

AMERICANS ROUT THE FILIPINOS.

The Flower of the Rebel Army in Full Flight Before MacArthur's Forces.

TWO TOWNS PUT TO FLAMES

By the Insurgents Before Evacuating Them --- Americans Capture Ammunition.

GENERAL LAWTON'S ADVANCE

A Remarkable Demonstration of Resistless Energy--The Object of his Expedition.

MANILA, April 27, 9:45 p. m.—General MacArthur's division crossed the Rio Grande to-day and advanced on Apalit, completely routing the flower of the rebel army.

Most of the rebels fled to Apalit station where two trains were waiting for them. They left hurriedly, presumably for San Fernando.

The towns of San Vincente and Apalit were simultaneously burned and evacuated by the natives.

Twenty prisoners were captured, including a Spaniard.

The American troops also captured a brass cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition and the same evening they captured a Maxim gun on the railroad.

The fighting lasted from noon until 4 o'clock.

The American loss is one man of the Montana regiment killed and three officers and six men wounded.

The enemy were very strongly entrenched on the river near both sides of the railroad bridge. General Wheaton sent Colonel Fenton across with two companies of Twentieth Kansas regiment, a couple of privates swimming the swift stream with a rope under a galling fire for the purpose of guiding the raft.

Had to Cross Single File.

The rest of the regiment was compelled to cross the bridge in single file along the stringers. All the woodwork and much of the iron works had been removed. The First Montana regiment followed the Kansas troops across the bridge.

The First Nebraska regiment, acting as a reserve, attacked the rebels in three lines of trenches, driving them out, killing sixteen and wounding many. In the meantime a large body of Filipinos and a few of those who followed General Antonio Luna or a black charger that was evidently coming to reinforce the rebels who were engaged with the Nebraskans appeared in the open field about two miles to the left.

Emerging from the jungle the enemy formed an open skirmish line nearly two miles in length with very thick reserves behind. They then advanced at double quick until they were about 2,000 yards from the American line, when General Wheaton ordered his troops to fire.

The rebels who were evidently unaware that the Americans had crossed the river, broke and ran in the direction of Macabebe. The other Filipinos fled toward Apalit station.

LAWTON'S ADVANCE.

A Remarkable Demonstration of Activity--American Commission Hammered in Its Work--Friendly Filipinos Afloat of Aguinaldo's Vengeance.

MANILA, April 27, 6:10 p. m.—General Lawton's advance has been a remarkable demonstration of the resistless energy which characterizes all his undertakings. The last troops forming his column only reached Norzagaray to-day. The men were badly played out as during the past two days they have dragged bullock carts over roadless jungles and through swamps, cutting their own way for miles. They will rest three days and then, with Colonel Summers' command, consisting of the Oregon and Minnesota regiments, the troops will resume the march westward, co-operating with General MacArthur's forces in the important enterprise.

The ambulances to-day with a strong escort, are bringing General Lawton's wounded and a few of those who have been prostrated by the heat across the country to the railroad.

A report has gained wide currency among the volunteers that the government intends to ask that there be no fighting after Calumpit is captured and that it is the intention to replace them at the front with regulars which are being brought here on board transports.

The committee of Filipinos organized to mediate between the Americans and Aguinaldo, fears to approach the rebels after the refusal of the latter to receive the Spanish commissioners who were bearing a white flag. The committee, after consulting with the American commissioners, propose to tell Aguinaldo that while no terms except unconditional surrender could be offered after the lengths to which the war had been carried they could assure the rebels that they would be treated according to the American traditions of leniency to the conquered, and that there would be no punishments or confiscations of property if they laid down their arms.

The leaders of the committee told United States Consul Williams that they would go if he would accompany them, believing the rebels trusted Mr. Williams. The latter, however, refused having no authority in the matter. He said:

"I do not believe the Filipinos would harm me, but they might detain me for months."

The American commission is hampered in its work of enlisting the support of friendly Filipinos by the fear, expressed by many of them that the "anti-expansionists" may obtain control of the American government and cause the withdrawal of the American troops from the Philippine islands, thus, they claim, leaving the natives who have enlisted

the Americans to the mercy of Aguinaldo's followers. Under these circumstances, men of property are reluctant to risk the results of becoming identified with the American regime.

