THREATENED WITH A PLAGUE

Malignant Diphtheria Breaks Out In Johnstown.

HOW THE DAM WAS BUILT

A Careful Examination Shows It to Have Been a Miserable Piece of Botch-work - Things More Settled.

The Hot Weather Feared.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 7 .- To-day opened warm and almost sultry, and the stench that assails one's senses as he wanders through Johnstown is almost overpowering. Sick ness, in spite of all the precautions and labors of the sanitary authorities, is on the increase, and fears of an epidemic grow with every hour.

"It is our impression," said Dr. T. L. White, of the state board of health, this morning, "that there is going to be great sickness here within the next week. Five cases of malignant diphtheria were located this morning on Bedford street, and as they were in different houses they mean five starting points for the disease. There will be plenty of typhoid and kindred diseases here within aweek or ten days, in my opin-ion. The only thing that has saved us thus far has been the cold weather. That has now given place to summer weather, and no one knows what the next few days may bring forth. Twenty more physicians arrived from Pittsburg this morning and more will arrive to-day. The opinion is general among medical men that there will e more need for doctors a week hence than

there is now."

Dr. R. L. Siebel, of the state board of health in charge of the sanitary headquarters, said: "We are using every precaution known to science to prevent the possibility of an epidemic. Our labors have not been confined to any particular transfer. ular channel, but have been extended in va-rious directions. Disinfectants, of course, are first in importance, and they have been used with no sparing hand. The prompt cremation of dead animals as fast as discovered is another thing which we have insisted upon. We have a committee, too, that superintends the burial of

the victims at the cemeteries. It is of the utmost importance in this whole-sale interment that the corpses should be interred at a safe distance beneath the surface. Another committee is making a house to house inspection throughout the stricken city to ascertain the number of inhabitants in each standing house, the number of sick, and to order the latter to the hospital when ever necessary. So far there is but little contagious disease, and we hope, by diligent and systematic efforts, to prevent any dangerous outbreak."

General Hastings this morning said that the situation was good, so far as reported. Bodies are being gradually recovered all the time, but not in the large numbers of the first few days. Last night several ghouls that were wandering amid the wreck on evil intent were arrested. This morning they were given the choice of imprisonment or going to work at \$2 per day, and they promptly chose the latter.

The waifs' mission is doing a noble, work

The waifs' mission is doing a noble work The waifs' mission is doing a noble work here. Within an hour after arrival they had established a bureau and were receiving children and babies that had been orphaned by flood and flame. Miss Hinckley, who has charge of the work, said that from Cleveland, Indianapolis, Altoona, Pittsburg, and, in fact, throughout Pennsylvania and the eastern states, she had received telegrams from societies and families offering to take charge of certain numbers of little ones.
"I wish that you would state to the coun-

try," said Colonel Scott to an Associated press representative to-day, "that as things are becoming more and more settled every hour I would recommend that all drafts and ehecks hereafter be sent to William R. Thompson, treasurer of the finance commit

'I wish that you would state to the coun

In speaking of the condition of the valley, Scott said: "It is improving every hour. The perfect organization which has been effected within the past few days has grad-ually resolved all chaos and confusion into a semblance of order and regulation." So far as known only eighteen bodies have been recovered in the Conemaugh valley this morning. Only the hardiest can stand it to enter the morgue to-day, so overwhelming is the stench. A strict order is now in force that all bodies shall be interred only when it

becomes immpossible to longer preserve them from absolute putrifaction. Two additional cases of typhoid fever were reported this morning from Minersdale, making a total of seven in that villiage alone since yesterday. Measles are becoming more prevalent on Prospect Hill, where the refugees' camp is established.

WAITING FOR RATIONS. At the commissary station there was con siderable activity. About a thousand people had gathered about the place after their day's rations. The crowd became so great that the soldiers had to be called up to guard place until the relief committee ready to give out provisions. Several carloads of clothing arrived to-day and was dis-posed of as soon as possible, as the people are badly in need of clothing.

Four bodies were taken from the ruins at the Cambria club house and the company's store this mording. The remains were all bruised and in a terrible condition. They had to be embalined and buried immediately. had to be embalmed and buried immediately and it was impossible to have any one

number of people missing from Woodville is almost incredible, and from present indications it looks as if only about fifty people in the borough were saved.

identify them. A REPORT ON THE DAM.

A. M. Wellington, with F. P. Burt, asso-ate editor of the Engineering News, of New York, have completed an examination of the am which caused the great disaster. Wel-ington states the dam was in every respect of very inferior construction, and of a kind wholly unwarranted by the good engineering practices of thirty years ago. Both the original and the reconstructed dams were of earth only, with no heart wall, but only rip rapped on the slopes. The original dam, how ever, was made in rammed and watered layers, which still show distinctly in the wrecked dam. The new end merely added to its stability, but it was to all appearance simply dumped in like an ordinary railroad fill. Much of the old part is standing intact, while the adjacent parts of the new works are wholly carried off. There was no central wall of padule or masonry either in the new or old dam. It has been the invariable practice of engineers for thirty or forty years to use one or the other in building high dams of earth. The reconstructed dam also bears the marks of great carelessness in having been made two feet lower in the middle, which would have con-centrated an overflow, if it should occur, at the ends instead of the center. Had the break began at the ends the cut of the water would have been so gradual that little or no harm might have resulted. Had the dam at once been cut at the ends when the water began running over the center, the sudden breaking of the dam would have been at least greatly diminished, and possibly pro-longed, so that little harm would have re-sulted. The crest of the old dam had not been raised in the reconstruction of 1881. Phe old overflow channel through the rock still remains, but owing to the sag of the crest in the middle of the dam only five and a half feet in it, instead of seven feet, were a hair feet in it, instead of seven feet, were necessary to run the water over the crest. The rock spillway, narrow at the best, has been further contracted by a close grating to prevent the escape of, fish, capped by goodsized timber, and in some slight degree also by a trestle foot bridge. The net effect of all these differences of conditions was that the dam, as it stood, was hold much safer against excessive floods. not much safer against excessive floods, apart from its inferior construction, than the original dam would have been with a crest nly three and a half to four feet high above the bottom of the rock spillway, instead of seven feet.

