THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1894. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

THOUSANDS IN PERIL

Williamsport Surrounded by Raging Torrents and Many Lives Threatened.

PORTIONS OF THE TOWN INUNDATED

Other Pennsylvania Cities in Almost as Great Danger.

RIVERS RAPIDLY RISING ON ALL SIDES

Susquehanna Threatents to Engulf Several Towns Within a Brief Period.

MILLIONS OF PROPERTY TO BE DESTROYED

Merchants Exhaust Their Resources in Their Efforts to Save Their Stocks of Goods—Alarming Floods in Other Localities.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 21.—1 p. m.—The water in the river here has reached a height of thirty-one feet above low water, one foot higher than the disastrous flood of 1889. The entire city is under water, which ranges in depth from four to twenty feet. The water is still rising at the rate of six inches an hour. All the logs at the boom which broke at 1 o'clock this morning have been swept away, as well as many sawmills and houses in the lower part of the city.

Not a telegraph or telpone wire is working out of the city with the single exception of a shaky long distance telephone wire which was placed at the disposal of the Associated Press correspondent.. While he was talking to Philadelphia he was driven out of the office by the rapid rise of water.

In the busines portion of the city the water has reached a depth of eight feet and shows no sign of receding. The rain at 1 o'clock is coming down in torrents. The loss has already reached more than a million dollars and unless relief soon comes it will be three times that much. No trains have arrived or departed from the city for twenty-four hours.

As night approached and darkness settled down the terrors of the flood increased. The yellow torrent rushing down the hill sides, fed by a thousand mountain streams and growing with each passing minute, assumed new terrors and the stricken people looked forward with dread to the ordeal through which they must pass before morning; cut off from the rest of the world; no railroad communication and with no avenue of telegraph or 'phone communication save the slender, quivering wire over which this message is speeding, surrounded on every hand by the slowly rising destroyer which has already swept away $1,000,000 worth of property and may sweep away $1,000,000 more, the condition of Williamsport is indeed pitiable.

With thirty-three feet more water in its channel than is its normal height, the north branch of the Susquehanna threatens to engulf the town. Every foot of ground in the city is under four feet of water and most of it is fifteen feet below the surface of the stream. Many families are homeless. Hundreds more expect to be driven from their houses, in the second stories of which they have found refuge, before day, and unless the flood ceases there is no power on earth that can avert a greater disaster than has already come upon the helpless city.

The loss of property cannot even be approximated until the waters recede and accounts are cast up. The gas and electric light plants are under water and the city is without lights. Every one is desperate, terror-stricken and discouraged.

Just after midnight the big logboom gave way with a crash and went rolling and tumbling down the stream. As it passed the four bridges below the city the logs crashed and banged against the piers with a roar that could be heard for miles. The market street bridge was carried away and three of the four spans of the Maynard street structure succumbed.

As the day grew old and when the light was dim dozens of boats and hundreds of wagons were brought into requisition and merchants began to move their goods to places of safety. It was seen that every store was in danger, and efforts were made to save all possible. Household goods were moved to second and sometimes to third stories of residences, where hasty preparations were made for a prolonged stay, until, at this writing (midnight), the entire population of Williamsport is in a condition of excitement and unrest at the encroachments of the water. All over the business portion the city is submerged to an average depth of six feet. Not a train has entered or left the city for twenty-four hours and every telegraph wire is down. The telegraph office is four feet under water and the 'phone exchange is almost as bad. The only means of reaching the outside world is one 'phone wire.

The water now appears to be at a standstill, but there are grave fears that the end is not yet in sight.

The flood reached its maximum at 7 o'clock, when it was thirty-five feet above low water mark on the river register, and was eight feed deep on the pavement of the court house in the center of the city. For an hour the water hung at that point, and then ,to the immense relief of thousands of anxious hearts, it began slowly to recede. At 1 o'clock it had fallen a foot and was still going down, slowly, to be sure, but surely enough to lift a terrible load from a multitude of hearts. All now feel that the worst has come and gone. The river has made a new record—thirty-five feet above low water mark. A million and a half in property has been destroyed, but so far as can be learned, no lives have been lost. To give the losses in detail is impossible. It cannot even be approximated, and the estimate of $1,500,000 is very conservative.

NEW YORK FLOODS FALLING.

