

IN VERY GRAVES

Terrible Ending of an Excursion on the River at Peoria.

STEAMER OVERTURNED BY A CYCLOPE

Felless Passengers Thrown Into the River and Many of Them Drowned.

EFFORTS AT RESCUE PROVE UNAVAILING

Fury of the Wind and Waves Drives Back the Lift-Savers.

AWFUL AGONY OF FRIENDS ON SHORE

They See Their Dear Ones Struggling in the Water and Are Unable to Save Them

—Most of the Victims Women and Children.

PEORIA, Ill., July 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.] At 10 o'clock last night a cyclone swept over the city leaving death and destruction in its wake.

The most serious and appalling disaster of the night was caused by the capsizing of the pleasure steamer, Franko Polson, at the foot of Corning street, at Lake View park, a mile above the city, a representation of Pompeii was given and for this occasion the Polson, a Peoria boat, came up with forty people.

A landing was made here, and two or three couples joined the party. Fifteen others got on at the park, so that the passenger list reached fully sixty.

As the boat came off the landing and started down to the city it was struck by the cyclone and turned over. It was about midway in the river and sank rapidly. Owing to the tempest, the cries of the passengers could not be heard.

The Longfellow, with seventy-five passengers from Kingston, passed by and ran to the foot of the next street. Its passengers were driven off and the boat made ready to go to the aid of the Polson when the Longfellow's wheels broke and it was left helpless.

The work of rescue. Word was conveyed to the police station and Mayor Warner immediately ordered a special launch to be sent to the scene of the disaster and small boats were put off to the Polson, the hull of which could be seen when the lake was illuminated by the vivid lightning. Four persons were taken off by the first boat out.

Names of the Lost. The following is a list of the unfortunate ones who are known to have lost their lives in the swamping of the steamer:

- ATKINS, JOHN, Peoria.
CORKY, MISS PEKIN.
DUNDEKER, MRS., Peoria.
FISHER, COLE, Peoria.
GIBBER, MRS., Peoria.
FLATH, MARY, Peoria.
HENDS, JOHN A., Peoria.
KANE, MISS PEKIN.
POEBEL, ANNA, Peoria.
POEBEL, MARY, Peoria.
RIPPEBERG, WILLIAM, Peoria.
SHALE, MISS PEKIN.
UNKNOWN—Two young girls with Mrs. Daudeker.
WILKS, MRS. WILLIAM, Peoria.

The last night identified as Mand Ford of Peoria is now known to be a mistake and the identity is unknown. Kate Deese of Peoria is missing and is supposed to be lost, as is also...

Story of the Wreck. Captain Loesch, master of the boat, gives the story of the accident. He brought a party of about forty up from Peoria to see Peoria's "Last Days of Pompeii."

After the exhibition they pulled out, and when in the middle of the river the storm struck them in the face, they were taken by surprise.

He attempted to steer the steamer toward the shore, when a terrific gust of wind struck the craft and keeled it over in nineteen feet of water. The scene which followed beggars description.

Men and women were thrown into the water, and the police officers who were on board managed to reach the upper guard and cling there until help reached them.

Their cries of distress were heard from the shore, and in spite of the heavy wind a number of boats were sent to their assistance and gradually they were brought to shore.

Caught in the Cabin. Quickly they were taken to residences where dry clothes and blankets were given and in this way it was impossible to get their names. Until a list of the missing comes from Peoria the exact number of deaths cannot be told.

It is believed that not a few have perished in this way.

When the storm struck the lake and river the water was covered with small row boats loaded with men and women.

The water was so high that the boats were washed into foam, and the frail shells bobbed up and down in the heavy sea like cork.

Most of the boats were overturned, and the occupants were thrown into the water, which was so high that they were unable to get out.

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STRIKERS USING DYNAMITE

Railroad Bridges Blown Up to Keep Troops from Cour d'Alene.

SITUATION A MOST CRITICAL ONE

All the Mines Filled with Explosives Ready to Be Touched Off at a Moment's Notice—Soldiers Near the Scene.

SPokane, Wash., July 13.—The strikers blew up the railroad bridge at Mullane this morning to prevent troops from Missoula effecting an entrance.

All the Cour d'Alene mines are filled with explosives preparatory to general destruction. The strikers will have troops to escape, as the state and federal troops hold practically all the passages.

Bose, Curt, Idaho, July 13.—Federal troops are now near the scene in northern Idaho, as arranged in the telegraphic correspondence between Governor Wiley, President Harrison and General Schofield.

On receipt of the orders from Washington, General Ruger at San Francisco telegraphed Governor Wiley that he had ordered Fort Sherman, which had been ordered to move at once with all available forces to the scene of disturbance, and to report to the governor.

Governor Wiley then wired to the commanding officer Sherman, who was ordered to move on to Boise, where they will be reinforced by militia.

