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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

VOLLEYS THAT CARRIED DEATH

Savage Battle at Station and Stockade at Virden Between Striking Miners and Negroes Imported from Alabama.

SEVEN OF THE MINERS KILLED

And Eighteen Wounded--Fight Began When Train Loaded With Negroes Rolled in--Miners Followed it to Stockade, While Winchesters Cracked and the Bullets Whizzed--The Fireman in a Panic Jerked open the Throttle and the Train Thundered Away--Eyster's Heroic Fight on the Roofs--Troops for Virden,

Virden, Ills., Oct. 12.—The little town of Virden is comparatively quiet tonight after a day of riot and bloodshed, resulting from the long expected clash between the union miners and imported negroes. At 12:40 o'clock this afternoon a Chicago and Alton special train bearing 200 negro miners from the South arrived at the stockade around the Chicago-Virden Coal Company's mines and immediately the firing began. The list at 10 o'clock tonight stands seven dead and eighteen wounded.

THE DEAD.

The dead are: Ed Welsh, Springfield; Frank Bilyeu, Mt. Olive; Joe Kitterly, Mt. Olive; Ernest Keutner, Mt. Olive; A. H. Breneman, Girard; D. H. Kiley, Chicago and Alton detective.

THE WOUNDED.

The wounded are: Ansk Ankel, Mt. Olive; Gustav Wevsiep, Mt. Olive; Ed Upton, Springfield; Thomas Upton, Springfield; Thomas Jennings, Springfield; Joe Haines, Girard, shot in leg; Joe Runk, Girard, shot in arm; George Runk, Girard, shot in stomach; William Herman, Girard, shot in hand; Joe Baston, Mt. Olive, shot in stomach; Joe Sprim, Mt. Olive, shot in arm; Bart Tigar, engineer C. and A., shot in arm; J. F. Eyster, superintendent, Climax Trading Company, shot and beaten. It is said that six men were wounded inside the stockade, but this has not been verified, and those inside the stockade refuse to communicate with outsiders.

For the past two weeks rumors have reached Virden that a train having negroes from Alabama would reach the city and the Chicago and Alton depot has been surrounded day and night by miners awaiting their arrival.

Today the Chicago and Alton limited, due to pass here at 10 o'clock en route to Chicago, came through an hour late, displaying flags on the rear indicating that a special was following. Immediately the word was spread and a dense crowd of miners lined the station platform, while another crowd collected at the entrance of the stockade, a half mile north of the station. D. B. Kiley, a Chicago and Alton detective, stood guard at a switch at the south end of the station platform to see that it was not tampered with.

At 12:40 the special passed the station, and signal shots were fired from the south end of the train announcing its arrival.

THE BATTLE OPENS.

Immediately shots were fired from the moving train and outside, and the battle was on. A few moments after the train had passed the switch where Kiley was stationed, and while he was talking with two citizens, he threw up his arms and dropped dead with a bullet through his brain. He was the first man killed. The train continued to the stockade, the miners firing into it all along the route and the negro passengers returning the fire. The moment the train reached the stockade the miners opened a desperate fire with Winchesters, revolvers and firearms of all descriptions. The negroes on the train answered with a steady fire. The miners and the train were enveloped in a cloud of smoke, and the shooting sounded like a continuous volley. Engineer Tigar received a bullet in the arm and dropped from his seat. His fireman seized the throttle, pulled it open and with a jerk the train was under speed, carrying a load of wounded negro passengers to Springfield. How many were wounded is not known. The train stopped at the stock-

ade but two minutes. Its departure did not cause the firing to cease. The tower of the stockade was filled with sharp shooters armed with Winchesters and they kept up a steady fire into the crowd of Union miners. Eye witnesses say the dead miners were killed after the train had departed. It is not known how many men are stationed behind the walls of the stockade, but an estimate places them between 25 and 40.

WITHIN THE STOCKADE.

