THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1893. NUMBER 226.

YNAMITE'S WORK

ree Handsome Residences at Muscatine, Ia., Completely Demolished.

SULT OF TEMPERANCE AGITATION

loon Men Declared to Be Responsible for the Outrage.

OMES OF PROHIBITIONISTS WRECKED

mates Escape with Their Lives as if by a Miracle.

VERAL CRUSHED BY FLYING DEBRIS

rniture of the Buildings Torn to Pieces and Tumbled Into the Cellars—Theories as to the Cause of the Affair.

MUSCATINE, Ia., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Three terrible explosions of dynamite occurring at 1:30 this morning awakened thousands of people here and completely wrecked the handsome homes of John Mahin, editor of the Muscatine Journal, E. M. Kessenger, a retired capitalist, and D. Rosenberger, an attorney.

The fifteen sleeping occupants of the three dwellings escaped death in a manner that is almost miraculous. In every case the occupants of the houses slept on the second floor and as the explosives were thrown into the basements or the first floors, the force of the explosion was below the occupants. The upper floors of all the houses were completely demolished and their contents dropped into the cellars.

At Mr. Rosenberger's house, which was left a complete wreck from cellar to roof, some of the occupants fell from the upper floor into the cellar, but escaped injury. At Mr. Mahin's a heavy wardrobe was thrown upon a bed occupied by two young women, but in such a manner that they escaped injury. Costly furniture was thrown in a confused mass of chaos into the cellars, and walls were blown into the yards. A more complete wreck than the interior of the houses presented would be difficult to imagine.

Estimates of the Damage.

Mr. Mahin estimates his loss at $8,000 and that of Mr. Kessenger cannot fall below this figure. Rosenberger's residence is simply beyond repair, all walls being torn from their foundation and shattered to pieces. Its value, however, will not exceed $2,000.

All the owners of the wrecked homes have been leading the prosecution against the saloons of this city, six of which were yesterday closed by injunction. Suits against the other thirty-two saloons will be pushed in the term of the district court now in session, but owing to the height of public indignation over last night's outrages and the temporary disability of Attorney Rosenberger, who was slightly injured in the blowing up of his residence, Judge Wolfe adjourned court until tomorrow.

Rewards for the Perpetrators.

A mass meeting of citizens was called at once for the purpose of taking action to bring the conspirators to justice. The Board of County Supervisors was called together in special session and offered a reward of $5,000 to be paid by the county for the arrest of the guilty parties. It is also expected that detectives will arrive from Chicago and go to work on the case at once.

In this evening's issue of his Muscatine Journal Editor Mahin has an editorial in which he says:

Declares it to Be a Conspiracy.

"I am almost dazed to think that there could be in a civilized community any person or persons so dastardly as to seek to take the lives of my innocent wife, daughters and son because of any resentment toward me. That the wrecking of my house with dynamite, imperiling not only my own life, but that of four other members of my family, including also a young lady employe of the household, from which we made what cannot otherwise be regarded but as a miraculous escape, was the result of conspiracy, cannot be doubted. The horror of that awful struggle for breath and life is something which cannot be expressed in words. No other reason existed for such conspiracy except that the persons thus assailed in their homes at the peaceful hour of night have been identified with an effort to enforce the laws against the saloons. These are the brief, plain facts. They speak more eloquently than any words I can command at this time. Fellow citizens, there is something for you to do for your own protection. I have confidence that your good judgment, with the highest sense of honor and good citizenship, will guide you in whatever you do."

The citizens held a mass meeting tonight. Over $5,000 in rewards are now offered.

KENYON-DUNCOMB.

Notable Nuptials Auspiciously Celebrated at Fort Dodge Yesterday.

FORT DODGE, Ia., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The wedding of Miss Mary Judith Duncomb and Mr. William Squire Kenyon occurred at high noon today at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Duncomb. The ceremony was performed at exactly 12 o'clock by Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, Episcopal bishop of Iowa, and was more than usually impressive.

The library of the Duncomb home was very handsomely decorated to represent the chancel of the Episcopal church, being draped in dark red, and an altar built, which was appropriately draped with heavily embroidered altar cloths. To the left of the bride on this altar stood a jar filled with white lilies. All of this lent an elegance and solemnity to the service. The bride was attired in a handsome gown of white satin en traine and duchesse lace, with a flowing veil of tulle. As she approached the altar on the arm of her distinguished father, she carried in her hands an elegant prayer book, bound in white vellum and silver mounted, beautifully engraved, a gift of her mother. She was attended by her sister, Miss Gertrude, who made a charming maid of honor, attired in an Ice green silk handsomely trimmed with lace. The bridegroom was attired in the conventional suit for a noon wedding. He was attended by Mr. Charles Rawson, an old college chum residing in Des Moines.