All Danger Throughout the State from This Source Passed.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Dispatches from central and western New York points received by the Associated press report that streams are higher than they have been at any time since the great flood of 1889. Rain has continued to fall for nearly forty-eight hours, but at many points it has ceased, and speedy diminution of the floods are anticipated. Much farming land has been overflowed, and in many valleys crops of the aggregate value of hundreds of thousands of dollars have been destroyed. Railway traffic is much interrupted and on a number of roads entirely suspended. Bridges have been carried away in many places, culverts washed out and embankments damaged. Two or three persons have been drowned.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., May 21.—A 6-year-old son of Henry Tilley, living a few miles east of Dunkirk was caught by the high water and drowned. The body has not been recovered.

The Dunkirk & Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg bridge at Leona has settled eight inches. Erie trains are running via Dayton and Buffalo.

EASTON, Pa., May 21.—The Lehigh and Delaware rivers are rising rapidly. The Lehigh is higher than at any time since 1889. The people living along the banks of the latter stream have been compelled to move all their goods to places of safety. Tonight 500 feet of the basin of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company's canal at the mouth of the Lehigh gave way and fell into the Delaware river, and the great body of water thus let loose caused the Lehigh to fall fully two feet. Shortly afterward it began to rise again and more trouble is apprehended.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 21.—It has rained continuously for four days and the creeks emptying into the river are overflowing their banks and doing great damage. The streets are under water and cellars are full. Residents are moving about on rafts. There have been repeated landslides along the Central's Leadstone branch and gangs of trackmen are keeping them clear of rocks and earth.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., May 21.—The Danville & Mount Morris railroad suspended operations today on account of its tracks being submerged in places. The loss will be enormous, as all farms are under water and crops ruined.

AS HIGH AS IN 'EIGHTY-NINE.

Reports Received at Philadelphia from Points Along the Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—A telegram from General Manager Shepherd of the Pennsylvania road reports that the rain continued to fall until 2 o'clock this morning, causing much trouble along the line east of Altoona. At Mill Creek, Van Dyke, Mexico, Port Royal, The Narrows, Lewiston Junction, McVeyton and Manayunk bridge the tracks next to the river are not passable, and at one or two points there have been serious caveins.

Reports from Williamsport are to the effect that only a slight rain is falling there, but the skies are heavily overcast and the downpour of the past few days may resume at any moment. At 5 o'clock this morning the west branch of the Susquehanna was twenty-seven feet above the low water line and rising at the rate of six inches an hour.

The river is now about as high as it was during the flood of 1889, and water is running through the streets of Williamsport. Some river men estimate that it will go about four feet higher, while others think the worst is over and that the fall will begin soon. At Renova, Keating and Karthouse, about sixty miles north of Williamsport, the river has fallen over two feet at 10 o'clock this morning. Montgomery bridge, the mile long structure which spans the west branch just north of Watsontown, is weighted with heavily laden freight cars this morning, and until the water recedes no traffic will be allowed to cross the bridge. The Pacific express, which left here at 10:20 last night, is held at Watsonville, and may not be able to proceed until late this evening. The Pennsylvania railroad has large forces of men on the ground to repair all damage as soon as the water falls. Three train loads of westbound Knights Templar are held up in this city awaiting the opening of the line to Pittsburg. They may not be able to proceed before tomorrow morning.

Delaware breakwater reports the wind blowing but ten miles today, and that yesterday's gale did no damage as far as known.

The flood condition in the Schuylkill valley is hourly growing more serious. The stream from Pottsville to Philadelphia is lined with big iron, cotton and flour mills and nearly all have suspended. At Manayunk, the mill district of Philadelphia, all the mills have stopped. Water four feet deep is rushing through the street and the inhabitants are paddling about town in boats. Water is four feet deep in the great stock yards in West Philadelphia. Bath houses, boat houses and pleasure craft of all sorts have been swept away in Fairmount park, where the water covers the drives to a depth of several feet. The Reading road has abandoned its Norristown trains and is working trains northward on freight tracks.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 21.—Fears of a flood in this city as destructive as that of June, 1889, are over. At noon the high waters were subsiding and the worst is believed to be over. The low lands are inundated and the iron and steel mills closed on account of the inability of the employes to go to their work, and street car traffic has been suspended on the Citizens' lines. Trains on the Pennsylvania and other roads are late.

LOCKPORT, Pa., May 21.—The rain, which has been falling since Thursday night, continues unabated. Washouts are reported on many roads and traffic out of the city is almost impossible.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., May 21.—The flood in the Juniata valley is still raging with unabated fury. The river fell slightly last night, but rose again today in consequence of a water spout bursting and flooding the mounting district north of here. Five new county bridges in Huntingdon county have been destroyed, making an aggregate loss of $60,000. At Everett, Elmer Wagner was drowned.

