

DEATH BREAKS INTO CROWD AT FIRE

BIG STOCK YARD BLAZE

Explosion Destroys the Armour Refinery in Chicago—Twenty-Nine Sightseers Are Injured.

During a fire Friday at Chicago which destroyed the large refinery of Armour & Co. in the Union stock yards, 17 people were injured, four of them in a manner which will probably cause death in a short time. The loss of the company is estimated by its officers at between \$750,000 and \$900,000. There was a number of accidents, but the larger number of those who were hurt met their injuries by the falling of a hog-runway upon which they were standing to obtain a better view of the fire.

The refinery had just been completed, and was considered by its owners the most complete establishment of its kind in the United States. It was five stories high and 250x300 feet. It was filled with new and costly machinery, and during the day 2,000 people worked within its walls. The night shift numbered 700, and all were in the building when the fire broke out. As thought that all escaped in safety. The fire originated with an explosion of three large tanks on the fifth floor. There was a score of workmen in the immediate vicinity, and a number were burned by the scalding lard, but none seriously. It was not a minute after the explosion before the fifth floor was in a mass of flames. All the workmen in the building made a frantic rush for safety, and all reached the open air. The flames spread through the building, and within an hour all the walls, with the exception of that on the south, were lying on the ground. That portion of the Forty-fourth street viaduct close to the burning building was densely packed and suddenly about 200 feet of a hog runway, extending from the viaduct to the plant of Armour & Co., gave way, precipitating fully 1,000 persons to the ground. The firemen abandoned their work on the building and devoted their energies to saving the people. All were taken from the wreckage within a few minutes and placed in an improvised hospital in the plant of the German-American Provision Company. It is said by the police that the number of those injured by the fall of the viaduct is greatly in excess of the number reported, as there were many who were but slightly hurt, and being able to go to their homes without assistance, no knowledge of them was obtained by the authorities.

Wu-Ting-Fang's Recall.

An imperial edict has been issued in China appointing Wu-Ting-Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, to Sheng-Shin-Peng to prepare a code of Chinese laws on modern lines. Wu-Ting-Fang will probably soon be recalled to China to undertake this work.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The training ship Topoka has started from Port Royal for Port-au-Prince, Hayti, to protect American interests.

Rhine Russell Freed, of Montgomery county, Pa., has been nominated by the President for coiner of the mint at Philadelphia.

Henry Clay Evans, ex-commissioner of Pensions, took the oath of office as Consul General at London Wednesday. He will leave for his post early in June.

President Roosevelt has received an invitation from "Teddy's Terrors" of Los Angeles to attend a round-up. The request to attend was burned into a calfskin.

Andrew C. Bradley, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, died Thursday from an abscess on the brain, following an attack of grip.

Heywood S. Leavitt, of Nebraska, told the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba that the Sugar Trust had reduced the price of sugar in the West to destroy the beet sugar industry.

Prof. Fessenden, the wireless telegraph expert of the Weather Bureau, was in Washington Saturday. While here he saw Prof. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, but said nothing about resigning his office.

The President Friday sent to the Senate the nominations of Herbert Goldsmith Squiers to be Minister to the Republic of Cuba, Edward S. Brages, Consul General at Havana, John Gardner Coolidge, secretary of legation at Pekin.

Secretary Hay, Thursday, sent to the Senate agreements with the Ministers from Colombia, Costa Rica and Nicaragua covering the rights to be acquired by the United States for the construction of either the Panama or Nicaraguan canal.

John Gardner Coolidge, of Massachusetts, has been selected for appointment as first secretary of legation at Pekin, succeeding Mr. Squiers, who is to be United States Minister to Cuba. Mr. Coolidge is a great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

Lieutenant B. B. McCormick, commanding the Potomac, sent the following cablegram from Fort de France, Wednesday: "Inhabitants St. Pierre and 16 vessels totally destroyed. Surrounding villages uninhabitable. Islet within five miles of Fort de France. Provisions needed for 50,000 refugees within 10 days." Donated extra stores. Inform commandant San Juan."

George G. Boardman, formerly of the Twentieth Infantry, in his testimony before the Senate Philippine Committee, said that the natives in Batangas, where he was stationed, became very bold and threatening after the Balangiga massacre and intimated that the troops would be served likewise. It needed an order such as General Smith gave to make the natives realize that the United States meant business.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

New Conference Committee.