Object of Lawton's Expedition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The war department did not receive any information to-day from General Otis respecting developments in the campaign about Calumpit. It is said now that while it was part of the plan for Lawton moving westward from Norzagaray yesterday to take the rebels in the rear at Calumpit and crush them between his own force and that of MacArthur, such was not the only purpose of his expedition. The principle object was to clear the country back to the foothills of the numerous small bodies of insurgents who have been harrying the country and making life miserable for the American troops by foraging at unexpected times and places. It is believed that General Lawton has fully succeeded in this and when he effects a junction with MacArthur north of Calumpit it will be possible to establish a comparatively short line of works across country and prevent the return of the insurgents from the north.

Will Retain Prisoners.

MADRID, April 27.—The minister of war, General Polavieja, it is announced, has received advice to the effect that Aguinaldo intends "to retain the American and Spanish prisoners as in the event of cessation of hostilities it will enable him to demand better terms of peace."

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY

Of Revenue Officials in Connection With the Revenue Stamp Counterfeiting Conspiracy.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 27.—Former United States District Attorney Ellery P. Ingham and Harvey K. Newitt, who was Ingham's assistant, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Edmunds to-day on the charge of attempting to bribe secret service operative William J. McManus, in connection with the Jacobs-Kendall-Taylor-Bredell revenue stamp counterfeiting conspiracy. The hearing took place in the United States circuit court room.

William L. Kendig, the Lancaster tobacco manufacturer, was the first witness. He identified Mr. Ingham and said he first met him on January 21. At that time witness said that he (witness) was making counterfeit revenue stamps of the denomination of fifty cents. William M. Jacobs, of Lancaster, Pa., he said, was associated with him in this business. He said also, that Arthur Taylor had engraved the plates with the assistance of Baldwin S. Bechtell. Kendig said on the occasion of his first visit to Mr. Ingham's office he had questioned Mr. Ingham regarding the latter's acquaintance with secret service operatives Burns and McManus, asking the lawyer whether or not he thought they were corrupt or corruptible. Ingham, witness said, demanded a retainer and received fifty dollars. Kendig then detailed to Ingham, he said, the whole story of the bogus revenue stamps, and also informed him that he and Jacobs were in possession of the "Monroe head" \$100 counterfeit silver certificates.

Witness said he told Ingham that he believed the secret service agents were after him and Jacobs and he wanted to find some way of forestalling them, even to paying the agents a certain sum for two years, if necessary.

Ingham asked for time to consider the case. He told the witness that he knew a boy who was a "natural born sneak" and would employ him to learn if the story witness told was true. Kendig gave him \$15 for the boy's expenses. About February 2 witness again saw Ingham, and he asked for \$500, as an additional fee. Witness gave him \$250 on account and money for the boy's expenses.

On the 11th of February, Jacobs accompanied Kendig to Mr. Ingham's office. Jacobs asked Ingham if he really believed Burns and McManus were corrupt. He said he thought McManus was, Ingham had previously mentioned Richard J. Lennon, an ex-police magistrate, as being likely to approach McManus.

Four days later Ingham told witness his plan for reaching McManus. It consisted of taking the detective to the Union League, treating him to a dinner and wine, when the secret service man might become communicative. Ingham asked the witness what amount of money he could pay if the secret service man would lead off for a year. Witness said he and Jacobs could contribute about \$3,000 a month.

On a later occasion the 18th of February, Mr. Ingham informed Kendig that he had a friend who would approach McManus, but he must have \$500 in advance and \$500 immediately after he had completed his work. Kendig paid Ingham \$500 for this unknown man.

Up to that time Harvey K. Newitt had not been known in the case. Judge Butler had resigned from the bench of the United States court and Kendig inquired of Mr. Ingham who was likely to be his successor. Ingham answered that Newitt, his law partner, was a possible candidate.

Witness further testified that he was summoned to Mr. Ingham's residence on Sunday, February 26. Ingham then told him that his man who was designated as No. 3, had met Mr. McManus, but nothing had been accomplished. On March 7 Kendig was informed by Mr. Newitt that No. 3 had seen Agent McManus.

