# TALES OF THE STORM

From Almost Every Section of the Country Thrilling Stories Come.

DHICAGO FEELS ITS FULL EFFECTS

Business Was Practically Suspended During the Entire day.

MEN AT THE WATER WORKS CRIB IN PERIL

Imprisoned in a Frail Structure with the Lake's Waves Dashing Over Them.

MANY RAILROAD TRAINS SNOWBOUND

Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma and the Far East Suffering from the Cold and Wind-The Blizzard Apparently General.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 .- A blizzard of the most approved pattern, with snow, sleet and energetic winds, swept down on Chicago last night, and today raged with constantly increasing violence. Great snow drifts blocked the streets, suburban trains were delayed and snow sweepers were kept incessantly in use to prevent a stoppage of the street car lines, traffic on which was badly delayed. The blizzard is the most severe that has been seen in Chicago in many years. At noon the wind was blowing at the rate of seventy miles an hour, with indications that the storm would continue throughout the night with the coldest weather of the year. All incoming trains are from one to two hours late and the roads are becoming more blocked all the time. The wind rushed around the down-town corners with terrific force, carrying pedestrians off their feet and injuring many. Mrs. Jane Brahany was hurled against a fire plug at Dearborn and Van Buren streets and fatally injured. Many carriages on Michigan avenue, where the wind sweeps straight off the lake, were overturned, but none of the occupants were seriously injured. Lake Michigan was lashed into a fury and the waves rushed over the breakwater and swept clear across the Illinois Central tracks into Lake Front park. So severe was the storm that at the public schools only about one-third of the pupils were present. At many of the schools teachers were absent as well as scholars. At the Hammond school but eighty-five

were present out of 900, and reports from other schools showed a similar condition. Business at the stock yards was practically suspended. Few people were about the yards, and no buyers put in an appearance. One of the large observation win-dows in the Leland hotel was blown in and several guests narrowly escaped injury by

the failing glass.
All of the mail trains coming into Chicago were seriously delayed. Several of the de-liveries were abandoned. Telephone and telegraph wires suffered severely. Many wires were torn from their fastenings, poles blown down and many crossed currents in-jured the service.

ured the service. Charles Chash, driver of a bakery wagon was probably fatally injured, the wind over-turning his wagon on Eighty-second street. His leg was broken and he received internal

IN DANGER ON THE CRIB. Three men at the water works crib, four miles out in the lake, were brought face to face with death. The landing platform was smashed by the waves, which washed over the crib structure, drenching the imprisoned men. The telephone line to the station was uninjured and the men telephoned that the building was being shaken frightfully by the wind and waves. No lifeboat could live in

the storm and no effort to rescue the men During the afternoon the storm increased in violence, the wind at times rising to a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour, and the snow growing heavier. It was the worst storm Chicago has ever known, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon business of all kinds was at a standstill. At that time all the big office buildings were practically de serted, people having started for home in

order to do their traveling before night. Trains were terribly delayed during the afternoon and tonight most of the eastern roads did not send out trains of any kind. The New York limited of the Eric pulled out at 2 o'clock with two engines and three hours later was twelve miles from Chicago stuck fast. Two additional engines, which had been sent after it, could do no good The incoming New York limited on the same line stuck in a snowbank at Fourteenth street, one mile from the depot, and six en-

gines gave it up as a bad job.

The same conditions prevailed on all line and this evening most of the railroad managers declared that unless the storm erated by midnight they would not attempt

Owing to the driving snow, which made impossible to see fifty feet, a wreck occurred on the Lake Shore road at Seventy-ninth street and Stony Island avenue. A fireman, Luther S. Webster, was caught between the engine and tender and badly crushed. Several freight cars were knocked into kindling

On the streets collisions and accidents were numerous. James Cunningham was blown down by a gust of wind and was badly bruised. Moses Bloom, jr., a member of the Board of Trade, was struck by a gust of wind with such force that he was carried distance of twenty feet and landed on the curbstone in such a manner that his wrist was fractured. John H. Wood, manager of Carson, Pierie, Scott & Co's, retail store, was struck by a failing sign and painfully injured.

An exceedingly dangerous spot was di-rectly beyond the Masonic temple, which is twenty-two stories high. The wind was twenty-two stories high. The wind was drawn down the narrow alley behind it at as awful rate, and whoever attempted to cross the alley was blown off his feet. So many people were injured here that a special detail of police was made to keep everybody off that side of the street.

AT THE POSTOFFICE. The new addition to the postoffice was addy damaged. Windows were blown in badly damaged. Windows were blown is and the glass roof shattered. Show an inc deep covered the floor, and the water drip-ping through the roof softened the plaster covering the supporting beams, and great lumps of it fell to the floor. Superintendent of Carriers Stoll was struck by a large stuce ornament and badly hurt.

