

THE NEWS.

St. Louis detectives claim to have located Rev. Francis Harman, a fugitive from Salt Lake City, on the charge of murder. A cloudburst flooded Gypsum City, Kan., and the adjacent country. D. B. Robinson, vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, has accepted the presidency of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company. A severe windstorm in St. Joseph, Mo., caused many people in that city to seek their cellars. The wind blew a perfect gale for about half an hour, and many were almost terror-stricken. A trolley car of the Consolidated Traction Company's system in Newark, N. J., ran into a wagon at Bloomfield avenue, near Orange. The wagon was wrecked, and the driver, a farmer named Wagner, was killed. Two other men who were with Wagner, sustained serious injuries. Six prisoners escaped from the Fayetteville (W. Va.) jail, of whom three were recaptured. Joseph Windraht, convicted of the murder of Carey B. Birch, was executed in Chicago. Joseph Moore, aged twenty, white, had both legs cut off by a Chesapeake and Ohio train at Coalburg, W. Va. He had gone to sleep on the track, and the train struck him, cutting off both legs near the body. John Clarence Lee, Ph. D., has been elected President of St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., and has accepted. Dr. Lee has been a professor at Lombard University of Galesburg, Ill., twelve years. Austin Corbin, the millionaire, was thrown from his carriage at Newport, N. H., and received injuries which caused his death in a few hours. His coachman was also killed in the accident. In a collision on the Cincinnati and Ohio Southwestern Railroad near Wingo, Ky., Edward Dead and Robert Packer were killed. The battleship Massachusetts will go into commission next week. Two women were killed in Philadelphia by jumping from a burning building. Massia, the Apache chief, was killed in Southern Arizona. Andrew N. Henderson, a commission merchant, shot himself in Chicago. At Doylestown, Pa., John Hogan was sentenced to the penitentiary for forty years. The delegates to the advisory board of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, including men from chambers of commerce all over the country, met in their first annual session in Philadelphia. The purpose of the conference is the stimulation of export trade and the consummation of prompt and intelligent co-operation between all manufacturing interests of the United States. The people of St. Louis are taking energetic steps to rebuild. The session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America was begun at Catskill, N. Y. The Henry E. Bill Publishing Company, organized in Norwich, Conn., in 1845 with a capital stock of \$75,000, assigned to F. D. Dowe. The schedule of liabilities and assets is not given out. Miss Peary Williams, of Staunton, Va., and Mr. Erving Cockrell, son of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, were married in Staunton. The town of Parkley, in Accomack county, Va., was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The loss will reach \$50,000. H. Bellamy, a young man of Powhatan county, Va., killed himself; cause, ill-health. Henry Mitchell Smith was hung at Lexington, Ky., for assaulting Mrs. Hudson, a white lady, last year. Only fifty people witnessed the execution in the jail. Mrs. Barnes, of Trenton, N. J., has secured a divorce in the court at Oklahoma city from her husband, who was foreman of ex-Mayor Magowan's factory interests at Trenton, and who recently instituted suit against Magowan for alienating his wife's affections. The annual convention of the National Plumbers' Association was begun in Cleveland. The Schofield-Hannauer Grocery Company, one of the oldest wholesale firms in Memphis, Tenn., assigned. The liabilities will reach \$100,000; assets nominally \$100,000. John F. Blair and Alva Blair killed Henry Anthony on the street in Nevada, Mo. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held in Pittsburgh. It was decided by the executive committee to hold the next meeting of the World's W. C. T. U. in Canada. Three tramps were killed in a railroad wreck near Livingston, Mo. Matt Warner and an old man named Norman had discovered rich mineral near the state line in Utah, and were developing their find on the quiet. Four unknown men learning the fact, followed them. A fight took place, in which Warner, who is dead, shot or killed all four of the others. William Robbins, an inmate of the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Trenton, N. J., died from injuries received by jumping from the second story of the institution. His skull was fractured. He was eighty years of age. The handsome home of the late General William Mahone in Petersburg, Va., was sold at public auction under a deed of trust, Mrs. Otelia B. Mahone, the widow, bought in the property at \$2,000. William Agnew died in the New Jersey prison, where he was serving a twenty years' sentence for wife murder. Five miners were fatally and others seriously burned by the explosion of gas at the Buck Ridge colliery, near Shamokin, Pa. S. H. Cooper, an aged mechanical engineer, who had worked twenty-five years on a steam bicycle, was killed at Boston by being thrown from the unmanageable machine. Six hundred armed men took Jessie Slayton, colored, on trial for assaulting a woman, from the court-house at Columbus, Ga., and hanged him. The sloop Irene was capsized in Hampton roads, and six of the eight persons on board were drowned. Three persons, instead of one, were drowned at the unsuccessful launch of the Smith at Newport News. The steamer Grace Williams, in tow of the tug Temple Emery, bound from Sutters Bay for Two Rivers, Wis., foundered about midway between the Manitowish and the west shore. The crew escaped to the tug.