Immediately following the ceremony and offering of congratulations, an elegant dinner was served to the family and circle of immediate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon took the afternoon train for an extended visit in the east and with Mr. Kenyon's parents, followed by a storm of rice, old shoes and good wishes.

Impersonated an Officer.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mike Harney was convicted in the federal court of impersonating an officer, and Judge Woolson sentenced him to one year in the penitentiary at Anamosa and fined him $500. Harney arrested several men, claiming to be a deputy United States marshal, and then gave them their freedom in return for money. One fellow refused to be blackmailed and so Michael ordered him to appear before Marshal Etheridge the next morning. The arrested man did and that is what led to Mike's arrest and conviction.

PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

What the Committee Has Discovered at the Fort Madison Institution.

FORT MADISON, Ia., May 11.—Thirteen years ago Seth H. Craig, the warden of the state prison at this place, was removed from office by Governor Gear and E. C. McMillan, the present incumbent, was appointed to fill the vacancy and he completed Craig's unexpired term, but when the legislature convened was regularly elected and held the position continuously for six years. Colonel Crosley then succeeded him and was the warden for four years, when McMillan ran for office again and was elected. He is now in the third year of his second term, but, like his first predecessor, stands a good show of being requested to step down and out.

Craig was a defaulter. He conducted the prison for personal gain, and on the recommendation of an investigating committee was ousted. If only half the charges preferred against the present warden are proved they will show that he has been following in Craig's footsteps. The committee investigating his administration has put in eight days of hard work, thus indicating that the situation is both serious and full of features demanding explanation. The committee is thorough in its inquiries and has gone over a wide scope of territory. There are so many little things said one member, that it takes a great deal of time to gather the details together and get them in shape. In addition to the irregularities already enumerated it is charged that the warden allows his nephew, a clerk in the prison, and Assistant Deputy Gillette to board their horses at the expense of the state; that no charges the guards 25 cents a pair for cloth shoes, which the state is supposed to furnish free of cost, sells soap grease and fails to make any record of the transaction, and manipulates the distribution of prison clothing in such a manner as to make money out of it.

Jobbing in Food Supplies.

The committee completed its inquiry this morning into the potato deal and devoted the balance of the day to examining accounts. Food supplies for the prison are bought generally in carload lots, and during the winter there happened to be a large supply of potatoes on hand and what the guards wanted for home use was sold to them.

That would have been all right enough had the state received the proceeds, but so far as the committee has been able as yet to ascertain from looking over the books and bills it did not. The transactions in soap grease and clothing are not made clear. It is impossible to ascertain anything specifically. The charges are made generally, do not go into details, and the committee positively refuses to divulge any of the things sworn to by witnesses. Nearly all the witnesses examined are guards, clerks, and other attaches of the prison, and have had the seal of secrecy put on their lips. The warden even doesn't know how far the investigation has gone; however, he will be given an opportunity to put in a denial, and if possible vindicate himself.

Since it became known that things were not right at the prison and that an official investigation was going on the people of Fort Madison have grown somewhat agitated over the matter and they are divided in opinion, and as a result heated discussion can be heard in the stores and on the street corners. Warden McMillan is personally popular in the town with a large portion of the population and they refuse to believe him guilty of crookedness. The committee, however, admits to having found matters in bad condition, but is determined that the facts in detail shall not be given out until they are turned over to the governor. The appearance of the prison throughout shows that it is well kept and the prisoners look healthy.

Met Death in a Mine.

OTTUMWA, Ia., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Evan Jones, an employe in the Whitebreast mines at Keb, met with a fatal accident today. While ascending in the cage from the pit below he was caught between the cage and the shaft. The blow gouged out the right eye and the right cheek bone, tearing a great hole in the right side of his face. Jones is a bachelor 37 years of age. His father is a retail merchant at Swansea, Wales, worth $100,000. A strange coincidence was the fact that his cousin, also named Jones, before Evan went into the mines, begged of him not to go down and never go into a mine again. He accompanied his request with tears and went down on his knees supplicating him not to go into the mines. A few hours later he was a corpse.

Iowa Supreme Court Decisions.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following supreme court decisions were rendered today:

Abney et al appellants, vs Clark et al, Calhoun district, reversed; Holt, appellant, vs McLogan et al, Carroll district, reversed; Tariss vs Guaranty Life association et al, appellant, Polk district, reversed; State vs Smith, appellant, Boone district, affirmed; Lemoyne, appellant, vs Braden, Monona district, affirmed; Kemp vs Smith et al, Plymouth district, affirmed.