A large amount of rip-rapping and slope wall still remains intact and is of excellent quality. It does not appear there was any net gain of five for Goff.

great amount of leakage through the dam be-fore it broke. The destruction came from the water flowing over the top. Wellington said no engineer of known and

good standing for such work could possibly have been engaged on it, since in the partic-ulars mentioned it violated the most elementary and most universally understood requirements of good practices. Estimates of the original dam indicate that it was made about half of earth and half of rock, but if so there was little evidence of it in the broken dam. The ripprapping was merely the skin on each face, with more or less loose spoils, mixed face, with more or less loose spoils, mixed with earth. The dam was seventy-two feet above the water, two to one inside slope, one and one-half to one outside slope and twenty feet wide on the top. The rocks throughout were about one foot below the surface. surface. Earth was pretty good material for such a dam, if it was to be built at all, being of its standing intact since 1881 must be ascribed, as no engineer of standing would over have tried to so construct it. The fact that the dam was a reconstructed one after over twenty years' abandonment, made it especially hard on the older part of it to with stand the pressure of water.

Eight thousand men have been at work to-day CLEARING OUT THE DEBRIS, but truth compels the statement that the

undertaking has not yet been fairly started. Fires are burning up and down the valley as far as the eye can reach. The air is thick with smoke, and as yet the efforts of this army of earnest laborers is hardly appreciable. The most careful estimates are to the effect that it will take 10,000 men for weeks to clear out the heaps of ruin piled up for miles between the hills up and down the course of the river. An hour ago the writer completed a tour

of the wreck in this vicinity. Dozens of human beings and animals were to be seen on the surface, charred blackened by fire, and in such a state of decomposition that the strongest man could not more than glance at them. Eighty-six men from Altoona, under orders of the sanitary officials, are scattering disinfectants
over acres of the wreckage that the railroad
bridge stopped. Mr. Kirk declares that
thousands of bodies will yet be found in this
territary alone.

territory alone.

The great trouble thus far experienced at the bridge has been caused by the mass of telegraph wires that reach across the vari-ous soans, through which the water has passed. Line repair men are badly needed to help in removing the wires, and Kirk says that as soon as they are gone he will hustle the debris through by the acre. The problem of the hour is the disposal of the debris about the Pennsylvania bridge. Unless it is soon got rid of the stench will be so overpowering that no human being can

THE PNEUMONIA SCOURGE Grows alarmingly, notwithstanding the statements of Dr. Groff, of the state health board. Dr. Sweet, a member of Dr. Groff's staff, came down from the Cambria hospital, to-

came down from the Cambria hospital, tonight, with a startling report. To the Associated press correspondent Dr. Sweet said:

"Prospect Hill is full of pneumonia, with
some diphtheria and measies. The hospital
is full to overflowing, and forty cases are on
the outside. They were almost all severe
pneumonia. There is every condition needed
for the spread of the disease, and I fear an
epidemic."

Dr. Carrington also reported several cases of pneumonia, having found them on a hill near Morreliville. A pair of human feet were noticed sticking out of the sand on the river bank, near Kernville, to-day. A gang of men soon uncarthed the bodies of two men and one girl, all in a good state of preservation. all in a good state of preservation.

THE FISHING CLUB BLAMED. This community is in a wild state of excitement as the result of the recent flood. The blame of the entire affair has been placed upon the South Fork Fishing club.

The Generous Britons.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.1 London, June 7 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-The following amounts have been sent to the Herald to be forwarded to the Johnstown relief committee. Twenty-nine passengers on the Arizona, just arrived from New York, \$117; Dr. Thomas G. Sittenthwaite, £20; Percy, Marden & Co., £55. Mr. Henry Irving, in very sympathetic letter to an American, has enclosed a check for 50 guineas, his contribution to the relief of the flood sufferers.

The Havoe in Centre County. Bellefonte, Pa., June 7 .- The flood last Friday night and Saturday played terrible havoc in Centre county in both loss of life and damage to propertr. Bellefonto itself suffered little, being built on the hills. At Mackeysville fifteen bodies have been recovered and twelve at Salova.

Running Through Trains.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The Pennsylvania railroad is at last able to announce the resumption of the running of through passenger trains from New York via the Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Lock Haven & Alleghany railroad to Pittsburg.

