THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1893. NUMBER 217.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL OPENED

Formal Proceedings of the Hearing Commenced Before the Supreme Court.

DEFENSE BUSY LOOKING FOR A LOOPHOLE

Technical Points Brought Up and Argued—Judge Pound States the Case for the Managers—Talk of Demurring to the Charges.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—For the second time in the history of Nebraska a court of impeachment convened at the state house this afternoon to try officials for misdemeanors and malfeasance in office. Upon the first occasion the impeached official was Governor David Butler and the trial resulted in his removal from office. Upon the present occasion the officers on trial are Attorney General Hastings, Secretary of State Allen and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings Humphrey. The question of the trial of ex-Treasurer Hill, ex-Auditor Benton and ex-Attorney General Leese has not yet been settled, as the jurisdiction of the court has been attacked and the decision of the judges upon the disputed point is still pending.

The interest in the present impeachment cases has been intense and the preliminary work has been done with much greater care than in ordinary cases. The managers of impeachment, assisted by their counsel, Judges Lambertson, Doane, Pound and Greene, have been active in the weeks which have elapsed since the adjournment of the legislature, in putting their evidence in shape, securing their witnesses and in fortifying themselves with all authorities bearing upon the case. The counsel for the defense have been similarly employed, and as a result of this preparation both sides are fully equipped to make a desperate fight. All the available space in the somewhat contracted quarters of the supreme court room was occupied by the accused, the attorneys and interested spectators.

Counsel and Spectators.

Among the counsel for the defendants are: John L. Webster of Omaha, Judge M. L. Hayward of Nebraska City, J. R. Webster, Judge Broady, C. A. Atkinson, R. D. Stearns and Captain Murlin. Attorney General Hastings, Secretary Allen and Commissioner Humphrey were present, as a matter of course, while with them was ex-Treasurer Hill. Ex-Attorney General Leese was an interested listener in the rear part of the room, while ex-Auditor Benton was conspicuously absent.

At a few minutes after 2 o'clock the judges of the supreme court were announced, and as they entered from the consultation room the attorneys, impeached officials and spectators rose to their feet, and with this simple recognition of the dignity which surrounds the court of impeachment the trial was commenced.

Judge Post in behalf of the other members of the bench stated that the court had had no opportunity to consult with reference to the matter of jurisdiction regarding the trial of Hill and Benton.

The attorneys in charge of the trial objected to the supreme court room, urging that it was too small for the accommodation of themselves, their clients and the public. Chief Justice Maxwell concurred, and after today the sessions of the court will be held in the senate chamber.

Objected to Amended Charges.

J. M. Stewart, attorney for Leese, objected to the filing of amended charges, stating that they had not been concurred in by the senate and house of representatives.

Judge Doane, on behalf of the managers of the impeachment, said that he wanted to give Mr. Leese the benefits of the denials he had made in his answer.

Mr. Stewart thought that the statement was not correct, as new specifications had been added. Two of the specifications were made out of whole cloth. One was that he had drawn $750 in connection with cases in the supreme court and had not expended the same, and another charges that he had embezzled money which was appropriated for traveling expenses and stationery. Mr. Stewart denied that the attorneys for the state had any right to prefer impeachment charges, charges that the joint session refused to prefer. The court had no right to grant a prosecutor the opportunity of amending an indictment.

It was claimed by John L. Webster that in adopting the articles of impeachment the legislature precluded the possibility of adding any new matter. There never was a clearer attempt to usurp legislative power than the attempt of the managers of this impeachment to bring into these articles matter not considered by the legislature.

Articles Reserved the Right to Amend.

Replying to the argument of General Webster, Judge Doane called the attention of the court to the closing paragraph of the articles of impeachment, presented by the joint convention, which expressly reserved the right to alter or amend the articles or to furnish additional specifications and to reply to the answers of the same. He claimed that the additional specifications came properly under the same general charge contained in the third article of impeachment. The other matters which the state wished to correct were simple changes in phraseology. In the original articles of impeachment it was charged that Leese, as a member of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, let certain contracts for supplies. Technically this was not correct, as the contracts were let by the board of purchase and supplies.

Judge Doane asserted that the counsel on the other side were endeavoring to govern the court of impeachment by the technical rules governing ordinary criminal cases, whereas all the authorities explicitly assert that such rules are not in any case applicable to trial on impeachment.

Attitude of the State.

He desired the court to understand the attitude taken by the counsel for the state in the present cases, and he desired to protest on the behalf of the managers against the adoption of any rules founded on the mere technicalities and quibbles of criminal practice which would enable the accused officials to escape trial of the charges against them upon the turn of a technical point in the criminal code. He then quoted Judge Story on the constitution to back the argument he had just made, and closed with an eloquent plea for a trial of the case upon its merits without resort to the quibbling of a criminal court. He wanted the trial to thus proceed, not because the state wished to convict the accused of crimes that would send them to the penitentiary, but to the end that when it was shown that when men elected to high official positions had proven themselves unfaithful servants of the people they should be driven from office.