Secured by the Great Northern.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The three directors of the Sioux City & Northern elected yesterday are M. D. Graves of St. Paul, solicitor of the Great Northern; Clarkson Tindley of Minneapolis, a Great Northern man, and W. E. Dodge, an associate of J. J. Hill. It is now certain that Hill has control of the road and, after May 15, will operate it in connection with the Great Northern. The roads connect at Garrison, S. D.

Deserted His Young Wife.

DUNLAP, Ia., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—G. W. Dejean, a farmer living south of this place, has decamped, leaving his young bride. He left a note telling her he would not return. He converted all his realty into cash before going.

Banqueted the Dentists.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 11.—Clinical work occupied the attention of the assembled dentists of Iowa and Illinois today. This evening a reception and banquet was tendered the visitors.

Dunlap's Decoration Day Orator.

DUNLAP, Ia., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—F. H. Dewey of Des Moines has been secured by Shields post, Grand Army of the Republic of Dunlap to deliver the address on Decoration day.

ANNIHILATED SPACE.

Extraordinary Time Made by a Train on the New York Central.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 11.—On Tuesday the New York Central Empire State express, drawn by engine No. 999, made 102 miles an hour, a great record in itself, but Engineer Hogan said she was not feeling well that day and could do better. She was given a night's rest here and sent down to Syracuse.

The test of speed came between Rochester and this city. Soon after leaving Rochester, Hogan slowed her down a little, for he intended to make up the time at the western end of the stretch. Passing Batavia, the train was rushing along at a gait of a mile a minute. Then Hogan let her out. The speed increased as the engine flew along, and just before reaching Crittenden the record of Tuesday of a mile in thirty-five seconds was equaled. But this was exceeded just this side of that station, when the new world's record of a mile in thirty-two seconds was made. This is equivalent to 112½ miles an hour. A speed nearly as great was kept up until Forks Station was reached and then he slowed her down and allowed her to enter Buffalo at her customary speed, arriving on time.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICANS

Work of the National League of Clubs at Louisville, Ky.

ITS FAITH IN THE GRAND OLD PARTY

Ringing Resolutions on National Questions Adopted—The Election of Officers—Denver, Colo., Will Be the Next Place of Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 11.—By tomorrow morning the army of republicans which has been enjoying true Kentucky hospitality in this city for the last three or four days, will have disappeared. The convention of the National Republican league adjourned today to meet again on the second Wednesday of next May in Denver.

At its session today W. W. Tracy of Springfield, Ill., was elected president for the ensuing year on the first ballot. His only opponents in the contest were Hon. M. H. DeYoung, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, and General Daniel Hastings of Pennsylvania. W. I. Squire of Toledo, O., who has been here since last Sunday making a fight for the presidency, withdrew from the contest this morning, much to the surprise of the delegates outside his own state. In withdrawing, he said he wished to throw his strength to Mr. DeYoung.

Cause for Complaint.

There has been a great deal of adverse criticism made upon the republican leaders of national reputation for ignoring the convention. It was announced before the convention that General R. A. Alger, J. Sloat Fassett, Thomas B. Reed, John C. Spooner, Governor William McKinley, John M. Thurston and a dozen others of equal prominence would attend and address the convention, but not one of them came. Another thing which caused the members of the league to complain was the fact that the members of the national republican committee, with perhaps two or three exceptions, left the city as soon as it had adjourned.

It was after 10 o'clock when President Clarkson rapped for the convention to come to order. The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. J. M. Heywood.

It was moved that the rules of the Fifty-first congress be adopted.

"It is moved and seconded that the rules of the Fifty-first congress—the congress of Tom Reed—be adopted as the governing rules of the convention," said President Clarkson.

Applause and cheers greeted the manner of putting the motion, and a unanimous vote resulted.

Upon calling for the report of the committee on credentials, the chairman stepped to the platform and reported that the committee recommend as many votes for each state and college league as are permitted by the constitution of the league.

Denver the Next Meeting Place.

The committee on the place of meeting reported Denver as the place for the convention in 1894, and the report was adopted amid cheers for the western city.

The committee on league work was not ready to report, and the committee on resolutions was called upon. Here Chairman Goodnow of that committee stepped forward and reported the following resolution:

We, the representatives of the Republican League clubs of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our belief in and devotion to the principles of the republican party as enunciated by the national republican convention in 1892.

We point with pride to the passage of a general law for the safety of life and limb of railway employes, upon recommendation of President Harrison, by a republican congress and in conformity with the expressed pledge of the national republican convention.

We declare that we are in hearty sympathy with every legislative enactment which will promote the interests of the wage earners and tend to equalize conditions and harmonize the relations between labor and capital, always regarding the moral and material welfare of the great body of the people as the primary object to be obtained, and recommend as one of the most effective means to attain this end—the establishment of a system of arbitration for the adjustment of differences arising between labor and capital.

