OUTSIDE AID NEEDED

ST. LOUIS UNABLE TO RELIEVE ALL THE TORNADO SUFFERERS.

Resolutions Adopted by the Municipal Assembly Asking Assistance for the Many Destitute.

DEATH LIST NOT GROWING

IN EAST ST. LOUIS THE KNOWN VICTIMS NUMBER ABOUT 100.

Many People Reported Missing in the Mound City—Only One Life Lost in the City Hospital.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—Both houses of the Municipal Assembly of St. Louis to-night adopted resolutions asking outside aid for the tornado sufferers. The appeal calls attention to the calamity which has befallen the city, rendering many citizens destitute and homeless, and asks for all the aid that can be sent. All donations are to be sent to the Mayor or police commission of St. Louis, or to any other committee which may have charge of the relief funds. To-night's action is not in accord with the position taken by the Mayor in declaring that outside aid is not needed.

A sharp disagreement has arisen among the different members of the relief committee. Many desire to ask outside assistance, while others oppose it. At a meeting of the executive committee of the relief committee, held to-day, much of the time was given over to a discussion of the misunderstanding that has gone abroad concerning the attitude of the committee on the subject of outside relief. A statement for the press that will be prepared will endeavor to show the gentlemen who called the meeting for to-morrow that at no time has any outside assistance been refused when it was offered, but they will strenuously oppose the issuance of any appeal from the city to the outside world for help. Mr. Spencer, president of the Merchants' Exchange, said to-day: "St. Louis cannot afford to go on record as begging for funds. We have nearly $112,000 invested already and it may get to $200,000. Long before that time we will have matters in shape to know approximately how much we will need. If it becomes necessary to call for assistance from the outside we will do it, but the necessity is not now apparent."

Reports were made by the ministers of the various Protestant churches to-day regarding the damage to the different houses of worship. The total reported amounts to near $100,000, distributed as follows: Memorial German M. E. Church, $20,000; Harlem-place M. E. Church, $1,000; Clinton Heights M. E. Church and Niedrighaus Memorial Church, $200; Tower Grove M. E. Church, $200; Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church, $10,000; McCausland-avenue Presbyterian Church, $200; First German Presbyterian Church, $100; Clayton Presbyterian Church, $1,500; Compton Heights Presbyterian Church, $1,500; Centenary Church, $500; Lafayette Park M. E. Church, $10,000; Baptist Orphans' Home, $3,500; Lafayette Park Baptist Church, $6,000; South Jefferson-avenue German Baptist Church, $400; Baptist Church at Maplewood, $1,000. A number of Catholic churches were demolished or partly ruined. The damage to Sts. Peter and Paul's alone amounted to over $50,000.

THE KNOWN DEAD.

The known list of dead in St. Louis to-day foots up 141 names, all of these bodies having been recovered. Besides this, it is known that thirteen other persons have been killed in the storm, eight in the river, whose names are known, and five within this city whose names are unknown. None of these bodies have been recovered. Of the 141 dead bodies recovered in this city, but one remains unidentified.

The loss of life in East St. Louis, which has been generally excessively estimated, has assumed far less serious proportions as the days have passed. Instead of being nearly two hundred, as is claimed by many, the list of dead numbers one hundred identified, with two, a man and a woman, unknown. In addition to this one man is missing, and eight are so seriously injured that they will probably die.

The work of clearing up the debris and repairing the damage continues with unabated vigor, despite the drizzling rain, that has been falling all morning, making it uncomfortable for workers and victims alike. All day yesterday teams that had been donated to the use of the storm sufferers were used by many to move from their dismantled homes to places of security and shelter, and this good work still goes on without cessation. Great numbers of people are receiving aid at the different relief depots in the way of food, clothing and household necessities that have been donated by the citizens of St. Louis.

Many thousands of people from the surrounding country who came to St. Louis yesterday to see the destruction caused by the storm have left for their homes, but hundreds still remain. In East St. Louis, where it is related that at least 100,000 people visited the ruins, there was a terrible crush at the depot Sunday night when they started to return home. The trains were inadequate to accommodate the multitude, and many remained over night. In East St. Louis the work of relieving the many homeless and destitute persons is being carried on rapidly, and everywhere buildings are being repaired and debris removed to facilitate the reconstruction of residences, stores, etc.

LOSS TO SHIPPERS.

An official estimate of the loss to shipping has not yet been made, and will not be until the submerged boats have been examined. The first estimate of $2,000,000 has dwindled down to less than $500,000, and the chances are that these figures will be reduced materially. Five persons were certainly drowned, and probably others. The continuous rains are a great drawback to the vigorous efforts that are being made to start the street lights. Superintendent of Lighting O'Reilly says that the state of the weather is not only greatly retarding the work, but is a menace to electricians, who dare not handle wet wires. For this reason it may be weeks before the city is lighted as heretofore.

