

RUIN ON THE ROCKS.

The Steamship Los Angeles Sunk Off Point Sur Lighthouse.

AT LEAST THREE PERSONS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

The Vessel Goes to the Bottom Almost Immediately After Striking—Panic Among the Passengers—Thrilling Experience of Members of the Crew.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

MONTEREY, April 22.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Los Angeles, bound north from Newport, Cal., and way points to San Francisco, ran on the rocks at Point Sur Lighthouse, thirty miles south of Monterey, between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. The steamer sank within a few minutes, and the passengers and crew took to the boats. As far as known four lives were lost. Two boatloads reached the shore at Point Sur, and the first news of the disaster was brought here by messenger to-day. Two other boatloads and a raft containing other passengers and members of the crew were met by the steamer Eureka this morning. The Eureka rescued them and brought them to Monterey.

From those who arrived on the Eureka it was learned that the Los Angeles reached the Point Sur light about 9 P. M. The Captain, who had retired, had given orders to his Third Mate to call him when a certain number of revolutions of the wheel had been noted. The Mate failed to do so, and the steamer went upon the rocks at 9:15 o'clock, and in ten minutes she sank. The Captain instantly ordered out the four boats, and a raft. Two of the boats, containing about fifty men, succeeded in reaching the shore. The others two and the raft kept out to sea.

Chief Engineer Wallace, in charge of one of the boats, the steamer Eureka, and succeeded in getting within hailing distance. The steamer lay to, and sent out boats to search for the other party. They soon found the raft, with seven persons aboard. When they rescued it, the morning at about 7 o'clock picked up the other boat, containing fourteen more persons.

They then sent boats to those on shore and offered to take them aboard. The steamer, but owing to the roughness of the surf they declined to go.

Four dead bodies have been recovered, and Captain H. D. Leland of the Los Angeles was reported in a critical condition by his brother, Captain James Leland of the Eureka.

All the ladies and children were saved and brought here on the Eureka.

The steamer Los Angeles was a very old vessel, having been used by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company for twenty years. Before that she was a United States revenue cutter, and was called the Wyanda. She became useless to the government, and Goodall, Perkins & Co., the agents of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, purchased her and put her into service as a freight and passenger boat between San Francisco and southern way ports. She was a small steamer, of about 300 tons, and for some time has not been rated as first-class.

The steamer was due in San Francisco to-day. Her passengers and crew numbered about seventy. Owing to the fact that the most inaccessible point at which she was wrecked, the names of those lost had not been learned here this evening.

The rocks at Point Sur, which are a cluster of ugly spires, have long been a menace to navigation on the southern route. In 1876 the Ventura, a handsome steamer, which at that time was the largest vessel in the service of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, was lost on these rocks. The steamer Eureka, which rescued the survivors this morning, also struck the rocks several years ago, shattering her stern and barely escaping destruction. The steamer was lost before my eyes, and she was simply horrible.

"We all would have given anything to save them, but it was not our lot to do so. I can hear yet the despairing words of the men struggling for a position on the ropes to escape from the waves. All the boats were still in sight, and all of us on board the ship were yelling for some of them to return after us. One of them said, 'I am not going back. I have seen the cruel words of one of the crew who had been saved, Harry Hall, a porter, rang out: 'Don't mind them. Let them go, and save us.' The boats left us where they were, and had it not been for the reckless settling of the steamer on a rock we all would have been drowned. We all (seven of us) hung on to those ropes for two hours, which seemed a thousand years. When we had given up all hope, we saw a boat approaching us in charge of Captain McGinniss of the wrecker Whitehall, who was a passenger on the Los Angeles. Had it not been for him we all would have been dead by this time."

"After all of us were saved from the forward boom we rowed to the aftermast and took two others aboard. In doing this we came near upsetting our boat several times, and was lying in his berth when the steamer struck. He saw one woman with a child in her arms rushed into my stateroom and fell in a faint, and was carried to the deck with difficulty. The passengers all behaved in a cool and orderly manner, but the crew were much excited and eager to get off. I was in the first officer's boat, which had twenty-five persons. I rowed out about 400 or 500 yards and put some passengers in another boat, and went back to the steamer after others. I just reached the vessel's side as she was sinking, and we were nearly drowned by the suction. We landed near the lighthouse. Just as the boat reached shore it was caught by a breaker and the boat smashed. We scrambled ashore with difficulty. We stood at the lighthouse and were well treated, though food was scarce. Many of the passengers presented a pitiful sight. A number of children were on the raft until morning, having only some blankets for covering."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The American ship Undaunted, which bumped on the bar on March 10th as she was putting to sea with a wheat cargo for Queenstown, has been condemned. The vessel was on her way to Bath, Me., in 1870. It is probable she will be repaired and put on the coast trade.

by, and there was no sign of the delayed boat. At 3 o'clock this morning the agent retired, leaving the wharfing in charge. Finally all the employees of the company went home to await the opening of the telegraph office, but in the face of the telegraph office being closed, the steamer yesterday that the steamer had sailed on time and was due here at midnight.

