THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY, MORNING, JULY 12, 1888. NUMBER 24.

HOGE'S MEN HAVE SQUEALED.

Confessions Implicating Him In the Dynamite Conspiracy.

THE "Q." OFFICIALS JUBILANT.

Attorney Collier Claims to Have Established the Authorship of the Circular Beyond the Shadow of a Doubt.

Hoge and Murphy Implicated.

CHICAGO, July 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The events of the past twenty-four hours in connection with the Burlington plot have been of a character that augurs decidedly ill for Chairman Hoge and Murphy, who were arrested yesterday morning. By them, the rumors that immediately followed the first arrest of the alleged conspirators, to the effect that the arrests had been made by the company for the purpose of creating a public sentiment antagonistic to the brotherhood, has been swept away and entirely dissipated. The confessions of Messrs. Kelly and McGillivary, who acted as clerks for Hoge, have had a very damaging effect on the case of the latter gentleman, who has repeatedly denied all knowledge of the famous "sal soda and emery circular." Attorney Collier, of the Burlington, was seen by a reporter this afternoon, and in reply to a request for information, said:

"So far as anything new of a sensational nature is concerned, I have to say, sir, that Messrs. Kelly and McGillgary have squealed—squealed right out loud and no mistake. Not only that, but each has written a statement of his knowledge of the case, and both statements are in the company's possession."

"Some of the strikers deny that the men have squealed and declare that Bonfield is trying a 'Nick Schneider' pumping method on them in hopes of inducing them to tell what they know."

"You can say as strongly as you know how to put it that the men have done just as I told you. Squeal? Why, there is no difficulty in finding squealers. They are simply tumbling over each other in their rush to tell what they know and endeavor to get under cover. There never was a clearer case of conspiracy against any one than the case we have against the men arrested."

"What did they say in their statements?"

"They confessed to having sent out the John Sowers circular calling on the various assemblies to send brotherhood men supplied with soda and emery to the "Q" to apply for positions, and when obtained to use their pieces to injure the road's property. They said they had drawn up the circular at Hoge's dictation and mailed copies of it according to his orders. They further said that a number of letters had been received from those who had received the circulars expressing their surprise at their radical tone and asking if they were genuine. To this Kelly and McGillivary said that Hoge had had them reply that the circulars were all right. After that they said letters addressed to John Sowers began to be received at the National hotel. The letters were opened by Hoge, who dictated answers to them. Isn't that clear enough?"

"Do the statements give any other methods of the brotherhood?"

"No, nothing more. It goes to show you that we were well advised in taking the step we did in arresting Hoge. And let me tell you, my son, that we were certain about every one step we have taken. Make no mistake about that. We are not doing a thing we can not back up in every detail. Why, should we make these arrests without sufficient grounds, and the prisoners should be acquitted, they would have excellent cause to sue the company for false imprisonment."

The strikers are as reticent as ever. The men have been holding meetings every afternoon, and when asked what transpired at them, would answer, saying, "Nothing was done." Yesterday when their leaders were arrested the men were as uncommunicative as ever. One of them, more talkative than the rest, said to a reporter: "You must understand that if we had any intention of injuring or blowing up the 'Q' property it would have been done long before this. I do not say that we would do anything of the kind, but in case anything was committed it would have been by outsiders. Oh, you will see some lively times. The Burlington road is deeper in the mud and is almost covered up. They want us back. They cannot get along without us. But, you know, they are fighting for a principle. The amount of damages that will be collected from the 'Q' for false imprisonment of their employes will make their eyes bulge out. The company has no case against the men and they can produce no evidence that will convict them."

Trainmaster Pope received a dispatch this morning from Kansas City to send eight men there as soon as possible. Some of the new switchmen in the Chicago yards were sent there. About ninety switchmen in the Northwestern yard went on a strike yesterday morning on account of the discharge of a yardmaster. He was reinstated at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the men returned to work. Late this evening it is averred that the Burlington officials have decided to outline for public benefit the text of their evidence against the conspirators. This will be done at the preliminary examination before Commissioner Hoyne on Friday, when enough of the testimony will be cited to show that the company has full justification for the arrests it has made and the charges preferred.

