THE DEVASTATION AND CRUELTIES OF WAR

Babies and Children Sold Like Hogs and Rendered Into Lard—Females Sacrificed to Voodoo.

Port au Prince (Hayti) special: The situation looks very bad for Legitime. Hypolite has won three battles in ten days and his victorious army are entrenched within twenty miles of here awaiting the arrival of arms and munitions from New York. Their foraging operations cover the territory whence most of Legitime's supplies have hitherto come. The majority of the people here expect to see Hypolite in full control soon. Legitime is anxious and suspicious. He has thrown scores of prominent citizens into prison for suspected sympathy with Hypolite. He is pressing into the military service every laborer and farmer he can seize. The country is in a state of anarchy. Voodooism is rampant among the half-civilized inhabitants of the interior. Horrible tales of the sacrifice of young girls in these rites are told. Murder and rapine flourish in the absence of law. Agricultural processes are abandoned. Mob rule prevails in the capital.

Legitime's army was disastrously defeated at Hincha about ten days ago; again on December 22, while on the retreat, and again a few miles from the capital. The remnant fled to the city. The leaders took refuge in the French consulate, fearing mob violence. Two of Legitime's leading generals deserted. One was caught and shot by Hypolite. The other escaped.

The French minister is very unpopular on account of his open alliance with Legitime. The French war ships captured the schooner Aurora in Dominican waters, and by rifling her mail bag found evidence of treachery on the part of about thirty of his supposed supporters in Port au Prince, whom he thereupon imprisoned. The seizure was a violation of the international law. The Haytien Republic is still anchored under the Galena's guns waiting for disinfection.

The indemnity has not yet been paid. It is said that Legitime has put all the money in the treasury in his pocket and will flee as soon as his fall is assured. He has issued an address deploring the use of power by the great American republic to oppress the feeble. He says, however, that the fault lies not with the American people or government, but with Minister Thompson, who has led them to a wrong action. The Haytien Republic not only ran the blockade, but supplied the enemy with provisions and arms. By all the rules of international law she was a legal prize.

Despite the fact that Port au Prince declared for Legitime unanimously, and that the inhabitants of the place cheered themselves hoarse when Legitime was proclaimed president, there are many wealthy and influential residents of the city, merchants and others, who are disaffected toward Legitime's government, and keep up a secret correspondence with the northern leaders. Their number and influence during the last few weeks have been increased greatly, so much so that Legitime undoubtedly begins to fear that a counter revolution might be started against him in his own city. He held a council with his ministers, and they all agreed that prompt action was necessary. Warrants were secretly issued for the arrest of some two dozen residents of Port au Prince who were suspected, and some of these were entrusted to General Herard, governor of the department of the south, and General Elhelier, chief of the police, who, accompanied by a great many other generals, lieutenants, governors and one or two soldiers, sallied out on a tour of seizure on December 27th. Among the most prominent people they arrested were M. Lavand, editor of the Loeil Tanguste Advocate; E. P. Gentel, merchant; J. Leget and Alexander Ferrand, advocates, and McCountois, editor of the Plaidoyer National. Some of the others arrested were clerks in the custom house and other departments of the government. A good many of the Haytiens under ban heard of what was going on and fled to the foreign consulates for protection.

The public life of the natives is being honeycombed with corruption and their private life is a mass of awful immorality. He says: "The lower order of blacks have little ideas of the relations of father, mother, sister or brother. The slaughter of young children by their mothers, that their bodies may be sold as pork or as fried down into lard is a common practice among the natives, and every now and then foreign residents of Port-au-Prince find served up to them on their tables portions of the bodies of children which have been purchased in the domestic butcher shops. It is very dangerous to buy cooking lard in Hayti for the reasons above stated, even when the lard is ostensibly of foreign manufacture, for the Haytiens get hold of the cans and fill them with lard of their own make. Two weeks ago a woman was arrested in the market place in Port au Prince for selling as pork the arms and legs of a child. Of course this killing of children is recognized as murder by the Haytien law and punished as such, but it is certain that the cases which are discovered are but small in proportion to those which happen.

Hypolite, having been elected and declared the provisional president by the Central and Northern departments, on his capture of the capital will demand a congress of deputies from all the departments and the election of a permanent president, declaring Legitime's election unconstitutional and void. He will probably then be the only candidate in the field.

CONCERNING ELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN.

The Bill of Senator Sherman Proposing Numerous Changes.

Washington special: A bill was introduced by Senator Sherman to-day proposing numerous changes in the laws regulating the election of congressmen. It provides that after May 1, 1890, the election for representatives in congress shall be conducted according to the provisions of the bill and the legislatures of the states may direct the election of presidential electors in the same manner, the expense of the election in such cases to be paid out of the federal treasury.

