TOWN OF ST. CHARLES IS DEVASTATED

Communication with Stricken Place Cut Off and Extent of Damage to Surrounding Country is Not Obtainable.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 3.—The little town of St. Charles, Winona county, was almost completely wiped out by a tornado this afternoon. Seven people were killed and twenty-eight were injured, many of them seriously.

The dead:
JOHN EBENS, SR.
WILLIAM EBENS, his son.
WILL ADAMS.
OSCAR CRITTENDEN.
GEORGE JESSON.
ED MURPHY.
ED PETERS of Dover, Minn.

With the exception of Carrie Ebens, Charles Crippens and a man named Blankenberg, the names of the injured are so far unobtainable, as wire communication with the stricken village is altogether cut off.

The entire main street of the town was literally wiped out, hardly a business place being left standing. Forty-two residences were also destroyed and the total property damage is estimated at $100,000.

Among the buildings demolished were the Central school building, the Chicago Great Western depot, the Catholic church and Parrott's wagon works.

The day had been abnormally sultry for the season of the year, and during the morning had been showers of rain, accompanied by fitful gusts of wind. Towards noon the sky became heavily overcast, but indications of a tornado were entirely lacking.

This being Saturday people from the sur- [illegible] for places of safety. The tornado struck the town from the southwest quarter and made a clean sweep through it, following almost entirely the line of the main street and devasting buildings on either side. Then the residences further back were struck and many of them blown completely away.

Storm Comes Suddenly.

It seems almost miraculous that there was not a greater loss of life. Four of those killed were in John Evans' saloon when it collapsed and they were buried beneath the wreckage. Two others were in a dry goods store, which was blown away and they were killed by the falling walls.

Ed Peters of Dover was killed in the wreck of the hotel. The telephone exchange was demolished and two of the girls were seriously injured. Their names are not obtainable tonight.

Mr. Blandenburg was the proprietor of a large grain elevator and he was caught in the wreck when this was destroyed. He was seriously injured.

A relief train was sent from Winona as soon as the news of the serious nature of the storm was received there and physicians were soon busily engaged in caring for the injured and maimed. The storm came upon the town with such suddenness that it was filling the air with debris of demolished buildings before the citizens fully realized the nature of the calamity. Many of those injured received their hurts from flying missiles, while others were caught beneath the wreckage of their business houses or homes and remained pinioned until rescued by the relief party.

Another relief train will leave for St. Charles from Rochester in the morning with provisions and clothing for those who are destitute and homeless.

So far no reports have been received of any loss of life in the country adjacent to St. Charles. The storm, however, seems to have followed very closely the boundary line between Minnesota and Iowa, and damage to farm buildings, dwellings and grain stacks, with injury to human beings and death to live stock is reported from several points in that locality. The fury of the storm, however, seems to have spent itself in St. Charles.

Storm in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 3.—Special dispatches to the Sentinel indicate that a severe storm was general throughout the northwest today. The storm followed a hot wave, the thermometer in this city registering 80 degrees.

Baraboo, Wis., reports a cloudburst more severe than was ever known in that section this afternoon, lasting three hours. Fully four inches of water fell.

At Oshkosh a terrific wind and rainstorm raged this evening. The wind blew at fully fifty miles an hour. Chimneys, plate glass and wires were demolished.

A special from Marquette, Mich., says that the country in the vicinity of Lake Gogebic was visited by a disastrous tornado this evening. The storm is said to have centered at Ewen, where a number of houses are supposed to have been blown down and a wide path was swept through the woods. Falling trees have broken all wires west of Sidney and details are unobtainable. A strong gale is blowing in Marquette.

A special from Waupaca, Wis., says that a terrific storm of wind and rain passed over Almond, near here, this afternoon, leveling barns and houses. Three persons are reported to have been killed at the home of Albert Holtz.

The storm was most severe at Blaine and mowed a wide swath and great damage and loss of life is reported at Sheridan. Samuel Erickson is reported to be barely alive, having been buried under his barn.

Independence, Wis., reports a tornado struck the town this afternoon, injuring several persons and resulting in great property loss.

Houghton, Mich., reports the heaviest rainfall for several years that deluged the copper district during the last twenty-four hours.

