BISMARCK FORCED TO RESIGN.

The True Story of the German Chancellor's Retirement.

GOADED TO IT BY THE EMPEROR.

The German Papers Muzzled to Such an Extent That They Have Not Dared to Publish the Facts.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] Berlin, March 30 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.]-No German newspaper knows, and, if knowing, dare print the story of the chancellor's retirement. paper dare it is the Heraid. Here is the

chaoncellrship of the state he served so well. since the reign of Frederick, and that it is so part of any faction in either landtag or reichstag. They are none of them strong enough to

facts of the present situation. has been persuaded that he can govern better. No man can by taking a thought add a cubit treat the prince coolly soon after the latter's German cousins surely never prorapidly, and finally, with his characteristic bluntness, the prince said:

tell the truth. They help to conecal the true

"Am I in your way?" To the prince's astonishment his majesty gave no positive denial on the spot, but seemed inclined to temporize. Then the prince intimated a willingness to surrender all his offices execut the direction of foreign affairs. His majesty was very willing to do this, but the veteran chancellor soon became convinced that a division of his functions at this special juncture would be extremely dangerous, and so suggested to the kaiser the expediency of postponing all action in the matter until the reichstag had come together, or until midsummer, so that the chancellor might control the debates on the socialist question, increased estimates to be demanded for the army and an increase of pay for government officials in Germany and especially Prossia, the hardest working, best informed, conscientions and reliable set of officeholders

in the world. Up to about tee days ago the arrangement would rather resign than execute. When the prince presented the matter anew to his knowledge that the chancellor's resignation yould follow. The chancellor though of course greatly excited, kept his head and did not send in his resignation at once. His majesty became impatient and the question was several times put to the chancellor: "Why do you not send in your resigna-

If the chancellor had continued to keep cool he would have said:

"I do not ask it because I am no coward, no Fallstaff, to run away from men, in buckskin, to take my leave just as the socialists and the

strikers begin to threaten." But his majesty's resolution was not to be shaken. As soon as he thought he could do better without the chancellor he withdrew from him. He spoke to the chancellor with the greatest frankness, and managed to bring about several occasions, when he thought he could do so, by allowing things to be done calculated to provoke an outburst from the chancellor. The latter, aware too late of how matters stood, sought to a compromise by seeking leave effect of absence for six months, but in vain. His majesty's mind was firmly made up. The some natural cause or circumstances should tear him from his post of honor he has honored. There is no sadder story in history's page than the estrangement of the iron chanceller from the reigning power of the royal house to whom he had devoted the glorious gifts bestowed on him by the creator during a lifetime, exceeding by several years the usual period allotted to mankind. It is not that old age had dimmed his eyes, clouded his faculties or impared his strength, so I am assured by one of his old friends, who had a talk with him the other day. He was in the undress uniform of his new rank, tall, erect, quick in flesh. His eyes protrude slightly as phrenologists say is always the case with those whose memory is prodigous-and have the brightest light that shines in the eves of a man whose courage never fails. He looks what he is the very essence of and embodiment of the modern imperial German of that Germany to which he has been a miracle worker, a lamp of Alladin, to be broken and east out of the window as a worthless. relic of the blood and iron age at the last terrible crisis. The ordeal of the last ten days as not broken nor even bent him. He stands there erect, like an oak the lightning has scared but not destroyed. His virtues and his faults, which were in the main but the excess of certain of his qualities, were alike ever at the service of his country. "I never," he told my friend, "aspired to any absolutely independent position." He has undoubtedly covered with the shadow of his filustrious name the mistakes of others for which he was not personally responsible. His was the pride of birth, and never was the pride of birth so justified. His family dates from many centuries gone by-from the older Brandenburg, from which issued the new Brandenburg, the essence of Prussia, which became in turn the nucleus and soul of the modern Germany to the great empireto the Hehenzollerus. For fully five hundred years the Bismarcks have in one capacity or other been the faithful servants of their princes. It has been reproached to Prince Biamarck that he embodied the faults, the pride and the prejudice of the junkers, the pride and the prejudice of the junkers, the country gentlemen of Brandenburg. If he does he embedies their virtues, too—loyalty, strict henor, courage and devotion. The Prussian by the government that the government can

colors have never been carried to victory im-

less over ground scaked with their blood.

Even his political enemies, by whom his de-

parture is heralded a victory, are becoming

anxious. It begins to dawn upon them that

ment, but quite the reverse a gain to the cause of a strongly centralized military government. One can almost hear the ring of regret piercing through the note of victory. Only those are heartily glad who Today the Measure Will Be Given Out are enemies of Germany as well as him, who saw in the standing together of kniser and chancellor-the former all edge and flame like the blade of a sword, the latter, cool, steady and farsceing-a combination of rare qualities that meant the ruin of their hopes. The chancellor's greatest faculty was that of discorning far away different dangerous elements that might some day, by uniting, increase ten fold their venom and their strength. His tenderness is great. His family adore him, and with reason. No one has enjoyed social relations with him without experiencing the magic charm of his dignity, graciousness and kindness. I doubt if he cares for power for its own sake, but merely for its result to the king and the country be loves, and that if this result might be Only foreign papers dare do it, and if any otherwise achieved, family life, the championship of friends and books would be enough to make his life happy. His nature is Bismarck has not gone willingly, but has firm but not hard, and half a century of been forced against his will to resign the battles have not withered the tender heart.