The bill authorizes the president to appoint with the approval of the senate five qualified voters in each state to be known as a board of state canvassers, and three voters in each congressional district to serve as an electoral board, the appointees to hold office during good behavior. The electoral board of each congressional district shall appoint a register and three judges, not all of the same political party, for each election district or precinct, to hold office for six years, subject, however, to removal for misconduct.

The electoral board is given power to increase the number of election precincts whenever necessary to secure a free and fair ballot. The judge, or judges, of any precinct may appoint bystanders in the place of any judge, or judges, who do not report for duty within one hour after the opening of the polls, and in case none of the three judges report the election may be conducted by any three voters of the district who are willing to act.

The electoral board is also directed to appoint three commissioners of election for each county, or corresponding political division, whose duty it shall be to meet three days after the election and ascertain from the returns the number of votes cast for each person at the election.

The same provision is made for filling the vacancies in the list of commissioners as is made in the case of the election of judges. The provision is made for a complete and correct registration of the voters and the judges of the election in counting the votes are authorized to reject any decided to have been fraudulently voted. The board of commissioners is given power to correct irregularities in the returns of the judges of elections and heavy penalties are prescribed for offences against the election law.

A TERRIFIC STORM OF WIND AND HAIL.

It Sweeps Over a Populous Pennsylvania City With Disastrous Results.

A terrific storm of wind and hail, the worst known for years, swept over Pittsburg, Pa., shortly after noon on the 9th, carrying with it death and destruction. The storm, says a dispatch from that city, was formed with a suddenness that was overwhelming, and as the wind accompanied by hail and torrents of rain, swept along the streets, pedestrians were hurled before it and barely escaped being crushed under the vehicles passing along the thoroughfare. Suddenly, in the center of the city, there was a terrible crash, and it was found that the cyclone had caught a new building on Diamond street, near Weed, owned by C. L. Wiley, and hurled it to the earth, covering up two score of mangled human bodies. The building was in course of erection. It was 40 by 80 feet in dimensions, and was seven stories high. The front of the building had not yet been put in, and the wind seemed to enter the high shell from the open end. The high walls of brick and undried mortar were parted, one falling each way, partly wrecking nearly a dozen of the surrounding buildings. The crushed building was thrown against Weldin & Co.'s store, on Wood street, and the barber shop of Fred Schumaker, at No. 41 Diamond street. The rear end of Weldin's store was crushed in and the front of the building was forced out into Wood street. The barber shop was completely demolished. A leather store next to the Wiley building, occupied by W. H. Thomas, was also totally wrecked. The rear end of Watt & Co.'s book store was crushed in, while some of the falling structure struck Joseph Richbaum's buildings fronting on Fifth avenue, breaking the windows and injuring a number of employes.

Within five minutes after the collapse of the building the streets were filled with an excited crowd, notwithstanding the fact that the rain and hail was pouring down in a perfect deluge. With the arrival of the firemen the work of rescue was begun. Ladders were run up to the second story of the Weldin building, and the first one taken out was a young lady employed as a type writer, who fortunately had escaped serious injury. At the time of the disaster about twenty-five men were at work on the building and not one escaped injury. In the barber shop next door, seven men were imprisoned, while half a dozen more were buried beneath the debris of the Weldin building.

The hospitals were notified and a short time after the clang of ambulance bells and patrol wagons was heard. The contractors had twenty-five wagons and carts on the scene inside of an hour, and private expressmen were on hand with their wagons and lent aid in helping to rescue the victims.

In the meantime the crowd continued to increase until finally it was found necessary to call out the police and have the streets cleared for a square both ways. The streets were roped in and no one was allowed about the ruins except those assisting in the rescue. Work was continued all the afternoon, and at 10 o'clock to-night a number of persons were known to be still underneath the debris. Up to that hour forty mangled and bruised bodies had been taken from the ruins. Some were dead, others dying, and many were fatally injured. It is believed that the list of dead will be greatly increased before morning. Of eight killed, only two have been identified so far. One was a little girl named McGlone, who was walking along the street with her brother when the building fell, and the two were buried in the wreck. The little girl was killed instantly and her brother fatally hurt. The body of George Kirsch, the barber, was found in the cellar of the barber shop.

The velocity of the wind was fifty miles an hour, the highest record for years. It is still blowing hard to-night, but is growing colder and the weather is clearing.

The list of dead identified up to 11 o'clock was as following:

Samuel Stringer, aged sixteen years, printer.

Thomas Jones, bricklayer.

Charles Fritch, aged sixteen years.

George Mason, carpenter.

A colored boy named Terge, boot black.

George Kirsh, barber, aged eighteen.

The inspector of police stated to-night that he was of the opinion that from fifteen to twenty persons are yet in the ruins, and he would not be surprised if the death list increased to fifteen or twenty.

