# THE HERALD

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR. NO. 232. LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1896. CITY PRICE, PER SINGLE COPY, 3 CENTS ON TRANSPORTATION LINES, 5 CENTS


## SEARCHING FOR BODIES

### Among Ruins Left by the Cyclone

### HORRORS MULTIPLY EVERY HOUR

### Thugs and Thieves Gather for Nefarious Work

### THOUSANDS OF MEN AT WORK

**Striving to Bring Order Out of the Dreadful Chaos**

**Late Figures Lead to Hope That Death Estimates Were Too High**

**But It Becomes More and More Evident That the Disaster Is the Worst Ever Visited Upon an American City**

Associated Press Special Wire.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—The day opened clear and cool. Everywhere could be seen men delving in the ruins for buried victims, clearing the streets of dismantled poles, wires and general debris, repearing the damage done to thousands of buildings and relieving the injured and homeless. It becomes more and more evident that the tornado is the worst that ever visited this or any other city on the North American continent. The horrors multiply every hour.

Boatmen today began recovering from wrecked and disabled craft such portions as appeared worth saving. Eleven boats and tugs are thought to be beyond repair. They are the Dolphin, No. 2, J. J. Ddell, City of Quincy, Libby Conger, Bald Eagle, Belle of Calhoun, East St. Louis, Andrew Chisey, Henry L. Clark, and the tugs Baton Rouge, Bell and S. S. Club. Five members of the crew or passengers of the Odell reported missing yesterday are given up for lost. None of the bodies have been recovered. The number who lost their lives in the river is a matter of conjecture only.

Two companies of the Illinois state militia from Greenville and Belleville, Ill., in all about 100, patrolled the levee district of East St. Louis all day. Dead lines were established and no one was allowed to pass without a permit.

"I wired Governor Altgeld yesterday, asking him to take this action," said Mayor Bader today. "It was done in order to protect the exposed property, for our force was insufficient to guard it properly. In cases of this kind the criminal element comes in very quickly, for the purpose of pillage, and they frequently resort to incendiarism; although we have not been troubled yet, it was done as a measure of precaution and to prevent a beginning of thievery. I telegraphed to Chief of Police Harrigan in East St. Louis to prevent as much as possible the influx of thugs. This he has done and sent a number of detectives and officers to help me out. He has also stationed men on the other side, and unless a man appears all right, he is refused permission to cross. There is nothing, however, in the report that martial law has been declared."

The effect of these stringent measures was soon seen today in the greatly decreased number of people in the devastated district. Over sixty suspects have already been arrested and were sent out of town or locked up.

Several pickpockets and confidence men have also been arrested. In addition to the militia and police force Chief of Police Ganey swore in fifty deputies who were placed in different parts of the city. The property loss is hard to estimate.

Late figures rather tend to reduce the estimates of the number killed and the probabilities are that it will not run much over 50. The bodies of Mike Kilday and Will Farrell were recovered from the ruins of the Vandalia general offices last night, and this morning an unidentified body of a middle-aged man was found by workmen while removing the debris from the location of the old Tremont house. One more corpse, that of George Luckey, was found about noon.

One feature of the storm, and one of the after effects of which was somewhat feared, is the large number of horses killed. On every side could be seen the mangled bodies of the animals. The police department was busy all day removing the carcasses, and none too soon, for the warm weather of the past two days had alredy started decomposition. The railroad yards are gradually being cleared of debris, rendering the moving of trains once more possible, but it will be weeks before anything like order can be restored. At least 400 freight cars were overturned and either wholly or partially demolished, and as many of these were loaded with merchandise the work of clearing the tracks will necessarily be slow. A ladies' relief corps has been organized, of which Miss Louisa Gross of East St. Louis is president and Mrs. Ira Sweet of East St. Louis vice-president.

Committees have been appointed from all churches of the city and are actively at work soliciting aid and are meeting with good success.

The new library building has been made the general relief headquarters. Tickets will be distributed to the needy ones for food and shelter. Mayor Bader estimates that least 500 families are left entirely destitute and will need immediate sustenance. Many have not even sufficient clothing. Among the telegrams of sympathy which have been received by Mayor Bader is the following:

CHICAGO, May 28.—The members of the Hamilton club tender their heartfelt sympathy to the people of your stricken city in the awful calamity that has visited them, and we offer every aid and help in this hour of affliction. Let us know what is needed.

(Signed) HAMILTON CLUB.
F. G. MOULTON, President.

A message of the same purport from President Freiberg of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce was received. Although thousands of men are at work night and day clearing away the wreckage in the path of the tornado, they have scarcely made a perceptible impression toward restoring the chaotic confusion to anything like order. Passage ways have been made through some of the principal thoroughfares, it is true, but for the most part the streets are still choked wih the batered remains of homes and factories, hospitals and churches. The path of the storm is fully a mile and a half wide. It starts away from the suburbs of the city, where beautiful homes are located. Taking a zigzag course, it extends down through a densely populated tenement house district, fully six miles, and crossed the river.