The Situation at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, July 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The switchmen's strike shows no signs of weakening and the Burlington still holds to the position it has assumed. Two freight trains were sent out during the day and one to-night, but none of the other roads are handling Burlington freight. In accordance with the notice served upon them by the strikers at noon to-day, to the effect that their switchmen would strike if they attempted to work, fourteen of the twenty-six men that were imported to take the strikers' places quit work to-night and the others are not working. C. A. Scalon, one of the new men employed by the Burlington, was badly beaten by a crowd of strikers in front of Sullivan's saloon on Union avenue to-day and was afterward arrested. The strikers claim that Scanlon was drunk and was flourishing a revolver in the face of the men, and George Sheehan, who swore out the warrant for his arrest, claims that Scanlan was about to shoot him, and that in self-defense he knocked the revolver out of his hand and struck him. Scanlon claims that the strikers picked a quarrel with him and he was forced to draw his revolver, and that after some one had knocked it out of his hand the whole crowd turned in and beat him. He was quite badly cut about the head. Scanlon was locked up charged with disturbing the peace. Superintendent Fisher, of the Burlington, in speaking of the situation, said:

"As soon as the men struck I notified the roads that I could not receive or deliver freight. The men afterward notified the superintendents of the other roads that they would not handle freight after noon to-day. I turned over a car of cattle which I could not allow to lie on a side track to the Fort Scott this morning. I have not delivered any freight since noon. Until I do I suppose the other roads will be all right. I don't know when I may commence to deliver freight. I may be ordered to do so at any time."

The mayor to-day, at the request of the Burlington, swore in thirty-five more extra policemen. With those sworn in yesterday this makes sixty special police now in the service of the road. A secret meeting of the switchmen was held to-night, Grand Master Monaghan of Chicago being present, at which it was decided to stand by the boycott inaugurated this noon. To-morrow morning a meeting of superintendents of every road running into Kansas City will be held to decide whether to handle Burlington cars. A belief exists that they will attempt to do so, and the grievence committee of the strikers stated to-night that if this were done a general strike would ensue.

A Small Riot.

CHICAGO, July 11.—A small riot occurred to-night in the Kinzie street railroad yards in which two men were injured. A heavily loaded Burlington freight train was being backed down into the St. Paul yards on Kinzie street, between Western avenue and Seymour street. Some two hundred men had congregated there, who are said to have been mostly striking Burlington engineers and engineers from the St. Paul and Northwestern roads. As the Burlington engine's headlight appeared, a cry of "scabs" was raised by some hot heads. The crowd at once commenced hurling missiles at the men in the cab. The switch was also thrown open and the engine ran into a ditch and was badly damaged. The rioters then fled. The engineer and firemen were severely injured and were taken to the hospital.

Detectives in Creston.

CRESTON, July 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The arrests of Hoge and Murphy, though the chief topic of conversation in railroad circles here, was attended with no unusual excitement. The latter formerly lived here and has many friends, who believe him innocent. No arrests have been made here in connection with the dynamite case, though it is said that detectives are at work in the city. Twenty switchmen were sent from here this morning to take the places of the strikers at Kansas City.

Released on Habeas Corpus.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Judge Altgeld to-day issued a writ of habeas corpus commanding the chief of police to produce J. J. Kelley and John McGillivary from the dungeon at central police station, where, it is claimed, they had been held unlawfully and not permitted to see counsel. The men are clerks of Chairman Hoge and were arrested in connection with the Burlington dynamite plot. The judge made the writ returnable this afternoon.

MARRIED HIS OWN DAUGHTER.

The Strange Case of a Merchant in New York.

NEW YORK, July 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The story is published to-day that Isaac Waldorf, a Jewish merchant, of this city, has discovered that he is married to his own daughter. Waldorf separated from his wife in Austria many years ago and came to America. He married again and had three children by his second wife. This wife died some years ago. One day about eighteen months ago, Waldorf met a pretty young girl on the street who was crying and said she had just come from Vienna and had lost her way. He befriended her and took her to his home temporarily. His children liked her, and he retained her as governess and finally married her. She in time became a mother. Recently her mother came from Vienna to visit her, and recognized Waldorf as her husband. It is thought that Waldorf's second marriage was bigamous and his children by it illegitimate, and his third marriage is, of course, void in law as well as in morals.

DOES NOT RUN SMOOTHLY.

Gould's Business Greatly Interfered With by His Sickness.

NEW YORK, July 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Russel Sage says that the reports about Gould are exaggerated, and that he is recovering his health and spirits. Mr. Sage, however, admits that he has not been out to see his old friend, as it has been thought best not to have his quiet disturbed by a visit of even so close a friend. Morisini saw Gould last Saturday. He found him still far from well. Mr. Gould's business is not moving as smoothly as it does when he attends to it personally. His clerks refuse to trouble him with business matters, and those who have transactions with him are put to great trouble. There are several cases where money is due to contractors and others from him, but they cannot reach the invalid, nor is any one authorized to pay them in Gould's absence. This is the case with Cornelius V. Sidell, a railroad contractor who has been building a branch line of the Missouri Pacific in Kansas and who has a claim against Gould of nearly $100,000 that he cannot collect under the circumstances. Another man has an account for $22,000 which he has tried in vain to collect, and unless Gould soon comes to time or authorizes some one to act for him the law may be invoked against him. Next week Mr. Gould proposes to break the quiet and monotony of Irvington life by a visit to Saratoga to try the efficacy of the waters and from there he will go to the Adirondacks.