AT READING.

The storm at Reading was more disastrous than at Pittsburg. The walls of a silk factory at the former city collapsed. One hundred and seventy-five girls were buried in the ruins. The number of dead are estimated at more than eighty. No list of the dead at Reading is yet attainable. Many of the unfortunates are buried below the fallen floors and the brick of the walls. All may not be dead. Many of those who escaped from the second and third floors were shielded by the heavy machinery. Others deeper down may be as fortunate, though all must be injured.

The President's State Dinner.

Washington dispatch: The president gave a state dinner of forty-six covers to the members of the cabinet to-night, it being the second of the winter's series of official entertainments. The white house was handsomly decorated for the occasion. A miniature lake, with its banks lined with evergreen and red and white roses, was the principal floral decoration, and was flanked by large pots of lovely flowers. The Marine band rendered choice selections during the evening. Miss Bayard had the place of honor on the president's right, and Mrs. Fairchild occupied a place on his left. Secretary Bayard sat on the right of Mrs. Cleveland and Secretary Fairchild on her left. The other members of the cabinet were next. Among the other guests present were senators, representatives, judges of the supreme court and other prominent persons.

An Eighty-Eight Round Draw.

The light weights, George Mulholland, champion of Australia, and Billy Mahan, champion of the Pacific coast, met at the Golden Gate Athletic club at San Francisco. At the end of the eighty-eighth round the fight was declared a draw.

THE WINNEBAGO RESERVE WILL BE SOLD.

A Majority of the Indians Sign an Agreement to This Effect.

Winnebago Agency (Neb.) special: A majority of the Winnebago Indians have finally signed the agreement to sell a portion of their reservation adjoining Emerson on the south. The whole matter was left entirely to the Indians, there being no outside influence whatever brought to bear on them, either for or against the measure. The most intelligent and enterprising Indians signed the agreement without any hesitation, but this was only about one-third of the necessary signers. Then began the contest, and a terrific war of words, and for a while it looked as if the "kickers" were going to carry the day, by defeating the proposition. It was only by the powerful efforts of Gray Wolf and other leading men that the victory was won. They stood up before the excited "kickers" and poured forth flaming speeches, which, if rightly interpreted, would not make a bad showing in the halls of congress. And the leaders of those kickers too, were not far behind in their stirring speeches of resistance, and when they saw the tide was against them and that they must submit to the inevitable, they became frantic. Their utterances were fraught with the most vehement words known to their language.

GRAY WOLF TALKS.

Early in the day Gray Wolf led off with the following speech: "Men of the Winnebago tribe—I am going to talk a few minutes to you. I am in favor of selling this land. I have given my reasons in former speeches to you. We have more land than we can use. What do our opponents wish to do with this land if we do not sell it. I will tell you what they want to do with it. They want it to lie there in idleness for the raging prairie fires and the cold blasts of winter to sweep unmolested over it, instead of having a beautiful city and pleasant homes reared thereon. We are now American citizens. We stand before the world as freemen—citizens of the grandest country that ever existed. Our Great Father, Grover Cleveland, has declared that we are now a part of this great and powerful nation.

"Then why should we—a mere handful of beings—stand in the way of the mighty wheels of progress? Throw away your old customs and habits of the beast and be men not savages."

THE SIGNING BEGINS.

At the conclusion of Gray Wolf's speech a number or Indians went forward and signed, and it soon became apparent that the required number would sign, which greatly exasperated the kickers. One of their leaders began as follows:

"The white men are dirty dogs. They are cheating us out of our lands. Thus it has always been from the day when Columbus first put his polluted foot upon our beloved hunting ground. They drove us from the ocean shores and we plunged into the great west hoping to see them no more. Soon we heard the woodman's ax and the sound of the hammer. Again we fled before their mighty army of emigrants and again they crowded upon us until to-day we have but a handful of land left and they are swarming around us on all sides. I don't want to be a citizen—I don't want to be a white man. I want to be an Indian as our fathers before us were, and when I die I want to chase the buffalo along that happy hunting ground. I say it again, the white men are dirty dogs; Columbus was a tyrant; the pilgrim fathers were villains; William Penn was two-faced and a hypocrite. Here are the graves of our fathers, here and there on every hill top they rest in peace. They were brave men, they fought the ways of the white men to the last. Hear their voices calling you to be firm. Some of you are cowards—the white men have stopped your ears and blinded your eyes, and the spirit of your fathers will haunt you to the end." This speech created a great commotion and things were warming up in good shape when one of the advocates of the measure stepped forward and shook hands with their agent, Col. Jesse F. Warner and his clerk, W. A. McKewen, and then began a scorching answer to the speech of the "Kicker." He began thus:

AN ANSWER TO KICKERS.

