

THOUSANDS KILLED.

An Awful Calamity at a Russian Festival.

Hungry Peasants Rush for the Tables and Trample Thousands to Death—Seneca, Mo., Receives a Deadly Storm Visitation—Many Drowned.

Calamity at a Russian Feast.
Moscow, June 1.—A terrible panic, resulting from the great crush of people at the popular feast here Saturday in honor of the coronation of the czar, caused the trampling to death of thousands of people. In anticipation of the grand holiday and popular banquet on the Hodynsky plain, tens of thousands of people began trooping toward the Petrowsky palace, in front of which the plain is situated, during the earliest hours Saturday. It was at first arranged to accommodate 400,000 people, but in view of the immense crowds assembled in and about the city at the coronation fete, extra tables and benches were hastily erected and every effort was made to provide seating room and a hearty meal for 500,000 people. By dawn the mass of peasants about the tables was really enormous, and they were all desperately hungry, some of them having fasted, by choice or necessity, for nearly 24 hours. The police did everything possible to keep back the crowd, but suddenly the masses, controlled by some inexplicable impulse, or impatient to get at the food, pressed forward, swept everything before them, and overturned tables and benches as if made of grass, trampling hundreds under foot and crushing the life out of a great number of people. The police barracks, to which the bodies of the dead were taken by the authorities, are besieged with persons beseeching for news of friends and relatives. The scenes at the barracks where the process of identification is going on are terrible in the extreme.

It is said the fatalities will amount to between 2,000 and 3,000, but it is impossible as yet to learn exactly the extent of the disaster. An official statement yesterday placed the number of dead recovered at 1,336 and the seriously or fatally injured at 285. But, in contrast with this official statement, there were 1,282 corpses lying at the cemetery, besides the many dead and dying that are known to have been removed from the ill-fated field by friends.

Cloudburst at Seneca, Mo.
NEOSHO, Mo., June 1.—Two cloudbursts occurred in this county at an early hour Saturday morning, one at this place and one at Seneca. Sylvester Wood was drowned at Neosho by the overturning of a boat while being taken from the flooded district.

Eighteen persons are missing at Seneca and it is certain that all have been drowned. Fifteen bodies have already been found. The lost are as follows: H. Andreas, wife and three children; Carl Schmidt, wife and five children; Mrs. Henry Robinson and one child; little Willie Dobbler and Archie Williams; wife of Rev. Harry White. Rev. Harry White occupied rooms over the Dispatch office with his wife. The building was entirely swept away and Rev. White and his wife with it. Mr. White was found in a drift, bruised and insensible, but at last accounts was improving and will probably recover. The dead body of his wife was found Saturday afternoon.

The condition of Seneca is pitiable. It is a town of 1,200 inhabitants, 15 miles west of here, and is situated in a valley. The water extended from bluff to bluff and was from four to six feet deep in every business house. Many buildings were washed away. The M. E. church (south) was carried several blocks.

The Frisco railroad has two bridges out near Dayton and Seneca, and much track washed away. The Kansas city, Pittsburg & Gulf has washouts north of Neosho.

LATEST REPORT FROM SENECA.
SENECA, Mo., June 1.—The scenes in and about the district of Seneca's awful flood disaster present a picture of desolation. Cherokee avenue, Seneca's principal business street, is divided in two sections by the loss of the splendid iron bridge which spanned Lost creek. Hundreds of citizens are viewing the ruins, while searching parties are constantly beating either side of the stream in search of missing citizens, who are evidently drowned. Of those thought to have been drowned 14 have been taken from the water.

Every merchant on Cherokee avenue, which embraces fully nine-tenths of the business interests of the town, has suffered more or less direct loss to stock. The loss and damage to stock in stores alone is fully \$30,000, while the total loss, including the inundated residence district and loss of buildings, brings the total above \$50,000 at a very conservative estimate. No accurate conception of the loss to private residences can be given, but probably 100 homes were inundated with four to six feet of water, resulting in losses of from \$250 to \$500 each. Two of these, the homes of Messrs. Andreas and Schmidt, were carried down the stream and every member of the families drowned. A number of families have lost all and are destitute. Many families along the course of the stream lost their crops. The merchants themselves having met with serious losses are in no condition to respond to the wants of the destitute and unless some aid is received from outside sources, much suffering will result.

THE METHODISTS.

