

A CYCLONE LAYS TOWNS IN RUINS

Wide Sweep of Great Storm in the South.

SEVERAL PERSONS WERE KILLED. Destructive Rain and Wind Storm Rages Over Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee—Winona, Miss., Probably the Worst Sufferer—Churches Demolished.

Memphis, Tenn. (Special).—Telephonic and telegraphic communications received Sunday from points in Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee, for a distance of several hundred miles, report that territory to have suffered from a destructive rain and wind storm.

Only meager details are as yet obtainable, but five lives are known to be lost and great damage has been done to property and crops. Railroad traffic from Memphis is demoralized by numerous washouts, and many trains have been annulled.

From the reports so far received, the greatest damage occurred in the central and delta regions of Mississippi.

At Winona, Miss., the Catholic, the Christian and the African Methodist Churches and the Hasty brickyard were demolished and many buildings unroofed and damaged. Among the largest buildings damaged at this place are the postoffice, the opera house, the oil mill, the compressor, the warehouses of the Jackson Mercantile Company and the residence of E. J. Dunkston. Besides these 25 smaller buildings were partly destroyed. Telegraphic communication is prostrated.

Of those buildings not destroyed the compressor was probably the most severely damaged. The roof of this building was torn off by the wind, which at times reached almost tornado velocity, falling on the home of E. J. Dunkston, 250 yards away. The windstorm was preceded and followed by heavy rains, causing serious washouts along the route of the Illinois Central Railroad and damaging crops.

At Mathison, Miss., serious damage is reported to have occurred. A woman was killed by a falling building.

At Tchula a falling tree striking a small frame building caused it to be set on fire, burning a woman and a child to death.

At Nonconah Creek, a few miles from Memphis, a railroad trestle fell under the weight of a switch engine, the engine plunging into the swollen stream, carrying with it Engineer C. V. Peterson and Fireman A. R. Ritchie, who were drowned.

West Point, Columbus and Natchitoches, Miss., are reported to have suffered serious damage, but as these points are cut off from communication it is impossible to verify the report.

MEANT TO KILL POPE.

Explosion of A Bomb in St. Peter's Causes Panic.

Rome (By Cable).—The outrages of the desperate anarchists' hand now terrorizing Italy reached a climax Sunday morning in the explosion of a bomb in St. Peter's Cathedral, at the Vatican, just at the conclusion of the morning mass. The Pope was at his noonday devotion in his apartments at the time. That an attempt upon the life of the pontiff had been planned is evident. A rumor had spread abroad that he intended to visit the cathedral to pray before the tomb of Clement XIII., where the outrage was committed, and the anarchists here placed the bomb, with a long-time fuse attached. The Pope, however, remained in his private apartments.

The vast edifice was crowded, and an indescribable scene of confusion followed the explosion. There were no fatalities. As soon as the echoes of the tremendous roar had ceased a canon sought by reassuring words to quiet the people, but in vain.

Explorers Saluted.

Christiania (By Cable).—Capt. Rold Amundsen and his companion explorers arrived here on the steamer Helig Olaf. They were transferred to the coast-defense ironclad Norge. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the fortress, and the explorers were welcomed by a number of officials and prominent citizens. A banquet was given in the evening in their honor.

Hurt By Gas Explosion. Redbank, N. J. (Special).—As the result of an explosion of acetylene gas in the house of Michael H. Murphy, a New York commission man, Mrs. Murphy, her six-year-old son, her four-year-old daughter, her negro maid and a stableman were so badly injured that their lives are despaired of and the Murphy residence was completely wrecked. All the injured are in the Long Branch Hospital.

The Kaiser's Travels. Berlin (By Cable).—Statistics show that the Kaiser spends half a million dollars yearly in traveling about his empire. He always has a special train and pays the ordinary rates for it. He now increasingly uses automobiles, which are cheaper, but he still considers that all ceremonial journeys demand that he travel by railway.

Sanitarium For Navy. Washington (Special).—Upon the recommendation of Surg. P. M. Rixey, United States Navy, the President has ordered that the military reservation of the old Fort Lyon, Col., be turned over to the navy for use as a sanitarium for tuberculosis patients of the service. The reservation comprises about 375 acres and has on it a number of buildings which, with slight repairs, may be utilized at the outset for the purpose.