MURDERED BY HER AUNT.

A Young Girl Shot Down During a Quarrel.

TERRE HAUTE, July 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Vigo county has a first-class murder sensation in the shooting of Hattie DeBaun, aged eighteen years, by her aunt, Mrs. Saul Jenkins. For several weeks the DeBaun girl has been in daily quarrels with Mrs. Jenkins, the latter frequently ordering the girl out of her orchard. Yesterday afternoon the girl and two companions were in the orchard, and Mrs. Jenkins ordered them out. The story of the witnesses is that the girls started to go, and that as they were going Mrs. Jenkins' son, fourteen years' old, handed her an old musket loaded with shot. She pointed the weapon at the DeBaun girl, who called to her not to shoot, saying she was going as fast as she could. As she finished the remark the gun was discharged. The girl died two hours later. Mrs. Jenkins came to the city and gave herself up to the sheriff. She says she shot the girl in self-defense; that the girl had a club, and was about to strike her.

Hanged For Rape.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 11.—Stephen Freeman, colored, convicted of the crime of rape on a white woman, was hanged here to-day. The execution took place in jail, only thirty-six witnesses being admitted as required by law. Several applications were made to the governor for a pardon or commutation, but after careful consideration he refused to interfere. Freeman protested his innocence to the last.

Thirty-Three Trotters Burned.

DANVILLE, Ky., July 11.—The large training stables of William Rue was burned late last night. Thirty-three head of fine trotters were consumed. The total loss is $75,000. Some of the trotters were entered in the Ohio and New York races.

Men and Horses Cremated.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11.—H. C. Springer's livery stable was destroyed by fire this morning, the flames spreading so rapidly that two employes were burned to death. Twenty-two horses were also burned to death. Loss, $30,000.

The English Turf.

LONDON, July 11.—At the Liverpool July meeting to-day the race for the Croxteth plate was won by Arthur James' chestnut colt Dog Rose.

Nearly Wiped Out the Town.

SUISAN, Cal., July 11.—The local fire loss Monday is now placed at $400,000, with insurance at $150,000. Seven-eighths of the town was burned.

WONDERFUL MEDICAL SKILL.

That Displayed in the Treatment of General Sheridan.

RESCUED FROM THE VERY BRINK.

Encouraging Outlook For the Omaha Postoffice Bill—Another Row in the House—Mr. Randall's Condition—Lobby Gossip.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.

The medical management of General Sheridan's case is beginning to attract comment from the professional journals in Europe as well as those at home, for the bulletins and every other bit of information obtainable has been cabled abroad and published in every daily newspaper in the united kingdom and on the continent, and it is generally conceded that if there was ever a case in which human life was prolonged by medical skill this has been a most conspicuous one. Everybody concedes that the case has been managed with marvelous skill. General Sheridan had a very weak heart and a diseased liver which obstructed the return of blood from the lower part of the body, and as a result of this condition an effusion of fluid in the lower limbs which gradually extended upwards. Some effusion of fluid also occurred in the lower part of the lungs, and this causing dropsy in turn made the action of the heart more and more difficult, so that a number of times it almost ceased to struggle with its steadily increasing load. At such times it was only by the most prompt and skillful treatment that life was preserved. It seems, in fact, that at least a half a dozen times in the course of the case to have so trembled in the balance that a delay of a minute in the application of treatment would have resulted fatally. This failure of the heart's action occurred without warning. In two cases, at least, five minutes before General Sheridan fell into a state of collapse, he was apparently almost convalescent and one of the difficulties in the case has been that the general himself has not realized the danger of sitting up or making other exertion, since his own sensations gave him no foreshadowing of those attacks. The methods used to restore him have been oxygen carried to his room compressed in a steel cylinder, and applied through a respirator to his nostrils; also a hypodermic injection of nitro-glycerine and digitaline, which have been kept ready by his bedside for instant use, and the value of these precautions has been repeatedly demonstrated. It may be said that during the six weeks or more of his illness the eyes of his physicians have never been off his face, and it is owing to this unusual vigilance that his life has been preserved until now. If he had been an ordinary man receiving ordinary treatment and the usual amount of attendance from nurses and attendants, he would have been dead, buried and forgotten by this time. His removal to Nonquitt, rendered necessary by the climatic changes, was a deseprate resort, but has been accomplished apparently without any unpleasant results. His condition now is just what it has been since the beginning of his illness—extremely critical—and if he recovers it will be by reason of the most assiduous and skillful application of the knowledge of the most advanced medical science of the day. Criticism has been made with regard to the publication of the bulletins, but it is wholly unjustified. The press has demanded information, and was resolved to have it in the most accurate form possible. The giving out of these bulletins was the only means which would satisfy the demands of the public, and at the same time prevent the annoyance of the family by repeated and persistent inquiries. General Sheridan from the beginning has been violently opposed to the discussion of his case in the newspapers, and at least one of his relapses was caused by a fit of indignation at statements published in a New York newspaper. He forbade any member of his family or official staff to converse with newspaper correspondents about his condition, and it was not until after his illness became so serious that the newspapers were kept from him that his physicians gave any information to the press. Then it was arranged that the Associated Press should be furnished twice a day with a bulletin upon the condition that personal inquiries should cease.