Nebraska and lowa Pensions

Washington, June 7 .- [Special Telegram o THE BEE, |-Pensions granted Nebras kans: Origininal invalid -John W. Brewer. James G. Russell, Benjamin C. Stauber, Alex Laruse, Jacob M. Blakeney. Increase -Justus Pointer. Mexican survivors-Jeremiah Buffington. Pensions for Iowans: Original invalid-

Chomas J. Wright, Zachary T. Huston, Ho bert D. Carr, James Murphy, William H. Johnston, Charles Polk, William H. Thompson, William Bouvee, William W. Blair, Charles W. Robertson. Restoration and reissue—Sclinus Cheeseman, (deceased). Increase—John Cobb, jr., Israel N. Schooler, William Dawson, Elisha T. Kirk, Gottfried Urbatsch, David McNeal, Isaac W. Smithson. Reissue and increase—George R. Barder, William H. Symons. Reissue—William Peverill. Original widows, etc.—Elsie, widow of Major McMullen; Harriet E. widow of John P. Jones; Esther, widow of Selinus Cheeseman. widow of Selinus Cheeseman.

Vetoed the Australian Bill.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 7.—Governor Bulkeley to-day vetced the bill providing for a secret baltot. He holds the bill is too radcal, too cumbersome in its details, too expensive, opens the door to fraud and will re sult in disfranchising voters. The house passed the bill over the governor's veto by a vote of 121 to 38. Afterwards a motion made to reconsider, which was carried, and the bill was tabled and the house adjourned.

The Weldon Extradition Treaty. OTTAWA, Ont., June 7 .- The Weldon extra lition act of the last session has been trans mitted to the imperial authorities for ap proval or otherwise. In the event of its being countenanced by the imperial authorities it is proposed to declare it in force and as regards the United States and

Mexico. In Office and Wants Office. HURON, Dak., June 7 .- [Special Telegram to THE BRE. |-The examining board for the territory has recommended George Siekel. of Hand county, for appointment for naval andet. It is known here that C. T. McCoy, of Aberdeen, declares himself a candidate for

republican nomination for congress. Earthquake Shocks. Paus, June 7.-A violent earthquake ecurred to-day at Brest. New Benrond, Mass., June 7 .- A distinct earthquake shock was felt in this city at

A Gain of Five For Goff. CHARLESTON, W. V., June 7.-The legislative committee, yesterday afternoon, passed apon the depositions from Randolph county. Coff's claim was sustained. This makes a

10:35 this forenoon.

COL. KELTON SUCCEEDS DRUM

A Short Sketch of the New Adjutant General's Life.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CANVASS

A Very Slim Attendance at the President's Informal Reception -Charges Against the Winnebago Agent.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE OMAHA BRE, 513 FOURTEENTA STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7. Colonel John C. Kelton has been appointed

djutant-general of the army. Colonel Kelton is a graduate of West Point, where he was afterwards instructor in tactics and small arms firing. He served during the civil war, and was breveted lieutenantcolonel and brigadier-general for most valuable and arduous services. Since the war, he has held various staff positions, in 1865 becoming assistant adjutant-general. He is in inventor of marked ability, many of his improvements in rifles, vistols and other weapons having been adopted by the department, He is also a writer of high repute on subjects

connected with the military service.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CANVASS. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, called at the white house to-day for the purpose of paying his respects to the president before leaving on a western tour, which may be fraught with important results in the campaign to decide upon the organization of the house. He proposes to make an extensive tour and to put in his time in working up an active canvass. Mr. Burrows, in common with his colleagues who are in the race, tries to impress upon every member whom he meets the importance of prompt attendance when the house shall reassemble. He says to-day: "Our majority is very small, and there

"Our majority is very small, and there is undoubtedly great danger of getting checked at the start. On the face of the returns now in the hands of the clerk of the house, we have only three more members than our opponents. This slim majority, of course, may be increased to six or seven, and possibly eight, through the admission of the new states, but in order that we may be able to organize the in order that we may be able to organize the nouse without a contest, it is absolutely necessary that every man should be in the city. It will be absolutely necessary to have an understanding in advance, that every one shall be there, but even with this agreement, there is the matter of sickness which may keep members away, and can not be helped. If the democrats are disposed to fight over the adoption of the new rules and the settle-ment of the contested election cases, and they determine to filibuster, there is a block at once. I think there is great danger in All parliamentary law recognizes the right to an pariamentary law recognizes the right to make motions to adjourn over to a time cer-tain, and to take a recess. Now by repeal-ing these motions, the house may be held powerless. Why, I could take such a man as Sam Randall, and by using these motions, we could prevent the swearing in of mem-hers and hold the house unorganized for the bers and hold the house unorganized for the full term of two years. We could dismantle the government. Now, to prevent such a thing, is a serious question. It is a question whether it would be better to make a rule, restricting the right to make these motions, thus running the risk of embarrassment in the future, or to run the risk of obstruction and take the responsibility. This is a question to be settled. I have my own ideas about it, but it is no easy problem. I assume that the present rules of the house will not be adopted as temporary rules, but that we will open under general parliamentary rules and organize. A committee of rules will then be appointed to draw up rules. Now, if when they report there is a feature of the new rules that the minority do not like, and they undertake to filibuster to prevent its adoption what then is to be done? If alowed to make the recognized motions to adjourn and take a recess without restriction, they could prevent the organization of the house. The question is now, would not the house. The question is now, would not the presiding officer, under the circum-stances, the house not yet being formed, be justified in announcing after the flibusterng had gone far enough to be pronounced. that he would not recognize anyone to make a dilatory motion even in the form of a motion to adjourn. Might it not be held in a half organized state, and that it must be-come a body organized and capable of doing business before even an adjournment should be in order! This done firmly and fairly after good reasons, it seems to me, might be warrantable without a breach of parliamen tary law. Otherwise, the government migh be dismantled, and brought to chaos, there

