

FATAL TORNADO IN MINNESOTA.

Barn Thrown On a Saloon, and
People Killed and Injured.

STORM GAVE NO WARNING.

Path in the Village Was Less than
Half a Mile, but Was Disastrous—
Terrible Power of the Wind.

Faribault, Minn., Sept. 24.—Meager details have just reached here of a catastrophe which visited the village of Faribault, ten miles west of Faribault, shortly before 6 o'clock this evening. The village was struck by the air and a barn was raised in the air and dropped directly on top of Paul Gatske's saloon, where sixteen people had taken refuge from the storm.

The saloon collapsed and all but three of its occupants were buried in the debris. Eight dead bodies and six injured persons have been taken from the ruins.

DEAD.
Harry S. Watt, a farmer, aged 40, leaves wife and family.
Otto Gatske, son of Paul Gatske, aged 19.
Frank Pittman of Waterville, aged 19.
John Rohrer, aged 22.
Elihu Brooks, aged 26.
Jacob Miller, Jr., aged 23.
Jacob Weber, aged 25.
— Peterson, a hired man.

INJURED.
Paul Gatske, proprietor of the saloon, injured internally, bones dislocated, may die.
Frank Pittman, 12 years of age, son of Frank Pittman; may die.
Forster A. White, badly bruised, condition serious.
Bernard A. Schmidt, slightly.
William Brooks, slightly.
Henry S. Watt, one of the men killed, was Republican nominee for representative.

STORM WAS TERRIFIC.

The storm came without warning upon the citizens of Faribault from the southwesterly direction, passing over to the northeast. The length of its path in the village was less than half a mile, but owing to its peculiar action it was as great as they might have been. The storm made jumps of one block, but whenever it came down everything was crumpled by the power of the wind.

A barn belonging to Dr. Dargatzel, on the outskirts of the village, was the first structure destroyed. It was picked up and carried a block, leaving the ruins of the building and horses standing on it. The building was crushed. From here the storm jumped a block to the saloon of Paul Gatske. Before reaching the Gatske saloon there is a two-story building which was left untouched.

All the people killed and injured in Faribault were in the saloon, having hurriedly taken refuge there when the storm was seen on the outskirts of the village. The building was crushed like an egg shell. Before the building fell three people managed to escape, but the other thirteen are found in the lists of dead and injured.

Before reaching town the storm descended on the farm of John Olsen and killed a hired man named Peterson.

Li Hung Chang on the Situation.

Tien Tsin, Sept. 23, via Taku, Sept. 24.—Li Hung Chang will proceed to Peking in a few days. He remains under close Russian guard, and access to him is difficult. In the course of a conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, Earl Li said he did not believe that an early settlement of the difficulty was probable, because of the number of nations to be dealt with. He said that the attack upon the Pei Tang forts complicated the situation.

WILL TRY FOR NEW YORK.

Democrats Say the State is Fighting Ground, at Least.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—It has been decided by the Democratic National committee that Mr. Bryan will make a determined effort to capture the vote of New York State. The matter was settled today at a conference at the Democratic national headquarters, at which were present, Chairman Jones and Vice-Chairman Stone of the national committee; Com. Whitman of Michigan; and Congressmen Shively of Iowa. It was decided that Mr. Bryan should be in New York from October 16th to October 20th, inclusive, and return there on October 26th. Whether he is to win the campaign in that State was not stated, though practically agreed upon. The announcement was not made absolute, however, as the program is still subject to change.

No Fusion in Idaho.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 24.—The Populists and Democrats have held several conferences today and this evening, but without result. Tonight it looks as though there would be no fusion. The Democratic ticket as filed has three Populists on it, but there are no Democrats named on the Populist ticket, and it is more than possible that there never will be one on it.

KILLING MISSIONARIES.

Further Accounts of Chinese Butchery of Foreigners.

New York, Sept. 23.—Dispatches received in this city announce that among the missionaries killed by Chinese in the massacre in the Yun-Nan province were Bishop Pantosoli and Father Quinlan of the Roman Catholic church. It was said that the bishop died after the most awful torture. No direct word in confirmation of this particular report has yet come to Catholic missionaries authorities in this city. A telegram from Shanghai has been received, however, to the effect that forty-

five thousand native Catholics had been massacred in different parts of the empire.

At the Apostrophe of Prayer it was said that the bishop mentioned in his dispatch was in all probability Mar. Antonio Pantosoli, a Franciscan, and the titular bishop of Adirubien. His home had been in Hunan-Su-Yan, which is four miles from Hun-Su-Fu. The bishop had supervision over all the Catholic missionaries in the province of Yun-Nan, which numbers a population of 10,000,000, 5,000 of whom, it is said, have become converts to the Catholic church.