But all doubts were soon set at rest, and the intelligence quickly spread that the steamer had been wrecked on a treacherous hidden rock only a few miles from her destination.

Early this morning John Gilkey, a farmer living some twenty miles from here, brought the news that the steamer had made her last trip, and was at the bottom of the sea in the most ragged and rough stretch of country on the California coast. A party of citizens from here immediately started to tender the steamer assistance was in their power. The steamer Eureka, going south, arrived here yesterday, and on her way down picked up several of the passengers of the sunken steamer who had sought refuge on a raft. The Eureka then steamed to the scene of the disaster and completed the work of rescue, immediately turning back for the north. She arrived here at 1 o'clock.

All the passengers, except a small quantity of wreckage, Captain H. D. Leland of the Los Angeles was among those on the Eureka, but to all questions asked him regarding the wreck, he gave the answer, "I don't know anything about it."

His brother, Captain Leland of the Eureka, profanely refused even the smallest courtesies to the reporter, and positively commanded the people on his ship to deny information to every one.

The following particulars from one of the crew of the Los Angeles are the first bits of reliable information obtained here of the wreck. He said: "At 227 yesterday afternoon we left San Simon, our new numbering thirty-seven officer and men. We had about thirty-five passengers aboard. The weather was the best we have had for some time. Generally we encountered strong winds after leaving San Simon, but this trip was an exception to the rule, and we all counted on getting ahead of time on that account. About 7:30 I was on deck having a smoke, and I remarked to the watchman that I was making exceptionally good time. 'Yes,' says he, 'we will make Point Sur by half-past 8.' I said I thought we would surely get there before then. I then went down to the saloon and helped the freight clerk with his work, and closed mine at 8:45. Just as we got through we felt a shock like a light bump. This was followed by a pretty stiff crash, that threw the ship on her side. We all rushed out on deck, and orders were given to lower the boats. As you may have guessed, there was confusion. Everywhere women and children were all screaming, and our first labor was to quiet them. They were all in their night clothes, and we wrapped them all in blankets to make them as comfortable as possible, and put life-preservers on them. After having provided the women and children with room in the lifeboats, we all had to rustle for ourselves, and directed our attention toward saving all that we could of our effects. The most any of us saved was a little trinket, such as combs, razors, etc., and some of us lost everything we had."

"By this time nearly all the passengers were off the steamer, including the steward and Chief Engineer. All the other officers and crew were still on deck except the mate, who had gone in charge of one of the boats. When I returned from the boat, I had gone to the foremast, and could of my effects, all the boats and the raft were gone, and those of us who were then aboard had no earthly chance of escape, seemingly. Then the second mate, who had proved himself a good officer on occasion, called out: 'All hands to the rigging, and every man for himself.' Mind you, at that time the stern of the boat was all under water and sinking. The water was just rising to my ears. I ran forward, and the Captain, who had hold of two of the stays, pulled himself upon one and gave me the other. We all pulled ourselves as far up as we could, and I went to the foremast and rested there while the water then was about up to my waist, but I kept on going. There were two others ahead of me, and we were all so exhausted it was very slow work. The Captain was in the boat behind me, and so exhausted they could not move. It was at this time that three of the unfortunate were drowned. One of them was Fireman Nolan, and the other two were passengers whose names I do not know. At the same time a sailor named Johnson, who was at the top of the aftermast, lowered a rope and secured the second mate, saving him from a watery grave. The sight of him being saved drew before my eyes was simply horrible."

