You Have a Business,
That's Supposed.
Then You Must Advertise,
That's a Fact.

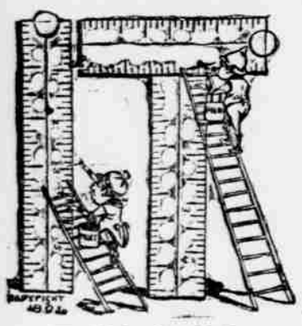
The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Remember, if you want your advertisements to be read, tell the people something they want to know.

VOL. XVII, NO. 49. WICHITA, KANSAS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1892. WHOLE NO. 2552.

Kans. Historical

BITTING BROS.



We Make it a Rule

not to stand on any ceremony at this time of the year. It is possible to have to rush out a good thing, and that's exactly what wev'e got. We are overstocked with Straw Hats. For such a case as that, there is only one remedy. We are doing exactly the same that you would do under the same circumstances—we are letting them go at losing figures. What is one man's meat is another man's poison; our loss is your gain. It is the biggest kind of a big opportunity for the purchaser; and it is the biggest kind of a slip to let it slip. Don't let it escape you.

BITTING BROS,
One-Price Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers
126 & 128 - Douglas Ave.

EYE —AND— EAR INFIRMARY.

MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE.
Drs. Purdy & Jordan,
SPECIALISTS.

Have you defective vision? Are you near or far sighted? Have you astigmatism-pain in the orbits, temples or forehead, or persistent headache? Does it tire your eyes to read at night, do the letters blur or run together after reading for a short time, especially by artificial light? If so you need glasses. Unless properly and scientifically fitted they will ruin your eyes. FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS WE WILL FIT GLASSES FREE AT OUR INSTITUTE. We remove Cataract and restore vision to many long blind. Cross eyes straightened in young without operation. Granulated lids cured in from 4 to 6 weeks by a new treatment and all diseases of the eye sucessfully treated.

Catarrh deafness, roaring and ringing in the ears, chronic discharges &c., speedily cured.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

DISEASES OF WOMEN—such as displacements, enlargements, tumors, laceration, discharges, pain in back and groin, dragging sensations &c., yield promptly to the scientific application of electricity.

SURGERY, all the most difficult operation performed at the Institute.

DEFORMITIES—Private blood and skin diseases, disease of the kidneys and bladder nervous diseases, paralysis, St. Vitus dance, weak or lost powers, facial blemishes, moles, warts, superfluous hair &c. Rupture Varicocele, Hydrocele, Piles, Fistula and Fissure cured without the knife cutting or detention from business (written guarantee given.) A thorough knowledge of ELECTRICITY enables us to cure many diseases hitherto pronounced incurable.

Drs. Purdy and Jordan will visit any part of the state in consultation or to perform surgical operations.

Examination free.

Send for circular and question blank, male or female.

Office and Institute 135 North Market St. Wichita, Kansas.

SOUVENIR SPOONS.

Solid Silver, Gold Bowls, Enameled handles, fifty designs. The finest selection ever shown in this city. Price $1.50 to $3.50 each.

W. W. PEARCE,
JEWELER,
403 E. Douglas Ave

Huntsinger Institute.

For cure of Liquor Habit. Safest, Quickest, Mildest and Surest cure known. No faith whatever, no exercise of will power. No restraining force is necessary to obtain a cure. Patients are allowed the freedom of the city and have full liberty to drink all they desire. No accidents, no failures, no deaths have occured under this system. A positive cure guaranteed or money will be refunded.

Drs. FORDYCE & VAN NUYS,
Physicians in Charge.
Huntsinger Institute,
255-257 N. Main St. Wichita, Kan.

DR. BOYD,

NOTED SPECIALIST.

BEST TREATMENT, LOWEST PRICES.

For years we have successfully treated Chronic and Special Diseases, curing where others have failed. New, Reliable and Skillful Methods.

Weak Men.

Wasting Weakness, Nervous Debility, Lack of Confidence, Lost Energy, Startling Errors, Physical Decay,

The effects of excess or youthful indescretions, undeveloped and weak men, hope and strength restored, some symtoms sexual weakness, dizziness, nervousness, poor memory, restless sleep, despondency, unfittedness to marry, gloomy forebodings, vital losses, confused ideas, your very misgiving is the disease Come to us with confidence for you can be cured. Send for question circular No 10.

Bladder, Urinary and Rectal.

Inflamation, Incontinence, Painful, Difficult, Stricture, Discharges Sores, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers.

