X-Rays

Of test and trial prove Hood's Sarsaparilla to be unequalled for purifying the blood because

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

The Violet Train.

Nothing is more remarkable than the growth of the flower industries in London. Not many years ago flowers were expensive luxuries, only to be obtained in early spring by those who could afford to pay fancy prices; now anyone may purchase in the streets for a penny the most lovely flowers from the Scilly Islands, Holland and the south of France. Every flower has its allotted week or fortnight while the rush is on, the jonquils, the hyacinths and the violets. Just now violets are in full swing, and every day three trains leave the south of France for Paris laden with them. The train which reaches Paris at 5 o'clock in the morning is the one which supplies the French capital; the burden of the other two trains is dispersed all over Europe, but more especially to England. The violets are collected all along the Mediterranean shores, are packed in little wickerwork baskets and sent off by express train.

The cost of transport is at the rate of a penny a pound, and each truck contains between four and five tons of violets. Here in London the flower-girls sell them in the streets from their baskets, but in Paris they are sold from little carts at a penny a bouquet, and everybody buys them, heedless of the fact that they are the Napoleonic emblem. A few years ago anyone who wore a buttonhole of violets would have been put down as an enemy of the Republic, but it shows how dead the idea of a Napoleonic revival is in France when every man in the streets wears its badge without any thought of the pretender across the frontier. Otherwise, the utter dislocation into which parliamentary government has fallen in France might, coupled with the wearing of the violet, have given rise to hopes for the restoration of the Empire.—London Globe.

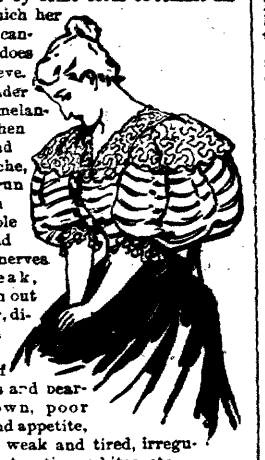
One of the great amusements of Boston in warm weather is riding on the electric cars for fun and air. The practice is so extensive that the lines advertise their attractions for the purpose.

Robert Dixon, of New York, is the second person in that city who has become insane through worrying over the cathode rays.

MELANCHOLY WOMEN.

AFRAID SOMETHING DREADFUL IS GOING TO HAPPEN.

How a Little Baby Girl Rolled the Clouds Away.



Of course a woman will naturally see the dark side of everything when tortured by some form of female disease, which her doctor cannot or does not relieve. No wonder she is melancholy when head and back ache, pains run through the whole body and loins, nerves are weak, stomach out of order, digestion poor, sense of fullness and bearing-down, poor sleep and appetite, always weak and tired, irregular menstruation, whites, etc.

She probably is not so fortunate as to know that all female ailments are indicated by these never failing symptoms, and are controlled by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; all female weaknesses quickly disappear by its use. It has been the thinking woman's safeguard for twenty years, and all druggists sell large quantities of it because it can be relied upon.

Still another woman speaks:

"I wish you would publish my name with your testimonials. I want every one to know that your Vegetable Compound has made me well and strong. I sing its praises all the time. When I was first married I was very weak and had female troubles badly; Oh, I was so weary, sick and melancholy, but the Vegetable Compound built me up, and now I have a dear baby girl, and I am so happy. No home is complete without a dear little baby and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to roll the clouds away."—Mrs. Geo. Claus, 35 Danforth St., Buffalo, N. Y.

N Y N U—23

If you accept a substitute, you must not fuss because its not as good as genuine HIRES Rootbeer.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

AWFUL CYCLONE.

Appalling Loss of Life In and Around St. Louis.

HUNDREDS DEAD OR DYING.

A Whirling Cloud of Death and Destruction.

Great Tornadoes Sweep Out of the Northwest, Crossing Lower St. Louis, and Followed by Flood and Fire, Destroy Much of East St. Louis—The Eads Bridge Partially Wrecked—Block After Block of Houses Crushed by the Storm—Hundreds of Families Made Homeless—School Children Killed—The Storm Sweeps Over Several States.