At the extreme limits of the city to the west is a quarter known as Tower Grove park. It is populated by people of wealth and the houses are palatial, with beautiful grounds and shrubbery.

To the southeast of this is another region of wealth. The storm mowed its way through both of them. Magnificent residences in both places were wiped off the face of the earth in some cases, while in others roofs were carried away, trees torn from their roots and all the picturesque beauty destroyed. Along California avenue, in Compton Heights, are strewn wrecked homes, roofs of houses, trees and masses of rubbish, whirled into the city from the farms and wild timber beyond the city limits. The same is true of other thoroughfares. Not a tree nor a house in the region of the storm was left without damage. From the corner of St. Vincent and California avenues way to the northeast, as far as the eye could reach, is a stretch of devastation and ruin. The Christian church at this corner was an almost unrecognizable pile of brick, mortar and timbers. A little to the south stands the Missouri Pacific hospital. A greater portion of the roof was torn off and the whole building was so badly wrenched that the superintendent, Dr. R. F. Vasterling, says it will take at least $15,000 to repair the damage. There were nearly 100 patients in the hospital, and these were thrown into a state of panic. The Hodges school, south of the hospital, is wrecked to the second story, while a row of residences across the street were not harmed. The Choteau school, half a mile north, was so badly damaged that it will probably have to be rebuilt, while nearly every dwelling intervening was unrcofed or demolished.

The Lafayette Park Methodist church, facing the park, is in ruins, as is nearly every beautiful house in the vicinity. At Lafayette and Missouri avenues is a mass of debris which was formerly the Lafayette Avenue Baptist church. North from Layfayette park, on Mississippi avenue, are the ruins of C. A. Schneider's beer garden.

Nearly every house on the east side of this street for a mile is either blown down or badly injured. Brown's tobacco factory, a six-story structure, at Eighteenth street and Choteau avenue ,was almost wholly demolished, and to the north of it is what remains of Evan's Brothers' tobacco warehouse. A short distance east of the warehouse is the wreckage left from a blown-up gas house.

A short distance south of Choteau avenue on Seventeenth street is the Fulton grammar school, or the ruin of it. From here can be seen the remains of the city hospital. This structure, according to Adolph Berliner, the superintendent, has been damaged to the extent of $200,000. The stables of the hospital have been razed to the ground, while the building itself is so badly wrecked as to be almost useless. The patients have for the most part been removed to the Good Shepherd's hospital.

Devastation and ruin is seen on every side from the hospital. Scarcely a house in the radius of half a mile escaped the ravages of the storm. At Thirteenth street and Soulard is the ruin of St. Vincent de Paul's church, erected in 1844, while those on the opposite corner were scarcely damaged. But for blocks in every direction were ruined buildings. Looking from this point toward the business center of the city, as far as the eye can reach, are wrecks of houses. The course of the storm was down a valley, where, before the city was laid out, a stream had run. Choteau avenue lies parallel to this valley and is the main thoroughfare leading to the heart of St. Louis. For a mile to the south and nearly half a mile north of Choteau avenue was the path of the storm.

Longfellow boulevard, a wide street lined with hundreds of homes, was left with scarcely a house unharmed.

At Missouri avenue and Russell is the south side of the race track. It was swept clean of the buildings that stood upon it. North of here is an immense pile of brick and machinery and street cars. It is what remains of what was Scullin's electric street railway power house. It is estimated that $300,000 will scarcely cover the damage done here.

East of this ruin there is scarcely a building left standing. Lafayette park, one of the most attractive public grounds in the city has not a single tree standing. It resembles a thicket of underbrush, with the trunks of great trees twisted and scattered throughout. The parochial school building adjoining St. Vincent de Paul's church is also seriously damaged. The huge tower of the Saxon Lutheran church was blown off, as were also the towers and roof of St. Peter and St. Paul's church, Soulard street. The Soulard market, covering nearly an entire block, from Seventh to Eighth streets and from Carrollton to Julian streets, is demolished. The cupola and roof of St. Martin's Evangelical church are gone and Soulard street at the corner of Fourth is completely blocked with what a few days ago were the homes of thousands of working people.

It was about this point that the storm turned its way north. It swept everything before it for two or three miles from the river to Fourth street. Among the important structures to fall were the roof and part of the walls of the Saxony flour mill, the Southern White Lead works and Plant's mill and elevator. the St. Louis Foundry and Machine company's works; all were more or less damaged.

The number of families left homeless by the devastation along the path of the storm will reach up into the hundreds. In many instances these people have lost all their earthly possessions. Many will be for days dependent upon charity and their more fortunate neighbors for shelter.

