

ONE THOUGH THEY WERE PUT TO DEATH

Massacre of Foreigners in Peking, It Is Reported on Good Authority, Has Been Fully Confirmed

Held Out Until Their Ammunition Was Exhausted, When the British Legation Was Burned and All Perished.

SHANGHAI, July 4, 5 p. m.—Three Chinese servants of foreigners have, it is rumored from a good source, escaped from Peking. They report that all the foreigners, 1,000 in number, including 400 soldiers, 100 members of the Chinese customs staff, and a number of women and children held out till their ammunition was exhausted in the British legation. The legation was finally burned and all the foreigners were killed.

It is reported that Kwan Hsu and the dowager empress have been poisoned.

LONDON, July 5, 2:30 a. m.—The commanders of the allied Tien Tsin inform the correspondents that it would be suicide to attempt to reach Peking with the troops now available in the face of the colossal force of imperial troops and Boxers occupying the country between Tien Tsin and Peking. So far from taking the offensive, the 12,000 international troops at Tien Tsin and the 8,000 others at Taku and intermediate points are being held in a communications, fighting incessantly with overwhelming numbers, using far more numerous artillery than the allies. This telegram has been received:

"Shanghai, July 4, 11:10 a. m., via Che Foo.—Tien Tsin city fell between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of June 30."

It is thought the dispatch referred to the native city of Tien Tsin, which from the Chinese have been bombarding the foreign quarter, and the dispatch is taken to mean that the allies are now holding their own.

Other advices received from Shanghai, aver that the Chinese losses around Tien Tsin are between 7,000 and 8,000, according to official estimates.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR SHOT.

The correspondent of the Express at Che Foo telegraphing Wednesday, says Admiral Seymour was wounded while sitting in a house at Tien Tsin by Chinese sharpshooters. Official news received at Che Foo shows that the Chinese have been guilty of horrible cruelties toward the wounded and captured, subjecting them to what is known as iing che, or the slicing process. Under this hideous rite, the Chinese say, left hands were cut off, and the right hands were mutilated. The Russians are retreating by the wholesale shooting of natives.

The situation, according to the Express' correspondent, shows no signs of drifting into barbarism and savagery. Revolted stories are told of barbarities practiced upon Japanese and European prisoners captured on the way to Peking, though it was not known before that Admiral Seymour lost any prisoners. The Chinese troops marching toward Tien Tsin, the Chinese say, left behind them trails of rapine, fire and blood. Native women were ravished and children were cut in two.

Direct tidings from Peking end with the dispatch sent by Sir Robert Hart on June 25.

According to roundabout reports, it is asserted by the Chinese that Prince Tuan is personally directing the assault upon the legations. He conferred honors and gave large sums of money and other presents to the leaders of the Boxers and the commanders of the troops who drove back Admiral Seymour, and also gave money to every soldier taking part in the operation.

TUAN FULL OF FIGHT.

An edict of Prince Tuan's has reached Shanghai, ordering the southern viceroys to assemble the vessels of the Chinese fleet and to attack the warships at Shanghai.

Japan is reported to be landing an army at Peking, and to the northward of Taku. The Japanese government will be bound to move towards Peking, following the plan previously formulated.

Europeans and American residents in Shanghai are quite in a panic over what is viewed as the inadequate military preparations of the powers.

A dispatch to the Express from Shanghai says that according to the best military estimates at least 50,000 men are necessary to subjugate northern China, and even then it will take two or three years. The forces of the Chinese empire have gathered such strength, launched upon the Yang Tze Kiang, which will be unequal to the task of restoring order.

Tao Tai Sheng, of Shanghai, issued a proclamation on Wednesday, which practically forbids the assault upon the legations, and says that the Chinese will not hold themselves responsible for the consequences.

It is considered that the Chinese officials are preparing a way to evade responsibility if an outbreak occurs. Even Li Hung Chang is suspected. The Chinese are so sure that the extent of the Chinese armaments, which have been systematically accumulated.

HOPE ABANDONED.

