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THE RECORD-UNION.

THE STORY
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MINNESOTA FIRE TRAGEDY.

Hinckley Horror Dawning in all Its Awful Magnitude.

THE DEATH LIST THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE.

Two Hundred and Twenty-Five Dead Accounted for in Hinckley and Vicinity Alone—Searching Parties Out Looking for Others Missing—Burned Bodies Buried in Long Trenches—Work of Relief for the Destitute.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 4.—A *Pioneer Press* special from Pine City says: Buried at Hinckley and vicinity, 225; at Sandstone, 67; at Pokegama, 25; Miller, 12; estimated dead not found, 50. Total, 379.

The Hinckley horror is dawning in its awful magnitude. There are now lying in the desolate cemeteries under a shallow covering of sand or in the rude, rough boxes, which take the place of caskets, 216 bodies. F. J. Weber of Pine City, who has entire charge of the interment, has had his work well in hand; and has kept most accurate accounts of the bodies. These figures are his, and include those bodies buried by friends.

Four trenches in all have been opened, separated by about four feet. Commencing on the south in the north trench are forty-five unboxed corpses. In trench No. 2 are twenty boxes, many containing from two to five bodies. In the third are twenty-seven boxes like the others. The fourth trench is not yet in use, but there are piled nineteen boxes which will be put in to-morrow morning.

The foreman of the Duluth construction train reported to Coroner Cowan this afternoon that on the wall of the north end of the bridge above Grindstone there were nine bodies, so completely incinerated that they could not be identified. A few blocks off where the depot stood was found a woman. This must be added to those shipped away, make a total of 225 accounted for Hinckley and vicinity.

Amazing estimates are being made, but there is no foundation for them. There were undoubtedly settlers and men in the lumber camps burned who have not yet been discovered. A search for them will be prosecuted with vigor, and they will be buried where they are found.

There is an unknown number of dead in the millpond. It is as yet unapproachable. The bank was covered with sawdust, and not far away was the Brennan mill and lumber yard. A number of persons were seen to go to the pond. No one came out alive, and so hot is the fire still burning there that it may be a day or two before this pool of death can be examined.

At Pokegama the dead have been nearly all accounted for, and will not run over twenty-five. At Miller there were buried twelve, and at Sandstone sixty-seven. These figures, with an estimate of those not yet found, brings the total up to 379. The latter estimate may be too low, but it is a matter of absolute conjecture, and it is here that the widely different reports are found. Some think that at least 200 settlers in camps are yet to be found.

WORK OF RELIEF.

PINE CITY (Minn.), Sept. 4.—The curious apathy which marked almost every move at Hinckley yesterday gave way to bustling activity this morning. During the night a shack was put up for a cook house. In the early morning an inclosed room was added to it for the storage of the commissary supplies. The people who had remained over night were quartered in the tents which Captain Hart, Quartermaster of the First Brigade of Minnesota National Guard, had pitched last evening. Volunteers were more numerous than yesterday and affairs assumed a more settled aspect. The early trains brought up men who came to work, and did not abandon themselves to the gratification of a morbid curiosity, as did so many when brought up yesterday, which was perhaps not unnatural, but, under the circumstances, entirely inexcusable.

At an early hour a force of men was started out to the cemetery to complete the work of interment. There had been left above ground last night fifty-seven bodies in boxes, and at daylight parties were detailed out after those that had been located. Careful search was made last night along the Duluth right of way to the north. Yesterday parties located twelve bodies, but closer scrutiny of the woods for a considerable distance from the track revealed several others, including the entire Green family—father, mother and four children. Besides the body of Otto Rowley, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Duluth and Winnipeg, taken to his home last night, nineteen others were picked up between Hinckley and Skunk Lake. Two or three were evidently passengers on Saturday's southbound afternoon limited. Most of the others were settlers, and the remainder were refugees from Hinckley who got further away from the doomed city. One is that of Mrs. John McNamara, on whose body was found $3,000 in checks and $500 in currency, and near by was the body of a boy, partially identified as one of her sons. The Robertson family of five found yesterday were also brought in. Israel Schrimpski, the young Chicago lawyer who was reported as among the lost at Hinckley, is safe. He lost his valise, but got out safely, and is now at Hudson.

This about completes the number on the right of way to a point six miles out, and foots up a total of between fifty and sixty. A scattered few were brought in from the country just across the Grindstone River. One man was found in the gravel pit just across the river, and was identified as Joyce Crowell, aged 60.

A searching party of five experienced timber cruisers and seven assistants was started out to-day along the Government road to the east. A similar party of eighteen was sent up the eastern Minnesota Railroad toward Sandstone. These parties will bring in no bodies if any are found, but will bury them where found. These parties were sent into a tract of country from which no reports have been received, and the possible results of their labors can only be conjectured. During the day other parties were started in other directions. The work at the cemetery to-day proceeded rapidly.

