

THE TERRIBLE STORM.

Fearful Havoc Wrought in Many Parts of the Country.

Many Vessels Foundered in Lake Michigan with a Loss of Thirty-Eight Lives—The Worst Storm of Years in Pennsylvania.

A NORTHEAST GALE.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The northeast gale which began with the change of weather Thursday night blew with increasing force all day Friday. The gale approached the dignity of a hurricane, blowing at intervals at 60 miles an hour. The beach in the neighborhood of Chicago was a "ice shore." From Glencoe to South Chicago it was strewn with wreckage.

Thirty-Eight Perished.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The latest estimate of the loss of life off the harbor of Chicago during the recent storm is twenty-eight. Add to this number the six members of the crew of the schooner Cummings, wrecked off Milwaukee on Friday, and the four life-savers off Port Huron, Mich., and the total loss at these three points alone is thirty-eight. The schooners Myrtle and Evening Star, wrecked at Twenty-seventh street Friday evening, have gone to pieces, and the Jack Thompson is rapidly meeting the same fate.

Great Loss to Farmers.

CHICAGO, May 21.—By the frosts of Friday and Saturday nights incalculable damage was done to growing crops over an extensive range of territory. The effect of the cold wave was felt from the northern line of Dakota to the Gulf. It also went well toward the Atlantic, especially in the southern states. Fruits, vegetables, wheat, corn and other cereals suffered severely from the remarkable weather. The Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Texas, Kentucky and Tennessee sent reports of trouble from snow and ice.

CITIES INUNDATED.

Disastrous Floods in Many Portions of Pennsylvania.

ALTOONA, Pa., May 22.—The reservoir at Kittanning, point, 6 miles above here, broke at 2 a. m. Monday morning, sweeping down upon Holidayburg. A locomotive was sent down to that place to warn the people who had already been put upon the lookout.

Four miles of track of the Glen Allen Lumber company have been swept away. The boom at Lock Haven has broken and 15,000,000 feet of logs have been lost. The Upper Linden boom also broke at 5:30 Sunday afternoon. It contained 10,000,000 feet of logs and they have gone down.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 22.—The river continued to rise during the night and nearly the entire business portion of the city is under water. The Western Union Telegraph office, which is situated on comparatively high ground, has 6 inches of water on its floor. There has been no telegraphic communication with Lock Haven since 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, at which hour the telegraph operator was driven from his office by the rising flood.

Driven from Their Homes.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 22.—The worst flood in Bradford's history is rushing through Tuna valley. Twenty streets contiguous to the creek are inundated and hundreds of families are driven from their homes. The east and west branches of the Tuna are both transformed into good-sized rivers. Below Freeman street, at the confluence of the two streams, the flood is a quarter of a mile wide and is high enough to ruin all the carpets in the houses on Hilton and other streets in the lower part of the Sixth ward.

Imprisoned in Their Homes.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., May 22.—Within the last forty-eight hours the Juniata and the Raystown branch have risen 22 feet, flooding the low farms and imprisoning whole families in their homes. Fortstown, a suburb of this town, was flooded to the second floors of the houses, and Allegheny street in this city was under water. The gas company's works here have been abandoned to the rising waters, and many residences and business houses are flooded to the second floors.

Buffalo Does Not Escape.

SUFFALO, N. Y., May 22.—All the lower portions of the city are flooded. At Portville the streets are submerged and people are being driven from their homes. Merchants have been forced to take their goods off the floor and pile them on the counters and upon boxes and barrels.

Ten Lives Lost.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 23.—All the rivers and streams of western Pennsylvania had been swollen by Monday to flood-tides, and were still rising. Ten lives were reported lost. The greatest damage done is along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad between Altoona and Johnstown. The loss to the company will amount to \$1,000,000. Bridge No. 6, which was washed away during the Johnstown flood of 1889, was swept down again. Several miles of roadbed and track were washed away, part of it being the eastern approach of the stone bridge at Johnstown.

Three buildings were carried away in the central part of the city and a large number of others badly damaged. The store of Anthony George was submerged, and, although anchored with ropes, the water swept it away. The residences of Emanuel James and Charles Statter also went down stream. At midnight, Monday, the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers were still rising and flooding all the cellars in the lower part of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

A Cloudburst.