"My friend who has just been talking is very foolish. His heart is not right. We must teach him better. Teach him what a vast thing civilization has done for America. Columbus was a genius and the brave men who followed him were heroes. William Penn was the truest friend the Indians ever had, and his teachings and mode of dealing with the Indians will live to the end of time. A brave and good man was he. The white race has always been a friend to the Indians. At times the whites and Indians both have been to blame for the wrongs existing. There is a right side and a wrong side to everything. Let us try at all times to choose the right side, and then our hearts will be good. Let us sell this wild land that we have no use for. It is not right for us to keep great tracts of land just to look at. The time has come when we must work and live like the whites and abide by their laws. It is a grand thing to be a citizen, and to know and feel that wheresoever we may go upon this wide world the Great Father at Washington will always protect us against all injustices from foreign nations. Our country is rapidly drifting on to prosperity. Everywhere is life and activity. Why then should we—a mere drop in the bucket—retard a single step in the march of civilization? Let us sell this surplus land. We have no use for it. We need the money to open up our farms. We must learn to work or starve."

When the speaker set down silence prevailed for a few moments. Presently the leader of the kickers, who made the speech above referred to came forward and with a stoical look signed the document. This completed the victory for the measure, and the land will be sold.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Work Being Done From Day to Day in Both Branches of Congress.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 5th, Edmunds offered two resolutions, which were agreed to, calling on the president for information as to the Venezuelean awards, and as to what steps, if any, has been taken by the United States government to collect monthly quotas of customs receipts. Sherman called up the joint resolution reported by him yesterday from the committee on foreign relations, declaring the sense of congress in relation to the connection of European governments with any inter-oceanic canal, and asking that it be passed immediately. A brief but very interesting discussion ensued. The resolution went over. The tariff bill was then considered till adjournment.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 5th the committee on Indian affairs reported a bill to divide the Sioux Indian reservation into separate reservations. Reed, of Maine, then called up a resolution to abolish for the remainder of the session the call of states for the introduction of bills on the first and third Mondays of each month. On ordering the previous question the vote stood yeas 98, nays 20. No quorum, and a call of the house was ordered. Quiet and indolence reigned until 1:50, when an adjournment was moved.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 7th, the committee on public lands reported a bill to establish the Lincoln land district in the territory of New Mexico. Passed. Chandler reported a resolution which was referred to the committee on contingent expenses, instructing the committee on the Mississippi river to continue its investigations into the existing and proposed methods of work, including the whole subject of the Mississippi river. The resolution reported from the committee on foreign relations in reference to the Panama canal was then taken up and on motion of Edmunds the senate went into secret session in consideration of that subject. On motion of Allison the existing order as to the vote on the tariff bill was extended for one day, in consequence of this day's session having been occupied with the Panama canal resolution.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 7th immediately after the reading of the journal the contest over the proposed change in rules, abolishing the call of states on suspension Mondays was resumed, Reed of Maine calling up the resolution from the committee on rules. The leading question being on ordering the previous question the clerk proceeded to call the roll. The vote resulted in twenty-nine less than a majority, and a call of the house was ordered. The call developed the presence of 226 members, and further proceedings under the call being dispensed with, a vote was again taken on ordering the previous question upon the resolution. Again the quorum faded away, the vote standing yeas 136, nays 15—twelve votes being still lacking to enable the house to proceed to business.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 8th, Sherman introduced a bill to make and alter the regulations as to time, place and manner for holding elections for representatives in congress, which was referred to the committee on privileges and elections. He said the bill had been prepared by a gentleman who was familiar with the subject, but did not care to have his name published. The bill was unpartisan in its character, and was calculated to insure absolutely fair elections in every part of the United States. It was confined to the elections of members of congress. The senate then considered the tariff bill till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 10th, Weaver of Iowa raised no objection to the reading of the journal, but the clerk having concluded that task, Weaver brought forward his dilatory motion to adjourn, and when the house adjourn it be to meet Saturday. Ballots and roll calls were then the order until 1:40, when the house, recognizing its helplessness, adjourned.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 10th among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar was a senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Leavenworth. The senate then considered the tariff bill. The clerk proceeded to read the free list, beginning at paragraph 441. Mr. Vance objected to the paragraph as to braids, laces, etc., suitable for ornamenting hats and bonnets, and moved to tax them 20 per cent ad valorem. Rejected. Mr. Plumb moved to make paragraph 557 read "fresh fish," striking out the other words. No quorum voting, the bill was laid aside, about twelve pages having been disposed of, and the senate adjourned.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 10th the day was given up to the consideration of the tariff bill.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 10th Mr. Dibble presented the conference report on the bill for the erection of a public building at Omaha, Neb. As agreed upon the bill appropriates $600,000—$400,000 for the purchase of a site, and $200,000 to commence the building. Mr. Dibble also presented the conference report upon the senate bill for the erection of a public building at Milwaukee, Wis., which, notwithstanding Weaver's protest, the speaker ruled of higher privilege even than a motion to adjourn. As agreed to in the conference, the bill provides for the erection of a building at the ultimate cost of $1,200,000, and the report having been read, and the previous question demanded by Dibble, Weaver moved to adjourn. The speaker decided that as the rules gave a conference report precedence over a motion to adjourn, a subsequent motion to adjourn could not deprive it of precedence. The conference report was agreed to—yeas 170, nays 51.

