

SIXTEEN KILLED

BESIDES THERE IS A LONG LIST OF WOUNDED.

A GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY

A Destructive Gale Tears Down the Valley of the Mississippi at St. Paul and Minneapolis—Losses Foot Up into the Millions.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Death to sixteen persons and destruction to property, both private and public, estimated at \$3,000,000, rode on a screeching gale which tore down the valley of the Mississippi at about 9 o'clock Saturday night from a point somewhere near the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers near Fort Snelling. At about that point the fury of the elements seemingly divided and, with a roar, descended upon the twin cities and their environs. Of the losses, St. Paul suffered to the extent of about \$1,000,000, Minneapolis is estimated at \$1,500,000 while in the outside districts it is feared that \$500,000 will not cover the damage done to crops and farm property.

Beginning at a point below Fort Snelling there is the first known evidence that the storm struck with damaging effect. It came from the southwest and howling in its fury, uprooted trees and demolished buildings in its pathway toward St. Paul.

It tore off two spans of High bridge completely. The bridge is connected there with the high bluffs at West St. Paul and it is 180 feet above the river. This mass of steel was carried to the flats below, where flying steel girders and heavy planks fell on several small frame houses of the flat dwellers and crushed them. None of the occupants of these houses were hurt, they having seen the storm coming and taken refuge in the caves in the hillside. The storm tore along the flats, uprooted trees on Harriet island and, with a deafening roar and the hiss and splash of falling sheets of rain, it struck the city at Wabasha street bridge. Here, at the bridge entrance and on opposite sides of Wabasha street, were located the Tivoli concert hall and the Empire theater, both of which were fairly filled with men watching the performances. Both buildings stood on the edge of the bluff overlooking the river, with the sides of the buildings open, and were wrecked. The full force of the tornado struck them. The buildings began to sway and rock and the audiences became panic-stricken. Men and boys rushed over each other for the exits. The lights went out and the sheet lightning flashes, one following another with gunfire rapidity, illuminated a scene of pandemonium, which was intensified by the crash of glass and the tearing of timbers as the frame structures gave way before the tornado.

The damage to property was immense, conservative estimates placing it between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. The downtown business district was hit hard, many of the large office and business blocks being completely riddled and the stocks of wholesale houses seriously damaged by the floods of rain that accompanied the wind.

The storm cloud, which came from the southwest, first hit the ground on the west side bluffs near the high bridge. Two spans of this structure, which is of steel and which crosses the Mississippi river at a height of 200 feet, were cut out as cleanly as though done with a knife and thrown into the gulch below, crushing in the roofs of a number of small houses situated on the flats along the river bank.

One Jap Cruiser Reported Sunk.

CHE FOO—It is reported that the Japanese protected cruiser Kasuga was sunk off Round Island in the recent engagement.

WAS HARD FIGHT.

Japs Said to Have Been Slain by Myriads.

CHE FOO—A battle of huge proportions raged around Port Arthur August 14 and 15, and it was resumed August 17. The Japanese, it is reported sacrificed 20,000 more men, but gained important advantages in the matter of position. The above news was brought here by junks, one of which, having on board three Russians concealed in the baggage of the Chinese to escape from the Japanese, left Port Arthur Wednesday night and was blown rapidly to Che Foo by a gale.

The main force of the attack was directed against the left wing and resulted in the capture of the Pigeon bay positions and some of the forts at Liaoti Shan. At Palun Chang the Japanese hastily mounted guns, which did excellent service in aiding the storming of the right wing, where the Japanese are said to have captured two forts of minor importance, mounting eight guns—two siege and six quick-firing.

The position that the Japanese occupy on the Liaoti Shan peninsula is not clear, but numerous Chinese sources aver that the Japanese have been seen in force in that section.

Apparently a crushing attack, originating at Louisa bay, swept through the Pigeon bay positions into the peninsula, in the doing of which a majority of the lives of the attacking force were sacrificed.

On the night of August 15 the battle lulled somewhat, when the Japanese sent the terms of surrender to Lieutenant General Stoessel. The terms declared that the garrison should march out with the honors of war and join General Kuropatkin; that all civilians be brought to a place designated by the Japanese admiral; that the Russian warships in the harbor and twelve or more torpedo boat destroyers and four gunboats be surrendered to the Japanese.

Lieutenant General Stoessel is alleged to have received the terms with a burst of wonderful profanity, his habitual taciturnity deserting him.

STATESBORO QUIETING DOWN.

Captain of Militia Company Will Demand an Inquiry.

STATESBORO, Ga.—The town and surrounding country were quiet Saturday and no more disturbances have been reported. The chief interest now centers about the attitude of the Statesboro military company regarding its part in the work of last Tuesday. Lieutenant Cone, who was in charge of the local company, is reported to have said that with his forty men he could have protected the two negroes from the mob. Lieutenant Griner, second in command, of the Statesboro company, is quoted to the same intent. Captain Hitch, who was in command of the troops at Statesboro, will demand, it is reported, a court of inquiry of his conduct and that of his soldiers. Captain Hitch, in his official report, charges that Sheriff Kendrick and his deputies betrayed all his plans to the mob.

WATSON AND TIBBLES.

They Receive Official Notification of Their Nomination.

NEW YORK—Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, the people's party candidate for president, and Thomas H. Tibbles of Nebraska, vice presidential candidate, were formally notified of their nomination here Thursday night at Cooper Union. The big hall was crowded when, at 8 o'clock, the two candidates, accompanied by Alfred G. Boulton of Brooklyn, chairman of the meeting, appeared on the platform. There was much cheering.