How does he live! What is the secret of When he came to the helm in Prussia in 1862 | his having preserved his health and strength the power of the crown had never been so | so long. The premier cises at 9 and breakfasts limited or so meanly treated by parliamentary on three eggs, one raw and two cooked. From 9 parties, especially the extreme right and the | to 12 the premier transacts, pencil in band-a extreme left. Today the authority of the long pencil about two feet long especially made crown in Prussia rests upon a rock. It has for him what busidess there is to do. While not been so represented, as it has been dur- this is going on he drinks between 10 and 12, ing the reigns of the last three sovereigns, | if his work be light, a pint of moselle; if it be very heavy a quart of the same. At 12 o'clock respected at this time is due, as it was then, he walks half an hour and returns for breakthe genius of a single man, fast at 1, a light breakfast, at which he Now every party is by itself eats no bread and drinks no wine. After so weak that only by the courtesy of the | breakfast he pays or receives visits or canters crown and its friendship can it hope to achieve | for an hour or so in the thurgarten. His evenpower. The fear of displeasing the monarch | ings are devoted to social relations. The on the throne is so great that there is no possi- poisoned shafts hurled at him by billy of independent thought or action on the the little, who think the time has come for revenge, will not even piecee his skin, but against them he is powerless. There are some insects so small that one cannot crush them. They crawl out un-The truth is that the kaiser's mind has been | der the hollow of one's heel. His name was prejudiced against his faithful servant. He | a talisman even in countries beyond the seas. without a chancellor. The kalser began to to his stature, still his trans-Atlantic return to Berlin. This coolness increased monneed these two words, "Der Bismarck," without feeling his height grow by several inches. The average Berliner, the Muellers and the Schultzs of this capitol leaned on him for support as on a tower of strength. Did one speak of new combinations against the fatherland quick came the answer, "Bismarck will take care of it." He will carry his greatness with him wherever he goes and leave a void which none can fill. Nor need he dread the judgment of posterity. His monument to fame is enshrined in the hearts of the German people forever, which will always beat responsive to the page of history where his name is inscribed.

DORSEY'S CIRCULAR.

Chiefly a Defense of the National Bank-

ing System. Washington, March 30.- Special Telegram to Tue Bee. | Members of the | Nebraska delegation in congress are daily receiving a large number of letters and petitions from their constituents relating to the distress among the was agreeable to the kaiser. Then he sent to | farmers incident to the low prices for farm the prince certain orders he knew the latter products. Mr. Dorsey, who is chairman of the house committee on banking and curprince presented the matter anew to his sovereign the orders were repeated with the national bank measures or advocating them and making suggestions about legislation affecting the circulating medium that he has prepared a general letter which will be mailed tonight to all constituents, answering as far as he can some of the vexatious prob-lems which are being thrust upon him. In this letter he says: "I think I appreciate most fully the situation of the farmers in our state, and my only regret is that so little has been done for their relief. Your petition asks that the measure known as the 'Windom bill' may not be enacted into a law and for the restoration relief. of silver to free and unlimited coinage upon an equality with gold. If you mean by that that the government of the United States shall coin the silver of the world, I cannot agree with you, but if you mean that the government of the United States shall coin all the silver taken from our mines or refined from ores imported into this country, then I am in accord with you and I have advocated

the enactment of such a law.

"You also state in the petition that the proposition to create a bonded debt drawing interest from the people to afford a basis for banking is unstatesmanlike, opposed to the true interests of the people and solely in the interests of a class. There is no such bill pending in congress to my knowledge. We have a bonded debt of several hundred millions, and we know that this could be refunded at a much less rate of process. The programment in the could be refunded at a much less rate of process. kaiser was fired of the chancellor and booked interest. The government 4s due in 1907 forward without regret to the time when could be funded today at 2 per cent, interest, and would it not be policy to fund the bonds if we can reduce our interest account by so doing: With the call from the old soldiers for pensions I feel that it would be better to give them an increase than to pay the govern-ment debt before its maturity. In fact I would extend the national debt if that would enable us to be more liberal in paying pen-

You also petition for the issue of United You also petition for the issue of United States legal tender notes until the volume of currency shall reach 850 per capita of the population, and that as soon as possible we shall discontinue the issuing of any other kind of money wintever. Perlaps you have never thought that you were paying for the benefit of having United States notes. This is the only average that and so you may have is the only currency that costs you anything. The government makes a profit upon the coinage of silver and receives taxes on national bank notes. For instance, we have \$446,000,000 of United States notes, and to secure the payment of these notes we have \$100,000,000 in gold coin lying idle in the treasury. We sold government bonds drawing 4 per cent. interest to seemre this \$100,000,000 of gold coin consequently for the last ten years we have been paying 4 per cent. Interest upon this \$100,000,000 in gold coin to increase the circu-000 of gold coin was taken out of circulation and lies idle in the treasury. Therefore, the people of the country have paid over \$40,000, 000 for the use of \$246,000,000 of circulating medium. The national bank notes in circula-tion today amount to about \$150,000,000, and for the last twenty years and for the last twenty years have averaged about \$260,000,000 and the banks have paid to the government \$137,000,000 for the privilege of issuing these notes. Now which is the better way, to pay \$40,000,000 for the privilege of having \$544,000,000 in circulating medium or have \$250,000,000 in circulating medium or to have \$250,000,000 of national bank notes in circulation based upon government bends and receive from the banks \$137,000,000 for the privilege? As you are a practical business man I submit this proposi-tion. I am in favor of increasing the volume of currency until it reaches 850 per capita, but think it should be done by increasing the colmage of silver and issuing more national bank notes based upon government bands, so long as the government has a debt, and then let the banks pat up ballion, or, if necessary, issue more United States notes. I do not like to pay for the privilege of issuing United States notes, so I would release \$75,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 of gold in the treasury and put that money into the channels of trade, and let it be of some service to the people and save the interest of it to the government. We all admit the great service rendered the