A Murderer Confesses.

Harrisburg dispatch: Gov. Beaver fixed March 27, 1889, for the execution of Sarah Jane Whiteling, convicted in Philadelphia for the murder of her young daughter by poisoning. Mrs. Whiteling confessed the crime and also admitted having poisoned her husband and another child.

MISCETLANEOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

A strong vein of natural gas has been struck in Steuben county, New York. The gas was struck at a depth of 700 feet, and in the first rush the drills and casing were blown out.

The secretary of the interior has affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the land office of Hiram M. Jackson holding for cancellation his pre-emption cash entry for a section of land in Oberlin district, Kansas.

The handsome residence of Robert McWade, city editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and J. H. Tighe, on Lancaster avenue, at Wayne station, were entirely destroyed by fire. The total loss is about $20,000.

A dispatch from the chief of police at Denver, Henry C. Brady, was received at Boston, announcing the capture of Henry C. Stickney, confidential clerk of C. L. Davenport, of that city, who recently defrauded his employer to the extent of some $5,006 by raising a check.

Mrs. Hattie Biggs, wife of a rich farmer residing near Bloomington, Ill., a few days ago suddenly disappeared from her home simultaneously with the hired man, Frank Allen, after having disposed of a quantity of articles for $500. She has since written from Chicago to Biggs, saying she was having the happiest time of her life, and signing herself Hattie Allen.

A fight to a finish took place on the outskirts of Toledo between Mike Coburn, of England, and Jimmy Kinnard, of Toledo, both clever light-weights. Two-ounce gloves were used. Both men were in good condition and weighed about the same. Nineteen hard rounds were fought, when Coburn, who had the best of it from the start, succeeded in putting his antagonist to sleep.

The biennial message of Governor Adams, of Colorado, delivered to the general assembly shows the state to be in an excellent financial condition. He recommends an appropriation for the use of the committee engaged in promoting the enterprise of a deep water harbor on the coast of Texas; also liberal sums for the improvement of the state penitentiary, insane asylum and other state institutions. He also recommends the passage of a high license law.

A special dispatch gives an account of the finding of another valuable coal deposit in Dakota, and the hay fuel with which farmers have had to be content will probably soon be a thing of the past. This find is three miles north of Centerville, and it was struck by a party drilling a well. One vein eight feet thick was first bored into at a depth of 128 feet, and after going through sandstone and slate another vein was struck, in which the drill is now working.

At Shelbyville, Indiana, in a barroom fight, William Burleois was shot and instantly killed by Thomas Peele. Burleois was a gambler and Peele is a bartender in the saloon in which the killing occurred. Peele, at some previous time, had applied an offensive epithet to Burleois, and when this was proven by calling in a man named Baxter, Burleois struck Peele a heavy blow. When he recovered himself he drew a revolver and fired, the ball passing through his enemy's breast.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN DAKOTA.

As Set Forth in the Message of the Governor to the Legislature.

Bismarck (Dak.) special: Gov. Church's annual message was presented to the joint session of the legislature to-day. The governor called attention to the reckless extravagance with which the appropriations for public institutions are expended, and was severe in his criticism of the management of territorial institutions.

The total bonded indebtedness expended in building and furnishing the public institutions of the territory is $1,098,800.

Regarding the financial condition of the territory, he said the total receipts for the year ending November 30, 1888, were $1,888,388.30 and the disbursements for the same period $1,793,498.32. The total value of property in the territory, as shown by the assessment rolls for 1888, is $161,420,974.30. As 4,300 miles of railroad and other property belonging to the railroads, with a valuation of over $4,000,000, is not assessed and forms no part of the above valuation, the railroads being taxed upon their gross earnings, and as property is usually assessed at from one-half to two-thirds of its actual value, it is a moderate and safe estimate to place the actual property value or wealth of the territory at $320,000,000.

The governor predicts that when Dakota becomes a state her 3 per cent bonds will sell more readily than her 4½ per cent territorial bonds did, and he calls especial attention to the fact that this is the first time in the history of the United States when a territorial bond sold at less than 5 per cent.

RECOMMENDS NO APPROPRIATIONS.