Troubles caused by contagion, over indulgences or acute inflamation, Brights disease of kidneys, diabetes, Milky urine, painful swelling, blood diseases, gonnorrhea poisonous discharges, varicocele, hydrocle, constipation, catarrh of bowls, chronic diarrhea, enlarged veins, old sores quickly and permanently cured by mild harmless treatment, success in every case undertaken. Send for question list No 5.

Throat, Chest and Lung

Catarrh Ulcers, Swollen Glands, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Consumption, (in first stages) Winter Cough, La Grippe,

Diseases cured by office or home treatment, Inhalations of hot medicated air, Improved Oxygen Compound, Norwegian Inhaler, Chlorine Inhaler, Sprays and Vapors, Electric Belts, and finest office Batteries in the State.

DEAFNESS treated by the new Phonograph Method.

We pledge you honest and just treatment, Why suffer longer? A cure is certain. No testimonials asked or published, strictly secret Send stamps for question list. Medicines sent to all points.

Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute.
Western Office No 155 North Main St.
Wichita, Kansas.

DR. BOYD, Superintendant.

DR. TERRILL
SPECIALIST.

The above is the cut of the instrument used by Dr. Terrill in the examination for Catarrh and all Nose and Throat diseses. It enables the Doctor to show his patient the condition of the affected parts, and if needing treatment explaining its necessity. The Doctor will guarantee a cure in every case of Catarrh he treats. You can be treated at home, instruments and medicine furnished.

Dr. Terrill has just returned from Chicago, where he has been taking a course in the Post Graduate School, and also a special course in Electricity, this being the second course of the kind the doctor has taken within the last two years. The doctor is the only physician in the Southwest who has taken these special courses in Electricity, and is consequently the only one familiar with its latest scientific application.

DISEASES OF WOMEN—Dr. Terrill, has made diseases of Women a specialty for the past twenty years, and has all the late Instruments, Batteries, Electrical appliances' etc. for their successful treatment, including Fibroid Tumors, Lacerations, Displacements, Enlargements, Prolapsus, Ulcerations Leucorrhea, Diseases of the Ovaries, Painful, Irregular or Profuse Menstruation, etc.

NERVOUS DISEASES—Dr. Terrill wishes to call the attention of those suffering from Nervous Diseases, Paralysis, Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, etc., to the wonderful curative effects to be derived from Electricity when scientifically applied, and desires to state that he fully restores lost power and vigor in either sex, and positively guarantees a cure in the last mentioned disease.

The Doctor has the four different batteries used in medical treatment, viz: a Twenty-eight Inch Four Plate Static battery, also a Fifty Cell Cabinet Galvanic and Faradic Battery, also the Anglo-American Cantery Battery and the Caldwell or Anesthetic Battery with which the Doctor will cure Head ache or any pain in five minutes free of charge These batteries are the very best manufactured.

To young and middle-aged men:

A SURE CURE. The awful effects of early vice which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all the dreaded ills, permanently cured.

SKIN DISEASES—All kinds cured where others have failed.

HYDROCELE AND VARICOCILE—A cure in every case. No cutting.

RHEUMATISM—Positively cured by the aid of electricity.

PILES, FISTULA—And all rectal diseases cured No knife, no pain. A cure guaranteed.

URETHRAL STRICTURE quickly and permanently cured by Electrolysis. No cutting no pain, no money until cured.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES successfully treated

SYPHILIS—That dreaded disease of mankind quickly and permanently cured by the new treatment without the poisonous drugs of bygone days.

Dr. Terrill's success is based upon facts. First—practical experience. Second—Every case is specially studied, thus starting right. Third—medicines are prepared in his laboratory exactly to suit each case.

Examination and consultation free.

Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

Twenty furnished rooms for the accommodation of patients from a distance, in office building.

158 North Main St. Wichita. Kan

C. A. WRIGHT GEO. STARK MILLER.

—NOW RISING—

AN IRRESISTIBLE WAVE

The Precursor of a more prosperous Era in the equitable diffusion of wealth. Now is the time to buy Real Estate. See

WRIGHT & MILLER,
Phone 220. 133 N Market St.

Popular Music House.
BARNES & NEWCOMB,

We feel good over the past four weeks business. We sold more pianos, organs and bicycles than ever before. Customers all pleased with square honest treatment, which is better than a standing advertisement in the paper. We invite you to call and examine our goods. Remember the Standard Sewing Machine is driving all other machines out of the market, runs so easy and quiet, is the ladies' best friend.

40 / EAST DOUGLAS AVE.

