

DRYAN DECLARED SAFE AND SANE

Backed by Bolters of Last Election.

BOOM FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Judge Parker's Trip to South a Lamentable Failure.

FOUND HEARST IS STRONG

In the Hope That the Twice-Defeated Nebraska May Prevent Hearst Getting Control. "Conservative" Turn to Bryan.

NEW YORK, April 15.—(Special.)—The conservative candidate for president on the Democratic ticket in 1906 will be William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska. This is the latest decision of the men who forced Parker's nomination two years ago, and the boom for the two-time nominee will probably be launched at the Jefferson dinner of the Democratic club to be held here Monday.

Judge Parker's trip intended to electrify the South, has been a lamentable failure. The Southern men, after calm, sober reflection, did not seem to enthuse over the subject of a Southern man for president. They explained privately that although times have changed and new issues are coming to the front, yet they do not believe the time is ripe for a resident of their locality to head the Democratic ticket.

Sad News for Judge Parker. It is admitted that the Judge heard many things about Hearst, and, in some localities, found a well-defined feeling in favor of making the New York man the party's standard-bearer.

The leaders of the Democratic club, which include, besides Judge Parker, Grover Cleveland, Mayor McClellan, Thomas F. Ryan, G. Cady Herrick and practically all the "safe and sane" Democrats in this vicinity, hope to stretch out and make their organization National in its scope. They will appeal to Democrats all over the country to support them, and expect to make the club a rallying point for "a sane Democracy" as against a Democracy going over to socialism, a condition now threatening the party.

Ever since election the "safe and sane Democracy" have been planning how they could head off Hearst, for his remarkable run in New York City made him the most prominent man in the Democratic ranks.

The first effort was by following conservative tactics with a conservative candidate, preferably Mayor McClellan, Grover Cleveland or some big New York business man. "Feilers" were sent out along this line, and the response was prompt, emphatic and decidedly unsatisfactory.

Nearly Lost the Solid South.

Ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark, the undoubted leader of the New Jersey Democracy, and a skilled politician, told the Democratic Club crowd that they were wasting the candidate.

"You people picked the candidate in 1904," he said, "well, what happened?" It was only God's mercy that we didn't lose all the Solid South, instead of only Missouri.

"The Parker brand of candidate will not do for an encore. Everybody knows he would be beaten to death, and anyway, you couldn't nominate him. Outside of the few Eastern States, you wouldn't have a delegate in the convention." So they called it off.

The second chapter was the "Awakening of the South," which has just had no satisfactory ending.

Having failed in the North, which is also the East, and failed in the South, the only other point of the compass left was the West, and that is how Bryan came to be discovered. So now observe William Jennings Bryan boomed for president by the very men who bolted the Democratic party when he was nominated in 1896.

Willing to Accept Bryan. Grover Cleveland is willing to accept Bryan; August Belmont is willing to accept Bryan; so is Thomas Fortune Ryan, Congressman Bourke Cockran and a number of others who were outside the breast-works ten years ago, but who now are eager to command the fort. The publicly expressed reason for this turning to Bryan by his old enemies strikes the unbiased observer as being keenly humorous. Here it is:

"Although Mr. Bryan has many advanced ideas of which we do not approve, yet, in comparison with Mr. Hearst and his out-and-out Socialism, Mr. Bryan is a conservative."

took the field, and Hearst knows it. This is why his newspapers have practically suppressed all reference to the Nebraskaan.

"In the Eastern States the political machinery is in the hands of men opposed to Hearst at every stage of the game. We can swing them to Bryan if it comes down to a fight between the two. With Bryan backed by the conservatives, Hearst would cut absolutely no figure in the convention, and would be compelled to run on a third ticket if he desired to get before the voters. It means the end of Hearst, and that is what we are playing for."

New Views on Either Question.

Mr. Bryan is now engaged in a tour of the world, and it is the understanding among local Democrats of prominence that shortly after his return he will announce, either from the platform or through the press, that while he believed the principle of 18 to 1 to be the paramount issue in 1896 and favored its reaffirmation in 1906, yet conditions have changed because of the enormous output of gold and he no longer regards it as a leading issue.

The speakers at Monday night's dinner, at which it is expected that Bryan will be honored, and the toasts to which they will respond, will be: President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, "Thomas Jefferson"; Mayor McClellan, "Democracy"; Senator Geavin, of Oregon, "Jefferson and the West"; ex-Judge Harmon, "Essentials of Democracy."