St. Louis, Mo., May 28.—St. Louis gasps in the shadow of a horror unspeakable. From end to end it is a city of wreck and ruin. From end to end it is a city of the dead. A tornado, terrible in its fury, immeasurable in its destructiveness, struck the city at 5.15 p. m. yesterday and for half an hour it rocked and trembled as if a giant earthquake were shaking the earth beneath it. It came from the south, where it scourged a vast extent of country and it wrought unprecedented havoc in this city.

Two tornadoes, one sweeping down from Moberly, Mo., toward the southeast and the other sweeping up from the southeast, met over the Mississippi River at St. Louis. The storms seemed to join forces and dealt death and destruction. East St. Louis, on the Illinois side of the river, fared the worse, a swath several blocks wide being cut through the heart of that city. The lower part of St. Louis, on the western bank of the river, was swept through and great buildings were levelled as though they were built of straw.

In East St. Louis there is little doubt that the number of dead was 200, in St. Louis it reached 150, 1500 were hurt in and near St. Louis.

In East St. Louis the loss of life was greatest. It is variously placed at from two hundred to three hundred. In St. Louis it is known that many were killed.

Latest reports compiled from the scene of destruction in the three States point to the loss of over 500 human lives. The disaster appears to be the greatest the country has known since the Johnstown flood.

There are reports that eighty school children were killed at Drake, Ill., and that forty perished at Rush Hill, Mo.

The property loss runs into millions. It is placed, from cyclone, fire and flood, in East St. Louis, Ill., at two millions and a half of dollars. In St. Louis it will be four million more.

The Liggett & Myers wreck buried twenty-three workmen under its debris. Only three deaths resulted from the City Hospital wreck. The Republican Convention Hall is injured but little. A week's work will repair it. Seven steamers were wrecked by the storm. The number of dead they carried down is not known.

Despite the flood of rain which followed the gyration of the winds, the electric light wires ignited the ruins everywhere and the destruction was increased. The streets were so littered with debris that the firemen were unable to render assistance in any direction, even if the water works had not already been destroyed by the cyclone.

The great Eads Bridge, spanning the Mississippi, was partially wrecked and is littered with the wrecks of trains and wagons, with killed or injured men and horses.

Hundreds of families are without homes and every article of household use was carried away by the storm.

The steamer D. H. Pike, with thirty passengers on board, bound for Peoria, was blown bottom side up in the middle of the river and a number of persons were killed.

The steamer Delaphin, with a crew of six and twenty lady passengers on board, was blown against a bridge pier and broke in two. The ladies and two of the crew clung to the bridge stonework, and were rescued.

The Laclede, Planters' and Lindell Hotels were damaged greatly. An express train on the Chicago and Alton was tipped over, and many passengers more or less injured on the bridge.

Ottened's furniture store, at Broadway and Soulard, was demolished and six men are reported killed. A saloon at 604 South Seventh street fell with nine men in the ruins.

St. Patrick's Church, at Sixth and Biddle streets, fell, and the debris fills the streets. The electric railway line is burned out, as well as electric plant.

Fourteen fire alarms were sounded within an hour, and three alarms were sent in from the poorhouse, which building has 1200 inmates. The roof of the poorhouse was blown off and the fatalities are great.

During the last race at the Fair Grounds the roof was blown off the grand stand. The crowd had gone to the open fields for safety, and only four men were killed. The armory at Seventeenth and Pine streets was used as a hospital.

At 7.30 p. m. the rain, which had ceased for a time, began afresh, and fell in torrents. At 8 o'clock the eastern sky was aflame with the light of fires in East St. Louis. The metal roof of the Merchants' Exchange was rolled up like a scroll and fell into the streets.

The Louisville and Nashville east-bound local passenger train had just reached East St. Louis when the storm struck the city. The train was overturned, but miraculously only a few passengers were injured.