There is a prospect now that the number of dead which have been or will be brought into Hinckley, and which has hitherto been conservatively estimated at 200, will pass that number, and may reach 250. There is one point where an indefinite number may be found. West of the Duluth bridge across the Grindstone and the northwest edge of the town was a mill pond of considerable depth, and probably 400 feet wide. A considerable number of person were seen making their way to this spot, how many, however, it is impossible to approximate. One thing is certain, no one who went into it came back to give an account of himself. To the intense heat, burning lumber and the suffocating volume of smoke which came from the flames that were destroying a sawmill and 1,500,000 feet of lumber standing on the banks was added that which went into the sawdust, through which the fire ran to the very water's edge. The water is deep, and those who were there probably chose death by drowning to suffocation or burning. The pond is yet unapproachable. The sawdust bank is still full of fire and as treacherous as quicksand. The smoke is so dense that not a sight of the pond can be had from a point near the place where the bodies are supposed to be, and it may be some days before an attempt at recovery of the bodies can be made.

From Brook Park, near Pokegama Lake, on the Eastern Minnesota road, comes the report that the fatalities there are more than had been supposed. There were more than 110 settlers at or near that point. Yesterday's report placed its dead at twenty-eight. To-day rumor has increased it to between fifty and sixty. Parties will go out from Pine City across the country to Brook Park by team to aid in the work at that point.

At this city every branch of local relief has moved along smoothly. There is an abundance of food and shelter. Governor Nelson, with representatives of the relief committee at St. Paul and Duluth, arrived during the day, and will assist in the work of aid.

NOBLE RESPONSE TO THE CRY OF RELIEF.

PINE CITY (Minn.), Sept. 4.—Every other person one meets in Pine City today gives visible evidence in bloodshot eyes and burned noses and cheeks of conflict with the fire. Some are thinly clad. There are fifty tents and each housed four or five people last night.

In the hospital last night Mrs. Thomas Henderson sat woe-begone, while M. A. Greenfield, who is badly burned, told of the sad fate of her boys, 14 and 16 years of age. The boys, with their father, were cutting the road for the railroad toward Greenfield's, when the fire forced them out. They reached his place and with the family took refuge in the cellar. One, when the flames enveloped the house, never got out, and the other perished in a culvert where he had taken shelter. Mr. Greenfield's five children found a fiery grave in the cellar, and his wife, though still alive, is in the hospital burned beyond hope of recovery.

Miss Hammond of Hinckley, who occupies a bed near her, is in a similar condition.

So thoroughly have all the arrangements been made for the relief of the sufferers around Hinckley that everything moves along without a hitch.

The people of this little village have responded nobly to the cry for relief that came from their suffering neighbors. Provisions, clothing, bedding and other supplies were poured in from all parts of the State, and from here to the places where they were most needed. The regulars from Fort Snelling have also been of great service.

Crowds of curious people are going over the grounds looking for relics of the horrible disaster, and systematic search parties are looking for more bodies in the woods.

General Bunker represents the Governor in the relief measures. All the injured have been brought to the hospital and the supplies were turned over to the medical men in charge, so that there was no delay in caring for the injured.

Every hall and public building of any sort was used as a hospital, and the people seemed to know no weariness in their eagerness to relieve the suffering.

The heat was so intense that the eyeballs of many nearly shriveled, and nearly every person who passed through the fire is wearing smoked glasses, or else is unable to see at all.

Relief trains came up on the Duluth road from St. Paul at frequent intervals, and at every station people were ready with supplies, which were brought to this city for distribution.

The appointment of a State commission by the Governor to look after general relief measures has met with general commendation.

Word from the White Bear limited train that Engineer James Root will recover caused general rejoicing.

Thomas Dunn and his family of three were buried to-day. Dunn was the heroic telegraph operator who lost his life because he remained at his post until the station was on fire. He sent the order for the train to return and take those who wanted to escape. The train carried away over 300 people from the fire. Dunn then jumped from the window and started for a gravel pit, where so many saved their lives. He was within five rods of the pit when he fell and was unable to get further.

ENGINEER BEST'S STORY.

WEST SUPERIOR (Wis.), Sept. 4.—Engineer William Best of the original rescuing passenger train on the Eastern Minnesota tells the following story of the rescue at Hinckley: "Soon after leaving Superior at 1:15 P. M. I had to light the headlight, owing to the dense smoke which turned day into night. The heat, as we approached Hinckley, increased. I expected when we reached that point we would get in an opening and escape the smoke. My surprise was great, therefore, when we found the fire right upon the town. It took but a glance to see the town was doomed. The wind blew with great velocity, and the flames fairly leaped through the air. The people were taken by surprise and were helpless. The coming fire seemed more like a stroke of lightning. Almost in an instant the town was swept by billows of flames. We could not pass Hinckley, and there was no use to look for orders, for communication was cut off. To stay and rescue as many as we could was our duty, of course, but the great question, and upon it hung the lives of many hundreds, was how long dare we wait.

