

IT DEALT DEATH.

Many Human Lives Are Taken by the Recent Cyclone.

Thickly Populated Portions of Iowa and Minnesota Severely Stricken—Upwards of Seventy Are Killed—Many Towns Entirely Wiped Out.

SCORES ARE SLAIN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 25.—The cyclone of Friday night that swept through Minnesota and Iowa was one of the worst that ever visited this section. At least seventy persons were killed and many others were fatally injured. In addition several towns were wrecked, some of them being totally demolished.

Path of the Storm.

The storm was first observed a few miles south of Spencer in northwest Iowa about 5 o'clock in the evening. Sweeping resistlessly across the state north of Emmetsburg and Algona it wiped out the town of Cylinder, touched Mason City, ruining buildings and crops northwest of Osage. Here the cyclone bore off to the northeast, crossing the Minnesota line, and soon after 10 o'clock wrecked the little town of Leroy, where a bad fire added to the destruction. Spring Valley was in the path of the cyclone and suffered severely. Turning again to the east the little towns of Homer and Lowther were badly damaged and at one time reported completely wiped off the face of the earth. After crossing the Mississippi and doing considerable damage to farm buildings near Marshall, Wis., the storm seemed to have spent its force. A smaller storm did some damage at Dodge Center, which was not on the path of the main cyclone. The path of the storm was not wide, but it had all the characteristics of the deadly tornado and the dimensions of a cyclone.

Upwards of Seventy Are Killed.

Just how many lives have been lost is still uncertain, but the reports received indicate that certainly not less than seventy are dead while some reports place the number from seventy to 100. The towns damaged or destroyed are Cylinder, Burt, Forest City and Manly Junction, in Iowa; Leroy, Spring Valley, Dodge Center, Homer and Lowther, Minn., and Marshall, Wis.

Eliminating apparent duplications of names of dead the following from points in Iowa is fairly accurate: Algona, 19; north of Garner, 13; north of Britt, 16; near Manly, 12.

In Minnesota the storm seemed to start at Leroy, after traveling in the air for several miles. Three persons were killed at this place. At Chatfield, Minn., a dance was in progress at the opera house when the storm descended upon the town. The building was blown down and many persons were hurt. Sixty houses in all were demolished and 100 persons were injured. At Spring Valley three were killed.

Aid Is Needed.

LEROY, Minn., Sept. 25.—The cyclone sufferers are in a very destitute condition. The loss will exceed \$100,000. Thirty families are entirely destitute and many business men have lost their all. Money is needed. Three thousand sight-seers were here Sunday. The local relief committee is doing all in their power, which is limited.

There Were Three Cyclones.

SPRING VALLEY, Minn., Sept. 26.—That there were at least two and probably three twisters responsible for the work of destruction and death Friday night seems conclusive upon examination. While several points were struck at about 10 o'clock, Burr Oak, a village near Osage and to the southwest of Leroy, was visited at 11 o'clock, and it does not seem likely one cyclone would make such a complete circle and last from 9:45 to 11 o'clock in a radius of 8 miles. Furthermore, Leroy was struck at 9:45 o'clock and Cresco, Ia., on the southeast, at almost, if not precisely the same moment, so that it is quite clear that these were separate cyclones.

ALGONA, Ia., Sept. 26.—Additional victims of Friday's cyclone reported in this vicinity are: Baker, child of Albert; Frank Beckmeyer; Clousden's child; Mrs. Christian Dau and two children; Rockwell's child; M. Sweeper and two children.

GIVEN A NEW NAME.

Appomattox Post Office to Be Called Surrender in the Future.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The name of the post office at Appomattox, Va., where Lee surrendered to Grant, has been changed by the post office department to Surrender. Two years ago the courthouse building at Appomattox was burned and the county seat was removed to the town of Nebraska, 8 miles away on the line of the Norfolk & Western railroad. The new county seat was named Appomattox. Thus there were two Appomattoxes in the field. This occasioned annoyance to the post office department because complaints were constantly being received of the miscarriage and delay of mail matter.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 25.—The action of the post office department in changing the name of Appomattox Court House to "Surrender" has excited the indignation of Virginians. Gov. O'Ferrall and other public men are out in interviews strongly condemning the change, and the matter promises to attract much attention.