OUR GREAT

Mark Down Sale

Now going on in all its glory. Crowded to the dome every article marked down, every article a bargain. Come to the feast, everybody welcome.

M. B. COHN,
GLOBE, 150 North Main St,

WE SHALL

Sell our entire stock of

Summer -:- -:- Footwear.

Regardless of Cost.

RED FRONT

McNaghten & Miles,
110 North Main.
Close at 7 o'clock.

Closing Out Some Millinery.

And lots of other goods from now until September 1, 1892.

Trimmed and unirimmed Hats and Flowers at half price; Zephyr 4 oz. 25c; Arasene 1 doz. skeins 15c; Chenille 1 doz. 25c; Ice Wool 16 balls 25c; Saxonies, Angora Wool, Flore de Lese, Spanish Yarn, Knitting Yarn, all at cost price.

MARYE KLENTZ,
153 North Main St Manager
d-33-1mo

J. R. HOLLIDAY,
WICHITA GROCERY

Bulk Seeds a Specialty.
All Goods Warranted

Tel. 895. 217 East Douglas

SILVER IN THE HOUSE.

THE STEWART MEASURE FINALLY PUT TO SLEEP.

The Coinage Question Regarded as Settled so Far as the Present Session Is Concerned.

Senator Quay's Sunday-Closing Amendment Added to the Columbian Exposition Appropriation.

Senator Peffer Succeeds in Getting an Anti-Liquor Provision Inserted—Senator Vest Denounces the Proposals as Evidences of Hypocrisy—The Silver Men Bitterly Disappointed by the Vote on the Free Coinage Bill. Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Half an hour before the house met today the attendance was larger than usual. The anti-silver Democrats were full of confidence; but the silver men, though full of grim determination, were evidently filled with a presentiment of ill-luck. Their program was suddenly changed this morning. They resolved to force the fighting and to make the engagement short and sharp. So they resolved that they would adopt the usual course of voting against the previous question on the adoption of the special rule. If defeated that would be regarded as a test vote; if they succeeded in defeating the previous question, Mr. Bland was to offer as an amendment to the rule the pending amendment, to the bill to satisfy the objections made in the caucuses, and also demanding closure, so as to insure a final vote on the passage of the bill as amended today.

One minute after 12 o'clock Mr. Catchings reported from the committee on rules the resolution to make the silver bill the special order of the day.

Ex-Speaker Reed, as the representative of his party, interjected a motion to lay the resolution on the table.

The speaker would not recognize the gentleman from Maine, ruling that Mr. Catchings had the floor.

Mr. Reed insisted on his right to make the motion in advance of one from Mr. Catchings, who was in control of the session, and disclosed the purpose of his motion. It was to kill the resolution and the silver bill in the quickest time possible.

Speaker Crisp ruled against ex-Speaker Reed. He did not combat Mr. Reed's general proposition in his ruling, but based his decision on the ground that Mr. Reed could not make any motion while he did not have the floor. Mr. Catchings was accordingly recognized, and he yielded the floor to Chairman Bland of the coinage committee for fifteen minutes.

Mr. Bland was recognized. In accordance with the program of the silver men, he offered an amendment to the Stewart bill to meet the alleged legal defects in it, and also to apply the closure rule to the bill.

Mr. Bartine of Nevada, the leading free silver Republican, spoke in the same strain as Mr. Bland.

Mr. Clark of Alabama then spoke on the other side, declaring that he was still in favor of free coinage, but recognized the inexpediency of trying to pass a bill now which could not by any possible chance become a law.

Mr. Patterson of Tennessee, a Democrat, who has heretofore been classed as a free coinage man, today came out against the Stewart bill.

Mr. Reed said that his mind was occupied by the picture of the Democratic party's minority in the last congress. He remembered how fiery they were then for free coinage, and for a time it actually seemed as if they had struck a level of principle. [Laughter.] But Mr. Patterson had cleared it all up, and explained the real principle of the party—only he had established the principle in order to make a quotation. That gentleman had said that the great principle was public office, and added that it was a public trust.

Several others then spoke, after which Mr. Bland closed the debate.

Mr. Catchings then moved the previous question on the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Tracey the yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote resulted in the defeat of the free coinage men, the previous question being ordered by a vote of 163 yeas to 128 nays.

Mr. Catchings was again recognized, and moved the adoption of the resolution.

This time the silver men voted yea, as the defeat of Mr. Catching's motion meant the death of free coinage for this session. The silver coinage men were not strong enough on the direct proposition, and the resolution reported by the committee on rules was defeated by a vote of 136 yeas to 154 nays, a majority against the consideration of the Stewart bill of 18.