must be new rules or we shall be tied hand and foot." HARRISON'S INFORMAL RECEPTION There was a very slim attendance at the president's informal reception at the white house, to-day, owing in part to the fact that this was the regular day for cabinet meeting. The rush of of office seekers seems to sub side almost as rapidly as the floods, now that the warm weather promises to set in. Thus far the climate of Washington has been as delightful as that of any other section of the United States, and there have been no reasons connected with the temperature why the eager place hunters should leave. For the past week many who desired to get away were prevented from doing so through breaks in the railroads, but they are now almost all reported clear and ready for business, and the outgoing trains are more heavily loaded than those coming in. Among the republican politicians here, more or less interest is taken in the speakership contest so soon to be inaugurated, and each candidate is hard at work but is not saying much.

FRANK HATTON SAFE. Mr. Frank Hatton, whom, it was feared, was among the lost in the Johnstown disas ter, arrived in Washington at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Hatton says that the people on the trains which are delayed on the Pennsylvania road seem to be more anxious than those who are safely at home, because of the non-receipt of news. He says that it is utterly impossible to get any telegraphic or other communication to or from the trains, and that the result is that the passengers having sick friends or relatives at home are n a state of constant anxiety and excitement because of their inability to hear from them Mr. Hatton says that at no time was there any reason for his friends to fear that he had been drowned, as he took the precaution to send messengers with telegrams to his rela-tives and friends to Cresson, but these telegrams never got through. MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a well defined rumor that the in terior department proposes to make a thor ough investigation into the affairs of the In lian agent at the Winnebago agency, harges are said to have been filed against he agent and the inspector will probably be rdered to the field at once. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Jefferson R. Kean, assistant surgeon, department of the Platte, is extended fifteen

All Ready to Report.

Washington, June 7 .- [Special Telegram o'THE BEE.]-Secretary Windom, because of the pressure of other business, did not have an opportunity to consider the report of the commission appointed to decide upon the site to be selected for the new public building at Omaha. The commission has not submitted its report to the secretary, although it is said to have been completed and ready to be placed in Mr. Windom's hands. It is probable that the papers in this case will be laid

before Secretary Windom to morrow. Proctor's Son Very Sick. Washington, June 7 .- Secretary Proctor eft here this morning on the receipt of news from home that his young son was sinking. General Schofield will act as secretary of war in the absence of Secretary Proctor.

JEALOUSY AND DEATH. A Man's Life Sacrificed for a Wo-

man's Love.
CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 7.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Lewis Abbott, a cowboy, living at Fossill, Wyo., was killed, yesterday, by Charles Bennett, alias "the cockney," while quarreling about a woman who was living with Bennett as his wife. Bennett was a section hand employed on the Oregon Short Line. During his absence at work Abbott was in the habit of visiting his house. His visits proused Bennett's jealousy and, yesterday, when he returned from work and found Abbott at his house he struck him and found Abbott at his house he struck him a ferocious blow with a club, and stabbed him several times with his pocket knife. Abbott was placed on a train to be taken to the hospital at Sait Lake. The woman re-fused to leave him and accompanied him on

the journey. When the train reached Green River, Abbott died. THE REFINERY EXPLOSION. Death and Disposition of the Remains

of the Victims. HUTCHINSON, Kan., June 7 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The explosion which occurred yesterday at the Fairbanks refinery has proven more serious than was at first dreamed of. All three of the scalded men have died. Foreman Gavin, who was thought to be the least miured, was the first to succumb, and death ended his sufferings at a late hour last night. His death was followed a few hours later by that of Superintendent George D. Lewis. Manager Wood lingered until 9 o'clock this morning. Everything possible was done to relieve the sufferers, but their injuries were much greater than at first supposed after the accident

Manager Woods and Superintendent Manager Woods and Superintendent Lewis showed a wonderful amount of vi-tality and nerve, each insisting that he was not badly hurt and would be all right in a few days. Mr. Woods even dictated a numper of letters, and talked with a number of his friends during the afternoon of the dis-aster. Their sad deaths have cast a gloom over the entire community, as they had all of them formed a wide circle of acquaint-ances and were universally liked. Mr. Woods will be laid away in Bellefontaine at St. Louis, Monday morning, while Mr. Lewis will be taken to Elizabethtown, O., for burial. The remains of Gavin will be taken to his parent's home at Kane, Ill.

THE BALD KNOB MURDERS.