There is a probability that one man whose horribly mangled body was taken to the morgue was not killed by the storm. A gentleman who was in the neighborhood of the union depot power house just after the storm asserts that some of the crowd there assaulted a ghoul caught thieving and beat him to death. His story is that while viewing the wreck he saw half a dozen men jump on a man who had been loafing about in the crowd. Some one hit the man with a club, felling him to the ground. Then the crowd jumped on the man and kicked him until he was unconscious. Some one cried "Lynch the thief." Then the crowd picked up his limp form and carried it to Russell avenue, where they put it in a dirt wagon and carted it off.

The Citizens' league issued the following announcement tonight with reference to the offers of aid from cities throughout the United States:

"The league endorses the action of Mayor Walbridge in declining outside aid. It feels grateful for the many evidences of generosity in these help offerings, but having made careful investigation of the storm-stricken district, which, though extensive, is almost entirely confined to the section of the city outside of the principle business area, it is its deliberate judgment that the city will be amply able to provide fully for all the needs of the afflicted."

They further announce that not a single hotel in the city has been affected nor the wholesale manufacturing district materially injured. The slight injury to the special building erected for the Republican convention has been repaired and the building is now ready for occupancy.

Tonight, forty-nine hours after the the tornado of Wednesday tore its way through the city, there exists about as much uncertainty as to the actual number of people killed and the amount of property damage as on the first morning of the disaster. Scores of dead have been identified, but no one is willing to venture a guess as to how many bodies may be in the ruins of hundreds of buildings as yet unexplored. The total number of dead in St. Louis identified up to tonight is 162, and in East St. Louis 127. In St. Louis there are still 22 bodies unidentified and in East St. Louis 2. It is believed that the deaths of the injured and the full recovery of the dead will bring the dead list here up to 200. In East St. Louis the city officials declared this evening that they have hope that the death roll on that side of the river will not exceed 150, but the ruins upon which the rescuers have not yet begun work may swell the total far beyond that figure.

The estimates upon the property loss have grown wilder and further apart. Guesses were made today all the way from $2,000,000 to $50,000,000 for St. Louis and from $1,500,000 to $20,000,000 for East St. Louis. The most popular estimate is in the neighborhood of $25,000,000 for both cities, including railroad buildings damaged. The building contractors of the city have been overwhelmed with orders for rebuilding, and the work of wiping out the havoc of the storm has begun with much energy. The commercial Exchange announces tonight that the auditorium to be used for the Republican national convention has been repaired and now shows not the slightest effect of the storm.

The destitution, misery and want has touched the hearts of people in all parts of the country and as a result, ever since the storm on Wednesday, the offers of help and contributions have been pouring in. Up to a late hour today $45,000 was the total amount of donations received. Many messages received show that the purses and the sympathy of the United States are at the disposal of the unfortunate at St. Louis. But St. Louis is a proud city. She is always ready to give but never believes in taking, unless it becomes necessary by absolute want. The people of St. Louis who escaped the ravages of the tornado will see that their brethren shall not suffer for any needed assistance. The mayor of the Mound City, well knowing her civic pride, has uniformly returned answers that St. Louis can care for her own, and while the kind offers of financial assistance are appreciated, no outside aid will be needed.

From far off London, Sir Henry Irving Olga Nethersole and Filson Barrett have cabled money, sympathy and offers of benefit performances if needed. Others are as generous, and no doubt thousands of dollars could be raised in a few days if it were necessary.

Among the telegrams received today were the following:

LONDON, May 29.—Mayor St. Louis: Have mailed you $1000. Deepest sympathy in your calamity.

(Signed( HENRY IRVING.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 29.—Hon. C. P. Walbridge, St. Louis: Neely Zouaves, champions United States, tender services for one exhibition drill in St. Louis for storm sufferers.

(Signed) F. K. DUFFY.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 29.—Mayor St. Louis: The Presbpterian general assembly tenders deep and earnest prayers in view of the calamity which has overtaken your community.

(Signed) JOHN N. WITHROW.
Moderator.

From Chicago came a delegation who called on the mayor and offered him any assistance the city needed. His honor thanked them, but declined their aid.

Corrected reports from various sources along the river front materially reduce the estimate of the loss by drowning. How many roustabouts went down will probably never be known as they are generally of a class in whose welfare there is little interest. Most of them are negro nomads who move from one port to another.

The steamer J. J. O'Dell, the Illinois river packet which went to pieces at the Pittsburg dyke after a tumultuous trip from the foot of Cherry street, dragged down five unfortunates to a watery grave. The victims are:

Morris Fisher, a well-known merchant of Hardin, Ill.

Mrs. Geoder, of the same place.

Sim Woods, chief clerk of the boat, and the second cook and the chambermaid, names not known.