We declare our faith in genuine secret ballot laws, fortified by efficient acts for the suppression of corrupt principles in elections.

Pinkertonism Denounced.

We demand the enforcement of existing laws by the duly constituted officers of the law and demand the abolition of the system of private armed forces represented by the Pinkerton and like detective agencies.

We demand the suppression of all public gambling, whether in food products or by means of lottery tickets.

We heartily urge an amendment to the constitution making president ineligible to a second successive term.

We recommend to the favorable consideration of the republican clubs of the United States, as a matter of education, the question of granting to the women of the state and nation the right to vote at elections on the same terms and conditions as male citizens.

The foreign policy of Benjamin Harrison and James G. Blaine deserves and receives the commendations of all Americans who believe in preserving the rights and dignity of the United States, and in extending the scope of its influence. In accordance with that policy we reaffirm our determination to encourage the enterprises of the Monroe doctrine; not only as it applies to North and South America, but also to those islands in the Atlantic and Pacific which are, or may be, necessary to the protection of our coast line and our trade. When the American flag covers American interests and American honor it must never be lowered.

Whereas, The democratic party, for the first time in thirty-two years, has succeeded to power in both the executive and legislative departments of the government, we now direct attention to the fact that it should either give the people a fair trial of the policies advocated in its national platform, or admit that it gained supremacy by gross misrepresentation and hypocrisy.

A Voice from Louisiana.

At the conclusion of the report, a colored brother, Mr. Blount of Louisiana, claimed the floor. He stated that "to his astonishment, the committee on resolutions had not lifted its voice against the outrages perpetrated on negroes in the southern states." Mr. Blount was cheered and in order to jolly him along and drive another nail into the negro vote, the convention invited him to the platform. Mr. Blount denounced emphatically certain midnight assassinations, which he knew of.

Chairman Goodnow explained that the resolution adopting the republican platform included, of course, the clause denouncing outrages in the south.

About the only resolution which caused serious objections was that referring to woman suffrage. It was reported adversely by the committee on resolutions to the whole committee. It came up in the subcommittee early last evening, and it was near 4 o'clock this morning before a decision was reached.

Mrs. Foster, president of the Woman's Republican association, occupied a seat on the platform, and when this issue came up she showed the most intense interest in the result. The resolution was put to a vote, but the ayes and noes were so equally divided that a rising vote was called for, and, in fact, was necessary. The result of the vote was 370 yeas and 185 nays. While the convention went wild and cheered so loudly that a steamboat whistle could hardly have been heard above the din, Mrs. Foster rose to her feet, excitedly, shook hands with her secretary, Miss Leyenberger, and looked all sorts of radiance at the men who had risen in support of the resolution.

While the noes were standing, Mrs. Foster counted noses with the secretary and spotted every mother's son against female suffrage.

The other resolutions were passed as read.

Appointed Officers.

The roll call of states was ordered by President Clarkson at this juncture. Each state was to give in the name of vice president and a member of the executive committee.

The names given in for the western and northwestern states and for those holding important positions in the political field follow:

California—Vice president, George C. McMullen; executive committeeman, L. M. Trumbo.

Colorado—Vice president, Thomas Nichols; executive committeeman, N. K. Buschnell.

Illinois—Vice president, O. W. Raymond; executive committeeman, E. J. Juhn.

Iowa—Vice president, F. A. Bennett; executive committeeman, E. C. Doll.

Kansas—Vice president, F. C. Twiff; executive committeeman, J. H. Miller.

Missouri—Vice president, W. W. Morgan; executive committeeman, John F. Flannigan.

Montana—Vice president and executive committeeman, J. H. Collins.

Nebraska—Vice president, David H. Mercer; executive committeeman, E. J. Hainer.

New York—Vice president, C. C. Shane; executive committeeman, James A. Blanchard.

Ohio—Vice president, John E. Hopley; executive committeeman, H. W. Gardner.

Utah—Vice president, Arthur Brown; executive committeeman, Hoyt Sherman.

Idaho—Vice president, Martin B. Gwinn; executive committeeman, C. L. Halteman.

Election of Officers.

The convention then proceeded to the election of officers.

Mr. Steffin of California nominated, in an eulogistic speech, Mr. M. H. DeYoung of San Francisco.

Illinois, through Mr. McConnell, nominated W. W. Tracy of Springfield.

W. M. Lynn of Pennsylvania was also placed in nomination.

Mr. Campbell of New York seconded the nomination of Mr. DeYoung.

When Nebraska was called Mr. Graver seconded the nomination of Mr. Tracy. Colorado did the same.

At every second received by the man from Illinois there was great cheering.

Senator Dubois of Idaho, when that state was called, seconded the nomination of Tracy.

