# THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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9/10

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Was not equal if not better than any in the market it would not be used by nine-tenths of our customers, who number many. In giving general satisfaction, it leaves ABSOLUTELY NOTHING to be desired.

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New Potatoes, per pound, one and one-half cents.

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CHINA SALAD AND BERRY SETS AT $1.25. DECORATED SUGAR BASKETS AND BOWLS AT 30c. CHINA PIN TRAYS AT 20c. 3-PIECE PUDDING DISHES AT $2.50.

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BUY Imperial Brand LARD, HAM AND BACON.

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BELTS AND BELT PINS at Proportionately Low Figures.

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## TODAY THE BOND BILL

### Will Be Finally Disposed of by the U. S. Senate.

### THE SILVERITES IN FAVOR OF IT.

### It Forbids the Further Issue of Bonds Without Act of Congress.

### Objection to Putting Cleveland's Picture on the Capitol Frieze and Omitting Washington and Lincoln—The House to Vote on the River and Harbor Bill Today.

Washington City, June 1.—The final vote on the Butler bill to prohibit the issue of bonds will be taken in the senate tomorrow. No exact time for the vote has been fixed, the agreement being that it shall be taken before adjournment. Most of the time of the session was given to debate on the bill, Cullom speaking against it as a step towards repudiation. Brown of Utah favored this bill or a resolution offered by him declaring that the bonds under any future issue would be illegal and void.

Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, gave notice of a tariff speech tomorrow.

Brown, Rep., Utah, presented the following resolution: "Resolved, That in the opinion of the senate of the United States the secretary of the treasury has no authority under the act of January 14, 1875, to issue any fourther other bonds in addition to those already issued, and that any such bonds that may hereafter be issued by him would be without authority of law and void." The resolution went over, to be considered in connection with the Butler bill later in the day.

A resolution by Lodge, Rep., Mass., was adopted, requesting the president for information as to the seizure of the American schooner Frederick Gerring by the Canadian cutter Aberdeen.

In introducing a bill for building the Nicaragua canal, Morgan said it would be more appropriate for the senate to pass the canal bill of last year. Final action could not be expected this session, but, in connection with the favorable action of the house, it would give satisfaction to the country.

A brief but breezy controversy arose over a resolution offered by Hansbrough, Rep., N. D., chairman of the library committee, appropriating $6,000 for completing the frieze in the rotunda of the capitol. The picture which is to be the final feature of this frieze has long been in controversy. No explanation was given as to the nature of the picture, but it was indicated when Hawley, Rep., Conn., interposed with the statement: "I have no criticism of the president to express, and yet I see no reason why the representations of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln should be omitted from that frieze, while a representation of Mr. Cleveland is placed there."

Hansbrough explained that the committee had two sketches, one showing President Cleveland touching the electric button which announced the opening of the World's fair. In the background was a representation of the Duke of Veragua and family—the last of the line of Columbus. Hansbrough said he did not think any senator should let his prejudice against the president prevail in this instance.

Hawley responded that it was most surprising that this historic frieze should entirely overlook the greatest historical event since the revolution—the war of the rebellion. The very omission would create criticism. Mr. Hawley suggested a representation of Grant and Lee shaking hands at Appomattox as an appropriate theme for an artist. And yet, added Hawley, suggestively, as a bust of John C. Breckinridge—a man who left the vice presidential chair to enter the rebellion—was to be placed in a niche in the senate, he would make no objection to this resolution.

With some warmth Hansbrough stated that the Breckinridge bust had been suggestion by at least one of the senators from Kentucky. "I am one that believes the war is over," added Hansbrough.

"I object to that sneer," said Hawley.

"It was not meant as such," answered Hansbrough.

"I have no narrow views on this subject," proceeded Hawley. "I thank heaven that I have the warmest feeling for some of those who engaged on the other side. But it is impossible to belie history. There was a great war. We have wiped out its animosities, but the event itself cannot be wiped out of history."

Wilson, Rep., Wash., objected to the adoption of the resolution, and it went over.

Sherman's request for a vote at 4 p. m. today on the filled cheese bill was objected to by Harris.