THE POSTOFFICE AND FORT OMAHA BILLS.

Senator Manderson said to-day that the conference report on the Omaha postoffice building bill, which fixes the limit of the cost for the site and building at $1,200,000, will probably be reported to both houses from the conference committee one day this week. The senate would take it up and act upon it without delay. He is confident that there will be no opposition to the bill in the senate and he thinks there is a good chance of its passage in the house. The bill for the sale of Fort Omaha and the building of a new ten company post on a new reservation which is provided for at a cost not to exceed $300,000 has been engrossed and sent to the president.

WEAVER AND ANDERSON SCORED.

It is a cold day lately when the proceedings growing out of the consideration of the Mills tariff bill are not enlivened by a passage at arms between two or more members on the different sides of the chamber. This was not a very cold day to-day and the enlivenment came from Messrs. Weaver, Anderson and Henderson of Iowa and Phelps of New Jersey. Nobody seems to know just exactly how the thing started, but Weaver, in replying to Phelps, attacked that gentleman for an interview in which he is said to have stated that Senator Allison was defeated in Chicago because he came from the granger state of Iowa. General Weaver made a grandiloquent address in which the subject of Weaver was treated in all its bearings. He tried to show that he had always been consistent in his course and that he had always been a warm adherent of the cause of labor and of the poor man. Incidentally he read that letter which Senator Ingalls wrote during the Chicago convention and which has caused him so much annoyance. Then Henderson got back at him. He produced a newspaper clipping giving a number of extracts from Mr. Weaver's utterances while still in the republican fold, and this created the greatest amusement because of the forcible language which the present democratic representative from Iowa used in denouncing the party with which he is now affiliated. Everybody laughed. The republican laughter was of the heartiest character. Weaver smiled a sickly smile and his democratic associates laughed aloud at his discomfiture. He tried to reply by pleading the baby act and stated that he had left the republican party because it was not the friend of his friends, but Henderson showed that he left the republican party because he failed to get the nomination for governor, and Mr. Weaver's explanation did not help him out of the very unpleasant predicament in which he found himself. During Mr. Henderson's remarks he alluded to demagogues. This Weaver first took upon himself, and afterwards Anderson, whom Henderson designated as a yearling democrat, tried to fit the cap upon his head, and he, too, met with the ridicule of the house. It looks now as though the proceedings during the remaining days of the tariff discussion are to be enlivened by some such passage at arms as this every day.

MR RANDALL'S CONDITION.

Mr. Randall is reported as being very much better to-day, and the anxiety of his family and friends is somewhat abated, but he is still seriously ill and his condition is such that he will not be able to resume his legislative duties again this season. As soon as he is able to be removed from the city his family intend to take him to his summer home at Paoli, Pa.

The effect of Mr. Randall's illness upon the tariff bill will not be serious. He had almost entirely lost his following, as has already been stated in these dispatches, and the democrats who have generally voted with him and the republican party for a high tariff have been driven to the support of the Mills bill by fear of the loss of patronage or a visitation of the executive vengeance in some other form. The president has given congress to clearly understand that he wants the Mills bill passed and that democrats who vote against it can expect no favors at the white house. Of course he has not announced this in terms, but every one understands his position and his feeling on the subject, and therefore Mr. Randall's associates in opposing the bill are limited to a very few democrats who represent districts in which the protection sentiment is very large, and they are not more than four or five in number. It was his intention to present a substitute for the Mills bill, and he has been at work industriously for several weeks in its preparation. Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, who stands closer to Mr. Randall than any other man, will probably complete the bill and offer it at the proper time in the house of representatives.

CAUGHT IN THE LOBBIES.

A bogus letter purporting to have been written by Senator Ingalls to William Walter Phelps of New Jersey, has appeared in some of the western papers. In this letter Mr. Ingalls is represented as condoling with Mr. Phelps upon his failure to receive the nomination for vice president and states the reasons that he believes led to the nomination of Morton. The diction of the letter is a very poor imitation of Senator Ingalls' style and will humbug nobody that is accustomed to reading his productions. The senator is very indignant at the publication and will endeavor to ascertain the authorship of the forgery.

