

# WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, light showers; probably clearing by Tuesday night; easterly winds.

NO. 1,176.

## CALHOUN TALKS OF THE WAR

Says It Means Independence or Death to Every Cuban.

## A DISGRACE TO CIVILIZATION

An Interview of Vital Import With Mr. McKinley's Special Commissioner—Compares Spain to a Cloying Bull Stung to Frenzy by Swarms of Gnats.

New York, June 7.—William J. Calhoun, special counsel to Consul General Fitzhugh Lee in the Ruiz case, arrived here from Havana this morning and spoke freely of his impressions of the state of affairs in Cuba. He said he believed the war would only be ended by the death of the last Cuban or the final desperation and disgust of Spain after weary years of guerrilla warfare. He intimated that the evidence Gen. Lee has been able to gather in the Ruiz case was absolutely without value, and manifested resentment for the lack of courtesy shown to him by Captain General Weyler and by Fomdevila, who was supposed to be the most important witness in the Ruiz case.

Other passengers on the Saratoga, the steamer on which Mr. Calhoun came from Cuba, were: G. W. Fishback, of the State Department, who acted as Mr. Calhoun's secretary, and Ramon Williams, who was Gen. Lee's predecessor at Havana, and is said to be a prominent candidate for minister to Spain to succeed Hannis Taylor. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Fishback will leave for Washington tomorrow.

Gen. Lee's report on the Ruiz case, in the preparation of which Mr. Calhoun assisted, was mailed on the Saratoga and has reached the President by this time.

"What is your impression of the situation in Cuba?" Mr. Calhoun was asked. "Is there war in the island?"

"The whole state of the island is pitiable. It is a disgrace to civilization. There is no war there, as we speak of war. There is a compact, organized body of Spanish soldiers on the one hand. On the other are thousands of individuals divided loosely into guerrilla bands—ten, thirty or fifty in a party—ravaging the country and running away. One day you hear of them fifty miles to the north.

"The next, ten miles south; never a decisive battle, never an attack of force by force. The Cubans are not looking for a battle—they'd be fools if they did. The situation may best be described by comparing the Spaniards to a big, clumsy animal, a bull, that is attacked by swarms of insects. They buzz around him, they sting him, they torture him into paroxysms of rage; and he can do nothing but switch them off or trample a few into the mud in aimless ways. The fight will never end until the last knot is dead or until the bull has been driven out of its senses, so that it rushes to self-destruction."

"Did you go into the insurgents' camp or meet any of the high officials of the Republic?"

"No," said Mr. Calhoun. "I did not go into the Cuban lines. I did not meet any of their generals. I was invited to do both, not by the Cubans themselves, but by folks who sympathized with them, and were in touch with them. You see, I was down there as one of our representatives to Spain in the case of Dr. Ruiz. I did meet lots of Cubans in Havana, but I did not hold any conferences. It would have been improper for me to go behind the backs of the Spaniards and to break away from the joint commission for a consultation with persons in open rebellion against them. I was sent to Cuba to do that."

"It was generally supposed that you were sent to investigate the Cuban question."

"That supposition was wrong, then. I know that folks had that idea. It is all exaggeration. Of course, I had eyes in my head and could see things with them. If the President asks me what I saw, I will tell him. That's all. But I went out for the Ruiz case and nothing else."

"Did the Spanish co-operate with you in the Ruiz investigation?"

"Dr. Congostia, who, with Mr. Lee, made up the commission, was most courteous and kind. I honestly think he was as anxious to know the truth as we were. He helped us in every possible way."

"How was it with the others?"

"They did not run after us, begging for permission to testify," was the laconic reply. "We examined six or seven."

"Did you reach any definite conclusion?"

"Now, look here. Dr. Ruiz had been in solitary confinement. He received a hurt, resulting in concussion of the brain. He was taken out of the cell and died. If he was murdered, the only persons who know it are his jailers. They were the witnesses. You may make your own inferences about the value of such testimony."

"Did Fomdevila come before you?"

"No."

"Where was he?"

"I assure you, sir, that I would very much like to know."

"Did you see Capt. Gen. Weyler?"