Something of a cyclone was caused when Mr. Squire of Ohio arose and seconded the nomination of DeYoung.

Jeremiah Foster of Pennsylvania, a colored delegate, came to the platform for that state and nominated General Daniel Hastings of Pennsylvania.

The result of the first ballot was as follows: W. W. Tracy, 902 votes; M. H. DeYoung, 404; General Daniel Hastings, 413. The total vote was 1,719. Of these 858 were necessary to a choice. The election of Mr. Tracy was immediately made unanimous.

While the vote was being counted Captain Allen read telegrams from General Alger, T. V. Powderly, Fred Douglass, Baltimore lodge No. 3, Knights of Reciprocity and others.

The official announcement from the chair of Mr. Tracy's election caused a storm of applause that fairly shook the building. It was nearly five minutes before the cheering died down.

President Tracy's Speech.

The new president was escorted to the chair and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon the representatives of Illinois in electing me president of the National league. Illinois has failed but once in her republicanism since the formation of the party, and, inspired as they are by the compliment you have paid them today, I can simply say that the young republicans of the state of Lincoln, Grant and Logan will see to it that she soon resumes her former place in the republican column.

It is a wonderful demonstration of that vitality of the republican party that eighteen months before another election is to be held, republicans from Maine to California and from Florida to Alaska should assemble in convention.

If the republican party would be successful in the future, it must obtain and retain through these clubs the allegiance of the thousands of young men, who yearly enter upon the threshold of manhood. Over 8,000,000 of these young men, 35 years of age, and under, will participate in the next national election and over 1,000,000 will cast their first vote at that time. In the hands of these young men rests the future political destiny of the nation. We must study how to interest them in our organization and to be successful, must at all times take advanced position in the daily increasing problems of party and national interest.

Afternoon Session.

A recess was taken until 2:30 p. m. At that hour President-elect Tracy called the convention to order.

A resolution was adopted expressing the esteem and extending the good will of the convention to ex-President Clarkson and Secretary Humphrey.

The election of a secretary and treasurer was referred to the executive committee.

The following supplementary resolutions were reported favorably from the committee on resolutions and adopted:

Since the national assemblage of republicans, the patriotic citizens throughout the land have met an irreparable loss in the death of R. B. Hayes and James G. Blaine.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the president to investigate and report annually the condition of the republican party in the southern states.

That the republican party is the party of the people and the purposes of its creation were the destruction of slavery and the greatest possible expansion of human liberty with the land. It knows no sect or creed. Therefore, the exclusion of any person from any republican club or organization on account of his religious belief merits the severest condemnation of this league.

The league then adjourned sine die.

After the adjournment each of the delegates was again reminded of Kentucky hospitality by the receipt of a bottle of the finest whisky, labeled: "The Whisky that Made Kentucky Famous; Compliments of Albert Scott, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifth District, Kentucky."

MALTREATED BY WHITECAPS.

They Almost Strangle a Man and Cruelly Beat a Woman in Kentucky.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., May 11.—Excitement is running high at and near the little village of South Union, ten miles from this city. William Phillips, who lives a short distance from South Union was robbed of several hundred pounds of meat by thieves who broke into his smoke house the other night. He received an anonymous note a day or so later, warning him that if he did not stop talking he would have everything taken away from him and his home would be burned. Mrs. Mitchell, who lives near Mr. Phillips, and whom he has been trying to rid the neighborhood of, was suspected, as was also Abe Cardwell, a worthless fellow, who was frequently seen around the house where the Mitchell woman lives.

Phillips began to grow uneasy and feared the loss of his property and safety of himself and family. About midnight Tuesday night a mob of about twenty-five masked men, presumably the friends of Phillips, went to the home of Cardwell, took him into a clump of forest trees near by and him to tell what he knew about the stolen meat and the anonymous note. He said he knew nothing. A rope was put around his neck and he was drawn up several feet from the ground three times. The last time he was let down he was some minutes regaining consciousness and was left, more dead than alive, in the woods.

The victim of the mob is in a critical condition and may die. After leaving Cardwell the mob proceeded to the home of the Mitchell woman, who was taken some distance from the house and severly beaten with hickory switches. Her screams could be heard for a mile around as the rapidly descending lashes rent the flesh. She was told to leave the community within twenty-four hours or she would be killed. The members of the mob were unknown and no arrests have been made.

Death Roll.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., May 11.—The death just occurred at Albion of David Worcester, brother of the distinguished lexicographer of that name. He was 85 years old, the youngest of fifteen children, five of whom survive him. He graduated at Harvard college in 1832 and was the schoolmate of Charles Sumner. For a quarter of a century he lived the life of a recluse in this country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—General Edward D. Townsend, for a number of years adjutant general of the army, died at his residence in this city this morning.