The vote is death to silver legislation for this session. The Stewart bill remains at the foot of a long roll of bills, sleeping the sleep of death on an overburdened calendar.

Mr. Tracey of New York made the formal parliamentary motion to reconsider the vote and table the motion, and the house proceeded to the consideration of other business.

Fifty-seven private pension bills were passed and the house adjourned.

In the vote on the silver resolution the Kansas representatives voted as follows: Messrs. Clover, Davis, Baker, Otis and Simpson voted yea. Mr. Funston voted nay. Mr. Broderick was paired.

An analysis of the vote shows that the affirmative vote was cast by 118 Democrats, including the speaker, ten Alliance men and 8 Republicans. The negative vote was cast by 94 Democrats and 60 Republicans.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Without transacting any morning business the sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up, the pending question being Mr. Quay's Sunday closing amendment to the section providing for the issue of 10,000,000 souvenir half dollars in aid of the Columbian exposition.

Mr. Peffer gave notice of a substitute for the section, making the appropriation of $5,000,000 on condition of an agreement being entered into for the repayment of the amount within two years.

Mr. Sanders then moved to lay Mr. Quay's amendment on the table. Rejected—yeas, 11; nays, 45.

Mr. Quay's amendment was then agreed to without division.

Mr. Peffer offered an amendment, to add to the section a provison prohibiting the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors on the exposition grounds, except for medical, mechanical and scientific purposes. Mr. Peffer subsequently modified his amendment by making it apply merely to the sale of liquor.

Mr. Vest ridiculed the amendment. He said that the eminent reformers who had taken hold of the matter ought (in order to be consistent) include cigarette smoking in their denunciation. It was much more to be deprecated than drinking a glass of beer or wine; but the whole thing was rank hypocrisy, and the senators knew it.

The question was taken, and Mr. Peffer's anti-liquor amendment was agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 26.

Mr. Allison offered an amendment (which was adopted) limiting the gross expenditures for medals, clerical services, etc., to $50,000.

The question was then taken and the exposition amendment was agreed to—yeas, 51; nays, 14.

Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment (which was agreed to) for the appointment on the exposition commission of two additional commissioners and alternates from the five civilized tribes of Indians.

The only other question that provoked much discussion in the sundry civil appropriation bill was an amendment in regard to a site for the government printing office in Washington. The discussion upon it was not half concluded when the senate adjourned.

THE DEFEAT OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Although feeling much dissatisfied over the result of the vote on the silver bill in the house, the free coinage men accept their defeat philosophically, with the consciousness that they made a strong fight and in the belief that they have done their full duty. Now that the bill has been practically shelved, the free silver men are not slow to admit that they believed the bill to be in a critical condition before the vote was taken and are not, therefore, surprised at the result. It was the general opinion of the members of the house this afternoon that all prospects of silver legislation during the present session of congress had vanished. The anti-free silver Democrats were especially happy and pleased at the result. Mr. Bland of Missouri, the acknowledged free silver champion, said:

"I have one reply to make. Ever since I have been in congress we have had the same trouble as now. In dealing with all these public questions the Democratic party has always been threatened with sectionalism—a force bill and military rule in the south—if they voted in favor of a certain measure which the money power is fighting. The Republican party continually forces as an issue before the people military rule in the south—sectionalism and the force bill. Till this is stopped I see no hope for any general legislation in the interest of the people."

In the senate the expressions concerning the defeat of the bill were varied, the free silver Republicans feeling evidently much chagrined, though they hardly expected that the bill would pass, owing to the great pressure brought to bear against it, as they claim, by the friends of President Harrison and ex-President Cleveland, both of whom they think urged the defeat of the measure.

The Democratic senators were not surprised at the vote against the bill, as few of them were so sanguine as to expect its ultimate passage at this session, and all seemed to realize the utter hopelessness of attempting to bring the bill up again for consideration this session.

The Republican silver senators maintain that the action of the house today does not by any means mean the death of the bill finally, Senator Stewart being particularly sanguin that the measure will again be brought to the front in the next session of congress, and even going so far as to say that he thought that if congress were in session two month longer the bill would pass both houses, owing to the revolution in feeling in the senate. But everybody is convinced that it is too late in the session to attempt any further silver legislation.

THE RAILWAYS.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Nearly seventy-five railroad officials and an equal number of lawyers were present when the interstate commission today began its long-looked-for investigation here of the charges of discriminations that are piled up, chiefly against railway lines to the eastern seaboard. The first case was that involving alleged preferences given the Illinois Steel company, and the investigation of this was taken up. President W. B. Brunson and Auditor Keefe caused something of a sensation, when both witnesses, by advice of counsel, refused point blank to say who were the stockholders in their road. The refusal was on the ground that the information asked was immaterial.

