TELLS OF BUTCHERY.

LETTER FROM KISHINEFF.

Efforts of Humane Official to Stop Massacre Were Balked.

A letter made public by "The Jewish Morning Journal" last night, written by a resident of Kishineff on April 18, to a friend in this city, tells of atrocities so horrible as to almost be beyond belief as attending the massacre of the Jews at Kishineff.

The bloody butcherers, the letter says, looked as if they were organized by the police, and were followed in their gory path by the police, who made no effort to stop outrages of the most ferocious and revolting nature. Even an officer of the garrison at Kishineff, says the letter, who desired to stop the massacre, was prevented from sending word to the authorities that would give him the necessary authority.

The letter is as follows:

Dear Cousin: in my last letter I have already stated to you about the terrible outrages committed against our brethren in Kishineff. It originated by a group of small boys throwing stones into the Jewish houses. These boys were encouraged by the police. Later a band of ruffians, dressed in red shirts, arrived on the scene. They looked as if they were organized by the police, being followed by the latter without being molested. They commenced their assaults by outraging little girls in the streets and torturing them to death.

When they reached a house where a woman was giving birth to a child, they opened her body, mutilated the child before the eyes of the mother, and afterward they killed the mother and filled the body with feathers. The hands and feet of one carpenter were sawed off. Of other Jews the legs were cut off, the tongues torn out, etc., as I have already related to you in my last letter.

The lieutenant colonel of the garrison in Kishineff, a Christian, but a humane man, went to the governor for instructions. He was told not to interfere. He protested and went to telegraph to St. Petersburg, but his messages were not accepted by the telegraph authorities. He then went to Bender, a neighboring town, and telegraphed from there to St. Petersburg. After twenty-four hours a reply came to the governor to suppress the riots, and use force, if need be. It took but a few minutes to restore order. Now the general governor, M. Poushkin, has arrived, and taken charge of the investigations of the origin of the massacre.

While closing this letter I found that the butchers who went to the slaughter house for the first time after the massacre returned with eight Jewish corpses, which were found hanging in the slaughter house. SHAIE DAVID CHAIMOWITCH.

Mr. Kohn, of the relief fund committee, said that the following circular petition had been distributed to thousands of Hebrews in this and other cities to be signed and sent to the President:

To His Excellency Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America.

Honorable Sir: The recent massacres of Jews by organized mobs at Kishineff, undisturbed by the Russian Government, and the expulsion of the entire Jewish population of Kieff, numbering 37,000, and decreed by the same Russian Government, cannot be treated any longer as an internal affair of Russia, concerning no other country but Russia.

If the government of the United States realized its right to intercede in behalf of the persecuted Jews in Rumania, it can remain true to itself only by asserting this right in behalf of the outraged Jews in Russia.

Whatever interests of America were threatened by the anti-Semitic policy of the Rumanian Government, they are now more gravely threatened by the anti-Semitic outbreaks in Russia. Official anti-Semitism in Russia is more dangerous to this country than official anti-Semitism in Rumania, in consequence of the greater number of its victims, and of the more ferocious and inhuman character of its manifestation.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully petition your excellency to employ the good offices of our government with the Imperial Government of Russia, with the aim in view of securing more safety to Jews in Russia, and making their existence there less wretched.

EXAGGERATED, SAYS COUNT CASSINI.

His Government Doing All in Its Power to Prevent Outrages.

Washington, May 16.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, said to-day with reference to the recent troubles in Russia:

I am sure that the reports have been grossly exaggerated. The most drastic measures have been taken by the Russian Government to prevent repetitions of the troubles, and the government always has done all that is possible to prevent them. The Governors of provinces have been ordered to exert themselves to the utmost to preserve order, and have been informed that they will be held responsible for the peace of their provinces. The guilty, as apprehended, will be dealt with to the full extent of the law.

SENTENCES AT KISHINEFF.

St. Petersburg, May 13.—The majority of the persons arrested for taking part in the anti-Semitic outrages at Kishineff, Bessarabia, have been tried and sentenced to varying punishments. Although they were mostly arrested on returning to their homes after the second day's pillage with their arms full of plunder, all the prisoners protested their innocence and pleaded that they found the things in the streets and were taking them to the police station.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S VIEWS.

London, May 16.—At a meeting of Jews held in Shoreditch this evening, under the auspices of the English Zionist Federation, Israel Zangwill, the author, seconded a resolution declaring that the establishment of a home in Palestine was the only practical solution of the Jewish question.

