

Eugene Weekly Guard.

CAMPBELL BROS., Proprietors.

EUGENE, OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in a Condensed Form, Which is Most Likely to Interest Our Many Readers.

Mount Pelee shows signs of continued activity.

The fetes in honor of King Alfonso's coronation began Saturday at Madrid.

Packers say the increase in the price of beef is due to the rise in value of corn.

Emperor William will present to the United States a statue of Frederick the Great.

There is a good prospect that the Indian war pension bill will be passed this session of congress.

All the Boer leaders are assembled at Vereiging, Transvaal colony, to vote on the British terms of peace.

Richard Croker says that he favors Robert Van Wyck, ex-mayor of New York, as the head of Tammany Hall.

The sea has encroached from 10 feet to two miles along the St. Vincent coast since the explosion on Mount Pelee.

A father and his two sons murdered two constables in Queensland and cremated the bodies. The details of the crime are shocking.

William J. Bryan is at Havana visiting.

The senate has passed the fortifications appropriation bill.

Scientists fear another eruption on the island of St. Vincent.

Two American swindlers were cleverly kidnapped from Canada by detectives and brought back to the United States.

The Parisians are more interested in the auto races than in the calamity that befell the French colony at St. Pierre.

A delegation from the Haytian provisional government has gone to confer with the insurgents in an endeavor to avert civil strife.

The burning of the dead of St. Pierre in great pyres saturated with oil and tar, led to the belief that Fort de France was being destroyed by fire.

The fetes marking the inaugural of the new Cuban republic began Friday night with a banquet to Governor General Wood and his staff by the veterans of the two wars for Cuba's liberty.

Congress has raised its relief appropriation to half a million dollars for Martinique.

The Danish parliamentary committee is deadlocked on the Danish West Indies treaty.

There are 2,000 dead at St. Vincent island from the volcanic disturbance in the West Indies.

French troops are entering the dead at St. Pierre very slowly. Looting of the bodies has begun there.

Since the capture of General Methuen the British have reduced the force of General Delarey by 800 men taken prisoners.

The president has ordered a review of the Rathbone case. This may necessitate amendment of the Cuban criminal law.

Three thousand and fifty gas workers are on strike in Chicago because their companions had been discharged for joining a union.

Oregon has received 14 gold medals, four silver medals, 18 bronze medals and 82 honorable mentions at the Charleston exposition.

At Tucuman, N. M., three men were killed in a fight.

The strike in the Oregon City woolen mills is practically over.

Americans will own the ships of the new shipping combine, but they will fly the English flag.

The coal shortage is already apparent at Reading, Pa., in consequence of the Scranton mines being idle.

The Italian government will send a cruiser to represent Italy at the inauguration of the new Cuban republic.

In explosion of naphtha near Pittsburgh a score of lives were lost and about 200 persons were injured, many of whom will die.

It is now generally admitted that 30,000 people lost their lives at St. Pierre. The streets of the city are covered with corpses.

The new steel casting combine, to be known as the American Steel Casting Company, will control one-fourth of the production of the country.

Another revolution is on the tapis in Hayti.

The government bill for enjoining the beef trust has been filed at Chicago.

Over 2,000 pounds changed hands in betting upon a game of ping pong in London recently.

Athens expects to be visited by more than 10,000 tourists, chiefly English and American, during the present month.

Sixty-two miles an hour is to be the average speed maintained by a new train to run on the English service, between Paris and Calais. The journey will only occupy three hours.

No municipal tax levy will be made in Peterborough this year, the first time when such an incident was recorded in England.

Under a recent order the nearest range allowed for target practice in the British Mediterranean fleet is 5,000 yards. The maximum is set at 10,000 yards.

The following are found to be the densities of the planets, water being 1; Mercury, 5.43; Venus, 5.24; earth, 5.52; moon, 3.34; Mars, 4; Jupiter, 1.35; Saturn, 0.68; Uranus, 1.69; Neptune, 2.29.

RICH STRIKE OF GOLD.

Sumpter Mine Yields a Streak of Ore Which Assays \$50,000 to the Ton.