The gale from the lake continued to blow furiously well into the night without abatement, and before it was driven a blinding snow. Frifts six feet deep, which formed in the streets along the lake front, rendered them almost imparsable. The high wind caused numerous fires and it was almost im-possible for the firemen to get through the streets. The stract car tracks were prac-tically blocked, and the snow was too deep on the sides of the streets to admit of any progress at all. At 11 o'clock tonight the sterm showed signs of dying out and the

Swept by a Windstorm. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12 -A high wind aterm is reported to have passed through central and southwestern Kentucky this The parometer conditions at

Louisville are very threatening. Along the Jersey Coast LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 12.-There is a severe snow storm raging along the Jersey coast and a heavy northeast wind is blowing. This afternoon the schooner

Sallie went aground near here on a sandbar fifteen feet from shore. The grew was landed by the life saving crew.

HORRORS OF THE STORM.

Awful Tales of Suffering that Come from GUTHRIE, Okl., Feb. 12.-Reports coming

from the Strip tell of great suffering among the homesteaders residing in tents. Several persons, it is reported, have perished in the storm, among them two families residing near Cross. No particulars can be obtained. Hundreds of head of stock were frozen to

Wire communication was opened up tonight to some extent and the following casualties learned:

Word comes from Cross that Sherman Stone and family, consisting of a wife and five children, were found with their throats cut from ear to ear. From the following note, found on a table near Stone, it was evidently a case of murder and suicide, caused by the storm: "Wood all gone. Mollie frozen to death. The rest of us freezing. have killed my family and now kill myself to prevent suffering. God have mercy on us." Stone was a homesteader and lived in

At Red Rock James Blount and family consisting of a wife and two children girls, aged 10 and 12 years, were almost frozen

Mrs. Fannle Spencer, a homesteader, twelve miles from Cross, was found frozen stiff. All her fuel had burned out.

James Mulligan living four miles south of Perry, was found this evening frozen to death and his partner, Harvey Newcomb, died from exposure and cold fifteen minutes after being found.

At Ponca, Mrs. Jennie Cramer, and her two children, Lizzle and Sallie, were discovered frozen stiff in a coyotes burrow ten yards from their abode.

Colonel Henry Melton, a cowboy who was with Buffalo Bill at the World's fair, was discovered near Newkirk by a party of hunters early this morning dead under his

At Anadarke two Indian pupils were found yesterday buried under a snowbank. One later expired, the other, however, shows signs of recovery.

#### IN BLUSTERY KANSAS.

Railroads Storm-Bound and Cold Weather Prevailing.

TOPEKA, Feb. 12.-All over Kansas i is still snowing with a west wind. The snow is about twelve inches deep on a level. but badly drifted. The mercury is at 10 degrees above zero.

The storm is reported very severe in the western part of the state. No passenger trains from the west on the Santa Fe have arrived since Sunday afternoon. The Chicago passenger train due here vesterday at 4:30 only reached Newton at 9 o'clock this morning. The Santa Fe reports trains moving all right between Emporia and Topeka and Topeka and St. Joseph. The Rock and Topeka and St. Joseph. The Rock Island had no trains into Topeka up to 9 o'clock and reports trains delayed and tied up all along its Kannard. up all along its Kansas lines.

The street cars of Topeka resumed general traffic this afternoon. The snow stopped falling about 10 o'clock, and at 2 this afternoon the weather is bright and mild.

The Santa Fe officials report that they ex pect to have mail lines open some time this evening. The trains which left Denver yesterday spent the night at Cimmarron in western Kansas, tied up by the storm. The westbound Colorado trains were snowbound at Newton. The trains on the Chicago division had not been blockaded, but delayed. The branch lines are in bad shape.

The Rock Island trains are all delayed the Kansas City train went through only a few hours late. The snow is the heaviest on the line between Horton and St seph, where seven feet is reported on the track in many places.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 12,-The heaviest snow that hes fallen in southern Kan-sas for many years lies upon the gro this morning. The trains are all delayed, and many are bound in snow banks. The Mis souri Pacific passenger, which left here yes terday, was snow bound on a hill near Moran, and three engines were sent out from this city to pull it back, but neither the engines have yet returned, and it is thought they are also tied up, as they went out during the blinding storm. Many trains due here have not arrived, and those that have are from twelve to sixteen hours late The trains on the Memphis road are run ning, but very late, and the Missouri, Kan-sas & Texas trains due here last night have not arrived. The street cars in this city ar

St. Louis' Experience. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.-The storm which began yesterday ended today at noon after having run a varied course, including rain, sleet, drizzle and snow, each repeated two or three times during the night. At present there lies on the ground here about has practically interrupted all traffic. Tele

our inches of ice, snow and slush, which graph, telephone and electric wires are down, and, as a result, death of animals from the live currents have been reported numerously, but so far no human beings have been injured.

Reports received here from points outhern Illinois, southern and cent southern Indiana, Missouri in general and Arkansas give the same story, the heaviest storm of the season with wind and in a majority of cases drifted badly. Fort Smith, Ark, reports rising streams with rail and wager roads suffering thereby. From Olathe, Kan, comes news of the death by exposure of A M. Hansmere of St. Louis. Incoming train are very seriously delayed, some being four or five hours and even more late. The promise now is of a very sharp drop it temperature, which will turn the presen slush to ice and make the situation ever worse than it is now. Indeed, the situation locally, as well as throughout all the territory within reach of this city, is summed up in the words—traffic at a stand

Telegraphically the situation is the wors in a long time. No wires are working south from this city and very few in any other

Heavy Snow Fall in Colorado. DURANGO, Colo., Peb. 12.-Snow began falling here Saturday morning at 5 o'clock and has continued without interruption unti noon today, when the snow was twenty-six inches deep on the level. Street cars have been unable to run since Saturday evening. The condition in the La Platta mountains, where the miners are trying to keep the trails open, is somewhat dis-couraging. In seven hours the fall on Lightner creek was thirty-two inches.