In addition to the wet speeches, Congressman Bourke Cockran and the Rev. W. L. Robbins, dean of the General Theological Seminary, are scheduled to talk. It is understood that Mr. Cockran is to come last, and make a general political speech, using some of the previous speeches as his text.

Ex-Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1896, is back in the city after a tour of the upper countries of the state.

Hand in New York Politics. The primary object of his trip was to investigate political conditions, with particular attention to the Independence League, which is busily establishing clubs at many points. The most impressive league club, on paper any way, is that at Buffalo, which started out with 500 members, including ex-Attorney-General Charles F. Tabor, ex-State Senator William F. Mackay (Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1906), W. H. Cuddeback, ex-Corporation Counsel of Buffalo, the mayor of Tonawanda, and a number of other prominent citizens.

From the report which Mr. Harrison brought back, the "safe and sane" leaders are convinced that conditions require the nomination of a gubernatorial candidate who will be satisfactory to the Bryan wing of the party, and will let that matter rest until the Nebraska man reaches here.

It is now admitted that Hearst cannot control the state convention, even if he tries; Murphy and McClellan have got together in Manhattan, McClellan, who still rules Brooklyn, and who at one time looked upon Hearst with favor, is with them, while the two up-state factions, represented by ex-United States Senator David B. Hill and last year's candidate for Governor, E. Cady Herrick, are also in favor of harmony.

May Name Entire Ticket. The expectation is that Bryan will call together a number of his staunch supporters and make their suggestions as to a gubernatorial nominee. The chances are that he will practically name the whole state ticket, for the men who have ruled the Democratic party here for years are anxious for only one thing, and that is to beat Hearst.

The probability is that one and perhaps two places on the ticket will be filled by representative labor men, in an effort to injure Hearst where he is the strongest.

With "Conservative" Mr. Bryan and "Progressive" or "Radical" Mr. Hearst as opponents, the political far promise to fly at a great rate in New York State this year.

TO AMEND CONSTITUTION

EX-SENATOR TURNER WOULD CALL A CONVENTION.

Provision is Made in the Instrument Itself Which Has Never Been Put to Use.

SPOKANE, April 15.—A convention to amend the Constitution of the United States, so that many of the reforms and laws demanded by the people may be carried out, is advocated by Judge George Turner, ex-United States Senator, who has recently returned from Washington, D. C. A provision for the calling of such a convention is made in article V of the Constitution, although never in the history of this country has it been applied.

"I am in favor of having a convention to amend the Constitution called," said Judge Turner tonight. "Experience has demonstrated that there are omissions and corrections which it would be wise to regulate."

"In article V of the United States Constitution it is provided that 'Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures in three-fourths of the several states, or by convention in three-fourths thereof, or by the one or the other mode of ratification, may be proposed by Congress.'"

"I believe that there is an urgent need for such a convention. In my opinion it is the only way by which the necessary amendment can be passed to elect United States Senators by popular vote."

"There is an amendment needed to the Constitution to enable an income tax law. This measure has been passed by Congress, but declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Such a convention would make possible a uniform divorce law and also the Federal control of life insurance matters, as advocated by President Roosevelt. The convention could go over the entire Constitution."

CAST OUT SEINES TO SNARE SALMON

Fishermen Swarm Out on the Columbia From Astoria at Opening of Season.

RIVER IS ALIVE WITH SAILS

Swift-Moving Current Seizes Craft and Whirls Away to the Favorite Drifting Ground of Men at the Helm.

BY ARNO DOBICH. ASTORIA, Or., April 15.—(Special.)—The spring salmon fishing season opened here today at noon. When the hour arrived a thousand gillnetts whiskered over the sides of the fishing boats and drifted out in the very end of the ebb tide, while the stout oarsmen swung swiftly on the sweeps and pulled them across the current. Two hundred and eighty to 300 fathoms were paid out, the leads on the lower edge weighing down the full six fathoms in the ensuing slack water.

Then the tide began to run, and the twine meshes slipped through the muddy water of the Lower Columbia, gradually accumulating their load of snared salmon. Yesterday, and even before, the fishermen began leaving town, some running as high up the river as Cathlamet, but the greater number heading out toward the sea. Everywhere for miles along the river the gillnets are floating, each man picking the spot where some former experience has led him to believe he will find the best fishing. From the scattering it is evident that the fishing is ordinarily about as good in one place as another.

There is in fact no better place than the river channel a hundred feet off the docks of Astoria, but the passing of vessels makes the use of the channel by fishers impracticable.