SON'S AWFUL RESENTMENT.

Kills His Father For Whipping Him and Abusing His Mother. J. A. Baker, ex-County Commissioner of Ward county, N. D., was shot and killed by his son William, a boy 17 years of age, at his ranch, 20 miles north of Minot. Just before the killing Baker had given his boy a hard whipping, after which he started to abuse the boy's mother. The boy then shot his father twice, killing him instantly.

HARBOR BILL VETO.

Not Justified Under Present Treasury Conditions.

BIG APPROPRIATIONS.

The President Says the Bill Opens the Way to Insidious and Increasing Abuses, Stimulating a Vicious Paternalism.

The President sent the following message to the House: "To the House of Representatives: I return herewith without approval House bill numbered 7977, entitled 'An act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors and for other purposes.' 'There are four hundred and seventeen items of appropriation contained in this bill, and every part of the country is represented in the distribution of its favors. 'It directly appropriates or provides for the immediate expenditure of nearly fourteen millions of dollars for river and harbor work. This sum is in addition to appropriations contained in another bill for similar purposes, amounting to a little more than three millions of dollars, which have already been favorably considered at the present session of Congress. The result is that the contemplated immediate expenditures for the objects mentioned amount to about seven million millions of dollars.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM. "A more startling feature of this bill is its authorization of contracts for river and harbor work, amounting to more than sixty-two millions of dollars. Though the payments on these contracts are, in most cases, so distributed that they are to be met by future appropriations, more than three millions of dollars on their account are included in the direct appropriations above mentioned. Of the remainder, nearly twenty millions of dollars will fall due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and amounts somewhat less in the years immediately succeeding. A few contracts of a like character authorized under previous statutes are still outstanding and to meet payments on these more than four millions of dollars must be appropriated in the immediate future.

WILL AMOUNT TO \$80,000,000. "If, therefore, this bill becomes a law, the obligations which will be imposed on the government, together with the appropriations made for immediate expenditure on account of rivers and harbors, will amount to about \$80,000,000. Nor is this all. The bill directs numerous survey and examination contracts which contemplate new work and further contracts and which portend largely increased expenditures and obligations.

"There is no ground to hope that, in the face of persistent and growing demands, the aggregate of appropriations for the smaller schemes not covered by contracts will be reduced or even remain stationary. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, such appropriations, together with the instalments on contracts which will fall due in that year, can hardly be less than thirty millions of dollars, and it may reasonably be apprehended that the prevalent tendency toward increased expenditures of this sort and the concealment which postponed payments afford for extravagance will increase the burdens chargeable to this account in succeeding years. In view of the obligation imposed upon me by the constitution it seems to me quite clear that I only discharge a duty to our people when I interpose my disapproval of the legislation proposed.

NOT RELATED TO THE PUBLIC WELFARE. "Many of the objects for which it appropriates public money are not related to the public welfare, and many of them are palpably for the benefit of limited localities or a few of individual interests. On the face of the bill it appears that not a few of these alleged improvements have been so imprudently planned and prosecuted that, after an unwise expenditure of millions of dollars, new experiments for their accomplishment have been entered upon. "While those entrusted with the management of public funds in the interest of all the people can hardly justify questionable expenditures for public work by pleading the opinions of engineers and others as to the practicability of such work, it appears that some of the projects for which appropriations are proposed in this bill have been entered upon without the approval or against the objections of the examining engineers.