J. M. Stewart arose to reply, but sat down when Chief Justice Maxwell stated, "Well, I guess the case will be considered."

Opened the Trial.

Judge Pound, for the managers of the impeachment, in stating the law and the evidence, said that he was pleased to know that the trial would be held before the highest tribunal in the state, before a court where clamor and petty discussions would not be tolerated. The court, he said, could not be unmindful of the character of trial, the importance of the event; the prominent positions in which the accused had been held made the event one that was being watched with interest throughout the entire country. The judgment would be the same, whether the trial was held before the court or the senate. The impeachment, he said, was of a purely political nature, to punish officials for misdemeanors for crimes committed in office. Acts of misconduct that officials might commit are innumerable. If the governor of a state could open the doors of the penitentiary and turn the criminals loose upon the country, he would be guilty of misconduct and would be liable to impeachment. Impeachment trials could not be confined to the close rules of evidence as cases at common law. This fact, he said, gave the court just discretion. It was not a proceeding either criminal or civil. It was a special proceeding; it was not a criminal case; it was not an indictment; if it was, then the accused would be entitled to a jury trial. While there was something about impeachment trials that resembled criminal proceedings, it was on account of the severe penalty attached if the charges were sustained. If the charges were sustained the impeached officials would be disqualified from holding office.

Leaving that subject the judge devoted some time to reading from the statutes which define the duties of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings and then read at length the charges preferred, together with the findings of the legislative committee.

How Dorgan Was Handled.

When the members of the board employed Dorgan they gave him every advantage. They knew that Dorgan was the agent for two parties, the agent for the state and the agent for Mosher. If they had been going to erect a cell house for themselves would they have employed such a man, a superintendent who was representing two parties? Such a thing was a heedless act if nothing more. The judge said he would prove that Dorgan let the contract labor at $1 per day, while other convicts were working for other parties at 40 cents per day. The members of the board knew this, and if they had wanted to serve the interests of the state they should have called a halt. It was a case of gross negligence, to say the least, without there was some satisfactory explanation.

"Possibly it may be, sir," continued the judge, "that the convicts who worked on the cell house were more skillful, but I think we shall show you that many of them were raw men, and were no more skillful than those who worked for other parties at 40 and 50 cents per day."

"We shall prove that the custom was to give Dorgan a large warrant before the work was done. They let him deposit the warrant in the bank and check out $7,000 or $8,000 without having any idea of what work had been performed aside from his own statement. It is true that there was a bond for something like $10,000, but what kind of bond was that? After he had purchased the contract of Mosher he acted as the agent of the board for some thirty days. Placing $6,000 or $8,000 in Dorgan's hands to check out as he pleased was a lack of good judgment, if nothing more. The duty was cast upon this board to take care of the funds; there was no authority above them to check their accounts, which made it doubly imperative upon them to use care. We shall prove that Dorgan paid for stone two or three times what it was worth and two and three times more than other parties had offered it. There was Atwood who sold Dorgan stone for 35 cents per foot, when from other parties he could have bought it for much less. They called a cubic foot of stone 100 pounds, when the true weight is 140 pounds. This appears right on the accounts, and can be read by any person. That's the way they did business.

Diverted to Personal Uses.

"We also claim that these parties committed fraud when they took $500 which had been set apart for the cell house and used it for traveling expenses, in going to Kansas and other states to visit prisons. This was in December, 1891. Instead of waiting until the legislature should meet and make an appropriation, they got Mr. Dorgan to give them the money that was appropriated for the cell house. If they can divert $500 for another purpose, they can divert any amount. If they had diverted money to some charitable institution, it could not have been justified, and why could they justify this diversion for traveling expenses? We will say that they acted honestly, but officials who will so misconstrue the law as to honesty are unsafe parties to have in power.

About the Asylum Coal.

"We think that we shall be able to show you that when these respondents were in office, the coal at the hospital for the insane was paid for at nearly double what it was worth. During 1888 the coal bill was $10,298; in 1889, $10,829; in 1890, $15,547; in 1891, $16,747, and in 1892, $8,410. This shows that there was fraud, and when the returns showed that the amount had nearly doubled, was it not time for the memoers of this board to be on their guard? Was it not a circumstance that should have caused any honest official to have instituted an inquiry. A fraud upon the state—one that has passed unpunished. We shall show you that not much more than one-half of the coal was ever furnished. There were no additional heating apparatus put into the hospital and why did they show the coal for 1891 to have cost so much more than for 1892. Take the flour purchased for the asylum. Sewell & Co., had the contract and they bought of Johnson & Co. During one month the contractor bought 13,000 pounds and charged the state with 18,800 pounds, a clear, palpable fraud which the board should have known something about if it had been looking after the welfare of the state and the people.