The directing of the admirals not to attempt the relief of the besieged forces has filled the entire European community, the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent says, with bitterness and despair. Few, however, affirm that any other course is possible. The weakness of the allied forces left no other course open. It is pointed out that the Chinese opposing Admiral Seymour were a fraction of the force now cutting off the capital from Tien Tsin, and which numbers 200,000, nearly all were armed.

Allies have no real means of transport, and there is no food in the country, as it is being laid waste. The question of ammunition is also a serious one. Only Japan, and to a lesser extent Russia, are able to push up war material in the vast quantities made necessary by the continuous fighting. Though transport will soon arrive at Taku, the present pressure is not removed.

ed that Prince Tuan and Kang Yi are the supreme chiefs of the Hohchund, the Chinese name for the Boxers.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Che Foo, dated July 4, says that Wei Hai Wei has been placed under martial law and that no passengers are allowed to land there.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Telegraph, dated July 4, says the Tao Tai has received news from Peking to Wednesday last. Peking was then entirely in the hands of the Boxers, and the situation of the foreigners was hopeless. The Manchu princes, ministers and soldiers, the dispatch says, all belong to the Boxers.

The allies captured the native city of Tien Tsin on June 30.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Dispatches received at Brussels report that the secretary of the Belgian legation had been killed by the Boxers.

Eugene Sloss, an engineer on the Peking-Hankow railway, telegraphs that he arrived at Shanghai after sixteen days' perilous traveling through the disturbed area.

EMPRESS GUARDED BY BOXERS.

LONDON, July 5.—The Times' Shanghai correspondent, telegraphing under date of July 3, 10 p. m., says: The following information has been communicated to me from a trustworthy source. It was brought by a special courier, who left Peking June 27. He states that 15,000 Boxers and Chinese troops attacked the legations on that day. They were repulsed with loss. One gate of the inner palace only is open daily for a few hours. The emperor and empress dowager are there, surrounded by their personal attendants, all Boxers.

The attack of the allied forces upon the native city of Tien Tsin began at 2 p. m. The main object is the destruction of the city fort, from which the foreign settlements is sheltered.

BRISK FIGHTING IN CHINA.

LONDON, July 4, 10:35 a. m., via Taku, June 25, and Shanghai, July 3.—A reconnoitering party under Lieut. Commander Keys, of the torpedo boat Fame, captured and destroyed the port twelve miles from Taku on June 25. There was little or no opposition. Two blue jackets were injured by an explosion and many Chinese were killed. The river is practically clear from Taku to Tien Tsin, with the exception of a few sunken rowboats and lighters.

In the second attack on the East arsenal on June 25, the Russians were required to retire for reinforcements. A force of British, one company of Germans and thirty Americans then engaged the enemy who, with four guns, made a determined resistance, until the whole allied force supported the artillery. The allies advanced and stormed the west end of the arsenal. Fifty Chinese were killed and the remainder retired. Lack of cavalry prevented the capture of the whole force.

As soon as the allies had occupied the arsenal, 1,500 imperial troops made a flank attack from the city. The British and Russians were driven back. The British casualties number 5 killed and 21 wounded. The Americans had only 1 wounded. The Germans 2 killed and 5 wounded, while the Russians lost 17 killed and 1 wounded.

RECEIVED WITH DESPAIR.

LONDON, July 5.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, July 4, says: "Vice Admiral Alexits' official announcement of impossibility of advancing."

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EXTRA FOR SIXTEEN TO ONE.

THAT IS DECISION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

KANSAS CITY, July 5, 3:30 a. m.—By a vote of 27 to 25, the resolutions committee decided upon an explicit plank in the platform for coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

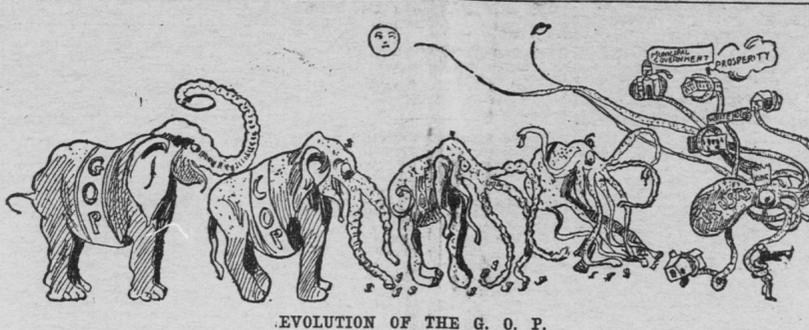
BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Showery.