The Chicago and Alton east-bound local passenger train which left St. Louis at 5 o'clock was on the east span of the bridge, when the wind picked the cars up and turned them over on their sides. The iron spans and trusses held the cars from toppling into the river, 160 feet below. The passengers were thrown into a confused mass. The network of wires made rescue difficult and dangerous. The east span of the east bridge is so badly wrecked that it will take three days to allow trains to pass.

Lightning struck the Standard Oil Works and flames were soon pouring from a dozen buildings. The East St. Louis Fire Department was utterly powerless to cope with the fires, and it was feared that nearly the entire business and a great portion of the residence section would be destroyed by flames, if not already ruined by the wind. Among the principal buildings already in ruins are the National Hotel, the Standard Oil Works, East St. Louis Wire Nail Works, the Crescent Elevator, Hesel Elevator, all freight depots and stores and residences on St. Clair avenue.

The damage to the property in St. Louis is estimated at $1,000,000, and the loss in East St. Louis $3,000,000. There were really two tornadoes. One came from the northwest and the other from the direct east. Both met on the Illinois shore of the Mississippi River and joined in a whirling cloud of death and destruction. The list of dead in St. Louis is beyond present computation.

A large section of the city jail blew down. The two hundred prisoners were exercising at the time, but they were too frightened to attempt to escape. The poorhouse, several miles from St. Louis, was damaged by fire and many inmates burned. The East St. Louis Water Works were destroyed.

The levee was packed with people when the storm raged fiercest, groping through the darkness and eagerly imploring information from loved ones on the river.

The Annunciation Church at Sixth and Lasalle streets was totally destroyed. Father Bond, the pastor, was fatally injured. Michael Dawes, a driver, was blown from his wagon in the vicinity and instantly killed. The middle span of the roadway above the railroad tracks on the Eads Bridge was blown completely away.

The Plant flour mills and the works of the St. Louis Iron and Steel Company were destroyed, and the big Cupples block of buildings was partially demolished.

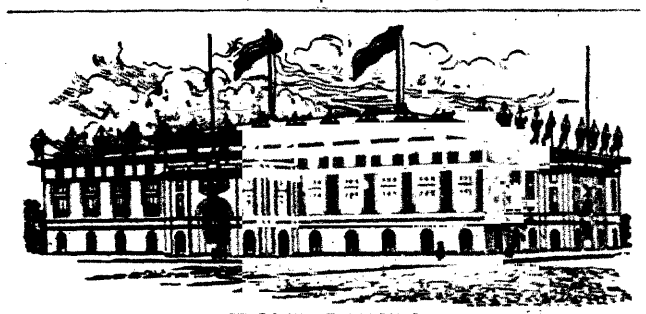
The Waters-Pierce oil works were destroyed by fire, and buildings in several parts of the city burned all night.

The total number of families who are without homes, and whose every article of household effects was swept away by the storm, is variously estimated at from 500 to 800. It will be several days before a complete and trustworthy list can be made.

The Baltimore and Ohio and Vandalia roundhouses, the Standard Oil Works, East St. Louis and Crescent elevators, and a dozen freight houses were caught in the vortex of the cyclone and reduced to debris. Five hundred freight cars are said to have been blown into the river.