Last week it was thought that fifty patients were in the ruins at the City Hospital, which was demolished by the tornado. To-day every man, woman and child who was in the institution, either as help, nurse, doctor or patient, has been accounted for. Michael Dunn was the only patient killed outright by the storm. Some have died since, but only a few from actual injuries received. At St. John's Hospital the patients were all doing fairly well except Anton Gregory, of Second and Gregory, who has not yet recovered consciousness. At the Alexian Brothers' Hospital two patients have died and three have been discharged. The doctors at the different institutions expect very few additional deaths from among their patients.

This morning there were eleven bodies of tornado victims in the morgue. They were Cora and Ethel Claypool, Mrs. Cahill, Mary Talbot, William Anderson, Charles Alcornero, and an unknown white man, supposed to be Adolph Gutman, William Plank and three children from the Bethesda Home. Of the number three were removed by relatives later in the day. They were the Claypools and Mrs. Cahill, who were killed at Jefferson and Papin streets. Unless there are some claimants for the remains of the unknown, William Plank and the three Bethesda Home victims, they will be intererd in potters' field.

Five days have elapsed since the tornado, and yet the long list of dead has not reached the foot of its lengthy column. Nor is it likely that the end of this week or the next will finish it. The number of seriously injured is many fold larger than those who were killed, and that many of them will succumb to the injuries inflicted is quite certain, for each hour the mortuary clerk is presented with new requests for burial permits.

Many animals of all descriptions were killed in the storm, and their bodies are becoming a menace to those living in and about the devastated districts. These are being rapidly removed. In the last few days 130 horses and mules and five cows have been carted away. Their bodies were mashed in every conceivable manner, and were found in all kinds of places. A similar work will be done in East St. Louis, where numerous animals killed are becoming offensive.

Among the subscriptions received is one of $500 from Gates, Son & Co., of the National Bank of Scotland, in London, England, and $1,000 from Helen M. Gould.

The telegraph companies have repaired the damage done their lines by Wednesday's tornado, and are again handling the business of the public without delay.

LONG LIST OF MISSING.

Over One Hundred People Who Are Supposed to Have Perished.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The list of persons missing since the terrible tornado of last Wednesday is appalling. At present the police have about 120 names, which are given below:

Charles and Eddie Appel, eight and six years; Louisa Arnicka, John Brouthers, Henry Reichenbacher, C. M. Brown, John Bergest, Carl Brandenberger, John Connelly, of Springfield; Alphons Cooning, Earlington, Ky.; William Crooks, Mamie Conrad, Charles Coles, William Cook, Joseph Dorsey, Joseph Detzer, Mrs. Florence Davis, Stephen O. Davidson, Philip Damat, of Wheaton, Ill.; K. Davidson, Jean Decker, Fayette Eastman (colored), Teleph Ely, Edward Feld, Henry Forfeit, Decatur, Ill.; Jere Fruit, Morris Fischer, Hardin, Ill.; Sydney Foster, Mrs. Gogar, of Hardin, Ill.; Nancy Gingels, Beaver Creek, Ill.; Oedel Goodman, Maggie Goodman, L. P. Goodline, Adolph Goodman, Walter Gruenwald, Maggie Hickey, Jacob Harris, Isabel Horn, Charles Huss, George Hesse, Joseph Heenan, George Howard, of Minneapolis; Albert Hardy, of Logansport, Ind.; E. T. Jean, Bertha Jacobs, J. W. Johnson, Samuel Jones, Birdie Jacobs, Jeremiah Ray, recently from Belleville, Ill.; Jencks, Mary Keifer, Lizzie Keim, Charles Kramer, E. F. Kelly, of Chicago; Gerard Knoll, Sadie Knipp, James Klein, Charles Anthony Lambkin, came from Cincinnati the day of the tornado; Cal McCarthy, James McClellan, of Webster Grove; Jessie McCarthy, of Memphis, Tenn.; G. Meyer, of Hamburg, Ill.; Joseph McLaughlin, George Moser, Dora Myers, came from Chicago the day of the tornado; O. J. Niesinger, of Indianapolis; John O'Leary, William O'Meara, James O'Reilly, M. Parker, Millie Pauley, Andrew P. Probasco, Mary Ridley, of Alton, Ill.; John Rose, John Raack, Ida Richards, Charles W. Rutledge, John Scott, Raymond Leitner, of Peoria, Ill.; Charles L. Simmons, of St. Joseph, Mo.; James H. Smith, Charles M. Scoff, Kate Schulter, John Smith, Lena Sanger, James Sturgeon, Charles Steinside, of Cincinnati, O.; August Schmidt, of Herman, Mo.; J. D. Strudel, S. W. Thompson, Mollie Thurus, Mr. M. Terrance, H. H. Woodell, William Wind, Max Weis, William Ward, of Louisville, Ky.; Bertie Wetzel, Olga Weprfritz, Mary Wagner, George Watkins (colored), of St. Paul, Minn.; Robert Wilson, Oscar Wetzel, John Wolfinger, Sim Woods, John Young, George Zeigler, Frank Zalijgak, Rose Zalijgak, Lizzie ——— (colored), chambermaid of the steamer J. J. Odill; eleven persons, names unknown, supposed to have been drowned by the steamer Libbie Conger; carpenter of the steamer City of Vicksburg; four girls, supposed to be in the ruins of the Soulard Market.

