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DEATHS REACH NEARLY 1,500

HEART-RENDING SCENES IN AND AROUND MOSCOW.

MOUJIKS FROM THE PROVINCES THE VICTIMS OF THE CALAMITY—ATTENDANTS WHO WERE TO DISTRIBUTE THE FOOD SAID TO BE INDIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE.

Moscow, May 31.—The city has not yet recovered from the shock occasioned by the frightful calamity that occurred yesterday on the Hodynsky Plain. The extent of the disaster was not exaggerated in the first reports. As said in these dispatches yesterday, the representative of the United Press was an eye-witness of the stampede of the great multitude of people gathered on the plain, estimated to have numbered fully 500,000, and the sight was one never to be forgotten for its horror.

After the crowd had been dispersed by the police and military the field was strewn with the dead, who had been killed by being crushed, trampled upon or by suffocation. A great number of children were among the victims. In the wild rush of the frenzied crowd they were swept away from their parents or others having charge of them, and their puny strength availed them naught when pitted against the irresistible force of the surging mob. The instant they stumbled and fell life was crushed out of them. But this was also the case with many adults. No human strength could withstand the mad onrush of the crowd, and safety could alone be found in allowing one's self to be carried forward and back in the pulsating crowd, devoting every energy to keeping upon one's feet.

The officials made every effort and offered every facility for the identification of the dead, but the bodies in hundreds of instances are utterly unrecognizable, the faces having been literally crushed out of all semblance to humanity. A careful search is made of each body for papers to establish its identity, and a record is made of the clothing on each corpse for the same purpose.

THE STATUS OF THOSE KILLED.

It was officially announced this morning that the total number of victims was 1,138. Most of them were Moujiks from the provinces, a poor class of people, but among the number were many of the poverty-stricken residents of Moscow and villages in the neighborhood of the city. The fête was particularly for the benefit of this class of the population, and the middle class generally held aloof from the entertainment or else visited the plain in the capacity of spectators.

Although the official report places the number of dead at 1,138, it is highly probable that the exact number of victims will never be known. The Vice-Mayor reckons that 1,336 persons were killed and 286 seriously, perhaps fatally, injured. The official accounts, however, do not include many dead and injured who were removed by friends.

The scene in the city last night and to-day has been a most painful one. The injured and large numbers of the dead were taken to the hospitals and other charitable institutions, and thither have gone thousands of persons seeking relatives or friends, hoping that the missing ones would be found among those who were only hurt, but dreading the worst. Many affecting scenes were witnessed when it was found that those who were thought to be dead were still alive, though often terribly injured.

Sometimes when a body was recognized by a relative, more frequently a mother, whose little one had been torn away from her and its young life crushed out, the scene was heartrending. The stolid demeanor of the Russian peasant would vanish, and the low, plaintive wailing and floods of tears would bear witness to the bitter grief experienced.

REMOVING THE DEAD.

Far into the night ambulances, fire trucks and other vehicles were busily engaged in conveying the dead and injured into the city.

The representative of the United Press went again to the plain to-day and saw one of the effects of the mad rush. The ditches of the abandoned earthworks on the plain had been filled to the level with the bodies of those who had been driven into them by the awful pressure from behind. Here those who were not crushed to death were suffocated by the dead and dying above them. In the passages between the booths from which the free food was distributed there were still lying the bodies of hundreds of dead men, women and children, women and children predominating. Some of the corpses were frightfully distorted, and on the faces still in death there were looks of fear and horror. The clothing had been torn to shreds, and the bodies were in a semi-nude condition.

The assertion is repeated to-day that the police were not on the scene in sufficiently strong numbers at an early hour to handle the crowd. It is a fact that there were only comparatively few of them present at 6 o'clock in the morning, at which time the disaster occurred. There were then about 1,000 attendants engaged in distributing the gifts of the Czar to the importunate mob, and to them the calamity is indirectly attributable.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR FOOD.

When the thousands of persons in the rear began to press forward upon those in front and a number of the latter were crushed against the barriers, the shrieks of the injured and the groans of the dying caused the atendants to become stricken with terror, they dreading what afterward actually occurred—the breaking down of the barriers by the enormous human pressure upon them. In fear of their lives they threw thousands of the memorial cups, filled with mead, beer, etc., at the struggling mass of humanity in attempts to drive them back. This led to a wild scramble in the crowd. The immense quantity of liquids thus thrown formed a sort of pond in front of the long line of booths and rendered the ground slippery and treacherous, making a foothold very precarious. A great number of persons who might otherwise have escaped thus fell to the ground, where life was soon crushed out of them.

In some parts of the plain the ground looks as though it had been newly ploughed. This is where it was torn up by the heavy wooden shoes of the peasants in their wild excitement.