The witness said he had learned that the secret service was investigating from Samuel B. Downey, at that time deputy internal revenue collector at Lancaster, that he, Ingham, told him that McManus wanted \$500 a month, but that Burns insisted on \$1,000. Then Ingham and No. 3 would require \$500 a month each. For this Jacobs and Kendig were guaranteed immunity from interference for the thirty days succeeding each payment. On that day witness paid into Ingham's hands \$2,400.

The next payment, he said, was made to Ingham on March 31, and was \$1,100. Ingham had been told that deputy collector Downey had been bribed and that there need not be fear from the Lancaster end.

Before leaving the stand Mr. Kendig said that Ingham had requested witness to send him some sort of an acture, in order that he might enter it on his books.

The Floor Gave way.

YORK, Pa., April 27.—While a sheriff's sale was in progress on the second floor of J. E. Snyder's implement warehouse, at Goldsboro, this county, this morning, the floor gave way, and about one hundred men fell to the floor below. A quantity of machinery fell down on them, and twenty-three of them were slightly injured, and several had limbs broken. John Fetrow, a farmer, residing at Youngstown, had both legs broken, and was otherwise injured, and is still unconscious. It is thought he will die.

BIRTHDAY OF GEN. GRANT CELEBRATED

In Philadelphia by the Unveiling of a Statue in Honor of the Hero of Appomattox.

THE MONUMENT UNVEILED

By the General's Grand-daughter, President McKinley's Speech At the Night Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The equestrian statue of General Grant, presented to the city of Philadelphia by the Fairmount Park Art Association, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies this afternoon by Miss Rosemary Sartoris, grand-daughter of the dead hero, in the presence of President McKinley, members of his cabinet, representatives of foreign governments and a large assemblage of distinguished citizens and guests of honor. Prominent among those participating was Mrs. Grant, widow of the general, and other members of the family. The exercises proper began with the arrival of the presidential party at 12:30 at the Broad street station.

The entrances and outside of the station were jammed with an immense crowd of persons, which fell back respectfully and formed a long lane, through which the presidential party, under the escort of the reception committee of citizens, passed. The First troop, Philadelphia cavalry, formed the guard of honor, from the station to the hotel Bellevue. On their arrival there the presidential party were entertained at luncheon, after which a brief rest was taken until 2 o'clock. Promptly at that hour the city troop reassembled and escorted the party to the reviewing stand, in front of the monument. The cabinet members of the cabinet occupied the leading carriages. Then came the foreign ministers, followed by the ladies and other distinguished guests of the party, headed by Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Grant, officers of army and navy, Governor Stone and staff, Adjutant General Theodore Tilton, representing the state of Vermont in the unavoidable absence of Governor Smith; the legislative committee, Mayor Ashbridge, heads of the city departments and other guests of honor followed. The carriages drove over the route of the parade, and upon arrival at the Fairmount Park commission, they were met by the national salute of twenty-one guns. Simultaneously the guns of the Raleigh in the Delaware river also fired a salute.

Unveiling Ceremonies.

The unveiling ceremonies began at 3 o'clock, and were presided over by Mayor Ashbridge, who made the opening address. Bishop Whittaker offered prayer, after which John H. Converse, president of the Art Association, and Colonel A. Loudens, on behalf of the Fairmount Park commission, respectively, presented and accepted the statue. At a given signal Miss Rosemary Sartoris gently tugged at the ropes and the drapery fell from the monument. Instantly cheer after cheer came from the throats of the spectators, and the guns of Battery D boomed out a salute of seven rounds, which was also taken up by the Raleigh, anchored in the Delaware river several miles away. The military band took up the line of march at 2:30 o'clock, going north on Broad street from Spruce street, around city hall to Spruce street, where they turned to the river drive in Fairmount Park, where the troops were reviewed by the President.

After the review the presidential party returned to the hotel Bellevue and were entertained at dinner. To-night the President attended a public meeting at the Academy of Music. Tomorrow he will visit the Raleigh.

The Monument.