"No," said Mr. Calhoun. "I did not."

It has been said that Mr. Calhoun took as an affront Gen. Weyler's absence from the city during his three weeks' stay there. Gen. Weyler was within fifty or one hundred miles of Havana all the time. He

returned on Saturday, after Mr. Calhoun left.

"One thing I learned down there," Mr. Calhoun said in conclusion, "is that folks up here do not know what life in Cuba is. You and I, for instance, could not stand out here on the street corner and talk this way if we were in Havana. Folks do not do that sort of thing there. Everything is done underground, in the dark, in whispers. When you mean one thing you must say just the opposite. They are not acquainted with the truth down there. Neither side is. Doubt if there is such a word in the language."

Mr. Fishback did not feel under the diplomatic restraint that kept Mr. Calhoun from investigating things that the Spaniards did not care to show him. He went out to look at the trocha. He found it, he said, a very formidable fortification and strongly garrisoned. It did not look much like a fort in a peacetime country. But Mr. Fishback did not go into the insurgent lines. "Does that mean," he was asked, "that you formed all your opinions of the rebellion from Spanish statements?"

"Not at all," he said. "We saw plenty of Cubans. You must remember that there are Cubans in plenty outside the insurgent lines. We saw everybody, talked with everybody."

Former Consul General Williams said that the present Cuban situation was exactly that which he had predicted twenty-five years ago in his reports. The trouble between Spain and Cuba, he said, is not one of politics, but of organization. In explanation of this, he said that Spain needed to learn the lesson of ruling colonies as England had learned it. If Spain would give Cuba self-government there would not be any trouble. He had no ideas on the war for publication.

Asked about the report that he was to be made minister to Spain, he said: "I have received no communication about it, but I would be glad to accept the place. There is nobody who knows the Spaniards better than I do. I was consul at Havana for twenty-two years, and all my life, you might say, I have been mixed up with the Spaniards. While in Cuba I met nearly all the Spaniards of note, and men like Campos are my personal friends. I never had trouble with them. I can get along with Weyler or any of them."

## MONEY CRISIS AT HAVANA

A New Debt of \$20,000,000 to Be Saddled on Cuba.

Increasing Ravages of the Famine. A Spanish Battalion Defeated by Cubans Under Ducaesse.

Havana, June 7.—The financial crisis caused by the depreciated paper currency will result in the creation of a new debt on the island of Cuba, of \$20,000,000, with 6 per cent interest per annum. The minister of the colonies, Senor Castellanos, has already given his approval to the scheme.

The 5 per cent extra duties in the custom houses, established for the payment in silver of the paper money, will be the guarantee of the new debt. If a loan for \$20,000,000 cannot be secured on that guarantee the paper currency now in circulation will be exchanged for shares of the new debt.

The general distress is so great that famine is already spreading in the suburbs of the capital. The prices in the markets are beyond the reach of the poorer classes. The insurgents are now very active in Pinar del Rio province. They have received several small expeditions from the United States and Mexico and ammunition enough to keep their army constantly fighting.

Gen. del Gado is in command of the forces operating in the north of the province and Gen. Bermudez is in command in the south. Vidal Ducaesse is the general-in-chief.

The Spanish battalion, La Reina, was severely defeated at Laguna Colorado by the Cubans under Ducaesse. The Spaniards intended to take by a bayonet charge four intrenchments behind which Ducaesse had fortified his men, and though the Spanish soldiers fought like demons, attacking the positions three times, and in their last charge approaching within ten feet of the intrenchments, they were repulsed with heavy loss, and had to leave their dead on the field. More than 150 wounded Spaniards were carried away by the column.

At Alamo Rojas, in Pinar del Rio, a large Cuban hospital was attacked by the Spaniards, and, as usual, the sick and wounded were slain. The nurses lived in small huts near the hospital with their families. They fell also into the hands of the Spaniards and neither women nor children were spared. Fifty persons of both sexes were victims to this new Spanish barbarity.

**A FIGHT OVER CUBA.**

Two Texans Attacked by a Squad of Spanish Marines.