Since the above list was printed a number of the missing have reported. A corrected list contains eighty-eight names, not including the eleven said to have been lost from the steamer Libbee.

Chicago Will Relieve Sufferers.

CHICAGO, June 1.—An appeal to the people of this city to go to the aid of the storm sufferers of St. Louis was issued by Mayor Swift to-day in a proclamation setting forth the want and suffering of the survivors of the tornado-ridden district. Supplies, such as clothing, bedding, tents and the like, will be received at the City Hall. Arrangements have also been made with the railroads for the transportation of such supplies. It is the Mayor's intention to work in conjunction with the Board of Trade and other organizations' committees, which are already actively at work soliciting subscriptions.

The Stricken Cities Scared Again.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—At an early hour this morning the two stricken cities—St. Louis and East St. Louis—received a thorough scare. A storm came up from the southwest, accompanied by low, rumbling thunder and almost continuous flashes of lightning. Then a few minutes later big black clouds appeared on the northern horizon and rolled up until they covered the city. There was a strong wind, though nothing at all approaching a hurricane or tornado. The element disturbances lasted for nearly an hour, and then came a slow, drizzling rain. No damage resulted.

May Ask for Relief.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—A mass meeting of citizens has been called for Tuesday afternoon to consider the advisability of appealing for outside aid for the relief of storm sufferers. The call is signed by a number of prominent Germans, South Broadway merchants and citizens of the devastated portions of South St. Louis. It states that the loss of property is greater than was at first supposed, it being estimated at $20,000,000. It is for this reason, the call continues, assistance is sorely needed, and the generous offers of numerous cities of this and foreign countries should not be declined.

Two "Floaters" Found at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 1.—This morning the bodies of a woman and child were found floating opposite the city in the Mississippi river. There were no marks by which they could be identified. They are supposed to be the victims either of the ferry boat Katherine, at Cairo, Ill., or the St. Louis tornado.

IRON AND STEEL WAGE SCALE.

Steel Manufacturers Will Consider It at Pittsburg This Week.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 1.—The association of iron and steel manufacturers will meet in this city to-morrow. It will be an important session in more ways than one. The wage scale as adopted by the convention of the Amalgamated Association at Detroit will come up for consideration and a conference committee will be appointed to confer with the workers. While the Detroit convention reaffirmed present rates in sheet mills, it is hinted that the manufacturers will fight for certain changes. President Garland, of the Amalgamated Association, said this morning that he would arrange for a conference with the representatives of the manufacturers' association within a few days.

Meeting of Wire Drawers.

CLEVELAND, O., June 1.—The annual meeting of the Federated Association of Wire Drawers of America began to-day, with fourteen mills represented. The subjects to be considered are affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, the admission to membership of the nail makers, closer relationship with the rod mills men organization and the wage scale.

For More Wages and No Sunday Work.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—Grain Shovelers' Local Union, No. 51, of this city, went on strike to-day for an advance in wages from $1.80 a thousand bushels to $2.50. They also declare for no Sunday work and for the privilege of employing their own time-keeper and want to be paid at the elevators and not at saloons, as heretofore.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THREE MORE VETOES

PENSION BILLS DISAPPROVED BY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Measure for the Relief of Helen M. Jacobs, of Rochester, Ind., Used for Rebuking Congress.

SENATOR TURPIE IS WROTH

DECLARES HE WILL HAVE THE BILL PASSED OVER THE VETO.