So great has been the rush of visitors at the hospitals to-day in search of missing relatives and friends that the work of the doctors and physicians was seriously interrupted. This afternoon, therefore, the authorities gave orders for the transfer of the unclaimed bodies to the Vogankoffsky Cemetery, where they will remain for a time to enable them to be identified, if possible.

AUTHORITIES BLAMED BY THE MOUJIKS.

The feeling of the Moujiks was very bitter against the authorities, whom they held had not taken sufficient precautions to guard against an affair such as occurred. As a matter of fact, however, the authorities were in nowise to blame. It was impossible for them to foresee that such a great multitude would be present at such an early hour, but at any rate the precautionary measures adopted would have been sufficient had not the people become so frenzied. After the disaster the large force of military and police had the greatest difficulty in restoring even a semblance of order. The Czar's promise to help the bereaved families, coupled with the published expression of his intense grief and deep sympathy, has allayed the bitter feeling, and the people are warmly grateful to him for his action.

As stated in yesterday's dispatches, His Majesty has ordered that the sum of 1,000 rubles be paid to each family that has lost a member through the catastrophe. In addition, the State will pay the expenses of burying the dead, while the physicians at the hospitals and elsewhere have been instructed to spare nothing to alleviate the sufferings of the injured.

So far as known, not a single foreigner was killed.

A trench 100 yards long has been dug in the cemetery, and in this a majority of the unrecognized dead will be interred.

WERE THE MOUJIKS TO BLAME?

Some accounts of the affair represent the rush in an ugly aspect. These reports say that hundreds of persons broke into the booths, pillag-

Continued on Second Page.

THE UITLANDERS RELEASED.

ALL FREED EXCEPT THE FOUR LEADERS OF THE REFORM COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT KRUEGER CHEERED—CONFIDENCE IS EXPRESSED THAT HE WILL ALSO EXTEND HIS GENEROSITY TO RHODES, HAMMOND, FARRAR AND PHILLIPS.

London, May 31.—"The Standard," of Johannesburg, telegraphs that the release of all the members of the Reform Committee, with the exception of Messrs. Rhodes, Hammond, Farrar and Phillips, the four leaders, who were originally condemned to death, has caused widespread rejoicing in the Transvaal and elsewhere in South Africa.

When the fact became known, President Krüger, to whom the release is due, was enthusiastically cheered. The members of the Johannesburg Exchange sent a telegram to President Krüger expressing to him their warmest thanks for his generous action, which, they declared, would have a beneficial effect throughout South Africa. The dispatch adds that confidence is felt that the President will extend his generosity to the four leaders, who are still in jail under sentences of fifteen years' imprisonment.

Pretoria, May 31.—President Krüger and Secretary of State Leyds emphatically deny the statements made by Seymour Fort, who was private secretary to Lord Loch when the latter was British High Commissioner in South Africa.

Mr. Fort, as telegraphed here, asserted that Dr. Jameson designed to make a rush on Pretoria and seize documents proving the existence of an offensive and defensive alliance between the Transvaal and Germany. Both the President and Secretary of State declare that the Republic would not tolerate the interference of Germany, France or any other Power in her internal or external affairs.

The release of the political prisoners has caused great rejoicing here. A crowd enthusiastically cheered President Krüger as he was leaving the Executive building after announcing that the prisoners would be set at liberty.

CRAZY FROM FEAR OF A STORM.

AN INSANE COACHMAN WITH A HATCHET CAUSES A LIVELY TIME.

THREE MEN REQUIRED TO SUBDUE HIM AFTER HE HAD ATTACKED HIS CHILDREN—HIS MIND UNBALANCED BY FEAR OF LIGHTNING.

William Scarlet, coachman for Mrs. Mary T. Cockcroft, treasurer of the Young Women's Christian Association, who lives over his employer's stable at No. 30 East Thirty-second-st., became insane in the course of the heavy thunderstorm early yesterday morning, and succeeded in keeping the guests of the Park Avenue Hotel who occupy rooms on the south side awake most of the night. Scarlet attempted to dash out the brains of his eight-year-old daughter, Annie, by throwing her downstairs, but was prevented by his oldest daughter, Maggie, who called in Policeman James M. Stephenson. The crazed man attempted to cut the officer's head open with a hatchet.

He had always been more or less afraid of lightning, and on the approach of a heavy storm always sought shelter. His paroxysms of fear yesterday morning were extremely violent, and about 2:30 o'clock he ran through his apartments naked, yelling that the electricity had entered his body and increased his strength immensely. He woke up his children to show them how strong he was, and to illustrate battered the walls of the apartment with his fist, leaving the marks of his knuckles in the plaster. Tiring of this, he began hurling cups and saucers at his children, who fled to the kitchen and locked themselves in. He broke in the door, grabbed the youngest girl, Annie, carried her to the head of the stairs and was about to hurl her to the floor when his eldest daughter, Maggie, who has acted as housekeeper since the death of her mother, five years ago, grabbed his arm. She soothed him for a while, and he promised to return to bed. She went to look for him a short time afteward, but found him on the roof naked.