TUMULT OF BURSTING BANKS

Chicago Startled Yesterday by a Great Financial Crash.

CLOSING OF THE COLUMBIA NATIONAL

Its Affairs Said to Be in a Pretty Good Condition—Cause of the Failure—Business Troubles at Other Places.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 11.—The Columbia National bank of this city failed this morning. It had a capital of $1,000,000, and deposits of $1,400,000. A rumor that it was in trouble had been current for nearly a week. It did business with small country banks mostly, and was not esteemed among the other city banks.

It is said the cause of the failure was poor collections on loans. This collapse and that at Indianapolis caused a break of 2½ cents in the price of wheat here.

Notices announcing the suspension were posted on the doors and soon after Bank Examiner Sturgess took charge of it by authority of the comptroller of the currency. The bank was reorganized two years ago out of the old United States National. A constant run since the announcement of the Chemical bank's suspension caused the directors to close the doors. A call for help was made this morning, but there was not time for an investigation before responding to it and the suspension came. The Columbia is not a member of the clearing house. Its last statement, May 4, was as follows:

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$1,624,932
Bonds	341,258
Furniture and fixtures	12,716
Exchange	615,975
Total	$2,594,881

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus	50,000
Undivided profits	41,911
Circulation	45,000
Deposits	1,457,950
Total	$2,594,881

President Dwiggens assigns the immediate cause of the failure to the suit against the Sioux City Loan and Trust company, which failed a few days ago. The Columbia had $35,000 on deposit with that concern. News of this fact lead to the run which ended in the bank's collapse.

A meeting of the officers and directors was held this afternoon and at its conclusion it was announced that the bank would probably resume business in a short time. Cashier Preston of the Metropolitan National bank, through which the Columbia National cleared, said tonight that the failure was not a bad one, and that he saw no reason why the suspension should be anything but temporary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—The comptroller has been notified that the stockholders of the Chemical National Bank of Chicago will make good the impaired capital and resume business, paying all depositors, both in the main bank and the World's fair branch, in full.

RESULT OF A CHICAGO FAILURE.

Sioux City Engine Works Forced Into a Receiver's Hands.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The announcement of the failure of the Columbia National bank of Chicago received here this morning sent the Sioux City Engine works to the wall and this afternoon William M. Thompson was appointed receiver for the works and qualified under a $50,000 bond. The company received a draft April 21 against the Columbia National for $36,000, which it put in the hands of the Sioux National bank of this city to collect. A suit for its collection is pending, and the failure of the Columbia so alarmed local creditors of the engine works that a receiver was necessary to protect all interests. The stockholders made the application.

The company schedules assets as follows: Building, site and machinery, $125,000; tools and material, $35,000; accounts, $35,000; stock completed and in moulds, $35,000; due on draft against Columbia National, $36,000. Liabilities, not itemized, about $200,000. These are to local concerns for money borrowed and to St. Louis iron dealers principally.

Assignee Hubbard of the Union Loan and Trust company, Hedges Trust company and D. T. Hedges, whose assignments were made in April, today filed his estimates of the value of assets scheduled in the three assignments which are generally considered accurate. He gives the assets of the Union Loan and Trust at $1,351,574.58 actual value, as against $1,468,038 reported. As stated in the assignment, the company's liabilities are about $7,000,000. D. T. Hedges' assets as estimated by the assignee are worth $307,572.83, as against values of $2,243,000 given by Hedges in his assignment. His actual liabilities are $1,022,000.

The Hedges Trust company's assignee estimates the assets as worth $183,018.33, as against $475,000 as given by the company in its schedule. The liabilities are $250,000. The discrepancy is due to the fact that when the assignments were made the assignees put in all their property at face value, whereas much of the assets consisted of stocks worth much less than par, and of real estate mortgages that the assignee has shaved from 15 to 40 per cent. No schedule of liabilities were filed and the names of creditors other than have already been given are absolutely unobtainable.

CLOSED ITS DOORS.

Failure of a Prominent Banking House at Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 11.—The Capital National bank of this city has suspended and a bank examiner is in charge. The failure was caused by that of the Chemical National Bank of Chicago, which owed the Capital National $100,000. The Capital also carried a large amount of Premier Steel Works paper. The latter went into receivers hands Friday. The Indianapolis bank was the depository for a number of building associations.