Several Measures Approved by Mr. Cleveland—Majority Report on the Nicaragua Canal Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President to-day returned to Congress three private pension bills with his veto in each case. In the case of two of the bills, granting pensions to Mrs. Amanda Woodcock and Jonathan Scott, both originating in the House, he points out that, owing to careless description in the bills, the pension could not be paid under their terms. In the other, a Senate bill granting a pension to Helen M. Jacob, the President forcibly sets outs his objection to allowing pensions to widows of soldiers who remarry. The bill was originally introduced by Senator Turpie and fixed a pension rate for Mrs. Jacobs at $16 a month. The House amended the bill by reducing the rate to $12. Mr. Turpie acquiesced in the reduction, but Mr. Cleveland to-day vetoed the bill. Senator Turpie is indignant at the President's action and declares that he will have the bill passed over the President's veto. This is not an impossible undertaking, as a recent canvass of the Senate on the Francis Hoover veto indicated that it would muster the necessary two-thirds vote. The veto reads as follows:

"To the Senate: I herewith return without approval Senate bill numbered 149, entitled 'An act granting a pension to Helen M. Jacobs.' The purpose of this bill is to grant a pension of $12 per month to Helen M. Jacobs, of Rochester, Ind., widow of Benjamin Olden West.' It appears in the records of the War Department that Benjamin O. West served in the Mexican war from January to November, in the year 1847. The beneficiary named in this bill was married to him in 1850, and he died in 1856. She was pensioned as his widow, and received such pension from the date of her husband's death until April 17, 1891. On that day she was married to William W. Jacobs, whereupon her pension ceased, but two minor children were awarded pensions and continued in the receipt of the same until January, 1873, when the youngest child became sixteen years of age.

"The entire absence of any fixed or reasonable principle or rule regarding private pension legislation at this time suggests the danger of its near approach, in many cases, to caprice and favoritism. Though I have in a number of instances deferred to the judgment of Congress, and refrained from interposing objections to bills of this character, which seemed to me to be of doubtful merit, I am unwilling to follow such a wide departure from a palpably just pension theory, and assent to the establishment of such an unfortunate precedent as this bill involves. There is no duty or obligation due from the government to a soldier's widow, except it be worked out through the deceased soldier. She is pensioned only because he served his country, and because through his death she as his wife has lost his support. In other words, she becomes a beneficiary of the government because she is a soldier's widow. When she marries again, and thus displaces the memory of her soldier husband and surrenders all that belongs to soldier widowhood, she certainly ought not, on the death of her second husband, be allowed to claim that she is again the soldier's widow.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

In his message vetoing the bill to redeem an Oregon war debt bond of $500 for W. H. Mahoney, sent to the House and read today, the President points out that a duplicate of this bond has heretofore been issued and subsequently paid by the treasury. He suggests that an act be passed directing the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the matter, with a view to determine to whom the money shall be paid, in a manner to bind, if possible by the results of the examination, the party to whom it has already been paid and who should refund if another has a better right to it.

Grose Pension Bill Signed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President today signed the bill introduced by Representative Johnson placing on the pension roll Gen. William Grose, of Neew Castle, at the rate of $75 per month.

Bills Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President has signed the following bills: Donating four cannon to Hastings, Neb.; increasing the pension of the widow of Brigadier General Thomas W. Sweeny; granting a pension of $75 per month to Brigadier General William Grose, of Indiana; granting a pension of $100 per month to Matilda Gresham, widow of Walter Q. Gresham; granting a pension of $100 per month to Brigadier General Nathan Kimball; granting a pension of $50 per month to the widow of Major General Benjamin Kelly.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Majority Report of the House Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The report of the majority of the House committee on commerce in favor of the Nicaraguan canal, signed by nine members, was submitted to the House to-day by Mr. Sherman, of New York. It deals with the canal project from the financial and engineering standpoints, and particularly analyzes the report of the government board, of which Colonel Ludlow was chairman. The questions proposed for the board are said to have been the feasibility, permanence and cost of construction of the canal. The first two questions are said to have been definitely settled in the affirmative. The modifications of the company's project suggested by the board are said to make it more desirable at some future time, but which the company deem best to defer until the demands of commerce require larger accommodations, so that they may be accomplished when the canal is in operation and a revenue accruing to make the charge less onerous. To have charged the railroad system of this country, in its interests, with the cost of the heavy superstructure and equipment now in use would have been injurious. The deepening and widening of the Suez canal after its building is quoted as a precedent.

The report impeaches the commission's estimate of unit prices of work on the canal by exhaustive quotations from statements of engineers. Whether the depth of the canal and harbor shall be thirty feet at the outset, whether four locks shall be used instead of three, whether the water elevation should be 110 feet instead of 106, and other differences between the commission and the company are said to be details depending on whether the policy of making provision for all demands in all time to come is adopted. Because of its testimony of unit prices the report reduces the estimates of cost on the basis of the board's plans from $133,000,000 to $102,000,000, but holds that $102,000,000 will be an ample appropriation. Stress is laid on the prospective benefits of the canal to the Pacific coast States and the Allegheny coal mining and iron interests. In conclusion, the report says that the board of engineers have stated that they believe the canal entirely feasible, but differ with the engineers of the company as to the probable cost of the work. The advantages of the canal are so great that the report says that the canal should be built by government assistance to the company, even if it costs over $150,000,000.