Of all the thrilling experiences narrated on the river front, that of Miss Clara D. —— is given distinguished position on the list. She was employed as a typewriter in the office of the Diamond Jo line, which has its offices on the wharfboat. When the Pittsburg was swept out by the storm the wharfboat went out with it, and likewise Miss Clara, who had been looking out the window at the pousse cafe colored clouds which betokened a cyclone. In an instant there was a rush and roar, and the officeboat and all were off at once. The wharfboat capsized when it reached Arsenal island, and Miss Clara escaped to a raft, receiving a drenching in the meantime. From the raft she was assisted by Captain Boland of the Pittsburg to the steamer, which had stranded in the willows. The young woman was returned to the city Thursday ,only to find her home at Seventh and Gratiot streets in ruins.

Late tonight the following in answer to the hundreds of telegrams of inquiry was sent out by Mayor Walbridge:

"It is not practicable to make individual answer to the vast number of friends who have telegraphed sympathy and officers of assistance. Through the medium of the Associated Press, I sincerely thank the city's many friends for the interest they have shown and their proffers of aid. The people of our city are confident of their ability to properly care for all the sufferers from the effect of the tornado, and heroic efforts are being made to that end. No accurate estimate of the loss of property can now be made, but it is safe to say that the loss as reported by the press ouside of St. Louis has been greatly overestimated.

(Signed) "C. P. WALBRIDGE."

### IDENTIFIED DEAD

**Revised Lists of the Victims of the Cyclone**

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., May 29.—The following is a revised list of the dead: William Avery, Richard Anderson, John Anderson, Andrew Anderson, Emma Bladger, J. C. Brown, Miss Butler, Mike Bruixer, Henry Bladger, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Barr, Mrs. Patrick Bean, Miss Bean, Mrs. Bruce, John Breen, Robert Bland, Trudy Connolly, Charles Carroll, Geo. Chapman, I. O. Glendenning, Edward Duffy, Joseph Duffy, Mrs. Dean, Mike Dilligan, Maria Evans, Joseph Frank, John Frawley, W. C. Farrell, F. A. Freis, H. Fleming, William Free, H. Flannigan, Mrs. Robert Gage, Amos Gage, Thomas Gribben, M. K. Gilligan, Emma Gladshaw, George Gerhardt, Martin Grubb, Emma Gladdue, Henry Gladdue, John C. Herne, John Hayes, John Huran, J. E. Heine, William Hartigan, Scott Hayward, —— Humphrey, Mrs. William Hayes, J. H. Hughes, Mrs. Schilda Haywood, Mrs. Hardigan, —— Kildea, Ida Kent, —— Kavanagh, Jack Kurtz, John Kant, Jacob Kintz, J. E. Keene, Mrs. Kinnet, Mrs. Kumre, George Luckey, Mrs. Mary Lee, Clarence Morgan, M. J. Murray, John Mitchell, J. T. McCann, Francis McCormick, F. J. Murphy, Jack McCall, Joseph Mitchell, Dr. C. E. Null, F. A. Nichols of Cincinnati, child of Arthur Leary, C. Potter, I. N. Porter, son of I. N. Porter, J. A. Potter, John Reeves, John Rickey, J. B. Richardson, George Rice, Charles Roth, W. A. Rice, Mrs. Roof, William Rickey, Frank Rosso, John Ream, L. Richardson, Henry Rose, Mrs. J. F. Sullivan, William Stark, Philip Striker, R. E. Simmons, Samuel Snow, W. E. Smith, Amelia Snyder, George Slate, Mrs. George Slate, William Sieber, Stella Steeper, Mrs. B. Seltzer, John Stiple, David Sage, Mrs. Carrie Sage, Mrs. Stark, Martin Spellman, William Sullivan, — Smack, Mrs. William Sullivan, Henry Spicker, Miss Sullivan, John Sullivan, Daisy Tromp, Mabel Tromp, Mrs. Tromp, Mrs Treasey, Henry Vogt, — Vollman, John Valentine, Henry Winterman, William Waite, Mrs. E. Waldron, Captain James Witcher, B. Windley, Benjamin Wiss.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Revised deatht list in St. Louis: Henry Aitus, Charles Allen, August Alclays ,Alex Archambault, August Attenmeyer, — Ault, husband, wife and daughter, taken from ruins at Seventh and Rutger; William Berger, Ulrich Beckling, Mrs. Bolem, William Blachek, Wallace Bradshaw, F. Beligo, John Burgess, Wallace Butler, Henry Breisacher, — Bolen, Louis Boeckler, Herman Bowers, John Boeckman, William Bowler, Fred Benwell, Sylvester Bean, August Beigust, Emma Chaney, Mrs. Carter, child of James Carter, Alex Churinger, William Crook, Mrs. Claypool, Annie Claypool, Hattie Claypool, Ethel Claypool, George Chapman, A. C. Campbell, Martin Chaddock, Mrs. C. C[illegible], Peter Deidrich, Rose Duggan, Mike Dunn, Joseph Dunn, Miss Enders, Thos. Ervin, Joseph Esler, Theodore C. Elmer, Theodore A. Erman, Thomas Egloff, Mrs. Carlotte Endes, Mrs. Friesche, two children Friesche, Morris Fisher, Herman Fulmer, Caspar Fiedler, Frank Fisher, Fisher, babe of Morris Fisher, child of Frank Fisher, Amos Gage, Mrs. Sherley Gower, James Gardner, Emma Gardner, Henry Gegan, Mrs. Julian Gearce, William Gregory, Mrs. Anna Gardner, Charles S. Gallagher, Julius Gall, James Goff, George Hurlburt, Henry Gibson, —. Heiman, Isabella Home, Mrs. J. P. Herman, Isabel Horne, Mrs. John Howell, John Howell, Ida Howell, Maggie Hickey, Harry Hess, D. Hastings, George Herbert, Taylor Hollman, John Hessell, Mrs. M. Helix, Fritz R. Hasen, Richard Jones, Silas Jones, Samuel Jones, Birdie Jacobs, William Lannon, Samuel Lawhan, Anna Leva, John Loblin, William Lammaner, child of J. L. Bienke, Henry Kruehling, Thomas Killian, George Keim, Harry Killian, William Killian, George W. Knoebel, Herman Munair, James Miller, James Morgan, child of Peter McGoveny, Thomas Monohagah, Malachi McDonald, Joseph A. Muner, Fred Murscheiner, Mrs. Murscheiner, Robert Miller, Sophia Martini, Joseph Mauer, John Niemeyer, Charles Nee, William Otten, Louis Otten, — O'Neil, Mrs. O'Neill, Miss O'Neil, Meyer Ottens, August Ottens, Thomas Oates, Catherine Prout, William Plachek, Charles Plachek, John Pandy, William Plack, William Plank, Tina Rux, Patrie Reimhardt, Charles Robbeck, — Rehlein, Francesca Rodriguez, John Richardson, John Rafferty ,Charles Rhobeck, Matilda Rux, E. D. Selp, Chas. Schwertgan, Charles Schmidt, Christopher Steinburg, Samuel Semile, Benjamin de Silva, Charles Sudhoff, Adam Ste Inketta, Mrs. Martha Spillman, — Schebert, Bernice Steinkoleter, L. E. Sims, William G. Taylor, Charles Tandy, Louis Vignette, Gus Volkmer, Harry Webber, Mrs. Weinstacker, Miss Weinstacker, Michael Wills, Sarah B. Woodruff, Mrs. Louise Woodruff, John Wagner, Theodore Wells, Terrence Wells, William Woods, Owen Waters, Max Weiss, Michael Woolsey, Robert Wilson, Ernest Zimmerman, —. Zimper.