"We all would have given anything to save them, but it was not our lot to do so. I can hear yet the despairing words of the men struggling for a position on the ropes to escape from the waves. All the boats were still in sight, and all of us on board the ship were yelling for some of them to return after us. One of them said, 'I am not going back. I have seen the cruel words of one of the crew who had been saved, Harry Hall, a porter, rang out: 'Don't mind them. Let them go, and save us.' The boats left us where they were, and had it not been for the reckless settling of the steamer on a rock we all would have been drowned. We all (seven of us) hung on to those ropes for two hours, which seemed a thousand years. When we had given up all hope, we saw a boat approaching us in charge of Captain McGinniss of the wrecker Whitehall, who was a passenger on the Los Angeles. Had it not been for him we all would have been dead by this time."

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MATTERS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Tariff Debate Will Continue This Week in the Senate.

APPROPRIATIONS WILL OCCUPY THE ATTENTION OF THE HOUSE.

President Cleveland Writes a Letter to Association of Democratic Clubs, Urging That the Organization Should Strive for Principles Rather Than Spoils.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The prospect is that the tariff debate in the Senate will continue this week on much the same lines as have been observed since the agreement for the regulation of hours of debate was entered into, notwithstanding the arrangement that the reading of the bill by paragraphs shall be begun at 1 o'clock on Wednesday. The Republican Senators are counting upon the continuance of this programme for at least another week, and expect to go on with their general speeches just as they have been doing for the past three weeks.

"General debate," said Senator Aldrich, in discussing the outlook, "will conclude Tuesday at 5 o'clock, and will be resumed Wednesday at 1 o'clock."

Senator Aldrich is among those who have not yet spoken upon the general features of the bill, and he will not have time to get in before the reading of the bill is begun. He will probably speak on Wednesday or Thursday, though probably not until the beginning of next week. Besides replying to Senator Hill, he will devote himself especially to the repeal features of the measure. The speeches announced for the week are those of Washburn on Monday, Mills and Palmer on Tuesday, Higgins on Wednesday, and Callon on Thursday and Friday. Other speeches, among them one by Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, may be made on any of these days.

If no one else should be prepared to proceed at this time, Senator Quay will continue the speech which he has already delivered several times this week. It is understood he has not exhausted more than half of the material he has collected on the various features of the bill, and that when his speech is finally concluded and printed it will make a large book on the tariff.

Senator Dolph may also, at any time, conclude his unfinished speech. Senator Mills is expected to reply in a general way to the remarks of the Finance Committee to the attacks which have been made upon the bill, and his speech will be about three hours in length.

Republican Senators will make manifest their disposition to contest every inch of ground at the very beginning of the discussion of the paragraphs as such on Wednesday by attempting to have the provisions of the first paragraph, providing for the extension of the tariff on the 30th of June, changed. They will contend that the custom has always been to give at least six months' notice in making a change of the tariff laws. They also say that the question in the paragraph which will need careful consideration, and a number of Senators say the chemical paragraph, the first one on the bill, will not be reached until next week.

Senator Harris upon being asked said that no agreement had been reached for the continuance of the present agreement as to the hours for debate, and he was not prepared to say whether or not he intended to extend the present agreement in that respect when that stage of the consideration of the bill should be reached. "It will depend on circumstances," he said, "whether we shall go on as at present. We are presently going on as at present. I do not say no longer. We have already had the bill under consideration for three weeks, and its opponents have consumed the greater part of the time. They certainly should not have had opportunity to exhaust their long speeches, and if a disposition should be shown to continue to make them I shall ask for an extension of the daily time for debate. I shall come to that soon, if it becomes necessary to say so. I do not intend to do so until I have had an opportunity to be heard on the bill. I think we shall begin by meeting earlier, and if that change does not suffice to exact sufficient progress we shall gradually extend the hours into the night, and will begin a contest which must either exhaust the Senators or exhaust the debate, or result in a final action on the bill."

The appropriation bills will continue to occupy the attention of the House during the coming week, after to-morrow, which under the rules, will be devoted to the consideration of business reported from the District of Columbia Committee. On Tuesday the House will take up the bill which has been reported from the committee of the last week, which will probably be finished, and on Wednesday the postoffice appropriation bill, the consideration of which was interrupted by the signature of Cleveland Henderson to the Postoffice Committee as one of the committee to attend the funeral of the late Senator Vance, will be resumed. The only item in this bill undisposed of that provides for the extension of the tariff on the 30th of June is being made to cut off this appropriation, it may require two days to get it out of the way. The general impression seems to be that the advocates of this proposition will not be able to defeat it, as it has earnest champions, not only in the South, but in the North and West.

