

aster. An official statement this morning placed the number of dead recovered at 1,336, and the seriously or fatally injured at 286. But in contrast with this official statement, there are 1,228 corpses lying this afternoon at the cemetery, besides the many dead and dying that are known to have been removed from the ill-fated field by friends.

Last evening, after receiving deputations, the czar and czarina attended and danced at the brilliant ball at the French embassy. Seventy thousand dollars was expended on the supper alone, rare viands and delicious fruits and vegetables being brought from the most distant climes to add to the delights of the feast, while France furnished the costliest and most elegant fabrics and furniture to set off the beauties of the palace where the embassy is lodged. While the dance of the French embassy continued amid all the accompaniments of luxury and gaiety, disconsolate friends and relatives wandered over the desolate plain among the dead, the suffering and the dying, looking, often in vain, for their missing.

The majority of the killed were peasants from outlying places, though the clothing of some indicated that they were persons of wealth and distinction. The bodies of a number of women clad in silks and fine linen were among those found.

Various versions as to the origin of the stampede and crush are current, but the account to which the most credence is attached is that the wagons laden with the 500,000 souvenirs which were to be distributed among the people were proceeding to the Khodjinskoe plain, followed by a multitude of eager peasants, when the attendants, with a view to pleasing the people, threw a number of the souvenirs among the crowd. There was a wild scramble toward the point where they fell, and the news spread like wildfire up and down the throngs of expectant peasants that the distribution had commenced. This resulted in a headlong pell-mell rush for the booths where the distribution of souvenirs was to have been made later. The arrangements which it was intended to make to keep the crowd in order during the distribution were not completed at that early hour and the force on hand was powerless to stem the tide of the crush of humanity. What added greatly to the disaster was the fact that these booths were surrounded by ditches. The foremost person in the incoming crowd fell prostrate in these ditches and the people following them speedily trampled them to death. Others stumbled over their dead bodies and met the same fate. And so the horror grew. There were no English people nor Americans among the victims.

The czar and czarina today, after attending the requiem mass in the chapel of the Kremlin, paid a visit to the injured survivors in the hospitals, passing from cot to cot addressing words of sympathy and comfort.

LONDON, May 31.—A special dispatch from Moscow to the morning papers describes the horrors of the Khodjinskoe plains as worse than a battlefield.

The Daily News special says: "The

czar sobbed upon learning of the disaster. The chief of police of Moscow tried to commit suicide. It is probable that but for the numerous foreign correspondents here the whole affair would have been hushed up. Newspapers were forbidden to publish descriptions of the scene. There were 140 booths on the plains, and some of them were crushed together like matchboxes. Astonishing as it seems, the people returned in the afternoon and enjoyed the amusements as if nothing had happened. Many complained of their failure to get souvenirs."

CHICAGO, May 31.—H. H. Kohlsaat of the Chicago Times-Herald received a cable message this afternoon dated Yokohama, and signed by Lorin A. Thurston, ex-minister to the United States from the Sandwich Islands, which said:

"Kate Field died at Honolulu, May 18th, of pneumonia."

Miss Field was in the Sandwich Islands as the special correspondent of the Times-Herald, and the last heard of her was a letter dated May 4th, in which she informed Mr. Kohlsaat that she had been doing a great deal of horseback riding, and that the exercise in the open air had completely restored her health, which before she went to the islands had been badly shattered. No further particulars than these contained in the dispatch of Mr. Thurston are known.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 1.—Five miners were horribly roasted by an explosion of gas at Buckridge colliery today. The victims are: George Faust, cannot recover; Samuel Faust, recovery doubtful; Thomas Thompson, will die; Daniel Sobmeltz, may recover; John Specht, may recover. The men were employed in No. 9 vein, which was known to be full of gas. They proceeded cautiously, using safety lamps, while brushing the gas from the chamber. Suddenly there was a loud explosion and five men were hurled to the floor, surrounded by flames. Had it not been for the proximity of fellow-workmen, they would all have been killed. They were carried to another place before the deadly after damp had time to accumulate.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—A mass meeting has been called for Tuesday afternoon to consider the advisability of appealing for outside aid for the relief of the storm sufferers. The call was signed by prominent Germans, South Broadway merchants and citizens of the devastated portion of South St. Louis. It states that the loss of property is estimated at \$20,000,000, that assistance is sorely needed and that the generous offers of this and foreign countries should not be declined.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A special to the World from Madrid says:

The Madrid government has lately called attention of the other European powers to the alleged cruel and inhuman warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. Complaint is made specifically of the use of dynamite to blow up railroad trains (those carrying passengers as well as freight) and sugar mills, and of the use of explosive bullets in fighting. The European governments have instructed their consuls in Cuba, it is stated, authoritatively to inquire promptly and fully upon these allegations. Spain hopes that some

action will be taken to declare the Cuban insurgents pirates and malefactors, unworthy of the sympathy of any civilized nation.

As soon as the papers in the Comptitor case reach Madrid—they are expected June 4—they will be submitted to the Supreme Court of naval appeals. The impression is that the sentence of Havana court martial is certain to be annulled on the ground that it is a violation of the treaty of 1870 and that the case will be sent to an ordinary court martial for trial, subject to the stipulation of that treaty.

New York, June 1.—A special to the World from Batabano, Cuba, says: More innocent blood has been shed in the fields of this section of southern Cuba as a result of the struggle between Spain and her colony than in any other part of the island. It is in this country that Melquizo's men have been raiding, riding over farms and plantations, occasionally skirmishing with the enemy, more often shooting down peasants in the field.

In the early part of this month Colonel Landa, at the head of a column of Melquizo's men, made a reconnaissance through the region north of Batabano. It is said he was searching for a band of rebels under Commander Mendoza. The country is a hotbed of rebellion. It is the very heart of the insurgent territory. The Spanish hold the villages with adobe forts and fortified churches. They command the railroad stations with barricades which shelter small squads of soldiers under command of subalterns. But the farming land is open to the raids of both rebel and loyal bands. Through it they ride at will, sometimes meeting each other with a skirmish. Its people occupy the position of non-combatants, and are put under tribute by the insurgents and tomorrow the troops are among them with the sword of vengeance. Through this country Landa marched. Occasionally he would halt his men and ask a peasant for information as to the whereabouts of the rebels. If the replies were not satisfactory, if they aroused in him the suspicion that the peasant was in league with the enemy, the countryman was shot down in the field and the column passed on. This is the testimony of men who claim to have personal knowledge of the facts. They give the names and locations and little incidents corroborative of their stories.

They are: Marian Hernandez, owner of a farm known as the San Lorenzo estate; Mariano Medoras, a planter who was employed on a farm in La Sagua; Andres Gonzales, a workman employed on the Arango estate; Miguel Medoras, aged 18. Martin Noda, a planter employed on the Farragut estate; Jose Alfonso, 70 years; Miguel Martinez, employed on a farm called the San Antonio; Jose Rodriguez, a workman on the farm of Antonio estate; Innocente Ordoezek, employed on a farm.

From another story it was learned that these non-combatants were also killed by Landa's troops: Francisco Mendoral, aged 26, part owner of a small sugar farm; Ambrosio Pardo, a stock dealer who lived near Patabano; Angers Equival, a negro carpenter, of Azuarete; Zacarib Plasencia, aged 30, a carpenter.