The partial conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, which has been contested for three days, was further debated. Vilas, Dem. Wis., declared that the provision as to Indian citizenship was little short of legislative outrage, and evidenced a decadence of public morality and duty. George, Dem., Miss., also criticised the conference report.

No action was taken up to 2 o'clock, when the bond bill was taken up and Cullom spoke in opposition to the bill at considerable length. He said in part: "No one on this floor deplores the issues of interest-bearing obligations by this government in time of peace more than I do. But does any senator imagine that the causes which made the issue of bonds necessary, or which may require further issues, can be removed by samply passing a bill prohibiting it? The consequences of the passage of the bill, if it shall become a law, to my mind are so far-reaching as to be simply appalling. In my opinion it would be the undoing of all that has been accomplished since the passage of the resumption act. It would mean the repudiation of our obligations. Its tendency would be to place this country on a silver basis. It would seriously endanger every business concern in the country which has weathered thus far the terrible financial storm of the past three years. It would throw out of employment hundreds of thousands of laboring men and women who had hoped for the dawn of brighter days. It is wholly wanting in common honesty, and would forever be a blot upon the page of American history.

Cullom declared that the United States alone could not restore silver as money and added: "What the nations need is an international conference and ratio agreement, and every day makes it clearer to me that such a conference is sure to come, and I believe very soon. I am in favor of using all the silver as coin that we can, and we may be able to use even more than we are now using, but the question of the standard should be settled. We should not depart from the gold standard until we can have the co-operation of other great commercial nations. For such a settlement of the financial question I hope and look."

Stewart followed in support of the bill. He was plied with questions by Vilas and Allison.

Vilas wanted to know if Stewart would be satisfied if silver was made a legal tender up to $50.

Stewart replied that this would hamstring and bind the limbs of one of the metals.

Allison asked if Stewart's silver plan [illegible] son here.

contemplated the issue of silver certificates before the bullion was coined.

Stewart said he would issue certificates at once and coin as fast as possible. There was no doubt, he said, of the ability of the government to coin silver with sufficient rapidity for the needs of the civilization. He would undertake to coin $500,000,000 a year on a contract to receive the mint charges.

Brown, Rep., Utah, discussed the bond bill and also the resolution introduced by him earlier in the day, declaring that any bonds hereafter issued would be illegal. His reason for pronouncing them illegal, he said, was the constitution of the United States, which expressly declared that congress alone, and not the executive, was authorized to borrow money on the credit of the United States. He pointed out that the act of 1875 was to provide for specie payments, not to maintain them.

Allen, Pop., Neb., interposed to state that Brown had made no new discovery. Prior to any of the recent bond issues, Allen said, he had introduced a resolution declaring that the issues would be illegal and the bonds void. The purchasers of bonds from that time to this were warned that the title to their bonds was at least questionable.

Brown insisted that the Allen resolution had been no warning to bond purchasers, as it had not been passed. What he (Brown) wanted was a resolution giving a notification from the United States that the title of the bonds was questionable.

The final conference report on the fortifications appropriations bill was agreed to, and also a partial report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Allen explained that the items still in disagreement were those covering public buildings, arid lands, survey of public lands, participation in the Brussels exposition and District of Columbia charity schools.

A partial conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill was approved. Allison stated that the item as to consolidation of postoffices was still open. At 5:45 p. m. the senate held a brief executive session and then took a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

#### In the House.

Washington City, June 1.—This was suspension day in the house, and a number of minor bills were passed under suspension of the rules. The Johnson-Stokes election contest, from the Seventh district of South Carolina, was settled by the adoption of a substitute for the committee's report, offered by McCall, of Massachusetts, chairman of the elections committee, which substitute declared that there had been no election and that the seat was vacant.

The Phillips bill for an industrial commission and for funding all the obligations of Arizona was also passed.