Business is so far advanced in the House that no temporary bill can be made to extend the committee on Claims of Friday, the day set apart under the rules for the consideration of bills on the private calendar.

After the postoffice bill is completed, the army bill will be taken up, and should it be completed, the river and harbor bill will follow. There is little chance, however, that the latter bill will be reached this week.

The only possibility of varying the monotony of this programme is the precipitation of a debate on some resolution in connection with the Committee on Coney's Army of the Commonwealth. The Populists in the House, as in the Senate, have come to the front as advocates for fair play for the Industrials, and they may spring some resolution bearing on the subject, which would throw it open for discussion.

"TARIFF REFORM."

The Banner Under Which the Democrats Won Their Last Victory.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—President Cleveland has forwarded the following letter to Hon. Chauncey F. Black, President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, April 22, 1894.
To Hon. Chauncey F. Black, Esq.—
DEAR SIR: I have carefully read the communication you have lately placed in my hands, and I am glad to see that you are so actively interested in the present needs of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. The achievements of this organization should be familiar to all who are interested in the continuation of Democratic supremacy, and should enlist the encouragement of those who appreciate the importance of any effective dissemination of political

doctrines. Your association has done much by way of educating our people touching the particular subjects which are recognized as belonging to the Democratic faith; but it seems to me that its best services will be rendered by a demonstration of the truth that our party is best organized and more powerful when it strives for principles, instead of spoils, and that it quickly responds to the stimulus applied by an enlistment in the people's cause.

This acknowledgment of true Democratic principles that the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and every other Democratic organization, should have unflinchingly and earnestly saved our party in its time of power and responsibility from the degradation and disgrace of a failure to redeem the pledges upon which our fellow countrymen entrusted us with the control of their government.

All who are charged on behalf of the Democratic party with the redemption necessarily reminded that as we won our way to victory under the banner of tariff reform, so our insistence upon that principle is the consideration of our reformation of the people's trust, and that really to party organization demands the satisfaction of our individual advantages and wishes, and the putting aside of petty and ignoble jealousies and slanders when party principles and party integrity and party existence are at stake.

I cheerfully inclose a contribution to the funds necessary to carry on the good work of your organization, with a hearty wish for its continued success and usefulness. Yours, very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE BIG MINERS' STRIKE.

OVER A HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN QUIT WORK.

The Suspension in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio About Complete—No Trouble Reported.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

COLUMBUS (O.), April 22.—Chairman McBride of the United Mine Workers was busy to-day comparing press dispatches and newspaper reports of the big strike with information at hand. His revised estimate shows that more men have struck in the competitive districts and fewer in the outlying districts than anticipated, but the total number of men remains about the same as given yesterday, 125,000. In Illinois, he states, there are 24,000 out of 35,000 late Indiana, 4,000 out of about 8,000, and in West Virginia 2,000 out of 9,000. Conventions are to be held in Illinois and West Virginia Tuesday next, when efforts will be made to bring all the men into line. President McBride expects definite information by letter from nearly every district to-morrow. There seems to be no doubt but that the suspension in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio is about complete. No news has been received from the disturbances, and none are expected, as a friendly feeling seems to prevail.

THE GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE.

ST. PAUL, April 22.—Locally, there is little change in the Great Northern strike situation. To-morrow the company will have its disaffected employees, but only in person, the union leaders not being recognized until the employees have designated them as their representatives. The train reaching the Deputy Marshals at 8 o'clock for the West reached Fergus Falls at 1:30 P. M. and left at 6:30 for Barnesville, arriving there at 9 A. M. The deputies met no difficulty in getting out trains. By clearing up the situation at Barnesville the line is now open from St. Paul to Neche, N. D. Twenty-nine deputies remained there to guard the company's interests. A big train from the West passed through here at 4:30 and another at 5 P. M. President McBride received a message from Hogan to-night to send down a committee of three with instructions that there would be no concessions.

LITTLE DANGER OF A STRIKE ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

TACOMA (Wash.), April 22.—A secret Grievance Committee representing the Great Northern strikers at Seattle visited Tacoma yesterday and held a conference with Joseph B. M. Johnson, Chairman of the Federated Board of the Northern Pacific employees. While the object of the conference was kept a secret by the committee and Mr. Johnson, it is generally believed by officers of the Northern Pacific labor organizations that the purpose was to endeavor to get the Northern Pacific employees to order a strike on that road. The employees of the Northern Pacific are now working under a schedule which gives them lower pay, and they claim that the company has been closed. Another violent shock occurred at Chualar in the Peiratt Pellet was rent asunder and sunk below the waters of the harbor. Large bowlders were detected in the mountain of Braganza, and some of them fell upon shepherded houses that were clustered at the foot of the mountain. All the inmates of the houses were crushed to death. Huge chasms opened in the earth above Atlanta. Heavy shocks were felt throughout the Eubosa Islands.

