

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.
For the District of Columbia, unsettled weather, with occasional showers in the early morning, probably fair in the afternoon; slightly warmer, westerly winds.

NO. 1,142.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST

Paris Thrown Into Mourning by a Terrible Disaster.

CAUGHT IN A DEATH-TRAP

The "Grand Bazar de Charité" Was Crowded Yesterday Afternoon When It Caught on Fire—Many of the Most Distinguished People of France Died in the Flames.

Paris, May 4.—The Grand Bazar de Charité, which was inaugurated yesterday, ended this afternoon in a disaster which caused the loss of at least 200 lives and which has thrown many of the best known families of France and other continental countries into mourning. A fire started in the flimsy structure in which the bazaar was being held, and in a few minutes the whole place was a mass of flames, in which were the bodies of many of the leaders of continental society, and of women prominently identified with charitable work. The scene was in Rue Jean Goujon, where the site for the bazaar was loaned by M. Henri Heine. The building was only a temporary one, it being built simply of planks and cloth.

The bazaar was held by a representative syndicate of the chief charitable institutions of the city, which every year unite for the purpose of selling all kinds of articles which are devoted to the relief of the poor. The receipts each year have amounted to about 1,000,000 francs. The bazaar was under the patronage of the leaders of society, and many of the stallholders were ladies of rank.

The fire started at 4:30 in the cinematograph installation, which was near the stall of the Duchess d'Uzes. It is supposed that it originated from an imperfectly insulated electric wire.

The flames spread with such frightful rapidity that the building in almost less time than it takes to write of it, was a raging furnace of flame. There were fully 1,800 persons attending the bazaar and the moment the cry of "fire" was raised there was a fearful panic. A wild rush was made for the exits, which quickly became blocked with struggling masses of humanity, and many of those seeking to escape were knocked down and trampled to death, while others were suffocated in the awful crash.

The firemen and gendarmes were promptly on hand, but when they arrived the building was in ruins, and all their efforts were directed to removing the dead and injured.

It was at first thought that the loss of life would not exceed thirty, as that number of dead were speedily removed and laid side by side on the ground, but it took little further search to reveal the fact that the catastrophe was of far wider extent, and that the death list would be far in excess of that number.

In addition to those who were crushed or suffocated, it appears that many others who might otherwise have escaped were caught under the roof, which collapsed in a few minutes after the fire started, the uprights supporting it having been burned away.

From stories told by survivors it is learned that the dresses of a number of ladies caught fire before they scarcely had an opportunity to attempt an escape and their shrieks of agony as they ran hither and thither in blind terror added to the panic. They ran into the crowds near the exits, and in this manner the fire was communicated to the clothing of persons who either perished miserably or were frightfully burned.

The bodies that have thus far been recovered have been removed to the Palais de l'Industrie, which is close to the scene of the fire. It will be impossible to identify many of them, they being burned beyond recognition. Some of them are completely carbonized, while others are without heads or limbs.

They, and nineteen sisters belonging to the convent of Notre Dame de Bon Secours, Comtesse de Minners, the wife of Gen. Minner.

More than one hundred corpses have not yet been identified. The injured include the Duchesse de Lator, Vicomtesse de Avenil, Comtesse de Bincoy, Marquis de Lutens, Marquis de Gallifet, Gen. Meunier, Gen. de Bre, Mesdames de Macelo, de Bissol, Comtesse de Challinor, M. Matezen, A. Pastre-Greffule, Hyver, E. Andre, Vallon, M. de la Tour, M. de Pin and Messieurs. Blount, Le Febre, Dubruil, de Grebald and Comte de Montclair and Comte de Vezin.

Baronne de Lassingen, Comtesse de Horn and Madames Porges, de Lushigan and Julian. It is now reported that the Duchesse de Alencon, who is a sister of the Empress of Austria, is missing.

The Duchesse d'Uzes was slightly injured. The Duchesse d'Alencon was present and had a marvelous escape, getting out of the building without injury. The fire broke out immediately after the departure of Mgr. Clari, the papal nuncio, who attended the function for the purpose of giving it his blessing.

The building had eight exits. The place where the fire broke out was on the left of the structure, and the visitors and those attending the stalls rushed for the exits on the right. In the mad panic which followed everybody, with a few generous exceptions, fought for his or her own life. A majority of the dead seem to have been mercifully suffocated before they were burned. In the awful struggle to get out of the building most of the ladies who escaped lost part of their clothing. Some of them were almost nude, their skirts, petticoats, and even their hair, being stripped off of them. As they rushed out of the burning structure they fell, swooning, in the streets with their hair disheveled and in a number of cases, scratched and bleeding.