#### THREE MORE PENSION VETOES.

##### Soldiers' Widows Who Remarry Should Be Cut Off, Cleveland Says.

Washington City, June 1.—The president to-day returned to congress three private pension bills with vetoes. Under the bills granting pensions to Mrs. Amanda Woodcock and Jonathan Scott, both orginating in the house, he pointed out that, owing to careless description, pensions could not be paid. In vetoing the bill granting a pension to Helen M. Jacob, the president forcibly sets out his objection to allowing pensions to soldiers' widows who have remarried. The veto of the Jacobs pension reads as follows:

"To the senate: I herewith return without approval senate bill No. 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 Ben Oden West.' It appears from the records of the war department that Ben 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, 1881. On that day she was married to William Jacob, whereupon her pension ceased, but two minor children were awarded pensions and continued in receipt of the same until January, 1873, when the youngest child became 16 years of age. The entire absence of any fixed or reasonable principle or rule regulating 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 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. A soldier's widow is pensioned 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's widowhood, she certainly ought not, on the death of her second husband, to be allowed to claim that she is again the soldier's widow. GROVER CLEVELAND."

#### The President Vetoes an Oregon Bill.

Washington City, June 1.—In his message vetoing the bill to redeem an Oregon war debt bond of $500 for W. H. Mahoney, sent to the house on Friday 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 in determining to whom the money shall be paid, in a manner to find, 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.

#### The Fortifications Appropriation.

Washington City, June 1.—The first and final conference report on the fortifications appropriation bill was made to the senate and agreed to today. The important senate amendments were compromised. The house receded entirely from the amendments increasing the appropriation for fortifications and seacoast defenses from $250,000 to $500,000, and from that restricting the price of oil-tempered and annealed steel to 24 cents per pound. The appropriation of $5,000,000 for gun and mortar batteries was compromised so as to provide for an immediate appropriation of $2,500,000 and for future contracts for a like sum. The appropriation for oil-tempered and annealed steel was fixed at $1,205,000. The agreement fixes the appropriation for steel-armor-piercing shots for sea coast guns at $2,750,000, and for eight, ten and twelve-inch guns at $850,000, which are also compromises.

#### River and Harbor Bill Vote Today.

Washington City, June 1.—The house committee on rivers and harbors to-day decided to report to the house in favor of passing the river and harbor bill over the president's veto. There was no difference of opinion between Democrats and Republicans. The only point of discussion was whether the report should be in the nature of a reply to the president's objections. 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 given by Representative Herrman that the bill would be called up on Tuesday prevented such action.

#### Watersprout in Eastern Oregon.

Baker City, Or., June 1.—A waterspout occurred at the Red Roy mine Friday night, demolishing the boardhouse and carrying away several other small buildings. There was no loss of life.

## THE OREGON ELECTION.

### Pennoyer Mayor of Portland by Over 2,000 Plurality.

### REPUBLICANS SWEEP THE STATE.

### Plurality of the Candidate for Supreme Judge About 10,000.

### Either a Silver Republican or a Populist Elected in the Second Congressional District—The Legislature Safely Republican—Populist Gains Throughout the State.

Portland, June 1.—The election in this state today was for supreme judge, two congressmen and members of the legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Mitchell in the United States senate. The Republicans have elected R. S. Bean supreme judge by about 10,000 plurality. Thomas H. Tongue, Republican and sound money man, is elected congressman in the First district.

In the Second district the contest is between Ellis, silver Rep., and Quinn, Pop. Partial returns from seven counties out of fifteen in the district give the following vote: Ellis, silver Rep., 783; Quinn, Pop., 589; Burnett, Dem., 501;

SYLVESTER PENNOYER.

Northrup, gold Rep., 432. It will require complete returns to determine the result.

The senate will be Republican by about 10 majority and the house will probably be close, though the Republicans claim a majority of at least 10, giving them 20 majority on joint ballot.

Ex-Gov. Pennoyer is elected mayor of Portland by a plurality exceeding 2,000.

The Populists have made gains throughout the state.

Sam Goodman, a deputy sheriff, working in the interest of the Simon faction, was arrested for trying to vote four prisoners from the county jail. One of the prisoners has been convicted of murder and is awaiting sentence.