Mexico City, June 7.—Last night two Texans, Joe Long and Charles Holbrook, were sitting in a saloon in Vera Cruz, when there entered twenty marines of the Spanish garrison Nuevo Espana. One shouted "Viva Cuba Libre." The Texans replied: "Viva Cuba Libre," and were attacked by the Spanish with knives.

The Texans made a brave defense with their fists until rescued by 100 Mexican soldiers.

The twenty Spaniards and two Texans were arrested but afterward liberated.

**Sorg to Run Again McLean.**

Columb, Ohio, June 7.—Ex-Congressman Paul J. Sorg, of Middletown, announces that he will be a candidate for United States Senator, in opposition to John R. McLean.

Nice White Pine, dressed, 2 cents a foot. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

Doors, any size, 1 1/2 inches thick, \$1 Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

## MEN WHO FEAR NOT DEATH

Inquiry Into the Strange Sect Who Practice Self-Immolation.

## THE PROPHETESS VITALIA

Feodore Kovaleff, on Whose Premises the Bodies of Fifteen Victims Were Found, Including His Wife and Children, to Be Confined in an Insane Asylum.

London, June 7.—A special correspondent of the Daily News, who went to Trespel, Russia, to inquire into the cause of the self-immolation of a number of persons belonging to the religious sect known as the Raskolniki, says he learned that Feodore Kovaleff, on whose premises the bodies of fifteen victims were found, including those of his wife and two children, will probably not be indicted for the part he took in bringing about the deaths of these victims. After a formal inquiry is made into his mental condition he will in all likelihood be confined in a monastery.

The Raskolniki, who are excommunicated by the Russian church, are convinced that Kovaleff is wholly sincere in all that he does, and that he is absolutely unconscious of having committed a crime in having buried six persons alive and wailing up nine others in the cellar of his house.

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At the time of her self-immolation she was forty years old. She had great power among the peasantry, who formed her chief adherents.

An instance of the influence of Vitalia was the wedding of Kovaleff's wife and children. During the taking of the census Kovaleff arrived home one evening and found his young wife strangely depressed. His inquiries as to what was troubling her elicited the information that his wife was afraid that the enumerators would enter the names of their two children on the census. During the taking of the census Kovaleff arrived home one evening and found his young wife strangely depressed.

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It was in obedience to her beliefs that Kovaleff performed the dreadful tragedy, which he now regrets, and which he feels that he was not allowed to die with his wife and children.

The czar has been profoundly impressed by the story, and is receiving minute reports of the progress of the inquiry.

## THE SILVER REPUBLICANS.

The National Assembly to Be Held in Chicago Today.

Chicago, June 7.—The national assembly of silver Republicans will be held at the Leland Hotel tomorrow. Congressman Charles S. Hartman of Montana is the leader of the movement, which will result in the extension of the organization and the reaffirmation of free silver principles to the 18 to 1 ratio.

Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, will be the chairman of the convention, or conference, and his address will contain the formal enunciation of the position of the silver Republicans on the currency issue.

**BRYAN AT OTTAWA.**

Ottawa, June 7.—William J. Bryan arrived here this morning and had a hearty reception. He was driven about the city under escort of the mayor, and occupied a seat upon the floor of the House of Commons during the afternoon sitting. He spoke at an immense audience in the evening.

When asked if he would again be a candidate for the Presidency, he laughed and replied: "Well, that's a question. If I had been elected in that contest, I said that I should not be again a candidate."

He will go to Quebec tomorrow.

## RESURRECTIONISTS AT WORK.

An Indianapolis Cemetery Almost Depopulated by Ghoulies.

Indianapolis, June 7.—The discovery was made today that Lick Creek cemetery, five miles southeast of this city, has been almost depopulated of recently buried bodies, and it is estimated that at least fifty bodies have been stolen by ghoulies in the past week.

Today a number of graves were opened and in eight out of ten cases the bodies had been stolen. In three coffins, clothing, and all were missing. Every one who has a friend buried in the cemetery is preparing to open the grave and the greatest excitement prevails.