The recommendation is made that no appropriations be passed for building or improving the territorial institutions, the information being volunteered that so far as buildings and like conveniences are concerned, the territory is in good shape, and will need nothing more in that line for several years.

The trouble with the Yankton asylum trustees is alluded to at length, and the action of the executive in removing the old board and appointing a new one is explained. The report of the public examiner into the affairs of the institution is also submitted. It is shown that the trustees of the Jamestown asylum exceeded their appropriation for the two years ending March 30, 1887, by $29,377, and for 1888 by the amount of $8,923. This, he says, is chargeable to a "laxity of management that amounts to a disregard of care in the management of funds appropriated for its maintenance."

The manner of managing public institutions is characterized as extravagant, and recommendation is made for a law that will enable the governor, auditor or some other official, to restrain extravagance and curtail the expenses of the various boards.

The cost to the territory during the past two years of the boards of trustees of the various institutions is shown to have been $29,777.32, certainly a very exorbitant amount, considering the nature of the duties performed.

The cost of conveying insane patients to the hospitals and prisoners to the penitentiary is shown to have footed up to an enormous sum, which the territory has to pay. In his detailed statement the governor shows that the cost of carrying the insane for two years was $29,084.33; for the transportation of convicts, $7,536.98, and this, added to the expenses of the boards as above stated, makes a grand total of $74,113.24. It is suggested that these transportation charges should, by right, be paid by the counties from which the patients and prisoners come, and in that case the county commissioners can see that no excessive bills are paid. As it is, the territorial auditor is powerless to prevent overcharges, having no power to examine into the justness thereof.

Speaking of taxation, the governor said: "A system of taxation that would eventually lead to the exemption of real estate from territorial or state taxation would be very desirable, and could largely, if not entirely, be accomplished by the territorial tax being collected from a class of property corporate and personal in its nature." He recommends the levying of taxes on all persons and classes in proportion to their ability to pay, and especially would he tax judiciously incomes, inheritances, transportation companies, banks, loan and trust companies and other corporations.

The remainder of the message, which is very long, is given up to the detailed statement of territorial affairs.

General Harrison Gets Another Case.

Indianapolis dispatch: General Harrison was to-day the recipient of another carved cane, more unique, if anything, than its predecessors. It comes from Joseph Bolt, a blacksmith at Schuylkill Haven, Pa. It is of hard spruce. In the middle is carved a log cabin, from which a boy carrying his school books has emerged and is climbing upward. The next frame shows the boy grown to manhood and riding his charger with drawn sword in battle. Near the top stands Uncle Sam, holding a laurel wreath in one hand for the soldier and the other pointing upward to the temple of fame, which surmounts them. The handle is an eagle resting upon the temple. The whole is carved from a single piece. The ferrule is a horse's foot with a miniature steel shoe.

Mrs. Harrison had a goodly number of callers to-day. The total abstinence ladies are importuning her to discontinue the use of wines at the white house.

Cutting the Salaries.

St. Louis dispatch: It is announced that a circular will be issued to-morrow from the headquarters of the Missouri Pacific railway, stating that the salaries of all employes of that system, whose pay is $100 per month and over, will be reduced 10 per cent. This applies to heads of departmens, as well as others, but does not affect conductors, engineers, or those connected with the mechanical departments. The object is to reduce the operating expenses.

HUNDREDS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MOURNING.

Frightful Destruction of Life and Property by the Eastern Cyclone.

Reading dispatch: This was the saddest night in the history of Reading. A hundred households are in mourning as the result of one of the greatest calamities in the history of Pennsylvania. A cyclone swept over the northern section of the city this afternoon and laid waste everything in its reach, with terrible loss of life. The lives that have been sacrificed and the number of persons injured can at this writing only be estimated. The most reliable computation at 11 o'clock to-night is that not less than eighty persons have been killed outright, and over a hundred injured.

The track of this destructive element was not more than 200 feet wide, and it is lucky that it only touched the suburbs of the city. It came from the west, but passed along the northern boundary of Reading. First it struck the Mount Penn stove works. On one side of the track of the Reading railroad were situated the paint shops of the company. It was a one-story building about 60x150 in size. Here about 130 men were employed in painting passenger cars. There were eight or nine of these cars in the building, costing $6,000 each. The building was struck squarely in the middle and the bricks scattered about as if they were playthings. The cars were turned topsy-turvey, while the men were buried under the debris. Some twenty of the men had a chance to crawl out of the debris, but four of their companions were enveloped in the embrace of the flames. Their cries were heard for a moment by the terrified workmen, and then their voices were hushed forever. They were quickly roasted to death. The fire from nine passenger cars lit up the heaven for miles around. It was a beautiful sight, and could have been enjoyed but for the awful calamity which accompanied it.