"Ed Barry, who was there with engine No. 23, and W. D. Campbell, conductor, were as plucky and brave fellows as ever passed a mile post. We knew we were safe in making time, for we could return on No. 23's time. We hastily coupled a portio of Campbell's freight train with the engine ahead on to the rear of our train. The people rushed toward our train and piled into the cars. Some were aged and helpless, and the women and children had to be helped aboard. We had to shift the position of the train several times to prevent it from catching fire. We were all breathing fire as it was. We saw many sights that would have filled us with horror if seen under other circumstances, but there was horror everywhere. We saw people fall down overcome by heat and smoke. I saw mothers with babes make their last and despairing effort to shelter their helpless charges. We saw people surrounded by fire, but there is no use trying to describe it to you. A few of our passengers became panic-stricken and wanted me to pull out regardless of others at Hinckley, but of course none of us thought of doing such a cowardly and selfish act. We got about 400 people from Hinckley aboard, may be more, and slipped away to take others who had run up the track. We could not rescue any more of the people, for they could not get to the train. A very large percentage of those who remained perished.

"Away we went through the blazing woods. It was a race with death. Telegraph posts and ties were on fire, and strong flames pressed upon the train. People were packed so closely it was impossible to move. We passed several bridges that were on fire. At Partridge we procured water for the passengers. The people at Partridge supposed they were safe, but it appears that within half an hour the fire had reached them, thus giving an idea of how fast the flames traveled. We drew a sigh of relief when we reached the limits of Superior and knew our precious freight was safe."

Engineer William Best now appears in a different role than that he played during the Great Northern strike. Best abandoned his engine and train in St. Paul when the Eastern Minnesota was tied up in such a way as to block their yards. At least this was the charge of the Great Northern, and when the strike was settled the road refused to re-employ Best. The American Railway Union officials threatened another strike, but the difficulty was referred to arbitration, and the arbitrators decided in favor of Best's restoration. He seems to have by this move demonstrated his fitness for a permanent place in the cab.

A FARMER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—A Duluth (Minn.) special to the *Journal* says: Oliver Dubois, a French-Canadian farmer, living on the outskirts of the little village of Sandstone, was among the 250 refugees from that stricken spot. He saved his life by jumping into the bottom of a dry well, and was one of the very few who took a refuge and did not find it a grave already dug. His experience was similar in many ways to that of scores and hundreds of others, but it shows the fearful speed of the flames.

Mr. Dubois was a little distance from his home when he heard, in the south, a mighty roaring, and thought a cyclone was coming. The blackness of the sky increased, and he ran still farther from the building to escape any flying sticks that might come from the house. He threw himself down at the root of a stump, his head under a root. Scarcely was he on the ground before the awful heat and fire showed that he contended not with a cyclone, but with flames. There was a well a few feet away, into which he jumped. It was twelve feet deep, and was dry. Above him he could see the rolling cloud of flame, high in the air and then down close to the ground. His position grew stifling, and the air seemed to be so exhausting that he could only breathe by clawing a hole in the damp earth and pressing his face to the side. As soon as one place got too stifling he would make another little fresh spot. The well filled with smoke and gas, but after a time he managed to climb out.

"I was so weak I could hardly walk," he said, "and for a few minutes I was dazed. I was shoeless, but I knew there were shoes a little distance away. I could not see the ground at my feet for the smoke, but groped my way to those shoes, losing my way once and feeling every step. I found them at last, and they are the only thing I own in the world. Then I started into town. It began to grow lighter, so I could see the street. I stood in the center of Sandstone and called. Not a sound came in answer. I called again and again, but the place I had been in only two hours before was as still as a grave. I walked toward the river, shivering with fear. On the way I counted bodies, more than fifty of them. I climbed down the river bank and there, crouched in the water, I found the people. During the passing of the fire, women had held their screaming children's mouths in the water and had stood mouth deep in it themselves."

Several, it is reported, have been found in wells in the neighborhood of Sandstone dead. As was the case at the Prestigo forest fires in Michigan twenty-two years ago, the wells were suffocating spots, and were a dismal refuge.

ANOTHER THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

PINE CITY (Minn.), Sept. 4.—Grindstone Lake, ten miles north of Hinckley, has been the camping ground for several summer parties from Hinckley. This year a larger number of people were camped there than usual, and consequently when a fire was seen to be approaching Neal's place, about a mile from one of the camps, several men started for the scene. John Patrick and Messrs. Ellsworth and Collins were among the number. Four other men were fighting the fire when they got there, and it was supposed that they could control it. The relief party had hardly reached the scene, however, when they discovered flames shooting over the tops of the timber back of their own camp.

