

THE ELEMENTS.

Wind, Rain, Lightning and Hail Cause Much Damage.

The Storm in Chicago—A Cyclone Makes Itself Felt Near Huntley, Ill.—Several Fatal Accidents Are Reported—Cloudburst in the East.

HEAVY RAINFALL.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Another heavy rainfall was experienced in this city Sunday at 6:30 p.m. During the past week nearly eight inches of rain has fallen in this vicinity. The recent storms have been accompanied by electrical disturbances, and considerable damage has been done to property by lightning. One man was killed and several others are reported injured by lightning Saturday night. From all parts of Illinois come stories of damage by wind and rain.

Live Stock Killed.

Near Huntley, Ill., the storm was in the nature of a cyclone. A path 3 miles in width was swept by the wind and many barns and windmills were leveled to the ground. Great fields of corn were leveled to the earth as though by a roller. Farmers turned their cattle from the stables and thus saved hundreds of head of stock. On the Schroder farm the barn was wrecked and ten head of horses were found in the fields attached to fragments of the mangers which they had dragged loose in their flight. Louis Gamon's barn fell

day night's cloudburst. The flood reached the second stories of houses on Goeppe and Spruce streets, Old Bethlehem, and Second street in South Bethlehem. The damage to private property is estimated at \$50,000 and to sewers and highways \$10,000. That no lives were lost is a miracle. The people in the flooded districts are very poor and are suffering for want of assistance.

The funeral cortège of the late Mrs. William Skinner was caught in the storm returning from the cemetery. The horses took fright at the pelting rain and ran away. Mrs. Jacob T. Shimer, of West Bethlehem, had her arm broken, and Mrs. Curtis, who was picked up unconscious, is in a precarious condition.

Damage by the Storm.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 11.—Five valuable imported stallions owned by M. W. Dunham were killed by lightning Sunday night at Wayne. Farmers in this part of the state complain that more damage has been done by the storms of the last week than was done by all the drought. Between here and Marengo over 100 barns have been blown down in the last seven days. Corn has been destroyed by the acre and much stock killed. The damage can scarcely be estimated, but will aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars.

NILES, Mich., Sept. 11.—The severe storm of Sunday night blew down fruit, shade and even mammoth oak trees. Hardly a field of corn stands. The lightning was terrific and the

WITH FEEBLE STEP.

Aged Veterans of the Late War March to the Old Tunes.

The Grand Army Parade at Pittsburgh Probably the Last—Thousands of Old Heroes Tramp Through the Streets.

IN THE RANKS AGAIN.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 12.—Forty thousand men who fought to save the union marched through the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The old familiar war tunes, to which they and their comrades rushed to victory or to death, filled the air and echoed back from the surrounding hills. The music made their hearts beat as in the stirring times of thirty years ago, and brought the flush of patriotism and courage to their cheeks. But while they stepped out boldly and bravely, they could not straighten their bent forms nor conceal their gray hairs and furrowed cheeks. They carried no heavy rifle with its glittering bayonet, but aided their aged limbs with walking canes, while here and there in the line of blue came a comrade on crutches. They marched no more beneath the yawning muzzles of frowning cannon, but past battery after battery of bright eyes while the fair enemy waved white handkerchiefs and applauded with sweet voices.

On every street corner and vacant lot rose tier after tier of human faces, and as the veterans passed cheer after cheer greeted them. Every window along the route, the fire escapes and roof tops were crowded, while the sidewalkers were packed solidly from the building line to the wire rope stretched along the curb to prevent interference with the free movement of the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic.

At 10:30 o'clock the parade started from the historic Monongahela house, on the banks of the river from which it takes its name. First came company A, second battalion naval reserves, N. G. P., guard of honor to Commander in Chief Adams. Then followed the departments of the Grand Army of the Republic in the following order:

Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine, California, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Potomac, Virginia and North Carolina; Maryland, Nebraska, Michigan, Iowa, Colorado and Wyoming; Kansas, Delaware, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, Kentucky, West Virginia, South Dakota, Washington and Alaska, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, Florida, Montana, Texas, Idaho, Arizona, Georgia, Alabama, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Indian territory, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

This was probably the last time the veterans will turn out in such force, as it is seriously contemplated by the grand army officials, in view of the advancing age and infirmities of the members, to abandon this most attractive feature of the national encampment. Therefore they proposed to make the last parade a success, and tramped over the two miles of route with the same determination that characterized them when they marched against the southern armies.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Republicans Jubilant Over Their Success at the Polls.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 12.—The republicans regard the result of the election as the biggest victory they have ever achieved in this state. The vote for governor, which two years ago was 150,000, is reduced 15,000 to 23,000, but even with this it is alleged that Cleaves received 70,000 votes. In every one of the sixteen counties of the state the democracy has been defeated. Every county in the state has probably gone republican, which is something phenomenal. The returns show nothing but republican gains. The returns so far indicate that John Johnson, democrat, will not get over 25,000 votes, to 45,000 cast for him two years ago, and this may be reduced by later returns. All four of the republican congressmen are elected by largely increased majorities.

"If these men were on trial for criminal acts, as criminals, the plea of mitigation would be more in order," replied the court. "If they were worked up by passion and by wrongs, real or fancied, and were carried away by their feelings to do some acts before reason and judgment resumed their sway, this might be offered in mitigation. But this is a case where the court issued an injunction, and it is charged, the injunction was violated."

Mr. Gregory contended that even the information on which the present proceedings are based did not make out a case of violation of the injunction by the respondents. It was not even charged that the acts of violence set out were the result of the telegrams sent by Debs.