The officials of the bank made a statement in which they say the capital stock is $600,000. The bank had done a profitable business, was run on a conservative basis, and there was nothing in the banks condition to cause uneasiness till Tuesday, when the failure of the Chemical National of Chicago occurred. The Capital National had $79,000 on deposit in that bank. The fact of the Capital's relations with that bank was known and caused distrust and heavy drafts. This made the balance so heavy against the Capital bank that, in the present financial stringency, it was not thought best to try to get outside aid to tide the bank over, so it was decided to suspend. The bank has available assets of over $300,000, in addition to the money tied up in the Chemical bank. The assets and liabilities of the Capital bank at the close of business yesterday were each $1,546,537. The officers add that the business is in such shape as to be readily settled up. Funds are on hand to pay 25 per cent to depositors and paper can be easily realized on, so there need be little delay in getting the balance.

The presidents of the Associated Banks of the city had a conference this forenoon and the conclusion was reached that for the protection of the depositors and stockholders suspension was necessary.

The Capital National was not a member of the clearing house, having left the same several years ago, for the reason, as stated, that a more liberal policy should be pursued. None of the other city bank officials feel that there is any cause whatever for alarm regarding financial matters.

Their Assets Were Small.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 11.—R. R. Robinson & Co., bankers and brokers, have failed. Liabilities, $300,000; assets, $100,000. The sheriff has seized their property.

Another English Failure.

LONDON, May 11.—Hallet & Co., navy agents and bankers, have suspended. The suspension caused a sensation in the military and naval circles, as many officers are depositors with the company.

Raised the Discount Rate.

LONDON, May 11.—The Bank of England today advanced the rate of discount from 3 per cent to 3½. The stock exchange opened intensely excited. Difficulty was found in arranging the accounts. Union Pacific, Atchison and other American shares declined up to 1 per cent.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

Its Second Day One of Interest to the Delegates Assembled.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 11.—The second day's session of the international convention of the Young Men's Christian association opened this morning at 9 o'clock with the usual devotional exercises. The president then appointed the regular committees of the convention.

Following this Mr. L. H. Packard of Montreal, read a most exhaustive paper on the necessity of thorough training for secretaryships of the associations and how this may be secured.

Mr. Thomas McPheters of St. Louis presided at an informal conference of one hour on "How Can the State and Provincial Work Be Made Most Effective; Its Warnings and Encouragement."

Some dozen or more of the leading state and local secretaries spoke briefly on this topic. Dr. L. W. Munhall of Philadelphia spoke for half an hour on prayer and confession and the proper and acceptable manner of approach to God.

In the afternoon Mr. Sheldon P. Spencer of St. Louis read a most admirable paper on the co-operation of members in extending the work outside of their own local fields—how can it be increased? He outlined several plans by which associations and individuals can be brought into more hearty sympaty with the work of the international and state committees.

At night a large attendance listened to a most interesting address of an hour by Mr. L. D. Wishard on, "Our Work for Young Men of New Christian Countries."

From 9 to 10 o'clock a reception was given the delegates in the rooms of the local association.

KILLED BY THE SAME BULLET.

Peculiar and Sad Fate of a Father and His Daughter.

WARREN, Mass., May 11.—Warren G. Butterworth, aged 70, committed suicide here this afternoon by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. His daughter Emma, who was trying to prevent her father from doing the rash act, received the bullet in her brain after it had passed through her father's head, and she died also. Mr. Butterworth was fond of hunting and had numerous firearms about the house, but all of these had been removed with the exception of a 32-caliber pocket rifle, which had not been taken for fear of exciting him. Mr. Butterworth took the rifle and started for the barn. As he left the room his daughter Emma, aged 23, entered and seeing what he was doing, started after him. The daughter reached her father just as he entered the barn and caught him by the right arm. He ordered her to let go, but she replied: "No, father, I won't let go; what are you going to do?"

For an answer he placed the muzzle of the rifle in his mouth and pulled the trigger. There was a loud report and both father and daughter fell to the floor. The bullet had gone into Butterworth's mouth and right temple and entered the left eye of the daughter, penetrating her brain. She lived about an hour, while Mr. Butterworth was dead before he struck the floor. The Butterworth family is one of the oldest in town. That the man was insane, there can be no doubt, and he has previously, when in pain, threatened to take his own life.

ILLINOIS' REAPPORTIONMENT.

Democrats Pass the Weir Bill Despite Republican Objections.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 11.—The prospects of the congressional and senatorial reapportionment of Illinois was seriously impaired this morning by the death of Representative Ernest Meyers of Calhoun county. This left the democrats with but seventy-seven votes, a bare quorum in the house, and the party for a time was at the mercy of a single recalcitrant.

Notwithstanding Meyer's death, and in view of the fact they had a bare quorum present, the democrats decided to put through the congressional apportionment bill instead of adjourning, as usual, under such circumstances. On assembling, the bill, as reported from the senate, was taken up, and republicans given an hour to discuss it, which they did in a very earnest manner, protesting against the Gage law which prevailed, as they said, in the early stage of its consideration. This time having expired, the house receded from the amendments which the senate had declined to agree to, by a vote of 77 yeas to no nays, the republicans refraining from voting, and the bill stood passed by both houses.