Patrick started back along the shore, while the others got into a small skiff and paddled faster than they had ever before, hoping to reach the camp before it was overwhelmed. While they were still some distance away they saw the women rushing into the lake and the camp outfit going skyward in smoke. Patrick hardly comprehended these things, however, as it had not yet gone far before a ball of fire darted across the lake over a mile wide, where he stood and knocked him down as it passed onward in its work of destruction through the forest. His clothing was ignited and for a time he was completely dazed. When he recovered his senses the fire was all about him and only a narrow pathway through the water at the edge of the lake where the banks shelved very steep all along offered an avenue of escape.

As he was splashing through the water a stray dog fell in behind him and marched along in his company. The two had an encounter with a black bear that barred their passage, and would under ordinary circumstances have annihilated both man and dog. Bruin, who was squatted in the water, did not even deign to notice them, but simply moved aside about six inches so that they could pass.

They finally reached a place where the road opened out from the lake, and here met twenty-one people, homesteaders and their families, who had been fleeing through the blinding smoke ahead of the flames. All the members of the party threw themselves into the lake and remained there until the flames had passed over. None were seriously injured, but all were so exhausted as to preclude the possibility of going further that night. They lay on the banks of the lake until morning, and then started back over the road they had come in the direction of Sandstone Junction. Patrick has not seen or heard of them since. Eleven of the settlers, one a woman with a babe five weeks old, got into an old canoe and paddled into the lake, only to be nearly destroyed by water after escaping from the flames. The waves nearly filled the boat several times, and the baby was frequently held aloft to keep it from drowning. The frail craft drifted ashore in the early morning.

Patrick, after passing an awful night of anxious forebodings, was able to reach his family, and was overjoyed at finding them unharmed.

THE WORST DANGER.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 4.—It seems the worst danger now in Minnesota is to the southeast of Brainerd and Little Falls, and that section is being watched anxiously. The Northern Pacific reports that along the line from Little Falls to Cutting three small sections have been burned. The timber through that section is on fire and the fire is raging furiously to the north and northeast of Brainerd and Little Field, and the timber in that section is much heavier than where the fire raged in the pine country. The railroad officials say nothing can save the whole country but a very heavy rain. Omaha has reports from Washburn that the fires have been confined thus far to the outskirts of the city, and only a few lumber mills and yards on the edge of the town have been destroyed; but a heavy wind would quickly fan the flames and carry them through the country and possibly into the town.

Duluth is taking care of about 1,000 refugees, and sending supplies to the front as fast as the citizens can collect them.

FIRES SET BY DESIGNING PERSONS.

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from the upper peninsula of Michigan shows the rainfall last night effectually stopped the forest fires and will save millions of feet of pine, beside crops and houses. The damage already done, however, is immense, and in many localities the total loss can only be averted by the immediate cutting of timber. There is considerable evidence that many fires were set by men who know that scorched pine would have to be cut at once, thus giving them work. Fires will also force into market much of the pine that was held by the non-logging capitalists for the purpose of speculation. It is thought nearly every foot of standing pine in Ontagnon County is burned, fully 500,000,000 feet.

SALVADORAN REFUGEES.

Examinations for Extradition Up Before Judge Morrow.

JURISDICTION OF THE U. S. COURT RULED UPON.

An Insane Man Shoots His Wife and Then Attempts Suicide at Napa—Green Fruit Shipments This Year Largely in Excess of Those of the Last Season—Fatal Accident to a San Joaquin Ranch Foreman.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—General Antonio Ezeta and his four fellow refugees from San Salvador were brought into the United States District Court to-day for examination for extradition. Judge Beatty sat with Judge Morrow. The courtroom was crowded with Spanish-Americans. Among the throng were many ladies.

Counsel for the defense at once raised the question of the court's jurisdiction, and urged that the testimony of the officers of the gunboat Bennington be taken, in order that it might be shown that the prisoners had been practically kidnaped into this country. It was argued that while the prisoners had asked and been granted temporary protection on board the Bennington, they had subsequently demanded to be permitted to leave the gunboat at La Libertad, and also at Acapulco, and these demands having been refused, they had been forcibly and unlawfully brought to within three leagues of this city and there held merely to make the present case of extradition. Thus, it was claimed, the prisoners were not lawfully within the jurisdiction of the court.

By the Bennington's officers the defense hoped to prove these facts. If necessary, the prisoners' lawyers declared, they could bring up the issue by suing out writs of habeas corpus and having the refugees taken before another court. Having the right under that method of procedure, they argued that they ought certainly to have the right to the same defense under direct proceeding.