The River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON June 1.—The House committee on rivers and harbors to-day decided to recommend to the House the passage of the river and harbor bill over the President's veto. There was no difference of opinion between the Republican and Democratic members of the committee on the main question and, although no formal vote was taken, the decision was unanimous. The only point of discussion was whether the report to the House should be in the nature of a reply to President Cleveland's objections to the bill and the contract system, and an affirmative conclusion was reached. There was an attempt in the committee to have the bill brought up in the House to-day, but the assurance from Representative Herman that the bill would be called up Tuesday, prevented such action. It was decided to ask the committee on rules to allow a day or two to debate the veto. Only a half hour's debate was had on the passage of the bill in the House.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The comparative monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures issued to-day shows the total receipts during May to have been $24,643,717, as compared with $25,272,078 during May, 1895. The expenditures during the month amounted to $28,426,592, which leaves the deficit for May $3,782,875 for the eleven months; for the fiscal year, $26,981,874. During the month the receipts from customs amounted to $10,949,793, which is a loss as compared with May, 1895, of about $1,500,000. There was, however, a gain of about $800,000 from internal revenue. The pension payments for the month amounted to $12,803,696.

Defects in the Battle Ship Oregon.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Defects in the construction of the big battle ship Oregon, just completed, have recently come to light and been a subject of investigation by the Navy Department. It appears that there have been departures from the contract requirements as to thickness of the plates used in making up the protective deck and that the deck has been made to appear of the proper thickness by using thin concealed plates in the body of the deck. The facts have been brought to the attention of the department by dissatisfied employes, but the contractors have agreed to make good the defects.

Increase in Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The public debt statement issued by the Treasury Department to-day shows that the debt, less cash in the treasury, aggregates $953,476,400, an increase for the month of May of $5,188,730, which is accounted for by a decrease of $3,176,350 in bonds of the last issue paid for some weeks ago and delivered during the last month.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Abram R. Serven, of New York, to be chief examiner of the Civil-service Commission; William B. Childers, of New Mexico, to be attorney of the United States for the Territory of New Mexico.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Thomas L. Miller was to-day appointed postmaster at Herbst, Grant county, vice William D. Smith resigned.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded the contract for fuel for use of the government building at Terre Haute for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, to the Terre Haute Steam and Power Company, of that city.

Oliver Grave, of West Indianapolis, has been appointed a railway mail clerk.

Representative Hardy was the orator of the day at the Memorial services at Winchester, Va., on Saturday. Representatives Leighty and Tracewell were also present.

H. P. Perrill, of Indiana, a cadet in the second class at the naval academy, Annapolis, and Arthur J. Hepburn, of Pennsylvania, were a tie for the fifth place in the annual examinations this year.

YANKEE SCIENCE WON

DICK BURGE RESTED BY "KID" LAVIGNE AT LONDON.

The British Pugilist Terribly Punished by the American Light Weight—Other Sporting News.

LONDON, June 1.—"Kid" Lavigne fought "Dick" Burge this evening before the National Sporting Club for the international light-weight championship of the world, a purse of £700 ($3,500) and a side bet of £500 ($2,500.) Lavigne won in eighteen rounds. The fight was to be limited to twenty rounds.

Every seat for the event was sold several weeks ago, and the National Sporting Club was very much crowded to-night with a fashionable audience to witness the fight. Burge was a strong favorite, and his friends were willing to lay odds of 2 to 1 on him to any amount. As a matter of fact, fancy bets were laid in many instances at much greater odds. When the pair entered the arena and shook hands Burge's superiority in stature and reach were specially noticeable. Both men were well inside the stipulated weight, which was 138 pounds. Lavigne looked well and confident of victory, while it was generally conceded that Burge must win quickly or he would be liable to be worn down. Strange to say, though there was no wearing down in the case, the Yankee led from start to finish and won in a romp.

There were loud cheers to back Burge as they faced each other, but these were suddenly hushed when it was seen that the "Kid" meant to take the battle right into the enemy's camp. He rushed and drove Burge before him, planting his left in the stomach and swinging his right on the ribs. Burge countered with his left, but there was no force in his blows, and Lavigne did not seem to mind them, and when the first round ended the betting ceased, and everyone seemed to realize that Burge had run foul of a cyclone. Burge's admirers were simply paralyzed, and even his seconds were at a loss how to advise him. The features of the two following rounds were similar to the first. Lavigne took them with a rush, and never gave Burge time to consider what was best to be done. At the end of the third round there were many offers to back the American at odds of 3 to 1, out it was a vain attempt to hedge lost money.