Accident in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Five laborers were buried under a mass of earth almost as compact as stone while at work Monday afternoon making an excavation for the foundation of a retaining wall just below the Germantown avenue crossing of the Richmond branch of the Reading railroad. Andrew Kovats was fatally injured and died a few minutes after his body was recovered. Four others were seriously injured.

The Anna Weise murder case, on trial at Marshalltown, Ia., ended in the acquittal of Mrs. Bennett.

BUSINESS STILL IMPROVING.

But It Is Still Far Below a Full Volume for the Season.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Plenty of material for encouragement and also for discouragement can be found by those who seek that and nothing else. But business men who want to see the situation exactly as it is find accounts so far conflicting that it is difficult to strike a balance. In the aggregate business is about a tenth larger than last year, but still falls about 25 per cent. below a full volume for the season.

The iron business, after its great increase of output last month, shows a disappointing weakness at all eastern and central markets, with consumption not large enough to keep fairly employed the mills in operation.

In textile fabrics there has been a distinct decrease in trade, as initial stocks for the next season have been ordered and dealers are now waiting for the retail trade to give encouragement for further purchase. The strike at Fall River and New Bedford has not ceased, and about a dozen additional cotton mills have gone into operation elsewhere, several with reduced wages, but the orders for the present are narrow and much smaller than usual.

Breadstuffs are weaker, possibly because the government official report went so far in predicting short crops so as to cause a reaction in opinion. While lower estimates of corn are commonly accepted, the price fell 3/4 cents, and men are reasoning that if the official estimate of wheat has been found 100,000,000 bushels out of the way the corn estimate may err from 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels.

BOSTON TAILORS STRIKE.

Garmentmakers Refuse to Work for the "Sweat-Shop" Contractors.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Acting upon the instructions of the Clothing Trades council No. 2, the garmentmakers of this city to the number of 2,000 struck Thursday morning. Promptly at 7 o'clock the committee having charge of the strike started on their rounds and called the men out systematically, not a contractor being overlooked. This action is the result of the refusal of a number of contractors to concede to the demands of the union for the abolishment of the "lumping" and "sweating" systems and the introduction of the weekly wage system. The operatives are also desirous of establishing a working day of nine hours with fixed wages. Every man, woman and child responded to the call to stop work. Many of the contractors have a large amount of work half finished and heavy orders ahead, and a number have already made application to sign the new agreement. By the close of the day fully 5,500 clothing workers had joined the strike.

SPAIN READY TO ACT.

It Is Willing to Make a New Reciprocity Treaty with Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Senator Murua, the Spanish minister, authorizes the following statement as to recent cable reports that Spain had instructed him to open negotiations for a new commercial arrangement or treaty:

"Since the reciprocity arrangements a brisk trade has been carried on between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico, composed principally of farm products, which runs up into the millions, say an average of \$2,000,000 yearly for American ports. It is as much in the interest of the United States as of Spain that the exchange of mutual commodities should not collapse. The American sugar producers do not raise the tenth part of the home consumption, and struggle, besides, under disadvantages of climate, soil and price of labor. Americans, therefore, need our sugar, and their refining industries are largely benefited by it as well as the farming products, which find a ready market for their surplus in Cuba and Porto Rico. Everything points, therefore, to the necessity of a fair and equitable understanding, even if it should not assume the formalities of a treaty."

GIRLS FIGHT A DUEL.

One Kills the Other and Then Commits Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—A special to the Chronicle from Birmingham, Ala., says that Emma Anderson and Irene Washington, aged 17 and 18 years respectively, of Daphne, Ala., were rivals for the affections of Ben Olson, a Swedish sailor. The girls quarrelled and agreed to settle the matter by a duel with knives. Each girl stripped to the waist and began slashing with the knives. In a few minutes the Washington girl had received over a dozen cuts and fell, dying soon afterwards. Emma Anderson, realizing that she had committed murder, stabbed herself to the heart and fell dead across the body of her rival.

Escaped from Jail.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—Seven prisoners escaped from their cells in the city jail at 10 a. m. Saturday. They ascended to the roof, and, jumping to adjoining roofs, ran in every direction. Some reached the street and were chased for several blocks by guards and policemen, who fired a number of shots at the fleeing prisoners. Four were speedily recaptured, but three others are still at liberty.