"If these charges are true they constitute misdemeanor in office. When these reports of shortings came to the attention of the legislators, they took steps to correct affairs. Such plain misconduct, such open violation of law could not be overlooked without providing safeguards for the future. Impeachment has been an efficient engine in the past and must be adopted as the only means of protection. If it shall appear at the close of the trial that these charges are true and that the accused parties are innocent, the people should rejoice."

Defense Sparring for Wind.

John R. Webster, as counsel for Attorney General Hastings, declared that there was some of the evidence that was not considered in the joint convention. If that was the truth he wanted to demur. The convention did not adopt the articles.

Chief Justice Maxwell suggested that the proper thing was to grapple with the real question.

Judge Doane said that it was folly for Mr. Webster to argue such a point. The report and its adoption was the finding of the legislature.

Mr. Webster read his demurrer on the case against Secretary Allen, showing that he should not be required to answer, averring that none of the evidence was heard by either the senate, house of representatives or by the joint convention. The prayer asked that the articles of impeachment, so far as the Allen case was concerned, should be declared void. In closing, the legal document declared that there was no attempt upon Mr. Allen's part to defraud.

Mr. Webster did not contend that the witnesses should have been brought before the house, but the convention should have considered the testimony.

John L. Webster, attorney for Mr. Hill, said that he wanted time to confer with his associates regarding the matter.

Chief Justice Maxwell answered that he would be willing that the gentlemen should take time to consult. Upon the question of jurisdiction he thought that an opinion might be handed down tomorrow morning. With that statement the first day of the impeachment trial ended and the court adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

WILL GO AHEAD

No Attempt to Demur Will Be Made by the Defense.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At a late hour tonight it was given out that the impeachment trial would begin this morning and continue without any further delay. This information comes from the attorneys for the officials, who are authority for the statement. Immediately upon the adjournment of the supreme court this afternoon the lawyers who represent the state officials had a council which lasted for several hours, at which it was agreed that the demurrer to the jurisdiction of the court would not be filed. John L. Webster, who represents Attorney General Hastings and Secretary Allen, stated

[CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.]

WRECKED BY CROOKEDNESS

Serious Charges in Connection with Sioux City Failures.

QUANTITIES OF PAPER REPUDIATED

Receiver Chesley of the Union Stock Yards Company Declares that President Hedges Signed Notes Without Authority—Liabilities Not Properly Scheduled.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Affairs in connection with the recent failures in this city commence to partake very much of the color of crookedness. Rumors have been current to this effect for several days and reports of fraud have been wired out, but until today nothing has been given to the public by persons authorized to speak.

When the Union Loan and Trust company assigned, its schedule showed liabilities of $745,374.58 and assets of $1,468,000. That this statement is calculated to deceive is apparent from the following statement given to the press today by Assignee Hubbard:

"I have not gone far enough to be able to make a statement of the exact amount of liabilities of the company, but from various sources I learn indefinitely that they are about $6,000,000. This includes both direct and indirect liabilities, the latter being on account of notes endorsed by the company. This indorsed paper was mainly that of the syndicate, of the individual members of the syndicate, or of the companies connected with it. I cannot now state how much paper of the different companies or individuals was issued. The paper has been sold all over the country; it is held mainly by banks. No, I cannot estimate the per cent that the company will be able to pay.

May Never Be Known.

Of these contingent liabilities, no proof of liability may be furnished in many cases. It is necessary that proper proof of the company's liability be filed within three months. In the case of a piece of paper that was otherwise secured than by the indorsement of this company, it might not be considered necessary to file this proof, as it would be considered fully secure without this. Thus it is impossible to tell how much of the paper will come back to us. Some of it may be paid elsewhere by the people directly liable, and thus the paper never come back to us. It will take a month for me to get affairs straightened out so that I can tell anything definite about the situation."

The syndicate referred to is made up of D. T. Hedges, A. S. Garretson, Edward Hankinson and John Hornick and at one time included James E. Booge.

Quantities of Paper Repudiated.

Another sensation was created today when Receiver Chesley of the Union Stock Yards company repudiated a large quantity of paper held against that company. It was all in the shape of promissory notes running of date for several years and now commencing to come due. All notes are made payable by this Stock Yards company and signed by W. T. Hedges, president.