It is claimed that six within the stockade were wounded, but those inside refuse to hold any communication with the men outside, and nothing authentic can be learned. Word was, however, sent from the stockade to physicians in town that their services were needed. The supply and provision store of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company is known as the Climax Trading Company, with Superintendent J. F. Eyster in charge. At 2 o'clock, after the firing at the stockade had subsided, an attack without a parallel in the history of the trouble was made on Eyster, which will probably cost him his life. He was sitting in his store when his telephone rang, and he was instructed from the outside to secure physicians and hurry them to the place. Eyster jumped into his delivery wagon and securing two doctors, rushed with them to the mines. He returned to his store, climbed out of his wagon and was just entering the door when the cry was raised that Manager Fred Lukens of the mines was with him.

ONE BRAVE MAN AGAINST A MOB

With a rush a throng of infuriated miners pressed toward the store. Eyster ran behind a counter with a revolver in each hand. The miners pressed hard after him, and as Eyster sprang up stairs he and the miners began shooting simultaneously. He ran to the top of his building and jumped behind a chimney, while the miners ran into the street and opened fire on him again. Chips flew from the brick chimney and Eyster ran from cover across the roof of another store, firing into the street below as he ran. From there he crossed to the roof of the Bank of Virden, where he reloaded his revolver. Blood was flowing from a wound in his side, but with dogged determination against terrible odds, he continued his fight.

Jumping to the roof of the Rae and Gisch drug store he halted behind a projection from the roof of the building he had just left and emptied both of his six-chambered revolvers. Then springing from cover Eyster dashed ahead amid the rain of bullets, to the roof of the Steed building, the upper story of which is known as Miners' hall. He either fell or jumped through the skylight and landed in the arms of a crowd of miners who seized him and carried him down stairs to the street.

AS ONE RISEN FROM THE DEAD.

Here other hands seized the almost unconscious man and he was dragged into the middle of the street. Local policemen drove back the crowd and carried Eyster to the city square across the street. Eyster was motionless and supposedly dead. The police left him lying and attempted to disperse the crowd. In a few minutes Eyster was seen to raise his hand and wipe the blood from his face. Two men sprang at him, and with the ferocity of tigers began jumping on his body and striking him on the head with stones. With a yell the angry crowd burst into the square to kill Eyster. The police charged in a body and fought their way to the center of the

mob, where they took a stand over the prostrate man. A carrier was procured and Eyster was taken to the Buckles Hotel. He had been shot through the groin and is terribly battered about the head. The physicians state that he has barely a chance of recovery. The dead miners were removed from the vicinity of the stockade to hotels and livery stables, and the wounded miners were taken on litters to the station and taken to Springfield to-night.

MORE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

An Associated Press representative secured admittance to the stockade late to-night. The list of dead and wounded inside the stockade follows: Dead: A. W. Morgan, Chicago. Wounded: H. Gritzesell, shot in the shoulder; O. J. Snyder, shot in face and legs; James Sicks, Chicago, shot in leg; Frank Wilder, Chicago, shot in arm; Thomas McEntee, Chicago, shot in leg; J. W. Moonan, St. Louis, slightly injured; P. J. Henan, slightly injured; J. H. Smith, Chicago, slightly injured.

There are about thirty-five strong men stationed inside the stockade to-night, each keeping watch through a loophole. The four towers have been deserted. Manager Lukens remained at his desk in the office all night issuing orders to his men. Manager Lukens said to-night: "The blood of every man shed here is on the Governor's hands. He is absolutely outside of the law, and has no jurisdiction in refusing to send troops."

THE NEGROES AT SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, Ills., Oct. 12.—The special train on the Chicago and Alton, which brought the Alabama negroes from Virden had eight wounded men—all deputies, except one, a colored miner—who were taken to the Springfield city hospital. Of these men one died to-night, William W. Carroll, a deputy sheriff. He was shot through the thigh.

Another train which arrived at 9 o'clock to-night, brought up six wounded men, who are at St. John's hospital. Those at the Springfield city hospital are: William H. Clarkson, an inmate of the Old Soldiers Home, at Leavenworth, Kansas, deputy, skull crushed, will die. H. A. Kyger, of Bloomington, engineer on train, shot through the arm.