Shortly after sending out these orders word was received from General Curtis that the Bunker Hill and Sullivan companies of property at Warden were being attacked by 1,000 armed men, and that a full company of federal troops was being sent to the scene of disturbance.

General Schofield immediately wired: "I would suggest that available troops at Fort Sherman be ordered to move on to Boise as soon as possible."

In reply the governor received a dispatch from General Schofield saying that General Ruger had full authority to order all necessary troops into the field.

The following dispatch purporting to be from V. M. Clement, manager of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan company, was received:

WADSWORTH, Idaho, July 12.—Governor Wiley: By all means delay troops of any class from coming to this place until the morning of July 13. The union has full possession at present.

Every piece of machinery is tied down with powder ready to blow up. In a day or two the union men will have left our works, then we will take the necessary steps to prevent any further trouble.

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PROGRESS OF THE INQUIRY

Mr. Erick and Others Before the Congressional Committee.

SOME VERY INTERESTING TESTIMONY

President Weyhe of the Amalgamated Society and Other Labor Leaders Examined—Frick's Story The Present Situation at Homestead—Notes.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 13.—The cross-examination of H. C. Frick by the congressional committee last evening proved more interesting as it drew to a close.

Mr. Erick stated that another point in dispute was the change of date for the signing of the scale from July to January. No agreement could be reached and the works shut down.

Mr. Oates—What is the cost of production? Mr. Erick—I don't think that is a fair question. I don't think you should ask that.

Mr. Taylor—Would you object to let the cost of a ton of steel including everything? Mr. Erick—Yes, sir, I would have the same objection.

Mr. Oates—You don't propose to give away any of the secrets of the trade? Mr. Erick—No, sir, not yet.

Mr. Oates—Will you state the labor cost again? Mr. Erick—That would be equivalent to stating the whole cost.

Mr. Oates—In consequence of all these disagreements what result? Mr. Erick—In answer to this question Mr. Erick put in evidence his newspaper interview had in reference to the strike.

Mr. Oates—You state that after the sheriff failed you employed the Pinkertons. Did you appeal to the governor? Mr. Erick—No, sir.

Mr. Oates—The experience of the past years was the sheriff was powerless. We concluded to employ our own watchmen, but they were not sufficient to protect the works. We hired them and agreed to pay them \$5 per day and we secured 300 of them on June 24. We concluded it was necessary to protect our own property and employ men.

Mr. Oates—Nounion men? Mr. Erick—We did not care whether they were union or nonunion. So on June 24 we were the following letter to the Pinkerton agency in New York:

The Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 24, 1892. We will need 300 guards for service at our Homestead mills as from the 24th of June to the 24th of July, 1892. We will need 300 guards for service at our Homestead mills as from the 24th of June to the 24th of July, 1892.

We are not desirous that the men you send should be of any special character. They should be of the protection of our employees or property. We wish these guards to be of our own race and to be of the highest character. We wish to see the men before we employ them.

These guards should be assembled at Ashtabula, Ohio, on the morning of July 13, 1892. They should be taken by train to McKeesport, Pa., on the morning of July 13, 1892. They should be taken by train to McKeesport, Pa., on the morning of July 13, 1892.

Mr. Oates—What is meant by shutting off the gas? Mr. Erick—We use natural gas in some of our furnaces and that burning gas indicated that work was to be resumed.

When asked how were the Pinkertons armed Mr. Erick said: "The arms and uniforms of the men were shipped to this city by rail and put on the barges here by Captain Rogers on July 13. They were armed by notice on Sheriff McCleary calling on him for protection."

Mr. Erick, in answer to questions, said he had not called on the sheriff previous to making arrangements with the Pinkertons because the experience with the sheriff three years ago convinced them it would be useless.

"Did you not advance the cost of the arms for the Pinkertons?" "Yes, sir."

Mr. Erick answered this question by reading the letter given to the sheriff previous to the shutting off the gas of the furnace and disclaiming any responsibility on their part for anything that occurred after the gas was allowed to burn. He said that the notice was served two days before the Pinkerton men started from either New York or Chicago.

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MURDERERS UNION MEMBERS

They Kill and Rob the Helpless Victims of Their Wrath.

SPokane, Wash., July 13.—E. S. Kinney, bookkeeper for the Gem mine near Wallace, arrived in Spokane today. He was present at the Old Mission when the mob charged on the nonunion refractors and saw the whole affair.

Kinney had been ordered out of the country by the strikers and was helping some of his former employees to reach Spokane. In all there were 132 men from different mines. They had been entirely disarmed and were waiting for a boat, which was late.

Just at dusk last evening a squad of eighty armed men came charging down the railroad tracks, a mob of men, some of whom were scattered in different directions and ran for the river, mountain and gulf, their pursuers following them up and shooting and robbing them. When Kinney left, two of the men had been slain, George Robinson, who had been working in the Frisco mine, and a Swede, name unknown. The boat was late and the men were waiting for it.

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