PRIVATE PARTIES INTERESTED. "I learn from official sources that there are appropriations contained in the bill to pay for work which private parties have actually agreed with the government to do, in consideration of their occupancy of public property. "Whatever items of doubtful propriety may have escaped observation or may have been tolerated in previous executive approvals of similar bills, I am convinced that the bill now under consideration opens the way to insidious and increasing abuses, and is in itself so extravagant as to be especially unsuited to these times of depressed business and resulting disappointment in government revenues. This consideration is emphasized by the prospect that the public treasury will be confronted with other appropriations made at the present session of Congress amounting to more than \$50,000,000.

INDIVIDUAL ECONOMY AND CAREFUL EXPENDITURE are sterling virtues which lead to thrift and comfort. Economy and the exaction of clear justification for the appropriation of public moneys by the servants of the people are not only virtues but solemn obligations. "To the extent that the appropriations contained in this bill are instigated by private interests and promote local or individual projects their allowance cannot fail to stimulate a vicious paternalism and encourage a sentiment among our people, already too prevalent, that their attachment to our government may properly rest upon the hope and expectation of direct and especial favors, and that the extent to which they are realized may furnish an estimate of the value of governmental care. "I believe no greater danger confronts us as a nation than the unhappy decadence

among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our government as the embodiment of the highest and best aspirations of humanity and not as the giver of gifts, and because its mission is the enforcement of exact justice and equality and not the allowance of unfair favoritism. "I hope I may be permitted to suggest, at a time when the issue of government bonds to maintain the credit and financial standing of the country is a subject of criticism, that the contracts provided for in this bill would create obligations of the United States amounting to sixty-two millions of dollars, no less binding than its bonds for that sum. "GROVER CLEVELAND."

STORES AND HOUSES BURNED.

Nearly \$60,000 Worth of Property Destroyed by Fire at Parkley, Va.

Parkley, one of the prettiest and most flourishing towns on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, was destroyed by fire between three and four o'clock Wednesday afternoon. L. F. Hineman's barrel factory was found to be on fire. The wind was blowing strong from the southeast, and the flames soon spread to the main business block of the town. The inhabitants did what they could to save their property, but the fire burned so rapidly that but little was saved. In less than an hour and a half almost the entire business part of the town was reduced to ashes. Twelve stores, three barrel houses, the postoffice and about ten small shops were destroyed, entailing a loss of about sixty thousand dollars, on which there was only about twelve thousand insurance. Many persons lost all their property, saving only the clothes they were wearing. The store and hotel of Stanley J. Lewis were saved by spreading blankets on the roof and porches and keeping them saturated with water. The fire swept up Dunne avenue, the main business street of the town, destroying every building from the hotel to the store of Edward T. Parks & Co., which was separated by being saved from the other buildings.

The losses, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows: James B. Hickman, store, house and stock of goods, \$1,500, no insurance; Louis F. Hineman, storehouse, stock of goods, two barrel houses and office \$4,000 no insurance; Lewis & Pate, milliner's store and stock, \$2,500, insurance \$600; D. H. Johnson & Son, large store with stock of flour and hay, loss \$6,000, insurance \$1,000; C. C. Dix, storehouse, loss \$800, no insurance; T. H. Mears, green grocer, stock \$500, no insurance; D. H. Johnson, barber shop and shoe shop, loss \$300, no insurance; S. T. Jones, storehouse and hall, \$1,250, insurance \$500; Willett & Bonnell, stock of groceries, \$300, no insurance; Albert T. Mears, barrel factory and stock, loss \$2,000, insurance \$600; Pate and Mason, large store and stock of dry goods and general merchandise, loss \$26,000, insurance \$9,000; Dr. A. D. P. Ewell, drug store and postoffice, \$2,500, no insurance.