The building was about 200 feet long and 200 feet wide. The interior represented a street of medieval Paris, the buildings and decorations of which were bought from the managers of the preceding exhibition by Baron Mackau and presented to the syndicate for the occasion. The shops and houses, with their quaint balconies and peaked gables, were utilized as stalls for the display of costly and beautiful fabrics and objects d'art.

A visitor who escaped, describing the affair, says: "The place was full, and the heat was stifling. I was being offered a nosegay by a stallholder when I heard a sudden shout of 'fire!' I and my friends tried to keep cool, but the rush behind us forced us forward. We got separated, and it was useless to try to find each other. I endeavored to work my way, but was carried off my feet and swayed backward and forward. At last I was torn off my back and my other garments were torn. The flames spread with awful quickness. The crashing of the falling timbers and the roaring of the flames could not drown the groans of the agonized crowd.

"Gradually I found myself pushed to the back of the building, where I scrambled through an opening some of the people had made in the wall. I was hardly through when the blazing roof fell with a dreadful crash, and the place was then packed. Words cannot describe the horror of the whole thing. It was over in about twenty minutes. The roof had buried all who had failed to escape."

In some of the corners, especially near the main exit, were afterward found piled heaps of dead and dying, charred remains, arms, legs and skulls. Near the main exit the piles were five feet deep. A few minutes after the building was destroyed the ambulance corps and police began the grewsome work of removing the bodies, but very few lives could then be saved. The extremities of the victims were in most instances completely consumed, and their skulls were fractured and the brains protruded. There was no vestige of clothing on any of the corpses.

As the news spread rapidly, hundreds of carriages came streaming along the Champs Elysees, conveying people with anxious and distressed faces, coming to seek relatives or friends. Within half an hour were witnessed indescribable scenes of grief. One lady rushed frantically about, inquiring for her daughter. On being assured that she was safe, she jumped, danced, screamed, and then rushed to her coachman and told him to drive home, after which she fell in a swoon.

Another lady, on reaching the scene, went mad. Still another, imagining that she recognized her daughter, called hysterically to her husband to tell the police to prevent her from visiting the bazaar.

More than 150 persons escaped through a window of the Hotel du Palais, onto which the lazar building backed. M. Nachtel, director of the ambulances, says that he saw a group of corpses seated with their heads buried off. Mile. Lucie Fane, daughter of the president, escaped owing to her making a call on her way to the bazaar. Her parents suffered cruel anxiety for more than an hour. Mile. Lucie arrived on the scene after the roof fell.



WHAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED.

GREECE READY TO SUBMIT

This Is the Opinion of European Diplomats.

THE PORTE MORE DEFIANT

It is said that he insists on the return of Crete, the Cession of the Balk of Thessaly and on the Transfer of Half the Greek Navy. Late News of the War.

(Copyrighted.)

London, May 4.—The impression grows stronger on all quarters that the submission of Greece to Turkey and the powers will soon be forthcoming. It is not expected to take the form of suing for peace or mediation, the latter least of all, for Greek feeling is more bitter against the concert of Europe than against Turkey. King George would prefer to negotiate directly with the Sultan than through the powers. Indeed, he declared recently that he would never, under any circumstances seek the intervention of Europe. It is not unlikely that the end of hostilities will take the form of a brief armistice. This gained, nobody believes that fighting will ever be resumed.

Instead of hoping for Turkish success, official Europe is now earnestly desirous that the Greeks should gain some advantage in the field. The interests of European peace were considered best served by Turkish victories at the outset of the war. Now the situation is reversed. The Sultan is naturally convinced that he is invincible, and daily becomes more defiant. Reliable information from Constantinople is to the effect that he now refuses to listen to lesser terms than the return of Crete, the cession of the bulk of Thessaly, and the transfer of half the Greek navy.

Emperor William and the others who are inclined to help the Greeks are likely to repent when they find the Eastern problem rendered immensely more difficult, instead of simplified, by the war.

A genuine Greek victory at the present moment would therefore be received with joy in the European plenipotentiaries because of its double effect of restoring Greek self-respect and checking Turkish obstinacy. England, as Mr. Curzon announced in the House of Commons, today, is again pressing the question of intervention, this time with success. It is beginning to be recognized in St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna that the political friendship of England and France has become a genuine factor in the situation, and its influence is already felt.