Students Shoot Police. Fayetteville, Ark. (Special).—Henry Rough, a policeman, was shot and seriously injured during a riot with students of the University of Arkansas. Three hundred college boys were parading the streets and giving their college yells because of an athletic victory over a rival college. When the officer asked the students to become less riotous they defied him, and he arrested one of them. The students then surrounded the officer, and in the melee which followed he was shot in the back.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

The New York Central Railroad, accused of having granted rebates amounting to \$25,000 to the American Sugar Refining Company, was found guilty. The trial in the case of the American Sugar Refining Company for accepting rebates will begin today.

The New York Central Railroad was found guilty also on the second indictment charging the road with giving rebates to the Sugar Trust on sugar shipped from New York city to Cleveland.

Green Womack, a wealthy Mississippi farmer, was indicted by the federal grand jury on a charge of peonage. He is charged with having held several negroes as slaves for eight years.

Executive officials of Western roads contemplate asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to serve as a board of arbitration to settle disputes between the companies and officials.

In an address before the International Congress on Tuberculosis in New York, Dr. T. D. Crothers declared that consumption and alcoholism are twin sisters.

A proposed deep waterway scheme was found by the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico was launched at a representative meeting in St. Louis.

Joaquim Nabuco, the Brazilian ambassador, refused to answer questions of the immigrant inspector, which he considered below his dignity.

\$50,000,000 combined in information, with Walter Baker, and Walter M. Lowmyer and the Huyler companies as parent concerns.

The Arctic steamer Roosevelt, with Commander Peary aboard, has arrived at Chateau Bay, Labrador, having been delayed by storms.

The wages of employees of the American Express Company who are paid less than \$200 a month were increased 10 per cent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, which is to abandon wooden coaches, has asked bids for 100 all-steel, non-inflammable coaches.

After shooting two of the posse which had surrounded him near Fletcher, N. C., Will Harris, the negro desperado, was killed.

Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Leiter, arrived at New York on the steamer Balmorhea from Liverpool.

Mayor Schmitz and Abe Ruef, of San Francisco, have been indicted on charges of extortion in issuing licenses to restaurants.

In an interview in Chicago J. Pierpont Morgan says he never wrenched anybody, and what he wants is fair play.

All the large concerns of Boston and Gloucester have formed a fish combine, capitalized at \$5,000,000.

Rev. James Mason Hoppin, D. D., LL. D., emeritus professor of the History of Art at Yale, died in New Haven, Conn.

Lord Curzon, who married Mary Leiter, arrived in New York to settle the estate left by his wife.

The Standard Oil Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$10 a share.

The hundred and fifty weavers struck at Adams, Mass.

John D. Rockefeller and the directors of the Standard Oil were indicted by an Ohio grand jury for alleged violation of the Valentine Anti-trust Law.

United States Senator and Mrs. Thomas B. Platt have been unable to reconcile their differences and have executed a deed of separation.

Standard Oil Trust stock has sunk \$125,000,000 in a year owing to attacks by the federal government.

Mrs. Margaret Bottoms, president of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, is dead.

It is charged that grafters got a hundred thousand dollars of the relief funds sent to San Francisco.

The New York Central has been placed on trial to answer charges of giving rebates to the Great Trust.

The Pullman Company has increased its capital stock to \$100,000,000.

Dr. Robert Craig, of Pittsburg, committed suicide at Atlantic City.

The Washash will spend over \$12,000,000 for new cars and locomotives.

Foreign.

Cardinal Lecot has informed the Pope that the French minister of education made a "monstrous error" in declaring that the diocesan associations formed under the Carlist and Falange were legal. The Cardinal explains that they were not meant to comply with the separation law.

The appointment of Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf to be chief of the general staff of the Austro-Hungarian Army in succession to Gen. Baron von Beck is confirmed.

The wife of Peter Struve, former editor of the revolutionary paper "Mancipation" has been arrested. She belongs to a noble family, but is a revolutionist.

The Chilean Chamber of Deputies passed the bill providing for the reconstruction of Valparaiso and authorizing a loan of \$5,000,000 for the purpose.