Mr. Zangwill, in the course of his remarks, said President Roosevelt's remonstrance with Rumania was an example for all Christendom. He told of horrors that had occurred at Kishineff, Bessarabia, mentioning the disembowelling of victims and the stuffing of their stomachs with feathers, and the dipping of rags in the blood of the Jews in order to make red flags. He declared that uniformed State officials mingled with the mob at the opening of the riots and that police and soldiers took part in the pillage. The Governor, he said, had ordered a Jewish deputation which had waited upon him for the purpose of demanding protection to be driven out of the courtyard. He added, that many fashionable people drove in their carriages "to see the fun."

The resolution was carried.

BLAMES CZAR'S MINISTERS.

Dr. Mendes Says They Must Be Responsible for Kishineff Horror.

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, in the course of a sermon at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Central Park West, yesterday said in part:

Catholics, Protestants and Greek Church, what mean your labels of your love for humanity? As Catholics, where is your sympathy for the Jew? As Protestants against inhumanity, where is your protest for the Jew? If you speak of fatherhood, where is the solicitude of the Czar, the great father, for the children of the patriarchs?

It is time that these outrages should cease. It is time that once for all the Russian Church should denounce the foul falsehood, which rises every year. Surely not the Czar is to blame, if all accounts of his personal character are true. It appears to be his ministers who are at fault. They are within easy reach of all civilized governments. This country had a right to remonstrate with Spain for her inhumanity to the Cubans. Has not every civilized government the right to remonstrate with the Russian authorities for allowing those riots, for excusing the local officials, for not indemnifying those who have suffered for want of the protection of the police and military in their midst? Let all contribute to help the relief fund, rich and poor, each one as he can afford, but let no effort be slackened to bring to the notice of the Czar and his ministers the world's horror of the violence and outrage committed by the Russian people. Bulgarian atrocities! Armenian outrages! The Russian atrocities and outrages are worse!

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE.

The State Department Finds No Warrant for Intervention.

Washington, May 16.—Marked copies of Jewish newspapers and personal representations are pouring in upon the State Department, all relating to the reported killing and maltreatment of Jews in Bessarabia. Some, at least, of these show a misunderstanding of the situation and of the limitations of the powers of the State Department in dealing with the matter. Ambassador McCormick has been criticised for denying that any massacre occurred. It is said at the department that the Ambassador made no statement of his own on the subject; he simply transmitted textually the reply of the Russian Government to a request made by the United States that relief funds be admitted for distribution among the sufferers. The Russian Government's reply published at the time, was that there was no such suffering as had been reported, and no occasion for relief. Mr. McCormick could not question the veracity of his official informant, and he sent the denial along without comment, distinctly placing it on the Russian Government.

The State Department feels that it can do no more than it has done in the case of the oppressed Jews. It has not learned officially that a single one of them is an American citizen, so it has no warrant for interference. There is no parallel between the cases of the Jews in Rumania and those in Russia. In the first place, it is said at the department that the United States had a ground for intervention because the Rumanian Government's action was injuring the United States by dumping a horde of undesirable immigrants on her shores. It is not asserted that this result follows the Russian act, which, moreover, it is pointed out, is not official. It is precisely as if Count Cassini should present himself to Secretary Hay, and in the name of his government protest against reported lynchings of negroes by mobs in this country, which probably would result in a polite intimation to the Ambassador that he was going beyond the limits of his proper business.

That is the state of the case officially, but it may be added that the limited action taken by the United States has served a purpose to make known to the Russian Government that the great moral influence of the United States is directed toward securing an amelioration of the conditions of the Jews in Russia.

FOR COMBINED PROTEST.

Rabbi Silverman Wants All Countries to Join Against Russia.

"The Duty of Church and Government in View of the Russian Atrocities" was the subject of the sermon preached yesterday morning by Rabbi Joseph Silverman, at the Temple Emanu-El, in Fifth-ave. He said, in part:

The nations of the world cannot with impunity look silently upon the barbarous outrages that were recently practised in Russia. Mankind must cry out in protest against all such ferocious onslaughts upon an unoffending people. If there is slavery in any part of the globe, no one is wholly free; and if there are persecutions, criminal and fanatical, and wanton destruction of life and property in any part of the world, then no one is safe. Self-preservation alone would dictate a demonstration of disapproval on the part of America, England and other free nations against the iron hand of the tyrant.