She induced him to come down, and then he raved about a hair dye that he had been using. He feared that the dye would affect his brain. When he finished raving about the hair dye, he discussed the approaching marriage of his daughter Maggie. She is to be married on Wednesday next, and her father had until yesterday morning been pleased with the arrangement. His mind suddenly changed, though, during his raving, and he demanded her engagement ring. When she gave it to him he threw it down among the horses and declared that she should never be married.

It was shortly after 6 o'clock and the eldest girl sent her fourteen-year-old sister Sarah for the family physician, Dr. W. C. Kennedy, of No. 65 West Thirty-sixth-st. The father accused his daughters of sending for a policeman, and was about to attack the eldest with a hatchet, but seemed to change his mind when he had the weapon poised above her head.

The girls then ran screaming into the street and then into the livery stables near by, where they told the proprietor, Mr. Seatch, their story. He summoned Policeman Stephenson, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, and just at that moment Dr. Kennedy came along. The doctor, the policeman and the livery stable man, accompanied by a colored stable hand, went to Scarlet's and found the latter prepared for them. In one hand he held a whiffletree and in the other the hatchet. The girl who had accompanied the men back managed to get the hatchet from her father after he had made two or three ineffectual attempts to use it, and then the men closed in on him. They got him on the floor, but not before he had hit each of them several times. Even when the men got him down, he used the club with good effect on Policeman Stephenson's head.

At the policeman's request a call was then sent for an ambulance and for a patrol wagon. The patrol wagon arrived first, and when they had succeeded in getting a portion of Scarlet's clothes on he was taken to the West Thirtieth-st. station. From there he was transferred to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital. In the course of his raving no one was seriously hurt, but a lot of noise was made. Scarlet is known in the neighborhood as a steady, sober man.

PUNISHING HAZERS AT LAFAYETTE.

Easton, Penn., May 31 (Special).—President Warfield, of Lafayette College, is a stern opponent of hazing, and is just now engaged in unravelling the mysteries surrounding several occurrences in this line recently. As a consequence, four sophomores have been suspended indefinitely and other students are on the anxious bench, for the president will continue his investigations this week. The college authorities thought hazing had been broken up at Lafayette, and this is the first case of disciplining this year. The victims were freshmen. They were rubbed down with sand, ducked in the river, made to "run the gantlet" and induced to try other feats. The freshmen thought they were being initiated into fraternities.

PORT ORCHARD DRYDOCK ACCEPTABLE.

Seattle, Wash., May 31.—Commodore A. E. Matthews, U. S. N., Chief of the Government Bureau of Public Docks and Wharves, who arrived in Seattle on Wednesday from the Mare Island Navy Yard, to make an inspection of the Port Orchard drydock and naval station, concluded his labors yesterday. He finds that the dock, notwithstanding adverse criticisms, is in the main acceptable to the Government and that the few defects pointed out by the Naval Board of Inspection at the time of the official test in April are of a trivial nature. The Commodore left here for Washington last night.

HER LEG CUT OFF BY A CAR.

Nellie Thompson, twenty-three years old, of No. 323 East Twenty-fifth-st., was run over last evening at Twenty-first-st. and Second-ave. by a horse-car and her right leg was almost cut off below the knee. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the mangled limb was amputated. Her condition is critical. The driver of the car, Matthew Roder, of No. 411 East Seventy-first-st., was arrested for reckless driving. The unfortunate girl was employed at a soda water fountain at No. 433 Second-ave.

ONE WEEK MORE OF CONGRESS.

SENATOR ALLISON THINKS BUSINESS CAN BE CLEARED UP BY SATURDAY.

A FEW ITEMS OF VARIOUS APPROPRIATION BILLS NOW IN CONFERENCE ABOUT ALL THE WORK IN SIGHT—THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL LIKELY TO BE REPASSED.

Washington, May 31.—"I believe we may be able to adjourn by Saturday next," said Senator Allison, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, yesterday. "The session may run until Monday, but there is really no good reason why we should not have a final adjournment on the day I have named. All of the appropriation bills are enrolled, with the exception of the contested items in conference, and these can be enrolled on short notice."