To Wear Turkish Trousers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 23.—About 100 of the suffrage women of Topeka will come out in reformed dress. They have entered into an agreement which Dr. Eva Harding and Dr. Agnes Haviland say is to be reduced to writing. The costume is to consist of Turkish trousers, covered by a skirt reaching to the fold, a close or loose waist, as the wearer may prefer, and cloth leggings to match the trousers.

Owens Officially Nominated.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 25.—The democratic committee for the Seventh congressional district was called to order by Chairman F. McLeod Saturday, with all members present. After canvassing the vote by counties a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring Owens the nominee by a plurality of 255 votes and the committee adjourned.

Bullet in His Head.

MUSCOTA, Wis., Sept. 24.—Richard F. Meyer, a prominent young attorney of this city, was found dead in bed in his room at the Smalley house. He had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a 32-caliber revolver. Mr. Meyer was the nominee on the democratic county ticket for district attorney.

A YOUTHFUL BANDIT.

Promising Product of the Yellow Paper Covered Literature.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., Sept. 26.—This city was the scene of a real and thrilling western style bank hold-up at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning. Ralph Conklin, aged 18, was the bold desperado. He is a native of Brown county, his parents residing a mile and a half northeast of Mount Sterling. Conklin, who is given to poring over such literature as "The Life of Jesse James," "Deadwood Dick's Last Shot," etc., left home with an old-fashioned muzzle-loading double-barreled shotgun Monday morning and started for Mount Sterling. On his way he met Mac Dunbar riding a horse. The boy bandit leveled his gun at Dunbar and commanded him to dismount. Dunbar slid off his horse and Conklin mounted and rode into Mount Sterling.

Going to the rear of the Bloomfield Skiles bank Conklin dismounted, and leaving a boy to hold the horse he entered the bank by the rear door, wearing a mask. Approaching the cashier, J. D. Milstead, he ordered him to put up his hands.

Cashier Milstead took to his heels and left the bank by the rear door. Conklin lost no time and in a moment gathered up all the money in sight, \$411. Edward Allison, who was in the bank at the time Conklin entered, ran out upon the street and gave the alarm. After pocketing the money Conklin went out of the bank through the rear door and was just mounting his horse when Al Snodgrass, a constable, arrived upon the scene. The constable ran up to Conklin and pulled him off his horse. Conklin jerked away from him, however, and ran down the street in the direction of the courthouse.

Reaching the courthouse Conklin tried to steal a horse and cart, but was knocked off the cart by a well-directed brickbat. A few blocks north of the courthouse the masked man was held up at the muzzle of a gun by Jule Cox and compelled to surrender. The mask was torn from his face and it was then found that the Jesse James was none other than Ralph Conklin, whose days and nights have been spent in reading dime novels and yellow covered tales of outlaws and bandits. The money taken was all recovered when Conklin was captured.

PORTLAND'S BIG LOSS.

Property Estimated at \$765,000 Destroyed in the Oregon City.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 25.—The most disastrous fire in the history of this city broke out at 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon in the dock of the Pacific Coast Elevator company and raged for three hours, destroying property valued at nearly \$765,000.

The scene of the fire is across the river from the main part of the city and it was at least fifteen minutes before more than one engine could respond to the general alarm.

The elevator contained nearly half a million bushels of wheat. The new plant of the Portland General Electric company, which had just arrived from Lynn, Mass., was standing in the yards of the terminal company on the cars, not having been unloaded. The plant occupied an entire train, and the machinery was of the most expensive kind, the most of which was destroyed and the remainder badly damaged.

Two hundred freight cars, eighty of which were loaded, were destroyed. The Oregon Railway & Navigation dock held 1,500 tons of freight, consisting of wool, salmon, general merchandise and cement, all of which was destroyed with the dock. There were stored on the dock about 12,000 cases of salmon from the lower Columbia river and Puget sound awaiting shipment for the east. It was valued at about \$40,000 and was partly insured.

Three men are supposed to have perished in the elevator. Charles Anderson, a man named Brown and one named Murray were seen at an upper story window of the elevator and it is thought they were all burned.

ELEVATORS CLOSED.