It is no secret that England is in favor of stopping the war instantly at any cost, and of restoring the status quo ante-bellum in every respect. France practically indorses the policy of Lord Salisbury.

THE GRECIAN JOAN OF ARC.

Interview With the Young Woman Leading Greek Volunteers. New York, May 4.—The Journal of Athens correspondent sends an account of an interview had with the Grecian Joan of Arc, Etene Constantinides, before she left for the front at the head of 2,500 wildly enthusiastic volunteers. He says: "Her eyes glowed with fire as she told of her hopes and aspirations. 'The Turks killed my brother,' she cried. 'They killed my family. Their blood calls for revenge, and it is I who must avenge them. But, far more than this personal feeling, it is the love for my country. The

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THE SENATE COMMITTEES

The Changes in Chairmanships Have Been Made.

REPUBLICAN STEERING COMMITTEE COMPLETES ITS WORK AND IS READY TO REPORT.

The Republicans of the Senate will meet this morning at 10:30 o'clock in caucus to receive the report of the committee which has been engaged in filling the committee vacancies and, incidentally, to discuss the tariff bill reported yesterday. The chairmanships that have been changed and which will be reported by the committee today are as follows:

- Census—Carter of Montana.
- Coast Defenses—McBride of Oregon.
- Education and Labor—Kyle of South Dakota.
- Estimate the University of the United States—Wellington of Maryland.
- Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service—Forsaker of Ohio.
- Foreign Relations—Davis of Minnesota.
- Immigration—Nelson of Minnesota.
- The Library—Westmore of Rhode Island.
- Naval Affairs—Hale of Maine.
- Printing—Lodge of Massachusetts.
- Privileges and Elections—Chandler of New Hampshire.
- Public Lands—Hastings of North Dakota.
- Relations with Canada—Spencer of Wisconsin.
- Territories—Shoup of Idaho.
- Transportation and Routes to Seaboard—Platt of New York.

The vacancies existing in the more important committees have been filled, as follows:

- Commerce—Gallinger.
- Appropriations—Sewell.
- Finance—Burrows.
- Postoffices and Post Roads—Gear and Mason.
- Judiciary—Spencer.
- Privileges and Elections—Spencer.
- Claims—Fairbanks.
- Enrolled Bills—Hanna.
- Foreign Relations—Forsaker and Clark.
- Immigration—Mason, Penrose and Deboe.
- Naval Affairs—Hanna, and Platt of New York.
- Pacific Railroads—Forsaker.
- Penalons—Hanna and Kyle.
- Census—Platt of New York, and Fairbanks.
- Coast Defenses—Penrose and Wellington.
- Education and Labor—Penrose.
- Public Buildings and Grounds—Wellington and Fairbanks.
- Public Lands—Nelson.
- Territories—Platt of New York.

TO SAIL FOR EUROPE.

Distinguished People Who Are Preparing to Cross the Atlantic. New York, May 4.—There is no spare room on any of the three lines that sail tomorrow for Europe, the spring exodus having begun in earnest.

In the distinguished company on the St. Paul, of the American Line, are Major Gen. Miles and Capt. M. P. Maus, of the United States Army; Gen. Horace Porter, United States ambassador to France; John K. Gowdy, United States consul general at Paris; Gen. W. M. Osborne, United States consul general at London, and Mrs. John Wanamaker.

Gen. Miles and Capt. Maus are going to Greece to observe the progress of the war there. Charlesname Tower, United States minister to Austria-Hungary, will sail on the Majestic.

THE GOLD WITHDRAWALS.

There were no withdrawals of gold from the Treasury, but the officials expect a heavy draft today. The total amount that has been withdrawn since the movement began about a week ago is \$7,977,000, which leaves the gold now in the Treasury at \$149,854,338.

Gen. Miles Off to the War.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by Capt. M. P. Maus, his aide, and Noble E. Dawson, his clerk, left this city for New York yesterday. The general will sail today for Europe, and as soon as he arrives there will hasten to the scene of the Turkish and Grecian war.

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THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS

Resolution Admitting a Salvadorian to Our Military Academy.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL READ

Senator Gorman Starts an Onslaught Upon Its Extravagance—Forsaker, Replying, Says the Government Intends to Have Sufficient Revenue to Pay All Expenses.