Baker City, Or., May 19.—A message from Sumpter says that the strike in the Golconda mine, which was reported Thursday, proves to be much greater than at first supposed. The winze sunk from the 200 foot level has opened up the ore shoot which was first discovered in 1899, and afterwards lost because the former owners persisted in looking for it to the south of the main shaft, assuming that it dipped in that direction. There is a rich pay streak in the vein matter that averages 16 to 18 inches wide, and the assays made today from samples of ore from this portion of the vein run \$50,000 to the ton. It is free milling ore, and so rich that some of the specimens run over 50 per cent pure gold. Aside from being very valuable the specimens are exceedingly beautiful.

On one side of this rich pay streak there is three feet of sulphurets that assays \$700 to \$1,000 to the ton, and on the other side there is a wide strip of good milling ore. A careful examination of the ground and the vein establishes the fact that it is a permanent vein, and not a pocket that has been opened.

The Golconda was sold by the Englishes, father and son, of Danville, Ill., to a syndicate composed principally of Pendleton people and J. H. Robbins, of Sumpter, for \$300,000 cash.

HOLD MANCHURIA.

Concessions to England Furnish an Excuse for Russian Occupation.

Pekin, May 19.—A second railroad agreement, which Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister to China, and Yuan Shi Kai, director general of the Pekin-Shan Hai Railway, signed the same day the agreement restoring the Pekin-Shan Hai Kwan line was made and which the parties there attempted to keep secret, has become known among the diplomats and is arousing opposition from the powers interested in railroad projects. Friendly observers regard Great Britain's railroad agreements as a serious diplomatic blunder. Before they were signed it is said, there was no apparent obstacle that Russia could urge for failing to fulfill the Manchurian convention.

Now the Russian diplomats frankly say these railroad agreements furnish obstacles such as were contemplated by the stipulation in the Manchurian convention that Russia would evacuate if no other powers interposed obstacles. For Great Britain to abandon its second agreement means loss of prestige; to insist upon it means grave complications in the Manchurian question.

PORT CHALMETTE CASE.

Louisiana State Authorities May Take Action in the Matter.

Washington, May 17.—As the president, after considering the report of Colonel Crowder, has decided that he cannot interfere with animal shipments at Port Chalmette, La., and as the executive is the only branch of the government clothed by the Constitution to pass upon the application of the laws of neutrality, as expressly affirmed by the Louisiana courts recently, it is believed here that the Louisiana state authorities will seek to make an issue with the federal courts by undertaking to do what the president himself has not seen fit to do.

It is presumed that in due course the executive's decision will be communicated to the governor of Louisiana, who first brought the Port Chalmette operations to the attention of the national government.

Decision in Iowa Liquor Case.

Des Moines, Ia., May 17.—The state supreme court has ruled that the sale of liquor to "boot-leggers" and other resident violators of the Iowa law, cannot be prohibited when the sales are made by agents of non-resident dealers. The court holds that the section of the Iowa liquor law, known as the "molester law," prohibiting such sales, is in conflict with interstate commerce laws and is, therefore, unconstitutional. The effect of the decisions to prevent further seizure of liquor in the hands of express and other transportation companies and disposals of dozens of such cases now pending.

Philadelphia Record Sold.

Philadelphia, May 17.—By order of the United States court of Eastern Pennsylvania, James M. Beck, special master commissioner, sold at public auction 9,050 shares of the 10,000 shares of the Philadelphia Record Publishing Company, par value \$100. William S. Stenger, of Philadelphia, bought the stock for \$2,300,000. Mr. Stenger is an attorney. He also purchased \$470,000 of the issue of \$500,000 6 per cent bonds of the Record Company, for which he paid the sum of \$654,000.

Would Buy the Philippines.

London, May 19.—When asked if there was any truth in the statement that he had offered to pay \$20,000,000 for the Philippines, provided he was authorized to announce to the Filipinos that their independence would be acknowledged ultimately by the United States, Andrew Carnegie replied: "Yes, and I meant it."

Injunction in Minnie Healy Case.

Helena, Mont., May 17.—Counsel for the Amalgamated Copper Company and the Boston & Montana Company have applied to the supreme court for an injunction restraining F. Augustus Heinze and the Montana Ore Purchasing Company from operating the Minnie Healy mine, pending the appeal in the suit of the now celebrated Minnie Healy case, which only reached the supreme tribunal this week. The court set the application for hearing Tuesday, May 20.