The Senate Wednesday appointed Messrs. Warren, Mason and Teller as the new conferees on the omnibus claims bill, after Mr. Hoar had insisted that the Senate should drop the bill rather than yield to the House demand for the rejection of claims for vessels constructed during the Civil War. The fortifications appropriation bill was amended to provide for payment of \$35,000 to the Bethlehem Steel Company and continues its contracts. Mr. Proctor, Vermont, offered an amendment that no money should be paid for disappearing gun carriages, and discussion on this continued until adjournment. Senator Spooner, from the Committee on Public Health, reported the bill agreed on by the marine hospital service and the health authorities of the States. The name of the service is changed to the Public Health and Marine Hospital service.

In the House Wednesday the naval appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Dayton, West Virginia, spoke in support of it. He declared that the crucial test of naval strength was the battle line made up of battleships, and that our battle line was not equal to that of England, France or Germany, despite efforts to revolutionize naval methods by submarine boats, dynamite cruisers like the Vesuvius and rams of the Katakadin type. Mr. W. Kitchin, North Carolina, Mr. Fitzgerald, New York, Mr. Maynard, Virginia, and Mr. Metcalf, California, favored the construction of warships by the government in its own navy yards.

To Bar Maclay's History.

The Senate Thursday, after passing the bill for a union railway station in Washington and the fortifications appropriation bill, with an amendment making the acceptance of disappearing gun carriages conditional upon tests, took up the Philippine bill. Messrs. McLaughlin and Spooner consumed the time in debate until adjournment.

In the House Thursday the Philippine bill was the chief object of discussion. Messrs. Vandiver, Missouri; Smith, Michigan; Landis, Hill, Connecticut; Grow, Pennsylvania, speaking. Mr. Mudd, Maryland, gave notice of an amendment to the naval bill prohibiting the use of money for the purchase of Maclay's history, the animadversions in it against Admiral Schley being responsible, in his opinion, for the court of inquiry. If the history had been clear of partisan feeling, he said, and had the historian accepted the high-minded thought promulgated by Schley that there was "glory enough in an admiral's career to be proud of, but not now be the butt of criticism among naval officers of the world."

Refunding War Taxes.

In the Senate Friday Mr. McLaughlin, Mississippi, continued his speech in opposition to the Philippine government bill. Mr. Deboe, Kentucky, supported the bill in a speech in which he said that it was a continuation of the wise and patriotic policy of President McKinley. Mr. Lodge, Massachusetts, endeavored to have a day fixed for voting on the bill, but failed. Mr. Dubois, Idaho, said the minority was not seeking for delay, but wished the discussion should be exhausted before the vote was taken.

The debate in the House Friday, while the naval appropriation bill was under consideration, was by turns amusing and bitter. Mr. Cannon, Illinois, called attention to the numerous naval establishments centered at Newport. Although he admired our navy and supported the building of new ships, Mr. Cannon said one of the dangers of our navy was in the fact that one-third of the 1,700 officers were not on salt water, but on dry land. Mr. Williams, Mississippi, made a sarcastic speech at the expense of Rear Admiral Crowninshield. "With mock gravity he read a poem, beginning 'Who is Crowninshield, papa?' The concluding lines of the poem were 'Great Crowninshield, the greatest tar that ever stayed ashore.' The House passed the bill turning over to Porto Rico all public lands of the island ceded to the United States by Spain, except sites designated by the President for naval and coaling stations, military posts and other United States purposes. The bill refunding the tax on legacies paid under the war revenue act by religious, charitable, art and educational institutions, was passed. The motion to instruct the conferees against including the Selfridge board awards in the omnibus claims bills was passed.

No Money for Maclay History.

The Schley-Sampson controversy came up in the House Saturday, when Mr. Mudd, Maryland, offered an amendment to the naval appropriation bill that no portion of the appropriation shall be expended for Maclay's history of the Spanish War. After a debate in which a large number of members expressed themselves on the subject, the amendment was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Sampson Left \$22,500.

The will of Rear Admiral Sampson leaves everything to the widow, save \$4,000 of life insurance, which is left for equal division among the four daughters. Mrs. Sampson, who is named as sole executor, says the admiral died possessed of stock and other securities valued at \$35,500 and the Mormon Hill farm at Manchester, N. Y., valued at \$10,000.

Will Not Yield.

Delaware and Hudson stockholders had their annual meeting in New York Tuesday and re-elected all the outgoing directors. President Olympiant made a brief address in which he said that no further concessions would be made to the miners.