The Grant monument as it now stands is exactly the same size as the one in Union Square, New York. It was designed by Daniel Chester French and Edward W. Kelly, both American artists. The former modelled the figure of General Grant, and the latter the horse. They have endeavored to depict the hero in the position of a dignified and quietly imposing "silent man on horseback," and in so doing have departed from the conventional. There is an absence of dramatic shown in the prancing steed and the waving sword. Instead, the general rides his horse deep in thought. In expression and features the face is indicative of a strong, though latent and modest personality. He is clad in field dress with high cavalry boots, close-buttoned coat, and a long cape or coat falls in folds over the horse. The latter stands firmly on his four feet, with head turned slightly to one side. The whole aspect of the statue is one of restrained strength.

The idea was conveyed by the Fairmount Park Art Association, and the work is presented by that body to the city to be placed in the park. The height of the statue from the bottom of the plinth to the top of the rider's hat is 15 feet 1 inch. The total weight is five tons. The pedestal is built of Jaconero granite, and the total cost was \$2,675,000.

Academy of Music Meeting.

The ceremonies of the day were concluded by a public meeting at the Academy of Music to-night. The spacious building was crowded to the doors. Distinguished people who attended the unveiling exercises were present. Speeches eulogistic of the famous soldier-president were made. The oration was delivered by Hampton L. Carson, one of Philadelphia's leading lawyers. President McKinley did not intend to speak.

In response to loud and persistent calls from the audience, however, the President rose, bowed and resumed his seat. The cheering continued and became deafening and finally the President rose and spoke as follows:

My fellow citizens, I cannot add a single word to the just and beautiful tribute paid to the great warrior by your fellow citizen in this presence to-night.

I remember half a dozen years ago to have been in Galena, delivering an address at the unveiling of a statue to General Grant in that city. In the words and this story was told me. That General Grant, then a captain and officer of the service, presided over their first union meeting in 1861—the first meeting after the call for volunteers. The meeting was a large one, held in the old court house and inquiries were made all over the room who it was that was called to preside over that important patriotic assembly. Some one said: "It is Captain Grant."

"Well, who is Captain Grant? We never heard of him."

In four years from that time he pre-

sided over the greatest union meeting ever held beneath the flag, at Appomattox Court House and his name was upon every lip (applause) and his face was familiar to every American home. Subsequently he was greeted by all races and filled the whole world with his fame as he journeyed in the pathway of the sun. (Applause). He was a great soldier. Lincoln issued the proclamation of emancipation, but it took the guns of Grant to give life to that decree. He will be remembered for all time and his name forever cherished as the soldier who preserved the union of the states. He had a sacred attachment for the soldiers. The last time that the public ever looked upon his face in life was on the occasion of the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city of New York only a little while before General Grant's death—and against the protest of his friends and of his physicians he was carried to the window of his house to look for the last time upon his comrades. (Applause.)

Never to be Forgotten Scene.

It was a scene never to be forgotten and attested his undying love for those who had followed him from Shiloh to Vicksburg and Appomattox. He not only achieved great victories in war, but great administrative triumphs in peace, but he was permitted to do what is given to few men to do—to live long enough to write with his open pen the history he had made in command of the armies of the United States (applause) and what a splendid history it is! What a record of achievements! It should be read by all the boys and girls of the land for it tells in his just and simple and honest but most forceful way the trials and triumphs and hopes of the army over which he was supreme commander. And when he had finished that work he laid down his pen and like a good soldier said to his master: "Let my life be done." (Applause). He is gone who was so great; but his work, his heroism and the force he made his own and we know he is far advanced in state and bears a brighter crown than any man can give him. He brought the flag of our country back without a single star erased and it is a glorious fact to know that the union which he saved by his sword and the peace for which he prayed in his last moments, are secured and "that north and south together brought, now the same electric thought, in peace a common flag salute and with free and unresentful rivalry harvest the fields where on they fought." (Loud applause). It is gratifying to us to know as lovers of the great warrior, it is gratifying to us to know that the men against whom he fought, that great civil and great military leaders, carried with the men of the north and their descendants, the glorious banner of the free at Santiago, El Caney and Manila. (Cheers and applause). And that we have a union to-day stronger and grander than ever before—for it is a union of hearts, north and south, a union indissoluble and a union never to be broken. (Applause). And it is gratifying to us to know that the flag which his and his mighty army made glorious has lost none of its lustre as it has been carried by the army and navy of the United States on sea and on land in two hemispheres. (Great cheering). So long as we perpetuate in heart the memory of Grant so long will this nation be secure and enduring. Good night. (Great applause.)