Near Edensburg on Sunday night occurred a cloudburst which swelled the Conemaugh river to many times its normal size. The volume of water reached Johnstown about 3 o'clock in the morning and was accompanied

by wholesale destruction. The flood was first felt at Southfork, where numerous small buildings were swept away.

In Johnstown.

Several bridges and wooden houses below Conemaugh were badly damaged, but the greatest damage was in Johnstown. In the Eleventh ward an Oklahoma house, owned by Peter Seymour, was caught by the raging waters and swept to destruction. A three-story building of Philip Brown was torn from its foundation and greatly damaged. The iron bridge at this place was badly wrecked. Fully \$15,000 damage was done to property within 100 yards of the Pennsylvania passenger station here.

The Schuylkill River Rises.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The Schuylkill river began to rise rapidly Sunday, and by Monday night the city fronts on both sides of the river were over flowed. The B. & O. tracks were nearly 5 feet under water for some distance. The Delaware and Lehigh rivers were also considerably swollen.

Farmers Suffer.

The storm has been a bad one on the farmers, many cornfields have been mired, the corn being washed from the ground. Throughout the city trees were blown down, cellars flooded and many washouts occurred. A dozen or more families in South Pottsville have been driven out of their homes. At Schuylkill Haven a number of families living in the lowlands were compelled to flee from their homes.

All the factories along the Lehigh river are closing down. At Easton and Bethlehem the factories are flooded with 8 feet of water. Three bridges have been carried away on the Pine Creek division of the Reading railroad at Suedburg, Stony Creek and Dauphin and traffic is completely checked.

In the Genesee Valley.

DANVILLE, N. Y., May 23.—The worst flood in years in the Genesee valley has just been experienced. The valley is one vast expanse of water. The destruction to growing and newly planted crops is complete. The Bradner creek at Cummingsville has swept everything along its banks, carrying down acres of rich farming land and depositing the soil in the creeks in the valley below. The Canaseraga valley has suffered terribly.

Worse Than in '89.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 23.—At 1 p. m. Monday the river reached a point 1 foot higher than it did in '89. The entire city was under from 4 to 20 feet of water. All the logs at the boom were swept away. The loss to property will exceed \$1,000,000.

Lumber Boom in the Northwest.

ANOKA, Minn., May 23.—At noon Sunday about 1,000,000 feet of logs broke loose, carrying booms, piers and several outbuildings which lodged against the upper bridge.

MET A JUST FATE.

Infuriated Georgians Take a Brute from Jail and Lynch Him.

ALBANY, Ga., May 22.—Last Friday evening the 14-year-old daughter of Washington Smith, living near here was assaulted and outraged by a negro, while returning from school. The negro met with desperate resistance and after firing his pistol over her head several times plunged a knife into her side. At this moment Mr. Smith came up on horseback and the negro fired three bullets into his body and fled. Neighbors found the father and daughter insensible on the road and took them home. Mr. Smith died Sunday morning and the daughter is not expected to live. Sheriff Wilkins captured the negro Sunday afternoon and he placed him under a strong guard in the Miller county jail. At 3 o'clock Monday morning an armed band of seventy-five men stormed the jail and took the negro to an oak tree in the public square. They hung him to the tree, and fired fully 300 bullets into his body.

SET THEM FREE.

The Chicago Election Commissioners Are Discharged.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Election Commissioners Keenan, Hutchings and Schomer have been discharged from the custody of the sheriff by the concurrent order of Judges Tuley, Adams and Sears. These judges thus held that Judge Chetlain had no authority to fine them for contempt of court for refusing to obey his order to produce the ballots before the grand jury, because the order was in violation of the election law. The three judges were united in the opinion that, although the provision might not be a wise one, the legislature meant what it said in providing that all ballots be burned without opening, except when needed in a contest.