1—Conditions in China. Disaster in Tacoma. Democratic National Convention. Permanent Organization Effected.

2—The Fourth in St. Paul. Victims of Mud Cans.

3—Democratic Convention Work. 4—Editorial Page. Local Golf Games. 5—Sporting News. Results of Ball Games. Centuries Role in Mud. 6—Minneapolis Matters. Northwest News. Popular Wants. Labor Opposed to Expansion. 7—Ireland's Paris Address. 8—Convention Gossip.



EVOLUTION OF THE G. O. P.

—New York Journal.

THE SITUATION AT KANSAS CITY FROM ALL SIDES

Effect of the Hill Demonstration in the Convention Is Being Figured Upon by the Party Leaders

Towne Adherents Working Hard for Their Favorite, but the Vice Presidential Problem Is Not Yet Solved.

From a Staff Correspondent.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 4.—With a permanent organization effected, the first day of the Democratic national convention closed at 10 o'clock tonight. Its chief accomplishment has been to afford 30,000 Westerners, largely smoothly gowned women, a chance to observe the highest council of Democracy at work. It was such a holiday as Kansas City has never had before. The town was too much interested in the Auditorium fireworks to use its customary allotment of the ill-smelling explosives that the small boy delights in. Three tremendous crowds saw the convention in session and that, too, with as small an element of personal discomfort as their numbers and those on the thermometer would permit. Beyond this, and the causing of some curious speculations, a persistent demand on the part of delegates and others to draw David B. Hill to the stage, the day lacked important developments as affecting the great questions at issue.

Senator Clark's victory in the Montana contest, though not unexpected, was of general interest, and the objections of Oklahoma contestants to the parliamentary practices of the chairman of credentials committee gave the evening session an element of variety. Senator Gausewitz, the Minnesota member of the committee, was one of those who signed the statement asking a rehearing but explains that he was not impeaching any of his colleagues, as he arrived so late for his own part that he felt that he personally had not given the facts sufficient consideration.

The evening crowd, which, glistening in gay colors under brilliant lights, presented a picture in the elliptical theater such as is rarely seen, was given an additional treat not on the regular programme by John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, who held their undivided attention for nearly an hour, and was rewarded several times by demonstrations of general approval. At the end of his speech another tumultuous outburst for Hill was checked by the band.

TROUBLES OF ITS OWN.

The resolutions committee meanwhile was having troubles of its own which early in the day destroyed the possibility of the nomination of Bryan under the beneficial auspices of the calendar holiday. Indeed the long struggle in the committee if carried, as now appears probable, to the floor, would have a tendency to delay the formal action on the nomination for presidency that Bryan may not be able to get here from Lincoln in time to deliver the speech for which an eager

throng of thousands is waiting in Kansas City hotels, boarding houses, parks and public stations. But if there ever has been any question as to his nomination, one day or another, it could not have continued after the enthusiastic demonstration which followed the closing words of Permanent Chairman Richardson's address of acceptance.

At the first mention in the convention of the name of the inevitable nominee, for nearly half an hour the excited delegates made the hall howl, starting by waving hats, handkerchiefs and parasols, each trying to outdo his neighbor in some spectacular effect until finally the banner which had marked the scene of the Washington delegation was brandished from the top gallery or as it is popularly known, "The roof garden." At last a semblance of order was restored only to be broken again by Alabama and Arkansas leading the band audience after David B. Hill to the stage, the day lacked important developments as affecting the great questions at issue.

HILL DEMONSTRATION.