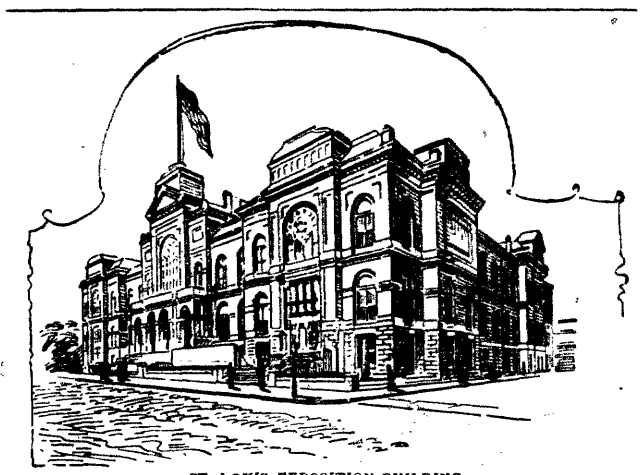
The great Eades bridge was twisted all out of shape and made an utter ruin. Freight cars were tossed to and fro, tumbled into ditches, driven sometimes into the debris many rods from where they stood. The great Vandalia freight house fell in a heap of utter ruin, and thirty-five men who had taken refuge in it were buried beneath the ruins and their lives crushed out. Some of the bodies have been got out, torn and mangled beyond the powers of description. Liggett and Myer's big tobacco manufactory, the largest in the West, according to the latest report was wrecked totally and the loss of life there was great. Twenty dead bodies and many wounded have been recovered from this building.

The scene in the river opposite St. Louis was appalling. Steamboats moored at their landings were torn away, turned over and sunk, drowning all on board. Many people were seen clinging to floating wreckage and pitiously appealing for help.



ST. LOUIS AUDITORIUM.

(Built for the Republican National Convention which will be held June 16. Committeeman Kerens says the damage it has received will not interfere with the meeting.)



ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION BUILDING.

(The famous structure, where many National Conventions have met, badly damaged.)

OTHER PLACES STRICKEN.

The Wide Reach of the Storm and Some of the Fatalities.

Bloomington, Ill., May 28.—Word reached the Chicago and Alton Railroad officials that a tornado had demolished the village of Rush Hill, Mo., twelve miles from Mexico, in Audrian County. The tornado struck the town a few minutes before 4 o'clock, and blew down the schoolhouse, crushing its inmates. The report was to the effect that fifty pupils had been killed and a number injured.

Sturgeon, Mo., May 28.—A tornado passed five miles north of Sturgeon about 3 o'clock p. m. At Benick three men were seriously injured and a family of colored people were carried over a mile, two children being fatally hurt. Friendship Church, north of town, was demolished. The funnel-shaped cloud was seen by half the people of Sturgeon. Bridges and fences are torn up for miles.

Kansas City, Mo., May 28.—Resick, Randolph County, Mo., was blown away this afternoon and several persons were killed. Labadie, Mo., was also destroyed. Ten persons were killed at the latter place.

Chicago, May 28.—The tornado passed through Southern Illinois and spread destruction over a large extent of territory. New Baden is reported to have been nearly destroyed, and several lives were lost. Seven persons are reported killed and thirty injured at New Madrid, southeast of Centralia.

The villages of Boles and Dix were partially destroyed, and several persons killed. It is estimated that fifty lives have been lost in Clinton, Washington and Jefferson Counties, and vast amount of farm property destroyed.

A dispatch from Centralia gives news of the tornado's deadly work at Pickneyville, which is south of the former city. The company's station and machine shops were blown to pieces, and several business buildings and houses torn down. The company's chief clerk there, who was in the station, was killed, and the cashier seriously injured.

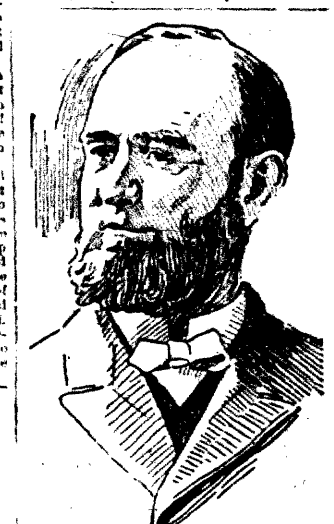
TWO NEW BISHOPS.

Chaplain McCabe and Earl Cranston Chosen by the Methodists.