#### THE NATIONAL SILVER PARTY.

##### Address to the Voters of the United States.

Washington City, June 1.—Following is the text of the address of the national Silver party:

"To the Friends of Silver: Since the founding of this party on January 22, 1896, the work of organization has been steadily but quietly pursued, and the country has been aroused to a pitch of excitement unknown since the civil war. Silver is on all lips throughout the land. It is echoed and re-echoed from the gilded mansion to the lowly cottage. As each hour passes it becomes more apparent that a political conflict, the like of which has never been seen before, is just at hand. It must be clearly understood that party lines cannot withstand this conflict, and, so far as the friends of silver are concerned, they must not. The party leader who puts in his time mending party lines while the silver cause suffers, will be relegated to a deserved seclusion. There is no time for composing differences between men who do not agree on this question. The only thing to be considered is how those who do agree can get together. They who say they are for free silver and at the same time plead for the unity of parties are not the friends of silver and the suffering people. The unity of the old parties is the death of silver, as everybody knows.

"Those who look to coming years for a peaceful settlement of this matter mistake the condition of times and temper of the people. There can be no delay. The conflict will not wait. The hour has come. The secret of success in this conflict consists in the lining up for the battle. Those who compose the line must be friends striking the same blows for the same object. This breaks party lines, and party lines once broken, silver will be free.

"That meeting of earnest men on January 22, 1896, marked an epoch that will live in history. The convention which grew out of it, to be held in St. Louis on July 22, will undoubtedly be one of the most important conventions and notable gatherings ever assembled in this country. Upon the wisdom of its acts and that of the People's party convention, to be held at the same place and time, depends the vital question as to whether we can have a just settlement of this money issue in our generation. If that issue can be clearly presented to the voters of the United States, stripped of all minor political questions and under a standard and leadership which will command the confidence of the people, it will win by an overwhelming majority.

"Our friends are urged to push the work of organization with all possible vigor, giving no heed to those who advised waiting the action of the old parties that contain enemies as well as friends of our cause. The power of our organization to defeat the ambition of Janus-faced politicians is being recognized by all parties, hence clean-cut declarations, for or against silver, are the rule in local conventions of all parties this year. Our purpose is to unite for action all believers in the restoration of free silver and prosperity. This cannot be accomplished by inaction or delay on the part of our friends.

"The Republican party is committed to the gold standard through the platforms of 89 per cent. of the state conventions, and any straddle that may be made in its national platform will deceive no one. The Democratic party must not expect the country to accept any candidate it may name, acquiesced in by the gold wing of that party. The question of vital importance is for silver men to name a candidate for president whose nomination will be readily acquiesced in by all the believers in monetary reform.

Friends of silver, look to your interests and organize now while the fruit is ripe for plucking. We do not wait on the problematical action of any party."

#### Single Taxer Maguire Renominated.

San Francisco, June 1.—The Fourth congressional district Democratic convention met tonight and by unanimous vote renominated James G. McGuire as a candidate for congress. Maguire is now serving his second term in the lower house.

#### Reed Will Refuse the Vice Presidency.

Boston, June 1.—The Boston Journal tomorrow will print the following dispatch from Bangor, Me.: "I have never written to Mr. Hanna or to any other person that Thomas B. Reed would accept the nomination for vice president. On the contrary, I know Mr. Reed will not accept this nomination under any circumstances. We expect to nominate him for president. J. H. Manley."

#### Quay Concedes McKinley's Victory.

Washington City, June 1.—Senator Quay concedes the nomination of McKinley on the first ballot at the St. Louis convention, and gave out figures last night to back up his opinion. This is the first time the Pennsylvania leader has publicly admitted the certainty of the nomination of Maj. McKinley. According to Mr. Quay's list, McKinley will receive 478 votes on the first ballot, or 19 more than enough to assure his nomination.

#### A RAT LE FLAG RUINED.

##### Torn to Shreds and Stamped Upon by an Englishwoman.

Boston, June 1.—A famous old flag, battle-scarred and torn by shells in the celebrated encounter between the Monitor and Merrimac, was wantonly destroyed on Saturday by an Englishwoman, while the nation was insulted by the indignity to which the stars and stripes was subjected. As a consequence serious trouble is anticipated.