These crimes cry out to heaven for redress. Who would have believed it possible, in the twentieth century, in a civilized country—every form of human outrage enacted before the very eyes of armies, navies and royalty? It reminds me of the great gladiatorial contests or bull fights in the arena, or the autos da fé in Spain, when lords and ladies, emperors and princes looked down on the brutal sport and applauded when men killed each other, or an infuriated beast killed a man. Human sight is outraged, human reason fails to account for the unexpected bestiality of human nature. The world's sense of sight is almost dulled—God Himself is blasphemed.

What can be done?

Money is first needed in large amounts, to send hurried relief to the suffering, for the many widows, orphans and helpless beings that have been thrown upon the world. They must be first considered. And, as kind hearted men and women all over the world have taken in hand the collection of money, I have no doubt a sufficient amount will be forthcoming to afford at least temporary, if not permanent, relief.

Second—There must go forth a protest from every public rostrum and public print of the world against this blot upon our civilization. This persecution is in great part the outgrowth of religious fanaticism and persecution. When we read of such crimes having been perpetrated several hundred years ago, we set that down to the ignorance and bigotry of the times, which conceived the salvation of souls superior to the peace and happiness of the body. What can we say when these things are done in the enlightened twentieth century, and under the seeming protection, or at least connivance, of a government that makes some pretence to civilization, to education, art, science, philosophy, religion and morals?

Third—Public mass meetings should be called in every city, to raise a mighty chorus of protest against Russian impotency or unwillingness to prevent such outbreaks. This is a matter that concerns every community, every country. Let the words of denunciation reach across the waters to the other shore, until the Czar is awakened from his lethargy and realizes that the world is in earnest in its demand for justice.

Fourth—Our government should tender its friendly offices in order to bring to the notice of the Russian Government America's displeasure at this wanton destruction of life and property. There may be legal obstacles that prevent our government from interfering in the internal affairs of another, but surely we can find as good ground for protest against Russia as we found against Rumania. We may say that this persecution in the land of the Czar has a tendency to increase immigration into England and America. Against any violent means that force emigration from one country to another, especially from Russia to Western Europe and America, we have a right and solemn duty to protest.

Let these measures be adopted by every country of Europe and America, and Russia must and will heed the united voice of the civilized nations.

ALL CREEDS HELP SUFFERERS.

Nearly $50,000 Already Sent to Kishineff Relief Committees—$10,000 on Steamer.

About $3,500 was received yesterday and Friday at the State Bank, No. 376 Grand-st., for the fund for the relief of the sufferers in the Kishineff massacre. The contributions were chiefly in small sums from the poorer people. Arnold Kohn, treasurer of the fund, said the receipts were increasing. Altogether about $25,000 had been contributed, and the committee expected the amount would soon exceed $50,000. Besides the 42,000 rubles already sent to Kishineff by cable, Mr. Kohn said 10,000 rubles would probably be forwarded to-morrow, and if the conditions warranted it the amount would be increased on Tuesday. Much of the money is sent by the committee in anticipation of the contributions, to give relief as soon as possible. He estimates that not less than 100,000 rubles would be sent.

The committee, Mr. Kohn said, was greatly pleased with the following letter, which he had received from Louis Klopsch, Editor and proprietor of "The Christian Herald":

We have read with deep sympathy the reports of the suffering of the Jews at Kishineff. It is a duty we owe to humanity to send speedy relief to the afflicted survivors of the massacre. We sincerely hope that the gifts to the fund by the American people, irrespective of creed, may be so generous as to convince the sufferers that the treatment they have received is regarded by the Christian people of our land, and by all other religions represented here, as alien to every principle of humanity and a wanton outrage upon a defenceless race that calls for condemnation by the whole civilized world.

Inclose check for $100 on behalf of "The Christian Herald."

Several other contributions were received from persons not of the Jewish faith. "The Jewish Daily News" has turned in about $12,000 to date, and is daily getting more, including remittances from the West and South.

The appeal sent out by the committee of which K. H. Sarasohn is chairman and A. Kohn, treasurer, says the Jews of Kishineff number about 60,000, and that 100 were killed and 600 injured.

The relief committee of which Daniel Guggenheim is treasurer has received about $12,000 since it sent out its appeal in this city, and yesterday $10,000 was sent by steamer. The contributions range from a few dollars to $1,000.