CHICAGO, July 13.—No one seems to doubt that the dissolution of the Western Traffic association is only a question of a short time. Various opinions are expressed in regard to the Burlington's refusal to take part in the meeting of the advisory board this week. Some criticise that company for the stand it took, while others declare that it did just right.

"We have no desire to withdraw from the association, said a Burlington official today. "We only ask that all the provisions of the agreement be observed. The commissioners have the power to divert traffic or to take such steps as may be necessary to secure to each road its fair share of competitive business. They do not do it. They are required to keep statistics, so that we will know what every road in the association is doing. They do not do that either. Of what use is the agreement if the commissioners are permitted to do as they like?"

KANSAS CITY, July 13.—The headquarters of General Freight Agent Rector of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas are about to be removed from Parsons to Kansas City. The bulk of the "Katy's" southwestern business originates in Kansas City, and is inconveniently handled from Parsons.

THE BRITISH ELECTION.

LONDON, July 13.—The chagrin of the Liberals over the small majority obtained by Mr. Gladstone has been mitigated by the unexpected series of successes they have achieved in the counties. Since the beginning of the elections the announcement of no day's results has recorded so many liberal gains as that of today.

"It is the best day we have known," said a member of the Liberal executive committee to a representative of the Associated Press this evening. "Tomorrow will see us topping, through today's polllings, the present small numerical Unionist majority by at least twenty seats. We are now assured of a clear majority of fifty-five in the next parliament, and we are almost justified in expecting even sixty."

Mr. Gladstone is not disheartened by the result of the polling in Midlothian. As an old parliamentarian, he is accustomed to reverses. He takes the reduction of the Liberal vote in that constituency with equanamimity. Private telegraphic dispatches from him to prominent Liberals in this city say that he knew that Colonel Wanchope was a strong opponent and had expected that the poll would show a heavily reduced Liberal majority. His majority was only 700. At the last election he was unopposed.

At midnight the returns so far received show that the Conservatives have 232 members, the Liberal-Unionists, 35; the Liberals, 208; the Laborits, 3; the anti-Parnellites, 42, and the Parnellites, 7.

GOVERNOR SEAY.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Governor Seay of Oklahoma territory, has been in consultation with Secretary Noble in regard to the passage of what is known as the Brown bill, providing for a general election next November in the territory to select representatives and other territorial officers. For some reason the legislature, at its recent session, adjourned without making provision for an election. Governor Seay is anxious that the people of Oklahoma should enjoy the same right of suffrage next November as citizens of the other territories, and has framed a bill, which was introduced in the house by Representative Brown, to rectify the omission of the legislature.

TURF WINNERS.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Washington park winners: King Leo, Emma Primrose, Faraday, Reveal, Van Buren, Natalia, Eli Kendig. While exercising Charley Leach, belonging to J. S. Gilroy, and ridden by Knight, an exercise boy, dropped dead at the first furlong. The boy escaped serious injury.

KANSAS CITY, July 13.—Winners: Parole, Adelaide, Dauda, Setter, Miss Cent.

KANSAS PROHIBITIONISTS.

TOPEKA, KAN., July 13.—The delegates to the Prohibition state convention from the various congressional districts made the following nominations for congressman today:

First district—T. J. McCormick, Horton, Brown county.

Second—Colonel D. W. Houston, Garnett, Anderson county.

Third—M. V. B. Bennett, Columbus, Cherokee county.

Fourth—Rev. J. W. Stewart, Emporia, Lyon county.

Fifth—Horace Hurley, Junction City, Geary county.

Sixth—Benjamin Brewer, Herman, Lincoln county.

Seventh—W. E. Woodward, Sterling, Rice county.

The sum of $500 was raised for a campaign fund, and $1,500 was pledged for the same purpose.

The platform declares in favor of prohibition in the strictest sense; denounces the Republican party, both for pretending to oppose resubmission and then electing three-fourths of the officers who oppose the law, and for attempting to deceive the people by an enforcement plank, while the saloons are running openly and licenses collected systematically; demands free suffrage; declares that the circulating medium may rightly consist of gold, silver and paper, which should all be legal tenders. Continuing, the platform says that all systems of transportation and communication should be controlled by the government; that non-residents should not be allowed to acquire land in this country; that speculation in margins and the cornering of the markets should be done away with; that labor should be allowed to organize and combine; that all property should be listed at its actual value. Postal saving banks, the election of president, vice-president, senators, postmasters and all district federal officers by a direct vote of the people (the president and vice president to be eligible to but one term of six years) are favored.