The British steamer Melrose Abbey and the Swedish steamer Astoria collided off Bordeaux and the former sank, but no lives were lost.

Extraordinary police precautions have been taken in Rome to protect the King and Queen of Greece on their visit, November 23.

The Satsuma, the first Japanese battleship to be launched in Japanese waters, was set afloat in the presence of the Emperor.

The Finnish police have seized large consignments of rifles and ammunition destined for the Russian revolutionists.

The Russian Foreign Office denies reports that Russia contemplates infringing on Norwegian territory.

Estadad Palma, former president of Cuba, visited Havana for the first time since he left office.

The Spanish government has decided to make an exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition.

Monsieur Constantine, the papal almoner, died of heart disease.

The Russian government intends to promulgate a law for Sunday closing.

HEARST FIGHT COST \$256,370

Official Figures, However, But Part of Expenses.

HUGHES EXPENSES PUT AT \$618,555.

Money Spent by Editor in the New York Campaign Far Above Any Sum Recorded, and Equals Thirty Cents for Every Vote He Received.

A COSTLY CAMPAIGN.

The more than a quarter of a million William R. Hearst spent was divided as follows: Independence League \$198,870.22 Democratic State Committee 57,000.00 Traveling Expenses 500.00 Every vote Hearst got cost him 20 cents.

Hughes' expenses were at the rate of 8 cents for every 100 votes.

The account rendered by him does not show the total actual amount expended by Hearst, including the cost of the preliminary fight.

New York (Special).—Something of a sensation was caused here Friday when it was announced that William R. Hearst, who was the candidate for governor on the Democratic and Independence League ticket in the recent campaign, had filed with the Secretary of State at Albany a statement showing that he had spent the sum of \$256,370.22 in his efforts to win the election.

Not since the law requiring candidates for public office to file a list of their expenses went into effect a number of years ago has anyone sought the favor of the voters admitted the spending of one-third of that sum for election purposes.

The sum, in magnitude, is far and away greater than any other recorded in the books of the State for that particular purpose.

Of the amount expended Mr. Hearst reported to the Secretary of State that he had given to John G. Follansbee, the treasurer of the Independence League, \$198,870.22, and to William J. Conners, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, \$57,000. The balance of \$500 he spent for traveling expenses.

Thousands Unaccounted For.

As large as this sum may appear to be for one man to spend on an attempt to gain an office which pays a salary of \$10,000 a year, for two years, the total, as reported to the Secretary of State, does not begin to compare with the actual amount that Mr. Hearst spent in his fight to be governor of New York.

In the first place the total does not in any way include the preliminary fight he made to get the nomination and the law does not require that such expenditures should be included.

Immediately after he was defeated for mayor last fall he began, through his managers, the organization of the Independence League. An organization was formed in every county of the State and in every assembly district in the Greater New York.

In the latter city he had the old Municipal Ownership League as a nucleus, which organization had to be reorganized, and altogether the establishment of the league must have cost him thousands of dollars.

He had a great staff of paid agents out organizing the various branches of the league, and their expenses must have been enormous, the vast bulk of which was paid by Mr. Hearst.

Another great source of expense was the obtaining of the necessary signatures to petitions for the nomination for governor and lieutenant governor on the Independence League State ticket.

Such a petition, with the sworn signatures of the necessary number of voters, had to be gotten in every one of the 61 counties of the State.

RUSSIA'S HUNGRY HORDE.

Starving Peasants Lie in Bed To Weaken Hunger Pangs.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—The crop reports from 71 provinces and districts of Russia show the yield of wheat to be 15,059,000,000 pounds, and rye 38,255,000,000 pounds, which is 9,238,000,000 pounds below the average.

The winter grain crop, deducting the seed grain, leaves for feeding the population 318 pounds per man, much of which is exported.

In several of the interior provinces the peasants have taken to their beds, lying motionless for days at a time, in order to weaken their pangs of hunger, and mixing their scanty supply of grain with pigweed to make mere filling for bread.

One of Twins Dies At 91.