WHEELER AND SCHLEY

The Guests of Honor at the American Club's Grant Birthday Dinner—A Delightful Occasion.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27.—Politics gave way to patriotism at the annual banquet of the American Club, in honor of the birthday of General Grant to-night and instead of the names of such prominent Republican leaders among the speakers as McKinley, Harrison, Reed and Sherman, the army and navy had the call and the guests of honor were General Joseph Wheeler and Admiral Winfield S. Schley. The dinner was held at the Hotel Schenley and in many respects was the most successful ever given by the club. Covers were laid for 365 and had there been room probably twice this number of tickets would have been sold. Preceding the dinner the distinguished guests held a reception which lasted more than an hour and it was long after the time fixed for the banquet when the guests fled into the banquet hall to the inspiring strains of the "Stars and Stripes."

Hon. C. L. Magee was chairman at the dinner table and Clarence Burleigh, city attorney, was toastmaster.

Major General Wheeler responded to the toast, "Grant."

Rear Admiral Schley replied to "Our Navy."

The other speakers were Colonel Alex K. McClure on "Patriotism"; General Willis J. Hulings on "Our Army"; and Henry Watterson, who spoke in prompt.

Admiral Schley and General Wheeler arrived from Washington shortly after 6 o'clock this morning and the day was spent in visiting the armor plate works of Carnegie, at Homestead, and the Fifth-Sterling projectile plant at Demmeler. Later a public reception was held at the American clubhouse where an opportunity was given several thousand Pittsburghers to shake hands with the heroes of Santiago and San Juan.

During the afternoon General Wheeler was asked if the report was true that he had been assigned to the department of Texas.

"I hope not," he replied quickly. "I want to go to the Philippines. There are several good fights left in me yet, and I think I could serve my country to the best advantage in active service in the field. I have not given up hope of being sent to Manila. Have you any news from Lawton?"

The general was shown the headline in a newspaper and chuckled when he read that the Americans had just gained a signal victory over the Filipinos.

General Wheeler said that he had great faith in the volunteers in service in the east.

An effort was made to get an expression from Admiral Schley on Admiral Kautz's letter, but he simply waived the question away with a smile and with gestures signified that he did not care to open his mouth while such a subject was under discussion.

General Wheeler was accompanied to Pittsburgh by his daughters. The distinguished party will return to Washington to-morrow except General Wheeler, who goes west.

Cissie Gets a Divorce.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Mrs. Justin Huntley McCarthy, better known by her stage name, Cissie Loftus, was today granted a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, the former member of parliament and son of the famous Irish leader. The decree was issued by Justice Stover in the supreme court on the report of Charles Donohue, who was appointed referee, and who decided that McCarthy had been unduly intimate with a woman whose name was not disclosed in the published record of the case. Mr. McCarthy married Mrs. Loftus in 1894, before she was seventeen years old.

THE CYCLONE'S DEATH BLAST IN MISSOURI.

Fearful Havoc Wrought by Wind at Kirksville--400 Buildings Wrecked.

DEATH LIST MAY REACH SIXTY.

Twenty-five Dead Taken From Ruins--One Thousand People More or Less Injured.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—A special to the Globe Democrat from Kirksville, Mo., says:

A gathering storm that had been threatening all afternoon broke upon Kirksville at 8:20 o'clock to-night in all the fury of a cyclone. A path a quarter of a mile wide and as clear as a prairie, was swept through the eastern portion of the city and 400 buildings, homes and mercantile, were leveled to the ground in scattering ruins.

In the heavy rain that followed the people who had escaped turned out to rescue the injured. For two hours not much was accomplished as all was confusion, but by 8 o'clock twenty-five dead bodies had been taken from the ruins. It is confidently expected that the list of dead will reach between fifty and sixty. It does not exceed that. Almost a thousand people were more or less injured. Daylight will be necessary before an adequate estimate of loss of life and property can be had. Each blanched face reports a new calamity.