Cars Stopped in St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Feb. 12.-The storm which reached here yesterday morning continued all night, and the snow is now almost a cars have run since yesterday afternoon a city the snow is drifted so badly that they are almost impassable. All trains are de-layed, and some that were due early this morning are not in yet.

Cold Wave in New York.

BUFFALO, Feb. 12 .- A cold wave has awcoped down upon Buffalo and western New York, followed by a heavy fall of snow. A water famine was threatened, though men have been kept at work removing the slush and ice that drifted into the inlet tunnel that supplies the city from the river. Dis-patches from Niagara Falls announce that an ice bridge has formed and solidified. In the passage of the ice floes down the river a

(Continued on Second Page.)

Senator Gray Attacks His Actions While Minister to Hawaii.

CLEVELAND'S COURSE IS COMMENDED

Delaware's Senator Reviews the History of the Islands Since the Revolution-Numerous Petitions Presented -Work in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The Hawalian controversy occupied the principal time of the senate today, Senator Gray of Delaware opening his argument in defense of the policy of President Cleveland. His speech was de voted principally to an attempt to prove the complicity of Minister Stevens with the revolutionists. He did not conclude his speech and will resume his argument to-

An interesting incident of the session was the presentation by Senator Cullom of a petition signed by 30,000 wool growers of the west protesting against the wool schedule

in the new tariff bill.

Petitions against free iron and free lumber were presented by Senator Faulkner and similar petitions protesting against the Wil-son bill as a whole were presented by Sena-

tors Cockrell and Gallinger. Senator Pettigrew presented a resolution directing the secretary of agriculture to re-port to the senate the amount of wheat in the country March 30 last, the total yield and the amount now in the country.
Senator Gray of Delaware again took the floor on the Hawaiian resolution reported by the committee on foreign relations. He

spoke in opposition to annexation.
Senator Gray said: "The evidence all goes to show that the annexation movement itself was confined to that compar atively small junta of able, intelligent and victous men who, with the aid of the Amer-ican minister accomplished (as far as they could) the object which they had in view. This junta composed an oligarchy of wealth and intelligence—an oligarchy as foriegn to a republican form of government as the most opposite things in the world can be opposed to each other. Minister Stevens was in their confidence, and be had been

for months corresponding with his govern-ment urging annexation." Mr. Gray said he thought Stevens was the the most indiscreet man that ever occupied such an important position at so great a crisis in a foreign country.

Senator Cockrell presented a memorial of the St. Louis Merchants exchange, declaring that the present stagnation of the country is due to the uncertainty of congressional action on the tariff, and praying that the matter be settled as speedily as pos-sible. "I am glad to see by this memorial," said he, "that the petitioners recognize the blunder they made when they attributed all of the distress of the country last summer to the Sherman law."
A substitute for the Wilson tariff bill was

presented by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire. It declares that in view of the widespread industrial depression existing in our land it is unwise to make any change in the tariff laws during the present adminis-Pending Senator Gray's argument the

cnate, at 4:05, on motion of M. George, went into executive session.

At 4:40 the doors were reopened and a message was received from the house an-nouncing the death of Congressman House Senator Brice offered a resolution of regret and condolence and the senate ad-

IN THE HOUSE.

District of Columbia Day General Enoch Will Be Remembered March 3. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- This was District of Columbia's day. At the request of Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, Saturday, March 3

at 2 o'clock was set aside for paying tribute

to the memory of the late Representative Enochs of Ohio. On motion of Mr. Breckinridge of Arkan sas, a bill passed authorizing the Fort Smith & Van Buren railroad to construct a bridge across the Arkansas river.

Mr. Flynn of Oklahoma asked unanimous consent for the passage of a resolution to

prevent the approval of new leases in the lian reservations pending the result of the treaties now being negotiated to open the surplus lands of those reservations for set tlement. Mr. Kilgore objected.

consent for the consideration of a resolution for the adjustment of certain claims be-tween the United States and the railroads of Tennessee. Mr. Cox explained that a sin ilar settlement had been made with the railroads of all other southern states. Mr.

Sayers objected.
On motion of Mr. Perkins a bill authorizing the extension of time for the construc-tion of the high wagon bridge across the Missouri river at Sioux City was passed. On motion of Mr. Davis of Kansas a bill to extend the time for building a street rail-

way across the Fört Rellly military reserva-tion eighteen months was passed. On motion of Mr. Meiklejohn of Nebraska a bill granting a charter to the Iowa-Ne-braska Pontoon Bridge company to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at Sious City was passed.