There were in all about twenty-five buildings destroyed, including the postoffice with all its contents and records. The large hall over D. H. Johnson's store was used by the Baptists of Parkley. They lost their organ, seats and other furniture, on which they had no insurance. There are only four stores left in the town. The freight cars at the station are filled with goods and furniture saved from the flames. The smoke of the burning town was seen for many miles around, and hundreds of people came from the surrounding county to see the ruins.

This is the fourth destructive fire that has occurred in Accomack since last February. Wachapreague, Accomack Courthouse, Franklin City and Parkley have all been visited by fires in this period, entailing a total loss of nearly \$150,000. Parkley is situated in the center of Accomack, on the line of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, and is about twelve years old. It is beautifully laid out and set with shade trees.

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

A Procession in the Rain—Organizations in the Line.

Rain, with all depressing effects, did not dampen the enthusiasm incident to the opening day of the centennial at Nashville, Monday. While the rain poured down and there was no apparent prospect of favorable weather, the order was issued to march at twelve o'clock, rain or shine.

General Thurman, at the appointed time set the parade in motion. First were the bicycle parade, headed by eight mounted policemen; then came the chief marshal and staff, with an honorary staff of one hundred, composed of leading citizens of the state; then the military organizations, federal and state; next, the state and federal officials present and distinguished guests, followed by the State Historical Society and exposition commissioners.

The second division consisted of the Chamber of Commerce, Colonial Dames, Daughters of the Revolution, Hermitage Association, Daughters of the Confederacy, Christian Temperance Union and various civic orders. The third division was composed of ex-Confederate veterans, H. P. A. Association, Knights of Pythias, Too-Poos and various other orders in uniform.

The fourth division contained citizens in carriages, numerous labor organizations and centennial guards.

The fifth was the colored division, which was very large, and included many organizations in uniform, benevolent and social societies and workmen.

Notwithstanding the weather, the parade was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed in the history of the State. At the park, after the proclamation of President Thomas and the flag-raising, the anniversary exercises were held in the auditorium, opening with a prayer by Rev. D. C. Kelley. Then the singing of "America," by the children's chorus. Hon. J. M. Dickinson, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, delivered the address of the day. The prize centennial poem was then read.

After these exercises there were exercises held in the Woman's Building, which was officially turned over to the woman's board, and then followed open air concerts. At night there was a grand display of fireworks and a concert by the Marine Band at the park, attended by large crowds.

2,000 KILLED.

Women and Children the Greatest Sufferers.

FATAL CRUSH AT A FEAST.

The Czar Had Prepared a Public Feast, Which a Half Million People Attended—Beer Mugs Were Given Away as Souvenirs of the Occasion.

The closing days of the coronation festivities at Moscow have been marred by a distressing calamity which has cost over 2,000 lives and has thrown the whole city into gloom. The popular fete of the coronation ceremonies was held on the Khodynski Plain, opposite the Petroffsky Palace, and it is estimated that fully 600,000 persons attended. For days past the city has been full of peasants from many parts of the country, all awaiting the free feast, and expectation had reached the highest point, for it was known that the fetes would excel anything of the kind ever given in connection with the coronation of the Czars.

Long before daylight the crowds began pouring in the direction of the plain, while at an early hour all sorts of merry-making were indulged in. Great booths had been constructed on the plain, and from them were distributed free food, free beer and also mugs as souvenirs of the occasion. This free feast, which has always been the popular feature of coronations, has hitherto been the occasion of a good deal of crowding and good-natured fighting for places on the part of the hundreds of thousands of guests of the city, but no such gathering was ever witnessed on the Khodynski Plain, which has always been the scene of the popular entertainments attending coronations.

HOW THE CALAMITY OCCURRED.