What a Convict Says of William'

Walker's Confession. OZARK, Mo., June 7 .- [Special to THE Ber. |-C. O. Simmons, one of the Bald Knobbers, now undergoing a sentence of twelve years in the Jefferson City penitentiary for his share in the Edens-Green murders, has written a letter in which he con tradicts some parts of the confession of William Walker, lately hanged at this place. Simmons says:

I was not with the footmen on the road from the smelter on the night of March 11, 1887. I was on my mare, and was not walking any of the time, as I am accused, and all know this to be a fact. I would like to find know this to be a fact. I would like to find the one that was riding my mare if I was on foot. And as for the revolver. I never knew there was one carried from the house until Gil Applegate had his trial. The court knows where Amos Jones said he got the pistol, and, therefore, I shall say no more than that I was ignorant of the weapon, until the time mentioned. And as for being in the crowd that made the raid on the house, I have only to say what I have always said, I was entirely ignorant, and was more than 250 yards from the house when the firing commenced, and when Dan Walker said "let's stop that," he and I struck off on a gallop, and when I reached the house the doors were open and the house the house the doors were open and the house so full of powder smoke that I only recognized one man. I have been asked by severa what kind of people the Edens and Greens were, and I had only to say, as I have often said before, that I just barely knew Bill Edens when I saw him, and as for Charley Green, we had no finer man in the county But, standing as I am now, I can only recon cile myself to my confinement, and if it is the Lord's will I will some day join my little family, and, if not, I can fold my arms in death in peace with God, and feel that I will land safely on the sunny banks of sunset deliverance. I can further say that if it had not been for me the old lady Edens would not now be alive. She would have shot that night. I ask all to weigh and rightly con sider my case.

FENCING PUBLIC LANDS. A Long-Disputed Question Settled in

the Wyoming Courts. CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 7 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. j-The supreme court decided, to-day, that fencing public land within the railroad limit is not illegal. The question arises through the granting of alternate sections of land to the Union Pacific, the railroad lands subsequently purchased in large blocks by corporations and individuals. The adjoining sections were still owned by the government. The purchaser of railroad land, when he attempted to enclose his own property by running a fence entirely on his own land, necessarily enclosed a section of government land to which he had no right.

A great uproar was made about this by Land Commissioner Sparks; and Governor Baxter, a month after his appointment by Cleveland, was removed solely on this ground. In 1885, a law was passed declar-

ng such fences illegal.

The question never came up in the court for adjuctation until a year ago, when a suit was entered by United States Attorney Campbell against the Douglas Willan Cattle company for illegally enclosing government The matter came up at Laramie City hand. The matter came up at Laramie City, before Judge Sanfley, an appointee of President Cleveland, who decided the law of 1885 unconstitutional. The case was carried to the supreme court, and this ruling was sustained by a majority of the court, Chief

Justice Maginus dissenting.

The court held that in beginning a suit The court held that in beginning a suit against a private party the government had exactly the same rights as a private individual and no more. If A sold a large block of land to B, and retained for his own use a small plat in the center of it, it would be monstrous to hold that A could prevent B from fencing in the property which be had purchased. A should however, be permitted free ingress. should, however, be permitted free ingress to his land. The only recourse left the gov-ernment under this decision is for damage

done its land. This complication was foreseen, years ago, by the directors of the Union Pacific, who endeavored to get congress to pass an act granting them their land in bulk; but this was never done. The case will probably be taken to the supreme court of the United

Grand Army Encampment Rates. MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 7 .- Special Telegram to THE BRE !- It appears that the G. A. R. veterans to the number of twenty thousand or more who expect to attend the annual encampment here are not to get the 1-cent-a-mile rate asked for. Advices have been received that the Western States' Passenger association at its recent meeting failed to act on the matter, and Chairman Abbott is quoted as saying they would not rescind the previous resolve to make the rate fare and half fare for the round trip,

Mapping the Missouri. PIEURE, Dak., June 7.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Captain G. D. Marr. government engineer, with a party of twenty-five, s now above the city, a short distance, engaged in triangulation and preparing sketches of the Missouri river. The party started from Bismarck in the spring and expects to finish up at Sioux City before the

SEATTLE'S GREAT DISASTER.

The Ambitious Town on Puget Sound Nearly Obliterated.

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED

The Loss Estimated at Twenty-one Million Dollars-All the Busi-

> ness Portion Lying in Ashes.

A Terrible Conflagration. SEATTLE, Wash, T., June 7.-The entire business portion of Seattle is now nothing but smoking ruins. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon some turpentine caught fire in the basement of a two-story building on the southwest corner of Front and Madison streets. The building, which was owned by Mrs. M. J. Pontons, occupied by the Seattle Shoe company on the first floor, and the upper floors as offices, was soon ablaze. An alarm was instantly turned in and the volunteer fire department responded promptly, but it was impossible to make headway against the flames. This building was at the corner of a row of frame buildings all joined together and of various heights. Within ten minutes from the time it started the flames developed into a conflagration.

The adjoining building was a wholesale liquor store. As soon as the fire reached them the barrels of liquor exploded with a terrific report and scattered the embers about. The Denny block, in which were a wholesale confectionery store, real estate offices and several other establishments and some lodging apartments, was soon licked up This cleared out the entire completely.

The flames then leaped across Marion street, and in less than thirty minutes an-other square was burned to ashes. Included in this square were a grocery, confectionery, fruit, drug store, plumbing and gas fitting establishment, tailor shop, pawn shop, jew-

elry and other stores.

While this square was burning the opera house block, on the east side of Front street, between Madison and Marion and extending up Marion half-way to Second street, caugh fire in the upper stories and was soon de-stroyed. This building was valued at \$120,000. With it went the Scattle pharmacy, the ware-house of the Golden Rule bazaar, Harris & Co.'s large dry goods and clothing store, Abernathy's store, Croose & Co.'s undertak-ing establishment, Lateur's dry goods house, Broadman's paint and oil establishment clearing up another square.