Mr. Heard, chairman of the District of Columbia committee, at the request of Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, yielded twenty minutes to the latter, who desired to call up the urgent deficiency bill. As there was a disposition to debate the bill. Mr Breckinridge withdrew it and Mr. Heard proceeded with the District of Columbia

the sale of intoxicating liquors in the district. It amended a former act proscrib-ing the limit of distance at 400 feet from school or church in which place the sale whole purpose was to prevent the law from being retroactive, and Mr. Cobb explained

Mr. Pickler offered an amendment re Mr. Pickler offered an amendment restricting liquor licenses for hotels to such as have thirty sleeping apartments, which was defeated. Mr. Pickler made the point of no quorum after filibustering some time he withdrew the point and the bill was passed. Mr. Breckinridge moved to go into the committee of the whole for the consideration of the urgent defletency bill. After Mr. Cannon had criticized the item of appropriation for the payment of United States witness fees, mbarrass the United States courts, the bill

The remainder of the day was then consumed in paying appropriate tribute to the memory of the late Senator Stanford of Callfornia, the following members taking part Tracey, Hillborn, Sibley, Blair, Wheeler o Alabama, Pickler, Smith of Arizona, Wilson of Washington, Bowers and Caminetti, At the conclusion of the eulogies, as a further mark of respect, the house at 4:15 adjourned.

### MET THE COMMISSION.

Railroad Men from All Over the Country Assemble in Washington. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- A large number of railroad men, representing about all the leading systems and traffic associations, assembled at the Interstate Commerce commission rooms today in response to a circutar inviting common carriers to send representatives to a conference having in view the prescribing of a form of schedules of rates and charges, required by the interstate commerce act, to be kept open for public in-spection. The members of the commission present included Messrs. Morrison (chair-man). Veasey, Knapp and Clements. After a short desultory conversation the chairman had Auditor Mackin of the association read ical reasons.

a form of schedule of rates and charges pre-pared by him. This form, it was thought, in a measure at least, would obviate the difficulties now encountered under the present system, and was intended largely as a basis system, and was intended argely as a basis of discussion. The form presented by Mr. Mackin was for a tariff on the Wabash railroad from East St. Louis to a number of points east. There was a general discussion of its provisions, the railroad representatives pointing out their views on the form suggested, and the impracticability of publications. lishing a tariff from every station on their lines to every station in the country to which they might ship freight. They also expressed their willingness to meet the commission half way in its efforts to improve the existing

condition of affairs.

The railroad men suggested several forms of schedules and after considerable discussion the representatives of the freight business of the roads represented withdrew to the auditor's office and with the latter official went over the forms proposed, with a view of agreeing on a plan for a schedule that will be presented to the commission tomorrow. The commission then discussed the same general question with officials of the passenger departments, who seemed much less inclined to any form of schedules that would give the rates of any road par ticipating in a through rate, than the freight men were, and pointed out at some length the objections to such a practice. It was argued that the publication of the local passenger tariff would not be of any benefit to the public, would not make complaints of violations of the law any less frequent and it was asserted that the passenger agent who cut rates would wriggle out of the trouble all the same and sell cheaper tickets, besides it would be a heavy expense. The tariffs as published now and filed with the commission were a sufficient com with all the requirements of the law. Mr. P. S. Eustis of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and others made statements in support of the position taken by the passenger men.

#### AGAINST FREE WOOL.

Petition Presented to the Senate from the Owners of Six Million Sheep. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- A magnificent

floral decoration adorned the desk of Senator Berry of Arkansas, a tribute of the people of Enid and Round Pond, Okl., for the gallant fight which the senator is making to secure the passage of a bill compelling the Rock Island railway to stop its train at those towns in the territory.

A petition signed by 30,000 wool growers of the United States owning 6,000,000, or

one-seventh of all the sheep in the United States, protesting against the free wool clause of the tariff bill, was presented by Senator Culiom of Illinois.

Among the petitioners were the Navajo tribes, who own 1,500,000 sheep, and are prospering by this industry. Senator Cullom said he hoped the committee on finance would give this petition due consideration. as it was of an extraordinary character, and represented an extensive industry.

Will Surrender Control. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-Representative McMillin, chairman of the ways and means subcommittee, to which the Hatch antiention bill was referred, says he will not ask the subcommittee to consider the bill until Mr. Hatch has had an opportunity to ask the house to take the bill from the ways and means committee and refer it to the com-mittee on agriculture. Mr. McMillin says there is no desire on the part of himself or his associates to hold on to the anti-op-tion bill, and they would be glad to have Mr. Hatch's committee take charge of it. This disposes of the report that there will be an animated contest for control of the bill, as Mr. McMillin is ready and anxious to sur render control. This assures an early and favorable report, as the significant point of contention between the two committees was that the agricultural committee would speedily report in favor of restricting options, while the ways and means committee's action was uncertain and likely in any event to be reached only after considerable time.

Confirmed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The senate in executive session today confirmed the nomination of Simpson Reynolds to be receiver of public maneys at Wakeeny, Kan.