Fish May Be Playing Outside. It will not be known until tomorrow night, when the majority of the boats have put into the stations established by the canneries and cold-storage plants, just how the fish are running. They may be heading upstream or they may be playing about the mouth of the river. Whatever the case, the fishermen have decided the better of the fish, as the water is so thick with them and the fishermen have no chance to see the net before they are ensnared.

Only about half of the full number of boats are out today. The remainder will go out gradually as the catches increase with the season's growth. There will be 2000 boats or more on the lower river when the season is in full swing.

For the season's catch will probably be paid out \$2,000,000 by the canneries and cold-storage plants. A third of each crew's catch will go to the captain and owner of the boat, a third to the man who handles the oars and a third to the net. Most of the owners are independent and own their nets, though many are in debt to the cannerymen and pay off their indebtedness by one or more before dawn. The current is running rapidly, and as soon as the boats pulled out beyond the docks upon which they had been fitted up their nets, they were caught in the swirl and were half a mile down before the sails were set. This gave the peculiar picturesque effect of the water blossoming with sails.

Gasoline Motors Replacing Sails. The sail on the Columbia River is passing away very rapidly, however. Fully half the fishing-boats are now fitted out with gasoline motors and the number is on the increase. Almost all the sails that went out this morning, though, were new.

Under the wharves for days there has been a great bustle in the fitting out of boats. Men who a few weeks ago were farming, piling lumber at the sawmills or following any ordinary occupation, put their earnings into fishing gear and began to prepare for the season's sport. Salmon fishing requires tremendous work at times, but for long stretches the boats drift for hours with the tide. In such times of slackness the fishermen usually take a sleep, setting an alarm clock two or three hours ahead to wake them before they reach a certain point. This has caused the death of many. Poor alarm clocks have failed to wake the sleeper and his boat has drifted into the breakers or out upon the bar, and the end has come suddenly.

Ready for Days of Toil. The danger of the occupation does not seem to affect the fishermen, however, and some meet death in this way year after year. Today nothing seemed further from their minds than

EVENTS OF THE COMING WEEK.

Benjamin Franklin Celebration. Two nations will join this week in paying homage to the memory of Benjamin Franklin. In Paris a notable celebration will be held on Friday on the occasion of the unveiling of a statue of Franklin near the site of his home as compiled under Minister to France.

The statue is the gift of J. H. Harjes, the American banker of Paris, to the municipality of that city, and is a replica of the one now in front of the postoffice in Philadelphia. Ambassador McCormick will introduce the speaker of the occasion, Albert Henry Smith, special representative of the United States for the Philadelphia American Philosophical Society, which was founded by Franklin, will hold an international celebration April 17-20 of the bicentennial of his birth.

These dates were chosen in order to secure the presence of the regent of the University of Pennsylvania, the regent of the Government at Washington of the institutions which conferred degrees upon Franklin and of the societies of which he was a member. The ceremonies will close with commemorative addresses on Friday by Joseph H. Choate, late Ambassador to Great Britain; President Elliot, of Harvard, and Dr. Horace H. Furness, the Shakespearean scholar.

Trial on Charge of Homicide.

The trial of the Rev. Dr. Algeron B. Crapsey, of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y., on a charge of the murder of Mrs. Myrtle N. Y. April 17. Most serious of the charges against Dr. Crapsey is his denial of the marriage with his wife, made in a divorce-delivered in Rochester a year ago and afterward published in the Boston Herald, under the title "Religion and Politics." Dr. Crapsey represents the scientific school of divorce, which refuses to accept the marriage as higher than legends or as more worthy of belief than the most common divorce.

Jefferson Dinner in New York.

President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, will be the principal speaker at the annual Jefferson birthday dinner of the Democratic Club of New York at the Waldorf tonight.

Phi Kappa Psi Arch Council.

The 24th national grand arch council of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity will be held in Washington April 17-20. President Roosevelt is to hold a reception for the delegates.

The possibilities of destruction. With their heavy blue shirts and buff-leather brand-new slip boots, they seemed full prepared for the worst fight the Columbia could put up. Moreover, they were remarkably stout-looking this morning, as most of them had been making the most of the last night in town.

Hereafter they will be out for a week on end, only stopping in at the stations to unload the fish and take in fresh stores. All day and all night they drift up and down with the tide, and do it day and night from now to August 25. During this time the most successful boats will earn as high as \$4600, but the average will be far below this. At that, the fishing season proves very profitable to the fishermen and the most of \$2,000,000 is spent in Astoria, which accounts in great part for the richness of money in this city.