not maintain a supervision over these banks. The Students were Indignant.

VIEXXA, March 30.—Letters from St. Petersburg declare that the original cause of the student outbreaks in Russia was indignation his loss is no gain to parliamentary govern- over the Siberian outrages.

THE TARIFF BILL AGREED ON

Officially.

WORKS OF ART PUT ON THE FREE LIST.

Kate Field's Plea Did It-A Reduction in Lumber Duties Secretary Rusk Discusses the Present Agricultural Depression.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.

At last the republican members of the comnittee on ways and means have agreed upon the tariff bill and will deliver copies of the measure to the democratic members of the committee tomorrow morning. There is no concealment as to the features of the measure, with one exception, and the members of the committee discuss that exception very guardedly and then decline to say what it is. They say it is a matter of importance, but they do not desire to have it given to the public until it is officially communicated to their democratic colleagues on the committee. There will be a good deal of curiosity temorrow when the bill is given out officially to discover what this mysterious provision is. All that can be learned about it is that it will be of great importance to the republican party and this information is conveyed with a good many wise shakings of the head.

The free list is considerably enlarged, and one of the important items transferred to it are works of art. The art patrons of this country have for many years been endeavoring to have pictures and statuary placed on the free list, . This bill provides that paintings in oil which are the products of professional artists, and sculptures from a single block of stone shall bereafter be admitted free. This concession is due to Miss Kate Field, who, upon her own responsibility nione, went before the committee a few days ago and made such a convincing argument as to secure the adoption of the proposition.

The duty on musical instruments made of brass is increased from 45 per cent to 45 per cent. This is done more to give the tariff law symmetry than for the purpose of protection. Under the present law all manufactures of brass are charged a duty of 45 per cent, but musical instruments of brass have been hitherto introduced under a duty of 25 per cent. Carpet wools remain as they were originally in this bill and are taxed at 3% cents per pound, an increase of 1 cent over the present duty.

The delegates from the Argentine Republic

to the international American conference have agreed to pay 17% per cent of the cost of securing a fast mail service between New York and Buenos Ayres, provided the United States will pay 60 per cent and Brazil 17 per cent, but when they learned that the duty on carpet wools had been increased by the committee on ways and means they notified the United States delegates that their country would not adhere to this agreement and if the bill is passed as reported from the committee they will officially withdraw from the steam-

The duty on lumber is fixed at \$1.30 per 1,000 feet, which is a cut of 25 per-cent. from the present duty. This reduction carries with it a provise that imports of lumber from Canada shall not be admitted under the re-duced duty unless the government of the dominion removes the duty from logs imported into the United States. As long as the Canadians keep this export duty on logs the lumber from Canada will be taxed \$2 per

The bill repeals all special license taxes on manufacturers and dealers in tobacco, which, it is said, will gratify 590,000 people who are engaged in the tobacco trade in this country. The internal revenue tax on manufactured tobacco is reduced 50 per cent. This will make a reduction of \$12,500,000 from the present revenue. The entire reduction in the revenues of the government by the bill will be about \$45,000,000

I asked Governor, Gear of Towa today how he liked the measure as it stands. "While I am not entirely satisfied with some features of the bill," he replied, "it is as good as we can do and is as good as we expected, although we fought for larger reductions."

"Will you sustain the bill in the house as it stands."

"That I am not prepared to say. There will be opposition in the house to several features of the bill. There will be a tremendous effort to reduce the sugar tax. As it stands now the duty on raw sugar has been reduced about 60 per cent and the duty on refined sugar about 35 per cent, but there will be an effort to reduce it still further and undoubtedly a motion will be made to put raw sugar on the free list.

"Will the lowa members vote for this!"
"I think the whole delegation will do so, most of the members from the north-

How about the tax on tobacco!" "I am not satisfied with the reduction of the tax on tobacco. I would very much pre-fer to have it remain as at present. By refer to have it remain as at present. By repealing the license law we will relieve the
burdens upon nearly six hundred thousand
people who are engaged in the business, but I
see no reason for reducing the tax on the
consumers. If we are going to lose this
revenue I would very much prefer to have
it done by adding more imports to the free
list and let the tobacco tax stand as it is.
There will also be a sharp fight over the tariff. There will also be a sharp fight over the tariff on silver load ore," continued Governor Goar, "which is now placed at 11, cents a pound, and I would not be surprised if that was stricken out when the bill goes into the

"While there are features in the bill which I tried hard to have changed, I shall support it firmly on the floor of the house just as it will be reported from the committee," said Mr. Burrows of Michigan, this evening. "In the first place I wanted sugar made ce and a bounty of 2 cents a pound given to a home article. I know the bounty questhe home article. I know the bounty ques-tion is unpopular, but it is just. Our came sugar interests in the south should be protected more than they will be under the new bill, while the beet sugar industry in this century can be made a great one, and to develop it it must have more protection than we now propose to give. At the same time the common consumer should not be made to pay this protection by paying a duty on the imported sugar. We will now make the ordinary brown and light yellow sugar used by many people on the table and singar used by many people on the table and cooking pay about I cent a pound or 15 per cent ad valorem daty. Therefixed sugar will pay 40 per cent, so the refixeries will be given peoportionate protection.