WON BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Judge Bookwalter Sustains the Illinois Apportionment Act of 1893.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 22.—Judge Ferdinand Bookwalter has rendered his decision in the apportionment suit in favor of the democrats. In a brief opinion he declared that his court cannot question the senatorial apportionment law of 1893, and therefore denies the petition of plaintiff, James P. Fletcher, republican candidate for the legislature, who sought to enjoin Walter C. Tuttle, clerk of Vermilion county, from calling an election under the disputed statute. For want of equity the court dismissed the suit and declared that the costs must be paid by the republican petitioner.

Was Dead Before the Knife Fell.

PARIS, May 24.—Dr. Bernoit, one of the faculty of the Ecole de Medicine, after a thorough examination of the body of Emile Henry, the anarchist who was beheaded yesterday morning, expresses his opinion that Henry was already dead when the knife fell. Bernoit believes that the anarchist died from syncope, due to intense excitement before the knife was released.

TO GOVERN HAWAII.

Some Features of the Proposed New Constitution.

HONOLULU, May 15, via San Francisco, May 22.—The constitutional convention, the members of which were elected on May 3, will meet on May 30. The new constitution will be presented to the convention for its approval. Its main features are as follows:

The new government is to be called the Republic of Hawaii. The executive power will be vested in the president. The executive council will consist of five members instead of four as at present, a minister of health and education added. The upper house will consist of fifteen senators. The qualification of a senator will be that he shall be 30 years old, shall be able to read and write the English language, shall have resided in the islands three years, shall own property of not less than \$5,000 in value and shall have an income of \$2,000 a year.

The assembly or lower house is to consist of fifteen members, six from the island of Oahu and three each from Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. They will serve for two years only. A member of the assembly must be a citizen of Hawaii or a citizen of any country which has treaty relations with Hawaii, and have resided in the islands for at least a year. He must be able to read and write the English or Hawaiian language, except in case of those who voted in the recent election to whom this requirement does not apply. Meetings of the legislature are to be held every two years. Each session is to be limited to ninety days and neither house can adjourn more than two days without the consent of the other. The president will have the power of veto, which can be overruled by a two-thirds vote of both houses. It is the present intention to have President elect re-elected for a term of two years, probably six, after which the offices will be filled by regular elections. It is more likely that the present ministers will be retained for a year, as their appointment rests with the president.

The new constitution can be amended or revised in the ordinary way, but it is expressly stipulated that amendments containing a proposal for the establishment of a monarchical form of government shall not be presented.

The claim is now made that when the republic is declared the natives will make the looked-for uprising. Royalist leaders say they are only restrained by the expressed wish of the ex-queen, who still has great faith in the United States.

NO CORRUPT INTENTIONS.

Report of House Judiciary Committee Respecting Judge Jenkins.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The house judiciary committee has adopted the report of the sub-committee which investigated the action of Judge Jenkins in Milwaukee, in restraining the employees of the Northern Pacific railway from striking. The report of the committee says the evidence fails to show any corrupt intention on the part of the judge; that he believed the orders granted by him were legal and that while he erred in this respect his errors afford no ground for proceedings against him.

A resolution and two bills will be reported to the house. The resolution will set forth that the house disapproves of the action of Judge Jenkins and holds that he exceeded his powers of enjoining the railroad men from striking. The two bills to be reported will be drawn to carry into effect the sub-committee's recommendation regarding compulsory labor, which was as follows:

"Your committee recommends that all possible doubt as to the powers of judges of the courts of the United States to enforce specific performance of labor contracts by legal process or to compel any person to render involuntary service under any pretext be settled by a prohibitory statute.

The second bill will be in accordance with this recommendation:

"The power to punish for contempt is limited by the laws of most of the states, and we can see no reason why a like limitation should not be placed upon the powers of federal judges."

DEATH OF EDMUND YATES.

Editor of the London World, Taken with a Fit, Expires in a Few Hours.

LONDON, May 23.—Edmund Hodgson Yates, editor and proprietor of the World, died Sunday. Mr. Yates' death was quite sudden. He attended the Garrick theater Saturday evening, that being his first appearance at a place of public amusement since his prolonged illness. While in the theater he had a fit and was removed as speedily as possible to his residence. The physicians who were summoned to attend him held out little hope of his recovery, and at 4 o'clock Sunday morning the end came.