William Massey, of St. Louis, deputy, shot through the head, shoulder and hands; will probably recover.

James Palmer, deputy, shot in the left side of face, arm and side; will recover. Palmer has just been mustered out of the Third Nebraska regiment. He refuses to give his home.

Patrick Mack, of Virden, employed by the operators of the Chicago-Virden shaft; bullet went through his thigh; will recover.

Earnest Ryan, a colored miner from Alabama; bullet went through his head; will recover.

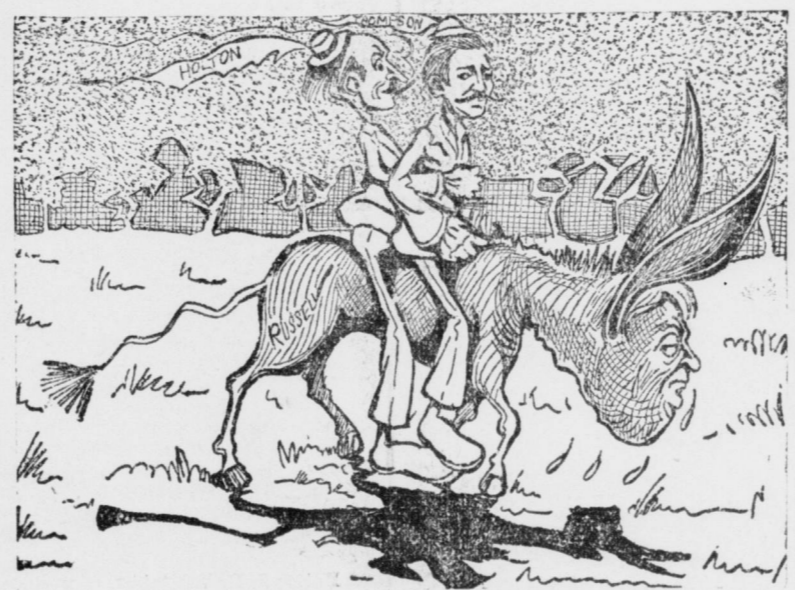
HURLED FROM THE TRAIN.

John M. Hunter, of Pontiac, the president of the Illinois District of the United Mine Workers of America, lies at the Collins House in a critical condition. Mr. Hunter got on the train which here the colored miners to this city, this afternoon, and engaged in conversation with two of the colored miners. Some of the deputy sheriffs saw Hunter, and when the train was between North and the North Shaft, and was going at the rate of 18 miles an hour, it is estimated, the deputies attacked Hunter and pushed him off the train. A man happened along later in a buggy and saw Hunter lying near the track in an unconscious condition, and placed him in his buggy and took him to the Collins House, where a physician dressed his wounds. He is terribly cut about the face and his ribs are injured. He is still unconscious.

Governor Tanner to-night wired the War Department, asking if the Fifth Illinois infantry could not be placed at his disposal for use at Virden. Colonel Culver, the commander of the Fifth, has tendered his services and those of the regiment to the Governor.

(Continued on Second Page.)

A Fable After Aesop And Its Lesson.



An old Radical (HOLTON) and his young half brother (THOMPSON), a Pie Pop set out on a journey in company with a fat ass to get gold. In order to make it easy for him the Rad said to his half brother "You ride the ass while I walk" and he did so. But the travellers whom they met going to work said "For shame that youngster should ride while the broken down old party walks." So the young man got down and put the old man astride. Other travellers whom they met cried out "How inhuman that this tenderfoot should trudge while the well-fed, hardened old sinner rides at his ease." So he dismounted and together they tied fast with withes the fore and hind feet of the fat ass and put a pole between them. Then each putting the end of the pole on his shoulder, they toted the ass, much to the amusement of the people and the ass, but greatly to their sweat and swearing.

This fable shows what a load professional humbugs have to tote when they are once in the business and that while it is great sport for the ass it is death to the pall bearers.