In the afternoon Elmer E. Clitheron, an engineer on the Burlington, gave a long account of his adventures July 6 with engine 466, which the mob derailed and ditched at Millard avenue by laying steel rails across the tracks when he was going 20 miles an hour.

The proceedings of the day closed with the testimony of George Cone and James Conniff, two 14-year-old messenger boys of the Western Union, who were called to testify as to the telegrams they received and delivered at Uhlich's hall and the Revere house. But, according to their evidence, they received no telegrams from Debs and delivered only one to him, and the receipt for it had mysteriously disappeared. They said Debs' name was assigned to receipts freely by one or more men around the headquarters. As to Debs himself they hardly ever, if ever, got their eyes on him.

Reed's plurality in the First district is 3,329; Dingley's in the Second, 8,800, Milliken's in the Third, 8,500, and Bouelle's in the Fourth, 8,600.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 12.—The following is the vote for governor from 300 towns, compared with the vote cast in the same towns in 1892:

Henry B. Cleaves (rep.), 55,954; Charles F. Johnson (dem.), 43,859; L. C. Bateman (pop.), 2,994; Aaron Hussey (pro.), 2,057. Republican plurality, 32,866.

In 1892 the same towns voted as follows:

Henry B. Cleaves (rep.), 54,853; Charles F. Johnson (dem.), 43,859; L. C. Bateman (pop.), 2,994; Aaron Hussey (pro.), 2,057. Republican plurality, 10,994.

Four Out of Five Drowned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The steamer Portia, from Halifax, has arrived and reports she ran into and sunk the three-masted schooner Dora M. French Monday near Cudhuyuk light. Four out of the five men comprising the schooner's crew were drowned. They lived near the Soldiers' home.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The statement of the monthly receipts from customs for the port of New York for the last ten days—practically the first ten days of the new tariff act—shows a total of \$3,844,219, as against \$8,723,000 for the preceding ten days. Not one dollar in gold coin or gold certificate was received during the ten days that port.

DROPPED DEAD.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Dr. Swayze B. L. Morris dropped dead in the Illinois Central depot from heart disease. He had just returned from Ann Arbor.

Valueless Horses Burned.

WAYNE, Ill., Sept. 12.—During the storm Sunday night lightning fired one of the barns on Mark W. Dunham's Oakland stock farm. Five thoroughbreds named Percheron horses in the barn were cremated. Loss, \$12,000; no insurance.

THE DEBS TRIAL.

Witnesses Tell Stories of Violence of the Mobs.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Tuesday morning the United States circuit court, Judge Woods presiding, took up again the contempt cases against the officers of the American Railway union.

General Superintendent Charles Dunlap, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, was the first witness sworn.

Witness was very sure that if there had been no violence the Rock Island would have had no trouble in filling the strikers' places. Plenty of men came voluntarily, wanting work. Many who were eager to work were timid, because of fear of violence. He had had twenty-six years' experience in the management of railroads. He had known of various strikes during that time, but he never knew of one that was not accompanied by violence.

Mr. Gregory conducted the cross-examination. After some general questions Mr. Gregory began a series of interrogatories that seemed to indicate a purpose on the part of the defense to bring into court the telegrams and correspondence of the General Managers' association. He asked many questions as to the General Managers' association.

Mr. Walker said that while the government would not interpose a formal objection he would suggest that this line of testimony was irrelevant.

Judge Woods replied that he did not see the relevancy of the testimony which Mr. Gregory was trying to elicit.

Mr. Gregory replied that he considered the matter very important. "If the court will admit the testimony, and the witnesses who know most about the facts will be obliged to testify, we can show, I think, that this General Managers' association was preparing to reduce the wages of the employees of these railroads and to do so by a combination, and that this was the real cause of the strike. From one end of this country to the other we have heard the sympathetic strike denounced. It is said that some strikes may be all right, but the present strike is wicked and criminal.

Judge Cooley said that no board of arbitration—and I add that no injunction of a court—can compel men to work if they do not want to. Since the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution no man can be kept in involuntary servitude unless for a crime of which he has been properly convicted.

Now, these employees on the Rock Island had a right to quit work. No injunction could prevent them from quitting or from advising others to quit. The government has offered certain telegrams sent by these defendants; they have proved violence; but there has been no proof of connection between the facts. A man has a right to quit whenever he wishes."

There was some further discussion of the admissibility of the evidence suggested by Mr. Gregory. Mr. Erwin made a brief but impassioned speech, in which he said that all evidence tending to mitigation of the defendants' acts should be admitted.

"If these men were on trial for criminal acts, as criminals, the plea of mitigation would be more in order," replied the court. "If they were worked up by passion and by wrongs, real or fancied, and were carried away by their feelings to do some acts before reason and judgment resumed their sway, this might be offered in mitigation. But this is a case where the court issued an injunction, and it is charged, the injunction was violated."

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CLUBBED HIM TO DEATH.

Aged Pensioner Killed at Dayton in a Quarrel with His Paramour.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 12.—Ben T. Travis, aged 55, a pensioner, and Julia A. Batten, aged 54, his paramour, engaged in a quarrel with fatal results. The woman used a club on Travis, inflicting wounds about the head, from which he died a few hours later. She gave herself up to the police and claimed that the blows were struck in defending herself from his drunken brutality. They lived near the Soldiers' home.

MISSISSIPPI'S GOVERNOR AND TREASURER ARE ARRANGED.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 12.—Gov. J. M. Stone and State Treasurer J. J. Evans appeared before United States Commissioner Mosley Tuesday morning to answer to the charge of counterfeiting preferred against them by Special Agent W. J. Burns, of the government secret service, for printing \$200,000 in state warrants in imitation of United States currency. Gov. Stone and Treasurer Evans waived examination and were released on their own recognizance to appear at the November term of the United States district court.

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