"In the second place I supposed a reduction of the internal taxes further than about \$1,000,000 by abolishing the retail because on the present the linear such the leaves with the because which pre-

tobacco and cirars and the license which pro-hibits the producer sciling to any one but the manufacturer. We have abolished both of these taxes and reduced the manufacturer's taxes so as to bring up the reduction to about \$12,000,000. We have the reduction to about \$12,000,000. We have made a good bill, however, continued Mr. Gear, and such a one as the republicans promised during their hast campaign. It is a protection bill and will protect American industries and American interests against all of those outside. The great question which divides the two political parties is protection and free trade. There can be no half way business about it under the guise of referner anything else. We have taken the protection position and will maintain it. The farmer gets more protection than anybody else. We have raised the tariff on everything

he produces and have adjusted the tariff upon other articles so as to belp him. The farm-ers' interests are advanced by building up the manufacturer, for without him we destroy our home markets. We have

we destroy our home markets. We have increased the rate on wools and have given a compensatory increase of protection to woolen and carpet manufacturers. It would be manifestly unjust to increase the tariff on wools and keep it as in the present law upon articles manufactured from wool. It would be to the #isadvantage of the wool growers, as it would destroy our woolen and carpet manufacturers; and thus destroy the market for wool. We have lowered the duty on steel rails and other articles made from iron as much as it is believed wise in the interest as much as it is believed wise in the interest of both manufacturer and consumer. In short, we have made an American bill, snort, we have made an American bill, a protective bill, a republican bill such as we premised and elected a president upon, and altorether I am pleased very much with it. I will support it earnestly as it stands, and I am sure the entire republican membership of

the committee on ways and means will stand by it unflinchingly."

SECRETARY RUSK'S BULLETIN. A bulletin has just been issued by the secretary of agriculture containing a statement on the distribution and consumption of corn and wheat, which contains a number of inter-

and wheat, which contains a number of interesting reports from state agents, but none from Nebraska. It would be interesting to read a federal explanation of the glut in the corn market in Nebraska. However, the report has this from Wisconsin, which will be read with interest by Nebraska farmers, as it is a measure is a reflex of their condition:
"A great deal of Nebraska corn is being shipped into the state for feeding fat cattle, sheep and hogs. The pineries of Wisconsin create a good demand for corn and oats and the product of many of the northern counties, with the exception of that retained for home consumption, finds a ready market at fair prices. There, exists among the farfor home consumption, made a ready market at fair prices. There, exists among the far-mers a wide-spread feeling of discontent on account of the low prices of all products of the farm. In these localities where dairying has become general, hard times are not felt and a better class of farm homes are to be and and a generally prosperous condition of affairs exist.

Of Iowa the report has this statement: Owing to the exceedingly mild winter weather in connection with a very large crop and rather unsatisfactory prices, there is more corn on hand March I than usual. The soft corn has all been fee out, and what remains is merchantable and in good condition. In three-fourths of the counties the entire crop was counties the entire crop was merchantable, but the early frosts injured a small portion in some of the northern counties. The quality of the crop was better than the average and there was but very little damage by either insect or rust."

Little the head of "Agricultural Depress."

Under the head of "Agricultural Depress-m and its Causes" is found a general statement as follows:
"There is almost universal complaint among farmers of all nations of the preva-

lence of low prices.

"The agricultural depression of Great Britain has probably been more severe than that of any other nation. A potent cause in this case is the competition from all parts of the world, unrelieved by any taxation of im-

France and Germany are somewhat disturbed by similar complaints of unre-munerative rural industry. Italy has also had occasion to make official investigation had occasion to make official investigation of the cause of agricultural depression. Other countries are vocal with similar cries of dissatisfaction with the proceeds of agricultural labor. So the trouble appears to be general in monarchies and republics, whether the monetary circulation is gold or silver or paper. Under the influence of various and divers economic systems there is a tendency to extravagance in town life that has been influenced in the rural districts and the natural they will officially withdraw from the steamship proposition and permit the United States to pay the whole of the subsidy.

A new schedule has been added to the tariff bill which contains a concession of great importance. Blankets, flannels and other woolen goods costing less than 30 cents a pound are admitted at a duty of 25 per cent, as at present.

A large number of additions have been made to the free list from the chemical schedules, consisting mostly of chemicais that enter into the daily use of the common people.