Burlington. Colorado-C. Nahn, at New Larimer, N. D. Iowa-John G. Curran, a Burlington. Colorado-C. Nahn, at New castle. New Mexico—George T. Gould, at Las Vegas. Missouri—John B. Thro, at St. Percher, at Marshall; Andrew Q. Maitfield

Riker's Petition Denied. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- The case of Carroll L. Riker of Chicago to compel the secretary of the treasury to allot \$50,000,000 of bonds bid for by him, was today decided against the petitioner, the court refusing to issue the mandamus prayed for, on the ground of lack of authority to do so on the showing made. Riker says he will change the petition and present it again tomorrow.

Congressman Durborow III.. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- Representative Durborow fell in a fainting fit today and was for a few moments unconscious. Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine hospital was called and applied restoratives, and Mr. Dur-borow was taken to his rooms at the Cochrane hotel, where it was stated that the ill ness was not likely to prove serious.

### DECISION OF A KANSAS JUDGE.

It Affects Several Hundred Boys Now in the State Reform School. TOPEKA, Feb. 12.-Judge Z. T. Hazen in the district court this morning, decided

that no magistrate has authority to sentence any person to the reform school. The decision was in the case of the application of Walter McLain, through his next friend, J. Lee Knight, for a writ of

habeas corpus to secure his release from the reform school,
This ruling, by which every boy in the reform school can gain his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus, made a stir in the court But Judge Hazen continued: want it understood that I shall hear no more applications on a writ of habeas corpus remove boys from the reform school

until the supreme court has passed on this point. A case of this kind is before the supreme court now, and if this decision is sustained every boy in the school can pack his trunk and disappear and the building be vacated.

### DOLE INTERVIEWED.

Extracts from a Talk Had with Him by Boston Correspondent.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.-An evening newspape has an interesting special from its Honolulu correspondent, dated February 3, consisting of an interview with President Dole, in which that gentleman makes several points not hitherto brought out. He declares with emphasis on the claim that it was the queen herself who wan the insurgent. "Sha had rebelied against her own government. This revolt on her part was equivalent to an abdication. There was then no govern-ment at all," said President Dole.

He said that annexation or not, the pro-visional government was built to last and was so looked upon from the first. election will ever be called. As to the plans for the future, President Dole would say nothing of a definite character until he was set at rest on all questions in which the Washington government may have an inter-

Charged with Malfeasance in Office. PITTSBURG, Peb. 12 .- John B. Eberhardt, president, and William Springer, secretary, of the National Window Glass Workers asse ciation, known as No. 300, Knights of Labor are on trial charged with malfeasance in office. It is claimed that the officials have turned in no Hemized account of expenses, and this is denied by the defendants. It hardt that the charges are inspired for polit-

## TROUBLE BREWING IN IOWA

Farmers Who Lost Their Money Are Angry at the Men Responsible.

BANKERS MAY FALL INTO ROUGH HANDS

President Yetzer of the Broken Atlantic Institution Arrested and Taken Back to Cass County and Threats of Lynching Are Made.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Feb. 12 .- (Special to The Bee.)-J. C. Yetzer, president of the defunct Cass County bank, was brought here this afternoon from Council Bluffs, where he was arrested Sunday, in custody of Constable Seaman. He was at once taken before Justice Straight. He waived examination and was bound over to await the action of the grand jury in the sum of \$5,090. District court and the grand jury will be in session this week. The receiver of the bank, Theodore G. Steinke, is also expected to make his report of the condition of the bank. Yetzer said that the report that he was trying to leave the country was false. He claimed to have turned over for the benefit of the creditors of the bank \$8,000 worth of real estate and other property. He is inclined to think he is being persecuted and says he has had no active part in the management of the bank for seven years, leaving it all to Cashier Dickerson. Owing to an irregularity in drawing the

grand jury which is to investigate the failure, the county attorney interposed several challenges in behalf of the state and a new jury had to be impanelled. President Yetzer and Cashler Dickerson appeared in court accompanied by their attorneys and their presence created somewhat of a sensation. The foreman of the new jury is D. A. Miller and that body is mainly made up of determined farmers who will go to the bottom of the failure.

FARMERS GATHERING.

Early this morning farmers began arriving here from all parts of Cass county, attracted by the fact that the grand jury was to convene this afternoon and Judge Deemer to begin the regular term of the district

Since the failure of the Cass County bank the farmers and depositors have relied or the receiver to protect their interests as far as possible and save them what money be could. The receiver and an expert have been at work on the books since December 28, and this morning Mr. Steinke said he would make public his report this week, probably in a day or two. As the farmers began arriving they were met by some of the city depositors and they elected one of their number as chairman. A short meeting was held and about twenty-five of the men went to the bank and demanded an audience with Receiver Steinke. They said that they not only urged but demanded, in behalf of law, order and justice, that he make an immediate report of the condition of affairs. They had heard that the receiver and others were in a conspiracy to delay the administra-tion of justice, and so intimated. When they impugned Mr. Steinke's honesty of purpose he was very indignant and told the committee that if it did like his way of doing business it could go to well, a place where snow storms never come. The committee explained that it did not believe that the receiver would be a party to any dishonest scheme and the matter was amicably settled. A delegation also waited on Judge Deemer and requested him to carefully instruct th grand jury as to its duties in investigating the fraudulent methods of this banking in-stitution. That they mean to see that the law is rigidly enforced there can be no doubt, and the farmers do not seem inclined