Failure of the Corn Crop Looked Upon as a Great Calamity.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Mr. Charles Counselman, of Chicago, who is here, said Monday:

"I have been all over the states of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and especially the Rock Island system, on which I have a large line of elevators. In all my history of twenty years connection with the grain trade I have not seen such a failure of the corn crop, and at points where they did expect to have a little corn they find now upon examination the cob has but little corn on it. Coupled with the fact they raised no hay it is in my mind a calamity. I have closed one-half of my system of elevators because there is no grain to handle. Traveling through Nebraska you can see the people moving out of the country."

Used a Dirk.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 24.—In a sensational altercation with James Livingston, an Owens man, in the Phoenix hotel, Desha Breckinridge attempted to stab Livingston. Livingston, in a moment of desperation, reached for the glittering blade, which Breckinridge had aimed at his heart. The knife went between the second and third fingers of Livingston's right hand, cutting the third finger to the bone. Desha seemed to desire no more blood and gave Livingston two hard kicks.

The hotel clerk and several bystanders rushed in and seized Breckinridge, and at the same instant Matt Lane, a strong Breckinridge man, ran up and said he would take a hand in helping Desha. Two witnesses say that Lane also flourished a big knife, but Lane denies this. Livingston was hurried into the wash-room, where his wounds were bathed, and he was then taken to the office of a physician, where his hand was dressed.

Hinckley to Be Rebuilt.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 22.—An official investigation has shown to be without foundation complaints that relief was not given the fire sufferers at Hinckley, Minn., as fast as needed. The town will soon be rebuilt better than it was before.

The Illinois state fair opened at Springfield with a large attendance.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Later Reports from the Two Great Recent Engagements.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 22.—Field Marshal Yamagata, commanding the Japanese forces in Korea, is marching with 45,000 troops against Moukden from the southeast. The object of attack is one of the strategic points and should it fall into Japanese hands the progress of the invaders of Chinese soil would be made much less difficult.

The Chinese will make a desperate effort to hold their ground and a fierce conflict is expected when the opposing forces meet. The advance of the Japs bears out the idea of their determination to force their way to the interior and take possession of Peking.

The value of the stores and ammunition captured by the Japanese at Ping Yang is reported to be \$3,000,000.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Dispatches received here from Shanghai say that the total number of the Chinese fleet engaged in the battle fought off the mouth of the Yalu river was twelve warships and four torpedo-boats. The Japanese fleet, it is added, was composed of seventeen ships, some of which were small war vessels. The Japanese claim to have sunk the Japanese warships Abushima and Yossina and a Japanese transport which had been converted into a cruiser and named the Saiko. A private report received here from Shanghai declares that these vessels were not sunk, as the Chinese claim, but that they retired from the action in a disabled condition. It is reported that the Chinese transport Toonan was sunk after she had landed her troops, but this is thought to be probably incorrect. The report that Admiral Ting and Col. Von Hannekin were severely wounded seems to be incorrect, for they have both returned to duty.

The officials of the Japanese legation here have received a private cable message from Yokohama saying that on September 16 twelve Chinese warships encountered nine Japanese ships, with the result that after severe fighting the Chinese lost four vessels and the Japanese none.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says that negotiations are in progress between Germany, England and Russia relative to the war between China and Japan, and that identical instructions will probably be sent to their respective ministers at Peking.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai dated 6 p. m. September 21, says: "The commanding officers of four of the Chinese warships were killed in the engagement off the mouth of the Yalu river. Admiral Ting was wounded in the cheek and leg, but in neither case seriously. Five of the transport ships are still missing. Three Chinese transports are reported to have been captured. All of the Chinese warships that were not sunk are badly damaged. The Japanese ships are preparing for another attack."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Dispatches received at the Japanese legation here give further confirmation of the sea fight off Yalu and add the interesting information that the empress of Japan, as chief patroness of the Red Cross society in that country, is personally engaged daily with her court ladies in preparing bandages, lint, etc., for the wounded Chinese as well as Japanese engaged in the recent great battles of Ping Yang and Yalu. The activity of the empress in personally directing the humane work of the Red Cross while the emperor has gone to the front is a source of pride among the Japanese officials here.