For twelve rounds Lavigne beat a terrible tattoo on Burge's body and ribs. He then altered his tactics, and tried for the face of his opponent. This gave Burge a chance, and he did better than at any other period in the fight. One of his left-handers landed stright on the "Kid's" nose, spurting blood. The Englishmen then began to hope that Burge might yet pull through, but Lavigne quickly dispelled the illusion. He rushed Burge around the ring with redoubled fury. His blows seemed to double up and almost to kill Burge. And now Lavigne was able easy to reach his opponent's head and face. Every blow left its mark and made Burge weaker on his pins. He struggled along, however, to the sixteenth round, when Lavigne landed two swinging knock-down blows on the side of Burge's head. He was only just able to get on his feet for the next round. Lavigne gave him a terrific right-handed punch in the stomach, and, as his head came forward, he swung his right on the side of the head. Burge fell flat upon his face. It was not a knock-out blow, but Burge was practically beaten, and, in order to prevent any serious accident, the referee stopped the fight. Burge was badly punished about the stomach, chest and ribs, while Lavigne was scarcely marked.

The Sportsman says of the Lavigne-Burge fight: "From start to finish the fight was brimful of incident. Lavigne fought his way to victory in a style that stamped him as one of the gamest men who ever donned a glove. Burge may console himself in the hour of his defeat with the assurance that Lavigne is one of the most remarkable boxers ever seen in the ring. The loser fought a beautiful fight, and his coolness and generalship met with great approval."

Sporting Life says: "As round succeeded round, the awful truth became plainer than ever that Burge was not in the hunt at all. He never looked like a winner. Though not entirely out when the fight was stopped, it is very certain that the next pass would have been a "sleep-producer."

Boxing Bouts at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, June 1.—There was a large crowd of sports at the City Line Park, Brooklyn, to-night to see the boxing bouts under the auspices of the South Brooklyn Athletic Club. There were three ten-round events on the card, but the main attraction was the go between Young Griffo, of Australia, and Sam Tomkins, of Astoria, L. I. The other two pairs were Jack Reid, of Ireland, and Harry Fisher, of Brooklyn, at 143 pounds, and Dolly Lyons, of New York, and Solly Smith, of California, feather weights. Both were declared draws. Griffo and Tomkins fought at catch weights. Tomkins surprised the crowd by his quick work. He kept Griffo busy all the time and when the latter did land his blows were weak. Both fought fast and Griffo roughed a good deal in the ninth round and was given the decision.

General Sporting News.

MacDonald beat Johnson at the Seine track, at Paris, on Sunday, in an open race, in which Johnson ran fourth.

The N. C. U. bicycle championship races were run Saturday at Wood Green track, in London. Green won the five-mile professional, while Brown won the amateur one-mile and Dracoff the twenty-five mile.

4,000 WERE MANGLED

LATEST ESTIMATE OF VICTIMS OF THE KHODIJINSKOJE PLAIN PANIC.

3,000 People Were Killed and 1,200 Seriously Injured in the Frightful Crush.

INTERMENT OF THE DEAD

1,277 BODIES BURIED IN LONG, DEEP TRENCHES YESTERDAY.

Funeral Services Conducted by Pious John, of Cronstadt, and Many Other Priests of the Greek Church.

LONDON, June 2.—A dispatch from Moscow to the Standard says that it is estimated that a total of 3,600 persons were killed and 1,200 persons injured, the majority of them fatally, by the disastrous crush on the Khodijnskoje plain Saturday morning.

Burial of the Victims.

MOSCOW, June 1.—Sad were the scenes here to-day during the burial of victims of Saturday's panic. The list of those who met death in the great crush and mad rush at the feast on Khodijnskoje plain was swelled to-day, many of the wounded having succumbed to their injuries. Interment of the dead continued all last night, and to-day 1,277 more bodies were laid in their final resting place. The bodies of those who were identified and claimed by relatives were interred in private graves, but at the expense of the municipality. The great number of the unidentified dead were buried in eleven great trenches, each fifty yards long. The trenches were deep and the mutilated bodies had to be placed close together to find room for them all.

There were 600 workmen engaged all night long at the Vaganovskoe Cemetery digging the trenches. Many priests, prominent among them being John of Cronstadt, famous for his piety and his power to console, and, it is believed by the peasants, to heal, and many military chaplains conducted the funeral services, the friends crowding around the graves. The surviving friends and relatives are for the most part of the ignorant and simple-minded peasant class, and their grief and terror at the sudden calamity are expressed in very demonstrative fashion. The scenes at the cemetery were pitiful and terrible in the extreme.