The special incidents of interest in the Senate yesterday were the reporting of the amended Dingley tariff bill, and an attack by Senator Gorman on the extravagance of the sundry civil bill, which produced a spirited reply from Senator Forsaker.

The tariff bill was reported back to the Senate by Mr. Aldrich, and was placed on the calendar, to be called up for action two weeks hence. It is to be followed, in a few days, with a printed statement, showing the character of the changes presented in the amendments recommended by the committee. It was also stated by Mr. Aldrich that it was the intention of the committee to present provisions in relation to reciprocal trade with other countries, in place of the section on that subject in the House bill, which section the committee recommended to be struck from the bill. He was requested by Mr. White, Democrat, California, a member of the Finance Committee, to state that the report represented the action of the majority of the committee, and that the Democratic members had concurred in it. Mr. Aldrich made that statement.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Allen, and was agreed to, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the special commission, appointed to examine and report as to the boundary lines between Venezuela and British Guiana, has yet reported, so to transmit to the Senate a copy of such report, and if not, to state what progress has been made in the investigation.

Mr. Hawley sent up a joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of War to receive Cuban officers of rank, as a cadet at West Point. Mr. Gorman, who is the son of the president of Salvador.

Mr. Allison moved to proceed to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill after the routine morning business. An effort to give precedence to the Cuban resolution was made by Mr. Morison, who intimated that Mr. Allison's object was to delay action upon it. Mr. Allison assured him that he had no such purpose, but he knew of no special interest in the Cuban matter that required the occupation of the morning hour by it. Mr. Morison made an appeal to the Senator from Iowa, saying that he had authentic information in regard to the pending up in Cuban cities, and a military movement, and to the death by starvation of many of them. He also expressed an apprehension that the delays in action on his joint resolution had a direct reference to the fact that the Spanish government was now attempting to negotiate a loan in Europe to pay the interest on her public debt, due in a few days. Failure in obtaining such loan would probably inaugurate a new campaign of conducting the war in Cuba, even during the wet season.

"The Spanish war in Cuba," Mr. Morison said, "is growing into a state of speedy dissipation, and if we pass this bill, we are inviting Spain to take advantage of our inaction to sell her bonds in the European market. That is my reason for urging on its passage. I think I know what the opinion of this Senate is, and I can anticipate very clearly what its expression will be. What if we delay for a week or two, Spain will be able to investigate the money power of Europe into taking her bonds and re-strengthening her credit, so that she may continue her continuation of starvation, murder and cruelty."

"Under these conditions I would not feel satisfied with myself, if I did not press this resolution to the attention of the Senate. I have a thorough contempt and abhorrence for these methods of warfare in the island of Cuba which have made that man Weyler the most thoroughly condemned and despised man that now lives in the world."

Mr. Allison persisted, however, and the Senate proceeded with the sundry civil bill. The reading of the bill, covering 139 printed pages and appropriating about \$83,000,000, was completed in two hours and a half. The few amendments were agreed to without question. Among them were provisions to make immediately available the item of \$2,300,000 for improving the Mississippi River and \$100,000 of the item for payment of fees in United States courts. The bill was then open to general amendment.

The first of these to a speech by Mr. Gorman deprecating the extravagant appropriations of the bill. It was an amendment offered by Mr. Forsaker appropriating \$400,000 for continuing improvements of the Tennessee River below Chattanooga. A point of order was made against it by Mr. Allison, and it was also opposed by Mr. Frye, Republican, of Maine.

Then Mr. Gorman took the floor and launched generally against the bill as appropriating a larger amount than had ever been contained in any similar bill. Even if the proposed amendment were in order, he would question it under the present conditions of the country. The tariff bill had been reported to the Senate, a bill which proposed to add sixty-five or seventy millions to the taxes of the people. He thought that it would be the height of unwisdom at this time to increase the already too large items in the sundry civil bill. There were items in it which could afford to wait, at least until large taxes were wrung from the people under the new tariff law. There was no excuse whatever for instance in making appropriations for more soldiers' homes, thirty odd years after the war, when the old soldiers were becoming fewer. He complained that the answer of Republicans to the demand for economy was "we are called in session to levy taxation, not to reduce expenditures. We are here to tax the people, not to save their money." He would send the bill back to the House. Greatly reduced and said to the House, "You must act with us. Your duty to the people who elected you is to organize to scrutinize, to reduce expenses, and to save the people from the burden of heavy taxation."