**McClellan Stricken With Blindness.**

Lexington, Ky., June 7.—Byron McClellan, the well-known turfman, who was brought home from Lufkin on Saturday suffering with malaria fever, took a relapse today and was stricken with blindness, to tonight his physicians think he may yet see.

There was a consultation of the leading physicians to Lexington over his case, and they agreed that the chances of his recovery are doubtful.

Flooring, 6, 8, 10 inches wide, \$1.25 per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

## BETRAYED HER CHILD.

Mrs. Holcomb Said She Did It at the Lord's Command.

## A CURRENCY COMMISSION

The President May Ask of Congress Power to Appoint One.

Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, has notified the President that the tariff bill will pass that body and be ready for the conference committee on or about the 21st of this month.

Speaker Reed has informed the President that the conference committee will not take more than a week for the consideration of the bill.

On the strength of this information the President will probably send a special message to Congress on or about June 22 asking for the power to appoint a currency commission of not less than eleven and not more than fifteen members.

His idea is to bring the matter before Congress and enable that body to discuss the measure and vote upon it, while the tariff bill is in conference, so that Congress will be able to pass the tariff bill and the currency commission resolution at about the same time and adjourn early in July.

The only thing that may delay the President from bringing the currency question to the attention of Congress at this session is the fear that if a financial discussion is once started it is apt to get beyond the control of Republican leaders in the Senate and House and continue during the remainder of the summer.

Little or no difficulty would be encountered in passing a bill in the House, because the Speaker would cheerfully lend his aid in getting an order from the Committee on Rules limiting debate, and there is no doubt that a bill could be passed by a large majority if brought to a vote.

In the Senate, however, the friends of the Administration measure would be met by the Democrats and Populists, who, of course, would not permit a vote to be taken until they had thoroughly dissected the opposition's arguments.

If the Republicans of both houses see their way clear to follow up the tariff bill with a currency commission measure, the President will recommend such action; otherwise, he may think it best to let Congress adjourn as soon as the tariff bill becomes a law.

**M'LEAN BACK IN URBANA.**

The Sheriff Thinks the Anger Against Him Has Cooled.

Mayor Ganson Charged With Having Been the Man Who Inspired the Fatal Charge.

Springfield, Ohio, June 7.—Sheriff McLean passed through here at noon today on his way home. He said he thought he would not be molested now. Arriving at Urbana, he was met by Deputy Sheriff Kirby and taken to the Mayor's house. He stayed there until 10 o'clock.

There is some talk here tonight that Adj. Gen. Axline will order two companies of the National Guard to escort the Urbana millmen back to that place and protect them from the angry mob.

The latest information is that the feeling against them is abating, and that no violence will be attempted. It is reported that Adj. Gen. Axline will arrest the ringleaders of the Urbana mob and also the fifty deputy sheriffs who refused to aid Sheriff McLean.

A number of prominent citizens will ask Gen. Bushnell to call off the investigation, and promise that no harm shall come to Capt. Leonard or Sheriff McLean.

The women held a meeting this afternoon at Urbana and decided to petition the legislature to pass a law making criminal assaults subject to the death penalty.

Adj. Gen. Axline, of the Third Regiment, O. N. G., was seen at 10 o'clock tonight, at the regimental headquarters, and stated that Mayor Ganson and Prosecuting Attorney Deaton, of Urbana, were in a bad position, and that it would only be a short time before they will have to answer to serious charges. Adj. Gen. Axline said:

"I would not be Mayor Ganson tonight for \$10,000. He is charged with being the leader of the mob last Friday morning. Ganson not only was in the crowd, but he said to the people: 'The boys won't shoot you. They are your friends and will not dare fire bullets.'"

It is charged that Mayor Ganson sided with the mob from the start. From Prosecuting Attorney Deaton's position, when he was shot, it is claimed by Adj. Gen. Axline that he was mingling with the mob and was really one of them.

**FOUR PERSONS KURT.**

A Flat Car Struck by an Express Train.

Chicago, June 7.—Four persons were hurt this morning when a rail which was being loaded on a flat car was struck by an express train on the Illinois Central Railroad. The injured are:

Mrs. C. L. Ginstend, passenger on the express train; knee badly bruised.