The Bishops Select Their Places of Residence.

CLEVELAND, O., May 28.—A surprise was sprung upon the Methodist Episcopal general conference yesterday when a motion was made and carried to refer the report of the committee on constitution to a commission to report four years hence. This report has been under consideration for three days and has aroused much bitterness. The reason for yesterday's action is believed to be a desire for a constitution which will depart more from old lines than did the report of the committee. There is a feeling that the laymen should be given more equal representation, and it is hoped that it may be granted in the constitution which the commission will prepare. After the report of the committee on Epworth league, which recommends that the Epworth league, in extending the spirit of national co-operation to the other young people's societies, should never become affiliated in any manner with any other society which was not distinctly Methodist, the conference adjourned until three o'clock.

The bishops have selected their places of residence as follows: Mallalieu, from Buffalo to Boston; Fowler, from Minneapolis to Buffalo; Fitzgerald, from New Orleans to St. Louis; Joyce, from Chattanooga to Minneapolis; Newman, from Omaha to San Francisco; Goodsell, from San Francisco to Chattanooga; McCabe, to Fort Worth, Tex.; Cranston, to Portland, Ore. Foss remains in Philadelphia; Merrill, in Chicago; Andrews, in New York; Ninde, in Detroit; Walden, in Cincinnati; Warren in Denver; Hurst, in Washington, and Vincent, in Topeka.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS WIN.

In the Majority in the Presbyterian Assembly—Arbitration Favored.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 28.—In the Presbyterian general assembly the report of the board of aid for colleges was presented. It showed receipts of \$89,138 and expenditures of \$98,787, with a total balance on hand of \$11,149. The receipts for the year decreased \$30,488. During 13 years of existence the board had aided 56 institutions and expended \$1,143,361. It holds mortgages of \$173,388 on property valued at \$942,429. The report commended the board and called for \$150,000 during the next year.

A plan of co-operation in the work of home missions between the Presbyterian and Reformed churches in North America was unanimously adopted. The plan has been approved by the Reformed, German Reformed, United Presbyterian and Canadian Presbyterian churches. The report of the committee on foreign missions was presented. It showed that the board of foreign missions received \$879,749, expended \$929,339 and reported a debt of \$76,770. The reunion fund brought in \$92,377. One hundred and eleven legacies have been received and 155 are on the files. The cost of administration was \$54,310. The board has 654 missionaries in commission. The debt of the board was due to a reduction of \$100,000 in appropriations.

AN AWFUL DEED.

Family Troubles Cause the Murder of a Whole Family at San Jose, Cal.

SAN JOSE, Cal., May 28.—About midnight last night a neighbor named Page heard the report of shots in the direction of the home of Col. R. P. McGlinchey, one of California's commissioners of the world's fair, and almost immediately thereafter there came the sound of galloping hoofs on the county road. Hurriedly dressing, Page ran to the house and found the body of McGlinchey lying in an outhouse in a pool of blood. Entering the house he found the bodies of James Well, a son of Mrs. McGlinchey by a former marriage, who had been shot, and Mrs. McGlinchey and her daughter, Mrs. James Dunham, who had been stabbed to death by the assassin, and the hired man, James Briscoe, and the servant, Minnie Schesler, who had been backed to death with a hatchet. The rooms where the bodies lay were bespattered with blood and there was every evidence to show that the dead had made a desperate struggle for their lives. James Dunham, husband of one of the victims and son-in-law of the McGlinchey, was undoubtedly the murderer. When last seen he was riding rapidly away on horseback. Family troubles are said to have caused the murders.

PROHIBITIONISTS IN SESSION.

The First Day's Session of the Convention Uproarious—Free Silver Victory.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 28.—Uproarious and caustic in the extreme was the first day's session of the seventh national prohibition convention. At least one-half the time the delegates were in a bedlam of confusion, and on several occasions the presiding officer had to call upon the band to play in order to quiet the disorder. It was a fight between the broad gauge or free silver faction and the single issue or gold standard delegates from the east. The fight was precipitated a few moments after the convention was called to order and at both the morning and afternoon sessions things in general ran riot. The free silver faction carried the day, however, and at six o'clock yesterday evening elected C. W. Stewart, of Illinois, permanent chairman over A. A. Stephens, of Pennsylvania, who was backed by the gold standard delegates.

PROHIBITION SPLIT.