Amsterdam, N. Y. (Special).—Jacob Steen died at the home of his granddaughter here in his ninety-first year. He and his brother Walter, of Syracuse, who was at his bedside when he passed away, were the oldest twins in the United States. The Steens were born May 19, 1816, in the town of Florida, a few miles from here.

Killed In A Tunnel.

New York (Special).—Following the explosion of a blast in the Manhattan end of the Pennsylvania Railroad's East River Tunnel, tons of sand and rock tumbled down, filling an excavation which had been hastily vacated by a gang of workmen.

One man, a "heading boss," had missed his footing, and, falling to the bottom of the pit, was buried in the mass. It was hours afterward that the body was recovered.

Trial Of A Dirigible Balloon.

Mantes-Sur-Seine, France (By Cable).—M. Lebaudy's new dirigible balloon, La Patrie, constructed for the aerostatic division of the French Army, had a successful trial here.

The airship was maneuvered over the Bois de Vincennes, and back as planned, 10 miles, and back to the starting point here, being aloft one hour and fifteen minutes with five men in the car. War Minister Picquet was present. La Patrie is constructed on the same general plan as M. Lebaudy's previous airships.

ALCOHOL AND CONSUMPTION

Dr. Crothers Declares Them To Be Twin Sisters.

New York (Special).—The contention that alcohol is beneficial in the treatment of tuberculosis was declared to be fallacious by Dr. T. D. Crothers, superintendent of Walnut Lodge Hospital, Hartford, Ct., in an address before the International Congress on Tuberculosis in this city. He declared that, on the contrary, alcohol is really more dangerous than the disease it is given to correct.

Dr. Crothers said: "Alcohol as a remedy, or a preventive medicine, is a most dangerous drug. All preparations of syrups containing spirits increase rather than diminish the disease.

"They may cover up the bad symptoms, but they increase the poison and the soil for the growth of the consumptive germ. Rock and rye prescriptions make the conditions more incurable.

"Alcohol is a narcotic, and while quieting the pain, lessening the cough, diminishing the vitality and power of nature to overcome the disease, Consumption and alcoholism are twin sisters. The subsidence of the one is followed by the development of the other. A very large per cent. of the so-called cured inebriates, or persons who have stopped drinking, die of consumption or pneumonia. A large number of consumptives become inebriated and die suddenly. Consumption, associated with or following moderate or excessive drinking, is always marked by severe hemorrhages.

"Alcoholic parents are followed by consumptive children, and consumptive parents have alcoholic children. Statistics show that at least a third of the descendants of inebriates have consumption, and fully a fourth of the children of consumptives become spirit drinkers."

Miss Emily Noble, of California, offered a few practical suggestions for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis among children.

"I had the good fortune in 1900 to be sent from San Francisco to Madras to make certain investigations on light and x-ray therapeutics with a great deal of machinery and apparatus," she said. "I found that in India, with a population of 400,000,000, the children are singularly free from tuberculosis because they are taught to breathe properly as a daily exercise. And this is in a country where there is great poverty and a great scarcity of water."

The speaker said that the average life expectancy of the missionaries of India was no more correct than was the depiction of the worst slum in New York as typical of American life.

TO KILL KING OF ITALY.

Two Suspected Italians From Trenton, N. J.

Naples (By Cable).—What the police say was a most skillfully planned plot to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and the Duke and Duchess of Aosta was nipped in the bud here by the arrest of two Italians, recent arrivals from Paterson, N. J.

The arrest was made by Italian police upon cabled information from New York detectives engaged on the case for several weeks.

One of the men was to have slain the King and the other man was to have killed the Duke and Duchess.

It is declared that the details of the assassination were all worked out at a recent meeting of the "reds" in Paterson. The New York police were tipped off, but their "quarry" had flown.

A New Comet Discovered.

Cambridge, Mass. (Special).—A telephone message was received at the Harvard Observatory from Rev. J. H. Metcalf, of Taunton, Mass., announcing the discovery of a faint comet. The comet was found in a photograph taken by Mr. Metcalf on November 14, 6:14:55, Greenwich mean time, or about 2:45 o'clock.

The approximate position of the comet, which was moving in a Southwesterly direction, is given as right ascension, 4 hours 4 minutes 35 seconds, declination minus 2 degrees 15.8 minutes.

