived of a nose should be careful to replace it with the perforations down. Human life is made up of trifles, and some of these have power to engender discomfort, when it comes to an upside down nose.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

## How to Cure Frowning.

A great many earnest thinkers of a nervous temperament fall into the habit of scowling when they read, write, or talk seriously. This causes two little perpendicular lines to plough in between the eyes, and ages a face ten years.

It is a habit almost impossible to correct, once formed, as it is done unconsciously by a great many young people. Even in sleep their brows will be drawn together in this malicious little frown, that is the aider and abettor of age.

A bright, studious young woman, still in her early twenties, found herself the victim of this scowl, which had already made two fine hair lines in her white brow. She set herself to work to cure the habit by setting her mirror before her face when she read, wrote, or studied; but as this distracted her attention from her work she finally placed a ribbon band tightly across her brow, tying it in a knot at the back of her head, and at night she slept in the band.

After several months the little hair lines disappeared from her pretty forehead, and she is quite cured of the disfiguring habit.

A smooth, white, uncorrugated brow is one of the greatest attractions in a woman's face, while a prematurely furrowed and wrinkled brow mars the beauty and youth of the fairest features.—New York Morning Journal.

## How It Affects the Humorist's Wife.

"Bridget, we'll have chestnuts, nicely browned, for breakfast."

"Shure, mum, an' Oi tink Oi'd best give yez warnin'. Oi've cooked muny the quare dish fer my misseuses, but browned chestnuts is wan too muny fer me, mum."

"Oh, did I say chestnuts? I meant giddle cakes. But my husband is the funny man of the *Weakly Grin*, you know, and I heard him wrestling with his annual giddle cake joke just now."—Detroit Free Press.

## He Knew the Time.

A bore who has called upon a busy author asks: "Are there not times when you cannot think?"

"Oh, yes; when I have a caller."—Arkansas Traveler.

You are still living to enjoy the blessings of all the good you have performed, and many prayers that your power of doing generous actions may be extended as you will.

As for a little more money and a little more time, why it's ten to one if either one or the other would make you a whit happier.—Benjamin Franklin.

You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people; why not make earnest effort to confer that pleasure on others?—L. M. Child.

## CHICAGO PLACES FILLED

LONG DEFERRED APPOINTMENTS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT.

John M. Clark Gets the Collectorship for the First Illinois District—Chris Mamer Named as Collector of Internal Revenue. The following nominations have been sent to the Senate:

To be Collectors of Customs—John M. Clark, district of Chicago; Tomlinson F. Johnson, Savannah, Ga.; George H. Hopkins, Detroit, Mich.; Frank A. Stewart, southern district of Oregon; Edward A. Taylor, district of Oregon; Marco B. Gary, district of Cuyahoga, Ohio; Charles F. Johnson, district of Duluth, Minnesota.

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—William H. Sears, First district California; Christopher Mamer, First district Illinois.

Joseph Cook, of Michigan, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels, Eighth district; Henry G. Heffron, surveyor of customs, port of Denver, Col.; Edward P. Danforth, naval officer of customs in the district of California.

Receivers of Public Moneys—M. I. Wiley, at Humboldt, Cal.; Otis Perrin, Stockton, Cal.; Frank B. Farr, Eau Claire, Wis.; Charles U. Snider, Lake View, Ore.

Registers of Land Offices—Ozro A. Bowen, at Vancouver, Wash.; Lyman P. Hotchkiss, at Eau Claire, Wis.

Chicago dispatch: The appointment of John M. Clark and Christopher Mamer to the two collectorships in this city was not unexpected. They are generally regarded as a stand-off between the different factions of the party here. The party leaders generally favored the appointment of W. J. Campbell as collector of customs, and it is said that Clark was the business men's candidate. Chris Mamer is regarded as one of the most active Republicans in the city.

John M. Clark was born in Michigan and came to Chicago when 12 years of age. After attending school here he went to Denver, Col., and embarked in the leather business, in which his brother, Bruce Clark, was engaged here. Bruce Clark died in 1864, and John M. accepted the partnership, which his brother had held in the firm of Grey, Marshall & Co. He has resided here ever since. In 1880 he was elected alderman for the Third ward, and two years later ran for Mayor, and was defeated by Carter Harrison.

Chris Mamer is known to every one familiar with Chicago politics. He is a native of Luxembourg, but was brought to Chicago in 1854 when only 2 years old. He attended the public schools and subsequently graduated from the University of St. Mary's of the Lake. He is a jeweler by trade, and first came into notice after the great fire as a distributor of funds of the Relief and Aid society. In 1880 he was elected State Senator and has held several minor offices.

## BRICE ELECTED SENATOR.

He Receives 76 Out of 144 Votes Cast by Ohio's Legislature.

Columbus (O.) dispatch: At noon Tuesday Calvin S. Brice was elected to the United States Senate, having received a majority of the votes cast in both branches of the Legislature.

In the Senate Mr. Shaw of the Lima district nominated Brice; Mr. Gaumer of Zanesville seconded the nomination.

Mr. Schneider of Cincinnati nominated Murat Halsted. This action was received with cheers, hisses and laughter. The presiding officer gave notice that a repetition of the disorder would lead to the clearing out of the lobby.

Mr. Massie of Chillicothe nominated ex-Gov. Foster.

The vote in the Senate resulted: Brice, 19; Foster, 14; Halstead, 1.

In the House Mr. Brown, (Dem.) of Hancock, who is sick, was carried to the hall in a chair. The only other Democrats absent were Messrs Troeger of Holmes and Lawlor of Franklin, who is ill. Messrs Willis (Rep.) and Blair (Rep.) were absent. Mr. Hunt of San-



CALVIN S. BRICE.

dusky presented the name of Calvin S. Brice, which was seconded by Belleville of Montgomery. Representative Braman named Charles Foster. This nomination was seconded by Representative Laylin. On the roll-call the vote of Mr. Counts for Mr. Brice was received with cheers, as was also that of Mr. Munson. These were the members who were credited with being bolters.