At a benefit performance, held at the Windsor Theatre, No. 45 Bowery, last night in aid of the Kishineff fund, $865 was realized. To-day there will be concerts afternoon and evening to assist the same cause.

To help toward relieving the Jews at Kishineff, Robert S. Smith, of R. Smith & Co., has engaged the Grand Theatre for Tuesday evening, June 2. The company will play "The Jew in Rumania."

THE CZAR AND THE JEWS.

What is surprising in connection with the horrible events of Kishineff is that the authorities and the newspapers, at least one of them, the "Bessarabick," should have assumed an attitude so different from that of the Czar in regard to the Jews. His latest ukases and declarations showed that he held views different from those of his predecessors on that question. There was a time, under Nicholas I, when the Jew was considered an abject being, deserving no consideration at all. Nicholas I persecuted the "Jidy," and was imitated in that by his general governors and other functionaries. Alexander II did not ill treat the Jews, but Alexander III, on ascending the throne, had the firm conviction that the Jews were a plague for the Russians. He persecuted them all, good and bad. The present Czar, being left absolutely free, when he was young, travelled the world over, not as the future Emperor of the greatest empire of the world, but as an ordinary voyager. His mother, now the Dowager Empress Dagmar Maria, often begged her husband to recall their son, especially after the attempt made on his life in Japan. Alexander III answered always: "Let him run around; he is learning." Nicholas II has learned many things which he would have been ignorant of had he been brought up like his ancestors. He has crossed Siberia incognito, and when he was recognized the officials were forbidden under penalty of dismissal to notice him as the Czar's heir. Nicholas II then learned that the Jews are in certain cases indispensable, and that his father, in banishing them, had "taken off the wheels from the cart." He began by granting them some liberties, in order not to alarm public opinion, which is, contrary to his predecessors' policy, held in high consideration by the present Czar. Unfortunately he did not always succeed in applying his benevolent and liberal views. Still, he kept on granting privileges to the Jews, authorizing them to buy lands, to reside at Riga, and many other things which the Jews themselves did not venture to dream of. It was to be expected that everything would go well, but, unfortunately, religious sectarianism took hold of the Muscovites, and the Kishineff atrocities were perpetrated.

WARRANT FOR BANK CASHIER.

Official of Southport, Conn., Said to Have Taken $80,000.

Southport, Conn., May 16.—A warrant was issued to-night for the arrest of Oliver T. Sherwood, cashier of the Southport National Bank and son of E. C. Sherwood, president of the bank, who disappeared from this town last Thursday. Sherwood is charged with the defalcation of between $50,000 and $80,000 of the bank's funds. Because of the disappearance of Sherwood a meeting of the directors of the bank was held here yesterday, and Frank Sherwood, a brother of the missing cashier, was elected to fill his position. Experts were then called in and an examination of the books was made which resulted in the discovery of the shortage. Sherwood was president of the Wilbur Camp Mining Company of Colorado, and the executor of a number of estates in this county. It is feared that the mining company and the estates may have suffered losses also and an examination will be conducted to ascertain if possible the exact amount of the defalcation. Friends of Sherwood say that his disappearance is brought about by insanity induced by overwork. They say that he has been working until late into the night for the last three months. The bank officials, however, are authority for the statement that the books show evidence that the overwork was due to his fear of discovery and an attempt to fix the books so that the shortage would not be discovered.

TO IMPROVE STATISTICAL WORK.

A Commission Appointed by Secretary Cortelyou.

Washington, May 16.—Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor has appointed a commission to rearrange the statistical work of the bureaus and offices confided to the department and to consolidate any of the statistical bureaus or offices transferred to the department by the law creating it. Following is the personnel of the commission, which is composed of chiefs of bureaus either now or after July 1 to be of the Department of Commerce and Labor:

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Labor, chairman.
S. N. D. NORTH, Director of the Census, vice-chairman.
JAMES R. GARFIELD, Commissioner of Corporations.
O. H. TITTMANN, Superintendent Coast and Geodetic Survey.
GEORGE M. BOWERS, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.
F. P. SARGENT, Commissioner General of Immigration.
O. P. AUSTIN, chief of the Bureau of Statistics.
FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, chief clerk, Department of Commerce and Labor, secretary.