The duty on lumber is fixed at \$1.30 per list of extravagance in tewn life that has been initated in the rural districts, and the natural ambition for progress and precedence when generally aroused will express itself in distriction with prevailing conditions and a determination to overpower all obstacles to advancement. This is a hopeful sign. It is an indication of conscious dignity. It is a planters have not appear to a disagreeable comparison with agricultural consisting mostly of chemicais that enter into the daily use of the common people. disagreeable comparison with agricultural values at their highest, compels reduced ex-penditure to keep the outgo subordinate to the income, increases the number of unfortunates who can not make "both ends meet," and reduces the profits of the enterprising and skillful who are still able to strike a bal-ance in their favor. Retrenchment is not an agreeable alternative and is therefore delayed until its compulsion is imperative and per-haps destructive. It matters not that the prices of implements, utensils and fabrics of goods desired by the farmer have been re-duced proportionally; his interest account, if he has one, is unredeemed and his mortgage is a greater burden to lift. He sighs for the good old days of high prices, though they may have been war or famine prices, necessarilly temporary, and though they may have been the source of extravagant views, unnecessary expenditure and the foundation of his present indebtedness. Abundance leads inevitably to low prices. With either there is fluctuation—a reason of prices which increases the cost and reduces the profits. Medium and uniform values are therefore best for the farmer."

PENSION BILLS PENDING. At no time in the history of congress have there been as many general pension laws under consideration as at present. From the outlook it is very evident that either the ser-vice pension or the disability bill will become There is also a bill pending, which is favored by many, to pension all soldiers who are now sixty-two years of age. The com-mittee has made a favorable report on a bill introduced by Mr. Norton to amend the Mexlean service bill so as to allow a pension to al. who served sixty days or who were engaged in battle. There are many other general bills pending, but these are the principal ones. Perny S. Hearn.

Behring Sca Poachers.

Severile, Wash., March 30.—Captain J. C. Nixon, owner of a scaling schooner, and many others, would go into Behring sea this year to catch scals in defiance of law. He says the North American Commercial Company, now lessees of Alaska seal grounds, have not the influence in congress possessed by the old Alaska commercial company. The latter company, he said, sent its originator and company, he said, sent its originator and president, John F. Miller, to the United States senate, and later Senators Hear and Allison and others became interested in the company. This gave the eld company great influence, and their territory was extended from the Seal Islands to the whole of Behring Sea. He says: "I don't think the new company can get the government to send revenue cutters to protect their interests, and as many British schooners here started from Victoria, and others are now fitting out, don't see why we Americans cannot send our schooners up there to reup the harvest of valuable pelts." On the other hand, George R. Tingle, general manager of the new com-pany, says that all violations of the scaling laws shall be punished. A great season of posening is expected.

FATHER AND SON KILLED.

A Sea Caotain Run Over White Ar-

ranging for His Child's Funeral. JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 30. - Special Telegram to The Ben. |- A four-yearold son of Captain John Peterson of the Schooner Minnie, lying at the oil docks at Black Tom's Island, fell overboard yesterday and was drawned. The body was recovered and sent to the morror. In the evening Cap-tain Peterson started for this city to arrange for the funeral. As he was passing the Con-tral railroad tracks he was struck by a train and killed. The body was sent to the moreon and placed beside that of the drowned boy. Not until today did it become known that the bodies were those of father and son,

The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity: Fair, followed

by snow or rain: For Nebraska: Snow, northeasterly winds,

For lowa: Light snow, northeasterly winds,

ALL SURROUNDED BY WATER.

Greenville, Miss., in Great Danger of Being Submerged.

SEVERAL OTHER TOWNS THREATENED.

Many People Driven to the House Tops in Arkansas-Hundreds of Cattle Starving in Virginia-Rail-

New ORLEANS, La., March 30,-Greenville, Miss., is now an island. The town is in great danger of being hundated. The situation is unimproved from last night, though the levees are not yet gone.

roads Suffer.

Advices from various points regarding the Mississippi levees show no marked change today, except in the vicinity of Skloweth day, except in the vicinity of Skipweth, the water is steadily advancing. The towns of Mayersville, Titlers and Hayes cannot escape inundation similar to Skipweth. The people are moving their goods as rapidly as possible. There is no danger to human life and most of the stock has been taken to safe ground. In Meedison parish the lovee bank is erambling rapidly, but the new one being bailt may be rapidly, but the new one being bailt may be completed in time to save the country. The railreads in that vicinity and all along the riverside are the heaviest sufferers. Some divisions have been entirely abandoned and others will be soon unless the situation in-

The town of Rayville is in imminent danger; a four-inch rise will flood it.

A new break occurred at Huntington this morning and the water in the river is now rising at the rate of an inch and a half an hour. All railroads have been abundaned.

Driven to the House Tops.

Sr. Louis, March 30.-J. J. Hogan of the Memphis Commercial, arrived from the flooded district along the Missiscippi river today. Hogan says that in Caconia circle, Desha county, Ark., comprising 20,000 acres, the inhabitants, numbering between 2,000 and 3,000 people, whites and negroes, are in a destitute condition. Many are flooded out of their homes and are living on the house-tops. Live stock not drowned maintains a pre-carious existence with the wrotched owners on the roofs and elsewhere.

From Helena the entire Mississippi delta country, reaching from Vicksburg west to Shreveport and down to New Orleans, seemed likely to be inundated. All the people who realize the true situation are moving into

other regions.