In a letter dated July 20, Bishop Pantosoli wrote that he had been carried on for more than two months. He himself had been pursued a whole day by men who sought his life.

The American Society is in receipt of a letter from its agent, Rev. Dr. John Hykes, under date of Shanghai, August 15. Following are extracts from the communication:

"The members of the Presbyterian mission at Poo Tin Fu were killed on the night of June 30. Roman Catholics were butchered on the same day. The property of both was destroyed. A heavy rain stopped the visit work of inhuman wretches who were reveling in the slaughter of helpless women and innocent children, but they attacked the American board and the Chinese mission on the same day. Mr. Pitkin was shot while heroically defending two of his mission. Misses Morrill and Gold, of Portland, Maine, were then captured and taken to the boxcar station. Mr. Pitkin was killed near a temple. How the others met their death is unknown. All natives in any way connected with the foreigners met a like fate.

"The situation in the valley of the Yang Tze is critical. Chang Chih Tung and the governor of Hupeh have just issued a proclamation which is intended to incite the people to massacre the native Christians or make them recant. Native Christians are being persecuted every day along the valley, and apparently no effort is being made to stop it. We have not yet seen the Chinese mission, but it is getting rid of the hated foreigners. It is quite possible that we have only seen the beginning of it."

Mention is made in another letter of the twenty-two missionaries killed during outbreaks in Shantung province. One young woman was killed outright on the journey, and another was forced to travel with her brain exposed, the flesh having been torn from her head.

FIRE COSTING \$1,500,000

Women and Children Placed in a Train to Leave the District.

150 Square Miles Burned Over in California—Was Started by a Brush Fire.

Santa Rosa, Cal., Sept. 24.—The fire that has been burning for the last few days about Occidental has covered 150 square miles, and the damage is estimated at \$1,500,000. A stranger, who had been fighting the flames, is missing, and several of the volunteers have had narrow escapes from suffocation.

The fire was started by a man who was burning brush at Freestone. So desperate was the situation that the children of the town were placed in cars and remained nearly all night with an engine fired up and waiting to carry them out of the burning district.

Engineer Phillips and Fireman Elliott distinguished themselves by a daring ride over a burning trestle on the North Pacific coast line, which fell soon after their locomotive crossed in safety.

Shot Her Father.

Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 24.—Anita Lutz, aged 18, shot and fatally wounded her father, John Lutz, near Lansing, because her father had sent her brother away to school.

5,000 at the Funeral.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 24.—John Chomicki, a Polish miner killed during the strike, was buried today. About 5,000 mine workers attended the funeral. They stood in line, and as the hearse, the only vehicle in the procession, passed, every hat was raised.

Occupied Komatiopoot.

London, Sept. 24.—Lord Roberts reports from Pretoria under date of September 24, that the guards under General Buller have occupied Komatiopoot, a strategic position. The bridge was found intact. Much rolling stock, locomotives, truck loads of "long tons" and munitions captured. Only a few rifle shots were fired.

THE GREAT NOME STORM.

Loss of Life Not So Large as Was Supposed at First.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 25.—The loss of life in the great storm at Nome on September 11, 12 and 13 is believed to have been small. The tug Islam, the largest of C. D. Lane's fleet, sank with her crew of three. The launch America, while trying to aid the big barge Skookum, went down with Captain Madison, her commander, and the engineer. Three or four men working along the water front in an effort to save something from the wreckage are said to have been swept out to sea, but their names are not known.

From Benny river came a report of the wreck of the Prosper and the drowning of Captain Geiser, together with one of his seamen. Andrew A. Ryan of Los Angeles lost his life in the rushing current of Snake river.

The first shock of the storm brought ashore the Alaska Commercial company's barge York, heavily laden with winter provisions. An hour later the barge Skookum, after battling the seas, dragged her anchor and started toward the beach and destruction.

The North American Transportation company lost the tug Bob, valued at \$2,000, which was broken to pieces. The steam launch Strake sank at anchor and the Holidiver is a wreck at the mouth of Snake river. The little schooner Zenith, which attempted to put to sea, was blown about two miles up the beach.

The Roanoke, having her passengers aboard sailed in the evening of the 14th, the storm having abated somewhat, but after getting away the storm increased. The Roanoke was completely wrecked at the mercy of the gale. On the third day the storm subsided and the vessel succeeded in reaching port.

The steamer Robert De la Salle, which sailed from Puget Sound, four weeks ago, had not arrived at Nome when the Roanoke sailed and grave fears are entertained for her safety.