Secretary Cortelyou, in appointing the commission and directing its work, is carrying into effect a part of the law creating his department. The work of the commission will be in line of economical administration and scientific regulation of the collection and publication of statistics.

In a letter to the members of the commission Secretary Cortelyou thus defines their work:

It will be the duty of this commission to investigate and report for the consideration of the secretary what rearrangement, by transfer or otherwise, in the work now assigned by law to any of these bureaus and offices will result in an improvement of the service, what field work, if any, now being conducted by any bureaus or offices can be consolidated or dispensed with; what reports, if any, now published, can be consolidated or dispensed with, with a view to the elimination of any duplication now existing in the work of these bureaus; to define clearly the field and functions of each bureau or office in such manner that no one shall encroach at any point upon any other, and generally to make such recommendations as may commend themselves to the commission for the orderly and scientific readjustment of the work of the several bureaus and offices of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

THE ALLIANCE AT HAMPTON ROADS.

Training Ship Arrives Four Days Ahead of Time.

Washington, May 16.—The training ship Alliance has arrived at Hampton Roads from Kingston, Jamaica, from which port she sailed on April 17. The Navy Department denies that any alarm has been felt about her safety. It is announced at the department that the Alliance was not due to arrive at Hampton Roads until May 20. She was therefore, four days ahead of time.

MISS STONE DEMANDS DAMAGES.

Seeks Payment from Turkey Through the State Department.

Washington, May 16.—The State Department today received a long letter from Miss Ellen M. Stone, demanding damages from the Turkish Government on account of outrages perpetrated by the brigands who captured and held her prisoner while she was in the Turkish Empire. Miss Stone does not fix any amount as a basis of her claim. The letter is written from Kear Portage, Ontario. In the published correspondence between this government and Turkey no suggestion of a claim for damages was made. There is an intimation in a note from Spencer Eddy that indemnity might be demanded for the amount of the ransom of Miss Stone, but this claim never has been pressed.

TOME INSTITUTE DEDICATED.

Many Educators Attend Ceremonies at the Little Maryland Town.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Port Deposit, Md., May 16.—Not since the silver jubilee of the Johns Hopkins University has there been such a gathering in Maryland of educators as there was here at the final ceremonies to-day in the dedication of the Jacob Tome Institute. In addition to the presidents and members of the faculties of leading colleges, there were present numerous instructors and teachers in preparatory schools from New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, including two thousand of the public school teachers of Baltimore.

Mrs. Tome, as president of the board of trustees, with Governor Smith and Director Harris, led the procession, followed by Bishop Coleman, of Delaware, arm in arm with President Remsen of Johns Hopkins. Bishop Coleman dedicated the institute to the cause of education, and addresses were made by the Bishop, Governor Smith, Dr. Daniel Abercrombie, of Worcester Academy; Lewis Marshall Harris, President Remsen of Johns Hopkins, Dr. George Edward Reed, of Dickinson, and Abraham Harris. James Rickarby Campbell unveiled the portrait of Jacob Tome, the founder. It was said that the grounds and building have already cost $1,000,000, that other buildings are contemplated and that the endowment fund of the institute is $3,000,000.

Exchanged AEOLIANS and ORCHESTRELLES *At Reduced Prices*

FOR TWO WEEKS, BEGINNING MAY 18TH, there will be held a special sale of slightly used Aeolians and Orchestrelles. Prices on Aeolians are so rigidly maintained that this is indeed a rare opportunity for those who have thought that they should like to have an Aeolian, but did not feel warranted in purchasing a new instrument.

There is, perhaps, no other one fact which in itself speaks so favorably for the Aeolian and the Orchestrelle, as the frequent instances in which the purchaser desires to exexchange his instrument for one of higher price.

In other words, he no sooner realizes, through practical experience in the Home, what the instruments really are, than he is ready and eager to increase his investment.

The disposition to possess the improvements as they appear in later styles has become emphasized since the development and introduction of the Orchestrelle, which embodies distinctive features in quality of tone as well as in mechanism.

The Aeolian Company desires naturally to encourage this tendency, and the result is an accumulation of instruments which, without being worn, are not strictly new.

These are placed in perfect condition for all practical purposes, in many instances are as good as if they had never been used, and are subject to the same guarantee. Twice a year a special sale is held. This Spring the sale embraces an unusually large stock, at prices which will insure their prompt purchase.