Indiana Monument Dedicated.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 17.—Impressive ceremonies and an assemblage of more than 50,000 people made notable the dedication of the Indiana State Soldiers' and Sailors' monument, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1889 in the presence of Benjamin Harrison and his cabinet. The monument cost \$508,318. John W. Foster, of Washington, D. C., ex-secretary of state, delivered the oration. General Lewis Wallace, the author, presided at the ceremonies and delivered a short address.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance.—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth.—Latest Market Report.

Tillamook is being benefitted by a rate war between two navigation companies.

The settlement of the weavers' strike at Oregon City hinges upon the recognition of the union.

A great deal of enthusiasm is being aroused throughout the state in the Lewis and Clark fair project.

Professor E. S. Dunn, of the Chair of Latin in the University of Oregon, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the close of the college year.

The Geiser Grand Hotel Company has been incorporated at Baker City with a capital stock of \$100,000. The new corporation has acquired the Geiser Grand hotel.

State Senator G. C. Brownell, of Oregon City, fell in trying to catch a train at that place, and narrowly escaped being ground under the wheels of the last car. He was bruised but not seriously injured by the fall.

The Oregon State Grange Patrons of Husbandry will convene its 29th annual session in the senate chamber of the capitol at Salem on Tuesday, May 27. The grange will be in session until the Thursday evening following, when a big banquet will be spread.

The board of county commissioners of Clackamas county has granted a franchise to the Oregon City & Suburban Railway Company to lay down and operate railroads, telephone, telegraph and power lines upon the Abernethy road and the Oregon City and Oswego road.

The Linn county court has appropriated \$800 for the completion of a road from Albany to the southern boundary of Linn county, on the way to the Blue River mines, the remainder of the road to be built by private subscription. It is believed this will do much towards the further development of the claims on the Albany side of the Calapoocia mines, some of which are pronounced rich.

Many emigrants are arriving daily at Medford.

The number of strangers now pouring into Oregon is being felt even in the backwoods. A year ago it was believed that all the public timber land worth taking had passed into private hands, and investors were buying freely from the original locators. But since then the more inaccessible and less timbered land is being eagerly sought by people anxious to lay in timber tracts.

The fruit growers around Medford are jubilant over the recent rains and the fact that prospects for a good yield are better than for years.

The mill on the Lucky Bart group at Gold Hill is running day and night on ore from the Doubtful claim. A 30-inch vein of high grade free milling ore assaying \$45 per ton was recently struck in this claim, which will bring the Lucky Bart group to the front again, something over \$150,000 having already been mined from the several ledges on the property.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat.—Walla Walla, 65¢@66¢; bluestem, 67¢; valley, 65¢.

Barley.—Feed, \$20@21; brewing, \$21@21.50 per ton.

Oats.—No. 1 white, \$1.25@1.30; gray, \$1.15@1.25.

Flour.—Best grades, \$2.85@3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.50@2.80.

Millstuffs.—Bran, \$15@16 per ton; middlings, \$19@20; shorts, \$17@18; chop, \$16.

Hay.—Timothy, \$12@15; clover, \$7.50@10; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton.

Potatoes.—Best Burbanks, 1.50@1.65 per cental; ordinary, 1.25@1.35 per cental; growers prices; sweets, \$2.25@2.50 per cental; new potatoes, 30¢@35¢.

Butter.—Creamery, 16¢@17¢; dairy, 12¢@15¢; store, 10¢@12¢.

Eggs.—15¢@16¢ for Oregon.

Cheese.—Full cream, twins, 12¢@13¢; Young America, 13¢@14¢; factory prices, 10¢@11¢ less.

Poultry.—Chickens, mixed, \$4.50@5.00; hens, \$5.00@5.50; spring, 10¢@11¢ per pound; broilers, 11¢@12¢ per pound; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13¢@14¢; dressed, 15¢@16¢ per pound; geese, \$6.50@7.50 per dozen.

Mutton.—Gross, 45¢ per pound; sheared, 33¢; dressed, 75¢ per pound.

Hogs.—Gross, 6¢; dressed, 7¢@8¢ per pound.

Veal.—6¢@8¢ for small; 8¢@7¢ for large.

Beef.—Gross, cows, 4¢; steers, 5¢; dressed, 8¢@8.5¢ per pound.