Only about half the bodies recovered have been identified, and the majority of these are men, though there are many children and several people eighty years old. Most of the private graves of the victims have been marked to-day with wooden crosses, placed there by relatives and inscribed with texts of Scripture. The people also strewed twigs among the graves. The clothes of the victims were heaped in a huge pile in one corner of the cemetery, and in this the people rummaged all day long, seeking the slightest trace that would afford a clew to the fate of the missing. The bedraggled, torn, blood-stained heap of confused tatters, thrown all together, afforded little material for identification, even if it had been systematically sorted out and the appearance of the pieces preserved. But after being pulled over a few times by the crowd of searchers, there was no semblance to the original appearance of the garments left.

The survivors have the vaguest possible idea of what happened to them or how they escaped. They only remember a terrible struggle in the vortex of conflicting human muscular energy. Many of them ascribe their escape to a direct miracle. It is touching to witness how these poor, ignorant people help to console each other, to dress the dead and to care for the children.

This evening the Czar gave a banquet to the representatives of all the estates in his realm. The foreign representatives were also present. In the afternoon the Czar and Czarina visited the Marie Hospital, where they spoke to and consoled the patients injured in Saturday's crush.

No Americans Hurt.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—United States Minister Breckinridge has cabled the State Department from Moscow that no Americans were hurt in the accident there Saturday.

Hammond Out on Parole.

LONDON, June 2.—Confirmation has been received here of a report from Pretoria to the Paris Temps that John Hays Hammond, who has been imprisoned at Pretoria, has been permitted to visit his wife at Johannesburg, on account of her serious illness. No news has been received here of the release from prison of the reform leaders at Pretoria.

A dispatch from Buluwayo to the Daily Telegraph says that Cecil Rhodes arrived there late on Saturday night. A long government dispatch was handed to him, to which he will cable the reply to the Colonial Office.

Revolution in Peru.

LONDON, June 2.—The Times has a dispatch from Lima, Peru, which says that the commander of the forces at Iquitos, in the province of Loreto, has revolted in favor of a federation with Brazil. Peru, the dispatch continues, has declared Iquitos closed, and an expedition against the insurgents is preparing by sea and land. The dispatch adds that Brazil will probably oppose the entry of the Peruvian men-o-war into the Amazon.

Parliament in Session Again.

LONDON, June 1. — Parliament reassembled to-day after the Whitsuntide recess. In the House of Commons the Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Curzon, replying to Mr. John Morley, denied the existence of any correspondence with Germany on the subject of the Soudan. He added that the correspondence with Italy in this connection was of a military character, and could not be laid on the table.

Prince of Wales Holds a Levee.

LONDON, June 1.—The Prince of Wales, in behalf of the Queen, held the final levee of the season this afternoon at St. James Palace. The function was a brilliant one and there was the usual state procession from Marlborough House to the palace. United States Embassador Bayard, most of the other embassadors and ministers and the Marquis of Salisbury and the Cabinet attended.

Cholera Riot at Cairo.

CAIRO, June 1.—During the disturbance at the Moslem University Mosque in Cairo, yesterday, the police were compelled to fire on the students and two hundred arrests were made. The riot grew out of the cholera scare. The Governor was wounded in the head with a stone. When the students stoed the police they fired, killing one of the rioters and fatally wounding three others.

Union of Greece and Crete.

LONDON, June 2.—A dispatch from Athens to the Times says: "The Turks, after leaving Vamos, Island of Crete, burned and sacked the villages of Duliana and Taciviria. The insurgents retired to the mountains and proclaimed the union of Crete with Greece.

Cable Notes.

The village of Krienholz, in the Berne Overland, has been partially destroyed by landslips and subsiding of the ground, caused by the springs of water.

In the regatta of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club yesterday Santanita crossed the finish line first, Britannia second and Atlas third, in the race for the large yachts. Britannia, however, won on time allowance.

At the Bow-street Police Court, London, yesterday, Cuthbert Cooper, who was recently arrested at Sheffield, charged with embezzling funds belonging to the Prudential Insurance Company, of Erie, Pa., was discharged by the chief magistrate, Sir John Bridge, the latter holding that no jury would convict the prisoner on the evidence produced.

The family of Rev. Crosby H. Wheeler, of Warren, Me., and Mary E. Gates, of Chicago, wife of Rev. C. Frank Gates, missionaries at Harpoot, have arrived at Constantinople on their way to the United States. Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Gates have suffered losses during the riot and massacre at Harpoot last fall, and the fright at that event caused Mrs. Gates to give premature birth to a child, which did not survive.