Presidential electors were chosen as follows.

First district—William Crosby of Valley Falls.

Second—Frank Hotsinger of Rosedale.

Third—David A. Teer of Winfield.

Fourth—E. E. Leonardson of Neosho Rapids.

Fifth—Charles Fairfield of Minneapolis.

Sixth—Benjamin Hill of Stockton.

Seventh—Martin Armstrong of Milan.

At large—F. A. E. Smith of Topeka, George H. White of Kansas City and Captain E. Clark of Olathe.

A state ticket was nominated, as follows:

Governor—I. O. Pickering of Olathe, (law partner of ex-Governor St. John).

Lieutenant governor—H. F. Douthait, a farmer of Willis, Brown county.

Secretary of state—H. W. Stone (aged 25), secretary of the Young Men's Christian association of Atchison.

Auditor—The Rev. Gabriel Burdette, a negro Baptist preacher of Concordia.

Treasurer—Joel Miller of St. John, Stafford county.

Attorney general—R. H. Nichols of Howard, Elk county.

Superintendent of public instruction—Miss Ida Hagdon, superintendent of city schools in Lyons, and secretary of the Kansas State Teachers' association.

Associate justice—C. P. Stevens, the well known lawyer of Beloit.

Congressman-at-large—Rev. J. M. Monroe of Wichita.

EMPORIA, Kan., July 13.—Rev. J. W. Stewart, nominated for congress at Topeka today by the Prohibitionists, says that he will not accept the nomination, believing that a man of his calling should not mix in politics.

THE TORNADO TERROR.

A PLEASURE STEAMER CAPSIZED BY A WHIRLWIND.

Ten Persons Drowned in the Illinois River and Eighteen Others of the Party Missing.

Several Smaller Craft on the Lake Near Peoria Overturned—The Search For the Missing Parties.

Springfield, Ohio, Visited by a Destructive Storm—Thirty Buildings Torn to Pieces—Two Persons Fatally Injured—The Work of Recovering the Bodies of the Victims of the Alpine Disaster—Minor Casualties.

PEORIA, Ills., July 13.—Peoria lake was last evening the scene of a horrible catastrophe. A cyclone struck it about 10:30 o'clock and capsized the Frankie Folsom, an excursion steamer. There were about forty persons on board. All but eighteen of them have been accounted for, and it is believed that the rest are dead. Almost every rowboat on the lake was out at the time of the storm, and it is feared that many others are drowned.

PEORIA, Ills., July 13.—The story of last night's cyclone, as given by Captain Loesch, is as follows: He brought a party of forty up from Pekin to see Payne's "Last Days of Pompeii." After the exhibition they pulled out. When in the middle of the river the storm struck them in all its fury, with scarcely a sign of warning. He attempted to head the steamer towards the shore, and as he did so a terrible gust of wind struck the craft and keeled it over in nineteen feet of water. The scene which followed was terrible. Men and women were thrown into the water, but the larger part of them managed to reach the upper guard and cling there until help reached them. A number of skiffs went to their assistance, and gradually they were brought to shore. The exact number of deaths can not be told. The persons drowned were nearly all in the cabin. When the boat tipped over there was almost no escape for them. A window was smashed in and men and women were pulled out half drowned. It is feared that some of them will die from excitement and exposure.

When the storm struck the lake and the river the water was covered with small row boats loaded with merrymakers. Most of the boatmen were inexperienced and lost control of the boats, which were driven along before the wind. Many of the boats filled with water and were swamped, their occupants having to take to the water and swim ashore. It is believed that not a few have perished. When the cyclone had passed, people, seeming to realize that help would be needed at the lake, rushed to the shore. All the small boats were in use, but some lines were secured and some of those who had managed to swim or float toward the shore were helped in this way. The storm abated somewhat as morning came on, and the rescuing parties were able to get to the overturned hull. Grappling irons were brought and the bodies of those in the cabin were taken out as rapidly as it was possible for the men about the craft to work. Of the first eight bodies recovered five were those of women. All had fled to the high side of the craft as it careened, and their faces were badly bruised. The small boats, as they made the trip from the wreck to the shore carrying the bodies of those recovered, were met by anxious inquirers, and the bearers were hardly able to push through to the morgue. At the bridge below lights were rigged and watchers stationed to grapple for any bodies seen floating down the river.