Judge Morrow did not hesitate to pass upon the question of his jurisdiction. He declared that the warrants returned by the United States Marshal showed that the arrests had been made within the jurisdiction of the court, and that for the purpose of the present proceeding the men were fully within his jurisdiction. It would hardly do, he said, for the court to examine into the conduct of naval officers. Even had the defendants been wrongfully detained and brought into United States territory on an American man-of-war, that was a question for the Government at Washington to deal with, and not a question before the court. However, Judge Morrow stated that it might be within the authority of the court to examine into the conduct of the Bennington's officers, and on that point he would reserve his decision.

In answer to a question from the bench, Captain Thomas stated that the Bennington would remain at Mare Island until the middle of October.

The taking of testimony on behalf of the Government of San Salvador was then ordered to proceed. The offering of several depositions by residents of San Salvador resulted in many technical objections on the part of the defense and a series of long arguments by counsel.

Nearly all the afternoon was consumed in wrangling over a deposition in which Ezeta and Juan Cienfuegos are charged with the murder of Thomas Canas, a teamster whom they encountered during their flight to the sea. Under the court's ruling to accept all the depositions, but to apply the rules of American courts to their contents, much of the testimony was stricken out.

One of the counsel for the prosecution naively remarked that should this rule prevail throughout the proceedings, there would be very little of the documents left for his honor to report to the Secretary of State.

TRAGEDY IN NAPA COUNTY.

An Insane Man Shoots His Wife and Then Himself.

NAPA, Sept. 4.—D. Urbancheck, an insane man, shot his wife about noon today and then shot himself. Both are still alive and may recover. He has been an inmate of the asylum for some time past. A few days ago he seemed much improved and at the urgent request of his wife he was allowed to return to his home on leave of absence. Mrs. Urbancheck was about her household duties at home, and when he began shooting she was taking up ashes from the sitting-room stove. He fired two shots at her. The first entered one cheek, passing through her mouth and out through the other cheek. The second shot missed her. He then went out to the back porch, placed the pistol in his mouth and fired, the bullet ranging upward and lodging in the left temple. It is not known where he got the pistol. They have five small children.

Fatal Accident to a Camping Party.

PORT ARENA, Sept. 4.—A camping party from San Francisco, consisting of W. H. Higginson, second officer of the steamer Oakland, his wife and daughter; William Spohn, his wife and two children; Ed Reed and F. Small of Wells-Fargo Company, and James Ewing, were camped on the south fork of the Garcia River, ten miles from this place. This morning at 1 o'clock they were awakened by the dog barking, and heard a large redweed tree cracking. The men ran, but the ladies stop to dress. The tree fell over both tents, killing Mrs. Higginson and her daughter Sadie and breaking the legs of Spohn and Reed. The dead and wounded were brought here.

His Conduct Will be Investigated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—General Dimond said to-day that General Dickinson was entirely right in demanding an investigation of his conduct during the Sacramento strike campaign. "Of course, I cannot undertake to prophesy the result of the inquiry," said the General, "but, should the Governor require charges to be made, there will be no hesitancy on my part in making them." Governor Markham left for Sacramento to-day, and will appoint a court of inquiry within the next few days.

Nevada Silverites.

CARSON (Nev.), Sept. 4.—The State Convention of the silver party convened here to-day. After effecting a temporary organization and appointing committees, the convention adjourned until evening to give the Committee on Platform and Resolutions time to report. Permanent organization will probably be effected this evening, though it is hardly likely nominations will be made. It is the largest convention ever held in the State, nine-tenths of the delegates being present in person.

Leake Nominated for State Senator.

WOODLAND, Sept. 4.—The Democrats of the Senatorial District comprising the counties of Yolo, Sutter and Yuba, met here to-day to nominate a candidate. J. W. Snowball was the only candidate, and the nomination was conceded to him. He decided yesterday that owing to old age and ill-health he could not make the race, and to-day declined in a very neat speech. Ed. S. Leake, editor of the Woodland *Democrat*, was then nominated by acclamation.

His Neck Broken.

STOCKTON, Sept. 4.—This morning the body of Thomas Mahoney, foreman of a ranch on Union Island, was found dead on the road leading from the city to the island. Mahoney came to town yesterday and drank too freely. When he started for home he was greatly under the influence of liquor. He evidently dozed to sleep on the wagon and fell off his seat, as his neck was broken.

Directors Responsible for the Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Judge Troutt to-day decided that the officers and directors of the defunct Pacific Bank are responsible for the deposits in the bank at the time of the failure. They are Frank V. McDonald, James McDonald, Simon Meyer, H. G. Meyer, C. W. Breyfogle, J. J. Baen, C. F. Lott, Paul R. Maybury and Uriah Wood.

The Raisin Combine.

FRESNO, Sept. 4.—This was the day for the raisin-packers to put up the checks guaranteed by them in the event of the securing of 80 per cent. of the acreage in this locality for the raisin combine. Only three firms responded, and an adjournment for one week was taken. An impression prevails that some of the packers will bolt the combine at the last moment.