It has been agreed between Senator Edmunds and Senator Pugh that the senate at its next executive session shall take up the nomination of Mr. Fuller, to be chief justice, and continue its discussion until it is disposed of. It is entirely probable that Mr. Fuller will be confirmed within two or three days.

Chairman Barnum of the national democratic committee, grim, grizzly and secretive, is in town and has been in consultation with leading democrats all day. He says that he is here getting some points for the campaign, and spent last evening with Senator Gorman trying to persuade him to reconsider his determination not to accept the chairmanship of the democratic executive committee.

PERRY S. HEATH.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill was presented to the senate. The conference committee was unable to agree on the amendment known as the "subsidy clause." Mr. Plumb moved that the senate insist on the subsidy amendment. After a long debate the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 28 to 16.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for fortifications and other sea coast defenses, but without action.

The senate then adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The house to-day spent much of its time in an animated political discussion, in which Mr. Phelps' interview on the Chicago nomination, Ingalls letter, and the alleged personal and political inconsistencies of Weaver, of Iowa, were the subjects.

Mr. Hatch of Missouri submitted a report of the disagreement on the agricultural appropriation bill, stating that the point of the disagreement was the senate amendment making an appropriation of $100,000 for sorghum sugar experiments.

Mr. Ryan moved a concurrence in the senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to. Yeas, 126; nays, 6. This completes the consideration of the bill, and it stands as finally passed.

Mr. Clements submitted the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the tariff. The pending amendment was the one offered by Mr. Phelps of New Jersey, fixing at 40 per cent ad valorem the duty on flax or linen thread and all manufactures of flax. After long debate of a political nature Mr. Phelps' amendment was rejected.

An amendment was adopted changing the rate of duty on bags and bagging from 15 per cent ad valorem to ⅜ cent per pound.

The third section of the bill, relating to wools and woolen manufactures, being reached, Mr. Mills proposed that the entire sixty-one lines of the section be read and considered as one paragraph. The section was read without objection.

The committee then rose and the house took a recess until 8 p. m., the evening session to be for consideration of the census bill.

At the evening session the house passed the bill for taking the eleventh census. The bill, in its salient features, is the same as the one provided for taking the tenth census. Some statistics which can be gathered from department reports will be omitted.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following Nebraska pensions were granted to-day: Original invalid—Alvin H. Gager, Dorsey; John B. W. Vertz, Blair. Increase—Thomas Mayborn, Lanthan; Nathan P. Ramsdell, Wood River; Edward B. Webster, Creighton.

Iowa pensions: Original invalid—Francis M. Blakesley, Allerton. Restoration and increase—William Hooker, Lucas. Increase—William Jarvis, Griswold; Francis Tienan, Sabula; Orein W. Smith, Sidney; John Toulous, Swaledale; Denis Q. Carter, Castalia; Loren M. Doty, Le Mars; Samuel D. Cook, Sigourney; Daniel C. Shirley, California; Schuyler Atherton Maquoketa; Isaiah Harris, Milton; Sidney Wells, Russell; James Boston, Laconin; Mathew Taylor, Scarsborough. Reissue—William Cook, Anamosa; John T. Reely, Martinsburg. Original widows, etc.—Reissue—Minors of Dudley C. Whitehean, Rock Rapids; Mary, widow of William Cooper, Oakland Mills. Mexican survivors—Benjamin F. Gordon, Randolph; Stephen B. Palmer, Andrews. Mexican widows—Salamina, widow of Francis Eberle, Burlington.

Randall Somewhat Improved.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Mr. Randall rested quietly last night and is reported to be somewhat improved this morning.

Many of Randall's colleagues in the house to-day made flying trips to his home to inquire into his condition, while pages were sent by other members who could not go personally to the house. When occasion seemed to require it Mrs. Lancaster, the eldest daughter of Mr. Randall, came to the door and gave the necessary information to callers. She appeared to be more cheerful than yesterday, and showed a confident belief that her father would recover from the attack. He has rested quietly during the morning and has taken and apparently assimilated liquid nourishment. It is not expected, however, that Mr. Randall will be able to resume the discharge of his duties in congress during the remainder of the session, the intention being to remove him to a quiet place, possibly his home at Paoli, Pa., as soon as his condition justifies it.

Nebraska Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A postoffice has been established at Ionia, Dixon county, Neb., and Charles H. Smith appointed postmaster.

The following postmasters were appointed: Mrs. Anna Dunham, Afton, Frontier county, vice George W. Thorndike, resigned; Andrew Casper, Argo, Burt county, vice Owen Johnson, resigned; Samuel R. Dillinger, Inland, Clay county, vice George M. Peake, resigned; and Charles S. Bradley, Minatare, Cheyenne county, vice John T. Ringler resigned.

FEARFUL FLOOD AND FRESHET

High Water in Pennsylvania Causes Incalculable Damage.