Nine persons are known to be dead. Sixteen persons are yet to be heard from. Of the eighteen reported missing last night two reported this morning. Nearly the whole excursion party on the Folsom was composed of the better class of people of Pekin and Delavan. There were nine small pleasure boats out on the river at the time the storm came up. Of these five have turned up safely this morning.

The scenes witnessed at the morgue were heartrending. Fathers, mothers and sisters and other relatives were there in scores throughout the night and today, and their display of grief was pitiable. The bodies recovered have been prepared for interment and were laid out side by side, most of them to be taken to Pekin this afternoon. Of the nine all but one were identified. The official list of the coroner shows the following dead:

Rev. J. H. McMeen of Benson.
Mrs. Fred Fisher and daughter Cora.
John H. Ahrends of Pekin.
Mary Flath of Pekin.
Mrs. Henry Duisdieker of Pekin.
Mrs. W. G. Wills of Pekin.
Miss Lottie Shade of Shelbyville, Ills.

The body last night identified as Maud Ford of Pekin is today classed among the unkown.

From Pekin people it is next to impossible at this time to obtain a list of the missing, on account of the confusion prevailing, and it will likely be a couple of days before the exact number of casualties will be known. Miss Heppler of Streator was rescued in an insensible condition and removed to a house. It is impossible to tell whether she will recover or not. James Thomas is in the hospital. A timber struck him, terribly crushing a leg. In addition to this he was nearly drowned before getting out. Mrs. Kate Beebe of Pekin is known to have been lost. John Smith has not been seen since the accident, and he too must have perished. The officials are waiting for one of the large Illinois river boats to arrive, and the Folsom will be then moved. It is thought that there are several bodies under it. Wallie Wynne of this city is reported missing this morning.

Samuel Cook, formerly a circuit judge, says that Captain Loesch acted with great bravery when the boat began to sink. He dived down into the cabin and saved two women, who were nearly drowned, and released a number of life preservers, which were distributed to those clinging to the rails. Two boats were picked up this morning upside down. Under one was a lady's hat. Their occupants presumably perished.

PEORIA, Ill., July 13.—Another body has been recovered from last night's steamboat disaster, making a total of ten. The body is that of Lottie Rotier, a young girl, whose home is in Pekin. Divers went down today and saw four bodies crushed under the wreckage.

AN OHIO TWISTER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 13.—The most destructive tornado which ever visited this section of country struck the southeastern portion of the city (the residence portion) this morning at 11 o'clock, and completely destroyed about thirty residences and partially ruined over one hundred more. But two persons are possibly fatally injured, but the loss on property is appalling. A conservative estimate places the loss at about $30,000. The scene of greatest destruction is a block immediately south of East Limestone street. Scarcely half a dozen houses were left standing.

Everything is in utterly hopeless ruin. Houses, lumber, trees and furniture are piled up for a square in the most awful confusion. The terrified spectators who witnessed the approach of the tornado state that it was preceded for about five minutes by a veritable cloud-burst, followed by the most frightful continuous flashes of lightning and claps of thunder. Two clouds then approached, both funnel shaped—from the west and one from the southwest. They came clashing together directly over the fair grounds and began their work of disaster.

The injured are as follows:

John A. O'Bertz, fatally.
Thomas Benz, fatally.
Mrs. Mary Fesenbender, limbs fatally burned.
Cooney Leach, two ribs broken.
Jacob Leach, shoulder dislocated.
Jacob Nefts, injured internally.
Mrs. Jacob Leach and two daughters, frightfully cut about face and shoulders.
Jim Hinkle, arm cut.
W. R. Deaton, hip dislocated.
Mrs. O. H. Ohinger, suffering from nervous prostration.

THE ALPINE HORROR.

PARIS, July 13.—The work of searching for the bodies of those who lost their lives in the terrible disaster at St. Gervais les Bains yesterday morning, when the Bionassy glacier broke loose from the side of Mont Blanc and swept down the ravine in which St. Gervais is situated, was continued today. The bodies of those already recovered are torn and mangled most horribly. When the glacier slid down into Bonnant, on which stream St. Gervais les Bains is situated, the current was dammed and the water rose rapidly behind the huge wall of ice. Finally the pressure became so great that the dam was broken, and then, tearing and crushing, the immense volume of water and the tremendous mass of ice started down the ravine. Many of the victims were overtaken in their sleep and instantly swept into the torrent, where they were drowned. At the hamlet of Bionassy, which was swept out of existence by the sliding glacier, 300 persons were killed. Arrangements are now being made for the relief of the sufferers.

PARIS, July 14.—The latest dispatch from St. Gervais says that 126 bodies have been recovered.