Everything progressed smoothly until the distribution of the food and gifts began. Then the people in the rear began to crowd forward, but the police and soldiers checked them, and for a short time there was comparative order. Soon, however, the crowd in the rear again became impatient and surged forward, despite every effort to hold them back. Barriers had been erected in the vicinity of the booths to prevent excessive crowding, and under ordinary circumstances these would have been sufficient for the purpose. The people in front were swept against the barriers, where the enormous weight of the surging mass in the rear was thrown directly against them. Mad with pain and fright the people who were crushed against the barriers struggled to get away, but their attempts were fruitless.

One story is that a few souvenirs were thrown from one of the wagons carrying them to the booths, and this started the scramble, which soon resulted in panic. Suddenly the barriers gave way and with a rush the immense throng swept forward. Hundreds of men, women and children were thrown down, and to stumble and fall meant death or serious injury, for no power could check the crowd, many of whom were in a condition of panic.

The authorities were helpless and for a time the scene baffled description. Many persons were killed by being crushed against the barriers before they gave way, and a great number met their death by being trampled upon. The cries and shrieks of the injured could be heard above the tumult of the crowd, and the effect was heartrending.

TROOPS TO THE RESCUE.

Additional troops were called upon to assist in quieting and dispersing the people. This they finally succeeded in doing, when every effort was made to succor the injured. Cossacks were placed at the entrance of the 600 booths on the plain, and into these structures were carried the bodies of the dead.

While the crush was most intense and the curses, shrieks and howls of pain were delivered of a child on the field. No attention was paid to them by the maddened crowd, and the mother and the infant were trampled to death.

Every facility was given for the identification of the dead, but in most cases it was impossible to recognize them, so badly were they crushed and disfigured. It is highly probable that many of the victims who came from a distance will never be identified. These bodies will be interred by the government. In fact, it is believed that most of those who were killed were moujiks from the provinces. All the victims belong to the poorest class of the population.

The disaster has cast a gloom over the festivities, these being the first fatalities that have occurred during the coronation ceremonies. The Czar and Czarina, when informed of the extent of the disaster, expressed profound sorrow, and the Czar gave orders that everything should be done to alleviate the suffering of the injured.

The calamity was not due to any lack of precaution on the part of the authorities, but arose entirely from the eagerness of the people to enjoy the hospitality of the Czar.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

It is now said that the fatalities will amount to between two and three thousand, but it is impossible yet to ascertain accurately the extent of the disaster. An official statement places the number of dead recovered at 1,336 and the seriously or fatally injured at 286. But, in contrast with this official statement, there are 1,282 corpses lying at the cemetery, besides the many hundred dead and injured that are known to have been removed from the ill-fated field by friends.

SLAUGHTERED BY CRETANS.

A Turkish force of eighty-five reported to have been cut to pieces. A Turkish detachment of eighty-five men, which returned to Yamos, the town in Crete which was recently besieged, to remove war material, is reported cut to pieces by the insurgents. Only two of the Turks escaped.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitomes of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Mrs. Mary Beck, aged 60 years, living near Friedensville, left her home between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning.

Her body was found that afternoon in the Saucon Creek, which flows near the house. She had committed suicide in her night clothes. She had been melancholy for some time.

The second time this spring a gang of burglars raided Lewisburg. The homes of seven prominent people were broken into and robbed. Among the houses entered were those of Rev. I. H. McGann, Rev. William Moses, J. F. Duncan, Charles H. Bernhart, W. S. Halfpenny, Mrs. Henry Miller and Mrs. John Zellers.

The burglars seemed to be after money, and at each place visited they secured a little. At the Bernhart house and the Moss' parsonage they also secured considerable silverware.

A dastardly attempt at murder by lying in wait was made in Pottstown in what is known as "Hungarian Row," on the river front. Joseph Yotz, a boarder in the family of John Sobolski; became infatuated with the woman were so marked that the husband ordered him from the premises. He refused to go and a fight ensued, in which Mrs. Sobolski joined forces with her lover. The powerful blows of the irate husband proved too much for Yotz, and he was thrust from the house in a badly pumpeled state. Soon after Sobolski left the house and was attacked by Yotz in a dark alley, where he was lying in wait, and received several cuts and stabs. Sobolski was found by one of his neighbors after the occurrence unconscious and weak from the loss of blood. The Hungarians organized a posse and started in pursuit, but failed to find the murderous Hun. Sobolski's wounds are dangerous.