Receiver Chesley says: "I have repudiated this paper because the Stock Yards company is not liable. Mr. Hedges signed notes without authority from the directors or other officers of the company, and the company's books show that the money raised by it was never turned over to its treasurer. I take the ground that it was illegally issued and shall repudiate all of it. There is to my knowledge several hundred thousand dollars worth of this paper outstanding and not a cent will be paid on it unless the courts make us liable. We have not taken any action in the matter. It is not for us to do so. The persons who paid the money to Mr. Hedges are the ones to take steps if any one. The paper is scattered over the whole country and the loss will not fall heavily on any person. I have not had time to find out who holds it yet and will be retarded in the work for the reason that the company's books do not contain a scratch of the pen in reference to it."

Murderer Ballard Pardoned.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The pardoning power possessed by the governor was extended to Tom Ballard today, and this afternoon that man walked out of the penitentiary a free man. Ballard, it will be remembered, was sent up from Douglas county seven years ago, having been convicted of murder and sentenced to a life term. The particular offense consisted of shooting a man in front of the Hellman building on Farnam street. He was tried before Judge Neville, convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. After some delay the attorneys for the prisoner moved for a new trial, which was granted. The following term of court he was again convicted and sentenced for life. During the last year Ballard, who is 62 years of age, has been failing very rapidly and his death was a question of but a short time. Realizing this fact the governor turned him loose with the understanding that he would leave the state and never return.

Collided with a Cow.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., May 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An engine and tender having in charge a Missouri Pacific pile driver, leaving this city at 7 o'clock this morning, collided with a cow just this side of the trestle work over Catron's mill dam. The animal was dragged several hundred feet. When the engine reached the trestle it suddenly toppled over and fell to the bottom of the pond twenty feet below. The fireman and engineer both jumped, escaping with a few slight bruises. No delay was caused by the accident, the remainder of wrecked train remaining intact.

Murdered for His Money.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It appears probable that Christian Gravert, whose body was taken from the Mississippi near here Friday afternoon, was murdered for his money. He had a considerable sum and a watch shortly before his disappearance, and neither watch nor money were found when the body was taken from the river. There are no clews to indicate the guilty parties. Henry Gravert, a farmer living at Minden, Pottawattamie county, and a brother of the dead man, is here to bury the deceased. He is confident that his brother was murdered.

To Investigate Alleged Crookedness.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The commission appointed by Governor Boies to make an investigation of affairs at the Anamosa penitentiary, has organized. Joseph C. Mitchell of Chariton is chairman, and the other members are: Al W. Swalm of Oskaloosa and Representative James McCann of Dubuque. They propose to make a thorough investigation and will begin at Anamosa in a couple of days. The governor's chief clerk, James Omeara, has been ordered to take down a lot of vouchers and other papers needed in the investigation.

Fire at O'Neill.

O'NEILL, Neb., May 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—D. P. O'Sullivan's residence in the outskirts of the city burned at a late hour last night. The fire company was called out but could do nothing as the house was beyond the reach of the water works. The fire originated from an exploded lamp. Loss about $1,200, fully insured.

To Conduct the Examination.

FULLERTON, Neb., May 1.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Congressman Meiklejohn has appointed W. H. H. Pillsbury, D. D., of Fullerton; Judge N. H. Bell of Fremont, Prof. H. K. Warren of Gates college, Neligh; C. D. Evans, M. D., of Columbus, and P. H. Salter, M. D., of Norfolk as a committee to conduct the examination of candidates for cadetship at West Point. The examination will be held at Norfolk May 10. The committee is composed of scholarly gentlemen from different localities in the Third consional district.

To Celebrate Decoration Day.

EMERSON, Ia., May 1.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Grand Army of the Republic post and other citizens have been getting ready for Decoration day for several days past. All of Mills county is expected to spend the day here. Hon. J. J. Steadman of Council Bluffs has been engaged to deliver the oration.

Will Enforce All Ordinances.

BRAINARD, Neb., May 1.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The village board of trustees met here today and granted two saloon licenses in favor of John Duss and T. H. Morris, fixing the price at $650. The new board declares that all laws and ordinances must be enforced the coming year.

HAD WRECKED HIS HOME.

How a Recent Tragedy Recalls a Story of the Big Horn Basin.

BUFFALO, Wyo., May 1.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The killing of Peter Madden, in the Big Horn basin by James McDermott, April 27, recalls a tragedy of two years ago in the same locality. On March 31, 1891, Tom Madden, who is now in Laramie penitentiary, fired two shots at McDermott, one of which wounded him seriously and the other killed his infant son, Phil, whom he was carrying in his arms. Curious as it may appear, McDermott and not Madden, was afterward charged with the death of the child, on the ground that Madden, whose life was in danger, had fired in self-defense.