The list of the killed so far as known, is as follows: William B. Howells, student American School of Osteopathy; Mrs. W. H. Sherburn, wife of student School of Osteopathy; James Weaver, sr., retired contractor; Theodore Brigham, merchant; Ed Beeman, boy; Mrs. W. W. Green and daughter, Miss Bessie; Mrs. Henry Billington, Mrs. A. W. Clark, Mrs. Ingle, Mrs. Green, William Mrs. John Larkin, sr., Mrs. T. Mahaffey, Mrs. C. Woods, Mr. A. Little, Mrs. A. Little, Mr. Joseph Woods, Mrs. Joseph Woods, Mr. A. W. Rainshott and wife, Mr. C. A. Gibbs, Mrs. C. A. Gibbs, A. C. Beale, James Cunningham, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Peck, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Stephens, Dr. Billings, Col. Little and family, Mrs. Penhott and family.

Known injured: Mr. and Mrs. Deniston, Mrs. Hobson, Harry Mitchell, Mary Mitchell, Miss Evans, Sam Wenter, Will Pease, Mrs. Ingle's brothers, Willis Kellogg, Hollis Kellogg.

Reported injured: Maud Waddell, Mrs. T. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kirk, A. L. Peale, W. S. Smith, George Hennons, Mrs. Millen, Mrs. A. Miller, Duane Mills, Ernest Mills, Andrew Roberts, Mrs. John A. Green, William Green, Mrs. John Barley, A. C. Bowman, Mrs. Mary Rorhann, A. T. Cook, Beeman, child, Aubrey Green.

Intense darkness prevailed after the cyclone, and the rescuers were at a disadvantage for a short time, until gas broke out in a dozen places, and shed light over the scene. No attempts were made to extinguish the fires, partly because the rescuers had no time and partly because of the need of light. On both sides of the storm's path the debris was piled high and burned fiercely. In all probability a number of bodies have been buried. The storm first struck the eastern portion of the city, near that part occupied by the boarding houses of the students of the American School of Osteopathy, State Normal School and McWard's seminary. It was just supper time for the students, and it is thought very probable the list of dead will be well filled with students as a large number of these boarding houses were demolished. The storm then went northwest and wiped out Patterson's nursery, pulling the trees out of the ground and hurling them through the city. A second edition of the cyclone followed the first twenty minutes later.

It came as an inky black cloud, widely distributed, and covered the whole town, but passed over the houses, doing no material damage. It undoubtedly struck the ground a few miles out of Kirksville.

FIFTEEN PEOPLE KILLED

At Newtown, Missouri--Others Reported Dead in the County.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 27.—A special to the Journal from Chillicothe, Mo., says:

A tornado, probably the same one that swept over Kirksville, struck Newtown, a small town in Sullivan county, to-night, and caused terrible destruction. It is reported that fifteen people were killed in the city, and that many others were killed in the county. A great number of buildings were blown down. Heavy rain followed the tornado, adding greatly to the damage. A Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad bridge is said to have been washed out.

Only a partial list of the casualties can be obtained. The station agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, at Newtown, reports the killed and wounded as follows:

Killed: Sherman Reaper, wife and three children, Labon Evans and two daughters. William Hays, wife and child.

Seriously injured: Three Hayes children; Ella Evans; M. J. Jones, wife and two children.

Slightly injured: Mrs. Mary McGregor and daughters; Mrs. Phoebe and sister; Mrs. Flagg; Mrs. Herman Wilson; Mrs. Lambing; Dave Sanford, wife and three children; Mrs. McQuiston and wife; Mose Guymon and wife; Mrs. John Johnson.

PIERCE TORNADO

Sweeps Over a Portion of Iowa--Three Persons Killed.

ONAWA, Iowa, April 27.—A tornado swept the farming country twenty miles east of here last night. Only meagre details have reached here. Three persons are reported to have been killed and great damage done to property.

The killed are said to be: Hans Severson, farmer; a boy named Perrin; an unknown man.