Smith, the third caucus bolter, voted for L. T. Neal. Pennell, a strong Brice man, voted for Foster by mistake, and before he could make the correction the House was in an uproar. The Speaker threatened that the hall would have to be cleared unless order was maintained.

The vote in the House stood: Brice, 57; Foster, 52, and Neal, 1. Brice was declared the choice of the House.

The result was canvassed by the Senate and House in joint session Wednesday. The joint result of the two branches is: Brice, 76; Foster, 66; Halstead, 1, and Neal, 1.

## SWEPT BY A CYCLONE.

DESTRUCTION IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

A Fierce Whirlwind Strikes Missouri's Metropolis, Leaving Death and Destruction in Its Wake—The Killed and Injured—List of the Wrecked Buildings—The Storm Elsewhere.

(St. Louis telegram.)

The city of St. Louis was visited last Sunday by a frightful wind storm which did great damage to property, and resulted in loss of life. The storm struck the southwestern section of the city and swept through to the northern limits, making a pathway nearly a quarter of a mile wide and leaving death and desolation in its track. There was scarcely any warning of the approaching storm, owing to the fact that the sky had been overcast for several hours before the full force of the wind was felt, and it was all over in an incredibly brief period of time, those residing in and near the path of the cyclone scarcely realizing what had happened until it was all over.

In addition to dozens of dwellings and stores in the southern, central and northern sections of the city more or less wrecked, the following buildings were damaged: The Anchor mills, Goodwin candle factory, Pullman shops, Van Brock's furniture factory, Kingsland & Ferguson's farm implement works, Missouri Pacific hospital, Hodgen school, German Evangelical church, Second Presbyterian church and others yet to be heard from. The losses on property are roughly estimated at \$100,000, but will likely prove more.

The cyclone seemed to have entered the city in its full force at Twenty-third street and Chouteau avenue, passing northeast until it reached Seventeenth and Olive streets, where it swerved, taking a direct easterly course to Fourteenth, and then again turned to the northeast, leaving the city and striking the river just north of Tyler street. The only announcement of the approach and progress of the storm was a dull, sullen roar, quickly followed by a torrent of rain, which in turn was succeeded by sleet, and before the victims could realize what had happened the storm swept by and on, leaving wreckage and mangled humanity in its pathway. Trees were torn up by the roots and broken off, telegraph poles swept down as though mere sticks, while the roofs of buildings were lifted from their moorings like feathers and tossed into the streets.

Mrs. Charles Miller, who resides with her husband at Twentieth and Eugene streets, was sitting in a rocking chair, with her babe in her arms, when the roof was lifted from her house. She rushed to the window, and just then the wall gave way and Mrs. Miller and her babe were buried under the debris. The babe miraculously escaped without a scratch, but the mother was badly hurt and may not recover. Mr. Miller was in another part of the house and escaped unhurt. This is but one of dozens of incidents of the storm.

It is just reported that a number of passenger cars were blown from the tracks in the upper part of the Mill Creek valley, the western outlet of the union depot yards. The list of killed, so far as known is as follows:

MRS. MAGGIE CONNORS, aged 40.  
BERNARD M. CONNORS, aged 40.  
JOE WEAVER, aged 8.  
WILLIE MARKS, aged 6.  
The injured are:

TERESA WEAVER, aged 6, both legs broken; will probably die.

MRS. CHARLES MILLER, badly cut and bruised.

ANNIE CONNORS, badly bruised.

MAGGIE CONNORS, bruised and cut badly.

FRANCIS CONNORS, slightly bruised.

Dr. Nichols, who is attending Mrs. Miller, says that she is dangerously hurt. The babe is all right.

The last death reported is that of Willie Marks, aged 6 years, whose parents reside in the northern part of the city. He was in bed sick with a fever. The storm blew the roof off the Marks home and bricks came crashing into the room, resulting in the death of the boy from sheer fright.

The cyclone was of not longer duration than five minutes' time, but in that short space it left behind it a track of ruined buildings, unroofed houses, shattered walls, dismantled churches and schools, wrecked factories and mills, streets heaped with debris, telegraph poles blown down by thousands, the wire service of the city temporarily destroyed, and the usual dread accompaniment of loss of life and widespread injury to human beings that left a panic-stricken populace gathering at every street corner to discuss the sudden horror. From the evidence of eye-witnesses the storm was an undoubted cyclone, dropping upon the city at about the initial point designated and gaining in intensity as it swept in a diagonal path toward the river. The usual sudden darkening of the skies at the point where the cyclone burst, the awful descent of the funnel-shaped cloud, and the havoc of ruin following its touching terra firma, are all told in the stories of those whose terrifying fortune was to mark the approach and passage of the hurricane.

The telegraph and telephone wires were badly knocked out by the cyclone. The Western Union and Postal have been at their wits' end with but half a dozen wires between them, while 700 of the telephone wires of the city are down.

A messenger just arrived from the east side of the river says that the storm in St. Clair county, Illinois, was unusually severe. Brooklyn, a village of about five hundred people, seems to have suffered most. The damage at East St. Louis and Venice was largely confined to railroad property and small dwellings and telegraph and telephone poles. Brooklyn is about three miles north of East St. Louis. Its population is largely composed of colored people. It was first reported in East St. Louis that the little village had been swept off the face of the earth. It proves not quite so bad as that, though, bad enough, and though several were injured no lives were lost. A number of dwellings are in ruins.