Bears McKinley's Name.

President Roosevelt laid the cornerstone Wednesday of the McKinley Memorial College of Government, of the American University, a few miles outside of Washington, D. C.

SOUFIERE VOLCANO EMITS DEATH

HASTENING RELIEF.

Piles of Corpses Found in the Streets of St. Pierre as Far as Explored.

The horrors of the volcanic eruption in the island of Martinique grow as the details are made known. The latest reports confirm the appalling loss of life. At least 30,000 are known to have perished and 50,000 more are homeless and destitute. All the governments of the world are hastening relief as fast as steam can carry it. President Roosevelt is taking a personal interest in pushing forward relief supplies and the War Department is drawing without reserve, on the army stores at San Juan, Porto Rico. A correspondent visited St. Pierre, Martinique, by the relieving steamer Kenthique. The destruction there is appalling. The streets are two feet deep in ashes and clankers which cover the bodies of dead bodies, scorched black and shiny as if they had been plunged into boiling pitch. Many of the dead were never touched by the volcanic fire, and some of the houses and woodwork destroyed show no signs of burning. The Soufriere volcano on the island of St. Vincent, Martinique, is still in destructive eruption. Wednesday, a terrific cannonade could be heard 100 miles away. The reports are followed by columns of smoke, rising miles in the air. Immense balls of colored fire also issue from the crater. Lightning was playing fiercely in the upper sky and the whole northern part of the island was one mass of traveling flame. It was impossible to reach the burning district by land or sea, and there were no means of estimating the destruction wrought to life and property. The search parties which are removing the dead from St. Pierre have discovered safes and molten precious metal in stores and dwellings of the town. No one is permitted to penetrate into St. Pierre beyond the street running along the sea front, and a cordon of soldiers has been placed around the town. The St. Pierre cathedral is all down with the exception of the tower, and of the theater the walls alone are now standing. The convent which contained 200 girls and 30 nuns, has disappeared, as has the college, where 70 boys and 22 priests and professors were domiciled.

RAIN OF FLAMING NAPHTHA.

Twenty-Five Killed Outright and Over 300 Injured.

Three explosions of tank cars containing naphtha and refined petroleum in the yards of the Panhandle Railroad in Sheraden a borough located a short distance outside the Western limits of Pittsburgh Monday evening, killed 25 people, injured over 300, many of whom will probably die, and deluged a portion of the village with burning oil, setting fire to a number of houses. At the same time another explosion caused by the burning oil and naphtha running through a sewer, occurred at Corks run in the Borough of Epslon. At the latter place 17 people were injured, the side of a hotel was blown in and the traction bridge across Corks run demolished. Three explosions at Sheraden created scenes of the wildest excitement. The hillsides above the yards were crowded with people watching some burning cars set on fire by the first and second explosions, when a fire, which spread to the buildings over men, women and children. Some were killed outright. Others fled with burning clothing and blackened hands and faces. When night closed on the scene the entire borough was plunged in mourning. Many of the injured were sent to the hospitals of Pittsburgh, where they were cared for and all the knowledge of medical science employed for their relief.

THE HEROES OF WAR.

Indiana Dedicates a Lofty Monument in Honor of Her Dead.

The Indiana soldiers and sailors' monument was dedicated at Indianapolis, Thursday, in the presence of 50,000 persons. Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster delivered an oration and General Lew Wallace presided. Governor W. T. Miller made a speech of acceptance. James Whitcomb Riley read a poem. The monument cost \$583,318, is 284 feet high and stands in the heart of the city. The crowning feature is a bronze statue of Victory. The shaft is decorated by army and navy astragals in bronze and by large stone groups of Peace and War. At the base, 22 1/2 feet above the street level, is reached by elevator and from it tourists view the city of Indianapolis and miles of the country surrounding.

MUST PAY FOR STOCK.

Verdict Against Louisville Brokers in Northern Pacific Deal.

A jury in the United States District Court at Louisville, brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$81,000, the whole amount asked for, in the suit of C. I. Hudson & Co., brokers of New York, against George T. Wood & Co., brokers of Louisville. The case grew out of the deal in Northern Pacific stock on May 9, in which time Hudson & Co. bought in for Wood & Co., 100 shares of Northern Pacific at \$600 and 100 shares at \$500.

Three Drown in the Pembina.

W. M. Synting, a prominent farmer, with four sons and a nephew, while crossing the Pembina river near Neche, N. D., were thrown into the water by collision with a sunken log. Three of the sons were drowned.