Mr. Yates was the son of a well-known actor and was for some years chief of the missing-letter department in the post office. He was a theatrical critic on the Daily News for six years and was himself the author of several dramas. In May, 1872, Mr. Yates retired from the post office in order to devote himself exclusively to literature. In the course of that year he went on a lecturing tour in the United States and in May 1883, he was appointed London representative of the New York Herald, which post he resigned in July, 1874, when he established the World. Mr. Yates was in 1884 indicted for having published in his paper a libel on the earl of Londonderry, which an editor he was responsible. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, but was released before two months had expired. He was the author of many novels.

THE BRIBERY INQUIRY.

Witnesses Before the Senate Committee Appointed for Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The committee to investigate the charges of bribery in the senate met in secret session on Monday. Senator Hunton and his son were both called before the committee to testify, and both stated that C. W. Buttz was the man who had approached Senator Hunton. Senator Kyle (S. D.) testified that Buttz approached him about two months ago, offering him \$14,000 for his vote against the tariff bill. At 3 o'clock Maj. Buttz was called and his attorney was admitted with him.

THEY GO TO JAIL.

Judge Miller Passes Sentence Upon Coxey, Browne and Jones.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Coxey, Browne and Jones have been sentenced by Judge Miller in the Washington police court to twenty days in jail for violating the statute of the United States prohibiting the display of partisan banners in the capital grounds, and Coxey and Browne were fined five dollars each additional for trespassing on the grass, the alternative being another ten days in jail. Jones was acquitted on this last charge.

SLAIN IN A RIOT.

Battle Between Indiana Strikers and Workers at Little's Station.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 25.—Armed with rifles and plenty of ammunition, 250 miners from Washington and other mines in Daviess and Pike counties marched Wednesday afternoon to Little's mines to force those at work there to join in the strike. In the battle which followed five were wounded and two killed. The strikers disarmed and put to flight the deputy sheriffs who had been stationed as guards.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 25.—Wednesday morning 250 strikers from Kellyville came upon the Beard mine. This being the third visit of the kind and fearing serious trouble, the men at work fled to the woods. A little later a mob of over 1,000 miners started for the Mission Fields mine. They were armed with knives, pistols and clubs besides having a covered wagon loaded with rifles. Those in charge of the mine seeing that the thirty-five deputies would be no protection told the men they could stop work. Many took the opportunity. The men who remained at work were compelled to swear that they would come out of the mines and stay out.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 25.—Striking miners formed in groups Tuesday evening and visited every slope in the county where men were at work and ordered out the employes. All complied, and not a pound of coal is being dug. These slopes furnished coal for the city only, and since they have ceased operations it is difficult to secure coal for domestic use.

LA SALLE, Ill., May 25.—A mob of 200 striking miners took possession of the Illinois Central Railroad company's property Wednesday afternoon and emptied all the coal out of the chutes on the tracks. The sheriff was called and with his posse finally dispersed the mob.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 24.—The strike of American coal miners has caused the price of northern coal to rise very sharply in Mexico. This, coupled with the attending scarcity of coal, is seriously inconveniencing many Mexican manufacturing industries.

BANDITS IN TEXAS.

A Bank Is Robbed and Blood Shed by Desperados.

LONGVIEW, Tex., May 25.—At 3 p. m. Wednesday two rough-looking men walked into the First national bank, one with a cloak with a Winchester concealed in its folds. He handed the following note to President Joe Clemmons:

"Home, May 23.—First National Bank Longview. This will introduce to you Charles Speckmeyer, who wants some money and is going to have it."

It was written in pencil in a fairly good hand, on the back of a printed poster. The bank cashier thought it was an impudent solicitor for some charity and started to donate, when the robber pointed his Winchester at him and told him to "hold up." The other robber rushed in at the side door and grabbed the cash. Tom Clemmons and the other bank officials were ordered to hold up their hands. The robbers hurriedly emptied the vaults, securing \$2,900 and some unsigned Longview bank notes, which may lead to detection.