Racine, Wis., was flooded with rain; trees were blown down and wires were broken.

BUCHANAN'S FINAL VICTORY

Elected President of Bridge Workers in Spite of Parks' Objection.

PARKS CLAIMS THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Before Leaving He Gives Out a Statement Saying that He Has Secured All He Desired from the Convention.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 3.—Frank Buchanan of Chicago won a final victory over Samuel Parks and his following this afternoon when he was re-elected president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers over Hugh F. Donnelly of Albany, N. Y., by a vote of 48 to 40.

After the election and while Mr. Parks and his delegates from New York were hurrying from the hall to catch their train for the east the regular order of business was suspended, while the convention unanimously passed a resolution pledging full support to local No. 2, the New York walking delegate's union, and he departed amid a storm of applause.

Parks claims a majority of the executive board.

The convention convened in this city two weeks ago and each day has witnessed a bitter struggle for supremacy between the elements led by President Buchanan and Mr. Parks. Mr. Parks from the start asserted openly that he would fight to the end for the defeat of the president for his action in suspending local No. 2 for alleged irregularities. He displayed a wonderful amount of personal magnetism in winning the delegates to his support and throughout the gathering has dominated it upon many important questions.

Today, however, President Buchanan won the upper hand, when at the morning session he succeeded in getting the convention to adopt a motion to use the Australian system of balloting in electing all officers. It was frankly asserted by Buchanan adherents that many delegates who were favorable to Buchanan and would vote for him on a secret ballot, refused to vote for him openly because of the fight that they [illegible] Samuel Parks and his followers [illegible] ultimately make upon them. This [illegible] Mr. Parks declared was ridiculous [illegible] insisted that he wanted as much as [illegible] did to see a clean, fair fight. [illegible] less, he admitted just before the [illegible] that his candidate, Donnelly, would [illegible] ted.

First Ballot Settles It.

[illegible] uchanan was selected on the first [illegible] nd when the result was announced [illegible] cheered lustily. Samuel Parks, [illegible] closer into his chair, heard the [illegible] without comment except to say: [illegible]." A personal encounter had been [illegible] d if he should lose, but after the [illegible] e of the successful candidate had [illegible] Parks and his followers made no [illegible] o raise a counter demonstration. In- [illegible] Parks quietly counseled those about [illegible] "hurry the rest through."

[illegible] after the election J. L. Butler of [illegible], who, though ill, had left his bed [illegible] nd the session and vote for Bu- [illegible], was half carried from the hall [illegible] ainting condition. A physician an- [illegible] d, however, that he was not seri- [illegible] ll.

[illegible] ther officers elected were: William McCaffe, Kansas City, a Buchanan adherent, first vice president; John J. McNamara, Cleveland, Parks' candidate, second vice president; J. W. Johnson of New York, secretary-treasurer. The only real contest aside from that on president was for secretary-treasurer, the Buchanan crowd nominating J. L. Milton of Pittsburg. Johnson, the present incumbent, who is a Parks man, was elected by a vote of 48 to 38.

The executive board, as selected, is as follows: H. F. Burke, Philadelphia; J. Coakley, Pittsburg; John Pollock, Newark, and J. J. Barry, St. Louis.

Stands By Parks' Union.

After the election of the executive board, the convention suspended business and adopted the following with a hurrah, many of the delegates mounting their chairs and cheering Mr. Parks and the New York delegation as they departed:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the full support of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Worker's be given to local No. 2 in their struggle against the employers in the city of New York and that the president and executive board are hereby instructed to use their best efforts to this end.

Mr. Parks left for Buffalo over the Wabash at 6 o'clock this evening. Before boarding the train he gave the following statement to the Associated Press:

I am very well satisfied with the action of the convention. I came here to protect and defend the interests of No. 2 and to protest against the high-handed and autocratic action of the president in suspending No. 2 and otherwise encouraging the enemies of said local. Every issue has been fought out on its merits and in every case my position has been sustained. The convention by its action has approved of the stand we have taken in New York and in a few instances have even gone further, namely, the stand on the agreement between the inside and the outside men, and on the apprenticeship question. An instance of the favor in which No. 2 stands in the international association is the first instructions to the incoming administration in reference to New York. We will go back and take up the fight where we left off, with the full support of the international association and with the consciousness that we are right, and we will win the greatest battle ever waged against organized monopoly and greed. In a general way, I am satisfied, for I will control a majority of the executive board elected today. The status of the inside, or shopmen, was finally decided when the convention adopted an amendment to the constitution giving the inside men representation at the ratio of eight inside to ten outside men. This settles a vexed question of many years' standing.