THE CAMP CROWDED

It Caused Much Sickness at Camp Alger.

SHORTAGES AND DELAYS

ABUNDANT MEDICAL SUPPLIES BUT SOME ATTENDANTS INEFFICIENT.

INDIVIDUAL INSTANCES OF NEGLECT

Some Officers Appointed from Civil Life Proved Inefficient; Others Were Incurable; Some too Old to Learn. Meade an Ideal Camp.

Washington, Oct. 12.—General Graham continued his testimony before the war investigating commission today. He believed that the proximity of the tents to one another at Camp Alger was responsible more than any other cause for the sickness there, and said the medical officers also were of this opinion. He thought the want of water for bathing purposes and the habits of the men in eating other food there than prescribed by the regulations had a bad influence. At the beginning of the camp there were no bathing facilities, but later the men were marched seven miles in brigades once a week for baths.

There had been no lack of medical supplies, but some of the medical attendants were inexperienced and inefficient.

General Graham stated that while the commissary supplies were plentiful the men were often without the prescribed food because the regimental officers were not sufficiently impressed with the importance of drawing their food. This was especially true in the matter of fresh meat.

OCCASIONAL SHORTAGE.

He said that the corps was for a time short of wagons for transportation, owing to shipments to Florida. This deficiency had occasioned some hardship to the men.

General Graham said that in the case of most of the regiments there was considerable delay in supplying them with arms and ammunition, first attention being given always to the troops to be forwarded to the front.

For a time during an epidemic of measles there was a shortage of hospital linen for the beds, but the deficiency was only temporary. Secretary Alger had spoken to him personally about keeping up the supplies for the sick, asking that he (the Secretary) be personally informed when there was a deficiency, and assuring him that the demand should be immediately met. There were occasionally shortages in other supplies, such as ice, but he did not believe that any deaths had been due to this cause.

Ex-Governor Woodbury and Dr. Connor examined General Graham in regard to the space occupied by the camp. THE MOVE WAS SENTIMENTAL. Dr. Connor said it had been definitely stated to him by a medical officer that surface drainage had found its way into the wells.

"I positively deny it," responded General Graham.

Taking it all in all, General Graham said he had no doubt that the medical department at Camp Alger was administered in a competent manner. No doubt, he said, there were individual instances of neglect, but they were not the rule. With the reforms inaugurated at Camp Alger would have been very healthful, and the removal to Camp Meade was largely sentimental and in obedience to public clamor. General Graham declared Camp Meade to be an

ideal camp, splendidly located and well supplied with camp necessities.

At the afternoon session General Graham was examined with reference to some criticisms of Camp Alger made by General Smart, Deputy Surgeon General of the army.

General Graham said he remembered Colonel Smart's visit, but that the Colonel had made no complaint to him beyond pointing out verbally that the camps of the Pennsylvania troops were too close together for sanitary purposes. A change of site was immediately ordered so as to permit expansion.

HAMPERED BY RED TAPE.

Referring to officers appointed from civil life, General Graham said that some of them had proved efficient, but that others were incurable. Some of them were, he said, too old to learn.

General Graham said he had no complaint to make as to the management of the War Department, but he thought the war was such an emergency that the Department was not at first prepared to meet its demands as promptly as might have been considered desirable. He thought, however, that the criticisms of citizens concerning the conduct of the war were due to the ignorance of the people who meddled without sufficient information to enable them to speak wisely. He had experienced some delay in the beginning of the camp's history on account of red tape methods, but when the Secretary of War heard of this he told him to report directly to him, (the Secretary.)

TO EXTEND CUBA'S RAILROAD.

A System to Traverse the Island Will Be Recommended to Congress.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Secretary Alger will recommend to Congress that the existing railroad system in Cuba be extended so as to form a line running directly from Cape Maysal at the east end of the island to Cape Antonio on the western extremity. He will also recommend that this work be undertaken by the United States Government, and that Congress appropriate the necessary funds.