No Simplified Spelling.

New York (Special).—Simplified spelling has received another solar plexus blow at the hands of a committee of the Board of Education. After an investigation extending over several months the committee has recommended that the list of 300 words approved by President Roosevelt shall not be adopted in the public schools. To do so would be an unwarrantable proceeding on the part of the board, it says. A decision in the matter will be rendered in a week.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

All of the correspondence between the British Foreign Office and Ambassador Whiteley Reid leading up to the Newfoundland modus vivendi was made public by the State Department.

Mr. Bonaparte is clearing up his work in the Navy Department, preparatory to becoming attorney general. The President will send the nominations to the Senate December 4.

Mr. Oscar Strass said he would give up every business connection and devote himself to his work as Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Commodore Sam N. Kane, of New York, died on a Pullman car while homeward bound from Hot Springs, Va.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has declined to issue an order compelling railroads to report all cases of false billing, classification, weighing and representations of the contents of packages.

The Fifth-Street Steel Company, of Westport, was the lowest bidder for six, seven, eight and twelve-inch projectiles for the Navy.

The former chief of the Army Claims Bureau in Cuba is reported to have paid thousands that do not appear on the books.

The Census Bureau estimated the total wealth of the country in 1904 to be \$106,881,415,000.

The Secret Service announced that a new counter felt ten-dollar note is in circulation.

WAR ON THE OIL TRUST HAS BEGUN

United States Government Demands Its Dissolution.

MANY LARGE INTERESTS INVOLVED.

Attorney General Moody Orders the Bill to Be Filed Which Gives a History of the Trust, Charging That It Has Throttled All Competition and Formed Bogus Independent Companies.

Washington (Special).—The United States government made the initial move to dissolve the Standard Oil Company's alleged monopoly by filing in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis a petition in equity against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its 70 constituent corporations and partnerships and 70 defendants, including John D. Rockefeller and Wm. Rockefeller, asking that the combination be declared unlawful and in the future enjoined from entering into any contract or combination in restraint of trade.

The suit is brought under the Sherman Antitrust Act, which the Standard Oil Company and its constituent companies and the seven individual defendants are charged with violating. In a formal statement Attorney General Moody says that criminal prosecution is reserved for future consideration.

The government's petition in the suit is signed by Wm. H. Moody, United States attorney general; Milton B. Purdy, assistant to the Attorney General; Frank B. Kellogg, Charles B. Morgan and C. A. Severance, assistants to the Attorney General. The petition contains 194 printed pages, or about 100,000 words, and an additional 84 pages of exhibits, consisting of bylaws and minutes of Standard Oil meetings and organizations, and a map showing the extent of oil in every state and territory of the Union.

The investigation into the methods pursued by the Standard Oil Company began early in 1905, and the results were laid before Congress last May by President Roosevelt, who accompanied the report by a special message denouncing all apparent methods pursued. The President asserted that suits would be instituted in the United States courts to abolish the combination, and the filing of the suit today marks the initial step.

The defendants are entitled to one month in which to enter their appearance, and 60 days in which to file answer to the allegations in the petition. They also have the option of filing a demurrer to the bill.

Criminal Prosecution Next. Attorney General Moody has staked his reputation as law officer of the government upon the suit. Armed with an exhaustive array of damaging evidence collected by the trained experts of the Bureau of Corporations and fortified by the opinions of eminent counsel, he sits in serene contentment of his work.

Thursday's action practically marks the parting of the ways for him, for shortly after the convening of Congress he expects the Senate to confirm his appointment as associate judge of the Supreme Court.

The question of criminal prosecution against the officers of the Standard Oil Company will be taken up later. But it is understood that his successor, Charles J. Bonaparte, now secretary of the Navy, will be placed the burden of the decision.

Much of the credit of the suit against the Oil Trust is shared by James R. Garfield, of Ohio, commissioner of corporations. It was his investigations into the operations of the Standard Oil Company that formed the greater part of the basis for the present prosecution.

Horse Thieves in Cuba. Havana (Special).—Major Clark reports from Rancho Veloz that nine mounted men stole a number of horses and equipments near that town. They were pursued by rural guards, but were not arrested. Six of the thieves are known and charges have been preferred against them before the municipal judge.