Potter Palmer's Millions.

By the will of the late Potter Palmer, of Chicago, his widow, Mrs. Bertha Honore Palmer, succeeds him as head of an estate conservatively estimated at \$8,000,000.

JACK HAS A HOME.

Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association Opened at Brooklyn.

The naval branch building of the Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn, New York, was dedicated Thursday and Miss Helen Gould, in behalf of the Women's Auxiliary, formally presented the building to the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. Admiral Dewey paid a high tribute to the men of the navy, "and speak knowingly," he said, "and think, after much thought, that we have in our navy the best men in all the world." Secretary of the Navy W. H. Moody followed. To the Women's Auxiliary and the international committee he extended the congratulations of the Navy Department and then paid a tribute to Admiral Dewey to whom he referred as the "greatest living naval commander in the world." The Secretary cited the Admiral as authority for his conviction that we "have as good ships and as good officers as the others and the best enlisted men of any navy you can name. The navy," he continued, "is to be increased, both in ships and in the number of men who handle them. I hope it will be made so large that once the increase is accomplished war will be impossible." Mr. Moody further explained the work that has been done by his department to relieve the distress in the Windward Islands, saying: "For the navy has a task in peace as well as in war." President Roosevelt sent a letter of regret in which he said: "Every encouragement should be given to our soldiers and sailors to live up to the high ideal of their calling, and I take genuine pleasure in extending through you to those who have so generously interested themselves in this noble effort my hearty congratulations and my best wishes for the continued success of the great work so auspiciously begun."

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

Scientists predict another volcanic eruption in St. Vincent.

All concerned deny that Civic Federation will interfere in miners' strike. Foundry iron producers have begun systematic work to relieve the shortage.

President Roosevelt has accepted the invitation to speak in Pittsburgh July 4.

Dissatisfaction with the steel pool has revived agitation for consolidation.

Former President Sam, of the Haitian republic, was forced by rebels to embark for France.

Seventeen-year locusts have made their appearance at several points in the United States.

A saw mill boiler blew up at Perry station, Ontario, killing one man and injuring two others.

The body of General Rosecrans was reinterred at Arlington Cemetery with imposing ceremonies.

Bridget McCormick died at Flushington, L. I., N. Y., at the age of 105 years. She was born in Ireland.

John Jacobson, his wife and an infant were burned to death in a fire at their home at Laurel, Neb.

Edward Boatman and Caroline Garnier were drowned by the capsizing of their boat at Menominee, Mich.

Jacob Sleeper, of Massachusetts, has been selected for appointment as first secretary of legation at Havana.

A passenger train on the "Soo" line collided with a through freight near Pembina, Wis., injuring four men.

Joseph Staley and William Mann were killed at Clay City, Ind., by being struck by flying timbers in a heavy gale.

It is reported in New York that the Pennsylvania Railroad will not renew the contract with Western Union Telegraph Company.

Count de Rochambeau and the other members of the French delegation to the dedication of the Rochambeau statue spent Sunday in New York.

It is reported at Rome, Italy, that Bishop Charles McConnell, at Brooklyn, N. Y., will be the successor of the late Archbishop Corrigan, of New York.

Robert A. Williams, aged 77, who was chief of the Chicago Fire Department during the great fire of October, 1871, died Sunday.

There have been 950 cases of cholera and 769 deaths in Manila and 2,888 cases and 2,092 deaths in the Philippine provinces.

The National Association of Stove manufacturers ended the session in New York without doing anything toward forming a combine.

Report of committee on revision of the Presbyterian confession of faith submitted to the General Assembly in session at New York Friday.

The Pittsburgh Reduction Company has secured the right to use some of the electric power at Massena, N. Y., where a powerhouse is located.

The Board of Signal Officers have recommended the installation of the wireless telegraph stations between Nome and St. Michaels, Alaska.

The President has decided that he cannot interfere with the shipment from Port Chalmette, La. of cattle to the British army in South Africa.

The will of Sol Smith Russell, the actor, was filed at Minneapolis, Minn. The estate, mostly real, is valued at \$150,000. The only heirs are the widow, Mrs. Alice Adams Russell and two children, Robert and Alice.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in session in New York elected the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton University, Moderator.

Redmond and Devlin, the Irish League representatives, addressed a large meeting in Washington, at which Senator Hoar spoke for free Ireland.