The steamer, Capt. Nelson sailed from Nome three days ahead of the Roanoke and had not arrived. She had a large number of passengers.

ACTION OF MINERS IS A SURPRISE.

Military and Mine Owners Did Not
Expect Increase of Strike.

MILITIA THERE CAUSED IT.

Warning of Impending Trouble—
Some of the Men's Demands
May be Granted.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 25.—Sixteen thousand more mine operatives are idle in what is known as the Mahanoy valley, which extends fourteen miles along Broad Mountain. The action of the men is a surprise to the military and the mine owners. It was entirely unlooked for and has given renewed courage to the strike leaders. They declare that the mine workers around Shenandoah have gone out on a sympathetic strike.

The presence of the militia is believed to have caused the present condition of affairs. The rioting foreigners have struck and will not work. The American, English, Welsh and Irish employees are not thoroughly organized and were at work last week until intimidated by the foreigners, composed of Hungarians, Poles, Lithuanians and half a dozen other nationalities.

A chance to work guarded by the troops was given them, but they would not accept it. They fear bloodshed and do not want to be drawn into any fray. Remaining away as they do, they have added to the strength of the strikers.

DANGER IS GREAT.

The situation is extremely critical. One overt act may precipitate a crisis. The strike leaders are taking every opportunity to add to their numbers. Apparently the men who had determined to continue work are now thoroughly frightened, and it is doubtful whether the foreigners, taking advantage of the situation, will succeed in starting up the mines with anything like a complement of men for many days.

The authorities have received warning of impending trouble around Hazleton, and desire to move some of the troops in that direction. It is now admitted that the number of soldiers called out was not too many, and the Sixth and Thirtieth regiments have been ordered to be ready to march at a moment's notice.

In Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and other places the foreign element are out in the streets in full force, most of them wearing their Sunday clothes. They are said to be better off than any other class because most of them have money and can live. They do not care how long the strike lasts, and many will quit the regions entirely.

FURTHER INCREASE LIKELY.

New York, Sept. 25.—A special to the Times from Hazleton, Pa., says: "The strike of the coal miners is not yet complete in the Lehigh region, which President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers' Union, is most anxious to announce as no longer a source of the anthracite coal supply. But it has extended slightly here at Hazleton and it may include tomorrow a greater number of men than on any day since the strike began."

Although the independent operators of the north side, who have continued operations with crippled forces, about held their own, there is some reason to believe that today the coal mines of the Cox company, the largest operators here, employing 3,000 men, and those of G. B. Markle & Co. idles, and possibly destined to be idle for months.

This will be very important day to the employees of Markle & Company, and one much more important to all who have hoped to see a victory for the principle of arbitration, as a result of the strike with such gains to the anthracite coal supply. But it has extended slightly here at Hazleton and it may include tomorrow a greater number of men than on any day since the strike began."

PRIEST'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

Less than a week ago Father Phillips voluntarily addressed the Jeddite miners in support of the principle practiced by the Markle company. He said he had thought for arbitration and was fighting for it. If he believed the mine workers' union would refuse the right of a man to arbitrate his grievances with his employer he would denounce it. "If you refuse to arbitrate," he said, "you are dealing the hardest blow organized labor has ever received. If you refuse to accept these propositions you will deserve all the misery that will be yours for a century."

The next day Father Phillips went to Philadelphia to see Archbishop Ryan and returned to Jeddite, and to reverse his position. He is now the most influential ally of the strikers in their attempt to drive from the Jeddite collieries thousands of men willing to work.

This change of front could not have been made at a more opportune moment from the view point of the strikers. The organizers have been hard at work, persuading and frightening miners who kept at work. Some of them were held by independent convictions of honor and responsibility, but miners are only men and some of them are susceptible to church influence that may change independent convictions. Many were inclined to break their compact with the Markles and were glad to have Father Phillips discover that he spoke erroneously when he talked impulsively on Wednesday.

PROSPECT IS GLOOMY.

If the Markle collieries should not open today because of the failure of the men to go to work, the operators of those mines will attribute the stoppage of work chiefly to the advice of Father Phillips. That advice may involve thousands of poor people in a share of the prolonged misery that Father Phillips declared would be a just penalty for violated pledges.

A chance remains for the continuance of the Jeddite business relations between employer and employee. Today will be due the answer to the miners' bill of grievances submitted September 15th. That answer, if completed, is not yet ready for the public. The bill grievances not included in the list submitted by the miners' union. There was a request that the price of powder be reduced as much as possible; there was also one for an advance in the wages of the men receiving \$1.50 a day of five per cent and of those receiving less than \$1.50 a day of ten per cent. As has been stated before, there is no reason why satisfactory replies should not be made to these grievances.

OPERATORS MAY ARBITRATE.

It may be assumed that G. B. Markle & Co., who seize the opportunity to put arbitration to a real test by submitting the powder question to arbitration. As they have already expressed a willingness to accept Archbishop Ryan in case of disagreement, the other two would at least be an indication of good faith, possibly not fully justified by the reported attitude of Archbishop Ryan toward the strike.

There is some reason to believe that the operators here among the operators is that the offers of Markle & Co. will be spurned and that they will have to stop business.

After the strike has run here another week without a renewal of that offer, one side or to the other looking to some reasonable settlement, the distress that must follow will begin to assert itself. The cold weather that will curdle the blood of the miners will find the miners who will then cease to have credit, obliged to draw on his savings or the relief fund supposed to be at the command of the United Mine Workers.

TRADESMEN TAKE ACTION.

City tradesmen already have begun to feel the necessity for protecting themselves. A notice appears in this afternoon's paper that the butchers of Hazleton have decided to stop work and after today they will sell for cash only. This action, the notice says, was forced upon many butchers on the verge of bankruptcy owing to the strike, and it is necessary to adhere to the cash system until tranquility is restored. An unfavorable report was circulated last night that several operating firms have intimated that when their employees stop work they will be asked to vacate the houses they are occupying as tenants of the companies.

SCHOOL TEACHERS AT MANILA.

Those Who Want Employment There Must Apply Direct.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The war department has been in receipt of numerous applications for appointment as teachers in the Philippines, and many inquiries have been made on that subject. This will be asked to vacate the positions of teachers on three-year contracts; primary and grade teachers to receive a salary of \$75 and \$100 per month; superintendents to receive \$250 and \$300 per year; and that in addition to salaries all expenses to Manila were to be paid.

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Not Afraid of Yellow Fever.

New York, Sept. 25.—Health Officer Doty does not believe yellow fever which has appeared at Havana menaces New York. Speaking of it he said: "The condition of affairs in Havana is very bad indeed, and the work of stamping out the yellow fever there is made difficult by a considerable number of cases that are not reported to the authorities. But here in New York we need not be afraid of this. Inspection at quarantine is made more laborious for us and we may find a fever patient or two, but the disease cannot live in this climate and there is not the slightest danger of its spreading. In the course of another month the weather

Firemen's Convention.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 24.—At the session today of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Chattanooga, Tenn. was selected for holding the next meeting in 1902. The two weeks' session will conclude tomorrow.

These Were Saved.

London, Sept. 24.—American missionaries Robert Mark Williams, William and Mrs. Sprague and Miss Virginia Murdoch, who escaped from Kalgan, province of Chi Li, China, in June, were chased across Gobi desert, thence traveled by way of Siberia, have just reached London in good health, although they endured terrible hardships.

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BRINGING HOME SOLDIERS' BODIES

1,331 of These to Come from
Island Possessions and China.

MEN ARE SENT OUT FOR THEM

Will Sail on October 1—97 Bodies
from China and 1,195 from
the Philippines.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—D. H. Rhodes, inspector of national cemeteries and fifteen assistants have arrived here from Washington. They will take passage on the transport Hancock on October 1 for the Philippines, where they will attend to the transportation to the United States of the remains of soldiers, sailors and marines who lost their lives and were buried in the island possessions of the United States and in China.

Big Railroad Shops Burned.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 25.—The Iron Mountain shops, located at Harding Cross, were totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. No one seems to know how the fire originated except that it started in the paint shops which were located at the rear of the machine shops. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment and their personal loss of tools will be probably \$10,000. The shops were the largest in this section of the country and were the main shops of the Iron Mountain system.

Coal Prices Booming.

New York, Sept. 25.—The two qualities of coal known as pea and buckwheat, which are now used for steam generating purposes, have jumped up \$1 a ton. Pea coal now costs the consumer \$4.50 and buckwheat \$4.00. Arising out of this advance threats of law suits against dealers are already being heard.

For some time a large number of dealers under stress of competition have consented to omit in contracts which they have made with manufacturers and larger office buildings the clause which permits them to break the agreement in case of strikes. But despite the absence of that clause, none of the dealers would supply coal under their contracts except at the increased price of \$1.50 a ton.

The consumers have no alternative except to submit or go without coal, but many of them declared today that they would appeal to the courts to compel the coal men to live up to their contracts and to refund money paid beyond the amount called for in the agreement. The retailers profess to stand in no fear of these actions, "usage of the trade," they assert, will protect them.

As a standard price domestic