Pretty Yacht Race.

ASTORIA (Or.), Sept. 4.—The sloop Mayflower of Ilwaco, Wash., and the sloop Pearl of Bay Center raced over a 13¾-knot course to-day for a wager of $1,000. The race was won by the Mayflower. A gale was blowing from the southwest at the time. The boats made the prettiest race that has ever been run on the Columbia River.

Hop Picking in Sonoma County.

SANTA ROSA, Sept. 4.—Hop picking began in Sonoma County to-day. Fully 5,000 white laborers have been given employment harvesting the crop, no Chinese being employed. The crop is the best in the history of the county, and it is estimated that fully thirteen thousand bales will be gathered.

Fire at Visalia.

VISALIA, Sept. 4.—Fire broke out in Chinatown here early this morning. Almost an entire block of low wooden rookeries was destroyed. Eight stores and twenty other buildings were burned. All were occupied by Chinese. The fire department barely succeeded in confining the fire to the block that was destroyed.

HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC.

CLEVELAND'S RECOGNITION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

It Takes the Wind Out of the Royalists' Sails, the Most Rabid Acknowledging the Queen's Cause Dead.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The steamship Belgic arrived from Hongkong via Honolulu to-day, bringing island intelligence up to and including August 28th, as follows:

Minister Willis called on President Dole yesterday and presented him with President Cleveland's letter of recognition of the republic. The Cabinet, as well as Minister Thurston, were present. Minister Willis said:

"*Mr. President:* The right of the people of the Hawaiian Islands to establish their own form of government has been formally acknowledged both by the Executive and legislative departments of the United States. It seemed proper, therefore, that I, the diplomatic agent, have the right to extend recognition to the Republic of Hawaii, it having been created under the forms of law and existing without effective opposition. The action thus taken has, I am glad to state, been fully approved by the proper authorities at Washington. As the highest evidence of that fact, I have received an autograph letter from the President of the United States, addressed to you as the President of this republic. In delivering this letter, as instructed, permit me to join in its friendly sentiments, and to express the hope that, through the Government now inaugurated, peace, prosperity and happiness will be secured to all the people of these islands."

He then presented the following letter from President Cleveland:

"*Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, to His Excellency Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii*—GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: I have received your letter of the 7th ult. by which you announce the establishment and proclamation of the Republic of Hawaii on the 4th day of July, 1894, and your assumption of the office of President, with all the formalities prescribed by the Constitution thereof. I cordially reciprocate the statements you expressed for the continuance of the friendly relations which have existed between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, and assure you of my best wishes for your personal prosperity.

"Written at Washington, the 7th day of August, 1894. Your good friend.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"By the President:

"W. Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State."

In reply, President Dole said:

"*Mr. Minister:* It is with sincere gratification that I have received the information that the President of the United States has confirmed the recognition so promptly extended by your excellency to the Republic of Hawaii. Permit me on behalf of the Hawaiian people to reciprocate the friendly sentiments expressed by you toward this Government, and to assure you of our desire that relations of comity, and of commercial intercourse which shall be mutually advantageous, may ever exist between the two countries."

The confirmation of the reported recognition has taken the wind out of the royalists' sails, and even the most rabid of them acknowledge that the cause of the ex-Queen is now dead. One prominent royalist, who expresses the views of many, said to your correspondent last evening: "The recognition is complete. We must acknowledge that fact. But if the royalist commission, consisting o Parker, Wideman and Cummins, had never gone to Washington the republic would never have been recognized. They have ruined the Queen's cause as thoroughly as though they had taken a request from the Queen for annexation."

Slight trouble seems to be brewing in the Government camp in spite of the recognition news. The Schutzen Club, an organization originally formed by German supporters of the Provisional Government, but which has since grown to a large size and taken in all nationalities, has sent a set of resolutions to the Government announcing that if some of their members are not given Government positions at once the club will withdraw its support from the powers that be. No answer has been sent yet, and the matter will come up in the Council Thursday.

The first election under the republic will be held during the last week in October, when Senators and Representatives will be elected. Every inducement is being offered to make the natives register, and they seem to be rapidly falling into line.

JONES NOW A POPULIST.

The Nevada Senator Deserts the Republican Party.

CLAIMS THAT IT HAS TURNED THE CLOCK BACK THIRTY YEARS.

Heavy Rainfall in Chicago, Causing the Flooding of Many Basements in the Business Section—The Lower Portion of Wichita, Kansas, Inundated by a Cloudburst—A House Torn to Pieces by Lightning and Two Children Killed.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Senator Jones has renounced his allegiance to the Republican party and joined the Populists. He said to-day: "Yes, it is true I wrote a letter several days ago to the Chairman of the Republican Committee of Nevada, and it will reach him to-day. In this letter I gave my reasons for such action, namely, that I can no longer continue as a member of a party with whose principles and actions on the money question I am not able to sympathize. The Republican party, as illustrated repeatedly, is opposed to free silver coinage. Especially was this demonstrated when the Sherman law was repealed.