Cattle Starving. Currentson, W. Va., March 30.—Information from Boone, Lincoln and the adjoining counties is to the effect that hundreds of cattle are dying for want of food. Grain is very scarce and the roads are so bad that no food can be hauled.

Not Asking for Aid.

CHATUANOOGA, Tenn., March 30.-The Times has a dispatch from a large cotton planter at Memphis saying that to a great extent the newspapers have been too sensational about the levee troubles. The planters will call for aid when it is necessary, but not be-fore, as otherwise the laborers would be demoralized and leave fore, as otherwise would be demoralized the planters helpless with their planting far behind. The breaks are bad, he says, and a good deal of the country flooded, but the planters have not yet found it necessary to

Near Highwater Mark.

HELEAD, Ark., March 30. The river came to a stand today and stands 47.9 feet. This is three inches and a half below the high water visions reached Tacoma Circle this morning. The unfortunate people of that district are being relieved as fast as possible. The levees around Helead are still in good condition and a more confident feeling prevails.

SUNDAY IN LOUISVILLE.

A Melting Snow Falling-Many Funeral Processions.

LOUISVILLE, March 20. - Snow began falling this afternoon, melting as fast as it fell, and having the effect of rain. All the afternoon and evening men were busy trying to protect the property exposed. They were particularly active at the tobacco warehouses, and the damage was greatly lessened. It is thought, however, that a loss of nearly \$100 .-500 altogether will be sustained by the wet-No bodies are reported taken out any-

where,
Funeral processions followed each other in rapid succession today, and some of the scenes were impressive. Masses were said at the Catholic churches, and sermons were preached at the Protestant. Offers of help continue to come in, and liberal contributions from home and outside are being received.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the American White Cross association, arrived in the city today with several of her assistants an interview tonight she says she finds the relief work so thoroughly organized and pro-ceeding so efficiently that there is no need of her services here. She added that she had never known of relief efforts being better directed. Miss Barton and her corps of assis-tants will devote their attention to other storm-stricken points in this state and Ten-

There are a great number of strangers in the city from outside places, and many who had friends here are coming to see about them. The devastated district is throughl today with sightseers and presents a dreary aspect. Games of men are working hard put ting up temporary roofs over the partly de-mollshed houses and replacing the fronts of stores to secure the stocks against danger

from further storius.

The water's supply is running very low.
Every effort is being made to complete a temperary flood pipe and it will be finished.
Wednesday. But before that time, probably by tomorrow eight, the city will be almost entirely without water, except that reserved for

to \$18,000. This added to \$20,000 from the bity makes \$68,000 at the disposal of the relief

A Dixon, Ky., special says: A terrific storm passed through Webster county Thursday evening. The ternado proper lasted about twenty minutes and in that time eight people were killed and about thirty in-jured, some of whom will die. The property loss will amount to \$200,000. All through the

loss will amount to \$200,000. All through the storm section as far as can be seen houses are demolished, trees uprested and debris seattered all over the country. A large amount of stock was killed. A number of people are destitute, but are being cared for. It will be necessary, however, to ask for outside aid.

A special from Poole's Mill, Ky, says that a large portion of that county was devastated by the great storm. In its track scarcely a vestige of timber or property is left. Trees were torm from the varit and buildings of every description demolished and scattered for miles. Only masures accounts of the casualties have us yet been rathered, as the physicians have not yet returned from the desolated district.

Some people who have come back for sur-

desolated district.

Some people who have come back for surgical aid give torrible reports of the destruction and say a vention deaths have been reported so far with a great number injured. The storm struck the farm of two pelored The sterm struck the farm of two colored mea, laying them waste, and best Richard Williams' house was wrocked and he and one child and Mrs. Thelton were killed and several others hard. The farm house of William Arnold was next struck and three of the family badly injured. Then Jackson Crown's farm was struck and not a hillding or fetoe left standing. Here three people were fatally injured. Six other farms in the direct truck of the slown were next wrocked, but the residents fortunately escaped serious hurn. The death work began colder.

For South Dakota: Rain, northeasterly variance.

Caped serious harm. The death work began at the farm of John Balley. Not a vestige of that a number of trust estates this poor man's property was left and the tor-

nado entire family were seriously injured. The then took its course across Noblick flats, tearing a path half a mile in whith through the forest and leaving in its trace it a single tree standing. Beyond the western several more frame dwellings were cleared with slight in the inmates escaped with slight in the interest of the standard was completed and all of the family badly the face of devastation and some of devastation and some of the serious control of the standard serious ser ished and all of the family badly | The scene of devastation all along the torm's course is the most frightful ever where the fact have the last farms through the dense of Green river to the bottoms, strict Louisville & Nashville road about his mile from Sehree. There a heavy train, including an engine, was own from the track and pilled up in a tang was of debris. The engineer and two traces of debris. The engineer and two traces we the acrual monster stretched across the broad bottoms toward Green river, crossing that stream at the mouth of Graves creek, and there leaving Webster county.

THE CITY OF PARIS ARRIVES.

At the Peril of His Life the Second

Engineer Saves the Ship. Queenstown, March 30. tannan line steamer City of Paris, towed by the steamer Aldergate, arrived at Queenstown at 4 o'clock this morning. An accident occurred on Tuesday, caused by the breakage of the low pressure cylinder port engine, the flying to pieces of the metal fearing the bulkhead and making a hole in the double, bottom, and disabling the starboard engine. The passengers became panic stricken when they found the ship was leaking and that there was a possibillity of the vessel foundering.