Senator Allison is not alone in this opinion, and for the purpose of getting away at the earliest possible moment it is understood that the Senate will, after to-morrow, begin its daily sessions at 11 a. m. and remain in session as late as 7 p. m. One night session will, perhaps, be necessary on Tuesday, for the Senate has agreed that on that day it will take a final vote on the Butler Bond bill. It is the general impression that a vote will be had before adjournment on the Filled Cheese bill. The understanding is that the Senate will endeavor to pass the River and Harbor bill over the President's veto the day following similar action on that measure by the House. Little, if any, debate is expected. The conferrees on the Postoffice Appropriation bill have practically agreed upon all items except the German amendment restricting the consolidation of postoffices by the Postmaster-General. It is said that the House will accede to this amendment. The first conference on this bill was not held until Saturday last, although it passed both Houses more than a month ago.

The only matters that will be likely to cause debate in other appropriation bills in conference are the sectarian school question in the Indian bill, the decrease of the number of battle-ships, the limitation of the price to be paid for armor, and the proviso forbidding the employment by contractors of naval officers on leave, in the Naval bill; a question as to sectarian charities in the District of Columbia bill and a like question in regard to District of Columbia hospitals, in the Sundry Civil bill.

The report of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, upon the President's veto of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, recommending that it be passed, "the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding," is looked for in the House on Tuesday. The House will expend little, if any, debate on the matter, and a vote will be taken promptly.

The Committee on Rules may report an order setting aside two additional days besides to-morrow on which motions to pass bills by suspension of the rules will be in order. This, however, will not be done unless the passage of the joint resolution fixing the date of final adjournment should be delayed until late in the week. When once that resolution passes, the six days next preceding the day named for the close of the session will become suspension days under the standing rules of the House.

FIFTY HORSES BURNED.

A SERIOUS FIRE IN AN EAST SIDE BOARDING STABLE.

Four alarms were rung soon after 11 o'clock last night for a fire in Herman Bohlman's boarding stable at No. 319 and 321 East Fifty-third-st. This is a five-story brownstone building. Many wagons of local butchers, grocers and icemen were stored on the top floor.

The fire was discovered by the watchman, who is known only as John, who, with his wife and one child, lived in the building. They got out safely.

Policeman Patrick J. Muldoon was across the street when the watchman rushed out, and the officer sent in an alarm. Muldoon, with half a dozen citizens, rushed into the building and released twenty-five horses. The other fifty horses perished. The entire building was wrecked. It was valued at $75,000. The loss of horses and vehicles is estimated at about $15,000. The building was insured.

J. S. CLARKSON HAS A RELAPSE.

HE HAS BEEN ILL AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL FOR MORE THAN TWO WEEKS.

James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, is seriously ill in his apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Clarkson has been ill for more than two weeks, but his illness was not considered of a grave nature. Yesterday, however, after what had appeared to be a period of sure recuperation, he had a relapse and was reported to be in a dangerous condition.

Mr. Clarkson, who is the member of the Republican National Committee from Iowa, and the acknowledged manager of the Allison boom, returned from an 8,000-mile trip about the country a few days before he became ill. He was obliged, in fact, to come back from Washington, where he had gone to confer with Senator Quay and other members of the anti-McKinley combine. Owing to his illness, a consultation of the anti-McKinley men was delayed for several days, but he was not strong enough to attend the meeting.

It was said yesterday that had Mr. Clarkson been content to rest quietly and refrain from undue exertion he would have recovered more promptly, but that he was not content to do this. He worried greatly over the waning chances of his candidate and fretted because of his inability to be out and working. It was impossible to keep him quiet, and he suffered as a result.

At a late hour last night Mr. Clarkson was said to be about the same.

LIGHTNING KILLS A POLICEMAN.

Newport, R. I., May 31.—Newport was this afternoon visited by a heavy tempest and deluge of rain, accompanied by hail. The storm lasted fifteen minutes, during which times lightning struck the house of a policeman, William H. Dewick, of Gibbs-st. Mr. Dewick was just preparing to go out for night duty, and was standing before a glass fixing his collar. His little girl was beside him. The lightning went the whole length of Mr. Dewick's body, killing him and tearing off his shoes. It then passed through the floor to the room below, injuring none of the other six persons in the house. Mr. Dewick had been on the force for ten years and was considered one of the best and most efficient officers in the city. He was about forty-five years old, and leaves a wife and six children. The house suffered practically no damage. The little girl was not even stunned.

FATAL PANIC ON AN ELECTRIC CAR.

St. Louis, May 31.—One person was killed, one fatally injured and two were seriously injured yesterday afternoon in a panic on an electric car on the Carondelet Line. The trolley wire broke and fell on the car, frightening the passengers, who rushed out. Miss Veronica Pavelock, seventeen years old, came in contact with the wire and was instantly killed; Miss Lillie Cloquette, seventeen years old, sustained a compound fracture of the skull and will die; Miss Blanche Cloquette, her sister, received a scalp wound, and Oswald Vatt, a butcher, had his right shoulder dislocated.