What the Hill demonstration of this morning will result in is still a problem. There are as many speculations ready as there are states represented. They range from the somewhat startling suggestion that David B. Hill has the convention now just where Roosevelt had the Philadelphia meeting when it adjourned the first day, rather than take any chances with a stampede, and that it makes of the New Yorker, if his friends are shrewd enough to improve the opportunity, a presidential as well as a vice presidential possibility. "The other extremist deduction of the ultra-sceptical was that the whole thing was 'faked' by Croker, which was seriously advanced by a delegate, although only supported by a general suspicion of Croker's supposed Machiavelian resources. This much is certain: The demonstration on the floor showed that a host of delegates are still warm admirers of Hill, whatever may be his standing with the powers in New York. That the galleries were eager to see any heat from the New Yorker, whether from idle curiosity or what not, was evident, both morning and afternoon. The afternoon session, short as it was, was not without interest in making as it did a return to the Hill fever.

It is believed by many of the delegates that the demonstration will result in the nomination of Bryan, whether the New York delegation wants him or not.

There is a feeling that the Hill demonstration will result in a tempering of the

platform to the views of New York, especially as the known points of difference between him and Bryan are on subjects which can only be incidental issues this year.

TOWNE FORCES CHAFING.

Meanwhile the delay goes on, and the Towne forces are chafing under the suspense, especially as they are unable to discern the enemy clearly. Daniel, Shively, Blackburn, Hill, Danforth, Parker, George Fred Williams, Stone, Stone, of Missouri, there are so many possibilities that the Towne people hardly know where to look for the next shot. The Duluth man's friends are convinced of one thing and that is that the South and East have large delegations unfriendly to him. All the delays of the convention make more practicable the effecting of combinations which would nominate some one other than the Duluthian. Meanwhile the Clarke-Daly fight and the other troubles of the credentials committee as well as the possibilities revealed in the personnel of the committee on platform give the Towne folk for much reflection. Minnesota's committee selections were as follows: Credentials, William Day; permanent organization, J. J. Kilby; order of business, R. T. Dailey; platform, P. B. Winston.

BRYAN BUST.

The unveiling of the Bryan bust, so purely gratuitous, is being condemned generally as purely theatrical. Many of the delegates were connoisseurs in the belief after it proved not to be Lincoln, that it might be either Washington or Jefferson, or some one else who was dead, the bust in the snow white marble not being easily identifiable in remote parts of the hall.

It was worthy of remark that the convention seemed to be more familiar with the rhythm of "Dixie" than with the words of "America."

The Silver Republicans' special, bearing about 200 Minnesotans, was late in arriving. The shrieks of the crowd until nearly noon. The party included the late of the delayed delegates, Maj. J. M. Bowler, Gen. J. G. Brady, of Duluth; Frank A. Day, of Fairmount; and others prominent in Minnesota politics. The Traveling Men's Marching club turned out in tonight's parade, making a nice showing, although naturally not as strong in numbers as some of the clubs in the past.

Omaha was conspicuous in the turnout.

—W. G. McMurphy.

GROW WILD IN THEIR ENTUSIASM

Scenes in Convention Hall at Kansas City That Rivalled Any Ever Witnessed in Similar Gatherings

Name of Bryan Started It, and Calls for Senator Hill Evoked a Demonstration That Set All to Guessing.

KANSAS CITY, July 4.—Amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm hitting such an event and such a day the Democratic national convention began its session tonight. But after sitting until a late hour today the expected climax of the day, the nomination of William J. Bryan as the Democratic candidate for president—has failed, and all of the larger business of the convention awaits the completion of the platform. As a spectacular event, however, the convention has fulfilled the hopes of the most fervid party man, for the vast assemblage of delegates and speakers has twice been swept with whirlwind demonstrations, first for the leader who is about to be placed in nomination, and then for that other champion of Democracy, David B. Hill. But in actual accomplishment the day's work is confined to organization, with the speeches of the temporary chairman, Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, and Permanent Chairman Hon. James D. Richardson, the appointment of the various committees and detailed preparations for the more serious work yet in store.

It was an inspiring scene that Chairman Jones looked out upon when at noon, after beating a tattoo with his gavel he ventured the tumult, and declared the convention open. About him were fully 25,000 people rising tier on tier like the spectators in some vast coliseum, awaiting the appearance of the alternate of the party, while on either side stretched away the two rows of desks accommodating representatives of the press from every section of the country. Above and on all sides was a gorgeous sunburst of color, huge flags in rosettes and graceful fan shapes, bunting lopped and in great streamers, mottoes and coats-of-arms from many states, mingling this overhanging spread of color with the bright summer hats and dresses of many women present.