MARCH OF THE INDUSTRIALS.

Kelly's Army in Camp Near Neola, Iowa.

NEOLA (Ia.), April 22.—Kelly and his Industrial Army ended their first day's march from Council Bluffs here at 6 o'clock this evening, and immediately went into camp in a grove just east of town. The entry into Neola was a triumphal march. Almost every man, woman and child went out to greet the army. The stores and vacant buildings of this place were thrown wide open, and the weary men were offered all available shelter.

The start from camp was made at 8 o'clock. Hundreds of people had gone out from Council Bluffs and Omaha to see the beginning of the long march, and a dozen wagons, heavily loaded with provisions, awaited the moving of the column. The day was perfect, and rapid travel was made along the smooth road. From every farmhouse flags were flying, and at every cross-roads lines of gaily decorated wagons and carts hailed the coming of the army.

To-morrow the column will move to Avoca, eighteen miles away, and if promises made to-day are fulfilled, 150 wagons will be provided for the army.

Kelly said to-night that they will move steadily toward Des Moines. There the army expects to get a train for Chicago.

Coxey's Men.

HAGERSTOWN (Md.), April 22.—The Coxey men are preparing to march on Frederickburg at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Carl Browne to-night, in speaking of the proposed camp in the arsenal grounds, said he had concluded that the grounds around the foot of the Washington monument would be more convenient and appropriate, but announced that he would telegraph Colonel Reardon to make a request for the grounds on the Secretary of War.

The local committee are working like beavers, looking to the wants of the visitors.

While the session has not commenced celebrating is the order. The usual Sunday doings in this city has changed to a quietude which is manifested in a marked degree. The general headquarters of the delegates are located in the rooms of the local parlor, at the opera-house. All local decorators have about finished their labors. They worked until a late hour last night, and now the entire streets are a mass of waving bunting, flags, and a liberal display of the now popular bear.

SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKES.

Severe Oscillations Create Panics in Grecian Villages.

CASUALTIES REPORTED AT ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY.

Three Negroes Charged with Arson Taken From an Alabama Jail, Swung From a Bridge, and Their Bodies Riddled with Bullets.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

ATHENS, April 22.—The earthquake shocks that began at about 7:30 o'clock Friday night continued with more or less frequency until noon to-day. All last night the oscillation of the earth was noticeable, and the people of this city were in a state of semi-panic. Telegraphic communication with many parts of the country is badly interrupted, and it is barely possible to get news from the towns that must have been affected by the shocks. In three villages—Malesina, Proskina and Martino—all in the Province of Locris, 123 persons were killed. The Mayor of Larymit telegraphs that a heavy shock occurred at Proskina while vespers services were being held in the parish church, and the walls of the church fell, burying all the worshippers in the ruins. Hardly a person in the church escaped without injury. Thirty were taken to hospital. Houses were thrown down in other parts of the village, and the money loss is great, some of the villages being practically ruined.

In Malesina houses tottered and fell, as though built of cardboard. In this little village thirty persons were killed. In some cases entire families—fathers, mothers and children—were taken out of the ruins dead. Houses were thrown down in other parts of the village, and the money loss is great, some of the villages being practically ruined.

In Martino thirty-nine persons were killed. Here, as at Proskina, the parish church was the scene of a great number of fatalities.

In the vicinity of Athens the fatalities were less numerous, but the property damage is immense.

The Church of St. Elias, between the Pierias and Phalstrum, has been racked beyond repair and is tottering. In other cases entire families—fathers, mothers and children—were taken out of the ruins dead.