David Jennings of Cleveland, Charles W. Winslow of Washington, D. C., and Thomas McGovern of Albany, N. Y., were appointed as delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Boston. H. F. Donnelly of Albany, N. Y., and J. P. Carey of Buffalo were appointed delegates to the national building council convention at Indianapolis. President Buchanan is also a member of each of these delegations.

It was decided that the headquarters of the International association are to remain in New York, and the next meeting be held at Toronto.

Operators Fail to Observe Law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 3.—Eleven hundred miners in the Springfield district have struck because the operators have failed to comply with the law providing that the operators shall erect wash houses near the mines. It is believed the strike will not last long.

Packers Sign Wage Agreement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The packers today signed the agreement providing for a wage increase for cattle butchers of 25 cents a day. The advance affects all butchers receiving over $2 a day. Negotiations for an increase for other trades included in the recent demands will be taken up on Tuesday.

Labor Unions Wrangle.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 3.—Labor unions are in a wrangle over strikes, resulting in the refusal of advancement in wages to laborers employed on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway bridge across the Missouri river at this point. Several unions struck in sympathy and today the structural iron workers returned to work without consulting the interests of the other unions.

Urge Reform in Grain Inspection.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The delegates who will represent the Commercial exchange of this city at the annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National association next week in Minneapolis left today for that city. The delegation will present resolutions urging a uniform standard of grain inspection. These leaders of the Philadelphia grain trade, however, will strongly oppose government control of the inspections as savoring too much of politics, but will favor the appointment of inspectors by the exchanges or recognized commercial bodies of the various grain districts.

BRINGS BRIDE FROM EUROPE

Otoe County Man Fails to Satisfy Swiss Authorities He Is Not Married and Is Refused License.

NEBRASKA CITY, Oct. 3.—(Special.)—A marriage license has been issued to Frederick J. Battensperger of Fremont county, Iowa, and Miss Louise Mantz of Switzerland, and they will be married here today. Quite a story is attached to the issuance of the license; some time ago Battensperger left this country and went to Europe for the purpose of marrying Miss Mantz. He could not prove that he was a single man and consequently could get no license. Affidavits from the county officers here were sent to him and every means employed to aid him, but to no avail. He and the woman then sailed for this country, and the marriage is the result. The bride cannot speak a word of English, but seems happy and contented.

Nuckolls County Fair a Success.

NELSON, Neb., Oct. 3.—(Special.)—The twenty-sixth annual Nuckolls county fair closed here last night. It was the most successful meeting in the history of the agricultural society. There was a large attendance each day and the races and other attractions were first class. The management will be able to pay all obligations. A large, substantial amphitheater was erected this year and on the closing day subscriptions were pledged for a splendid horticultural building to be built next summer. The races were as follows:

2:35 pace; purse, $250: Sly Coon took first, Sparkle second, Albert J. third. Best time: 2:27¼.

Special free-for-all; purse, $150: Anawill first, Harry G. second, Victor M. third. Time: 2:24½.

Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, running; purse, $75: Prairie King first, Charley Mitchell second, K. C. third. Time: 1:15½.

2:40 trot; purse, $250: Silver Russell first, Hillmont second, Contestis third. Time: 2:29¼.

One-fourth mile and repeat, running; purse, $50: Minnie F. first, Queen Vic second, Nellie C. third. Time: 0:23½.

Special trot; purse, $100: Scrops first, Stelle second, Red Sins third. Time: 2:21¼.

Free-for-all pace; purse, $250: Anawall first, Harry G. second, Prince Burlock third. Time: 2:21¼.

Local trot; purse, $75: William J. Bryan first Ethel R. second, Private Mine third. Time: 2:44.

GOSSIP OF SMART SET

(Continued from First Page.)

notoriety hunting. What makes one doubt these suggestions is the known fact that the duke is wholly influenced by his wife, and that she is eminently sensible and without any extravagance whatever.