The Kenyon block, to the north of where the fire started, had to go too, notwithstand-ing the wind was from the east. In this block were the job printing establishment of the Evening Times, a music store and tailor shop. From the opera house block the fire became a monstrous conflagration, swallowing up the square to the south, consisting o two-story frame buildings, occupied by the Golden Rule bazaar, the California clothing house, Gordon Brothers' tailoring establishment, the Oriental bazaar and several other

big concerns.
Notwithstanding the progress of the flames the fire department struggled with a determination to save the most valuable portion of Front street to the south, between Columbia street and Yesler, which was one magnificent row of fine brick buildings of two and three stories, where four banks had two and three stories, where four banks had their offices. This row consisted of the Connor block, occupied by Toklas, Singermann & Co,'s gigantic wholesale dry goods emportum; the Union block, Parin building, San Francisco clothing house, Star block, Arcade building, and Yesler block on Central square, All the talegraph offices ware in square. All the telegraph offices were in the block last named. It was generally supposed the entire water front would go, and it was hoped, if such was inevitable, iese buildings could be Deposit company also had a building in this block. Explosions of giant powder were fruitless to prevent the spread of the conflagration. Onward the fire went, crackling. roaring, and almost shricking. A story building in the rear of the Singermann & Co. establishment, which was Welton & Co.'s sail factory, was an easy prey to the terrible heat and cinders from the Commercial mill and lumber yards. The fire soon communicated to Toklas Singermann & Co.'s establishment, but the water was giv ing out and the streams from the several hose reached only to the second story.

The Tacoma fire department came over. but both departments combined were use-less. All that could be done when the buildings succumbed and the water gave out completely was to try to save property and life. People fled to the hills to the east, and horses dashed up the highlands with pro-miscuous loads of everything in every avail-able vehicle. The fire made awful progress when it crossed Yesler street. Down on the water front quarter, and extending to Fourth street, the buildings were mostly one or two stories and frame. The entire water front, including all the wharves and docks. coal bunkers and railroad tracks, wholesale quarters, and everything south of Union street and west of Second, and reaching

around to the gas works and above Fourth street on Jackson, is completely burned.

To give a list of everything burned would be to produce most of the Seattle directory It is estimated that the total loss to the city in buildings alone is easily \$1,000,000, and per sonal losses will probably reach \$20,000,000 Whether there is much loss of life cannot yet be ascertained. The city is guarded by militia. When Toklas, Singermann & Co.'s building fell about thirty people were near it and many of them were crushed. Similar Similar accidents befell at most of the large buildings Any estimate of the loss of life would be simply guess work.

A Dreadful Calamity.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 7 .- A special from Seattle says: Accurate records of the losses would include every business man of prominence in town. It is a dreadful calamity, from which few have escaped. Trémendous efforts were made by the fire department to to stay the progress of the flames. The streets were crowded and in many instances blocked with teams loaded with valuables of every description, seeking places of sufety on the hills. The burnt region covers blocks of the solid and substantial property of Seattle, and the entire water front, built mostly of wood upon piles, which had been driven into the flats. It had been predicted by insurance men that the city would some time be swept by fire, and only the wind from the north-northeast, which kept up a steady blowing, saved that portion of the city north of Union stacet.
Tacoma citizens sent to Scattle, this morn-

ing, a large quantity of provisions, blankets, tents, and 100 slaughtered beefs to supply the immediate wants of the homeless people. Portland sent several car-loads of pro-visions, blankets and tents. General Gibbons, commanding the Depart-

ment of Columbia, will send seventy tents from Vancouver barracks. Aid in money and the necessaries of life will be forwarded from different sections of the country with out delay.

Steamship Arrivals. Rotterdam—Oledam from New York. Glasgow—Austrian from Boston. Copenhagen—Polynesia from New York. New York—Beigenland from Antwerp and

Sypt from Liverpool. Queenstown—Germanic from New York. Southampton—Trave from New York for At New York-The Britannie, from Liver-Eider, from Bremen, and Wielaad, from Hamburg.

Americans Arrested in Ireland. DUBLIN, June 7-Two Americans have been arrested at Tullamore because they carried a quantity of suspicious luggage. They were on their way to Westmeath.

Won the Oaks Stakes. LONDON, June 7 .- The race for the Oaks stakes was won by L'Abbesse de Jauarre, Minthe second and Seclusion third. There were twelve starters.

WHO WILL BE POPE?

A Roman Prelate Says He Will be Cardinal Gibbons.

New York, June 7 .- [Special Telegram to Tue Bee. |-The Times prints the following from its Rome correspondent: "The question of who will be the next pope is now being considered by all Europe. It is more than possible that European jealousies, no less than the present situation of the vatican would dictate the election of the American cardinal, Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, to the chair of Peter. That is the consensus of opinion here, and the reasons advanced are lucidly condensed by a Roman prelate. whose position prevents the publication of his name.

The pope is not very strong, and reliable reports state that his wiry frame can not much longer endure the strain of his age and cares, 'Take a glance at the situation in France to-day,' said the Roman prelate mentioned, 'and mark it well. Germany is opposed to all things French; France to all things German; and the cardinals from either country would meet with great oppo-

""But there are Italian cardinals.""
""Of course; but do you not know that
they are old men, at least all the cardinals
whose lives and labor single them out for
consideration.""

"The speaker next pointed out the way in which the interests of France and Italy crossed. The correspondent then asked:
'And all this leads you to believe that the only compromise is an American cardinal libbons, for instance!'