But it was not clearly a gathering of wealth and fashion. The bronzed faces of many of the men, their coarse shirts, collared and scarfless, marked them as from the soil. With hardly an exception they took off their coats and sat in their shirt sleeves and democratic. Many of the women were in cambric and ginghams, and the gorgeous costumes and picture hats were in an oasis of dull hue. It was a gathering nonetheless inspired with the patriotic spirit of the day which found constant expression in wild hurrahs at every sound of "Dixie" or "America."

FAMOUS DEMOCRATS.

In the body of delegates were the best known men of the party, many of them of national reputation. Immediately in front sat Gov. John Walter Smith, of Maryland, and his delegation. Alongside him was that notable New York trio, Croker, Murphy and Van Wyck. To the right was the classic face of Daniels, of Virginia, while back of him Sewall, of Maine, and Senator White, of California, conferred across the aisle. To the left at the head of the Massachusetts delegation were their intrepid leader, George Fred Williams. Near him sat Gov. McMullin, of Tennessee, and the tall, gaunt, Clay-like figure of Richardson, soon to be permanent chairman of the convention. With the Kentuckians sat their youthful governor, Beckham, accompanied by Senator Blackburn and ex-Gov. McCreary.

Senator Hill was late to come upon the scene. The great audience had been eagerly awaiting him and his entrance was the signal for the first real ovation of the day. He found no place reserved among the Croker-Murphy dignitaries in the forefront of the delegation, and contented himself with a seat far in the rear. Sitting with the Mississippi delegation was a white-haired lady alternate, Mrs. W. K. Brown, of that state, and further back sat Mrs. J. N. Cohen, of the other lady alternate, from Salt Lake City.

The early proceedings of the convention were marked by two brilliant but rather ill-timed speeches, one of welcome from the mayor of the city, and the other from Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, assuming the duties of temporary chairman. But the delegates fretted during these deliberations, and sought for more exciting themes. The dramatic episode of the day occurred after the adoption of a resolution for the reading of the Declaration of Independence. As the reading was about to begin, two attendants pushed up to the platform, bearing a pedestal and bust, both draped in the Stars and Stripes. As the orator raised his voice for the first words of the immortal instrument, the draperies were thrown back, disclosing a splendid head of Bryan. The effect was electrical upon the vast assemblage which, at that moment, had neither heard the name nor seen the face of their leader. As the marble features were recognized a yell went up which fairly shook the steel girders, and above the storm faintly could be heard the strains of the band which had broken out with the national anthem. Men and women were on their feet, waving handkerchiefs, coats and fans, and children were searching for missing relatives or friends.

PATHETIC INCIDENT.

A singular and pathetic incident in connection with the accident was the finding of three small children, one a mere babe, among the wreckage. Only one of them was injured, and that one not seriously. No one seems to know to whom they belong or whether their parents' met death or were injured in the terrible wreck. The authorities have them in charge.

At last the uproar quieted, and Orator Hampton, youthful and strong voiced, read the document which 124 years ago today made America free.

Quickly following this came another outburst as a young woman from New York mounted the platform and in a clear soprano voice sang the "Star-Spangled Ban-

ner." Deafening cheers greeted the song, and as the last line died away and the singer turned the address to those of "America," the vast audience, with one accord, took up the inspiring air and bore it forward in a tumultuous paean of the nation's song.

TRIBUTE TO HILL.

The outburst of patriotism now turned in a new direction, and during a momentary pause in the proceedings the name of "Hill" was sounded. It was quickly caught up, first among the delegates and then from gallery to gallery, held their spectators, until the whole multitude had joined in a noisy demand for the former senator from New York. For fully ten minutes the music of enthusiastic demonstration proceeded, the chairman battling valiantly against it. Delegates stood on chairs and joined in the demand, and the senator was surrounded by a shouting crowd of insistent men. He smiled and shook his head throughout the demonstration.