to make any concessions in favor of the accused.
The more the matter is developed the worse it looks. The facts which are coming

to light indicate a most deplorable state of Along in July there was a run on th bank, but the friends of the officers went out among the farmers and restored confidence. But since that time the bank is said to have been in a dangerous condition and it is asserted that the officers knew this three weeks before they were com-pelled to close the doors. A Bee reporter was told by the county clerk today that he had deposited \$200 in the bank on the day that it failed. This money was received that it failed. This money was received along with several hundred dollars more, and when the bank closed there was only about \$200 in the vaults. Payment or drafts and checks were refused by Cashie Albert Dickerson, on one pretext or another but he kept receiving the money of the de-luded depositors. No one seems to know where these moneys went, and even the receiver can discover no trace of them.

On the night that the bank failed th cashler requested the county clerk to remain in his office until after supper, until they could place some important documents o

file. The deputy clerk, William McConville, waited for them until 11 o'clock and the officers got Judge Smith to appoint Mr. Steinke as receiver. The deputy clerk lost

Steinke as receiver. The deputy clerk los a few thousand dollars, part of which is his ather's estate. TEN CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. Receiver Steinke was seen this morning He said that aside from some pieces of rea estate, which he had been unable to locate he had his report ready for filing with the court. He said that the liabilities exceeded \$400,000 and that the assets werr very small; in fact it is thought by many people that depositors will receive no more than 10 cents on the dollar. Receiver Steinke said that the city would lose \$4,000 and the county \$8,000. The Atlantic National bank assisted the Case County bank to a considerable extent, but it is amply secured in all but \$1,800, and the officers of the Atlantic National say they will lose nothing. The receiver says he found the affairs of the bank in bad shape, and could find no record of many deposits which were received a short time before the bank failed. In some instances the receiver had to go back for ten years, and he discovered irregularities dating back five years. The heavier depositors, who have received some intimation as to the true condi-tion of affairs, have filed attachments on all the property they have been able to locate up

Some of the property of the directors is liable to these executions, but this procedure will result in endless litigation. Among the heavy losers is P. T. Stafford, who \$20,000. As Mr. Stafford is comparatively wealthy, he takes the matter quite calm! and says that he would rather lose twic that amount than have the poor widows and orphans lose all the money they had, as in this case. He said he would relinquish all his claims against the bank if would agree to pay that amount to smaller and poorer depositors, and Mr

Another loser is P. F. O'Connell, a jaweler here, who had deposited about \$4,000 in the bank for the purpose of building himself a new store room this spring.

OVER THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND. The failure of the Cass County bank has cast a gioom of depression over these ones cast a gloom of depression over these once presperous people and it is said that nearly \$350,000 of their hard earned savings have gone glimmering; in fact, that they have been defrauded out of this sum through criminal means is openly asserted without contradiction. Every day people, who were formerly in comfortable circuitatances, can be seen walking the main street with their hands in their pockets and with an air of hopeless dejection. As they pass the bank building many of them matter curses which bode in for the men instrumental in robbing

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars

#### is a big sum for \$\frac{2}{3}\$ when it is cons about 4,500 soult that this is a city of ated in the center of bank, which was a one of the most

or winter which are now in fall force in this section of Iowa.

The thought of poverty is not pleasant to contemplate under any circumstances, but when prosperous and comfortable people are reduced to the hardships of want through the criminal acts of others then such people are prone to bitterness, and this is the case here now.

THREATS OF A LYNCHING.

Owing to the advice of the leading mer-chants and business men of this city, the

depositors who lost their money in this bank have been induced to suppress their real feelings, but there have been threats of sum-

mary punishment being administered to the officers of this ill-fated institution. As

usual in such cases there has been much talk, many idle rumors and little action.

Now that the real facts will be ascertained

through the aid of the grand jury, much trepldation is felt by timid people, as they do not think any of the bank officials will

That the feeling is bitter is evidenced by

the defacement of the fronts of the bank building and the real estate office of Isaac

Dickerson. The real estate office is situated on Sixth and Chestnut streets, opposite the

Park hotel, and the bank is across the street about a half block north on Chestnut street. Shortly after the bank doors were

closed a small party of people, who are pre-sumed to have lost their money by this

failure, took a bucket of red, gory looking

paint and daubed it over the fronts of both buildings. An effort has been made to

clean the paint off Dickerson's building, but like the deep stains of some dark crime it will require time to efface the marks. This act was kept secret so far as possible,

for the people were in too dangerous a frame of mind to let them become excited or inflamed over the actions of vandais.