Thomas Murphy, foreman section gang; head scalp wound and internal injuries.

Louis Guzza, Italian laborer, leg broken and head badly cut.

Italian laborer, name not known; head bruised.

The train was coming from the South at the rate of thirty miles an hour and struck the rail, which protruded crosswise of the flat car standing on an adjoining track. The rail struck the front door of the third coach, crashing into the car, and striking Mrs. Ginstend.

**Draper Arrives at Home.**

Rome, June 7.—Hon. William F. Draper, the newly appointed ambassador of the United States to Italy, arrived here with his family this evening. They were met at the railway station by the staff of the embassy.

Lacy's pure food ice cream, none better, 90c. per gallon. 601-603 N. Y. ave. nw.

12-inch Boards, 1 Cent a Foot. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

## NON-PARTISAN TICKET WINS.

Result of the Judicial Election in Chicago.

## SHOT HER, THEN HIMSELF

Charles E. Barber's Bullets Only Ended His Own Life.

Chicago, June 7.—With a few scattering precincts from outlying districts to be heard from, it is definitely known that the non-partisan ticket was completely victorious in today's judicial election, by majorities which will average about 10,000. The successful ticket is:

For judge of the supreme court, Benjamin H. Magruder, Republican. For judge of the superior court, Theodore Brentano, Republican. For judges of the circuit court, Murray F. Tuley, Democrat; Thomas G. Windes, Democrat; E. W. Burke, Republican; R. S. Tullitt, Republican; K. W. Clifford, Democrat; O. B. Horton, Republican; A. N. Waterman, Republican; E. F. Dunne, Democrat; Francis Adams, Democrat; Frank Baker, Democrat; Elbridge Haney, Republican; John Gibson, Republican; Albert Smith, Republican; C. G. Neely, Republican. For county commissioner, Michael Petrie.

There was very little interest manifested in the election, and less than half the registered voters was polled.

**CRIME OF C. B. DOUGLAS.**

A Well-Known Politician Kills an Ardmore Editor.

The Murderer an Aspirant for a Place on the Dawes Commission.

Ardmore, I. T., June 7.—Clarence B. Douglas, a politician, well known from here to Washington as an aspirant for the position of commissioner on the Dawes Commission, today shot down in cold blood James Williams, editor of the Chronicle.

Two shots were fired, both taking effect in the heart. Williams expired instantly, saying: "Douglas, don't kill me."

Williams says Williams had nothing in his possession to defend himself with.

The killing was the result of a humorous article in yesterday's Chronicle. Williams leaves a wife and eight children. He was formerly of Denton, Texas, and was for many years a compositor on the New York Herald.

Douglas is in jail.

Witnesses by the hundred have been summoned by both sides, and the finest legal talent has been secured to prosecute Douglas.

No citing here has aroused such indignation and threats of lynching are freely made by some of the best citizens. The jail is guarded by a select set of fearless men who will protect the prisoner at all hazards.

On to Washington.

Bicycle Corps of the Northwestern Military Academy Leaves Chicago.

Chicago, June 7.—Twelve young men, comprising the bicycle corps of the Northwestern Military Academy, started westward for Washington this morning to deliver a message to Secretary of War Alger. The young men leaped into fame at the military maneuvers at the Colorado several weeks ago.

Their maneuvers, under the command of Major Davidson, their organizer and leader, made the hit of the great exhibition, and the task which was undertaken today was the result of a determination to show the public that the corps could do the rough and arduous work as well as exhibit skill in drilling on their rubber-shod steeds.

The message from Gen. Brooke to Gen. Alger is merely a formal statement of the trip and its object. The document is to be carried the entire distance, from Chicago to Washington, by the corps. The members of the corps will ride, camp, cook, maintain guard, and precautions according to the rules observed in an enemy's country, with the exception, of course, of foraging.

Each cadet carries a Springfield rifle, shelter tent, blanket, extra clothing, and one day's rations. The weight of each bicycle, with equipment, is fifty-five pounds.

**AWFUL BOILER EXPLOSION.**

Twenty Men Known to Be Dead and Many Injured.