One schooner fitted out for the Alaskan fishing season left for Bristol Bay yesterday and will follow tomorrow. To sail with one of these means a certainty of pay, but most of the fishermen prefer to take their chances on the Columbia.

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 64 deg.; minimum, 44. Precipitation, none. TODAY'S—Showers, southerly winds.

Politics. Democratic conservatives now acknowledge the leadership to W. J. Bryan. Page 1.

National. Colon is threatened with a water famine. Congress. Railroad rate bill will not come to a vote this week. Page 2.

Foreign. Brilliant crowd sees Kipling's picture at Barnes day. National Society. No Jews were killed at the opening of the Easter holidays in Russia. Page 2.

Local. Venusius is spouting sand, but is gradually approaching quiescence. Page 1.

Domestic. Third victim of Missouri lynching is given a shock trial before judge in broken. Page 1.

Local. Governor Folk offers rewards for arrest of lynchers. Page 1.

GHASTLY FARGE AT THE LYNCHING

Accused Negro Is Given Mock Trial Before a Howling Mob.

VICTIM'S CALM COURAGE

Stands Upright and Denies Guilt of Murder Until Pinned From Tower With Rope About His Neck.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 15.—At 2:15 o'clock this morning William Allen, a young negro, was taken from the County Jail here and lynched in the public square by the same mob that two hours earlier had hanged Horace Duncan and James Copeland. The body of Allen later was burned to ashes, as had been those of the other negroes, beneath the spot where they had been lynched.

Following the dispatch of Duncan and Copeland, some one suggested that Allen and Bus Cain, two other negroes known to be in the jail, should also be lynched. The mob, now bloodthirsty and wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, readily took up the cry, and soon the charred body of a third victim lay beneath the statue of the Goddess of Liberty. Cain escaped.

Allen and Cain were being held upon suspicion of having murdered O. P. Ruark, "the Duncanson and Copeland" were accused of assisting Mabel Edmonson, a white domestic.

Militia Patrols the Streets. Their work finally accomplished, the mob quietly dispersed. But today crowds filled the streets, making threats of further vengeance, and tonight several companies of state militia, ordered out by Governor Folk, together with 200 Deputy Sheriffs, patrol the streets.

When the mob left the jail at midnight with Copeland and Duncan, 14 prisoners escaped in the excitement. Among them was Cain. But Allen was there yet, and the mob found him hidden under a cot. He was dragged out, his hands were tied behind his back, a rope was put around his neck and he was marched down the street to the tower in the square. Two men climbed up the iron stairway and stood upon the platform, with Allen between them.

One of these men, who held a lantern in his hand, faced the crowd below, and, waving his hand toward the negro, said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: This is Will Allen, the man who murdered old man Ruark. What shall we do with him?" "Hang him!" cried the crowd. "Throw him overboard!"

"Can any one identify this nigger?" asked the spokesman. "Hold up the lantern," some one shouted. The man put the lantern up and it shone into the face of the negro, and some one in the crowd said: "I identify him. Hang him." At this the crowd laughed.

"Are you Will Allen?" asked the orator. "Yes, but I did not kill Ruark," he answered. "Well, who did?" "I only know what I heard—that Bus Cain killed him," the negro answered. "Make him spit it out. Make him confess," the crowd shouted.

Mob Is Not Decided. The man with the lantern shouted again: "Is this nigger guilty? Yes or no?" Some one shouted "Yes," others cried "No."

The mob was undecided. While the negro was debating the second man on the platform began trying to rope to the iron railing. The negro stood directly above the amoldering ash heap, from which the smell of burning flesh arose. But he stood erect while the man with the lantern harangued the mob, and they jeered at the negro. In the meantime the rope had been placed about Allen's neck, and presently the hangmen caught the negro's ankles, lifted him and threw him forward over the railing.

Allen turned a somersault in the air, and as the rope came taut his neck cracked like a pistol shot. The rope broke and he fell in the bed of coals on top of the other two negroes. There he kicked and floundered around until another rope was brought, thrice looped round the neck, and he was again suspended in midair.

More boxes were brought, another big fire was kindled, and soon the swaying figure, now dead, fell into it, sending up an array of live sparks. After that most of the men went home, but some men and boys stayed by the tower all night and fed the fire. When daylight broke upon the scene there remained only the blackened trunks and charred remains of the three negroes.