The water which flooded the engine com-

partment was forced through injection tubes. which, it is alleged, the engineers during the excitement had neglected to shut. The star-board engine was shattered almost to pieces, the port engine rooms filled with upwards of two thousand tons of water and the per engine was rendered entirely useless. Terribl engine was rendered entirely useless. Terrible consequences would have ensued but for the bravery of the second engineer, who at the peril of his life, manager to shot off the steam, thus saving the machinery from total demolition. The life boats were cleared and the pumps kept working. The weather was line and there was no wind. The steamer drifted helpessly until the 20th when the captain sent the chief officer and six men in a life. sent the chief officer and six men in a li-beat to get into the track of the other in steamers in the hope of intercepting the City of Chester, or the Adriatic. The best met the Adriatic, which declined to take tow, but sent the steamer Aldersgate. The Aldersgate is a small steamer, anable to tow over four or until Saturday, when the Ohio was sighted. She stood by until 3 p. m. when Pastnel light was sighted. Two tugs were sent later. The water kept increasing in spite of the work of

The examination being made shows the conduct of the officers and crew to have been admirable.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Financial Transactions of the Country for the Last Week.

Boston, March 30. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE !- The following table, compiled from dispatches from the managers of the clearing houses in the cities named, gives the gross exchanges for last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the similar amounts for the corresponding

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	ease,	rease
New York	\$512.810.00f	********	107.8
Boston	81,486,145	10001200	6,5
Philadelphia Chicago	02:386.467 71.235.000	31.7	25.0
	17.557,580	175	
St. Louis.	14,525,296	18.0	1500
San Francisco	15,228,964	200.10	20
Baltimore	12.877.854	18.6	2.00
Cincinnati	10.103.850	12.1	
Kansas City	8.386.002	0.0	4.60
New Orleans	8.120.958		10.5
Louisville	6,510,975	15.4	ew.
Denser	5,402,000	1804	
Detroit	4.800,300	18.8	2000
Omnha	4.681.801	419.33	ave
Milwaukee	4.875,000	65.8	565
Providence	4.022.500		4.3
Cleveland	4,140,473	0.5	5773
Minneapolis	3.105.974	30.2	0.00
St. Paul	0.701.830	32.7	200
Columbus	25,441,7693	16.2	
Memphis	2.545.978	8.17	511
Dallas	1,000,100	123.0	
Richmond	1.751.045	35.0	2.70
Hartford	1,501,501	1414	
Indianapols	T.1890.6922	17.39	200
Fort Worth	1.236,170	281.11	
Duluth	1,1892,094	Acres Address	7.1
St. Joseph	E3113049	22.4	
tiniveston	1,788,788	07.2	0.10
Washington	1,278,3110	24.7	1400
Pearla	1,505,488		18.1
New Haven	1,080,133	17.6	11.
Woreester	1,040,260	6.8	
Springfield	977,208	1.5	71 -
Portland, Me	958,719	77.75	1.9
Sloux Cup	758,441	58.4	2000
Wilmington	815/309 637,008	81.7	9.13
Grand Rapids Wiehita	724,390	12.12	8.5
Norfolk	987, 420	12.6	233
Tacoma	4229.4900	137.0	
Lewell	307.345	25.15	
Lord Amontos	454.105	2275	21.6
Des Moines	539,960	58.3	
Chattanooga	5541,0000	153.74	
Dexington, Ky	1771, 837	29.6	
New Bedford	308,779	440.41	17.8
Topek	516,134	2204	12.7
Montreal	7,113,831	2.9	1-0-1
Buttalo	5.968,319		54
Portlend, Ore	1.509.306	181	
Seattle	817,172 923,135	1.55	3.0
Birmingham	923.235	1111	911
White the same and	PR\$2,055,155	2515	4.6
Outside New York	\$381,7501,075	6.2	

A MINNESOTA BIGARIST.

A Young Social Lion Develops Mormon Proclivities. Sterry Eye, Minn., March 36 - (Special

Telegram to The Bire - Intense excitement was created in social circles today by the arrest of Edward B. Benedict on the charge of having married two Minnesota belles within a year. The warrant for the arrest was se-

At New York—The Dania and India, from Hamburg; the Rhineland, from Antwerg.

At Queenstown—The City of Paris, the Gallia and LaGascogne, from New York.

At Philadelphia, The Paris At Philadelphia - The Pennsylvania, from

At Baltimore- The Maine, from London. Treasurer Archer's Shortage.

Assarons, Md., March 30. The conditionof State Treasurer Archer's accounts seems to be growing more complicated, and it is thought now his shortage will not fall below 8500,000. Archer it is learned has a great number of private debts, and it is assorted that a number of trust estates that were in

LOCAL OPTION REPUBLICANS,

A Large Attendance Expected at the De Moines Conference.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS ARE VERY WROTH

License Men Getting Together is Very Annoving A State Board to Control Public Institutions

Under Discussion.