As soon as the facts of the failure became noised about, Albert W. Dickerson, cashler and son of the vice president, was arrested at the instance of W. C. Carter, a prominent farmer and politician, who charged him with defrauding him out of certain sums of money

reaching high up in the hundreds. Dicker-son was placed under \$5,000 bonds. Since

then he has been arrested on five different warrants and now his bonds amount to \$21,-000, but many of the heavier depositors be-

ooo, but many of the heavier depositors be-lieve that this sum is too small for the amount of money which they have lost. After Dickerson's arrest the depositors turned their attention to President Joseph C. Yetzer, who had been parading up and down the street claiming that Dickerson had ruined and robbed him of all that he pos-sessed in the world. Vetzer was arrested

sessed in the world. Yetzer was arrested

and his bond was fixed at \$5,000. Then other

men who think the president had as much

to do with the disappearance of their money as Dickerson swore out warrants for his ar-

rest. But the wily president must have been

forewarned or else profited by Dickerson's experience, and when the officers went after

him he could not be found and the warrants

were not served until yesterday.

About the time Yetzer disappeared Isaac

Dickerson became conspicuous by his ab-sence and his son Albert, the cashier of the

defunct\_bank, was left to face the wrath of the defrauded depositors.

INVOLVES OTHER PROMINENT PEOPLE

The failure is causing other people trouble. Charles F. Chase, editor of the Cass County Democrat, a paper alleged to be partially controlled by the officers of the Cass county bank. Its editor is a bright writer, somewhat erratic, an all around good fellow, member of the democratic state central committee from the Ninth district and a firm friend of Clevyland who are

and a firm friend of Cleveland, who ap-pointed him postmaster here about a year

is A. D. Hill of Miller, S. D.
About a year ago the state bank inspector

ing that they were behind in checking up their business. The matter was continued

for a short time, and the inspector de-manded that he be allowed to check up the

books or else he would declare their charter forfelted. The charter was turned

over, and the bank continued to do bus

iness without giving sufficient, if any pub-licity to the fact that it had surrendered

its charter. Since the failure many of the depositors allege that they placed their

money in the care of the concern with the understanding that the bank was still being

conducted under the laws and anthority o

their accounts to some other bank which

offered them protection against a possible loss. The officers of the bank allege that

they held a meeting at which the majority of the stock was represented, and they

voted to surrender the charter in legal

form, and so advertised it. Editor Chase gave the bank officials an affidavit of proof

of publication of the notice of the surrender of the charter, and this, with other papers,

is now on file in the state auditor's office in

Des Moines. When the depositors began to investigate

into the bank's affairs they looked over the papers on file in the auditor's office and

found this affidavit of publication. Many of them were subscribers to the Democrat and they did not remember reading the notice.

They came back here and secured all the copies of the paper of that date obtainable

but no notice could they find. Then the "nigger in the woodpile" began to emerge. It is now alleged that this notice was printed

in enough papers to give the bank one and for the filing, and then the notice was taken

out and reading matter inserted in the forms, and the remainder of the edition

printed without the bank's notice of sur

render of charter. The bank's charter was good until April 26, 1896, and this being

known to the depositors, who were kept in ignorance of the true state of affairs, they

were easily misled and became easy victim

MAY COST THEM THEIR OFFICES.

and as a consequence he is placed in an un-evitable position. His subscribers are alleged to be forsaking his paper, but this is denied

by Mr. Chase, and now the more bitter ones are urging that steps be taken to induce President Cleveland to remove him from the

postmastership, while others are said to be

consulting attorneys with a view of bringing

him within range of the criminal conspiracy laws for making an affidavit which in intent

appears to have been false.

Mr. Chase was seen today. He feels very bit-ter against the editor of the Daily Telegraph,

ex-Representative James S. Crawford, for the bitter attack made on him a few days ago in

this connection. Chase says that his friends know that he would do nothing wrong, in-tentionally, to defraud or mislead the people,

and refers to his record of honesty during his residence here for the past fifteen years.

He says that this is a move of his enemies to get him out of the postonice. His friends

held a meeting one evening last week and resolved to stand by him, but those who are

opposed to him, and many are democrats,

too, are arranging for a meeting some time this week for the purpose of taking definite

steps toward his removal from his present

Atlantic, but who went to Miller during the boom days of Pakota, finds himself in prob-ably a worse fix than does Mr. Chase. Some time after going to Miller, Hill induced Joe

Yetzer of this city to assist in organizing a bank in Miller. Yetzer became president and Hill cashier. After the fatlure of the

Cass County bank the Miller concern also failed. Hill was a candidate for the appointment of receiver of the land office for

get his (Hill's) commission papers

(Continued from First Page.)

A. D. Hill, who was formerly a resident of

o fraudulent methods of financiering.

the state, else they would have transferre

that institution.

The other man who is in trouble

The cashier refused, say

then be safe.

heavy depository he farming classes, failed in midwinto the farming classes, failed in midwinto the farming classes, after the agriculturalists had sold produce and put their money in this bank for safe keeping, it will be seen that those who lost all their ready capital are in ill shape to withstand the stringency of the times and the rigors of winter which are now in full force in this section of Lova. Vaillant Finds an Imitator in the Person of Leon Breton.

PARIS SHOCKED BY ANOTHER EXPLOSION

Customers of a Crowded Cafe Mangled by the Deadly Missile.

DYNAMITE USED WITH AWFUL EFFECT

Innocent People Made the Victims of Man's Malignant Spite.

PROMPT ARREST OF THE BOMB THROWER

His Desperate Efforts to Escape-Policemen and Citizens Wounded in His Capture-Twenty-Three People Injured-Antecedents of the Monster.