Charles C. McCabe, D. D., with Rev. Earl Cranston elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church at the General Conference in Cleveland, was born in Athens, Ohio, October 11, 1836. His alma mater is the Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1860 he joined the Ohio Conference. At the breaking out of the war he was made chaplain of the 123d Ohio Volunteer Infantry and went with his regiment to Virginia. At the battle of Winchester, in June, 1863, while caring for the wounded, he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison. Before the war closed he was asked for by the Christian Commission, and made the tour of the great cities of the Republic pleading for that great cause. In 1865 he was stationed at Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1866 he was made Centenary Agent of his conference and then of the State. In 1868 the Board of Church Extension called him into their service. They were in debt and crippled for want of means. For sixteen years he gave his time and strength to this work, and during that time nearly 6000 houses of worship were added into existence by the Board. The loan fund grew to half a million and the annual income to over $700,000. In 1884 the General Conference elected him Missionary Secretary, in which position he did most effective work. In 1888 he was elected Senior Secretary of the Missionary Society.

BISHOP CHARLES C. M'CABE.

The Rev. Earl Cranston, A. M., D. D., is a native of Athens, Ohio, and a classical graduate of the Ohio University. He had an honorable service in the Union Army, and for twenty-one years labored in the itinerant ministry, six years of which period he gave to frontier work in the Rocky Mountains before his election to the agency of the Cincinnati Methodist publishing house. He has had much to do with planting the educational work of the church in his Conference, and the cause for Methodism in its mountains and its plains.



BISHOP EARL CRANSTON.

MURDERED SIX PERSONS.

James Dunham Kills All the Adults in His Father-in-law's House.

Colonel R. P. McGlincy and wife, their daughter, Mrs. James Dunham, James Wells, a son of Mrs. McGlincy, a hired woman, Minnie Sheeler, and a hired man, James Briscoe, were killed by James Dunham, a son-in-law of Colonel McGlincy, at Campbell, Cal. A neighbor named Page heard shots in the direction of the McGlincy home. Entering the house, he found the bodies of James Wells, who had been shot; Mrs. McGlincy and her daughter, who had been stabbed to death, and the hired man and girl, who been hacked to death with a hatchet. There was every evidence to show that the dead had made a desperate struggle for their lives.

No one seems to know the motive for the fearful crime. Colonel McGlincy and Dunham were supposed to be on amicable terms. The murdered family was one of the best known in the valley, being members of the San Jose Grange and prominently identified with the fruit business.

The only inmate of the house who escaped alive was a baby one month old, the child of Mrs. Dunham and the murderer.

Booth's Captor Dead.

L. B. Baker, a lieutenant in the First District of Columbia cavalry, died a few days ago at Lansing, Mich. He was famous as the man who captured J. Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's assassin. He was in the war detective service, and was in charge of the capturing party. It was he who called on Booth to surrender, and he was with the murderer when he died. Baker was six y-six years old, and had lived in Lansing several years.

VETOED BY CLEVELAND.

The President Refused to Sign the River and Harbor Bill.

THE OBLIGATIONS IT PORTENDS

Some of Its Items, He Says, Are for the Benefit of Local or Private Interests and Would Tend to Stimulate a Vicious Paternalism—Authorization of Contracts for $62,000,000 a Feature.

Washington, June 1.—President Cleveland sent to the House of Representatives a message vetoing the River and Harbor bill, in which he says:

"There are 417 items of appropriation contained in this bill, and every part of the country is represented in the distribution of its 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 $3,000,000, which have already been favorably considered at the present session of Congress.

"The result is that the contemplated immediate expenditures for the objects mentioned amount to about $17,000,000.

"A more startling feature of this bill is its authorization of contracts for river and harbor work amounting to more than $62,000,000. Though the payments on 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, 1897, and amounts somewhat less in the years immediately succeeding. A few contracts of a like character, authorized in the 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 $80,000,000. 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, 1896, such appropriations, together with the instalments on contracts which will fall due in that year, can hardly be less than $30,000,000, and it may reasonably be apprehended that the prevalent tendency toward 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 in aid of individual interests.

"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.

"I am convinced that the bill now under consideration opens the way to insidious and increasing abuses, and is in itself so extravagant as to be especially unsuited 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 $300,000,000.