Dancers See Horrible Sight. Five thousand persons saw the trio hanging and burned among the crowd of spectators were hundreds of women and children, girls and boys. In a hall overlooking the place an Easter dance was in progress. Its music stopped while the dancers crowded to the windows and watched the writhing black bodies and the flames that finally consumed them.

Today souvenirs of the occasion, consisting of a button from the trousers of one of the negroes, a piece of the hangman's rope and other pieces of relics, were eagerly bought by many among the crowds that gathered at the scene.

"right." Her condition is pronounced serious. The greater part of the negro population has been in hiding all day. In the night many women and children took refuge in cellars and barns. Whole families fled to the country.

MILITIA SENT TO SPRINGFIELD

Governor Acts Promptly at Request of the Sheriff.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 15.—State militia, reinforced by 300 Deputy Sheriffs sworn in during the day, guard the streets of Springfield tonight against a possible repetition of the work of the mob that last night lynched three negroes in the public square. There are hundreds of strangers in the city, and Springfield still is in the grip of the mob spirit.

Although no outward move was made during today, many threats were heard and Sheriff Horner, fearing a fresh outbreak when darkness should fall, telegraphed Governor Folk early in the day for aid. The Governor responded promptly and sent down four companies of militia on the way here from Aurora, Carthage, Pierce City, Butler, Nevada, and one other point. The first of these companies arrived at 6 o'clock this evening, and was followed during the night at intervals by others.

In addition to sending soldiers here to guard against further violation of the law, Governor Folk took quick action to prosecute the leaders of the mob. Today he authorized the offering of a reward of \$2000 for the arrest and conviction of members of the mob. This is the limit allowed by law. In addition he instructed Rush Lake, Assistant Attorney General, to proceed here at once and aid in the arrest and prosecution of the prime movers in last night's work. Mr. Lake left Jefferson City for Springfield tonight.

Of the 14 prisoners arrested at the jail, who escaped from the prison last night during the mob excitement, four were captured during the day. The other ten are still in custody today swarmed about the jail, to view the wreck caused by the mob, and about the public square, where the three negroes were hanged and their bodies later burned to ashes. Every train brought hundreds of persons to the city from surrounding towns, mostly hoodlums, who apparently scented the danger and were anxious to take a hand in it. Many others who came from the farming districts caught up the mob spirit readily and joined the general gathering of the negroes and whites who came from the city and that now, when the feeling against the race was strong, was the time to do it.

The negroes who dared appear on the streets were greeted with shouts and jeers, and on several occasions crowds of men and boys collected to attack them. A crowd of 500 gathered around one negro, who recently had been released from jail, and threatened him with violence. The fact that no one would assume the leadership alone saved the negro.

Both the negroes and the whites, armed, and the negroes will not likely be driven from the city without a struggle. There was a steady demand today for firearms, and the stores have been reported that they had sold nearly their entire stock of guns of every description. Ropes were stretched around the jail, and a force of 250 militia, armed with rifles and shotguns, kept the crowd back from the jail, preventing their way behind the inclosures. The damage done to the jail cannot be repaired for some time, and it is estimated that a mob unless opposed by a sufficient number of armed men. Prosecuting Attorney Patterson is said to have been outside the jail for more than 200 men who took part in the lynching.

A crowd of negroes assembled on the square early tonight and refused to disperse, but the militia, which was alerted by the arrival of the company of militia arrived they silently scattered, and the crowd dispersed. It is believed that further violence, as the result of the hangings and burnings in the public square last night of three negroes, were taken from the jail, will be stopped.

Crowds gathering in the public square and streets leading from it shortly after dusk tonight. At 8 o'clock the crowd numbered 5000 people in the vicinity of last night's violence. There were no inflammatory speeches or loud discussions. Every one seemed to be waiting for some one to start things moving.

At 10 o'clock word was passed through the throng that the militia was due to arrive within an hour, and the crowd gradually dispersed. When the militia marched through the streets to the jail probably no more than 1000 people viewed the spectacle. Believing that there would be no outbreak, the crowd broke into little groups and gradually disappeared until at 11 o'clock but few people were on the streets.

At midnight the militia had cleared the public square of all people and was sleeping around the tower where the three negroes were lynched last night. Other squads of militia were guarding the negro district, and the streets otherwise were deserted. Tonight a reaction set in and most people condemn the action of the mob.