"Exactly, and I predict that under his administration the Roman question would be settled. He would be free! and independent, and untrammeled by allegiance to any one government. There is none with whom nego-tiations could be carried on better than with a citizen of the great republic of the west'."

A French Parliament Row. Paris, June 7 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. |-The chamber of deputies to-day appointed a mixed committee, consisting of thirty-three deputies and eighteen senators, to discuss the disputed points in the recruiting bill, especially that of the senate examp tion of theological students. When the decision of the chamber of deputies was announced in the senate. Barbey urged that there be an equal number of senators on the committee. De Fregemet, minister of war, opposed the proposition of Barbey. Prolonged uproar followed, and the discussion ended in the adoption of a resolution that the committee recently appointed by the senate should confer with the committee of the chamber or deputies.

Paris Interested in Base Ball. [Copyright 1839 by James Gordon Bennett,] LONDON, June 7.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.]-J. P. Sullivan, ex-manager of the Washington club. just returned from Paris, says that a syndicate of Americans and Parisians has been organized to bring to Paris two base ball teams to play with the Buffalo Bill combination. He is about to sail to choose the men.

10WA NEWS.

The Supreme Court. DES MOINES, Ia., June 7:- | Special Telegram to THE HEE.]--The Iowa supreme court rendered decisions to-day as follows: A. Scott vs Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company, appellant; Sioux

district; affirmed. James A. Hammond, appellant, vs Joseph Wolf; Wapello district; reversed.

M. L. Foster vs Reid & Gardner, intervenors and appellants; Page district; af-A. E. King, appellant, vs Wallace Bros.; J. Moeckiey vs Mary D. Gorton, appellant; Polk district; affirmed.

Meyer Cohen, appellant, vs R. Gibson; Polk district; affirmed. J. Jackson, appellant, vs G. I. Chiseum. treasurer: Cass district: affirmed lant; Page district; affirmed.

James N. Ridcock vs H. Voorhees et al; Cass district; affirmed on plaintiff's appeal, reversed on defendant's appeal. J. H. Keihl vs G. I. Chiscum, treasurer; Cass district; affirmed. Russell vs Cedar Rapids Insurance company, appellant; Humboldt district; re-

The court adjourned till the first Monday

Slaughtered Lump Jaw Cattle. Waterloo, Ia., June 7 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-It is reported that there is considerable excitement at Marshalltown over the discovery that a number of cattle afflicted with lump jaw have been slaughtered at a public abattoir in that city. The authorities investigated the matter and found that the cattle came from the glucose works. The local manager of that institu-tion is said to have admitted that the cattle had been sent to the abattoir to be slaughtered, and that others in the same condition had been slaughtered and the meat sent to Chicago. He also said that the animals had

A Counterfeiter Sentenced. FORT DODGE, la., June 7 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Counterfeiter William White, recently arrested at Waterloo with a large amount of the "queer" in his possession, pleaded guilty in the United States court, in this city, this afternoon. Judge Shiras promptly sentenced him to two years the state penitentiary, and imposed a

\$1,000 fine. This is White's second offense. Lightning's Work.

ALGONA, Ia., June 7 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-During a heavy storm, last evening, Pat Murray, living near Burtin, this county, had his house struck by light ning. Murray was instantly killed and one of his boys was isstancy killed and one of his boys was severely shocked, and it is understood fatally. The house was set on fire and burned. The trainment on the Northwestern saw the fire from the track and carried the news to Bancroft, Relief

A Rumored Lynching

NASHVILLE, June 7 .- A special from Knoxville says: E. R. Reynolds and Thomas J Loyd, both noted hard cases, went to the house of Rev. Jacob Harness, a Baptist min ister, rate Wednesday night, for the purpose of robbery. Mrs. Harness and a halfwitted son, aged sixteen, were alone in the house, the minister being away. in the house, the minister being away. The robbers broke down the door and rushed in, shooting the old lady dead in her tracks. The boy, awakened by the noise, rushed out at another door. They followed him out, and, overtaking him, beat him to death with a garden hose. They carried him back and threw him in the doorway. They ransacked the house, secured \$74, and then, to cover up their horrible crime applied the torch. The house and contents were completey burned. The murdertents were completey burned. The murder-ers were arrested in a saloon at Jelico last aight, and officers started to Huntersville, the county seat of Scott county, with the It is reported here to night that they were taken from jail at an early this morning and lynched. The rumor has not been confirmed.

Successful Chlorination Works. DEADWOOD, Dak., June 7 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- The test run of the Keystone Chlerination works of Garden City shows that 95 per cent of the assay value of the ore treated is saved by the operation of

The Weather Indications For Nebraska and Iowa-Ruin; cooler; northerly winds. For Dakota-Light rains; slightly cooler;

northerly winds.

THOSE AVARICIOUS SIOUX.

Redskins Who Want Everything and a Little More.

DISAGREEMENT IN THE COUNCIL

Great Display of Indian Eloquence-Some Notices of the Orators-Dr. Bland's Interterence Likely to Cause Delay.

Crow Dog Favors the Bill. Research Agency, via Valentine, Neb., June 7.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)— The council yesterday, from which all white men, including reporters, were excluded, finally broke up in a disagreement.