McDermott was defended by Charles H. Burritt, who in cross-examination of the Madden brothers and of the prisoner's wife, elicited some testimony that rather pointed to McDermott as the injured party. It was believed by many who heard the case that the Maddens had put up a plot to kill McDermott, and that the wife who was on rather too intimate terms with one of them was a party to the plot.

Madden swore that he was expecting trouble when McDermott came to fetch his wife and that before he fired he saw a gun in McDermott's hand. He also swore that that the child was in McDermott's arms and was shot by mistake. On the other hand McDermott testified that he went to the house unarmed and carrying the child; and that while Tom Madden covered him with a gun Pete Madden searched him and, finding no weapon, called to his brother to shoot, saying it was the best chance he would ever have. McDermott then saw the flash, heard one shot and knew no more. The medical evidence was positive that the child was shot from above downwards, and as McDermott is as tall as Madden, it looked as if McDermott must have been on the ground when the baby was killed.

The evidence of Mrs. McDermott, who was in the Madden's house at the time, corroborated that of the Maddens in the main, but little credence was given to Pete Madden's testimony. The case against McDermott was dismissed, but he was at once rearrested by a United States deputy marshal on a charge of robbing the mails. Tom Madden was also arrested shortly afterward on a charge of horse stealing and was subsequently handed over to Sheriff Stough of Fremont county, and tried and convicted on another charge. He it was who lately was shot while making a desperate attempt to escape from the Laramie penitentiary. At that time the Maddens lived together, and after Tom Madden and McDermott were removed it appears that Mrs. McDermott went to live with Pete Madden, the man just killed. At the time of the former trial McDermott claimed to have proofs of his wife's infidelity and to have determined to separate from her, taking with him one of the children. It was this that gave rise to the shooting scrape in which his little boy was killed and he himself had such a close call. The present tragedy is probably a sequel to the story of his former trouble.

Pete Madden was killed in Bonanza and McDermott started at once to give himself up. On his road he met Deputy Sheriff Hopkins and came on to Buffalo in his company.

Exciting Cheyenne Election.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Today occurred the most exciting school trustee election in the history of the city. By arrangement the two retiring school directors were to be replaced by democrats. There were two democratic tickets in the field, one supported by the American Protective association and the other by independent democrats and republicans. For the first time since the American Protective association became a factor in city politics, its exponents were defeated, and by majorities of about 300. People generally rejoice in the victory as it means freedom from religious intolerance in school affairs.

Jail Birds Captured.

CASPER, Wyo., May 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—James Regan, a nervy half-breed, this afternoon brought in the horse thieves, Dick Carr and William Johnston, who broke jail here Sunday night. They are both hard characters and daring thieves.

Awarded to a Home Firm.

HASTINGS, Neb., May 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At a meeting of the city council this evening it was decided to let the contract for the new boiler house and standpipe of the water works to Butzirus Bros. of this city for $5,875.

THOUSANDS OF MINERS IDLE.

Twenty Thousand of Them Quit Work in Ohio Yesterday.

COLUMBUS, O., May 1.—Twenty thousand miners in Ohio are idle today, the men having struck for an advance of 5 cents per ton in the price of mining. No trouble is reported and none is anticipated at this time. A very friendly feeling exists. President John Nugent of the Ohio miners says two operators in the Hocking valley, employing 250 men, will sign the new scale tomorrow. The operators reaffirm their position and say they will not consent to arbitration, as there is nothing to arbitrate. Every mine in the Hocking valley is closed.

A special from Bellaire, O., says that many operators in that vicinity are willing to grant an advance. Hon. Anthony Howells, president of the Howells Coal company at Massillon, says that another miners' state convention will be called inside of two weeks and last year's scale accepted, as has been done in Pennsylvania and Illinois. Mr. Howells says the question of granting an advance will not be considered.

Scotland Mill Hands on a Strike.

LONDON, May 1.—A great labor struggle began today at Dundee. The mill owners at that place recently notified the operatives that a reduction would be made in their wages. The mill hands refused to accept the terms of the masters and today 10,000 operatives went on a strike. Several mills have been compelled to close in consequence.

Edwin Booth's Condition.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The condition of Edwin Booth was reported tonight to be very encouraging. Dr. Sinclair Smith left Mr. Booth at 11 o'clock and said he would not return until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. "Mr. Booth," said Dr. Smith, "is better and brighter today than he has been since his illness, and I confidently expect him to recover, all alarming rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. It is perfectly true, and now generally understood by the public, that Mr. Booth had a slight attack of apoplexy, but at no time have there been any dangerous or alarming symptoms."

Cost Him an Eye.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A dispatch from Aberdeen says that this morning George Newman, a clerk in a cigar store, in attempting to open a ginger ale bottle exploded it, the flying glass completely tearing out one eye.

MISSISSIPPI'S RAGING TIDE

Encroaching Waters Threaten to Inundate Low Portions of St. Louis.