Hops.—12¢@15¢ per pound.

Wool.—Valley, 12¢@14¢; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@12¢; mohair, 20¢ per pound.

The British administration in India is alarmed by rumors of sedition in Afghanistan.

All the four consumed by the 11,000,000 people in Siam comes from the United States.

Swans on the Thames at Eton and Windsor are being fed from the local boat rafts, as the birds are unable, owing to the severity of the weather, to obtain a sufficiency of food for themselves.

Several of the smaller British manufacturing outside the English trust have been forced to suspend work by the keenness of the competition between the American and British syndicates.

One dark night recently a Russian schooner was lying in the bay of Gibraltar, when two dogs, swimming, approached the vessel and were taken on board. They had swum around the bodies containing several pounds of tobacco. It seems that this is the means by which smuggling is done across the bay into Spanish territory, where the tobacco duty is very heavy.

TO THE BITTER END.

Anthraxite Mineworkers Decide to Fight Their Battle to a Finish.

Hazleton, Pa., May 17.—The anthracite mineworkers, in convention here, directed to continue the strike of the 145,000 men against the mineowners and to fight it out to the bitter end.

While the leaders are cautious and will not forecast their actions, it is not unlikely that the miners' fight will be carried into the bituminous coal regions and into other fields of industry. Mineworkers for eight months have been looking forward to the strike that is now upon them. For the strike they have saved their money, and are considered to be in better shape today for a fight than they were in the great strike of 1900. That strike ended the mineworkers giving the men a 10 per cent advance after a six weeks' suspension. The operators are on record as being unalterably opposed to granting the men any concessions, and they have personally informed the mineworkers' leaders of that fact. The workmen fear that the present fight may mean the destruction of their organization, because they believe that the mineowners are bent more on wrecking their union than they are in opposing the demands for higher wages and shorter work days.

STILL IN ERUPTION.

The Volcano on Mount Pelee Continues to Send Forth Lava.

Castries, Island of St. Lucia, May 17.—The signal station here reports that a large fire was seen Tuesday night in the direction of Fort de France, Martinique, at which place are 50,000 refugees.

The British steamer Savan arrived here during the morning, and reports Mount Pelee to be still in eruption.

The trend of the flow from the volcano is to the north.

The search parties which are removing the dead from St. Pierre have discovered a number of small metal trunks in stores and dwellings of the town. No one is permitted to penetrate into St. Pierre beyond the strand running along the sea front, and a cordon of soldiers has been placed around the town. The St. Pierre Cathedral is all down, with the exception of one tower, and of the theater the walls alone are now standing.

The convent, which contained 200 girls and 36 nuns, has disappeared, as has the college, where 70 boys and 22 priests and professors were domiciled.

THE PRIMROSE PATH.

Two Idaho People Journey to the Sad and Bitter End.

Oro Fino, Idaho, May 15.—Dr. F. J. Leadbrooke, a prominent physician of Moscow, and Miss Winnie Booth, 19-year-old daughter of Rev. G. M. Booth, pastor of the Methodist church at Moscow, committed suicide here. The couple arrived in this city Saturday evening and spent the night at the hotel. Sunday evening they attended the Epworth League meeting, and then retired to the hotel. They did not appear for breakfast in the morning, and at noon, when the door of their room was opened, the girl was found dead on the bed. Beside her was Leadbrooke, in a dying condition. He passed away in the afternoon. The couple had taken morphine by hypodermic injection. A note was left by them on the table, stating they had sent letters to Moscow, and that people would arrive from that point to take charge of the bodies. Leadbrooke was a married man and was wealthy. Miss Booth was a school teacher. Leadbrooke came to Moscow about a year ago from Minnesota and became acquainted with Miss Booth in church work. He was also the physician of the Booth family.

Wages Materially Increased.

Louisville, Ky., May 17.—On account of the increase in the cost of living, the Continental Tobacco Company during the day ordered an increase of 10 per cent in wages of all its employees in Louisville, who number more than 5,000. It is said that the order of the company is general, and that from 30,000 to 35,000 of its employees throughout the United States will be benefitted.

Elect New Moderator.

New York, May 17.—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, professor of literature at Princeton university, was late in the afternoon elected moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, which body has just begun its deliberations here. He was elected on the second ballot.

Foretell Americans.