While the family of Mrs. Sarah Mott, of Mill Hall, were asleep in their beds, one of her daughters was awakened by burning wood and plaster falling on the bed. The room was full of smoke, and she had considerable difficulty in rousing the rest of the family. All narrowly escaped with their lives, as the roof was almost burned away before the flames were discovered. Beyond a few pieces of furniture nothing was saved. The fire was incendiary.

Thieves forced an entrance into the Lehigh Valley Station at Freemansburg. They broke into the ticket office and carried off hundreds of local and Western tickets and the ticket stamper. Enough tickets were secured to take all the politicians of Lower Saucon to the national conventions. Some of the tickets were found along the river front near Reddington. There were no tickets for Chicago or St. Louis among those found.

The general merchandise store of John M. Snyder, at Harlem, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. The postoffice was in the same building and the contents, including the mail matter, consumed. The furniture and records of a lodge of Knights of the Golden Eagle in the building were burned. All the household goods of Mr. Snyder were also burned up. Total loss, about \$3,000, nearly all covered by insurance.

Edgar Winger, a 9-year-old boy from Butler county, who was visiting friends near Oil City, was fatally burned. Some men were engaged in cleaning up. They sent the boy to the house. He ran across a can of oil and returned to where the men were burning brush. Before they could restrain him he threw the oil on the fire and was enveloped in the flames.

William Balz, proprietor of the McGrann House, Lancaster, and a well-known citizen, died from brain fever, aged 48 years. A year ago Balz was shot by Adam Bartsch, an employee at the hotel, who fancied that he had been wronged by Balz. The ball cut out one of Balz's eyes and lodged in the side of the head, where it could not be removed. It did not enter the brain, however, and the attending physician was of the opinion that it did not cause Balz's death. The wounded man did not enjoy good health afterward, however, continually complaining of severe pains in the head. Deceased was a prominent Mason, Odd Fellow and Red Man.

The Media Fire Company just closed a very successful fair in Gleane Hall. The fire company made over \$1000 clear by the bazaar. There were a number of valuable articles given away to the one collecting the largest sum of money. There were usually three contestants for each article.

Robbers entered the house of Harry M. Baker in Allentown, and succeeded in getting several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry.

Mrs. Emma Steele, who died in Pottstown last week, left a remarkable will, the provisions of which were executed at once. She was married to William Steele, of this borough, but the couple did not live together. Their difficulties had reached the courts of this county, but he continued to pay her board and expenses until her death. She however, executed a will during the days of her sickness, bequeathing her body, after her death, to her nephew, Charles Brower, of Downingtown, and that gentleman came to Pottstown the day of her death in response to a telegram from Proprietor Gilbert, of the Merchants' Hotel, where the woman died, and removed the corpse to Downingtown, where it was buried. The fact of her death was not disclosed to her husband until after the removal of the body.

An 8-year-old boy, named Stanislaus Zmudinski, of Pittsburg, died from an electrical shock received one week ago, when he was pushed against a hoop hanging from a trolley wire by companions. The boy became entangled in the hoop. His feet, legs and sides were burned so that the flesh fell off.

EXPLODED THE SAFE.

Burglars Make a Vain Attempt to Rob a Safe at Proctor, W. Va. Burglars broke into the office of Dopler & Moore's flour mill, Proctor, W. Va., and blew open the safe. The explosion was so violent that the safe was wrecked, and the noise wakened half the people in town.

In a few minutes dozens of men were on the street, half dressed and in pursuit of the burglars, who ran toward the river. Three of them escaped, but the fourth was shot through the hip and was captured.

ST. LOUIS DAMAGE.

Ten Thousand Houses Practically Destroyed.

TANGLE IN CITY COUNCILS.

The Appropriation of \$100,000 Hangs Fire Because of the Provisions of the City Charter Forbids the Grant.