Building Trades' Strike. Mobile, Ala. (Special).—All the building contractors of Mobile Monday declared for the open-shop basis. As a result 1,500 men in the building trades refused to work. Only one firm acceded to the demand for a closed shop.

Trained Animals Tortured. Chicago (Special).—At the session of the American Humane Association Mrs. Huntington Smith, of Boston, read a paper in which she declared that the cruelty practiced on animals which are trained to exhibit in circuses and on the stage was worse than anything seen in Spanish bull fights. The convention pledged itself to take an active part next summer in the suppression of trained animal exhibitions.

Cuts His Wife's Throat. Richmond, Va. (Special).—Mrs. Jas. Wilcher, 16 years of age, who had been married two years, had her throat cut from ear to ear by her husband, whom she had left because of his cruel treatment of her and who committed the deed after futile effort at reconciliation. The woman was discovered at the home of her husband by her mother, Mrs. S. J. Woody, with whom she had been living since abandoning her husband's home.

ANNA GOULD GETS DIVORCE

A Complete Victory For the Countess Castellane.

Paris (By Cable).—The Tribunal of First Instance of the Seine, Judge Ditté presiding, at noon Wednesday granted a divorce to the Countess de Castellane (formerly Anna Gould, of New York) and gave her the custody of her children, who, however, will not be allowed to be taken from France without the consent of their father, Count Boni de Castellane.

The point of the famous case came suddenly. The court brushed aside the demand of the Count's lawyers for an examination of witnesses, and, as anticipated, the public prosecutor did not even ask to be heard.

As soon as the court assembled Judge Ditté handed down the judgment which is a sweeping victory for the Countess. In granting her petition for divorce the court gave the Countess the custody of her children, the Count being allowed only the usual rights to see them and share in the control of their education, which was not contested.

The Count is given the right to see the children at stated periods at the home of their grandmother and keep them a month annually during the holidays.

No Alimony for Boni. The Count's demand for an "all-annual" allowance of \$50,000 annually was pronounced by the court to be without foundation in law and was rejected.

The only point decided in the Count's favor was the imposition of the inhibition on the Countess to take the children out of France without their father's consent.

The court appointed the president of the Chamber of Notaries to liquidate the affairs of the husband and wife.

The judgment was given, with costs, against the Count. The decree, the reading of which had hardly consumed five minutes, was delivered by the Judge in a voice so low as to be practically inaudible to the eager crowd filling the courtroom. Many women climbed the chairs in vain efforts to hear the decision, and when they were aware that a divorce was granted they seemed actually to resent the loss of a public trial, at which people in high society would be compelled to testify.

History of the Romance.

Anna Gould, the youngest daughter of the late Jay Gould, was married to Count Ernest Boniface de Castellane, the eldest son of the Marquis de Castellane, at the New York home of her brother, George J. Gould, March 4, 1895, the late Archbishop Corrigan officiating. Miss Gould's dowry was understood to have been \$1,000,000. It was further stated that her income was \$600,000 a year. Immediately after the marriage the couple left the United States for France, where the extravagant manner in which they lived attracted considerable attention. About five years after the marriage the Count and Countess de Castellane were reported to be financially embarrassed. It being alleged that the Count had already spent about \$7,000,000 of his wife's money. An adjustment of the affairs of the Count and Countess became necessary, and considerable litigation followed, with the result that the Count intervened, and the income of the Countess was cut down to \$200,000.

On February 5 of the present year the Countess de Castellane entered a plea for divorce, the hearing of which began before Judge Ditté, Maître Corrippe appearing for the Count and Maître Boni for the Countess. Evidence in the shape of correspondence between the Count and women was presented and the case was adjourned to November 7, when the final pleas were made and the suit adjourned until November 14. On that date the Countess de Castellane presented to the court her plea in case of the Count's creditors was presented to the court and adjourned for two weeks.

The three children of the Castellanes are George, Boni and Jay, the youngest being the namesake of his mother's father, the late Jay Gould.

Ten Millions Involved.

Washington (Special).—The government filed a