While this was going on two of the gang were in the alley at the rear of the bank shooting at everyone who appeared and were being fired on by City Marshal Mackley and Deputy Will Stevens. In this melee George Buckingham, a citizen, and George Bennett, one of the robbers, were killed. Besides these several citizens were more or less seriously wounded.

NAMED THEIR TICKET.

Pennsylvania Republicans Nominate Gen. Hastings for Governor.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 25.—The biggest crowd seen at a state convention for years packed the big opera house when the convention to nominate the candidate of the republican party for governor, lieutenant governor, auditor general, secretary of state and two congressmen at large was called to order. Gen. Daniel H. Hastings, of Center county, who was in command at Johnstown at the time of the great flood, was nominated for governor, and ex-Senator Walter S. Lyon, of Allegheny county, for lieutenant governor.

A Test Vote.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Senator Teller (rep., Col.) in the senate moved to lay the tariff bill on the table. The motion was made to test the sense of the democratic majority and to see if the bill was to be the bill which the democratic party intended to pass.

The motion was defeated by a strict party vote—28 yeas to 38 nays.

Both Senator Hill (N. Y.) and Senator Irby, whose positions have been the subject of gossip from time to time, voted with their democratic associates, as did the three populists, including Senator Peffer.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Big Stores on Arch Street Burn at a Loss of \$545,000.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Fire on Sunday consumed \$545,000 worth of property in the heart of the business section of the city. The losses are as follows:

Julius Schiel & Co., \$125,000, partly insured; L. Dannenbaum's Son & Co., \$150,000, partly insured; estate of Morris Dannenbaum, \$175,000 fully insured; J. O. Bently, \$25,000; William Enke, \$200; Nonny and Sons, \$100,000, company of New York; \$15,000; John W. Leemis, \$20,000; Geer Sons, \$25,000; William Kenath owner of building 812 Arch street, \$5,000.

Paul J. Sorg Now a Congressman.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Mr. Orthwaite presented to the house the credentials of Paul J. Sorg, the newly elected representative from the Third Ohio district, and he was sworn in by Speaker Crisp amid applause from the democratic side.

Train Stealers Caught Again.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 21.—Coxeys captured a northern Pacific freight train at Heron, Mont., but were brought to a halt at Arlee by a force of deputy marshals. They are now in charge of the officers.

DEFENDS THE BILL.

Senator Gorman Defines the Purposes of Tariff Reform.

The feature of the day's session in the senate on Wednesday the 23rd was Senator Gorman's speech on the Wilson bill. The senator spoke in favor of immediate action on the bill. Following is the gist of the speech:

"MR. PRESIDENT: We are nearing the end. After twenty years of political progress, of positive growth of constant development, and of universal enlightenment, the democratic party and the American people are within sight of the promised land. Emancipation is at hand—emancipation from partisan oppression, from the greed of classes, from extortion, from willful extravagance, from restriction from individual liberty, from jingoism, from all these evils. In brief, which the democratic party inherited as a hateful legacy from three decades of republican maladministration.

"We were not only urged but ordered emphatically to reform the tariff at once. Why didn't we first talk about it? In obedience to the obvious wish of the country the house of representatives passed a tariff bill early in the session. Comparatively little time was given to consideration of the various schedules, and many changes in the bill as reported were made in committee of the whole without due regard for their ultimate effect or for existing industrial conditions. The result was necessarily an imperfect measure, which not only failed to meet the requirements of the treasury but actually increased the deficit created by republican prohibitive duties. There was no expectation that this bill would become a law without change.

"Our friends on the other side seem very anxious to learn upon what theory this bill was constructed. I will tell them. It was constructed upon the democratic theory of a tariff for revenues, with such incidental protection as can be given consistently to the industries of the country. It follows strictly the course marked out by President Cleveland in his letter to the senate. It is not a free trade measure, but it is a longer step for free trade than either the Mills bill or the tariff of 1882. It is not a protection act for the sake of protection, but it does discriminate between raw materials and manufactured articles to the full extent of the difference between European and American wages. It is not a deficit creating bill, such as either the present law has been or as the bill which passed the house was certain to be if enacted. It is democratic because it reduces taxation to the actual requirements of the government. 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