MUCH DAMAGE HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE

Fatalities Attend the Rush of the Flood—Waterspouts and Floods Do Much Damage at Other Places in the Country.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—Another foot of rise in the river flooded the villages on the East Side, a collapsed warehouse, which resulted in one death, and a prospect of a repetition of the scenes of a year ago. This tells the story of the high water here tonight. The river at 6 o'clock this evening showed a rise of a fraction of an inch over a foot since last night, and the water is still creeping up on the guage. There is every probability that by tomorrow night the danger mark—thirty-two feet—will be reached. Up to 6 o'clock this evening the water had caused the abandonment of the greater portion of East Carondelet. The telegraph office connecting St. Louis with that place and several other buildings were washed away. The body of an unknown man was washed ashore this afternoon near the site of the wrecked telegraph office.

At Belleville Richland creek has overflowed its banks and filled many basements. Several manufacturing establishments have been forced to shut down, their boiler rooms being inundated.

On this side of the river North St. Louis is so far the worst sufferer. The Stout Lumber company's yard is in imminent danger of being washed away. The district of squatters known as "Oklahoma" is now a vast lake with here and there a hastily vacated shanty protruding a few feet above the water's surface. South of the city proper, between Arsenal street and Carondelet the scene is a repetition of a year ago. The lowlands are flooded and the squatters have been forced to vacate their shanties. All, or nearly all, of their few possessions have been washed away.

A committee from the east tonight says the water practically covers all of Brooklyn and that numbers of people are moving out of their houses.

Venice, too, it seems, is again to suffer, as the flood tonight is encroaching rapidly upon that place.

The East St. Louis dock warehouse, immediately south of the Eades bridge, gave way before the rush of water about noon and fully one-fourth of the vast building, with its heavy contents, fell in a heap, the roof sinking upon the wreck. One of the laborers, Cicero Pate, colored, was crushed to death under the debris and has not yet been found. Two other laborers were injured. The loss to the building and stock of goods will be quite heavy, as much that was not broken will be spoiled by the water. The building is said to belong to Chicago people and was used as a general warehouse.

BRIDGES WASHED OUT.

Railroads in Arkansas Suffer Heavy Losses from the Rising Waters.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 1.—The Arkansas river is on a boom. It has risen in forty eight hours to within a little over three feet of the highest mark during the May flood of 1892. Several houses have passed down the river today, showing that the flood had been encroaching upon civilization up the river, while the current was filled with trees, logs and other debris. Several plantations are under water up the river, and people are working day and night on their levees, but have little or no hope of saving their crops.

No trains arrived from the north on the Iron Mountain road Sunday. The first to arrive came in at 2 a. m., eighteen hours late. From passengers it was learned there were two washouts in Missouri, one near De Soto and the other at Mineral Point. One is sixty-five feet long and forty-five feet deep. It is also reported that the bridge on the Arkansas valley over the Illinois river was washed out Sunday. From the present indications it is expected that the river at Little Rock will reach a stage of 28.5 feet by Wednesday. This will be six inches higher than the great flood of May, 1892.

Telegrams from Morrillton say the Ellis levee below Louisburg broke last night, and if the river continues to rise 1,000 acres of cotton will be destroyed.

Telegrams from all river towns in the state say the river is rising rapidly and that farmers in the bottoms are moving out.

Portions of Illinois Inundated.

ALTON, Ill., May 1.—The river here is rapidly rising and much damage has already been done. Farmers are applying for aid and many are preparing to leave at a minute's notice.

The Burlington bridge over the Wood river is so badly sagged that the company will use the Chicago & Alton from Brighton to Alton. The greatest calamity lies in the probability that the Burlington's embankment across Missouri Point will be washed away.

Last night the Bluff Line evacuated the levee office and furniture and records were piled into freight cars. There are a number of washouts along the Bluff Line and the road has been abandoned between here and Alsak.

In Flooded Village.

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 1.—At noon today an immense waterspout burst over Tremont City, a village near here. At about the same time Mad river broke its banks, and within eighteen minutes it had flooded the town, carrying away outbuildings and stables and flooding the first story of residences. No person is reported killed or drowned, but there is a heavy loss of stock.

At midnight 100 acres in the northeastern portion of the city, containing 200 houses, are flooded and the water is rising a foot an hour. Scores of families are seeking the highest places, and the police patrol force, together with citizens, are rescuing the people. Boats and horses are being used.

Damage by Wind and Water.

PARIS, Tex., May 1.—A cloud burst swept the slope of the Boston mountains yesterday and carried away thirty miles of 'Frisco track. Passenger trains were delayed. The Arkansas river is eight miles wide, and much damage has been done along its course. Five farm houses a few miles this side of Fort Smith were demolished by a whirlwind.