Mrs. Charles H. Eaves, who runs a boarding house at 1222A Washington street, shortly after the Memorial day parade had passed, ripped down the famous relic, tore it to shreds, stamped upon it and turned it over to its owner with these words: "Take your dirty old rag." The woman admits the deed, giving as her only defense that the owner had insulted her. The flag is owned by Chester Salisbury, a boarder in the house, who inherited it from his adopted father, Capt. William H. Green, who captured the transport Belle of Cape Anne when she was anchored off Fortress Monroe during the second battle between the two famous naval monsters. The transport took part in the fray and was fired upon by the Merrimac. She bore this flag during the encounter. A warrant will be issued for the arrest of Mrs. Eaves at once, and she will be turned over to the United States authorities. Many boarders in the house are very patriotic and have much patriotic literature, which has been mysteriously mutilated and destroyed of late. Saturday's events help to clear up the mystery. Mrs. Eaves has been in this country only a few years. Extra police guard the house, fearing a riotous demonstration from the crowds collected, who demand to see the British woman who tears down the stars and stripes.

#### THROWN BY THE STEAM BICYCLE

##### S. H. Roper, Its Inventor, Killed at Boston.

Boston, June 1.—S. H. Roper, of Roxbury, a mechanical engineer, while pacing Tom Butler, the professional bicycle rider, with a steam bicycle which Roper had invented, was killed at the Charles River park track today. Roper's machine became unmanageable and he was thrown, striking on his head. Roper, who was 70 years of age, had been working on his motor twenty-five years.

#### A Lumber Schooner Sunk.

San Francisco, June 1.—The schooner Amethyst, loaded with lumber, lies submerged at Taylor's wharf, Oakland. She is badly damaged, and it is feared there is hardly a sound plank in her bottom. The Amethyst arrived from the north on Saturday, and went direct to Oakland. She was docked at high tide Sunday morning. When she fell with the tide later in the day she landed heavily on two stubs of piles which had not been drawn when the railroad company moved Taylor's wharf some months ago, and soon the schooner was fast taking water. The cabin was filled before all the articles the crew were desirous of saving could be rescued. In an hour's time the vessel's rails were underneath the surface of the water. Judging by the crash and the volume of water flowing into the schooner's hold, her captain thinks her bottom must have been practically ruined.

#### Murderer Dunham Not Caught.

San Jose, Cal., June 1.—The day has passed, and there is no trace of Dunham. Sheriffs Lyndon and Ballou returned to San Jose with their posse this evening, thoroughly tired out, and reluctantly confessed that they had no trace of the man, and that practically they were at sea as to what would be done next. While they have abandoned search there, there is no lack of men on the mountain to keep watch for Dunham. The cowboys and ranchmen are all on guard, and a posse of private citizens has gone up from Campbell. Sheriff Lyndon is tonight conferring with his deputies as to the next course to be pursued. He says he will never stop work until he has the man. The much-sought will of Mrs. McGlincy was filed for probate today. She leaves the bulk of a $30,000 estate to B. D. Wells, who was also murdered. Mrs. McGlincy's next nearest relative is Dunham's infant son, who will probably inherit the property.

#### Poison in Indianapolis Water.

Indianapolis, June 1.—The Indianapolis Water Company today asked the Federal court to cite the board of water works of Noblesville for contempt for permitting its refuse to enter White river. The court issued an order to the company several years ago, instructing them not to let this water reach the river. All the animal life in the river for a distance of twenty-five miles has been destroyed, and millions of dead fish are floating down. The board of public works today ordered the water supply from the river cut off, and only the water from the company's wells is in use. Many restaurants are hauling their water today. The pipes in the city are believed to contain much poisonous matter. The city and state boards of health are taking strenuous steps to prevent contagion. There have been no fatalities from the use of the water.

#### The Tennessee Exposition Opened.

Nashville, Tenn., June 1.—Though rainstorms had disfigured and bedraggled the ornate decorations with which the city has been adorned and forced the postponement of the grand parade until noon, President J. W. Thomas proclaimed the official opening of the centennial exposition, and a beautiful flag, the Stars and Stripes, was hoisted to the top of a 300-foot flagpole. After the proclamation by President Thomas and the flag raising, the anniversary exercises were held in the auditorium, opening with a prayer by Rev. D. C. Kelly. Then the singing of "America" by the children's chorus followed. Hon. J. M. Dickinson, assistant attorney general of the United States, delivered the address of the day.