The National Convention Names Candidates for President and Vice President—A Riot.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 29.—The prohibition national convention yesterday nominated the following ticket: For president, Joshua P. Levering, of Maryland; for vice president, Hale Johnson, of Illinois. The free silver plank was rejected and the candidates were placed upon the thinnest kind of a narrow gauge platform, embodying merely the principle of prohibition, and even omitting the woman suffrage plank, which has been a feature of its platforms for years past. Ex-Gov. John P. St. John made a gallant fight for the free coinage of silver, and Helen M. Gougar, of Indiana, and Mrs. L. A. Pool, of New York, struggled in vain for woman suffrage, but the narrow gauge people controlled the convention and took everything. When the nominations for president were reached, the name of Charles E. Bentley, of Nebraska, the broad gauge candidate, was not presented, his boom having been burst by the overwhelming defeat of the silver forces at the afternoon session.

The broad gauge element left the convention hall late last night and organized a rump convention in another hall. Eleven state chairmen were among the bolters and 21 states were represented. Among the prominent bolters were Helen M. Gougar, of Indiana; ex-Gov. John P. St. John; R. S. Thompson, of Ohio, editor of the New Era; John Lloyd Thomas, of New York, and L. B. Logan, of Ohio. Ex-Gov. John P. St. John was called on for a speech. In the course of his remarks he said: "Our object is to determine 'where we are at.' The crucial moment has come and we must decide whether we are to be ruled by the Standard Oil Co. and Wall street or not. Liquor is a great question; so is monetary oppression. I would rather go down with the minority than stand by the party which will sacrifice the womanhood of the nation. We have the women and the workingmen of the west with us."

It was decided to organize a new party, which will be known as the national party. Its motto will be "Home Protection." The state delegates were authorized to appoint two members from each state to form a national central committee.

It was decided to appoint a committee of five to visit the national democratic, republican and populist conventions and invite all dissatisfied persons to unite with the national party. The platform will be practically the broad gauge platform reported at the prohibition convention, with less of the prohibition feature. It declares for the election of president and senators by a popular vote. It is generally conceded that the nominees of the new party will be the broad gauge candidates, Charles E. Bentley, of Nebraska, for president, and J. H. Southgate, of North Carolina, for vice president.

J. H. Levering, the regular prohibitionist nominee for president, is a prominent coffee merchant of Baltimore, Md. He is 55 years of age, reputed to be very wealthy and is president of the Y. M. C. A. He was formerly a democrat, but has been connected with the prohibition party since 1884, and has for some years past acted as vice chairman of the state executive committee. He ran on the prohibition ticket last fall for governor, receiving the highest vote ever cast in the state for the party. Mr. Levering was pronounced in his views on the questions at issue, and previous to the convention stated positively that he would not accept the nomination upon a free silver or broad gauge platform.

Hale Johnson, the nominee for vice president, is 49 years of age. He was born in Indiana and served through the war. He is a past commander in the G. A. R. and a colonel in the Veteran Legion. In 1884 he was a delegate to the national republican convention, but shortly afterward became a prohibitionist and has been prominent in its councils ever since.

The National Junior Prohibition League of America held its first annual convention this morning. About 150 representatives were present. The following officers were elected: President, D. C. Hopkins, New York city; vice president, A. M. Coffin, Hopkins, Mo.; secretary, H. D. Driesbach, Findlay, O.; treasurer, Myrton T. Smith, Hartford, Conn. The National Junior Prohibition League of America has a membership of 20,000 young men and women who are pursuing a systematic course of study of the underlying elements of civil government.

Died in a Drunken Stupor.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 29.—James Flannery, a brakeman for the Maple Leaf road, living in Kansas City, Kan., was found in an unconscious condition from overindulgence in liquor by an officer early yesterday morning, at Ninth and Mulberry streets. He was sent to Central police station in the ambulance, where he died three hours later without recovering consciousness.

Steamer Three Friends.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 29.—A report has reached Miami, but is yet to be confirmed here, that the filibustering steamer Three Friends, which left here recently with a cargo of arms and ammunition, ostensibly for Key West, but really for Cuba, was chased by a revenue cutter and ran ashore on a reef off Upper Matecumbe, one of the Florida keys.

VETOED.