In the meantime the fire department was called out, but its services were unavailing. The building and cars were consumed in fifteen minutes and nothing left but blackened, smoking ruins, under which lay four human beings, burned to a crisp.

While this was all going on the storm was traveling forward with fearful rapidity. It must have traveled at the rate of 100 miles an hour. It struck some more private houses and unroofed a dozen private residences. Huge sheets of tin were carried half a square away and deposited in a lot. Then the storm proceeded in its full fury.

Directly in its path, at the corner of Twelfth and Marion streets, stood the Reading silk mill. Here about 175 girls were working. The building was a huge structure, most substantially built, four stories in height, and had a basement besides. It occupied an entire block of ground. The building itself was nearly 300 feet in length and about 150 feet wide. It was surmounted by a massive tower fully 100 feet from the ground. The funnel-shaped storm-cloud struck the building directly in the center on its broadest side, which faced west. It fell to pieces as if composed of so many building blocks. Nearly 200 human beings went down with the awful wreck. The walls gave away and the floors fell one on top of the other and carried their great mass of human beings to the bottom. The bricks were piled up in the greatest confusion, while amidst the hurrying, rushing, roaring wind, terrible cries for succor were sent up to heaven. It was a moment that tried men's souls, and almost simultaneous with the fall of the building came awful cries for relief. Girls with blackened faces, bruised and broken limbs, their clothing torn, dragged themselves from the ruins. Probably seventy-five or a hundred escaped or were dragged out by their friends. These, of course, worked on the upper floors, and were thrown near the top of the debris. At some places the bricks were piled twenty feet deep, and underneath them are lying to-night human bodies by the score.

About 250 girls and young women are usually employed in the mill, but at 4 o'clock eighty were relieved from duty for the day. They returned to their homes before the storm came.

The most reliable estimate to-night places the number in the building when it went down in the neighborhood of 175, and, as before stated, 100 of these were rescued by friends or dragged themselves out immediately after the accident. An alarm for relief was immediately sent out and in a short time thousands of citizens arrived to help out the dead and dying. The scene was a harrowing one, and beggars description. The mill is situated near the foot of Mt. Penn, a high mountain overlooking the city. When the people arrived everything was enveloped in darkness. Then huge bonfires were built, which cast a dismal glare on the surrounding scene.

The fire companies left the burning paint shop and assisted in the rescue of the dead and dying. The entire police force was called out, the ambulance and relief corps, and thousands of people were in among the debris, carrying out bricks, pulling away timbers, and assisting wherever they could, all at the same time, but their work was slow compared with the demand for rescue of the victims of the disaster. An Associated press representative entered what was once the basement of the building, and, groping his way through the debris, noticed the bodies of five young girls lying close together. He tried to pull them out, but they were pinned down, and it was impossible to get them out. They were dead and beyond all human aid.

Up to 10:30 to-night probably the bodies of a dozen dead have been taken out, while the greater portion of the remainder were still under the ruins. The work of rescue will be pushed all night, but it may be far into the morrow before all the bodies are taken out. The rescuers still have the greatest hopes that those inside are still living, and there is every hope for saving them. All is chaos and confusion around the mill. The managers are missing, and the correct number is merely guess work. It may not be over forty, and then again there is a likelihood that it will reach sixty or eighty. Clerk Autenbach stated at midnight that fully eighty bodies were in the ruins under the three floors. His list of the employes is lost, and owing to the confusion in taking out the injured he was unable to furnish a list of the killed. But eighty is a conservative list of those who lost their lives.

LATER.—From the statement of some of those who escaped from the building it appears to have gone down in an instant. There was a loud crash of breaking timbers, and the persons in the mill all rushed toward the main doors. A good many of them succeeded in getting out, while four girls saved themselves by jumping from the third story windows. The first rumbling noise was followed instantly by the falling of the building, the upper stories going first with their loads of human beings. Had it not been for the fact that but few of the hands were on the third and fourth floors at the time, scarcely a life would have been saved.

The list of deaths as sent to the Associated press to-night is believed to be the first thoroughly correct one that has been published. It is not as large as was at first feared, but still there are over thirty dead and a number are still missing, and there is but one belief, and that is that probably a dozen or more of the missing are still beneath the debris. The coroner has summoned a jury, and to-morrow will begin an inquest on the bodies.

Five men were roasted to death in the Reading railroad carpenter shop. They will hold no inquest on the silk mill until they are satisfied that all are taken out.

Mr. Grimshaw, the lessee of the mill, estimates the number dead at from thirty-five to forty. A number are so seriously injured that they will die.

The loss to the railroad company by burning of the paint shops and passenger cars is probably $65,000. The loss to the silk mill and machinery is about $110,000.