Many of the New Yorkers joined in the tribute, but it was noticeable that the immediate vicinity of Mr. Croker, and the Tammany leader himself, held their seats and maintained a stolid composure throughout the remarkable tribute to their associate. At last, when the demonstration had run on for fifteen minutes, Mr. Hill could be seen rising from his obscure place in the body of the New York delegation. He bowed and smiled, and his head toward the address, holding his seat and maintained a stolid composure throughout the remarkable tribute to their associate. At last, when the demonstration had run on for fifteen minutes, Mr. Hill could be seen rising from his obscure place in the body of the New York delegation. He bowed and smiled, and his head toward the address, holding his seat and maintained a stolid composure throughout the remarkable tribute to their associate.

When the delegates had time to think, the delegates began to ask each other if Hill was to be the hero of this convention, for another short demonstration at an opposite end of the hall, the nomination of his feet and placed him on the ticket with Bryan, in spite of all contrary calculations.

The routine proceedings were quickly disposed of. But even as they then had opportunity to give further tribute to the New Yorker, and when Judge Van Wyck's name was called as the New York member, he moved to address the convention, and his voice was heard in a tremendous call for Hill, mingled with cheers for those who opposed him, greeted the announcement. With the committees appointed, there was nothing to do but await their reports, and the convention took a recess at 2:30, until 4 o'clock.

As the delegates filed out of the hall they pressed around Senator Hill, who feebly on his feet, and the convention took a recess at 2:30, until 4 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock the committees were not ready to report, and another adjournment was taken until 5:30 p. m.

It remained for the night session to bring the most remarkable demonstration of the entire day. Again the great structure was thronged by thousands, and the moving picture took on new glories of color and animation under the glare of countless electric lights. For the first hour of the evening the formal and profitless, but when the chief speaker of Permanent Chairman Richardson began a glowing tribute to William J. Bryan, pandemonium broke loose—the historic scene of Bryan's nomination at Chicago was repeated, even exceeded, in a frenzied demonstration lasting half an hour. The state standard, which was hoisted by the convention and borne aloft, a battle of supremacy was waged between the standard bearers, urged on by the deafening applause of the entire shouting, gesticulating multitude.

Outside of the formal proceedings of the platform committee, as the evening advanced, it became known that the long-terminated struggle was in progress involving not only the question of incorporating a specific 16 to 1 declaration in the party platform, but to some extent involving the desires of the progressive nominee as to the terms of the platform. The outcome is awaited with absorbing interest as the chief development of tomorrow.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

At exactly 12:02 Chairman Jones ascended the platform. As the wave of applause subsided, Chairman Jones rapped vigorously and repeatedly, stilling the tumult, his voice being heard in the confusion will come to order. The sergeant-at-arms will see that the aisles are cleared.

Sergeant-at-arms Martin advanced to the front and urged the crowd moved in front of the speaker's stand. "The convention is now in session," he said. "Great disorder prevailed. The aisles were jammed with a shifting, noisy crowd of subordinate officials and intruders, and it took some time to secure quiet. The first business of the convention was the reading of the formal call by Secretary Wake, as follows:

"The national Democratic committee, having met in the city of Washington, on the 23d day of June, 1899, has appointed Wednesday, the 4th day of July, as the time, and chosen the city of Kansas City, Mo., as the place for holding the national Democratic convention. Each state is entitled to appoint delegates thereon equal to double the number of its senators and representatives in the congress of the United States; and each territory, Alaska, Indian Territory, and the District of Columbia shall have six delegates. All Democrats and conservative reformers of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can sympathize with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, and who favor the republic and oppose the empire, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the convention."

Chairman Jones now announced the prayer by Rev. S. W. Hill. "Gentlemen, please be in order," said Chairman Jones, as the hum and buzz again broke loose after the prayer. "We must have quiet on the floor. Gentlemen of convention, I have the honor to present to you the Democratic mayor of Kansas City, James A. Reed."

A shout of applause went up as the slender form of Mr. Reed came to front of the platform. He spoke deliberately and with a clear resonant voice that easily penetrated to every corner of the hall.