CAPSIZED IN A SQUALL.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., May 31.—The schooner Willie D., Captain Bullerwell, from Stamford, Conn., of and for Parrsboro', N. S., was capsized at 6 o'clock this morning, about 3 miles west of Point Judith, in a westerly squall. The captain and two seamen clung to the capsized vessel's spars and were nearly exhausted when they were rescued by the steamer Pentagoet from New-York for Eastport, Me. William Spinney, a seaman, aged about thirty years, a resident of Parrsboro', was drowned. The survivors were landed here this evening by the Pentagoet. They saved nothing. She registered ninety tons and was launched at Parrsboro', N. S., April 1. The vessel was returning home from her first trip. The steam tug Joshua Lovett left here this evening to look for the schooner.

TO NAME COMMISSIONERS.

GREATER NEW-YORK COMMISSION MAY BE FILLED OUT THIS WEEK.

HOW GOVERNOR MORTON IS EXPECTED TO MAKE HIS CHOICE OF NINE NEW MEN—PLATT'S ERRAND IN ALBANY.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, May 31.—Governor Morton, according to present indications, will this week appoint the nine members of the Greater New-York Commission whom he is authorized to name under the Greater New-York act. The law says the State Senate shall confirm or reject these persons; but the part the Senate will play in the matter of appointment will have to be executed in January next, when that body once more meets. By that time, according to the terms of the Greater New-York act, the Commission should have performed nine-tenths of its work.

Mr. Morton, it is reported, has refrained since he signed the Greater New-York act from considering the merits or demerits of the half a hundred candidates for appointment as members of the Greater New-York Commission, having his time fully occupied in considering the 775 bills left in his hands by the Legislature. Enough eminent personages to fill the ranks of five or six Greater New-York Commissions have been recommended to him. The letters concerning them have all been filed away for reference this week.

Thomas C. Platt was in Albany, it will be remembered, on May 20, and some newspapers stated that one of the aims of his visit was to induce Governor Morton to appoint certain persons as members of the Greater New-York Commission.

"I am glad to see that The Tribune made no such statement," said Mr. Morton a day or so later, "for Mr. Platt did not say a word about the Greater New-York Commission while he was in Albany."

It can reasonably be suspected, nevertheless, that Mr. Platt, without Mr. Morton's knowledge, has inspired some of the letter-writers who have suggested certain appointments to the Greater New-York Commission. Mr. Platt's future political strength in this State depends to so large a degree upon the Greater New-York Commission that he certainly would not neglect to attempt making a Commission largely controllable by him. He would especially endeavor to carry out this plan from his perception that the Commission could not possibly accomplish its gigantic task of framing a charter for Greater New-York by February 1, 1897, as required by the law under which its members will work, and that, therefore, he might have opportunity with a Platt Commission to suggest to a Platt Legislature the appointment of alleged temporary State Commissions to rule over Greater New-York while the work of completing the charter was in progress.

The Commission will have fifteen members. Six of them are named in the law: Andrew H. Green, president of the former Greater New-York Commission; Mayor Strong, of New-York; Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn; Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City; State Engineer Adams and Attorney-General Hancock. Then Governor Morton will appoint "nine other persons, residents of the said municipal corporation as so enlarged." The said municipal corporation as so enlarged, or Greater New-York "municipal corporation" of Greater New-York will consist of the counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond, and in Queens County, the City of Long Island City, the towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica, and that part of the town of Hempstead in the county of Queens which is westerly of a straight line drawn from the southeasterly point of the town of Flushing through the middle of the channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island in the county of Queens to the Atlantic Ocean.

It is considered probable that Governor Morton will appoint three residents of New-York, three of Brooklyn, two of Queens County and one of Richmond County as members of the Greater New-York Commission. The third section of the act prescribes in detail the work to be done by the Greater New-York Commission. It says:

Section 3. The president of the Commission appointed under Chapter 311 of the Laws of 1895, the Mayors respectively of the city of New-York, Brooklyn and Long Island City, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney-General, and nine other persons, residents of the territory of said municipal corporation as so enlarged, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be Commissioners, and are hereby authorized and directed, on or before February 1, 1897, to make a final report to the Legislature, and submit therewith such bills as will, upon their enactment into laws, provide a government for the municipal corporation, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York as by this act enlarged, and, among other things, for attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation, and of valuation for the purpose of taxation, throughout the whole of the territory of the said municipal corporation as so enlarged, and that said Commission shall cease to exist on March 1, 1897. Said Commission may, in and for the performance of said work, employ counsel and such other persons as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation; subpoena witnesses, compel the production before it of any public record or document of any of the bodies politic or corporate aforesaid, administer oaths, and examine thereunder any person touching the subject-matter hereby committed to its charge, and each of the said bodies politic and corporate, its agents and servants, is hereby directed, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, to furnish to the said Commission or its representative, free access, at all reasonable hours, to all such records and documents, and all information within its possession or under its control. The said Commission shall proceed as continuously as may be with the work aforesaid, and shall, from time to time, report to the Legislature its progress therein, and its recommendations, and shall prepare and submit to the Legislature bills in proper form for enactment, embodying such recommendations with a proposed charter, or bills for the government of such consolidated municipality, and providing further for the election of a Mayor and other municipal officers therein provided for at the general election to be held in the year A. D. 1897.