SPECIAL SALE BEGINS MONDAY, MAY 18,

and will continue for two weeks only. Included are a few Pianolas loaned to customers while waiting for special cases made to order.

It may be of interest to mention that the majority of instruments offered below were the styles upon which the strongest indorsements were obtained. The Aeolian Grand differs only in case design from the first instrument owned by the late Queen Victoria and now in Balmoral castle. Style 1500 is an exact duplicate of the instrument purchased by Grand Duke Michaelovitz of Russia.

	Regular Price	Special Price		Regular Price	Special Price
ORCHESTRELLE, STYLE W	$1,800	$1,500	AEOLIAN, STYLE D	$300	$240
ORCHESTRELLE, STYLE V	1,500	1,200	AEOLIAN, STYLE 1500	500	200
ORCHESTRELLE, STYLE VX	1,350	900	AEOLIAN, STYLE 1450	350	150
AEOLIAN, STYLE GRAND	750	375	AEOLIAN, STYLE 1250	300	125
AEOLIAN, STYLE COLONIAL	600	300	AEOLIAN, STYLE 1050	275	100
AEOLIAN, STYLE CHIPPENDALE	600	300	AEOLIAN, STYLE 750	230	95
AEOLIAN, STYLE A	400	280	AEOLIAN, STYLE 700	200	75

	Regular Price	Special Price
AEOLIAN, STYLE PRINCESS	$75	$37.50

New Orchestrelles ranging in price from $600 to $2,500.

A discount of 10 per cent. for cash will be allowed, or the instrument will be sold on moderate monthly payments.

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NEW-YORK STATE MAPS.

Topographic Work Actively Pushed by Geological Survey.

Washington, May 16 (Special).—The United States Geological Survey, working in conjunction with the New-York State authorities, is actively engaged in pushing to completion the topographic mapping of that State. Several surveying parties are already in the field, and others will begin work in the State later in the season.

The work in Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany and Wyoming counties, in the southwestern part of the State, will be under charge of W. H. Lovell, topographer, who will be assisted by C. P. Evans, S. W. Wilcox, L. A. Lincoln, George Seidel and R. P. Thompson. Mr. Lovell's parties will endeavor to complete the mapping of the Clymer, Falconer and Warsaw quadrangles, and to map the Belfast quadrangle in part.

In Oneida, Lewis and Oswego counties, in the central part of the State, and in Livingston, Genesee and Erie counties, in the western part, the work will be in charge of J. H. Jennings, topographer, assisted by J. I. Gayetty, W. H. Morse, F. A. Dykeman, L. E. Tucker, C. F. Hastings, George Bailey, W. E. Green, F. Mallory and A. J. Taylor. The parties under Mr. Jennings will map the Taberg, Orwell, Highmarket and Mount Morris quadrangles, and map in part the Mexico, Kasoag, Port Leyden, Attica and Depew quadrangles.

W. M. Whitman, topographer, assisted by F. T. Fitch, J. D. Gardiner, and R. L. Sturtevant, will map the Piseco Lake quadrangle, which lies chiefly in Hamilton County, and part of the Lake Pleasant quadrangle, east of Piseco Lake.

C. C. Bassett, topographer, assisted by C. Hartman, jr., G. S. Van Der Werken, J. J. Doyle, M. R. Frisbie, G. M. Dimmick and W. R. Winsted, will complete the mapping of the Nineveh quadrangle, in Broome County, and the Slide Mountain quadrangle, in the Southern Catskills, and will map, in part at least, the Ellenville quadrangle, in Ulster and Sullivan counties.

The field work of all these parties is similar. Roads are traversed and surveyed, many miles of spirit level lines are run, and bronze bench marks, having the elevation above sea level stamped on them, are placed at frequent intervals. From the information thus obtained maps of each quadrangle are constructed on a scale of about one mile to the inch. These maps, which are printed in three colors, show all roads, railroads, houses, villages, cities, streams, lakes, hills, ravines and valleys. When published the maps may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, for the nominal price of five cents each.

The co-operative mapping of the State of New-York has been in progress since 1892, and up to the present time 31,106 square miles, or about 64 per cent of the total area of the State, have been completely surveyed. There are 264 quadrangles in the State, 176 of which have been mapped and 140 of these maps have been published. A small index map of the State, showing the mapped areas, has been published by the United States Geological Survey and can be obtained without charge by application to the director.