"It is very hard for one to renounce a party with which he has affiliated for many years. It would be harder still and unnatural for a Republican to join the ranks of the chief opposing party. It would not only be hard, but unnatural. What is the natural thing to do then? Why, to join that party which makes the silver question the dominant issue, the Populists.

"I am as strong a protectionist as any man, but the tariff question is a secondary issue. The money question is paramount to all others. The tariff bill, passed recently, is a protectionist measure, leaving out free wool, but it will not begin to cure the ills from which this country is now suffering so terribly.

"The Republican party has turned the hands of the clock back twenty years. I can no longer as an honest man, true to my convictions, remain with a party whose principles on the main issue are so repugnant to my own views.

"President Cleveland one year ago said all we wanted was 'the restoration of confidence.' The absurdity of it! What we wanted was money. If we had had money enough we would have had confidence enough; but it has been a kind of 'confidence game' all the way through, and I am heartily sick and tired of it."

Senator Jones leaves for New York today. He returns Friday and about one week later will leave for the Pacific Coast.

HEAVY RAINFALL.

Basements of Chicago Business Houses Flooded.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4. — The rainstorm which prevailed here for the preceding twelve hours wound up shortly after midnight with a terrific down-pour, lasting about an hour, accompanied by severe thunder and lightning. The rainfall was so great that the sewers were unable, in the business district, to carry it away and many basements were flooded. The Fire Department had to be called on in a number of cases to furnish engines to pump out the water. Some of the newspapers had to call for help to enable them to get the water out of their pressrooms sufficiently to enable them to print their first editions.

The electric lights in some of the buildings were put out by the water extinguishing the fires in the boilers.

Reports from Illinois and Indiana towns show the storm was general and the lightning terrific. Some places report barns and houses struck by lightning, but no serious damage was done. The rains will greatly benefit the farmers in their plowing.

WORK OF LIGHTNING.

WICHITA (Kan.), Sept. 4.—A terrific storm visited this city at an early hour this morning. The lower portion of the town was inundated by a cloudburst and many telephone wires are down. The lightning was incessant and at the home of Thomas Herman a bolt killed a three-year-old boy, fatally burned a nine-year-old girl and literally tore the house to pieces.

MICHIGAN BENEFITED.

BEAVER CITY (Mich.), Sept. 4.—A heavy rain this morning, the first in nearly two months, effectually dispelled the clouds of smoke which have hung over this country for the past two weeks.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY

Said to Be Operating Works Without Charter Authority.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.— Attorney-General Maloney has served a notice upon counsel for the Pullman Company, that he will appear before Judge Gibbons in the Criminal Court, to-morrow afternoon, and ask leave to file an amended petition, and also an information against the company, which follows the petition, according to the law governing quo warranto proceedings.

The main additional charges made in the amended petition are in relation to the Pullman Company, without charter authority, operating a gas plant and brick works. The court is also told that the Pullman Company realizes a large profit by selling water to the Pullman residents. The company also, it is said, supplies steam heat to many of the business houses and apartment houses for pecuniary profit. The maintenance of a truck farm by the company is charged, and this court is told cannot be covered by a charter to manufacture railroad cars. The sale of liquors by the Pullman Company in its cars while in transit is also deemed by the petitioner to be a direct violation of its charter rights. The ownship of seventeen acres of unoccupied land south of Lake Calumet by the Pullman Company is attacked. The petition says this amounts to a real estate speculation.

ALIENATED AFFECTIONS.

A Woman Brings Suit Against Her Brother-in-Law and His Wife.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The sequel to a World's Fair romance was developed today, when word was received here of a suit for $75,000 damages filed at Helena, Mont., by Mrs. Aaron Herschfield against the millionaire banker, J. D. Herschfield and his wife, of Helena. Aaron Herschfield, who is the wealthy brother of the Montana banker, had capitulated, it is claimed, to the charms of Della Hogan, a beautiful Irish girl of Helena. The pair visited the fair together, and one day last summer Della's two brothers called on young Herschfield at the Great Northern Hotel, and at the point of their revolvers, the Herschfields claim, compelled him to marry their sister. When the bride and groom returned to Helena, Banker Herschfield and his wife were horrified, and at their solicitation, Della alleges, Aaron went to North Dakota and began proceedings for the annulment of his marriage. When Mrs. Aaron heard of the suit she sought legal advice, and the $75,000 damage suit for the alienation of her husband's affections resulted.

CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

Intense Feeling Against Foreigners in Manchooria.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.—Chinese recruits are arriving at Tientsin, where they are being equipped. The province of Shan Tung, to the west, is discontented and not in sympathy with the war against Japan. The inhabitants regard the war of Japan as directed against the Government and not against the people of China.

In Manchooria the people are intensely anti-foreign, and urge most active opposition to the Japanese.

In Che-Kiang there is a strong anti-Japanese feeling.

A man who was tortured at Ning Po as a Japanese spy recently, proved to be not a Jap at all, but a native of China.

EDICT BY THE EMPEROR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The steamship Belgic arrived from Hongkong and Yokohama, via Honolulu, bringing Yokohama advices to August 15th and Hongkong to August 1st.

At Peking on August 1st the following edict was issued by the Emperor: "Corea has been our tributary for the past two hundred odd years. She has given us tribute all this time, which is a matter known to the world. For the past dozen years or so Corea has been troubled by repeated insurrections, and we, in sympathy with our small tributary, have as repeatedly sent succor to her aid, and eventually placed a resident in her Capital to protect Corea's interests. In May of this year, another rebellion was begun in Corea, and the King repeatedly asked for aid from us to put down the rebellion. We then ordered Li Hung Chang to send troops to Corea, and they having barely reached Yashan, the rebels scattered. But the Wojen (an ancient name for the Japanese, expressive of the greatest contempt), without any cause whatever, suddenly sent their troops to Corea and entered Seoul, the capital, reinforcing them constantly until they have exceeded ten thousand men. In the meantime the Japanese forced the Corean King to change his form of government, showing a disposition every way of bullying the Coreans. It was found a difficult matter to reason with the Wojen. Although we have been in the habit of assisting our tributaries, we have never interfered with their internal government.

"Japan's treaty with Corea was as one country with another. There is no law for sending large armies to a country and bullying it this way, and compel it to change its system of government. The various powers are united in condemning the conduct of the Japanese, and can give no reasonable name to the army she now has in Corea. Nor has Japan been amenable to reason; nor would she listen to the exhortation to withdraw her troops and confer amicably upon what should be done in Corea. On the contrary, Japan has shown herself bellicose, without regard to appearances, and has been increasing her forces there. Her conduct alarmed the people of Corea, as well as our merchants there, and so we sent more troops over to protect them. Judge of our surprise, then, when halfway to Corea a number of Wojen ships suddenly appeared, and, taking advantage of our unpreparedness, opened fire on our transports at a spot on the sea coast near Yashan, and damaged them, thus causing us to suffer from their treacherous conduct, which could not be foretold by us.

"As Japan has violated the treaties and not observed international laws, and is now running rampant with her false and treacherous actions, commencing hostilities herself and laying herself open to condemnation by the various powers at large, we therefore desire to make it known to the world that we have always followed the paths of philanthropy and perfect justice throughout the whole complications, while the Wojen, on the other hand, have broken all the laws of nations and treaties, which it passes our patience to bear. Hence we command Li Hung Chang to give strict orders to our various armies to hasten with all speed to root the Wojen out of their lairs. He is to send successive armies of valiant men to Corea in order to save the Coreans from bondage.

"We also command the Manchu Generals, Viceroys and Governors of the maritime provinces, as well as the Commanders-in-Chief of the various armies, to prepare for war and to make every effort to fire on the Wojen ships if they come into our ports, and to utterly destroy them. We exhort our Generals to refrain from the least laxity in obeying our commands, in order to avoid severe punishment at our hands. Let all know this edict as it addressed to themselves individually. Respect this."

Killing Jews by the Wholesale.

TANGIER, Sept. 4.—Kabyles around Denmat, a town northeast of Morocco City, are killing the Jews by wholesale, looting the shops and houses, selling the women and children at auction and defiling the synagogues. Similar outrages are reported at Kalaha, Sadierhel, Tanai and Tanilat. The Kabyles are also besieging Morocco cities, and it is feared the garrison may be unable to resist much longer, in which case terrible scenes will be witnessed when the Kabyles loot the city.

Cape May Challenge Cup.

COWES, Sept. 4.—It has been finally decided there will be no race this year for the Cape May challenge cup held by the Britannia, on account of the loss of the Vigilant's centerboard while on her way here yesterday. The sailing committee of the royal yacht squadron this afternoon sent a letter to Howard Gould saying that under the circumstances the Prince of Wales will consider the challenge for the cup as withdrawn.

Vermont Election.

BRATTLEBORO (Vt.), Sept. 4.—Returns received up to 9:30 P. M. indicate that the Republicans have carried the State by 25,000.

BURLINGTON (Vt.), Sept. 5.—Secretary Morrill of the Republican State Committee gave out figures shortly after midnight showing that 669 towns heard from gave a majority for Woodbury for Governor of 22,000.

Democrats Make a Clean Sweep.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept.