

William Bovee, seriously; Lucia Bovee, slightly.

The storm was two hundred yards wide. It swept through a newly built portion of the town.

Officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad have received reports that a storm almost approaching a cyclone struck Leroy, twenty miles southeast of Austin, where it damaged several buildings and carried away telegraph wires. The storm then appears to have passed in an east-northeasterly direction, crossing Root river and striking north of Preston, and into Winona county. At Homer, four miles south of Winona, on the Milwaukee river division, five or six houses were destroyed.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Sept. 22.—At 9 o'clock last night a terrible cyclone at North Cerro Gordo destroyed light farm houses, laying everything flat.

The dead are—Ellery M. Kercher, John Patterson, D. T. Haddow and Mrs. D. Haddow.

The wounded are—Miss Maggie Baker, Harold McKercher, Alice McKercher, Miss Edith Bently and Jas. O'Neill.

Late dispatches from Algona, Iowa, state that 24 people were killed and 35 injured. The little town Cylinder was totally wiped out.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 22.—The Japanese government has decided to follow up the advantages it has gained against the Chinese, and push the war with all possible vigor before winter. Orders have been issued for 80,000 troops to depart immediately for the front. The natural interest aroused by the success of the Japanese forces is undoubted. The military authorities have taken possession of railway systems.

VICTORIA, Sept. 22.—The case of two alleged Japanese spies who have been given up by the United States consul-general at Shanghai to almost certain death at the hands of the Chinese, attracted much attention and causes no little feeling among Americans and Europeans in China. These young men had for some time been pursuing their studies in Shanghai, and like the majority of the Japanese residents, were in the habit of wearing Chinese dress. With the idea of serving their country in some indefinite way, they undertook at the outbreak of the war to collect information which they thought would be valuable to their government. What they gathered has not transpired, but it is charged that they made a drawing of defenses, in consequence of which they were arrested by native officers in the French quarter of the settlement.

TUCSON, Ariz., Sept. 23.—The action of the war department in ordering the removal of troops from San Carlos reservation is not well received by the people of Arizona. Mass meetings for the past week have been held at Tombstone, Tucson and other places for the purpose of protesting against the action of the government. At all of the meetings resolutions were adopted and telegraphed to the secretary of war protesting against the removal of the San Carlos troops, and pointing out the results sure to follow the carrying out of the order. There are about 3,500 Indians on the reservation, and Fort Apache and Fort Grant, the nearest military posts, are each more than fifty miles distant from San

Carlos. Outbreaks in Arizona have frequently been the result of drunken quarrels among the Indians themselves, and the presence of troops at San Carlos is considered absolutely necessary to perform police duty in the breaking up of Indian liquor camps in order to remove the primary cause of the outbreaks.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 23.—The most disastrous fire in the history of this city broke out at 4:30 this afternoon in the dock of the Pacific Coast Elevator company, and raged for three hours, destroying property valued at nearly \$1,500,000. All day long a heavy wind has been blowing and nine fire alarms were turned in. The fire department was scattered about the city looking after small fires, when the alarm from the elevator was rung in. The scene of the fire is Lower Albina, 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.

When the engine arrived the fire was beyond control, and in half an hour from the time the fire started the docks for half a mile were on fire.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 24.—An extremely sensational story is told by a prominent labor leader relative to the recent visit of "General" Frye, the California Coxeyite, to this city. It is a proposed revolution to overthrow the government of this country. The story is vouched for by a member of the Populist party, who is not in sympathy with the anarchistic scheme. In substance the plan as mapped out by Frye, who says a secret order for this purpose is being formed in all the large cities and commercial centers, is to spring the revolution at the next national strike. The "general" stated he was identified with a secret organization that is international and rapidly increasing in membership, and whose plans are to overthrow the government and place the revolutionists in control. It is proposed when the next great strike is on, and when the militia is preserving order, to have the revolutionary leaders assemble in Chicago and issue a proclamation for the establishment of a revolutionary government and be prepared to enforce its decree. It is hoped by the boldness of the movement to draw the workingmen, hundreds of thousands of whom would be loyal to the government, into this revolutionary scheme during the excitement and passions of the strike. Frye visited this city a week ago and left, and is said to be making a tour of the country on his revolutionary mission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—General Antonio Ezeta and his attorneys, Messrs. Lubren and De Quesada, have left surreptitiously for Mexico. They had bought their tickets secretly the night before.

So careful were they in their efforts to deceive the public that even after they had bought their railway transportation, they gave out to the press that they would not leave here for several days. General Ezeta was to stay in San Francisco for a week and the attorneys said they would not depart till next Wednesday, when they would leave direct for New York.

The general, his servant and the two attorneys quietly left the hotel in a

carriage an hour before the regular departure of the train. They crossed to the Oakland pier ahead of the regular passengers and sought the privacy of their sleepers.

Those who some days ago obtained an inkling of the subjects of the telegrams flying between here and Mexico say they gathered that the consolidation of all Central America with Mexico was being considered. Furthermore, that Ezeta's intention was to raise an army there and proceed at once to oust his enemies. Whether it was to regain possession of San Salvador only or to effect a union of some sort, of which he has long dreamed, is not known, but there is little doubt that it is one or the other. He has not hastened away for nothing.

Gen. Colococho left here on the 10th inst. and went straight to Mexico City. He at once apparently laid the whole matter before certain confidential people there and they formulated these plans, being all the time in close correspondence by telegraph with ex-President Ezeta. The telegrams from Mexico since they have been coming thick and fast and there is probably some foundation for current rumors.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 24.—Lieut. Col. Juan Cienfuegos, the young Central American refugee, whose extradition to San Salvador on a charge of attempted murder has been ordered by Judge Morrow, spent a lonely Sunday in his cell at the Alameda county jail.

He said that he was confident of regaining freedom as soon as his case is brought before the President, and he declared that he would commit suicide rather than be extradited.

"I expect to be free in four or five days," said Cienfuegos in Spanish, "for Ezeta and the others started to Washington this morning in my behalf. Not knowing a word of English makes it very hard for me to be locked up like this in a foreign country, but I have several friends here—schoolmates—who call to see me.

"Go back to San Salvador? Never! I would rather die a thousand deaths."

When asked what he would do if he had to go, he replied: "I most certainly would take my life. Rather anything than have my enemies, who are awaiting to assassinate me, get a chance to triumph over me.

"Before General Ezeta started from San Francisco he wrote me this letter:

"The California Hotel, Sept. 23, 1894. Dear Juanito: It hurts my soul to leave thee, but I do not abandon you. Remain well reconciled and then you will be free. You will not need for money. Your passage is paid for. Mr. Page will defend you here and in Washington Rubens and Quesada. I send you a coin of \$20. You have in your favor persons of consequence, and already they have telegraphed to the president. Mico has cried for you. You are a pupil of mine, and do not lament. As for your wife, nothing will be lacking; she will have all she wants and you will be re-united with her in Acapulco. Your case is not worth the trouble it causes and I would like to be in your place.

"Yours, ANTONIO.

"That they will do all they can for me in Washington I know, and so I am sure I will soon regain my liberty."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—It is