FOUNDERED CRUISERS.

BUENOS AYRES, July 13.—The Argentine torpedo cruiser Rosalis foundered in a storm off the coast of Uruguay. The officers were saved, but the crew, numbering seventy men, were drowned. The Argentine ironclad Almirante Brown and the cruiser Vinticicinco, which were en route to Spain, are missing, and it is believed that they foundered in the same storm.

STRIKES AND TARIFFS.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Major S. G. Brock, chief of the bureau of statistics, has some interesting facts and figures bearing on the subject of strikes and lockouts. In his speech on the Homestead riots, Senator Voorhees last Thursday boldly charged these riots and the prevalence of strikes generally, to Republican tariff legislation. Major Brock says the statistics are against Senator Voorhees.

"I should say," said Major Brock, "that such a conclusion or statement, matter from what source it may come, is a great absurdity, as any thinking person who will free himself from prejudice will very soon perceive. In the first place it is claimed by advocates of protection, and practically admitted by all, that a protective tariff is not only made for that purpose, but does in fact increase the wages of laborers, both skilled and unskilled. It is well known that the workmen at Homestead in the Carnegie mills, as well as those in similar manufactories throughout the United States, receive double the wages that are paid workmen in English factories for the same class of labor, and they receive more than double the wages that are paid in Belgium, the next largest iron producing and iron manufacturing country. Now, is it not very reasonable and just to conclude that there will be less discontent and much less liability to strikes in a community where wages are high than in one where they are low? So that in fact, so far from a protective tariff which more or less increases wages causing strikes, it is, in fact, a preventive of strikes."

"Have you any figures handy that will uphold this view?"

"Yes," replied the statistician, taking up a big blue-covered octavo volume; "here, for instance, is the British report on the strikes and lockouts of 1890, presented to both houses of parliament by command of her majesty. This report was printed in 1891 in London. Here is a large volume of nearly 400 pages, which is a very full and complete analysis of the strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom, France, Germany and the United States.

"From this report we learn that in 1890 there were in the United Kingdom 1028 strikes, affecting 392,981 persons. In the United States during the same year there were 927 strikes, affecting 219,915 persons, in Germany, 45 strikes, affecting 45,800 persons, and in France, 31 strikes, affecting 98,700 persons. You will see that there were a greater number of strikes in the United Kingdom than in the United States, notwithstanding there is what is termed "free trade" in the queen's domain. But it should be remembered that in 1890 the population of the United Kingdom was 37,404,951, while in the United States the population was 63,623,350, and that the number of strikes in proportion to the population of Great Britain was nearly double the number in the United States. Furthermore, these strikes mentioned in the British report do not include the numerous bread riots prevalent in Europe, but unknown in this country, resulting from the frequent suffering of the people for food.

"It appears, as you will find by figuring out the proportion, that each strike in the United Kingdom affected on an average 382 persons, while each strike in this country affected but 237 persons, so that a much greater number of employes were involved in labor troubles in the Kingdom of Great Britain than in this republic. From this you will see that strikes prevail to a greater extent and are more disastrous in Great Britain than they are here. There is much less occasion for strikes in this country, because it is an undisputed fact that the condition of the working people of America is far superion to the condition of the laboring classes in the United Kingdom. Only a little reflection is necessary to convince any one of this fact. As a rule the working people of the United States own their own homes, which is rarely the case in any European country. We are told that in the city of Leeds, a great manufacturing center of England, with a population of over 200,000, not a working man owns the home in which he lives, while at Homestead over 60 per cent of the mill workers have homes of their own. Such is largely the case in all the manufacturing towns of the United States.

"Again, what do the statistics of our saving bank deposits show? In 1890 the deposits in the savings banks of the United States were $1,524,844,506, and 4,258,634 depositors. The average of each depositor was $358.00. There are less than one-fourth this number of depositors and one-third of the amount of deposits in the United Kingdom.

"What about the statement that the McKinley tariff encouraged strikes and increased the profits of the owner of these iron and steel mills, but was oppressive to the workers?"

"Such statements are sheer nonsense, as you will readily see when you understand that the McKinley bill did not increase the tariff on leading manufacturers of iron and steel. For instance, on structural iron, such as beams, girders, etc., the tariff under the recent tariff law is nine tenth of 1 cent per pound; under the old it was 1¼ cent per pound. There is a reduction on boiler or other plate iron or steel, also on forgings of iron and steel and railway bars of iron or steel. There is also a reduction on steel ingots, blooms, slabs, billets and bars, etc."