London, May 17.—In consequence of the receipt of information regarding the activity of American firms, chiefly engineering, electrical and mining concerns, which are preparing to dispatch heavy shipments to South Africa immediately after peace is declared, the colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, has authorized the dispatch of a commission of experts in engineering, textiles, etc., to traverse the entire country and report immediately upon the requirements of South Africa under the new conditions.

The Monon Line Sold.

New York, May 17.—Confirmation of the report that the joint control of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville system has been acquired by the Louisville & Nashville and Southern railroads comes from several authoritative sources. The terms of the deal are not disclosed, but it is generally believed that the new interests in Monon paid something like \$75 for the common and \$85 for the preferred. The total capital stock of the road is \$15,500,000.

Tammany Leader Quits.

New York, May 17.—Lewis Nixon, leader of Tammany Hall for nearly six months, resigned that position at a meeting of the district leaders in Tammany Hall. While the resignation was not unexpected, it was not thought that Mr. Nixon would take such positive action until a later date, first awaiting the action of the leaders to see if they would give him a vote of confidence. He refused to allow any vote of confidence, and even went so far as to say that he could no longer retain his self-respect and remain as leader.

Curacao Not Bombed.

New York, May 17.—The Dutch steamer Prinz Frederik Hendrik has arrived here from ports in Venezuela and the islands of the West Indies. At Curacao, Venezuela, the people were in a state of defense, having fought a battle with the government forces a few days before. The town was barricaded and every man carried a gun. The captain of the steamer contradicted the report that the city had been bombed. He said it had fallen after 1,500 men had gone out to meet the enemy and only 350 returned.

HALF MILLION MEN

WILL BE CALLED OUT BY THE COAL MINERS.

Will Practically Tie Up the Industries of the Country, Paralyze Business and Inconvenience the People All Over the United States.—A Special Session of Mineworkers Will Consider the Matter.

Hazleton, Pa., May 19.—The anthracite mineworkers, in convention, in order to win their strike, unanimously decided on a plan that, carried into successful operation, would practically tie up the industries of the country, paralyze business and inconvenience the people throughout the United States. It is their desire that a special session of the convention of the United Mineworkers of America be called as soon as practicable, for the purpose of having all the bituminous workers, both organized and unorganized, involved in the anthracite miners' struggle. This announcement was officially made at noon today by President John Mitchell, in a statement by him giving the result of the deliberations of the delegates in convention. The statement follows:

"At this morning's session the convention petitioned the national officers to issue a call for a national convention of all miners employed in the United States for the purpose of considering the situation in the anthracite field. If the desire of the anthracite miners is carried into effect, a national suspension of coal mining will be inaugurated. All questions of detail as to the direction of the strike in the anthracite field were referred to the district and national officers. Definite plans will be outlined within the next few days.

For the present the engineers, firemen and pumpmen will continue at work. All mineworkers were advised to remain at their homes, abstain from frequenting saloons, and under all circumstances observe the law."

If a special convention is called, and the miners succeed in the object of the convention, it will seriously affect 449,000 men who are employed in and around the coal mines of the country. Coal would soon become scarce, and this would ultimately result in the tying up of railroads and all sorts of industries that use large quantities of the fuel.

FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Charles M. Schwab Will Give the Little Ones of New York a Good Time.

New York, May 17.—In order to correct numerous mistakes in regard to his recent purchase of Ocean Beach property on Staten Island for the benefit of poor children, Charles M. Schwab has made the following statement:

"I have purchased Richmond Beach, facing New York Bay, on the south shore of Staten Island, near Tottenville, for the benefit of poor and sick children of New York. The land comprises about a quarter of a mile on a fine beach, also a fine fresh water lake, a grove and high land. The building on the property will be altered to suit the purposes of the institution. It is expected that from 1,500 to 2,000 children daily can be provided for at the beach, and they will be given a good time. Mrs. Schwab is closely interested with me in this undertaking and we both have our hearts in it. We shall proceed carefully in all respects, availing ourselves of the benefit of the experience of charitable organizations."

Twenty-seven Injured.