Chairman Boulton at once introduced General Samuel Williams of Indiana, who made a speech officially notifying the candidates of their selection.

IF ARTHUR FALLS

THEN THERE IS A STANDING ORDER TO BLOW UP SHIPS.

IS BY THE CZAR'S AUTHORITY

Acute Anxiety Prevailing Regarding the Situation—Ample Supply of Ammunition and Provisions Said to Be at Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG—Acute anxiety prevails regarding the situation at Port Arthur on account of the desperate character of the fighting reported to be taking place. The war office, however, does not seem to believe that danger of the fall of the fortress is so imminent as is generally asserted. According to advices received by the war office there is still an ample supply of ammunition and provisions there. While it is realized that the Japanese probably outnumber the defenders six or sevenfold the great strength of the fortifications, it is believed, will do much to make up for the disparity in numbers.

Upon one point there is absolute unanimity here, namely, that if the fortress is so imminent as is generally held to be in the hands of the Japanese. On this point the admiralty's instructions are of the most imperative character.

Vice Admiral Prince Ouktomsky has been ordered, should the worst come, to sail forth for a death struggle and there is no question here that these instructions will be carried out, both in letter and in spirit, but if for any reason a final sortie proves to be impossible the admiral is to destroy his ships and to make certain that their wreckage shall be absolutely irreparable.

In the meantime Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's Baltic squadron, including the battleship Orel, is standing off Cromstadt with steam up. It is popularly expected that the squadron will sail at any hour, and it is quite true that it is ready for almost immediate departure, but regarding the question of sailing there is a difference of opinion among the naval authorities. It is held on the one hand that the immediate sailing of the squadron would be the best policy. Should the squadron arrive within two months in the orient it would find Vice Admiral Togo's fleet in an infinitely worse condition than if the Japanese were allowed the whole winter to repair and refit the ships.

The advocates of an immediate sailing hold that the port of Vladivostok is capable of receiving the squadron, even should the entrance in Port Arthur prove to be impracticable, and they wish to treat the Port Arthur squadron for the present as a negligible quantity, letting the Baltic sea vessels meet the Japanese in the present weakened condition without relying for any certain assistance either on Vice Admiral Ouktomsky or Vice Admiral Skrydloff.

Coming Peace Conference.

NEW YORK—President Beleya, of Nicaragua, started on Thursday for Corinto, says a Herald dispatch from Managua. He will prepare to meet the presidents of Salvador and Honduras, who will arrive on Saturday next to hold the proposed peace conference. It is generally hoped that some practical results will be reached in this conference relative to former Presidents Policarpo and Bonilla, and several other political prisoners, who have been for over a month confined in Tegucigalpa.

Uncle Sam's Cash.

WASHINGTON—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, \$149,389,269; gold, \$44,158,466.

HOSTS OF VETERANS IN LINE.

Twenty-five Thousand from Forty-Two States March in Big Parade.

BOSTON—Tuesday dawned clear and fairly cool for the great parade of the veterans of Grand Army of the Republic and in honor of the occasion the day was generally observed as a holiday by all classes of business. During the night many trains came in with posts and delegations and early in the day when the crowded specials from points within 100 miles of Boston began to arrive traffic at both the big terminals became choked. The people jammed the train sheds and then, spreading out, began to fill the sidewalk space along the line of march. There was a prospect of warmer conditions as the day should grow, but the clear skies and bright sun cheered alike the hearts of veteran and spectator.

Early in the forenoon arrived the last division of the invading Grand Army. From California to Maine and Massachusetts and from the states between, a host had come and at 10 o'clock, the hour set for the parade to move, 25,000 men were in line.

In the formation of the parade Edward H. Kinsley, host of Boston, was given the place of honor, that of escort to Colonel John C. Black, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Charles N. McConnell was chief of staff.

Forty-two states and two territories were represented in the column, besides the Potomac division, made up of the old guards of Washington, D. C. Each state comprised a division with the exception of Massachusetts, which had two divisions, there being 135 posts in line from this state. New England posts numbered about 7,000 men; New York had two battalions, West Virginia eighteen posts, Kentucky twelve posts, North Dakota ten and Minnesota thirteen posts. The Maryland delegation numbered about 1,000 men and that from Ohio about 750. California was represented by two posts and Oregon by one. It was estimated that the column would require about three hours to pass one point.

At the junction of Temple Place and Tremont street the veterans met the most spectacular and picturesque feature of the entire route in the form of a "living flag," composed of 2,000 school children. Alternating ranks of girls wearing red and white dresses represented the stripes, while a square of blue gowned ones formed a field in which forty-five carrying white stars were placed in a way to give the effect of resting on the base of the azure.

ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

It is Indicated by Information From Various Sources.

CHE FOO—That a general land and naval attack was made on Port Arthur Monday is indicated by information from various sources.

The statement that the naval attack was made at 4 in the morning comes from an authoritative but not diplomatic quarter.

Junks which arrived here say the Japanese recently occupied the Liuti hills and Sushiyen, which is two or three miles north of the fortress. Five warships and seven torpedo boat destroyers, according to the junks, returned to Port Arthur the night of August 10.

The receipt of the official dispatch announcing the repulse of an attack on Port Arthur August 10, received on Port Arthur August 10 revived the hopes that the fortress may prove impregnable. General Stoessel's dispatch also dispelled the ugly rumors current in the city that the stronghold had fallen.

Town Threatened by Fire.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Forest fires are burning in East Kootenaye. At Fernie the coal mines are filled with smoke. The flames are drawing closer to Michael and threatening to sweep the town.