A Helping Hand
Those recovering from prostrating, vigor-destroying attacks will find a helping hand in the
R. Cummins & Co. WHISKEY

Made by the "Old Process"—a pure, hand-made, sour mash Kentucky Bourbon. Recommended by the medical profession. SOLD ONLY BY DRUGGISTS. Each bottle bears certificate of purity given by Chemist J. N. Hurty, Indianapolis.
A. Klefer Drug Co., Indianapolis,
Sole Controllers and Distributors.

EVERYBODY RIDES THE
Outing BICYCLES
THE STANDARD OF INDIANAPOLIS
HAY & WILLITS MFG. CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.
They Are the Run-Easy Kind

Sir Jonathan Segar

The committee to select and award the prize for the best poem on the merits of the SIR JONATHAN SEGAR have chosen the following:
"No matter where you travel now,
On boat, or bike, or car,
You'll see the signs and smell the sweets
Of the "Sir Jonathan" Segar.
JOHN E. CHITWOOD, M. D., Connersville, Ind.
McConnell & Co., Importers and Jobbers Havana Segars,
Terre Haute, Ind.
Deserving of honorable mention: J. M. Morris, Dayton, O., and Charles Dennis, reporter for Indianapolis News.

THE "Monarch" BRAND
SHIRTS ARE GUARANTEED GOODS

CONVICTS AND COMPETITION.

No Satisfactory Employment Yet Found for Prisoners.

The annual report of the State Board of Charities has just been issued. It is sent out as a supplement to the June bulletin of the board. The June bulletin has some interesting discussions on matters pertaining to the State penal and charitable institutions. In regard to the employment of convict labor it says:

"In many parts of the country legislatures and other State officers are trying to decide what kind of work can be provided for the convicts which will not compete with free labor. It is universally admitted that the convicts must be kept at work. Absolute idleness in a prison is one of the worst things imaginable, but it is a very difficult thing to decide what the prisoners are to do. It is argued that if they manufacture goods which are sold in the markets of the world they are simply taking the work away from free laborers who need it, and who should have preference over criminals. All the goods manufactured in prisons are but a small per cent. of the goods manufactured by free labor. If the work done by prisoners could be equally distributed among all the different trades the competition would be so small as not to be felt anywhere, but this is not the case. Prison labor is concentrated upon a comparatively few industries, and its competition in these lines is very great. A large amount of furniture is made in prisons, and a very large part of the shoes manufactured in the United States is prison-made. The manufacture of kettles, pots, griddles and other cast-iron stove utensils is almost monopolized by prison labor. The same is true of barrels. There is no doubt that free labor has suffered keenly in the lines here mentioned from the competition of convicts. While this is to be deplored, a satisfactory remedy for the evil has not yet been discovered."

THEY HAVE SECURED TILLMAN.

Free Silverites Will Have Him at Columbus Next Week.

The free-silver Democrats of Indiana intend to soon hurl an explosive calculated to blow the sound-money wing of the party out of the water. This explosive will arrive in the person of no less a notable than Senator Tillman, the Carolinan who is so full of invective and spleen. He has written that he will speak at Columbus, Ind., June 3. It is expected that he will speak in Indianapolis and elsewhere in the State.

Columbus is becoming a storm center for the two factions of the Democratic party. The sound-money men will have W. D. Bynum there to-morrow, John W. Kern will speak Saturday and Judge Robinson June 11. The fight for delegates to the State convention from Bartholomew county is a bitter one.

LADIES WITH RED FACES
Just silly, greasy complexions, or subject to blackheads, blotches, redness, yellowness or muddy skin, will be gratified to learn that the purest, sweetest, and most effective skin purifier and beautifier yet compounded is
CUTICURA SOAP
It is so beyond all others in its effect on the cause of most complexion disfigurements, viz., the clogged, inflamed, irritated, or obstructed pores.

Economy Is Wealth
If you are not particular about having just the latest thing in bicycles, there is nothing on earth that compares favorably with the 1896
Waverley
at the price we are making on them. The supply is getting low, so do not delay if you want a bargain. Easy payments if desired.
Thief Proof
Bicycle Locking Stand. Come and see them. They will interest you.
Indiana Bicycle Co.
Retail Store, Penn. and Ohio.

AMUSEMENTS.
BASE BALL
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
Indianapolis vs. Minneapolis
Game Called at 4 P. M.
ADMISSION
Tickets on sale at the Art Adams's cigar store and Hotel. Box seats on sale now at the

Kissel's Garden
11th :: ANNUAL ::
Wednesday Evening
In case of rain it will be postponed one evening.
Concerts every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings during summer.

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S. A. FLETCHER & CO.
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Absolute safety against fire and burglars. Policeman day and night. Boxes for r