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Washington. By the time Morris L. Swift stepped on the improvised platform there were fully 25,000 people present, and soon after the meeting got into working order fully 35,000 were gathered around the band stand. Swift delivered his characteristic speech denouncing the wealthy, the monopolists and everybody in general that did not think with the socialist platform. Mr. Swift submitted the following letter to President Cleveland, which was adopted with acies that could have been heard a mile away:

"To President Cleveland, Washington: At first thought it may seem to the national authorities that the thousands of men of dealing with these penniless unemployed persons, who are pressing their way across the country to the Capital, would be to employ some form of 'strict and stern repression.' This is the opinion of the Army and Navy Registers, which calls upon you to gather in the regular army to protect yourselves, the Congress and national buildings against unfortunate fellow-citizens. The custom is an old one of resorting to a Liberal use of bullets to check the rising desire of starving persons for food and work. No republic can follow this custom long and live. We are sending a delegation to represent the unemployed citizens of New England in these days of calamity. We should be very sorry to have our deputations thrown into prison or slain by official edict while exercising their constitutional rights of petition. The truth is, before tranquility is restored there will have to be a readjustment of the conditions of the case."

"You may realize that the case is grave. When have American citizens been treated in this manner before? Is there not wealth enough? Let us not be children in this matter any longer. Wealth must be better distributed. This is no time to prate about Senate dignity. It is time for those who make laws to listen to the commands of those who make them lawmakers. You can endeavor to have the people provided with proper food while in Washington. We who are at home will watch the situation with interest."

"MORRIS L. SWIFT."

At this moment there was a conference among the leaders, while one of them was speaking, and as a result, those who have enrolled themselves in the delegation were told to slip away quietly and meet at Roxbury Crossing, where Major-General Fitzgerald would meet them, and would then march to Dedham, where they intended to stop to-night.

An hour after midnight was given forty-five men, headed by their leader, Fitzgerald, and carrying a yellow flag, were marching toward Jamaica Plains.

UNEMPLOYED AT COLTON.

COLTON (Cal.), April 22.—At a citizens' mass meeting, hours of resolutions were adopted asking Governor Stanford, in view of the deplorable business depression and destitution of the army of the unemployed, threatening public and private property, to issue a proclamation requesting Boards of Supervisors to pass ordinances providing public work for able-bodied indigents, poor-houses for the ailing poor and chain-gangs for those who will not work. A committee from the mass meeting was appointed to urge the Board of Supervisors to leave on foot for Washington and ask aid. A supply of groceries was received this morning from Orange.

LYNCH LAW IN ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, April 22.—At Tusculum at midnight Tom Black, John Willis and Tony Johnson, negroes, were lynched. About a week ago these men were arrested for burning the barn of Claude King. Their arrest was kept very quiet for fear of mob violence. Late last night a masked mob of 200 men went to the jail and called the jailer out on the pretext that they had a prisoner. The mob secured the jailer and carried him some distance from the place, where he was compelled to keep quiet. They then entered the jail, took the keys from the jailer's wife, and, entering the cells, took the three negroes out and led them to the Tennessee River bridge. Ropes were placed about each of their necks and one tied to the bridge post. They were pulled to jump off. The bodies were filled with bullets.

SHOT DEAD.

A Negro Killed While Trying to Escape From Officers.

TALLULAH (La.), April 22.—On Friday Charles McFarlane, manager of the Debnay place, had a difficulty with a negro named Joseph H. Hopkins, in which McFarlane was beaten. Friday evening a posse started in pursuit of the negro. McFarlane and a man named Boyce started ahead and when they were crossing the bayou at Brusby Creek they were fired upon from ambush. Boyce was injured and killed. McFarlane escaped unhurt to the woods, where he remained until to-day. As soon as the facts were made known Sheriff McClellan with a posse went to the scene. The negro was located in the woods last night a quarter of a mile from the scene of the killing. The Sheriff captured Harris Williams. As soon as he got to the edge of the creek Williams made an effort to escape. The deputies fired and killed him. Three more negroes were captured and lodged in jail.

War Against Gambling at Denver.

DENVER, April 22.—In obedience to the order issued by the new Fire and Police Board, all gambling-houses in this city will be closed at noon to-morrow. The proprietors will evade the law by moving their establishments to Colfax, a suburban town, but a few miles from the center of the city, and easily reached by street-car lines. Already several of the houses have established games there, which run openly day and night.

Serious Results of a Cyclone.

SOMERVILLE (Mo.), April 22.—Late reports from the scene of the recent cyclone show that it was more serious than first reported. Mrs. John Keel and three children, a hired girl and a hired man were killed. Five dwellings and many other buildings were blown away, and a large number of people more or less injured. The damage to crops and fencing amounts to thousands of dollars.

PLUMED KNIGHTS.

Brilliant Spectacle of the Parade of Templars.