PARIS, Feb. 12 .- A young man acting from motives of revenge exploded a bomb at 9 o'clock in a cafe beneath the Terminus hotel, which is situated opposite the St. Lazare station. The place was full of people and the wildest excitement prevailed. The people became paralyzed with terror and for a moment no one dared to move, fearing a repetition of the explosion, but as none cama their courage returned. Then they investigated into the damage done and they found the explosion had done dreadful work.

The cafe was filled with smoke and lying on the floor were a number of persons wounded and bleeding. The bomb had landed on a table around which a party had been sitting and this table had been reduced to splinters. The persons grouped at this table suffered the most.

The injured, fifteen in number, are nearly all wounded in the legs. Some of them were badly hurt and they were removed to a chemist shop near by where they were cared for. Meantime the miscreant had not been allowed to escape. As soon as he had thrown the bomb he ran from the place and darted away. The alarm was given by persons outside who had heard the noise of the explosion and chase was at once given to the fleeing figure. A number of police joined in the chase. The fugitive drew a revolver when he saw his pursuers were getting too close and turned and fired several shots, killing a workman and wounding a number of other people. One of the men struck was a police-

man and his wound is considered fatal. The man was captured when 150 yards from the cafe. He proved to be Leon Breton, a man of 30 years, who had been employed in the cafe as a waiter, but had been discharged for misconduct.

Directly after the explosion the cafe was cleared, the iron shutters lowered and the place was closed, intense excitement existed in the vicinity and an immense crowd gathered to discuss the outrage. The news of the explosion also caused great excitement through the city. The minister of the interior visited the scene as soon as he was notified of the occurrence.

DELIBERATELY PLANNED. All the persons injured are Parisians Breton had been sitting outside the cafe and had partaken of refreshments. No particular notice was taken of him as his actions were not such as to attract attention. As he was leaving the place he threw the bomb, aiming at the electric light chan-

The explosion shattered the plate glass front of the place, destroyed a marble top table, overturned others and smashed glassware and plates, fragments flying in all On leaving the cafe he rushed towards the

Rue de Rome. An omnibus, which runs be-tween the railway station and the Place St. Michael, was passing the cafe as Breton ran out. A policeman was sitting on the top of the omnibus and saw Breton. He jumped to the ground and followed him and run him to earth a few yards up the Rue de Rome, at a spot opposite the Scossa restaurant. Breton turned on the policeman, revolver in hand, and fired a shot at him. The policeman grabbed him and both fell While on the ground, Breton fired another shot at the policeman and struck a woman, who was passing by, who fell mortally

In the meantime a crowd had collected, attracted by the shots. The policeman who had grabbed Breton had been badly wounded by Breton's first shot and was unable to old on to his prisoner, and the latter, still brandishing his revolver, regained his feet and was likely to do further mischief. The people, a large part of whom had followed Breton from the cafe, were furious and seemed inclined to lay violent hands upon him. They believed at the time that the ex plosion was the work of a militant anarchist and they clamored for his lynching. The sight of the revolver restrained them at first, but finally, headed by another police-man, they rushed forward to secure him.

HIS STRUGGLE TO ESCAPE. Breton again attempted to use his revolver, but the policeman cut over the face with his sabre, staggering him. He was then arrested.

The mob demanded that he be lynched and they would have done so had not a When this state of affairs was learned, the depositors, many of whom are demo-crats and readers of Mr. Chase's paper, bestrong escort of police arrived. He was of police on the Rue de Moscow gan to lay a portion of the blame onto him, Five persons who were passing the cafe at the time of the explosion were injured

by flying fragments of glass.

The inquiry before the commissary here showed that the bomb was constructed in the form of a sardine box and contained a chlorate powder and pieces of lead of the size of cherries. Breton admitted to the police that he was an anarchist. Minister Reynal the prefect of police and a number of detectives remained inside the

cafe when it was closed in order to prepare their report. Squads of police are on duty in the vicinity. The bullet received by the policeman from Breton's revolver has been extracted and it is hoped he will recover. Breton told the doctor who dressed the wound from the policeman's sabre that his main object was to avenge Vaillant. His hatred toward the proprietor of the cafe was not the only reason. He said there were others who will follow his example, the object of his associates being to destroy the Burgeolse society. Breton speaks English and French. He declines to reveal his identity, but is

possible of the Island of Jersey where the Breton later was subjected to an examination by the minister of the interior, minister of justice, Chief of Detectives Goron and others. He denied that he was the author of the crime, adding insolently: "I'm an anarchist. The sooner the bourgeoise burst up the better, But I know nothing. I did not enter the cafe. You can suppose that I arrived here from Pekin or Marsellies as you please."

HIS IDENTITY. Notwithstanding this declaration, Breton was fully identified by a woman who was injured by the explosion, who said that it seemed to her there were two others with

his district, and, realizing the dangerous condition of his bank, he started for here, saying that he would get enough each to tide over the affairs of the Miller concern. While he was on his way here the Miller bank falled, and the sheriff was ordered to evidence given by various people showed that several persons who had received wounds had alipped away without making complaint to