#### Defects in Battleship Oregon.

Washington City, June 1.—Defects in the construction of the big battleship 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 the 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 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 deficits.

#### The Trans-Pacific Mails.

Washington City, June 1.—The conferees on the postoffice appropriation bill have agreed to the senate provision granting $50,000 to the Oceanic Steamship Company for carrying from San Francisco to New Zealand and New South Wales by way of Honolulu mails made up in the United States for the Hawaiian Islands, the Australian colonies, New Caledonia and the islands of the Pacific.

The president has nominated Abram R. Serven, of New York, chief examiner of the civil service commission.

## REPAIRING THE CITY.

### St. Louis Actively Undoing the Work of the Storm.

### THE DEAD NOT ALL FOUND YET.

### Police Have a List of One Hundred and Twenty Persons Missing.

### A Protest Entered Against the Action of the Mayor and Merchants' Exchange in Refusing Outside Aid—A Hundred Thousand Visitors to East St. Louis on Sunday.

St. Louis, June 1.—The work of clearing up the debris and repairing the damage left by Wednesday's storm continues with unabated vigor, despite a drizzling rain making it uncomfortable for the workers and victims alike. All day teams donated to the use of the storm sufferers helped many to move from their dismantled homes to places of security and shelter. Great numbers are receiving at the relief depots food, clothing and household necessities that have been donated by the charitable of St. Louis.

The best news of the day was that the occupants of the demolished city hospital, forty or fifty of whom were reported still under the ruins last week, are all accounted for. A rollcall disclosed this fact today.

A list of 120 persons missing in St. Louis since the storm is in the hands of the police. Many among them are people from outside of St. Louis who were visiting here or who had business in town. A search is being carried on for all these among the ruins of wrecked buildings.

Many of the thousands from the surrounding country who came to St. Louis yesterday to see a great city partially destroyed by storm have left for their homes, but hundreds still remain. In East St. Louis, it is estimated, at least 100,000 people visited the ruins. There was a crush at the depots on Sunday night when they started to return home. The trains were inadequate to accommodate the multitude, and many had to remain there 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.

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. Supervisor of Lighting O'Reilly says that the state of the weather is not only greatly retarding the work, but is a menace to electricians that they dare not defy. For this reason it may be weeks before the city is lighted as heretofore.

The number of seriously injured is many fold larger than of those who did not survive the awful experience of the storm, and that many of them will succumb to the injuries inflicted is quite certain. Each hour the mortuary clerk is piled with new requests for burial permits.

Many animals of all descriptions were killed in the storm, and their putrifying bodies are becoming a menace to those living in and about the devastated districts. These bodies are being removed. In the past few days 139 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 the numerous animals killed are becoming offensive.