"I believe no greater danger confronts us as a Nation than the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our Government, as the embodiment of 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 issue of Government bonds to maintain the credit and financial standing of the country is a subject of criticism that the contracts provided for in this bill would create obligations of the United States amounting to $62,000,000, no less binding than its bonds for that sum.

"Grover Cleveland.

"Executive Mansion, May 29, 1896."

The veto message was read in the House and referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Tornado in Missouri.

Twenty-five lives lost is the estimate of the fatalities resulting from a tornado and cloudburst which struck Seneca, Mo. The same number of buildings were wrecked, and a number of others were swept from their foundations by the deluge. The storm also visited Neosho, Mo., where V. S. Wood was killed. All the streams in Southwestern Missouri had been filled to their capacity, and this sudden surplus will ruin thousands of acres of grain. Many farmers houses are reported blown over, and the water covers a vast area of land.

"Brick" Pomeroy Dead.

Mark M. ("Brick") Pomeroy died, suddenly at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., of heart failure. For more than forty years "Brick" Pomeroy was known as a newspaper man and a politician. He was born sixty-three years ago at Lawrenceville, Tioga County, Penn. He won success with the La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat, which, under his management, reached a circulation of 220,000 copies. He then moved to New York and was interested in various schemes that gave him notoriety.

Kentucky is for Free Silver.

The result of the Democratic county conventions makes it clear that Kentucky has swung into line for free silver. Only two Congressional districts in the State escaped the wave, the Fifth and Sixth. The first is composed of Louisville and Jefferson County, which were practically unanimous; the second is the district which Secretary Carlisle so long represented, and in which he was sustained by a good majority; the gold standard men carrying fifty-one of the ninety-four delegates.

Little Girl Murdered.

Mamie Cunningham, a bright-faced little girl, aged thirteen, was found murdered in her bedroom, in New York City. Around her were evidences of a frightful struggle. A kitchen knife, with which she had evidently tried to defend herself, was found close to the bruised and mutilated body. The police have two men under arrest on suspicion of murdering her. They are Edward McCormick and Francis P. Farrell.

Princess Angeline is Dead.

Princess Angeline, daughter of Chief Seattle, after whom Seattle, Wash., was named, died a few days ago of pneumonia.

The News Condensed.

Washington News.

Memorial Day was observed in Washington with the usual exercises, including the decoration of graves of those who died in the Civil War. The Arlington National Cemetery was the main attraction of the day, and there the principal exercises were held.

A resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to send aid to the people of St. Louis was passed in both houses.

The Senate amendments to the General Deficiency bill, appropriating money for the French spoliation claims, were concurred in by the House.

The bill to repeal the first-class section of the Wilson tariff law was passed by the House.

Secretary Olney received information that the Spanish Government had modified General Weyler's tobacco edict in accordance with this Government's request.

The General Deficiency bill was passed in the Senate after the appropriations made by the House had been about doubled.

Henry B. Palmer, cashier of a National bank at Fall River, Mass., who was on May 24, 1888, sentenced to five years at Concord Reformatory by Judge Colt for embezzlement, has been pardoned by President Cleveland.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: John F. Haas, of New York, to be Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Ward Gurley, of Louisiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cleveland	20	11	.645	Chicago	19	13	.594
Baltimore	22	13	.629	Brooklyn	16	13	.471
Philadel.	23	14	.611	Washing'n	16	18	.471
Cincinnati	22	14	.611	New York	14	22	.389
Boston	19	14	.576	St. Louis	11	25	.314
Pittsburg	18	14	.563	Louisville	8	27	.229

Edwin H. Fitler, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia and head of the well-known firm of cordage manufacturers bearing his name, is dead.

Elizabeth B. Stark, great-granddaughter of General John Stark, died in New Hampshire.