SOUTH AMERICA INVITES INSPECTION.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANUFACTURERS WHICH IS TO VISIT BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA ASKED TO GO TO PERU AND CHILI ALSO.

Philadelphia, May 31.—Since it was announced a month ago that the National Association of Manufacturers had undertaken the organization of a party of representative business men for the purpose of visiting South America this summer, an extraordinary amount of interest in the project has been manifested throughout the country. In South America the projected visit has aroused the interest of those countries not concerned in the tour to such an extent that efforts have been made to secure changes in the itinerary, or an extension of the trip, so as to include several countries not embraced in the present plans. There has been some talk of crossing the Andes to Chili from the province of Mendoza, in Argentina, and now the Peruvian Government is anxious to have the party include Peru in its tour.

Theodore C. Search, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said to-day: "While it will be impossible for our party to extend its tour and accept this invitation of the Peruvian Government, still this expression of earnest welcome is very interesting, as signifying the interest with which this trip is viewed in South America, and the importance which is attached to it there. The interest with which this trip is regarded by business men in every section of the United States is really remarkable, and it shows how eager our people are to enlarge their foreign trade. There is every prospect that the party will be a body thoroughly representative of the most important manufacturing interests in the United States."

STATUE OF "OLD TIPPECANOE" UNVEILED.

Cincinnati, May 31.—The exercises at the unveiling of the equestrian statue of President William Henry Harrison yesterday afternoon brought out a vast assemblage. The stand that had been erected was crowded with people, among them ex-President Harrison, his grandson, and Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison Eaton, granddaughter of William Henry Harrison. The unveiling ceremony began with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Moore. As soon as he had finished, the statue was unveiled by its sculptor, Louis T. Rebisso, and stood forth in all its beauty. At the same moment the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" and the Scottish Rite Quartet rendered the words of the National air. The Rev. John F. Tollette then turned the statue over to the city. Mayor Caldwell responded. Then came the address of the orator of the day, General Carey. The exercises were closed with the singing of "America" by the quartet.

MR. REID ON THE OUTLOOK.

IT WILL BE M'KINLEY ON A THOROUGH-GOING, HONEST-MONEY PLATFORM.

EXTENT OF THE FREE-SILVER SENTIMENT EXAGGERATED—SPEAKER REED AN IDEAL CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

San Francisco, May 31.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid, proprietor and Editor of The New-York Tribune, who has for the past six weeks been the guest of D. O. Mills at the latter's country seat, Millbrae, departed for his home yesterday afternoon. In an interview with a representative of The United Press, Mr. Reid was asked:

"Who do you think will be nominated?"

"McKinley," he replied.

"What sort of a platform will he have?"

"A thorough-going, honest-money platform, solid as a cube."

"What about the silver men?"

"There are not as many of them as people think, and there are not a great many even among them who think free silver the most important thing in the world. Some of them care more for the principles and history of the Republican party than they do even for free silver."

"But you know we have declared for free silver in this State."

"Yes, when you did not need to do it at all. I believe if the solid men of California, who make and prize its prosperity, had the courage of their convictions, and would go into the campaign as the Republicans of Ohio did under Hayes, they would win just as signal a victory for honest money and do as much toward shaping the history of the Nation. The truth is, there are two kinds of silver men—those who thought it to the interest of the silver-producing States to get a bigger market for their great product, and the very different class who are in favor of free silver now, just as at other times they were in favor of the greenbacks or flat money, or any other financial nostrum for making 50 cents pay a dollar's worth of debt. This last class has pretty generally gone over to the Populists or else to the Democrats, while the others have found out that the silver-producing States are now producing more gold than silver, and that their real interests are on the gold side."

"The Republicans, then, will do nothing whatever for silver?"

"The Republicans have always been eager to do everything possible for silver consistent with preserving the parity of the metals and the soundness of our currency. At that line they always have stopped, and at that line they surely will stop now, and the so-called silver States would be among the first to regret it if they did not."

"What about the Vice-Presidency?"

"That is very much at sea at present; just as it always is till the nomination for President has actually been made. Why don't you newspaper people, who are constantly demanding recognition for the Pacific Coast, put up a candidate for yourselves? Why not stand together for once and present De Young or Otis?"

"But about Eastern candidates?"

"Oh, well, the ideal candidate is my big namesake."

"But he won't have it."