The Rock Island railroad official announced plans to build to Galveston from the Red river by way of Dallas, Tex.

HAZLETON COLLIERIES ARE SILENT

ANTHRACITE STRIKE SPREADS

President Mitchell Opens Headquarters at Wilkesbarre—Gov. Stone Appoints Special Police.

Mine workers in the anthracite regions for the past 18 months have been looking forward to the strike that is now upon them, and saved their money and are considered to be in better shape today for a fight than they were in the great strike of 1900.

That struggle ended in the mine owners giving the men a 10 per cent. advance after a six weeks' suspension. The operators are on record as being unalterably opposed to granting the men any concessions and they have personally informed the mine workers' leaders of the fact. The workmen fear that the present fight may mean the destruction of their organization because they believe that the mine owners are bent more on wrecking their union than they are in opposing the demands for higher wages and shorter work days. Senator Hanna says the anthracite strike of the coal operators has passed beyond the jurisdiction of the Civic Federation and there is no further step the Conciliation Committee can take at present. Until both parties are willing to submit their grievances to arbitration there is nothing more to be done by the committee.

Senator Hanna reviewed the work of the Civic Federation in its efforts to adjust the differences between the operators and miners. The men were at all times willing to leave the matter to arbitration, but the operators refused. The miners were at last willing to drop all demands but that of a 5 per cent. increase in wages all along the line. The operators declined to grant this request because it will increase the cost of coal. All steps consistent under the constitution of the Civic Federation were taken to prevent a strike.

As to the probable outcome of the present strike Senator Hanna has no opinion. Nothing definite has resulted from his conference with President Comers, of the American Federation of Labor, and Secretary Easley, of the Civic Federation.

It is evident that the operators intend forcing the issue to a finish and already notices are going out to such miners as occupy houses in the property owned by the operators to quit the premises. Some say that room is wanted for non-union men, but thus far the operators have refrained from offering to hire anybody, and they say that the mines will remain closed until the trouble is over.

Every colliery in the Hazleton district is as silent as a tomb. Outside of pumpmen, engineers and firemen there is nobody around the mines, and in the little settlements that surround the mouth of each shaft there is a sort of holiday appearance, the men all being home and the women arrayed in bright colors.

Right about here are the great collieries of the individual operators. Coxie Bros. & Co. have over 3,000 men on their payroll at Beaver Meadow, Drifton, Eckley, Oneida, Derringer and Gowan, G. B. Markle & Co. employ 1,800 in the mines at Jeddo and Elzerville, F. Pardee & Co. had 500 at work in the Cranberry mines, Calvin Pardee & Co. 1,000 at Lattimer and Harwood, while the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's mines at Janesville, Yorktown and West Hazleton employ probably 2,000 persons. Sunday all of them were idle.

From statements made by the miners in the district a strike at this time was thought unwise. The delegates were instructed to vote for peace if any concessions were offered. Failing to secure anything the strike vote was cast. That trouble will come in for this district seems almost certain, for it is said operators are already planning to open the mines within several weeks and the first importation of non-union labor is likely to bring on a clash.

The question of providing for the miners was taken up by President Mitchell. He said that supplies will be bought and distributed, and that the fear of starvation will not be a factor.

Every colliery was guarded Sunday by the Coal and Iron police. It is said that the plans for protection are elaborate, and that when it is decided to import labor the recruits will be so well guarded that they will be perfectly safe.

The district leaders, who have charge of the strike details, say that will not be ordered out just now. It is said that the engineers could not be induced to quit, while the pumpmen and firemen know that their places can be filled, and it is doubtful whether they would strike if ordered to do so.

Rev. James V. Hussie, at Hazleton, Sunday, asked all the members of the parish to take an oath abstaining from the use of intoxicating liquors during the period of the strike. Very few, if any, refused. At the principal service at 10:30 a. m. every person in the church, which was crowded, stood up and took the oath. At vespers the oath was administered to those who were not present at the morning services. Father Hussie delivered a strong sermon. He told the miners that now that they have struck they must stand together for the cause. The strike now enters upon its second week. The week just ended was the first, it is said, in the history of the hard coal trade that no coal was mined in any part of the region. President Mitchell said that he could not yet say when the special national convention to be called for the purpose of considering the advisability of involving the bituminous miners in the anthracite strike will be held. He has not yet received the consent of the two districts still needed to make up the five that are necessary under the rules to call a special convention.

TORNADO IN TEXAS.