The first burst of applause that greeted the mayor's speech of welcome came when he spoke of the universality of Democratic doctrine which had penetrated, he said, wherever liberty was known and loved. He dwelt at some length on the progress of principles of the Democratic party, which originated, he said, with the liberty-loving people of France and England and came to this continent

Continued on Third Page.

A NEW TRAGEDY UNFOLDED AT TACOMA, WASHINGTON

Thirty-Six Killed and Sixty-Five Injured by Traction Car Dashing Down a Deep Chasm at a Railway Curve

Victims Saw Their Doom Approaching, but Were Powerless to Escape It, and a Scene of Horror Followed.

TACOMA, Wash., July 4.—The Fourth here was marred by one of the most appalling accidents that has ever happened in this section of the country. A trolley car loaded with excursionists from suburban towns, who were on their way to this city to make merry and give vent to their patriotism, was without warning, dashed over a hundred foot precipice, carrying its load of human freight to the rocks below. As near as can be learned, thirty-six persons were killed and at least sixty-five injured, some of whom may not recover.

THE DEAD.

MISS LOIS DRAKE, employe of telephone company, lives at South Tacoma.

ANNIE GLASS, LETTIE STUBBS, both Tacoma.

DORLY DINGER, LOIS DINGER, Lakeville. EDWARD BRAY, ALBERT MOSEB.

RICHARD LEE, all of South Tacoma. MRS. GROSSMAN, McNeill's Island.

G. BEWITOL, Hillhurst. OTIS LARSON, Parkland.

W. H. DAVIS, Lake View. JOSEPH MCCANN, Ballard. ROY LONGERMAN, South Tacoma.

GORDON NEWTON, South Tacoma. RICHARD SANBURN, South Tacoma. WILLIE HARDINGS, 102 Tacoma avenue street.

MRS. GEORGIA ELLIOTT, 1317 South I street.

MRS. K. SHAUGHER, Portland. J. D. CALHOUN (conductor), Tacoma. UNKNOWN MAN.

Besides there are about sixty-five seriously injured. Nearly 100 from various suburbs passengers were on the car bound for this city. It was one of the United Traction company's cars, and was on the Edison line, left Tacoma about 8 o'clock, in charge of F. L. Boehm, motorman, and J. D. Calhoun, conductor. The car, which was extra large, was crowded to the doors, and every inch of space on the platform was taken.

Everything went all right until Apex hill was reached. From this point the stories differ. One is that the motorman, after starting down the hill, turned on his current instead of shutting it off. He soon realized his mistake and reversed the current, but it was then too late, for the car was going at lightning speed, and his efforts to stop were of no avail.

PLUNGE TO DEATH.

Passengers on the front platform who saw the sharp curve on the bridge, where the road crosses the gulch, endeavored to jump. Several of them succeeded, and reached the ground in safety, but others were badly injured. The imperious passengers saw their doom and became frantic in their efforts to throw themselves from the car. But it was too late. The car struck the curve, swayed violently and then jumped the track. Through the bridge railing it plunged to the chasm over a hundred feet below, carrying with it death and destruction. Men, women and children were

crushed, maimed and mangled, and it is nothing short of miracles that any one escaped to tell the tale.

Such a spectacle of battered and mutilated humanity has scarcely ever been seen. The shrieks of the dying and wounded could be heard blocks away, and in less time than it takes to tell, scores of willing hands were upon the scene.

Surgeons, citizens, policemen, firemen, guardsmen, ex-volunteers and women and children lent their aid. The sides of the gulch are so steep that it was almost perilous to attempt to descend them, but the cries of the wounded made them forget their own danger and they plunged downward without regard to their own safety.

Ropes were quickly procured, and the victims of the wreck were drawn to the top of the gulch. Those who were dead were tenderly laid on one side and the injured were attended to as fast as it was possible for the physicians to work. Every doctor in the city was called on for his services. The Fanny Paddock and St. Joseph hospitals were soon crowded, and as the car was going at lightning speed, and the dead men were taken to the morgues and the various undertaking

houses.

All day long excited men, women and children were searching for missing relatives or friends.