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

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

Following is a list of persons reported missing in St. Louis since the storm of Wednesday: Charles and Eddie Appel, 6 and 8 years; Louisa Arnica, John Brouthers, Henry Reichenbacher, C. M. Brown, John Bergst, Carl Brandenberger, John Connelly, Springfield, Ill.; Alphonso Koening, Earlington, Ky.; William Crooks, Mamie Conrad, Charles Coles, Willi[illegible]k, Joseph Dorsey, Joseph Detzer, Mrs. Florence Davis, Stephen O. Davidson, Philip Demat, Wheaton, Ill.; Dean Decker, Fayette Eastman, Teleph Ely, Ed Feld, H. Forfeit, Decatur, Ill.; Jere Fruin, Morris Fischer, Hardin, Ill.; Sidney Foster, Mrs. Gogar, Hardin, Ill.; Nancy Gingels, Beaver Creek, Ill.; Odola Goodman, Maggie Goodman, L. P. Goodline, Adolph Goodman, Walter Gruenewald, Maggie Hickey, Jacob Harris, Isabella Horne, Charles Huss, George Hesse, Joseph Heenan, George Howard, Minneapolis; Albert Hardin, Logansport, Ind.; E. T. Jean, Bertha Jacobs, J. W. Johnson, Samuel Jones, Birdie Jones, Jeremiah Ray, recently from Belleville, Illinois; —— Jenecks, Mary Keiffer, Lizzie Keim, Charles Keiffer, E. F. Kelly, Chicago; Gerhardt Knoll, Sadie Knipper, James Klein, Charles A. Lambkin, Cincinnati; Cal McCarthy, James McClelland, Webster Grove; Josie McCarthy, Memphis, Tenn.; G. Meyer, Hamburg, Ill.; Joseph McLaughlin, George Moser, Dora Myers, Chicago; A. J. Neisinger, Indianapolis; John O'Leary, William O'Meara, James O'Reilly, M. Parker, Mollie Pauley, Andrew P. Probasco, Mary Ridley, Alton, Ill.; John Rose, John Raack, Ida Richards, Charles W. Rutledge, John Scott, Raymond Zeitner, Peoria, Ill.; Jas. H. Smith, Charles A. Schoff, Kate Schulter, John Smith, Lena Sanger, James Sturgeon, Charles Steinreide, Cincinnati; August Schmidt, Herman, Mo.; S. W. Thompson, Mollie Thurs, Mrs. M. Terrance, F. H. Woodell, William Wind, Max Weis, William Ward, Louisville, Ky.; Bertie Wetzel, Olga Wehrfritz, Mary Wagner, George Watkins, St. Paul; Robert Wilson, Oscar Wetzel, John Wulfinger, Sim Woods, John Young, George Zeigler, Frank Zalijigak, jr., Rose Zalijigak, Lizzie ——, colored, thought to be under the ruins at 2278 Russell avenue; chambermaid of the steamer J. J. Odell; eleven persons, names unknown, supposed to have been drowned on the steamer Libbie Conger; the carpenter of the steamer City of Vicksburg; four school girls, supposed to be in the ruins of the Soulard market.

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 today, much of the time was given over to a discussion of the misunderstanding that has gone abroad concerning the attitude of the committee on outside relief. Dr. Boyd was instructed to prepare a statement for the press that will make clear to the public and to the ousitde world the exact position of the committee on this question. They will endeavor to show the gentlemen who called the meeting for tomorrow 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. From a consensus of opinion of the members of the executive committee it is the impression of the men and women who have the work of relief in charge that St. Louis is perfectly justified in accepting every kind of assistance. With this end in view, Secretary Morton, of the Merchants' Exchange has taken care of every check and draft arriving in the city from the outside. There are a number who believe an appeal should be made to the outside world for help. This is based largely on the assumption that the full realization of the enormity of the calamity which has overtaken the city has not yet come to the people. "It is to find out just what these gentlemen are going to do that we appointed a committee to confer with them," said Mr. Spencer, president of the Merchants' Exchange. "We cannot afford to have any friction in the work of relief. I am under the impression, and so are my associates, that the gentlemen who sent out the mass meeting call have been laboring under a misapprehension. From the tenor of the call, they seem to think all offers of outside aid have been refused. This was not contemplated when the word was sent out that St. Louis is able to take care of her own. But St. Louis cannot afford to go on record as begging for funds. We have nearly $112,000 collected already, and it may go to $200,000 long before the 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 that is not yet apparent."

Reports were made by the ministers of various churches today regarding the damage to the different houses of worship. The total reported was nearly $100,000. The heaviest losses are: Memorial German M. E. church, $20,000; Lafayette Park Presbyterian church, $10,000; Lafayette Park M. E. church, $10,000; Baptist Orphans' home, $3,500; Lafayette Park Baptist church, $6,000. Aside from these a number of Catholic churches were demolished or partly ruined. The damage to St. Peter and St. Paul alone amounted to over $50,000.

The receipts of today's races at the fair grounds, amounting to $1,400, will be donated to the storm sufferers.

This morning there were eleven bodies of tornado victims at the morgue. They were those of:

CORA and ETHEL CLAYPOOL,
MRS. CAHILL,
MARY TALBOT,
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
CHARLES ALCORNER.
Unknown white man, supposed to be ADOLPH GUTMAN,
WILLIAM PLANK.