The President Disapproves of the River and Harbor Bill—He Considers It Too Extravagant.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—As had been confidently expected, the president sent to the house yesterday a message vetoing the river and harbor appropriation bill. The full text of the message is as follows:

To the House of Representatives: I return herewith without approval house bill No. 7,977, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repairs and preservation of certain public works on 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 favors. 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 appropriations contained in another bill for similar purposes, amounting to a little more than \$5,000,000, which has already been favorably considered at the present session of congress. The total amount of the contemplated immediate expenditure for the objects mentioned amounts to about \$19,000,000.

A more startling feature of this bill is its authorization of contracts for river and harbor work amounting to more than \$5,000,000. Though the payment of 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 the remainder nearly \$20,000,000 will fall due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and amounts somewhat less in later years immediately succeeding. A few contracts of a like character, authorized under previous statutes, are still outstanding and to meet payments on these more than \$4,000,000 must be appropriated in the immediate future. If, therefore, this bill becomes a law, the obligations which will be imposed on the government, together with the appropriations made for immediate expenditure on account of rivers and harbors, will amount to about \$31,000,000.

Nor is this all. The bill directs numerous surveys and examinations which contemplate new work and further contracts, and which portend largely increased expenditures and obligations. There is no ground to hope that in the face of persistent and growing demands the aggregate of appropriations for the 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 the installments on contracts which will be 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.

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 of individuals. 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 an unwise expenditure of millions of dollars new experiments for their accomplishment have been entered upon.

While those entrusted with the management of public funds in the interests of all the people, can hardly justify 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 of which appropriations are proposed in this bill have been entered upon without the approval or against the objections of the examining engineers. I learn from official sources that there are appropriations contained in the bill to pay for work which private parties have actually agreed with the government to do in consideration of their occupancy of public property.

Whatever of doubt about the propriety may have escaped observation or may have been tolerated in previous executive approvals of similar bills, I am convinced that the bill now under consideration will open the way to innumerable increasing abuses, and is itself so extravagant as to be especially unwise to these times of depressed business and resulting disappointment in government revenue.

This consideration is emphasized by the prospect that the public treasury will be confronted with other appropriations made at the present session of congress amounting to more than \$500,000,000. Individual economy and careful expenditures are sterling virtues which lead to thrift and comfort. Economy and the exactness of clear justification for the appropriation of public moneys by the servants of the people are not only virtues, but solemn obligations.

To the extent that the appropriations contained in this bill are instigated by private interests and to promote local or individual projects their continuance cannot fail to stimulate an injurious paternalism 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 direct and special 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 dependence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our government as the embodiment of the highest and best aspirations of humanity and not as the giver of gifts, and because its mission is the enforcement of exact justice and equality and not the allowance of unfair favoritism.

I hope I may be permitted to suggest at a time when the issues of government bonds to maintain the credit and financial standing of the country is subject of criticism, that the contracts provided for in this bill would create obligations of the United States amounting to \$20,000,000, no less binding than its bonds for that sum. GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, May 28, 1894.

"BRICK" POMEROY DEAD.

The Printer, Journalist, Author, Politician and Speculator Succumbs to Dropsy.

NEW YORK, June 1.—"Brick" Pomeroiy died at his Brooklyn home Saturday morning from dropsy, by which he had been confined to his home for several months.

Mark Mills Pomeroiy was descended from the Pomeroy's of Devonshire, Eng., on his father's side and of Gen. White, of revolutionary fame, by his mother. He was born at Elmira, N. Y., December 25, 1823.

Free Silver in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—Mass conventions were held in every county seat in Kentucky Saturday to select delegates to the state convention at Lexington, June 3. Returns from all but four of the conventions show that the latter body will be made up of 599 free silver delegates and 309 gold standard men, with 11 to hear from.

CONGRESS.

Condensed Report of the Past Week's Proceedings.

In the senate on the 29th Mr. Sherman got the filled cheese bill taken up and Mr. Dubois (Ida.) made an amendment adding 7 cents per barrel to the tax on beer, but after a general debate the bill and pending amendment were displaced by the bond bill, which was advocated by Mr. Pritchard (N. C.) and opposed by Mr. Lindsay (Ky.). A bill was passed to pension the widow of Gen. George Spencer at \$75 a month. Mr. Vest presented a resolution from Kansas City Typographical union favoring the nationalization of telegraph lines, and Senator Cockrell presented one against the repeal of the imprisonment clause in the interstate commerce law for violations of its provisions. The house passed the bill for the repeal of section 61 of the present tariff law, providing for a rebate on alcohol used in the arts or for medicinal compounds and also agreed to the senate amendments to the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo.