Chicago, May 19.—During the progress of a fire which destroyed the large refinery of Armour & Co., in the Union Stock Yards, 29 people were injured. Seven of them in a manner which will probably cause death in a short time. The loss of the company is estimated by its officers at between \$750,000 and \$900,000, with the chances in favor of the latter figure, and is fully covered by insurance. The largest number of those who were hurt met their injuries by the falling of the hog runway upon which they were standing to obtain a better view of the fire.

President Palma's Cabinet.

Havana, May 19.—President Palma has announced his cabinet as follows: Diego Tamayo, secretary of government, a new portfolio. He will have charge of the rural guard, sanitation, the administration of the postoffice and signal service. Carlos Zaldo, department of state and justice. Emilio Terry, department of agriculture. Manuel Luciano Diaz, department of public works. Eduardo Yero, department of instruction. Garcia Montes, department of finance. Every shade of political belief is embraced in the cabinet.

Not in the Shipping Combine.

London, May 17.—In the house of commons the president of the Board of Trade, Gerald Balfour, informed Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, conservative, that he had reason to believe that no contract existed giving the American shipping combine the right to take over the shares of the fleet of the Cunard line.

Big Deal in Arizona.

Bisbee, Ariz., May 17.—It is rumored that control of the Green Consolidated Company has passed to new people, who are said to be the principal owners of the General Electric Company, of New York. It is alleged the new owners have acquired the Green Consolidated on a basis of about \$100 a share for control of the property. That figure represents a transaction aggregating a sum in excess of \$30,000,000. The purchase is said to have been for cash.

Our Trade With India.

New York, May 15.—Leonard R. Douse, of Bombay, India, who is the representative in the East of the Iron Mangers' Chronicle, of London, is in this city on his way to St. Louis, where he will confer with the exposition officials. "India," he said, "is rapidly recovering from the famine, and trade is once more looking up well. We expect an 80 per cent crop, and a good season ahead. The demand for American goods is going up by leaps, partly because of the increasing prosperity of your houses."

ON ST. VINCENT.

Two Thousand Dead as the Result of Volcanic Disturbances.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 15.—The United States government tug Potomac, which came to Martinique from San Juan, P. R., cruised the coast of this island Tuesday. She encountered an inky black column of smoke, which made it necessary for her to go five miles out of her course.

The Potomac brought a ton of supplies to Martinique, consisting in part of codfish and flour. A famine here is imminent. The northern section of the island is depopulated. Business here is suspended.

The Potomac will leave here for the island of St. Vincent, where conditions are reported to be worse. La Souffriere, on St. Vincent, was in full eruption May 10. A stream of stone and mud half a mile wide was then issuing from the volcano. Stones two inches in diameter fell 12 miles away. At Kingston, the capital of the island, the ashes were two inches deep. Seven hundred dead were reported Sunday.

May 11. It is estimated that the total number of deaths in St. Vincent will reach 2,000. Most of the seven estates on the island have been burned to ashes, and it is authentically reported that two earthquakes occurred there. It is believed that the submarine cables in St. Vincent have been broken by the disturbances. The present volcanic eruption on St. Vincent is the first since 1812. Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico, has asked Louis Ayme, United States consul at Gaudeloupe, who is now here, what assistance he could render. Governor Hunt's offer has been communicated to the government, which will accept it.

The looting of the ruins at St. Pierre has begun already. While coming to Fort de France the Potomac picked up a boat containing five colored men and one white man, whose pockets were filled with coin and jewelry. The latter evidently stripped from the fingers of the dead.

Lieutenant B. B. McCormick, commander of the Potomac, asked these men and turned them over to the commander of the French cruiser Suchet for punishment.

APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE.

President Asks Relief for the Stricken People of the West Indies.

Washington, May 15.—The following was issued from the White House during the afternoon:

"The president has appointed a committee to receive funds for the relief of the sufferers from the recent disaster in Martinique and St. Vincent. The gentlemen appointed from each city will be asked to collect and receive the funds from their localities and neighborhoods as expeditiously as possible and forward them to Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the New York committee, which committee will act as a central distributing point for the country. The president directs all the postmasters throughout the country and requests the presidents of all the national banks to act as agents for the collection of contributions and to forward the same at once to Mr. Bliss at New York. The postmasters are also directed to report to the postmaster general within 10 days any funds collected on this account. The president appeals to the public to contribute generously for the relief of those upon whom this appalling calamity has fallen, and asks that the contributions be sent in as speedily as possible."