The United States embassy secretary, Henry White, his wife and their daughter, Muriel, are staying this week at Drummond castle, the Scottish seat of the earl and countess of Ancaster. This visit has caused considerable gossip in society, where it was currently reported during the summer that Muriel White had refused Lord Willoughby de Eresby, the eldest son of the house. The Ancasters are exceedingly proud, and it is said that they bitterly resented the ill-success of their son's suit. The visit, of which (unlike the Whites' other country house engagements) nothing is professedly known at the embassy, looks as if Miss White had thought better of her refusal. She is both handsome and clever.

Mrs. Arthur Paget will go to New York the end of this month. She is still at Carlsbad, but is much stronger that she has been before since her illness at Easter. Her trip to the United States is about business matters, and it has not yet been decided whether Leila Paget will return with her or not, as the daughter too has greatly improved since her visit to America.

DEATH RECORD.

C. E. Hoffman.

GORDON, Neb., Oct. 3.—(Special.)—C. E. Hoffman, who has been engaged in the drug business in Gordon for nineteen years and was one of the earliest settlers in the community, died this morning after an illness of four days. He has been in failing health for a year, but was at business until last Monday, when he was taken with severe hemorrhage and remained unconscious until his death. He leaves a wife and two sons. The funeral will be held Sunday, conducted by the Masonic fraternity.

Robert Kloeden.

WEST POINT, Neb., Oct. 3.—(Special.)—A telegram announces the death of Robert Kloeden, father of Mrs. Robert Kerkow of this city, wife of the city treasurer, which occurred in Mayville, Wis. The deceased was 76 years of age.

One of Cherry Sisters.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 3.—(Special.)—A message received here from Hot Springs, Ark., reports the death there of Jessie Cherry, one of the famous Cherry sisters. The remains will be brought here for interment.

GOLD PRODUCTION REDUCED

Loss by Strikes and Lockouts at Least Two Million Dollars.

MEN WANT AN EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY

History of the Trouble in Colorado Mining Districts Which Shows No Signs of Coming to an End.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 3.—Strikes and lockouts at the mines in Cripple Creek and other gold mining districts in Colorado have already reduced the mineral production of the state this year at least $2,000,000, and if the present conditions obtain until the end of the year the production will fall more than $6,000,000 below what it would have been under normal conditions.

In consequence of the strike 1,000 soldiers of the Colorado National guard have been doing police duty in Cripple Creek for four weeks, and as yet neither the mine owners nor the strikers show any evidence of weakening. The cost to the state of maintaining the military force in the field is estimated at $50,000 a month.

The unsettled conditions in the mining industry are due to the failure of the legislature to enact an eight-hour law applying to mines, mills and smelters after the voters of the state had adopted a constitutional amendment favoring such a law. An eight-hour day had been generally granted at the mines and the Western Federation of Miners determined to enforce the same condition in mills and smelters. Strikes were inaugurated last June at the smelters in this city and the mills in Colorado City, and eight weeks ago 4,000 miners in the Cripple Creek district were ordered by the executive officers of the federation to go on strike in support of the demand for an eight-hour day for mill and smelter employes, which had been refused by the American Smelting and Refining company and the United States Reduction and Refining company. The miners obeyed the order, but reluctantly, as they had no grievance as to their own hours of labor or wages, and with few exceptions they have since continued on strike.

Mine Owners Bar Union Men.

The Mine Owners' association has announced that no further employment will be given to any members of the Western Federation of Miners. The Portland company, which owns and operates a mill for the treatment of its ores, made agreements with the union and reopened its mines, giving employment to about 500 men. The Woods Investment company also continued to operate the Gold Coin and other mines, shipping the ore produced to its own mill, but yielding to pressure from the Mine Owners' association, this company has now locked out all its union miners and joined in the association's fight against the Western Federation.

Several companies are operating their mines with nonunion men. Officers of the Miners' union assert that the number at work is small, and that most of those employed are laborers and not experienced miners.