The senate on the 27th defeated the proposition to increase the beer tax 75 cents per barrel by the vote of 31 to 27. The vote was taken as soon as the filled cheese bill was taken up, the beer tax proposition being submitted as an amendment; with the amendment disposed of the cheese bill was further debated, but not disposed of. The debate on the bond bill proceeded after two o'clock: Mr. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, and Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, speaking for and Mr. Elkins against the bill. A partial conference report on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to. The house spent almost the entire day discussing the senate amendment to the general deficiency bill appropriating \$1,027,000 for the payment of about 700 French spoliation claims, \$348,000 for 325 war claims, found to be due under the Bowman act, and several other claims. The amendment was finally agreed to. The remainder of the session was taken up in considering the conference report on the sundry civil bill.

When the senate met on the 28th the house resolution directing the secretary of war to provide tents for the St. Louis and East St. Louis storm victims passed and was immediately signed by the president. The bond bill was then further discussed, Senators Daniel and Peffer speaking in favor of it. As soon as the journal was read in the house Mr. Bartholdt (Mo.) offered a resolution that the secretary of war furnish tents to the St. Louis storm victims, which was unanimously adopted. The conference report on the civil service bill was then considered.

The anti-bond bill was further debated in the senate on the 29th, and the body then adjourned until Monday. The house spent the entire day in debating the Johnson-Stokes election contest from the Seventh South Carolina district. The veto message of the president disapproving of the river and harbor bill was received and referred and the naval appropriation bill sent to further conference. Pension bills were considered at the night session and the house adjourned until Monday.

A CAR JUMPS THE RAIL.

Seventeen People Narrowly Escape Death at Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 1.—Car No. 50, of the Second avenue traction line, jumped the track yesterday afternoon and the 17 passengers on board were all more or less hurt, two of them seriously. The car with its load left Thirty-Fourth street at about three o'clock for Calhoun park, where a concert was to be given. On approaching Six Mile ferry the speed being made was that of a railroad train. Suddenly the car took a flying leap and, after turning completely over, landed at the bottom of the ditch, 12 feet below, with the wheels in the air. The struggling passengers, jammed in a heap under the wreckage, were screaming and fighting for release. They were finally extricated and taken to their homes, some more scared than hurt, but all bruised and worse for their shaking-up. The car is a complete wreck.

BAKER TURNED DOWN.

Sixth Kansas Populists Nominate a Lawyer for Congress.

COLBY, Kan., May 29.—N. B. McCormick, of Phillips county, was nominated last night on the 27th ballot by the Sixth district populist congressional convention, after a spirited contest. From the first the fight was against the re-nomination of William Baker for a fourth term, with the field represented by nine candidates. Although Baker's friends succeeded in capturing the organization, the fourth term issue was too much for them, and after an adjournment his delegates divided among the other candidates.

INSANITY'S DESPERATION.

Mrs. Morris, Aged 83, Prevented from Committing an Awful Deed.

KOKOMO, Ind., June 1.—Mrs. Mary Morris, of Center, this county, attempted to kill her daughter, son-in-law and children, stealthily approaching their bedside with a knife to butcher them while they slept. She then tried to cut her own throat. Mrs. Morris, who is 83 years old, was afterwards adjudged insane, and will be taken to the state asylum. She was injured by a fall 25 years ago, but developed no symptoms of insanity until now. Her youngest child is 47 years old.

RE-ELECTED MRS. HENROTTIN.

The Federation of Women's Clubs Chooses Officers for the Ensuing Year.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 30.—The Federation of Women's clubs to-day re-elected Mrs. Henrotin, of Chicago, president. Other officers chosen are: Vice president, Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, of Massachusetts; recording secretary, Mrs. C. P. Barnes, of Louisville; corresponding secretary, Mrs. P. N. Moore, of St. Louis; treasurer, Mrs. Frank Trumbull, of Colorado; auditor, Miss E. Laws, of Cincinnati.

SET-BACK FOR ENGLAND.

Cannot Make War with Egyptina Money Without Bondholders' Consent.

LONDON, June 1.—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, or even resist a Soudanese invasion, without the consent of each member of the debt commission.