TWO LIVES KNOWN TO BE LOST.

The Banks of the Monongahela River Inundated and Thousands of Persons Rendered Homeless and Destitute.

Big Floods in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—The freshet in the Monongahela river is almost unprecedented, and great damage has been done to river craft and property all along the river from the head waters to this city. Millions of feet of lumber, scores of coal craft, fences, outhouses and coal tipples, have been floating down the swift current for the last eighteen hours. At every point between Greensboro and Pittsburg the low lands are under water, and residents have been compelled to live in the upper stories of their homes, and in some cases seek the hills for safety. Many had not time to remove their goods, as the water rose at a rate of a foot an hour, and at Greensboro thirty-two feet of rise was recorded in less than twenty-four hours. The damage to property will reach up into the thousands. So far but one life has been reported lost—that of a man who was struck by a parted cable. The scene along the river front this morning was one of great excitement. The banks were lined with people watching the debris as it was swept down the swift current. The greatest damage to river craft occurred shortly before 9 o'clock this morning when a large number of barges came down the river and struck the Smithfield street bridge, the huge barges turning end over end and breasting the tow boat Barnard in against the steamer Jacobs. Every whistle on the river sounded the alarm and rays of electric light were swept from side to side across the turbulent flood. It presented a wild sight. Logs, barges and fuel boats were dashed against the piers of the bridge and were snapped like twigs by the overwhelming force of the current. Half of one of the boats lodged just below the bridge and the water dashed over it, throwing spray high into the air, while driftwood crushed and crackled over the wreck with a groaning noise which added to the horrors of the flood.

About fifteen minutes after the broken barges came down a number of pieces of wreckage floated past with a shanty boat, which was smashed along with the light on board. River men shouted and whistles screamed to get an answer, but no reply came, and if the owners were on board and asleep, as some of the river men thought, they were swept down to inevitable destruction. Shortly after a lot of O'Neill's barges and twenty-six pieces belonging to Joseph Wallon & Co. were cut from their moorings and carried down the river.

"Polishtown," located along the bank of the Monongahela river, was in a sorry plight to-day. There are nearly seventy-five shanty boats occupied by over 150 families. Last night ten had already been sunk or capsized and several carried down stream. Most of them were compelled to move their goods to the river banks for safety and did their best to save their shanties. Women with their children watched their possessions by the light of wood fires.

At 10:30 this morning word was received that lock No. 4, located a short distance above Monongahela City, had been carried away by the strong current. The loss from this will be very heavy. Reports from other towns along the river show the same state of affairs, the water in some places being over the first floor of houses. Great difficulty is also experienced in running trains, as the tracks in many places are under water.

The sudden rise is believed to have been caused by a cloud-burst which covered a large section of southern Pennsylvania and western Virginia.

The latest estimate of the damage puts the total loss over $1,000,000. Wheeling reports the damage in the vicinity of Grafton, W. Va., at not less than $25,000, and about Fairmount at about as much more. The loss at Brownsville, Pa., is reported to be over $125,000; at Rowlesburg, W. Va., $125,000. In this neighborhood it will exceed $100,000, and it is not exaggerating to say that with the above as fair estimates the total will exceed $1,000,000, as the flooded districts cover an area of fully two hundred and fifty miles. At McKeesport all the mills are closed down and hundreds are homeless and destitute. The natural gas main crossing the river at this point was broken during the night, and an immense pressure of gas forced into the air. Mr. Knight, watchman of the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youngheny railroad, crossed the trestle at Saltsburg a short time after and his lantern ignited the gas, causing a tremendous explosion. Knight was fatally burned and the bridge caught fire, but the flames were extinguished before it was destroyed. Traffic has been almost suspended on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston road, and no trains are running south of Peters creek, nineteen miles from here.

A Wheeling special says that the freshet is the greatest ever known. The destruction to property is beyond computation, but enough has been ascertained to warrant the declaration that nearly every house and most of the fencing on all the low lands between that point and Clarksburgs on the west and as far at least as Grafton on the Valley river has been swept away. The water is now falling at the headwaters and the worst is perhaps over.

A Scene of Desolation.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 11.—The rise in the Valley river at Grafton yesterday from the rains of the past two days was unprecedented and to the lumber interests in this section is disastrous. Thousands of logs were swept away, booms destroyed and mills near the river badly damaged. Several buildings were washed down the river and crushed to atoms when they struck the strong iron railroad bridge here. This flood, so far, is more disastrous to Grafton than the fire of a year ago, and the loss to the town and section will not fall far short of $250,000. The damage at Rowelsburg will reach $125,000. Around Parkersburg the railroads have been badly washed out in all directions. Farms are flooded and hundreds of acres of growing crops and harvested grain delunged. Millions of feet of timber are afloat in the swift current and going to destruction. Every stream is out of its banks and numbers of families have had to move to higher ground. Parkersburg losses are over $100,000.