THE AWFUL SUMMARY

The situation in St. Louis tonight as viewed from the Republic's standpoint is as follows:

St. Louis—Identified dead, 136; unknown dead, 18; missing, 33; fatally injured, 19; seriously injured in hospitals, 401; estimated injured outside of hospitals, 1000; property loss, estimated, $20,000,000.

East St. Louis—Identified dead, 110; unknown dead, 6; dying, 6; missing, 10; seriously injured in hospitals, 200; estimated injured outside hospitals, 2000; property loss, estimated, $5,000,000.

### FREIGHT CHARGES

**New Tariff to Be Made on Fruits and Vegetables**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29—The Southern Pacific company has in preparation a new local tariff on fruits and vegetables which will probably be put into effect on June 15th. It will materially reduce the rates on shipments of fresh fruit and vegetables within the state, and as Assistant General Freight Agent G. W. Lucas explained today. is designed to enable fruit growers away from market to place their products on the market at as favorable price as growers more better situated now. It is well known that all the fruit which finds a market in San Francisco now comes from adjacent fruit districts, such as San Leandro, Haywards, San Jose and intermediate points. The more remote districts have heretofore been unable to profitably send fresh fruit to this market and it is with the idea of extending the limits of the territory which supplies San Francisco with fresh fruits that the new tariff is being prepared.

The proposed new rates affect both fruit and vegetables. In less than carload lots the rate of shipments from all points will be charged from second to fourth class, and on carload lots from class B to C. This change of classification will materially reduce rates from all fruit-growing centers and under the new tariff it is hoped that San Francisco will be able to get fresh fruit and vegetables from the extreme ends of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys as well as the Santa Clara and Vaca valleys.

**The Egyptian Campaign**

LONDON, May 29.—A Cairo dispatch to the Times says: The decision of the mixed tribunal is an open secret although it will not be delivered until Monday. It will support the French contention and thus virtually decide that the Egyptian government cannot make war against the Khalifa without the consent of each member of the debt commission. The case before the mixed tribunal was a suit by the French and Russian members of the committee of the Caisse of the Egyptian debt, against a decision of a majority of the committee to appropriate the surplus of the Egyptian debt for the Nile expedition. The French contention was that it required an unanimous vote of the committee to authorize this expenditure and not the vote of a mere majority of the commission.

**Just a Few Fights**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The regular Democratic primaries to elect delegates to the state convention were held tonight. There were but few fights and the election was a quiet one.