An associated press reporter was at the silk mill all night and witnessed some most heartrending scenes. Relatives and friends were running about in their frenzy and grief seeking for lost ones as though deranged.

The incoming trains this morning continued pouring into this city their crowds of strangers, and at noon it was estimated that 10,000 persons surrounded the scene of the silk mill disaster. These greatly interfered with the work of, removing the debris and taking out the dead and finally the Reading artillery, the city's only military organization, were called out and ordered to the ruins to keep back the crowds. This morning eight more bodies were taken from the ruins. The confusion is great, and a full list of the dead and injured is not obtainable. Considerable money has been contributed for the relief of the sufferers and benefits have also been arranged.

The latest estimate of the killed has been reduced to fifty, but this is uncertain, as no one knows how many human beings still lie beneath the mountain of brick, mortar and timber.

The cyclone left the entire city in darkness, which was only relieved by the electric lights and huge bonfires, which shed their lurid glare on the scene of death. All night long brave and willing hands assisted in the work of rescuing the victims of the mill accident. The list of fatal cases will reach 100, and may be more. The hospitals and undertaking establishments are filled with victims. Physicians are all busy, and many private houses have been opened for the accommodation of the injured.

The work of rescue was greatly retarded by the singular manner in which the mill collapsed. It did not fall, but was bodily crushed down, falling in upon itself. Not a vestige of the walls are remaining standing above the stone foundation, the rafters and timbers of the flooring projecting in all directions. As the building was steam heated, the ruins did not take fire, otherwise not one of the unfortunates could possibly have escaped death in its most appalling form.

The only eye-witness to the disaster, so far as is known, was Mrs. Gennill, residing on Mulberry street. "At about twenty minutes of six o'clock," said she to a reporter, "I heard an awful crash, and thinking it was the new house which is being put up along side of us, I ran to the front door. A great cloud of dust hung over the silk mill, and I could hear the crashing of timbers and the roar of the falling walls. The next moment I saw the mill a great heap of ruins, from the midst of which came such awful groaning and moaning and terrible cries as I never want to hear again. Not a soul did I see come out of the mill, and it seemed many minutes to me before anybody came to the spot. I stood there in the door, like one struck dumb, until my husband came running from his work."

Teams of every description, omnibuses, funeral coaches, fire wagons, hospital vans, and private vehicles were pressed into service, and were running rapidly to and from the scene of disaster all night long, bearing the bodies of the wounded, dying and dead to their homes or the various hospitals.

George Grimshaw, one of the proprietors of the mill who was in the office at the time and barely escaped with his life, having received several severe wounds on his head, stated there were, to the best of his knowledge, about two hundred and seventy-five persons, principally girls and boys, in the establishment at the time of the occurrence.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Suggestions Set Forth in the Annual Statement of Mr. Oberly.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Oberly, in his annual report, discusses the act of June 29, 1888, by which the authorities and duties of the superintendent of Indian schools were extended, and reaches the conclusion that the most natural, economical, and effective administration of the Indian school will be secured by enlarging the prerogatives of the superintendent first, by placing under his immediate charge all matters connected with all branches of Indian education, instead of restricting him to two lines of work in connection with but one class of schools; and, second, by providing that he shall perform the official functions necessary in the discharge of such enlarged duties through the bureau of Indian affairs, under which arrangement the commissioner of Indian affairs may place at the disposal of the superintendent the entire official machinery of the bureau, by the use of which nearly all business in relation to the Indian school is and must be transacted.

The commissioner recommends some important changes in the methods of making purchases of Indian supplies. A much more satisfactory method, he thinks, would be the founding of a bureau to submit to bidders a standard sample of each article instead of submitting a large varietiy of samples of each article. Thus the question of price would have alone been considered in awarding contracts, and nothing more would be required of the commissioner than the making of the award to the lowest bidder.

The commissioner favors the extension of the provisions of the civil service law to the Indian service, and says that he would advise that this extension be made immediately if he were not fearful that if made now it would be robbed of much of its effectiveness by being attributed to partisan motives. He, however, recommends that special applicants for positions be required to establish their fitness by furnishing such evidence as the commissioners may require, not only from the applicants but from three reputable citizens personally acquainted with him. In conclusion the commission says:

"The Indian is commencing to appreciate the fact that he must become civilized—must, as he expresses it, 'learn the white man's ways' or perish from the face of the earth. He should be taught how to work, and all schools that are open for his children should be schools in which they will be instructed in the use of agricultural and mechanical implements. The Indian should be taught not only how to work, but also that it is his duty to work. The reservation system gives to the individual no incentive to labor, but puts a premium on idleness and makes it fashionable."

President Dwight of Yale college does his writing on an old fashioned secretary that is said to have been in the family 200 years, and the puritanic, straight backed chair in which he sits looks as if it had been in the family at least a century.