Struck by a Cloud Burst.

VAN BUREN, Ark., May 1.—Two water spouts struck the northern part of Crawford yesterday and washed out bridges and railroad tracks on the Santa Fe. All reports are not in, and it is feared that the damage done is immense and that many lives have been lost.

Destruction by the Arkansas River.

PINE BLUFFS, Ark., May 1.—The Arkansas river at this point is in within five feet of last year's high water mark and is steadily rising. The farmers are completely at the mercy of the water and view the increasing flood with great alarm.

Dayton, O., Threatened.

DAYTON, O., May 1.—The Miami river has reached the unprecedented height of fifteen feet six inches and is now at a standstill, but by 3 a. m. it will be higher. The high water has found several weak places in the levees here.

Farm Lands Overflowed.

VANDALIA, Ill., May 1.—The Okaw river has flooded all the bottom lands in the vicinity of here. Hundreds of cattle and hogs have been drowned and miles of fencing have been washed away.

Spanish Royalty Coming to the Fair.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The two Spanish ships, Infanta Isabel and Nueva Espana, will sail tomorrow morning for Havana, where they will meet the Princess Eulalie and her husband. The royal visitors will be brought to this city on the Infanta Isabel and will be entertained here by the city and at Chicago by the nation. The officers of the Spanish ships say that the insurrection in Cuba has nothing to do with their departure.

ARE FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY.

Cubans Trying to Throw Off the Yoke of Spain.

HAVANA, Cuba, May 1.—A general uprising has taken place throughout the eastern portion of Cuba. It started on the 24th ult. and has spread rapidly in several districts. The province of Santiago de Cuba has been declared in a state of siege by the captain general. All the available troops are being hurried to the scene of disorder. The revolution is being led by the Sartorious brothers, men of good families.

MADRID, May 1.—The directors of the naval arsenals have been ordered to prepare war material for shipment to Cuba and several regiments are preparing to embark.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Spanish warships here have been ordered to sail for Cuba tomorrow.

It is announced officially that three columns of troops are pursuing the Cuban rebels between San Augustine and Las Tunas and that two Spanish gunboats will cruise along the coast. The Creole societies have visited the Cuban governor and have assured him of their fidelity.

QUIET MAY DAY IN EUROPE.

Socialists Celebrate the Holiday but No Outbreak Reported as Yet.

LONDON, May 1.—May day is being celebrated by the socialists throughout Europe. In Paris and throughout the provinces the celebration is proceeding quietly everywhere. There is no disorder in Belgium, and the celebration proper will not take place till the close of working hours, when there will be a procession, addresses, etc. Meetings have been prohibited in the recently disturbed districts. The weather is rainy and unfavorable in Germany.

Quiet in Vienna.

VIENNA, May 1.—Fifty-six meetings were held by the workingmen of the city and suburbs today. No effort was made to disturb the meetings.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon 200,000 men and women were massed on the Prater. They sang the Marseillaise and other revolutionary hymns and cheered the speakers who demanded universal suffrage. They began their march through the city. As several thousand laborers passed the Emperor Francis Joseph barracks they cheered the soldiers and the soldiers returned the cheers. The incident illustrated well the good feeling which prevailed in the city throughout the day.

Only a Few Disorders in Paris.

PARIS, May 1.—Some disorder occurred during the day in the Place de la Republique, where groups of agitators tried to create a demonstration. The police dispersed the groups and arrested a working man who was unfurling a red flag. Reports received show that but for the riots in Marseilles the day passed without serious disturbances in the probinces.

Disorder at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, May 1.—As trouble was anticipated here in connection with the observance of May day, detachments of troops and gendarmes were placed on guard at all the public offices and at every place of popular resort. A large part of the working population took part in the celebration. Toward evening the crowds in the streets became very disorderly. The police tried to arrest several socialists, who were waving red flags and inciting the workingmen to violence. A fight in which the police were worsted, followed. Hussars came to the assistance of the police and a general fight was begun. Several soldiers and policemen were badly cut and bruised. By the united effort of the military and police, eventually, the mob was broken up and rioters driven off. This evening bands of ruffians made attacks on isolated policemen. In several districts disorderly crowds were still parading at a late hour.

Consul Judd's Appointment.

LONDON, May 1.—A dispatch to the Times from Vienna contains a reference to the stir caused in the Austrian capital by the announcement in the Vienna newspapers that Max Judd of St. Louis was appointed by President Cleveland American consul general at Vienna had resigned the office.

The Times states that the relatives of Judd in Austria are not aware of anything going to support the statement that he had resigned, and admits that it is stated on good authority that the government has made no objection to the appointment of Judd.

Compromised on the Army Bill.