**The Milwaukee Strike**

MILWAUKEE, May 29. — Samuel Gompers held two conferences with the street car managers today, but was unable to unravel the strike problem.

## CHURCHMEN IN SESSION

### Take Action Regarding Various Matters of Interest

### PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY

**Warsaw Selected as the Next Place of Meeting**

**The Judiciary Committee Reports on the Case of the Los Angeles Pastor—A Temperance Session**

Associated Press Special Wire.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 29.—The first regular order in the day session of the Presbyterian general assembly was the consideration of the next place of meeting. The claims of Winona assembly, near Warsaw, Ind., were presented by Rev. Solomon C. Dickie and George Peacock. Dr. E. G. Mathena of San Francisco represented the desire of the Pacific coast, saying that the influence of the assembly was wanted there and had been desired for twenty-five years. He said that provision had been made for the free entertainment of one-third of the assembly. Elder Trumbull of San Rafael seconded the proposal, saying that there was no land boom in the invitation.

The subject of seminary control came up next. Dr. Agnew of Philadelphia presented a substitute for the second resolution of the committee's report recommending the waiving of the assembly's veto power on professional appointments in the seminaries. The substitute was adopted by unanimous vote. A few minutes before adjournment a report from the judicial committee was made in reply to a memorial from New York Presbytery, in regard to the licensing the students from Union seminary. The report was ordered printed, and was made second order for Saturday morning. It re-affirmed the action of last year's assembly but recognized the constitutional rights of Presbyteries in licensing students. The report of the committee on theological seminaries was made a special order for this evening. Great interest has been felt in the composition of the committee of eleven, to which was referred the matter of postponed sale of the Presbyterian building in New York

The moderator announced he had concluded to appoint only laymen, to whom he, as chairman, might act as chaplain. The committee is as follows:

Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; James A. Beaver, Bellefont, Pa.; Judge Thomas Ewing, Pittsburg; Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; Samuel B. Hoey, Philadelphia; Thomas McDougall, Cincinnati; Horace B. Sileman, Cohoes, N. Y.; Alexander McDonald, Cincinnati, and Robert S. Williams, Utica, N. Y.

At the afternoon session the judiciary committee reported on the Los Angeles case, in which the Presbytery of Los Angeles suspended Rev. Burt Estes Howard. The synod reversed the Presbytery and the judicial committee recommended the reversal of the synod.

The orders for the afternoon included a report of the temperance committee and the reception of fraternal delegates from other bodies. Addresses were made by Rev. Edward Griffith Read, representing the Reformed church, and W. S. Roberts, president of the Presbyterian alliance which is to meet next month in Glasgow. The resignation of Dr. Rufus Green from the directorship of the Assembly Herald, the denominational paper, authorized by the assembly, was accepted.

The evening session was devoted in part to temperance.

The report of the committee on theological seminaries was presented by Dr. David R. Breed of Pittsburg, and was adopted in twenty minutes. Its sole resolution related to the study of the English Bible.

U. P. CONVENTION.

XENIA, O., May 29.—The United Presbyterian general assembly today took up the subjects of education and freedmen's mission. Rev. Dr. Campbell of Monmouth college, Rev. Hawke of Omaha, Rev. J. A. Kennedy of New Concord, O., described education, strongly arguing in favor of the church educating its own youth because the state institutions are surrounded by a specie of infidelity and irreligion.

The appeal of Rev. J. I. Frazer of Seattle, Wash., of the action of the Presbytery and synod in which Rev. S. J. Johnson was acquitted of the charge of having sung hymns and allowed persons not members of the church to take communion, was taken up and will be continued tomorrow.

THE CUMBERLANDERS.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 29.—The general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church finally concluded its labors today and adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in May, 1897, in Chicago. At today's session the report of the pan-Presbyterian alliance of the Reformed church recommending general co-operation and the appointment of Dr. Peters of Marshall, Mo., as a delegate to the pan-Presbyterian alliance was adopted.

The committee on Sabbath observance gave bicycles a black eye by declaring "the bicycle is becoming a foe to Sunday observance. We deprecate the misuse of a good thing."

This part of the report caused considerable debate, but it was adopted.

### A SUFFRAGE MEETING

**The Sacramento Convention Discusses the Rights of Women**

SACRAMENTO, May 29.—A mass convention in the interest of woman's suffrage convened in this city this afternoon, under the auspices of the California Woman's Suffrage association.

The afternoon session was confined to an informal discussion of the extension of the right of electoral franchise to women. A paper on woman's influence upon the commercial world and the extent to which she had demonstrated her capabilities to traverse the professional walks of life was read by Mrs. Dunn of Sacramento.

At the evening session the convention was addressed by Miss Elizabeth W. Yates, who was enthusiastically received. Miss Yates spoke directly to the point at issue and said that the time had arrived when woman should claim her rights in the exercise of the ballot. The speaker discoursed upon the advancement of women from the days of Magna Charta to the present time. She traced the history of this government through successive stages from the landing of the Puritans to the present date. She reviewed the history and progress of the movement in the states of Utah, Wyoming and Colorado and touched upon its effect upon social and political conditions, which she declared had been elevating.