Town of Goliad Almost Swept Off the Earth—At Least One Hundred Lives Lost.

The worst calamity that has been experienced on the Gulf coast since the great hurricane of 1900, which engulfed the city of Galveston, visited Southern Texas Sunday. A dispatch from Goliad says that 150 or more persons have been killed and injured by the tornado which passed over that village. A terrific rain and wind storm, assuming the shape of a tornado at places, swept over a huge stretch of territory, leaving death and destruction in its path. The town of Goliad was practically wiped out of existence. Considerable damage was also done at Beeville, Tex., by high winds. Both towns are closed to the Gulf coast, and all telegraph wires by two routes are down. A heavy windstorm followed by rain visited Mineola, Tex., Sunday. Hundreds of shade trees were blown down, several homes blown from their foundations, and the roofs of several stores were badly damaged, causing heavy losses in stocks of goods. There was no loss of life. The territory immediately to the west of Austin, Tex., was badly damaged by the high winds. Walters Park, a small hamlet 14 miles northwest of that city, was damaged, three score or more houses being blown down and many trees uprooted. A terrible wind and rainstorm swept over San Antonio, Sunday, damaging property to the extent of not less than \$50,000 and probably \$75,000. The wind reached a velocity of 72 miles an hour and continued at that rate for nearly 20 minutes.

NEBRASKA HAS A SCARE.

Scientists Say Alleged Volcano is Caused by Water in Limestone.

According to dispatches from Pender, Mt. Iona, Neb., a miniature volcano has been for two days sending up smoke and steam. The volcano is situated on the Missouri river in Cedar county, about 150 miles above Omaha, and has been practically dead for 30 years. Reports say that all the settlers in the immediate neighborhood are preparing to move. Geologists have said the smoke is caused by water from the Missouri river seeping into the limestone rock formation of the mountain, but the people are fearful of an eruption.

CABLE FLASHES.

The farewell reception given to General Lloyd Wheaton at the American Club at Manila, was attended by over 2,700 Americans.

The Pope, at Rome, Italy, has contributed 20,000 lire to the fund being raised for the relief of the sufferers from the Martinique disaster.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that Eilschaneff, who assassinated M. Sipiugine, the Russian Minister of the Interior, April 15, was executed May 12.

The United States special envoy to the coronation of King Alfonso, of Spain, Dr. Curry, presented Thursday President Roosevelt's letter to his majesty.

King Alexander, of Serbia, has accepted the resignation of the cabinet. M. Pasic, formerly a radical, has been entrusted with the formation of a new ministry.

It is reported at Panama, Colombia, that General Alfaro, former President of Ecuador, is preparing a revolutionary movement against President Plaza of that republic.

Earthquakes are reported from the southern part of Portugal, but no fatalities occurred. The disturbances are supposed to be connected with the upheavals in the West Indies.

It is announced in France that Theobald Chartran, the artist, whose portraits of Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt were exhibited at the Odeon this year, will be made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

The fetes which mark the inauguration of the new Cuban Republic opened at Havana Friday with a banquet in the Tacon Theater to Governor Wood and his staff was tendered by the veterans of the two wars for Cuban independence.

The Social Democratic party has decreed a general strike in support of the suffrage movement. All its adherents throughout Sweden, stopped work when the debate on the suffrage was commenced in the Riksdag.

Lord Kitchener has notified War Office, England, Wednesday, that representatives of all the bodies of Boers throughout the Transvaal and Orange River colonies were gathering at Vereeniging for the conference on terms of peace.

Emperor William, of Germany, has authorized Colonel von Witzleben and Major Willmann, of the Grosslichterfeld cadet institute, to accept the invitation to visit the military academy at West Point. These officers will leave for the United States May 24.

A dispatch from Vienna, Austria, says that a million roubles have been stolen from the headquarters of the general staff there. Two generals and several staff officers have been arrested in connection with the robbery.

For some days past the atmosphere at St. Thomas, D. W. I., has been heavy and misty. Thursday these conditions were greatly increased, and the haze of the island had a whitish appearance. It is supposed that volcanic dust is falling upon them. Some apprehension has been felt since a slight earthquake was experienced Tuesday, May 13.

It is understood in England that sufficient indications of the attitude of the Boer leaders at Vereeniging has transpired to justify the assertion that peace in South Africa is absolutely assured. A powerful factor in attaining this result has been the British generosity in the matter of farm rebuilding for which, it believes, about \$25,000,000 will be granted.