Fragments of Human Bodies Found Mixed With Pieces of Machinery and Building Material.

Mexico City, June 7.—La Carolina Calico printing factory at Puebla, was entirely destroyed this morning by a boiler explosion. Twenty men are known to be dead, many injured, and much property destroyed.

The factory, the property of Noriega Brothers, the well-known Spanish merchants of Mexico City, was situated in the heart of the city. The destruction done to buildings, machinery, and stock on hand will amount to \$150,000.

Soldiers are now engaged in clearing away the debris.

Fragments of human bodies, mixed with pieces of machinery and building material, strewn the ground upon every side. People were killed in adjoining houses and many fronts of dwellings were blown out.

The scene of the accident presents a scene of indescribable destruction and confusion, crowded with people in search of the unfortunate victims.

Experts say a ton of dynamite could hardly have been more destructive.

**Fierce Storm in Texas.**

San Antonio, Tex., June 7.—A terrific wind and rain storm swept over this part of Texas last night. Many buildings were blown down northwest of here, and fruit orchards were wrecked. Cotton is being injured by too much rain.

Buy your typewriter paper and supplies from us and save money. See our improved cabinets for all makes of typewriters. Typewriter Headquarters and Manufacturers' Agency, 1307 F st. nw. Burket & Hewett, Agents. j65-6t-em.

Blinds, 1 1/2 inches thick, any size, \$1.25 a pair. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave. of

## SHOT HER, THEN HIMSELF

Charles E. Barber's Bullets Only Ended His Own Life.

## MISS SQUIRE SLIGHTLY HURT

The Young Patent Attorney Attempted to Assassinate His Former Stenographer—He Fired Twice at Her, But Neither Bullet Was Fatal—His Letters Show Insanity.

Charles E. Barber, a well-known patent attorney, committed suicide on Four-and-a-half street, a few doors north of Pennsylvania avenue, yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the right temple. This act was preceded by a deliberate attempt to murder Miss Dorothy E. Squire, formerly employed by him as stenographer and typewriter. Barber shot the young lady twice, the first bullet making a scalp wound in the back of her head, while the second shattered her left thumb. Her wounds, while severe, will not result seriously.

The tragedy occurred in front of Bohlen's liquor establishment, No. 217 Four-and-a-half street northwest, about 8:50 yesterday morning, just as the morning papers were being distributed to the newsstands. According to eyewitnesses, Barber concealed himself beneath the porch of Bohlen's, and fired at the young woman as she was proceeding to Pennsylvania avenue to take a cab to her office in the first building.

Miss Squire believed Barber was in New York, as he had written her several threatening letters from that city, and was, therefore, astonished when he sprang from beneath the porch and confronted her. As he approached the frightened woman she fled off and quickened her pace toward the Avenue. Barber said something which sounded like "Forgive me" and "You must." He then closed in upon her. As he did so he drew from one of his pockets a package and commenced to unwrap the paper about it. When she saw it was a pistol, Miss Squire screamed.

He quickly leveled the weapon at her head and fired. The bullet struck her on the back part of the head, making a flesh wound, and embedding a portion of her celluloid hair-comb in the tissues of her flesh.

Barber, determined upon murder, emptied another chamber of the revolver at her, the bullet entering her left hand and badly shattering the thumb bone. Then, believing his victim was dead, he placed the muzzle of the pistol against his right temple and pulled the trigger. The bullet tore through his head, and the patent attorney tumbled to the sidewalk, blood and brains oozing from the wound. He died in a few moments.

In the meantime, Miss Squire had regained her feet and ran to the office of The Evening Star, where she telephoned for the police and ambulance to the Emergency Hospital. After remaining at that institution a short time she secured a cab with her mother and sister and was driven to their home, No. 327 C street northwest.

The body of Barber was taken to the morgue, where Coroner Hammett viewed it about noon. He decided that an autopsy was not necessary and gave a certificate of death by suicide. The remains were then removed to the Nichols undertaking rooms, corner of Second street and Pennsylvania avenue, Capitol Hill, to be prepared for burial and to be held until the dead man's relatives are heard from.