Miss Yates also spoke of various classes of objectors, contending that there was no advantage to men in self-government that would not reasonably accrue equally to women. She considered some of the popular apprehensions concerning the effect of enfranchisement on womanly characteristics and home interests.

The convention will adjourn tomorrow night after being addressed by Rev. Anna Shaw.

### WEYLER'S WANTS

**The Cuban General Objects to the Policy o Inaction**

NEW YORK, May 29.—A special to the World from Madrid says: General Weyler has asked the Spanish government for liberty of action in political and military affairs in Cuba, which was promsed to him when he accepted the command, and which was granted to all his predecessors. He plainly put in that he has been crippled by the repeated interference of the home government, and broadly hinted that he is not disposed to continue in office much longer under the present conditions. Premier Canovas and the minister of war of the colonies cabled to him, and also wrote at length, urging the necessity of forbearance and patience on account of the government's awkward position between the public in Spain and Havana clamoring for a more vigorous war policy in Cuba, with a more resolute attitude toward America, and the imperative necessity of avoiding perilous conflicts with the United States. The government pacified General Weyler with a promise that he shall be furnished with all the resources he may deem necessary for active operations next autumn, after the rains, and full scope to act as he pleases against the rebels as long as he takes proper steps to furnish no pretext for American demands.

MADRID, May 29.—El Tiempo declares that if General Weyler persists in tendering his resignation General Primori Beva will replace him.

LONDON, May, 30.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says it is made a condition of the French and Spanish bankers who are largely interested in Spanish railway enterprises, to assist the government to obtain loans for the Cuban campaign.

### DUNHAM'S VICTIMS

**Buried Together in One Grave—The Murderer Not Caught**

SAN JOSE, May 29.—After a start in the search for Dunham shortly before midnight last night, the sheriff and his deputies returned to Smith Creek for conference. About 6 oclock they started out in squads again. The bloodhounds could not get the trail. About 10 oclock this morning they found the horse which Dunham was riding. The animal had been abandoned. This was in Indian gulch, some five miles from Mount Hamilton. Shortly after the horse was found the officers heard a pistol shot coming from the gulch. They darted ahead as fast as they could considering the rough ground and brush. The officers expected to find Dunham there somewhere, but all their scare was useless. They could not find him nor any trace of him, nor could they get the dogs to strike a trail. Some of the officers believed that Dunham had killed himself. Others do not think so.

The funerals of R. P. McGlincy, his wife, Mary McGlincy, Mrs. Dunham and Robert Briscoe were held at Campbell's today at one time. Five coffins occupied the little Congregational church, a sad sight. There were hundreds of people who could not gain admission to the church. All five were buried in one big grave.

Tonight the sheriff and his forces are in the mountains near Mount Hamilton. They do not think Dunham has escaped from there. It is possible but not probable, they say, that he has secured another horse. Many private citizens here have joined the hunt, and some additional deputies were sent out this evening and tonight.

### JACKSON'S SENTENCE

**Pearl Bryan's Murderer Sentenced to Hang—A Stay Granted**

NEWPORT, Ky., May 29.—Judge Helm today over-ruled a motion for a new trial for Scott Jackson, convicted of the murder of Pearl Bryan, and sentenced Jackson to be hanged June 30th. Subsequently the court granted a motion for a stay of execution for sixty days to the defendant to take the case before the court of appeals.

During the reading by Judge Helm of his decision over-ruling a motion for a new trial, Jackson sat pale and motionless. There was no expression on his features. When the question, "Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed on you?" was asked he cast an appealing glance at his attorney, and said in a voice that not all his great nerve was sufficient to keep firm: "Your honor, I am innocent."

He was remanded after sentence to the room where Walling was awaiting trial.

"Well, Walling," he said, "they have done their work. I am to swing on the 13th of June."

### FREE SPEECH DENIED

**A Single Tax Speaker Fined by Delaware Authorities**

WILMINGTON, Del., May 29.—William Horan, a single-tax speaker, was arrested at Dover while adressing an out-door meeting, and sent to jail for thirty days for refusing to pay a fine of $10. Good citizens, irrespective of politics, denounce the outrage as an illegal interference with free speech. Even the Wilmington papers strongly condemn it. Legal proceedings for Horan's habeas corpus are now pending.

Dr. Edward McGlynn addressed a large meeting of single taxers and others in the opera house at Newcastle tonight. The reception of the speaker was in the nature of an ovation. Many people from surrounding towns attended. A resolution denouncing the imprisonment of Horan was unanimously adopted. His case was continued for five days.