This road is a military necessity. The existing railroad system in Cuba is extremely crude; it is not possible to get troops within three or four hundred miles of Santiago by rail from Havana. No less important service to be served by the construction of the road is to restore prosperity to the island at the earliest possible moment and alleviate the distress now existing among the native Cubans. The construction of the railroad will give work to many of the unemployed native laborers. As the road progresses, sections of the country will be opened up that are now inaccessible to trade.

ONLY ONE DEATH YESTERDAY.

Yet Fever is Reported at 106 Places in Mississippi.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The official dispatches to the Marine Hospital Service today show that on yesterday there were 106 places in the State of Mississippi with yellow fever; 67 cases were reported and one death, which occurred at Harrison. At Franklin, La., there were 20 new cases, but they are reported to be of a mild type, and there are no deaths there. The outbreak reported at Bay St. Louis, Miss., proves to be at Waveland, a little village four miles this side of the center of the bay. The report today shows nine cases there.

LEO WILL SURRENDER

Will Return to Agency When Terms are Arranged.

A GREAT HAND-SHAKING

PEACE COMMISSIONERS WARMLY GREETED BY THE HOSTILES.

LEO HAS HAD HIS LITTLE FUN--SO CALLED

Now his Bowels Ye rn for the Sugar, Flour, Bacon and Tobacco his Uncle Samuel Provides, So He'll Buy the Hatchet.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 12.—A Walker, Minn., special to the Dispatch says: "The Bear Island or Pillager Indians will surrender and war has been averted. It only remains for the terms to be arranged before the hostilities will come into the agency. Father Aloysius Homan, Gus Beaulieu and Chief Guy Gwa Che Way Binung, the three peace commissioners who left on the Flora last evening for the hostile camp got back at 4 o'clock this morning. They reached the camp at Black Duck Point at 9 o'clock last night. Indians on watch responded to signals, and the three peace commissioners went ashore in a skiff, carrying flour, bacon, sugar, rice, tobacco and canned goods. They met a large number of the Indians back in the woods and were given a cordial greeting. Hands were shaken all around, and the battle of a week ago was talked over. The Indians alluded to it as a little fun. They asserted that none of their number was killed or wounded.

The emissaries refused to make public their report until submitted to Commissioner Jones, further than to say that the Indians will come to the agency when a reply is sent back to the settlement at Black Duck Point.

THEY NOW ASK FOR GRUB.

Cass Lake, Minn., Oct. 12.—Fewer Indians are seen going to Leach Lake and the Indian villages are filling up. Councils held at central points almost without exception declare for peace and ask for grub. Stage communication with the interior has been resumed and work has been started on the great northern extension to Park Rapids.

Pope Leo has appointed Archbishop Chappelle, of New Orleans, as apostolic delegate to Cuba. The particular duties of the new apostolic delegate will be to provide for the proper assimilation of the church in the West Indies to the American church.

The annual meeting of the Archbishops of the Roman Catholic church was held in Washington yesterday. The proceedings being confined to the internal affairs of the church, nothing was given out for publication.

HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD.

(Greensboro Record.) Mr. Wm. E. Worth, of Wilmington, was at the Benbow to-day. When asked about the political situation in his section, and if the newspaper reports had been exaggerated, he said: "No, the half has not been told. The city for the past two years has practically been turned over to the negroes. You people in this section cannot realize the situation in Wilmington unless you could come down and see for yourself."

A SAMPLE NEGRO POLICEMAN

Goes to "Hell's Half-Acre" With a Negro Woman and a Bottle of Liquor.

(Wilmington Star.) A gentleman of this city, who is thoroughly reliable, sends the following to the Star: "Monday night, about 10:30 o'clock, on the beat on Front, between Dock and Orange streets, a negro policeman joined a mulatto woman who came out of a shop with a bottle of liquor, put his arm around her, and the pair went down the alley in the direction of what is known as 'Hell's Half-Acre,' and did not return during fifteen minutes I waited." "Now, isn't this lovely? But it is only a fair sample of Dan Russell's city government. It is horrible now; but what will it be if the white men of North Carolina do not control the next Legislature?"