RACE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Several Negroes Killed and One White Man Mortally Wounded.

Laurel, Miss., May 16.—A fierce race war is raging near Burns, in the northern part of Smith County. People from that section say that the whites are up in arms, and are whipping and killing negroes wherever they find them. So far one white man has been mortally wounded, and several negroes have been killed. The riot began on Tuesday, and it is said that the enraged white men of the community are in the saddle, searching for the negro who instigated the trouble.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S LIFE.

To Be Written by John L. Griffiths from Private Papers and Old Manuscripts.

Indianapolis, May 16.—All the private papers of ex-President Harrison, including some unfinished manuscripts, have been turned over to John L. Griffiths, who is to write his life. Mr. Griffiths was closely associated with Harrison politically, and nominated him for the United States Senate. It is said that the book will not be published for two years.

COLUMBIA WINS FROM N. Y. U.

Columbia beat New-York University in their annual tennis tournament on the grounds of the Columbia Tennis Club, at One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st. and Amsterdam-ave., yesterday. Columbia had an easy time, and captured all six of the matches, winning 6—0. Four men played on each team, thus making four matches in the singles and two in doubles. The summaries:

Singles—L. E. Mahan, Columbia, beat J. T. Allen, N. Y. U., 6—3, 6—2; A. E. Thurber, Columbia, beat C. Galloway, N. Y. U., 6—2, 6—1; W. J. McLaughlin, Columbia, beat B. Clarke, N. Y. U., 6—2, 6—1; E. P. Grosvenor, Columbia, beat S. E. Manchee, N. Y. U., 6—1, 7—9, 6—2.

Doubles—L. E. Mahan and W. J. McLaughlin, Columbia, beat J. T. Allen and C. Galloway, N. Y. U., 6—2, 6—1; A. E. Thurber and E. P. Grosvenor, Columbia, beat B. Clarke and S. E. Manchee, N. Y. U., 6—2, 6—2.

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KNOX'S SON FREED.

He and Governor Taft's Nephew Charged with Fighting.

South Norwalk, Conn., May 16.—At the trial in the Town Court to-day of Hugh S. Knox, son of United States Attorney General Knox; Walbridge Taft, a nephew of Judge Taft, Governor of the Philippines; John E. Barney, of Cincinnati, and Lawrence White, of Lowell, Mass., students at a private school here, charged with assaulting a citizen, Knox and Barney were discharged. It was proved that they did not participate in the assault, but were making an effort to separate the combatants. The cases of Taft and White were continued.

MAYOR AMES SENTENCED.

Former Chief Executive of Minneapolis to Spend Six Years at Hard Labor.

Minneapolis, May 16.—After listening to the appeal for mercy of the counsel of ex-Mayor A. A. Ames, Judge Elliott this morning sentenced the once powerful political leader to spend six years at hard labor in the State penitentiary. A bond of $19,000 was accepted by the court, and Dr. Ames will not have to go to prison until the Supreme Court has passed on his appeal.

RHINELANDERS DECREASE CAPITAL.

For Real Estate Company from $6,500,000 to $6,000,000—New Department Store.

Albany, May 16.—Certificates filed with the Secretary of State to-day included the following:

Rhinelander Real Estate Company, of New-York, reduction of capital from $6,500,000 to $6,000,000.

Newhouse Mines and Smelters, incorporated with principal offices in Manhattan. Capital, $6,000,000. Directors, Louis Kramer, John Josten, T. L. Herrman, W. C. Taylor and A. J. Dittmar, all of New-York.

The Fourteenth Street Store, of Manhattan (department store). Capital, $1,250,000. Directors, J. R. Butler, J. H. Bauland, R. G. McMeekin, W. H. Taubert and E. A. Pfeffer.

GEN. HOWARD'S MISSION IN KENTUCKY.

Middlesboro, Ky., May 16.—General O. O. Howard, founder of the Lincoln Memorial School at Cumberland Gap and other institutions, is riding alone on horseback through the mountains of Eastern Kentucky to investigate conditions with a view to ending feuds. General Howard will ride through Breathitt, Letcher and Harlan counties, ending his trip at Grant-Lee Hall, Cumberland Gap.

Horner's Furniture.

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Bedroom Suites in bird's-eye maple, birch, oak and mahogany.
Enamelled Bedroom Suites—plain and decorated.
Brass Bedsteads—over 200 patterns.
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