Over thirty chiefs and head men expressed their opinion for and against the bill. The leading orator for the bill was Crow Dog, the chief who killed the great chief Spotted Tail, and who was convicted of murder in 1881 at Deadwood, but was afterwards released by the decision of the Dakota sapreme court, on the ground that, "under the then existing laws, the court had no jurisdiction over the tribal relations of the Indians, and he could pay for his crime under the Indian jurisdiction alone," which he did by a big gift of ponies and money.

Crow Dog's speech is said by the Indians. and half-breeds to have been the most powerful argument ever delivered by any Indian on the reservation, and had great weight and influence. On the side against the bill was Yellow Hair, a natural born orator. It was he, in the great council in October, 1878, who tried to depose Spotted Tail from being head chief of the nation, and assume the place himself, but was signally defeated by vote of 166 to Spotted Tail's 261.

In the councils, last night, which lasted to a very late hour, that of the mixed breeds and white men who have married Indian women, as the commission has decided that white men incorporated in the Indian tribes up to the present time have a right to vote, was a harmonious one, being almost a unit in favor of signing the bill, while the Indian council was far from being a harmonious one. There is no doubt that the letters from Mr. Bland, of the Council Fire, representing the Indian-Defense association, to all the squaw men, half-breeds and leading Indians, appealing to them, under no condition, to sign the bul, particularly explaining and misrepresenting the school clause, has had much to do with the disagreement among the Indians. Bland contends that in the treaty of 1868 schools are guaranteed in any case; while, in the present bill, schools and other things are to be paid for out of the money realized on the present sale of lands, leaving about \$4,000,000, instead of the entire sum.

The opposing influences of the different bands, for and against, are working earnestly and faithfully to secure their respective ends, both hoping for success. One gratifying feature, to-day, was that several prominent Indians who spoke bitterly against the bill yesterday, after having it explained to them last night, have declared themselves in favor of it.

The commission gave the Indians another feast, to-day of twenty beeves, well knowing that they are never so good-natured as when their stomachs are full. This is one pro-longed picnic to a majority of these Indians, as we are daily treated to Omaha and squaw dances, feats and races, the younger preferring to enjoy themselves and leave the

quarreling to their elders.
In the big council, to-day, the leading chiefs who spoke against the bill were Yellow Hair. who thought the government had broken the treaties of 1808 and 1875; but said that he believes General Crook to be a friend and would fight them if he was not. Two Strike, High Hawk and Little Dog also spoke in opposition, declaring that they were not getting enough for their land, and it would not be best to curtail their reservation, as they had now plenty of room to range their stock. The leading chiefs, who delivered able speeches in favor of the bill, some of them being particularly eloquent and original, were, Swift Bear, He Dog, Standing Bear, High Pipe, Good Eagle, High Lance, Hollow Horn Bear, Crow Dog, William Spotted Tail, Bear-in-the-Wood, Red Rose and Fast Bear. Several of these chiefs were strongly in the

opposition in the last council,

At the adjournment of the council it was concluded to meet again to-morrow, and ail those in favor of signing the bill should be-gin to do so; those not in favor of doing so should meet in a separate council. The indishould meet in a separate council. The indi-cations of the successful issue of the bill are very much brighter, to-day, than yesterday. Among the excellent specches that had much weight in the council to-day, was C. P. Jordan, the regular licensed trader at this agency, who is a brother of Colonel H. W. Jordan, of the Ninth infantry, and cousin of the late General George A. Custer. He has been chief clerk and acting agent at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies since 1874, and although comparatively a young men yet, he has more influence than any other white man on the reservation. He has not only used his influence, but spent his money in the endeavor to secure a successful issue, The following is the substance of Mr. Jordan's speech: "My friends and relatives, you are now in a position to place yourselves

in a good condition and secure for yourselves and children the protection of the govern-ment in your land allotted to you under this act. Four of my children were born here, and I could not look you in the face if I advised you to your disadvantage. Three Stars will allow you ample time, and I see not a reason for not accepting. These gen-tlemen would not bring this bill here if they did not think it for your interests, and in accordance with what your representatives asked in Washington last winter. The people will not regard you for rejecting this bill, when the price was fixed by yourselves. Next year there will be seven more in the great council of the Great Father, and I fear they will make laws which will not allow you as liberal terms; and besides you will lose the friendship of these people and those in the east who have been your friends. for they can not know why you reject this bill. In this country there is only power by votes, and when a people can vote they can help make laws and thus protect themselves. When you take lands in severalty you take the first step towards securing this power to protecting yourselves by vote. I want you to seriously consider this matter and not allow this commission to leave without your signatures. You are not supposed to be more intelligent than the mixed bloods and men inter-married among you. They accept this bill and want you to do so also." There is a terrific storm of wind and rain

The Indians Signing. ROSEBUD AGENCY, Dak., June 7 .- The

commissioners held another council with the Indians this afternoon. Yellow Hair, Swift Bear, Hollow Horn Bear and other Indians spoke. Hollow Horn Bear wanted General Crook to tell them about it, saying they all knew him and would listen to his words. General Crook spoke briefly but forcibly to the Indians, explaining the provisions of the bill, and saying that they could sign or not, as they saw fit. He told them that the government could not always feed them: that they must become self-supporting, and that the government in this bill does more for them than it ever did for white men, When he had concluded, Crow Dog signed the paper and the other Indians began signing at three tables as fast as the interpreters could give their names and identify them, At 6 o'clock four hundred had signed, including many prominent chiefs. Ter hundred and forty must sign in order to meet the requirements of the bill.