"I don't believe he has said so or authorized anybody to say so for him. He is not the kind of a man to say that he is too big to take a place which Thomas Jefferson could take. Besides, good citizenship requires that when a man holds himself out as desirous of public service he should also hold himself bound to serve the public where they want him, if he can."

"But are you not a candidate yourself?"

"I have never sought any office, and I resigned the only big office I ever held as soon as I got through with the work they had given me. I didn't seek the nomination in 1892, and there are no indications that it is seeking me now."

ACCIDENT TO A FLEMING JUROR.

RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY AND HIS WIFE HURT BY THE UPSETTING OF THEIR CARRIAGE AT BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.

Richard M. Montgomery, Juror No. 6 in the trial of Mrs. Fleming, and his wife met with an accident at Babylon, Long Island, yesterday. Mr. Montgomery is not badly hurt, but his wife is said to be painfully, but not seriously, injured. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery were out driving. Their horse became frightened and the carriage was upset. Mrs. Montgomery struck on her head and sustained bad bruises. Yesterday afternoon she was removed to her home in New-York and her husband accompanied her. He was only shaken up by the accident. The horse was badly cut, and the carriage smashed. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery live at No. 317 West Seventy-fourth-st. He is a real estate dealer at No. 61 Pine-st.

BALLINGTON BOOTH EXPLAINS.

Philadelphia, May 31.—Ballington Booth, head of the Volunteers, made addresses here this afternoon and evening, and on both occasions spoke to large and sympathetic audiences. In the course of his address this afternoon he said:

Mrs. Booth and myself had intended to retire into private life for a much needed rest twelve weeks ago, but backed by assurances from all over the country we started the movement of to-day. It has been asserted that the Volunteers had but five posts, and that two of those posts had intended to go back to the Salvation Army. The Volunteers have not lost two posts. On the contrary the posts at Napenville, Ill., and Cedar Rapids, Mich., are stronger than ever. We have sixty-eight officered, organized posts, and a number more waiting for staff officers in order to organize. In our war office forty-eight officers are employed, and we have a paper with a paid circulation of 19,000 per week.

I am not out of the Salvation Army of my own seeking. I loved the old movement, and both Mrs. Booth and myself worked for it with untiring devotion. I was driven from the old movement for expressing my opinion as to its government in this country. I have come to the conclusion that any organization that is to benefit this Nation must be separated from the jurisdiction of a foreign Government. I should have been in the Salvation Army to-day if the Salvation Army were American. We must have rules and organizations formed by those who recognize the laws and institutions of our country."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Newport, Ky., May 31.—Scott Jackson, the murderer of Pearl Bryan, was yesterday removed to the Covington Jail for safe keeping by order of Judge Helm, who considers the jail here unsafe.

Chicago, May 31.—John G. Nazro, who was cashier of the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company here and an old employe, is under arrest on the charge of embezzling $2,500 of the company's funds. He may escape prosecution by making good the shortage to the Guarantee Company.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 31.—Lorenzo Sherdo, an Italian, committed suicide by jumping in the river near Port Day to-night. The body was recovered shortly afterward.

Marysville, Kan., May 31.—While the two were working in a field yesterday, George Mock killed his wife with a hoe after a quarrel and fled. A crowd started in pursuit of him. Seeing that he was about to be overtaken he cut his throat with a knife and then jumped into a river. His body was recovered.

Cherryfield, Me., May 31.—Schooner L. Hathaway, of Jonesport, Captain Smith, from Calais, for Boston, with 150,000 feet of lumber, caught fire from the signal lights while lying at anchor near Millbridge this morning and was burned to the water's edge. The vessel was owned by James Murchie & Son, of Calais. She is a total loss, but part of the lumber will probably be saved.

Newport, R. I., May 31.—The tug C. B. Sanford came in this afternoon and reported a two-masted schooner of 200 tons bottom up about eight miles west by south of Point Judith. The Sanford was encountered by a tow, and could not gain any further particulars. The wreck is right in the track of vessels.

Lexington, Ky., May 31.—Thomas Hollifields, one of the most daring detectives in Eastern Kentucky, was killed yesterday, while trying to arrest a moonshiner named Adams. Adams also suffered death. Hollifields and another officer found Adams in the house of his father and went in to arrest him. The "shiner" ran out the back way and was shot by Hollifields. The father, who had secreted himself behind a door, then fired at Hollifields, a load of buckshot taking effect in his back.

ST. LOUIS BURYING ITS DEAD.

FUNERAL PROCESSIONS FILL THE STREETS.

RAILROADS SELL "TORNADO TICKETS," AND FIFTY THOUSAND STRANGERS VISIT THE CITY—DIGGING IN THE RUINS YET FOR BODIES—THE RELIEF WORK.