Three weeks after the inauguration of the strike two men were murderously assaulted by unknown men. Governor Peabody then sent troops to the camp in response to a request from the Mine Owners' association, which represented that many of the strikers would return to work if guaranteed protection. No violence has occurred since the soldiers took the field, but there have been many sensational incidents resulting from the actions of the military in making arrests and disregarding the civil authorities. Although martial law has not been declared, more than a dozen miners, including all the members of the executive committee in charge of the strike, have been arrested and placed in the guard house, otherwise known as the "bull pen," some of them being held there more than two weeks.

Judge Censures Soldiers.

In habeas corpus proceedings District Judge W. P. Seeds decided that the military officers had exceeded their authority and severely censured them for taking possession of his court room with an armed force during the hearing of the cases. After his decision was given the prisoners whom he ordered released were taken back to the guard house, but were later set free by order of Governor Peabody. Of all the union miners who have been thus imprisoned only President Charles C. Kennison of the Victor Miners' union has been charged with any crime. He was confined in the "bull pen" fifteen days, contracting rheumatism, and when turned over to Sheriff Robertson the only offense charged against him was that of carrying concealed weapons.

The most sensational occurrence of this week has been the invasion of the Victor Record office and the seizure of the newspaper's entire force, including linotype operators, because of the publication of a statement that two soldiers on duty in the camp were ex-convicts. These prisoners were detained in the "bull pen" nearly twenty-four hours before charges of criminal libel were made against them in court.

Three thousand business men and citizens of Victor sent a petition to Governor Peabody for the recall of the troops. The governor refused, saying to the bearer:

"The militia will stay in the strike region until I am satisfied it is not needed."

Governor Peabody is Sued.

Governor James H. Peabody was made the defendant today in two damage suits for $100,000 each, filed at Cripple Creek, by Patrick S. Mullaney and Thomas F. Foster, union miners, who were arrested by military officers on duty in this camp and confined in the guard house for fifteen days and were set at liberty last Wednesday after habeas corpus proceedings were instituted in their behalf.

Adjutant General Sherman Bell, Brigadier General Chase and Major Thomas E. McClelland were also made defendants to the suits.

Theplaintiffs allege that they were restrained of their liberty, were subjected to hardships, privations, humiliation and disgrace by the defendants. It is asserted in the complaint that arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiffs were without probable cause and without legal process or authority or color thereof.

The arrests, it is said, were made as the result of malice, intrigue and conspiracy among the defendants and other unknown. Suits asking for more than $1,000,000 in damages will be filed by all those who were imprisoned in the bull pen.

Governor Peabody instructed Generals Bell and Chase, his representatives in the field, not to accept service on any process, civil or criminal.

In addition to the troubles in Cripple Creek mining has been almost entirely suspended in the Telluride and Ophir districts, where about 1,500 miners and 700 men were called out in order to enforce the demand for an eight-hour day. There have been no disturbances of the peace in these places and no troops are stationed there. Hundreds of strikers have left the state, seeking work elsewhere.

Mr. E. Peterson of 1145 North 18th street, who was thrown from the street car at 17th and Cuming on Sunday, August 23, wishes his friends who were on the car and other witnesses to call or send him their address.

FORECAST OF THE WEATHER

Fair Days Are Promised for Nebraska Today and Tomorrow, with Warmer Monday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Forecast:

For Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Monday; warmer Monday.

For Iowa—Fair Sunday; cooler in southeast portion. Monday, fair.

For Illinois—Showers and cooler Sunday. Monday, fair.

For Wyoming and Montana—Fair Sunday and Monday; warmer in western portion Sunday and in eastern portion Monday.

For North Dakota—Fair and warmer Sunday and Monday.

For South Dakota—Fair and warmer in west portion. Monday, fair and warmer.

For Kansas—Fair Sunday and Monday.

For Colorado—Fair Sunday and Monday.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Oct. 3.—Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding day of the last three years:

	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Maximum temperature	78	55	57	58
Minimum temperature	62	40	43	70
Mean temperature	70	52	50	78
Precipitation	.01	T	.00	.04

Record of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for this day and since March 1, 1903:

Normal temperature	58
Excess for the day	11
Total deficiency since March 1	18
Normal precipitation	.09 inch
Deficiency for the day	.08 inch
Precipitation since March 1	25.92 inches
Excess since March 1	5.98 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1902	2.53 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1901	5.08 inches

T indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.