At Clarksburg twenty houses were carried away and an incalculable amount of property has been ruined. Last night was a night of terror. The water reached the highest stage at 1 o'clock, and by those who remember the flood of 1852 it is conceded that it entirely surpasses it. The loss to the town and county can not even be estimated, but is very heavy.

A Michigan Blaze.

ALPENA, Mich., July 11.—A fire originating in a saw mill this afternoon destroyed all the buildings for a space of ten blocks wide and half a mile long, causing a loss of about $300,000. Fifteen hundred persons are homeless and many seriously hurt. Mrs. McLain was so badly burned that she will die. The excitement is so great that no estimate of the losses and insurance can be obtained.

Snow Falling in London.

LONDON, July 11.—The weather throughout England is abnormally cold. Snow has fallen in the suburbs of London and the peaks of Skiddaw and other mountains are covered with snow. It is the first time that snow is known to have fallen in this country in July.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Anarchist Rulings Applied to Chicago City Railway Perjurers.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The rulings of law in the anarchist case by Judge Gary that sent Spies and his allies to the gallows were turned to-day by another Chicago judge, Kirk Hawes, against the agents, attorneys and chief officials of one of the wealthiest corporations in the country. The offense in this case was attempted jury-bribing, and the main offender, Sumner C. Welch, the claim agent of the Chicago City railway, is sentenced to a term behind prison bars, while C. B. Holmes, president of the company, and C. M. Hardy, the company's attorney, are recommended to be dealt with by the grand jury. Judge Hawes holds that the conspiracy rulings in the anarchists' case applies as well to any other conspirators. In rendering his decision this morning, he sent Welch to jail for six months, and held that it was not necessary that Holmes or Hardy should have done any positive or affirmative act or be present when it was done if they in any way aided or abetted, and that if they did so aid or abet they were as guilty as the actual criminal. The question as to whether Holmes or Hardy actually did abet is left to the grand jury, the judge recommending that body to investigate their cause.

The Chicago city railway is perhaps the largest corporation of the kind in the country. President Holmes is a very prominent wealthy citizen and Attorney Hardy is a member of the bar. The bribery was in an insignificant little damage suit against the company. Welch approaching one of the jurors during a court recess and endeavoring to retain by money his services in the interest of the company. The juror indignantly refused, voted for the highest verdict against the company, and afterward exposed the business. This raised a storm of public opinion and brought out much evidence tending to show that the company's course in this case was thoroughly systematic and had been pursued for years in other litigation, particularly whenever the company was in danger of being mulcted for damages by unfortunate individuals who were hurt in accidents on its forty miles of street railroad.

Judge Hawes' decision is of extraordinary length and if printed in full would cover more than an entire page of an ordinary newspaper. It is mostly made up, however, of an analysis of the testimony. In this position the judge is extremely clear and painstaking. The gist of the decision was stated by him in a few strong sentences near the conclusion: "There are few crimes more despicable," he said, "or more dangerous to good society than jury-bribing, and subornation of perjury. We punish with death those who openly attempt to overthrow the existing order of society by violence. Shall we not put forth every effort to restrain those who seek by indirect methods to undermine the chief cornerstone of our social fabric."

REPUBLICANS IN CONFERENCE.

A Meeting of the National Republican Committee in New York.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The republican national committee met to-day at noon. The proceedings were held in private, with J. S. Clarkson of Iowa as temporary chairman, and S. Fessenden of Connecticut as temporary secretary. After a session of about half an hour the committee took a recess, having appointed a committee of nine to report a plan of organization, and one on credentials for permanent officers, etc.

The committee was increased in number to eleven and consists of the following: J. Manchester Haynes, of Maine; John C. New, of Indiana; J. T. Fassett, of New York; Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut; M. H. DeYoung, of California; William Cassius Goodloe, of Kentucky; George R. Davis, of Illinois; Thomas M. Bayne, of Pennsylvania; Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey; A. L. Conger, of Ohio, and L. C. Houck, of Tennessee.

The republican national committee to-night elected M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, chairman, and F. S. Fassett, of New York, secretary.

The republican national committee at 3 p. m. received the executive committee of the league of republican clubs headed by W. W. Johnson of Nevada. Judge Thurston of Nebraska was introduced as their spokesman. He said that the coming campaign was one of war, and that his committee came to receive instructions as to their positions in the battle. Chairman Clarkson, in reply, said that the national committee appreciated their advance, and were glad to have their co-operation in the campaign. It was decided to request the national committee to appoint a committee to confer with the executive committee of the league as to the best plan of utilized the support of the league. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa, the woman temperance advocate, was ushered into the room, and in a long address presented a plan for the formation of a woman's national republican club.