John Amerston had an arm broken and his scalp cut. Amerston was carried a half mile and dropped into the river. A number of others are reported to have been hurt, but their names have not yet been learned.

The houses of Peter Peterson, Amerston and Hans Severson were blown to pieces, as were also the other buildings on their farms.

It is reported that the house of George Ferrin, living three miles

southeast of Ute, was totally demolished. A boy ten years old was killed and Mr. and Mrs. Ferrin and five daughters were fatally injured.

DEATH AND RUIN.

Left by the Storm in Iowa--Scenes of Desolation.

OMAHA, Neb., April 27.—A special to the Bee from Onawa, Iowa, says:

A terrific wind storm followed by rain and hail swept the Soldier valley last night, leaving death and ruin in its path. Over an inch of rain fell and a heavy hail storm lasted twelve minutes.

The dead: Leslie Furne, ten years of age, son of George Furne.

The injured: George Furne, frightfully bruised, but will recover.

Mrs. George Furne, back crushed and big splinter in the right eye; may die.

Harry Furne, aged eighteen, skull crushed; will die.

Levels Larron, hired man on Furne place, skin torn from face and some bones broken; will recover.

Ernest Amundson, cut about head; collar bone and one leg broken; will die.

Peter Peterson, eighty years of age, one leg broken; scalp torn and skull crushed; injuries fatal.

The storm was the most severe at the home of the Furnes. The family had gone to bed when they were awakened by a terrific noise. The house was raised bodily and dashed to pieces. The boy Leslie was found dead sixty feet away. Everything on the place was wrecked.

The tornado first made its appearance at the farm of George Swenson, in Monroe county and wrecked everything. The family escaped by taking to the hills. The storm then crossed over into Crawford county and destroyed buildings and stock on the farms of Rev. H. J. Hjorham, Arnt Hanson, Arnt Amundson, M. W. Dryden, George Furne and Lumley Peters. Everything in the path of the storm was wiped off the face of the earth, trees being torn up by the roots and buildings being scattered to the four winds of heaven.

MRS. GEORGE'S FATE

Now in Hands of the Jury--No Verdict Rendered up to Midnight--The Prisoner Hopeful.

CANTON, Ohio, April 27.—The fate of Mrs. George is now in the hands of the jury. The twelve men who are to determine whether she is guilty or not of the murder of George D. Saxton were locked up in the jury room at noon to-day and up to a late hour to-night there were no indications that an agreement had been reached.

There is gossip, however, that on a recent ballot, eight stood for acquittal, three for first degree and one for manslaughter. There is also said to be more votes for first degree and more for acquittal than in earlier ballots. At no time during the long hours of waiting was the court room deserted. The nearest approach was about 6 o'clock, when the judge went to dinner and an evening meal was ordered to the jury room. Then the spectators, many of whom had been in attendance all day long, fled out, but their places were promptly taken by others. Judge Taylor went to the hotel just across the street, leaving instructions with the bailiff that he would be in readiness to be called up at midnight and would come to the court room to receive a verdict at any time during the night or early in the morning. Meanwhile Mrs. George was in her cell in the jail also awaiting and ready to come into the court room and hear her fate. Relatives and friends remained with her, and her appearance and manner indicated hope.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Judge Taylor left the court room and retired to his hotel across the street. The attorneys in the case left shortly afterwards.

The most persistent report at midnight, however, was that the jury stands eight for acquittal and four for manslaughter. The feeling now is that no verdict will be reported to-night.

Mrs. George has retired.

The leaning position of jurors as seen from buildings across the street indicate that they are resting for the night.

DEATH OF SHERIFF PORTER

Of Jefferson County, Ohio--Struck by a Train at Toronto.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

STUEBENVILLE, O., April 27.—Sheriff George C. Porter died to-night at 8 o'clock from the injuries he received to-day while crossing in front of a Cleveland & Pittsburgh train at Toronto. He was sixty-one years of age and served in the Ninety-eighth Ohio. He was serving his first term as sheriff.

He was running along the tracks to get to the station, and tried to cross the track in front of the passenger train. He hesitated midway across and was struck before he could get off.

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