Mr. Kurino, the new Japanese minister, was in consultation with Secretary Gresham for some time in pursuance of the negotiation of a new treaty of trade and commerce, which will contain no assertion of the right of extra-territorial jurisdiction by the United States in Japan.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to the Times from St Petersburg says: "It is reported here that Chinese marauders have attacked the station of the new Ussuri section of the Siberian railway, plundered the telegraph office and killed eight Russian employees. It is feared that the government will make this a pretext to interfere in the Korean struggle between China and Japan."

FIREMEN AND THE STRIKE.

Brotherhood Denounces Those Who Went Out Because of Sympathy.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 22.—The Brotherhood of Firemen at its session on Thursday adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the action of those members who struck through sympathy with Pullman strikers; pledging the brotherhood hereafter to abide by all its agreements and to await the action of the grand lodge officers before going out on a strike; protesting against the other labor organizations on strike attempting to induce the members of the brotherhood to join them through sympathy, declaring against the position of Vice Grand Master Hannahan in the Pullman strike in advising members not to work with the non-union men, and approving that of Grand Master Sargent and other grand lodge officers. The convention gave Hannahan another slap by reducing his salary from \$4,350 yearly to \$2,500 and leaving those of other grand lodge officers undisturbed. Twelve thousand dollars was voted for the relief of firemen who went out during the Lehigh Valley strikes who are still idle.

Grand Master Sargent and Grand Secretary and Treasurer Arnold were directed by the convention to remove the headquarters from Terre Haute to a place selected by them. After listening to a speech from Eugene V. Debs the convention adjourned finally, to meet two years hence at Galveston, Tex.

Boston Garment Workers Win.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Eight clothing contractors have signed the agreement submitted by the striking garment workers and 800 strikers returned to work. More will sign this afternoon.

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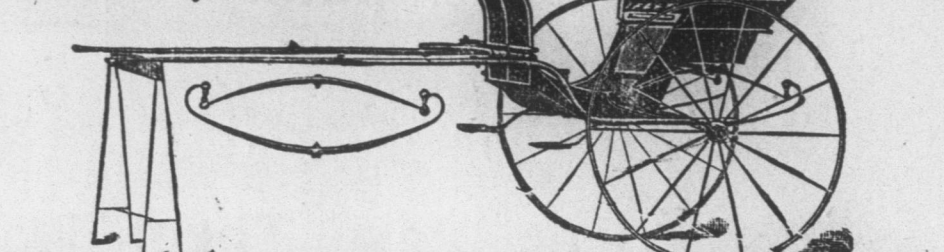
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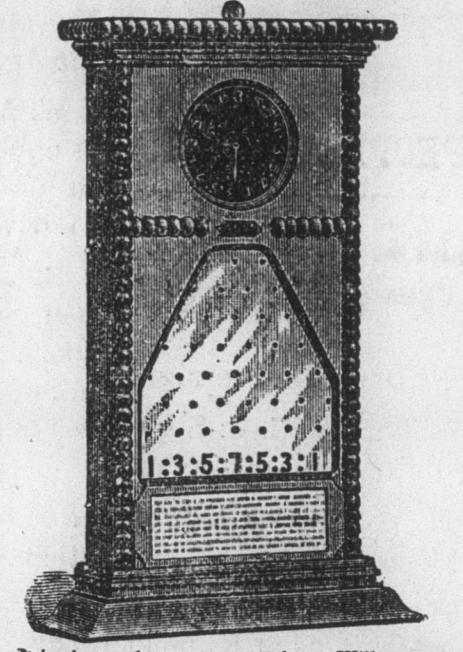
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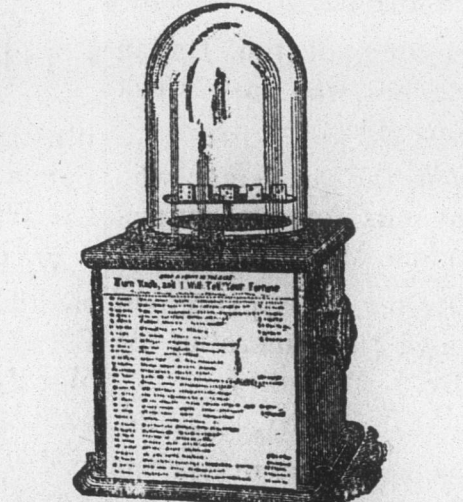
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