The Rosemore N. Smith, a pilot boat, while being launched at Newport News, Va., became unmanageable and was sunk, and two men were drowned.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in Saratoga, N. Y., adjourned after adopting the recommendation made by the Committee on Bills and Overtures, reaffirming the judicial deliverance to the effect that the Scriptures prohibited public preaching by women.

The New York State Civil Service Commission put the Raines special agents and about 300 other positions in the competitive class.

John Jasper was re-elected Superintendent of Public Schools of New York City by the Board of Education by a vote of 13 to 6.

The Methodist General Conference in Cleveland, Ohio, adjourned finally.

David Young, of Oxford County, Maine, ninety-two years old and is now cutting a new set of teeth. He is remarkably healthy and active, reading without glasses and doing much of the work about his farm.

The original copy of the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba was stolen from the fair at Madison Square Garden, New York City, and a reward of $1000 was offered for its recovery.

The Rev. Samuel A. Nock was dismissed from the Taftsville Congregational Church, at Norwich, Conn., for alleged abuse of his wife.

The first parade of the Street Cleaning Department employes of New York City was reviewed by Mayor Strong.

The New York Court of Appeals at Albany declared the Raines Liquor Tax law to be constitutional.

John Hall, a gateman on the Sixth avenue "L" road, was killed at the 126th street station, New York City, while attempting to save a drunken man's life.

A fund of $130,750 was raised for Johns Hopkins University at a meeting in Baltimore, Md.

The Cuban-American fair was opened successfully in Madison Square Garden, New York City.

Mrs. Henry Burgess, of Middletown, Conn., was shot in her home by a tramp whom she had twice turned away.

Foreign Notes.

Small-pox is raging at the Morro Castle, Havana, Cuba.

Spanish troops in Cuba are accused of murdering many peaceful citizens and mutilating their bodies in the presence of their families.

There was a notable gathering at the dinner given in London by all of the United States Consuls in the United Kingdom to Patrick A. Collins, the United States Consul-General. It was considered a great compliment to an official official, and all the American Consuls located in Great Britain and Ireland were in attendance, except three absent from the country.

The Czar of Russia received the congratulations of foreign envoys in the Throne Room of the Kremlin Palace, Moscow.

A large force of Matabeles was defeated in South Africa with severe loss by Captain Plumer, near Buluwayo.

The Brodreese, a Norwegian bark, was wrecked on St. Paul's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; six lives were lost.

The Czar and Czarina received the congratulations of Russian functionaries in the hall of St. Andrew, in the Kremlin Palace.

Sixty-one bodies have been recovered from the scene of the terrible street car disaster that occurred at Victoria, British Columbia.

Maceo's camp, near Consolacion, Pinar del Rio, Cuba, was routed by Spanish, under General Valdez.

Fire destroyed two-thirds of the east end of Deseronto, Canada, and nearly a hundred families are homeless. About one hundred dwelling houses burned. Most of the houses were occupied by workmen. The loss will exceed $300,000.

Italian troops withdrew from Adigrat, Abyssinia, and the campaign is considered to be at an end.

Death of Kate Field.

A cablegram from Yokohama, Japan, says Miss Kate Field, the well-known writer, died in Honolulu, Hawaii, on May 19, from pneumonia. The death of Miss Field was undoubtedly due to exposure. Kate Field was born in St. Louis, Mo., her father being Joseph M. Field, a well-known actor and journalist.

Deaths at St. Louis.

The total of the fatalities in St. Louis and East St. Louis is now placed at 427. The work of restoring homes shattered by the cyclone is being pushed vigorously. The street cars resumed running. Two hundred victims were buried in one day.

Bismarck's First Grandson.

A son was born to Count William Bismarck, youngest son of Prince Bismarck, and his wife in Berlin, a few days ago. Prince Bismarck has four granddaughters, one the daughter of Count Herbert Bismarck and three daughters of Count William Bismarck, but the child just born is his first grandson.

Removed a Convict-Made Pedestal.

The Grant monument in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Cal., has been taken down, and a new pedestal will be substituted for the one quarried by convicts.