Drs Moines, Ia., March 30,- (Special to

Tur Bur. |- A large attendance is expected at the conference of local option republicans In this city next Wednesday. As there are o officers to nominate their will not be the obbles that usually aftend state conventions, but there will be a number of representative men from all parts of the state. In some cities the delegations will be small, but they will represent many left behind. There is much curiosity to know just what the conference will do. Some think it will resolve in favor of an immediate modification of the law, others that it will endeavor to have the next republican state convention declare for local option. There is some talk that the members may advocate a change of the prohibitory law so as to give relief to the localities where prohibition is not effective. and favor re-submission of a prohibitory amendment at the earliest opportunity, waich will be in about two years. If ex-Governor Kirkwood's health will permit be will be present and preside over the conference. Hon, John Tewin, who honestly and earnestly tried, as amyor of Keokuk, to enforce the law. and was beaten for ce-election because be aid, wiff also be present. The extreme probabltionists are very much weeked up over the meeting. They denounce those who expect to take part in it, and call them names and treat them very unjustly. They think that the republican anti-probabilitionists has e no right to meet and talk together about dis

A BOARD OF STATE CONTROL.

There is a very strong feeling in the legis-

lature in fayor of passing the pending bill for

s board of state control to have smarcful

clurge and general supervision of all the

charitable, reformatory and educational pesti-

tutions of the state; The sonate committee on ways and means has reporter quantifically in favor of the bill and it is thought that it in favor of the bill and it is thought that it will be passed without much opposition. This bill abolishes the office of trustee for all these institutions and ledges the duties and responsibilities of that office in a board of four managers, to be appointed by the governor, confirmed by the senate and to bold office for four years. These managers are to have an office at the capitot, and monthly meetings and devote their whole time to supervision of the state institutions. They will divide the expenditure of appropriations, purchase of simples and in short persistency. ations, purchase of simplies and in short per-form the rate of trustees. However, in the case of the state university, agricultural cal-lege and normal school, the board of reguls and trustees will be remained, but their duries will be restricted to the employment of teach-ors and american the effective to see will be restricted to the employment of teachers and supervision of the educational work proper—having nothing to do with the business management of these institutions. A givent many reasons are urged for the establishment of this beard of control. One of the first is that it will put all the institution upon the same feeting before the legislature and secure consily fair treatment for them in the matter of appropriations. Under present arrangements there is a general scramble for appropriations, each institution codeavacing to get what it thinks is right, but failing or the lobbying ability of its board of trustees and their friends. One histitution may laye good talkers and a persuasive lobby and made a favorable impression upon the lexislature. Another institution just as worthy may not be so fortunate in its advantes and be built left when the appropriations are made. The members themselves, become excessingly theel of the handing and pulling and battonholing of the lobby that is on hand every time to demied appropriations for each institution. It the board of managem is established they will carefully consider the needs of each institution, and present them to the legislature. The carefully consider the needs of each instity tion, and present them to the legislature. The latter will act upon their judgment and no lobby will be needed to secure what an insti-tution should have. More than this, there will then be some uniformity in the nan-agement of the institutions. One will fare just as well as another. As it now is, a smart hoard of trustees will get for one institution introvenients, and consideres which improvements and conveniences which another will fall to get The trustees come up to the legislar ture with the conflicting demands and statements. One set will demand a building for a ments. One set will demand a building for a laundry, perhaps, and another set will declare that a hamelry building ought never to be built, but that the washing machines should be placed in the nain buildings; and one set will want \$400 for a steam dryer, and another set will insist that \$000 is the lowest possible sum which should be thought of for steam dryers. And then the committee on apparamations get mixed on an another read in priations get mixed up and nearly go crazy in trying to find out what they really ought to do about steam drying machines. That is an instance of the way it works to have lifteen or eighteen different sets of trustees managing the affairs of the state institutions. It is believed very generally that four competent and ionest men can manage the business affairs of all these institutions more evolunies ally and more efficiently than is being done under the present system of divided responsibility. The penaltor bill movibles that the

having married two Minnesota belles within a year. The warrant for the arrest was secured by DeForest Green, the father of one of the girls. Benealed came to Minnesota from Westerling, Ky., in the spring of 1885, and located at Rochester, Minn., where he became a social favorite through his elegant elothing, pleasant manners and large check book. He chimsed to be the son of a wealthy southern short hera cattle man and along in Descember of that year married Miss. Ellier Belgipley, the daughter of one of Rochester's first citizens. The couple lived together only about eight months, when Benedict dropped out of Rochestor between two clays. The fine looking young man turned up at Sleepy Eye but little the worse for wear, along its August, and laid siege to the heart of Miss Chree five mither of its weeping wife at Rochester. His suit was a success, and he made Miss Green his wife in September of that green with wife No. 2 mill today, when DeForest. Green, the latter's father, was furnished with indubitable proof of the Mormon proclivities of the young southerner.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Lordon—Sighted: The Culifornia, from New York.

At New York—The Culifornia, from New York.

The attorney general has just do ated a deadlock question that came on appeal to titul from a school board in an Iowa town. There was a tic in the locard over the election of a school section of a school se president, and the question was whether the old president would held ever until a successor was appointed. The attorney general

beides that he does. General Beeson, adjutant general will go to Keenink tomorrow and master into the service of the state the Krokuk rifles, who will horeafter be known as company A. Second restaunt. They take the place of the Pair test company, disbanded.