Mob Members Guilty of Murder. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 15.—Governor Joseph Folk, in a statement today said:

The lynching at Springfield was a most disgraceful occurrence. Whatever the offense of the negroes may have been and however deserving of death they may have been, they were entitled to punishment by law and not by a mob, and when a mob takes the law into its own hands it is guilty of murder."

Will Appeal to Presidens.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The colored clergy of Chicago will appeal to President Roosevelt for an official investigation of the lynching of the three negroes at Springfield, Mo., Saturday night. A resolution was prepared today asking the President to take action, and it will be laid before the Chicago African Methodist Episcopal Ministerial Association tomorrow.

Dr. Miller Goes to Swarthmore.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—John Anthony Miller, Ph. D. formerly of Leland Stanford Jr. University, and now professor of mechanics and astronomy at Indiana University, has been elected professor of mathematics and astronomy at Swarthmore College.

SEVENERS DROWN IN LONG BEACH SURF

Small Boat Is Upset After Nets Had Been Spread Off the Shore.

SEVEN MEN SWIM ASHORE

Colonel De Long and John Ray, Though Supported by Lifebelts, Are Dead When Their Bodies Are Washed Up.

ASTORIA, Or., April 15.—(Special.)—Colonel De Long and John Ray, of Long Beach, Wash., were drowned in the breakers at that place about noon today. Some time ago the Wild Goose Seining Company was organized at Long Beach to seine for salmon in the ocean surf. This morning nine men went out in a small boat to lay out the seine, and as they were returning their boat capsized.

After a hard struggle all succeeded in reaching the shore excepting De Long and Ray, who were drowned. As all the men wore life belts, the bodies of De Long and Ray were soon washed onto the beach, but all efforts to resuscitate them were futile.

De Long was about 40 years of age and left a widow and three children. He was for several years a member of the Ilwaco Beach Life-saving crew. Ray was a single man about 25 years of age. The men in the boat with De Long and Ray at the time the accident occurred were Harry and Gilbert Tinker, Clyde and Claud Woodhall, John McKee, John Adamson and Frank Linniff. Those saved tried in every way possible to assist their less fortunate companions, but on account of the heavy surf running were unable to rescue them.

People on shore who witnessed the accident telephoned to the Cape Disappointment Life-saving Station and Captain Stuart and his crew responded as quickly as possible, but as they were compelled to cross out over the bar and pull several miles up the coast, they arrived too late to render any assistance.

Two successful trials were made by the seining company before this disaster.

BURIED FOR SIX DAYS

TWO WOMEN RECOVERED ALIVE AT OTTAJANO.

Venusius Is Spouting Vast Quantities of Sand, but End of Eruptions Seems Near.

NAPLES, April 15.—The somewhat threatening condition of Mount Venusius Saturday night having subsided with the ejection of enormous clouds of sand and ashes, the elements have begun to settle slowly, again enveloping the mountain in a thick haze and cutting off the view from Naples, only the outline of the base being visible. Professor Matteucci, director of the Royal Observatory on the mountain, tonight issued the following bulletin:

"My instruments are now most calm. The emission of sand continues in abundant quantities, and I await serenely the satisfactory termination of the eruption." The sudden renewal of alarm Saturday night gave way today to the celebration of Easter with unusual fervor. The festival is always picturesque in Naples, but today it was doubly so. Cardinal Prisco, archbishop of Naples, celebrated an elaborate mass in the cathedral, and while along the streets crowds prostrated themselves before sacred images.

The gravity of the situation has now shifted to Ottajano and San Giuseppe, where the work of the day has been to save the lives of thousands of homeless refugees. A sensational development occurred during the work of salvage at Ottajano today, when the searchers unearthed two aged women, still alive but speechless, after six days' entombment. They were among the hundreds who were crushed beneath the falling walls during the rain of stones and ash. Bodies have been found of women in whose hands were coins and jewels, and one woman held a rosary, indicating the instant of preserving earthly belongings in the moment of fleeing from death.

The excavations of Herculanum, over which the town of Resina stands, have recorded similar instances of death overtaking its victims carrying their jewels while fleeing from the invading lava.

Bigelow Leaves Prison to Testify. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 15.—Frank G. Bigelow, the Milwaukee banker, president now serving a ten-year sentence in the Federal prison here for bankruptcy, left this afternoon for that city to testify at the trial of a Milwaukee guard. Bigelow goes to Milwaukee to testify at the trial of Henry G. Goll, ex-cashier of the bank. Bigelow probably will be returned to prison here this week.