Three children from the Bethesda home.

Early this morning 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. A few minutes later black clouds appeared on the northern horizon and rolled up until they covered the city. There was a strong wind, though not approaching a hurricane. The elemental disturbance lasted nearly an hour and then became a drizzling rain.

A mass meeting has been called for Tuesday afternoon to consider the advisability of appealing for outside aid for relief of the storm sufferers. The call is signed by prominent Germans, South Broadway merchants and citizens of the devastated portions of South St. Louis. The loss of property is estimated at $20,000,000.

#### ST. LOUIS CALLS FOR AID.

##### Municipal Assembly Overrules Mayor and Merchants' Exchange.

St. Louis, June 1.—Both houses of the municipal assembly of St. Louis tonight adopted resolutions asking outside aid for the cyclone sufferers.

#### Chicago to Aid East St. Louis.

Chicago, June 1.—An appeal to the people of this city to go to the aid of the storm sufferers of East St. Louis was issued by Mayor Swift today in a proclamation setting forth the want and suffering of the survivors of the tornado stricken district. Supplies, such as clothing, bedding, tents and the like, will be received at the city hall. Arrangements have 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 of which are already actively at work soliciting subscriptions.

#### Convention Hall Entirely Repaired.

Chicago, June 1.—D. Adler, the architect, received today a letter from Isaac Slater, his associate in the construction of the St. Louis convention hall, in which Mr. Slater states that all the damage by the storm of Wednesday to the convention hall had been repaired at a cost of less than $400.

#### SEVENTEEN DEAD AT SENECA.

##### The Flood Came at Night and Lasted Only a Few Minutes.

Neosho, Mo., June 1.—Seventeen lives were lost in Saturday's flood at Seneca. The property loss is between $70,000 and $100,000. A complete list of the dead follows:

H. ANDREA.
MRS. ANDREA and three children.
CARL SCHMIDT, MRS. SCHMIDT and five children.
MRS. HARRY ROBINSON and one child.
WILLIE DEBBLER, a child.
ARCHIE WILLIAMS, a child.
MRS. HENRY WHITE, wife of the pastor of the M. E. church.

The deluge, which spread over the land in an instant, was a mile wide and as much as ten feet deep. For three weeks the surrounding country has been soaked with rain. At midnight Friday the rain beat on the earth like a cataract. At 2:30 persons saw in the blinding electricity the rush of a black wall of water following the channel of Lost creek, which flows though the town. It was about 3:30 o'clock in the morning that it appeared. They fired their pistols and shouted in futile warning, and the next instant they were tossed about like chips. In ten minutes Lost creek was transformed from a little stream a dozen feet wide to an ocean of water that carried everything before it. The waters made their banks on the hills on each side of Seneca, and then spread out as the valley widened until the angry torrents melted into a wide sheet of water ankle deep or went into Grand river. Houses beat against each other and were torn to pieces. Death and horror raged on every hand amid the inky darkness.

It was over in a few minutes, almost before the struggling people could realize whether it was nightmare or reality. Then amid the receding waters which hurled about the wreckage of their homes, began the hunt of husband for wife and parents for children and children for parents. The cries of mothers and the wailing of children followed quickly. Since then the villagers have been busy recovering their dead. Only meager and fragmentary details have found their way to the outside world. Nothing was known about the disaster until a farmer rode into Neosho with the story, and until today nothing like a connected account was obtainable.

#### The Sale of the Anaconda Mine.

Salt Lake, June 1.—A special to the Tribune from Butte, Mont., says: It was announced to-day that the negotiations between the English syndicate and the Anaconda company have reached such a stage that the purchase of a controlling interest in the great property by the syndicate is as good as settled, and within a few days a deal will be closed whereby another quarter interest will pass to the Rothschilds on a basis of $45,000,000 for the whole.


#### Mohair and Tape Braid Sailors.

Arrived today—all high class novelties, white and butter colors, high and bell crowns, very nobby and only $1.50 at J. S. Graham's, Boston block.

Devine's closing out sale; shoes at cost.