St. Louis, May 31.—Grand and Florissant aves., the main thoroughfares of Bellefontaine and Calvary cemeteries, were covered to-day with continuous streams of carriages following the victims of the tornado to their last resting-places. The appearance of the hearses in the procession alone showed where one funeral party ended and another began. There was a sunless sky, and the sombre clouds dripped a misty rain. Fifty-one of the victims were buried to-day in this city, and thirty-nine in East St. Louis.

The work of searching the ruins has gone steadily on. Two hundred workhouse prisoners were set to work upon the ruins of the City Hospital. Health Officer Starkloff is of the opinion that a number of bodies are under the ruins, and the work was pushed with vigor. Up to 6 p. m. no bodies were found.

Lack of labor in East St. Louis hampers search work. The labor agitator is abroad in that city, and his infamous work has had its effect, as in some cases $1 an hour was demanded for searching the ruins. Three patients died in St. Mary's Hospital, in East St. Louis, to-day. They were John Kelley, Mrs. Ellen Hennessy and Adolph Hanschel. Most of the work there is directed to searching the ruins of the Vandalia freight depot and other buildings about the eastern approach of the Eads Bridge.

FIFTY THOUSAND STRANGERS IN THE CITY.

All the railroads have placed on sale "tornado-rate" tickets at all points within a radius of 250 miles of St. Louis, and to-day there are 50,000 strangers viewing the ruins.

Relief work has been systematized. Dr. W. W. Boyd, chairman of the committee, says that 3,500 deserving applicants received assistance to-day. The fund for this purpose this morning footed up $91,568. The mails are beginning to bring subscriptions from the whole country. While the demand for help is great, it is still believed that the citizens of this city will be able to care for all without appealing for outside help.

The exaggeration of damage to large buildings and hotels by newspaper correspondents is the cause of much indignation. Not one large hotel in this city has suffered even temporary inconvenience.

The Convention Auditorium, which was represented to be obliterated, is reported to be slightly damaged. Contractor McCune has repaired the building, and to-morrow it will be turned over to the Business Men's League ready for occupation. The city is rapidly recovering from the shock of the disaster, and very soon the storm will be only a date in local history.

Carlo Alfonero, a pedler, died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital at 9 p. m.

The steady mist of rain found hundreds of families unprotected, save by hastily constructed shelters, against the few remaining walls. Some were provided with tents. Three hundred of these were sent up from Jefferson Barracks to-day. The Provident Association, the Business Men's League and the Public Relief Committee have provided for 150 families, each receiving food sufficient for two weeks, and such shelter as could be secured. All the transfer and express companies have hauled free the few belongings of the sufferers who secured rooms.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

Attendance at all the churches was unusually large, and the services were memorial in character. Dr. Schuyler, dean of Christ Church Cathedral, held a special service, at which a large sum was contributed to swell the relief fund. Two services at Pilgrim Congregational Church yielded nearly $1,000. Contributions were made in all the churches and pledges made to continue the relief until need ceased. Arrangements have been made by every society, church and guild in the city for benefit entertainments.

A panic was prevented to-night at the Union Station by the prompt work of a special detail of fifty policemen. The 50,000 visitors who had viewed the ruins gathered at the station about 8 o'clock. The Midway, the grand hall on the second floor; the waiting-rooms and all the passageways were packed with humanity. It was impossible to open the gates. Assistant Chief Kieley marshalled his men at the Twentieth-st. entrance and began forcing the crowd through the baggage tramway to the train sheds. It took half an hour to relieve the pressure. Women fainted, children screamed, and men fought. Three women were injured and eight children were separated from their friends. There are probably a thousand strangers in the lower half of the city to-night wandering helpless in the dark ruins.

These are the latest summaries of the victims: Known dead in St. Louis, 187; unknown dead in St. Louis, 11; fatally injured in St. Louis, 20; missing in St. Louis, 60; known dead in East St. Louis, 146; unknown dead, 5; fatally injured in East St. Louis, 3. Total fatalities, 428.

Injured in St. Louis, estimated, 800; injured in East St. Louis, estimated, 350.

BURYING THE VICTIMS.

One hundred and twenty-eight victims of Wednesday's horror were laid to rest yesterday in the cemeteries of this city and East St. Louis. The total of burials would have been larger but for the fact that the facilities of the undertaking establishments were inadequate to the sudden and pressing requirements of the situation. Quite a number of these establishments were in one or another of the numerous paths made by the tornado, and carriages, hearses and coffins by the score were reduced to kindling. Hence the demands upon those of the undertakers whose plants were in order were doubled, and as a result there was more or less confusion and painful annoyance. No pretence was made of observing a time schedule, and in many cases the bereaved relatives and mourners sat from early morning until late in the day awaiting the coming of the funeral vehicles. Horses did treble and quadruple duty, the hearses being driven at breakneck speed from the cemeteries to the devastated district as rap