A dispatch from St. Louis says:—There is still great variance of opinion as to the amount of damage done by the cyclone. Estimates all the way from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 have been advanced, but until the report of the building commissioner is made next week the actual figures will not be known.

It will be impossible to draw the line between buildings totally, and those only partially destroyed, as many are standing now that will have to be torn down. Some property owners will prefer to rebuild entirely, while others will reconstruct their damaged property. Building permits are not being issued at the rapid rate, as the department is not requiring those who are repairing to take out permits.

However, sixteen were applied for and issued Monday. Assistant Charles E. Graves, when seen, said that probably the actual damage would never be known. "Our inspectors will not report for a week," said he, "but from what they say around the office I would say that the total number of houses totally destroyed would number 10,000. The damage, it can safely be said, will average around \$1500 to each building. This, I think, will cover the entire loss on buildings."

The Municipal Assembly is having a hard time appropriating \$100,000 for the tornado sufferers. The House of Delegates after being warned that they would go to jail if they passed the proposed \$100,000 relief bill, deliberately passed it, and thereby violated the city charter.

Section 11, of Article 16 of said charter, provides that any member or officer of either house of the Assembly and any officer of the city who shall knowingly vote for the disbursement of any money belonging to the city for any other than the specific use or purpose for which the money shall have been authorized by law shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment or fine or both.

Section 23, of Article 3 of the charter, is in these words: "Section 25—The Assembly shall not appropriate any money for charitable purposes, except such as shall be subject to its own supervision and administration, under a system of suitable arrangement to be established, whereby the partakers of the charity shall respectively earn what they receive to the extent of their ability."

The Council, the other branch, declined to take favorable action upon the relief bill reported by the House, considering such a step in violation of both the letter and spirit of the city charter. However, the Council drafted another bill appropriating \$100,000 to be expended by the street department. In this way it is hoped to evade the city charter, and at the same time grant relief desired.

MASSACRE OF CUBANS.

Horrible Stories of Spanish Atrocities—Women Fatally Maltreated.

Letters received in Key West, Fla., from Santiago de Cuba tell of crimes committed by Spaniards in that Province that would shame the Kurds. In two weeks more than twenty men, women and children have fallen victims to the ferocity of the Spaniards. Recently, a column of Spanish troops met ten peaceable Cubans near the town of Minas de Firmesa. The Cubans were on their way to work and were unarmed. The Spaniards forced them to strip and then swung them up by the wrists to trees by the wayside.

The troops were then drawn up in line and fired volley after volley into the bodies of the dangleling Cubans. The corpses remained swinging for two days before anyone cared to cut them down.

A similar massacre was perpetrated by Spaniards May 26, near Arroyo Guerra Five negroes, who were riding on a cart, were met by a company of Spanish troops. The negroes were made to get out and were shot to death. The corpses were left unburied in the road.

Near the same place on the night of May 27, Spanish soldiers went to a house occupied by Josefa Lopez and Felice Rogero, wives of insurgents. Each of the women was the mother of a young daughter. The drunken soldiers forced the women and girls to disrobe, pricking them with bayonets to hasten them. Then the mothers and daughters were made to dance until exhausted. Afterward the soldiers assaulted them, and leaving them unconscious left, after firing the house.

The women and girls were dragged out by neighbors before the flames reached them, and after being revived related this story. The girls and women have since died from their injuries.

KATE FIELD IS DEAD.

Brilliant in Journalism as a Lecturer—The End Came at Honolulu.

H. H. Kohlant, proprietor of the Chicago Times-Herald, received a cable message dated Yokohama, and signed by Lorin A. Thurston, ex-Minister to the United States from the Sandwich Islands, which said: "Kate Field died at Honolulu, May 19, of pneumonia."

Miss Field was in the Sandwich Islands as special correspondent of the Times-Herald, and the last heard from her was a letter dated May 4, in which she informed Mr. Kohlant that she had been doing a great deal of horseback riding, and that the exercise in the open air had completely restored her health, which, before she went to the islands had been badly shattered. No further particulars than those contained in the dispatch of Mr. Thurston are known.