BERLIN, May 1.—The Berliner Tageblatt announces that the negotiations between Chancellor von Caprivi and the progressionist members of the center in regard to clerical support for the army bill have ended. Freiher von Solningen-Huene will, it is understood, propose a motion to reduce the government demand to 30,000 men for the first year, and the government will not oppose this motion. The Tageblatt states that a majority is thereby assured for the measure as amended.

Jew Baiters Injured.

VIENNA, May 1.—A serious encounter is reported to have occurred at Troppau, the capital of Austrian Silesia, between a party of Jew baiters and some Jewish officers. The anti-Semites, who were forty in number, made a violent attack on five Jewish officers. The latter discharged their revolvers at their assailants, wounding twelve of them.

Consul General New's Daughter Ill.

LONDON, May 1.—The banquet proposed to be given by the Association of Foreign Consuls to ex-American Consul General New, has been abandoned at the request of Mr. New, who states that his daughter's illness will prevent his attending. Mr. New will sail for New York on May 20.

Relay Riders Behind Time.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The bearers of the dispatch from Governor Russell of Massachusetts to Governor Altgeld, in the relay bicycle race from Boston to Chicago, reached Hudson, N. Y., at 8:30 o'clock tonight, two hours and thirty-two minutes behind schedule time. The roads are bad, owing to the rain, and this, coupled with the fact that the schedule for this section is too fast, even if the roads were in the best of shape, has caused a gradual loss of time ever since leaving New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—The relay message reached here at 1:19, five hours and twenty-nine minutes late. It was brought in by E. S. Homer, captain of the Troy club. It was started without delay by the Albany boys, P. Schurmacher and W. H. Garrett having it in charge.

Made Another Cut in Rates.

DENVER, Colo. May 1.—The railroad rate war is increasing in violence. This afternoon all of the roads excepting the Burlington posted a rate of $35 to Chicago and return and $27 to St. Louis and return. The railroads over which these rates are good include the Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Chicago & Alton and the Denver & Rio Grande. It is understood that a reduction to $30 to Chicago and return will be made by the Rio Grande in the morning, and the prospects are that the other roads will lose no time in meeting this rate.

Opened the Press Club Fair.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The duke of Veragua, through the long distance telephone from Chicago, opened the Press club fair at the Grand Central Palace in this city this evening. There was a large attendance, and a big success is predicted.

OPENING OF THE FAIR

America's Great Columbian Exposition is Now Under Full Sway.

VAST MULTITUDES THRONG THE GROUNDS

Three Hundred Thousand People Witness the Opening Ceremonies.

CLEVELAND STARTS THE MACHINERY

He Closes the Electric Circuit and Fills with Life the Vast Structures.

SIMPLE, BUT IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES

Scenes and Incidents of the Opening Day—Addresses by the President and Others—State Buildings Dedicated—Germany's Great Display.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1.—The electric age was ushered into being in this last decade of the nineteenth century today when President Cleveland, by the pressing of a button, started the mighty machinery and the rushing waters and the revolving wheels in the World's Columbian exposition. No exhibit of the fair that will attract thousands to this city for the next six months can be more marvelous than the magic effect which marked the solemn opening of the fair at 12:08 today. Of the multitude of visitors—some estimate the number as high as 200,000—probably not one fully realized the full import of the effect that was to come from this arrangement, cleverly devised in the opening of the exposition. It was known in a vague way that the president was to press a golden key and that the electric communication with the machinery was to start the fair, but no one realized how intricate was this machinery; how infinite the ramifications of the electric park, until the great fountains threw up their geysers seventy feet into the air and the rumble and hum of wheels in the Manufactures building and the clatter of machinery in all parts of that area of a mile square or more told the story of the final consummation of scientific thought. The lifeless started into being on every hand, draped statuary shed its veil and revealed to the world the artistic labors of the past eighteen months, and, in a moment all that had been apathy, inert and inactive through the long hours of the morning, sprang into an animated existence and thrilled the multitude and crowned the triumph of the exposition. In previous expositions the possibilities of electricity have been limited to the mere starting of the engines in Machinery hall, but in this it made a thousand servants do its bidding, and from the great Corliss engine and the mammoth fountains down to the minutest acts where power and touch were requisite, the magic of electricity did the duty of the hour.

In the Early Morning.

Jupiter Pluvius held his uplifted, threatening fist over Chicago this morning. The skies were sodden and bleak, and a chilled mist filled the atmosphere. The bunting throughout the city was damp and listless. A general tone of gloom pervaded the air and streets. But to Chicago, whose day of history this was, the weather conditions counted for nothing, and early people were astir. The bustling, eager spirit of the great west was bounding through every artery of this, its capital city. The consummation of its great enterprise took place today, when the myriad of wheels