At the meeting of the national committee to-night Senator M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania was chosen chairman, and State Senator J. S. Fassett of New York secretary. They were also appointed to hold the same offices on the executive committee. The executive committee was chosen as follows: M. H. De Young, Samuel Fessenden, George B. Davis, John C. New, J. S. Clarkson, W. C. Goodloe, J. Manchester Haynes, Garrett A. Hobart, A. L. Conger.

The president of the state leagues of republican clubs held a conference to-night with the national republican committee. The conference committee has been appointed to confer with a similar committee of the national republican committee to-morrow.

DAKOTA'S CONVENTION.

Action Taken to Further the Division and Admission Project.

HURON, Dak., July 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—The attention of the division and statehood convention was occupied today by discussion in committee of the report of the sub-committee to the general committee on a plan of action to further the division project and admission as two states. Some good speeches were made, all tending to show earnestness in the present movement. The report of the committee was first to urge upon the people the vital importance of making the division, and the admission, as states, of north and South Dakota, the controlling issue above and beyond every other issue for all representative officers in the fall election. Second, to urge upon the people the especial importance of electing for the legislature honest, brave and determined men who will pledge themselves to a sweeping reform of the abuses which flourish under the present administration, especially in its financial departments; to take from the governor all the despotic and unusual powers which have been bestowed upon him by the legislature of the territory; to pass laws immediately, during the first day of the legislature, convoking two constitutional conventions, one for north and one for south Dakota, and to support men who—in case the results of the coming coming general elections are adverse to Dakota, and should place in power men and parties whose policies and measures shall threaten Dakota with a perpetual colonial vassalage—will have the ability and courage to take such other measures as they lawfully may for the relief of the people of those two states.

New York Republican League.

SARATOGA, July 11.—The state convention of republican clubs met here this afternoon, President Hofford in the chair. Resolutions were adopted heartily indorsing the Chicago platform and the nominees of the party.

The convention chose four delegates at large to the national convention of republican clubs at Chicago. A ratification meeting followed, at which speeches were made by Senator William Evarts, ex-Senator William Miller and others.

A resolution endorsing the league of republican clubs was passed, as was also one favoring the organization of women republican clubs.

A Stockman Killed.

HELENA, Mont., July 11.—A. E. Rich, a wealthy stockman of West Union, Ia., was run over and killed by an engine at the stock yards last night.

NORTON ANXIOUS TO SETTLE.

He Makes a Proposition to Moore and His Runaway Wife,

WHO REJECT IT WITH SCORN.

Mrs. Norton Makes a Statement In Which She Tells All About the Boodle in Her Possession.

The Moore-Norton Affair.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Judge Laughlin, attorney for John W. Norton, and Captain Johnson, attorney for Moore, held a long consultation this afternoon. Captain Johnson said at the end of the consultation: "Negotiations are in progress between us which may lead to a settlement of the affair. The condition on which Judge Laughlin proposes to settle it without going into the courts is that Moore shall leave the country and that Mrs. Norton shall return to St. Louis and give up the papers which she has in her possession. This proposition has been made by Norton, but neither Moore nor Mrs. Norton will agree to it."

Mrs. John W. Norton has made the following statement for publication: "They have been talking so much about what I took away that I wish to make a statement and tell just what I did take and what I had a right to take. I had between $4,500 and $4,700 on specie deposit in the Bank of Commerce in my name. It had been there since last year. I took a deed to some real estate on Twenty-ninth and Pine streets, which I acquired by exchanging my house on Seventeenth and Pine streets for that property. The house on Seventeenth street Mr. Norton gave me soon after we were married, and it has stood in my name ever since, which is something over nine years. That was not deeded to me on a death-bed. I took a mortgage and an interest note for $3,500 for money which I loaned, and the papers are in my name and signed by me. This was money received from the sale of the Chicago opera house, which is all Norton ever deeded to me when he thought he was dying.

"It may be as well here to explode the fiction that Mr. Norton ever deeded to me $30,000 or $40,000 in property. A year ago last October, while in New York, a very sick man, by the advice of his physicians he made a will, though I opposed it, because I did not want him to think he was dying. He left all he had to me. That all was his interest in the Chicago and St. Louis theaters. Joe Brooks and W. E. Conners were appointed his executors. Mr. Brooks conducted the sale of the Grand Opera house interest some three or four months afterwards. It realized $10,000, of which this mortgage money is a part, and the other $4,000 have been paid for the construction of the flats which I am erecting on Twenty-ninth and Pine street. So that all Mr. Morton deeded me was the proceeds of this sale, and at the time he deeded it his interest was considered practically valueless. The interests in the St. Louis theaters he has, and we have been living off the profits.

"Another incident about this Chicago opera house interest. When M