**Murdered Miners**

PRESCOTT, Ariz., May 29.—A private letter received here from South Africa confirms the telegraph news of the killing of H. N. Palmer and W. H. Johnson, near Buluwayo. They were on the way to the mines thirty miles from Buluwayo when the entire party was attacked and massacred. Palmer was one of the best known mining and mill men on the coast, and a warm personal friend of John Hays Hammond. He went to South Africa at Hammond's request to take charge of mines for Cecil Rhodes near Buluwayo. Johnson, formerly an employe of the Southern California railroad, accompanied him. They left here in December, and had not reached the mines when murdered about the middle of April.

**Southbound Passengers**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Passengers on the steamer Mexico: For Santa Barbara—W. S. Redington, L. P. Stowe, wife and daughter; T.F. Broome, Miss L. Cooper, W. H. Cooper, C. F. Ealand, Mrs .C. L. McDonald, A. G. Orena, H. A. Ramsay, G. F. Martin, W Martin, P. R. Frost, Miss Thompson, C. L. Thompson, and child, G. D. Mohr, and two in the steerage.

**Blanther Indicted**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The grand jury today indicted Joseph E. Blanther for the murder of Mrs. Langfeldt.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL VETO

### Overtakes the River and Harbor Bill

### THE EXTRAVAGANT APPROPRIATIONS

### Are Largely Instigated by Private Interests

### NO MONEY SHOULD BE SPENT

**Without Recommendation or Over the Protests of Examining Engineers**

**The Public Expenditure Must Be Restricted to Purely Public Purposes**

**The Bill Opens the Way to Insidious and Increasing Abuses and Is Extravagant, and It Is Therefore Vetoed**

Associated Press Special Wire.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The president sent to congress the following message:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith without approval house bill numbered 7977, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works and rivers and harbors, and for other purposes." There are 417 items of appropriation contained in this bill, and every part of the country is represented in the distribution of its favor. It directly appropriates or provides for the immediate expenditure of nearly $14,000,000 for river and harbor work. This sum is, in addition to the appropriations contained in another bill for similar purposes amounting to a little more than $3,000,000, which have already been favorably considered at the present session of congress. The result is that the contemplated immediate expenditures for the objects mentioned amount to about $17,000,000. Another strong feature of this bill is its authorization of contracts for river and harbor work, amounting to more than $63,000,000.

Though payments in these contracts are in most cases so distributed that they are to be met by future appropriations, more than $3,000,000 on their account are included in the direct appropriations above mentioned. Of these nearly $20,000,000 will fall due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and an amount somewhat less in the year immediately succeeding. Few contracts of like character authorized under the previous statutes are still outstanding, and to meet the payments on these more than $4,000,000 must be appropriated immediately in the future. If, therefore, this bill becomes a law, the obligations which will be imposed on the government, together with the appropriation made for the immediate expenditure on account of the rivers and harbors, will amount to about $80,000,000.

Nor is this all. The bill directs numerous surveys and examinations, which contemplate new work and further contracts which propose largely increased expenditures and obligations. There is no ground to hope that in the face of persistent and growing demands the aggregate appropriations for smaller schemes not covered by contracts will be reduced or even remain stationary. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, such appropriations, together with installments on contracts which fall due in that year, can hardly be less than $30,000,000, and it may reasonably be apprehended that the prevalent tendency towards increased expenditures of this sort and the concealment which postponed payments afford for extravagance, will increase the burdens chargeable to this account in succeeding years.

Economy and the exaction of a clear justification for appropriation of the public money by its servants are not only a virtue, but a solemn obligation. To the extent that the appropriations contained in this bill are instigated by private interests and to promote local or individual projects, their allowance cannot fail to stimulate a vicious paternal system and encourage a sentiment among our people, already too prevalent, that their attachment to our government may properly rest upon the hope and expectation of especial favors, and that the extent to which they are realized may furnish an estimate of the value of governmental care.

I believe no greater danger confronts us as a nation than the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our government as the embodiment of highest and best aspirations of humanity. It is not as a giver of gifts and because its mission is the enforcement of exact justice and equality, and not the allowance of unfair favoritism, that I hope I may be permitted to suggest it is time when the issue of government bonds to maintain the credit and financial standing of the country is subject to criticism, that the contracts provided for in this bill would create obligations of the United States amounting to $60,000,000 no less binding than its bonds for that sum.

In view of the obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution it seems to me quite clear that I only discharge a duty to our people when I interpose my disapproval of the legislation proposed. Many of the objects for which it appropriates public money are not related to the public welfare, and many of them are palpably for the benefit of limited localities or in the aid of individual interests. On the face of the bill it appears that not a few of these alleged improvements have been so improvidently planned and prosecuted, that after the unwise expenditure of millions of dollars new experiments for their accomplishment have been entered upon, while those entrusted with the management of the public funds in the interest of all the people can hardly justify the questionable expenditures for public works by pleading the opinions of engineers or others as to the practicability of such work.

It appears that some of the projects for which appropriations are proposed in this bill have been entered upon without the approval or against the objec-