JOHN W. MACKAY'S ASSAILANT.

Wesley C. Rippey on Trial for Shooting the Millionaire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 11.—The trial of Wesley C. Rippey for the assault on John W. Mackay continued today. The first witness called was John W. Mackay. He testified that shortly after noon on the 24th of last February he turned out of Sutter street and had gone ten or fifteen feet, when he heard a report of a pistol and something struck him in the back. He ran across the street to get out of the range of the bullets. He looked back and heard another shot and saw a man falling against the wall of a building. The witness hurried on toward Post street and got into a buggy, and was driven to the office of Dr. Keeney. Mackay testified that he had never seen Rippey before. Rippey's defense is insanity. The trial will be hastened as Mackay is anxious to join his family in the east.

WHY RAWLINS RESIGNED.

Cleveland Ignored the Recommendations of Utah's Congressional Delegate.

SALT LAKE, U. T., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Joseph L. Rawlins, the Utah delegate to congress, who resigned last Sunday and hurriedly left Washington for home, arrived here today. Rawlins is a democrat and is said to have resigned because President Cleveland persisted in "turning down" his recommendations for appointments. Rawlins is very guarded in his statements as to his actual motives in so precipitately resigning, and intimates that if proper pressure were brought to bear he might reconsider his action. It is stated on good authority that the Mormon church was the cause of Rawlins' resignation, but this cannot be verified.

Niagara River Harnessed.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A syndicate was formed here today with a capital of $4,000,000 for the construction and equipment of a line between Niagara Falls and Albany for the transmission of electric power generated by the Niagara Falls Power company with the waters of Niagara river passing through wheel pits into a tunnel 8,000 feet in length, which has just been completed. Stations are to be erected to regulate the voltage.

Movements of Ocean Steamers May 11.

At Bremen—Arrived—Weimar, from Baltimore.

At Kinsale—Passed—Cambroman, from Boston.

At New York—Arrived—Dania, from Hamburg; H. H. Meier, from Bremerhaven.

More Chinese Sent Back.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 11.—The steamer Danube, which arrived from Victoria, B. C., a week ago with 612 Chinese, left on her return trip last night with 410 who were refused admission.

STATE'S EVIDENCE IN

Prosecution in the Impeachment Trial Ready to Rest Its Case Today.

DEFENSE BUSY OUTLINING ITS PROGRAM

Will Make a Desperate Effort to Break Down Fred Race's Testimony.

HOPES OF TYING UP ALL INFORMATION

With Race Out of the Way the State Would Be at Respondents' Mercy.

BAD SHOWING AGAINST THE IMPEACHED

Evidence as Forecasted by The Bee Brought Out in Court—Result of the Tabulation of the Asylum Coal Freight Bills.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Tonight everything points to the fact that tomorrow the attorneys for the managers of the impeachment will close the prosecution and give the accused officials a chance to show their hand by way of outlining the course to be pursued in making a defense to the charge of misconduct in office, preferred by the legislature while sitting in joint session. What that defense will be is not known to the public, and an opinion would be a mere guess at this time. The attorneys for the respondents, together with the members of the Dorgan crowd, have formed a close corporation by locking themselves in one of the rooms at the Lincoln hotel and posting a sentinel at the outer door to see that only those who are known to be on the right side are admitted to the secret conclave.

There are, however, some straws which indicate that the railroads will come in on the homestretch for the purpose of lending a helping hand provided it is needed. These indications grow out of fact that prior to this time the B. & M. officials have stood aloof, refusing to lend aid to either state or respondents, except as called by the court by a subpœna.

Will War on Fred Race.

This evening, however, Agent Scott has been in the consultation room helping, it is believed, to map out the plan of battle which will be precipitated on the morrow. There now seems to be a general understanding that the testimony of Frederick Race must be broken down, though the heavens fall. It is admitted on all sides that his testimony with reference to the hospital coal deal, showing that only about one half of the coal that was charged to the state was ever delivered, is most damaging. It is also admitted that this testimony not only shows the grossest negligence on the part of members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, but it shows a steal of several thousand dollars which must be accounted for by somebody and in some manner. If his testimony can be shattered the friends and strikers for the respondents claim that half of the battle has been won, for without it the state would be powerless to prove the discrepancy in weights, as all of the important evidence in this branch of the case would be in the possession of the railroads and the respondents.

The state has virtually closed and now about all that remains is to gather up a few loose ends and put in some connecting links on the cell house and the asylum coal and flour jobs. This will be done immediately after John L. Webster finishes the cross-examination of Race.

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