The citizens of Alexandria were driven from their houses today and much property there was destroyed. The branch mine roads on the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad at Six-Mile run, Shanty Run and Dudley, are washed out and much rolling stock has been destroyed. The Pennsylvania company is running all through trains over the Huntingdon & Broad Top connecting with the Baltimore & Ohio at Hyndman in consequence of the washout on the main line at Mineral Point, near Johnstown.

READING, Pa., May 21.—The railroad bridge at Stony Creek and Dauphin on the Pine Grove division of the Philadelphia & Reading road were carried away today by the flood. Many collieries are reported flooded in the Schuylkill regions and it is feared that some of the bridges spanning the Susquehanna river above Sunbury may be carried away, as the river at West Milton is reported thirty feet above low water mark. The Schuylkill river at this point is seventeen feet above low water mark. Above Reading hundreds of acres of land are under water. This afternoon people of the city along the Schuylkill river banks are leaving their homes. The river is eighteen feet high. Nearly all the iron works at Pottstown have closed. The Glasgow dam is on the verge of giving way. The river there is sixteen feet above low water mark.

At midnight advices from the flooded districts indicate that the storm has spent its fury and that the waters have begun to fall in those localities where the danger has seemed greatest. Other places down the swollen streams are threatened, but the worst is probably known. Sunbury, however, is threatened with complete inundation, as the water is rising very fast there.

Six three-masted schooners and a canal boat were broken from their moorings on the Schuylkill river by the flood today, and lie jammed against the South street bridge. The Mary Lord sunk in mid channel, the others are more or less damaged and their weight threatens to carry away the bridge at any moment. The captain and six men of the Mary Lord were rescued. The danger of the collapsing of the bridge will be most imminent tomorrow. The accident occurred at flood this afternoon. The tidal rise will begin again at 1 o'clock, when disaster is feared from the cimbined force of the tide and the freshet. The British schooner Norwood broke adrift from her pier on the lower Schuylkill river today and grounded on the lower end of the Continental pier.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 21.—The Lehigh and Monocacy rivers are higher than during the great flood of 1889. People are moving out of their second stories. The rivers are still rising and it continues to rain.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 21.—Rain has fallen constantly for three days and is still falling, causing much damage. The rivers have overflowed their banks, necessitating the stoppage of many industries and damaging the machinery and stock. The new railway departments were abandened this afternoon, the water covering the tracks to a depth of two feet.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., May 21.—The

(Continued on Second Page.)

WILL BE HEARD ON THURSDAY

Prof. Henry Preserved Smith's Appeal Entertained by the Presbyterian Assembly.

GROUND ON WHICH HE NOW STANDS

Twelve Specific Errors of the Ohio Synod Cited—Schedule of the Division of Time on Debate—The Routine Work.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 21.—Among the overtures reported to the Presbyterian general assembly today was one from the presbytery of New Albany upon the subject of personal purity of members of congress.

Judicial case No. 1, which is the official designation of the Smith case, was reported with the recommendation that the appeal be entertained, both parties having agreed to waive the right to be heard on this question. If the assembly votes to entertain the appeal, three hours are to be given to Prof. Smith to present his case, four hours to the committee of prosecution and an additional hour to Prof. Smith; twenty minutes to the synod of Ohio and two hours to the assembly. At the close of this time, the vote is to be taken upon each allegation of error and ground of appeal separately. It was then decided to make the consideration of this case a special order for Thursday next at 10 o'clock, to continue till finished, having precedence over all other orders.

PROF. SMITH'S APPEAL.

Rev. Smith's appeal begins by reciting the charges and specifications, which are in brief that in a pamphlet entitled "Biblical Scholarship and Inspiration," issued while he was a professor in Lane Theological seminary at Cincinnati, he taught that the holy spirit did not so control the inspired writers in the composition of the holy scriptures as to make their utterances absolutely truthful, i. e., absolutely free from error when interpreted in their natural and intended sense.

The appeal further recites the trial and conviction of Prof. Smith by the Cincinnati presbytery and its finding of suspension from the ministry until he should renounce his errors; also the affirmation of judgment by the synod of Ohio, October 13, 1893.

Prof. Smith then says: "Deeming myself aggrieved by this sentence and unjustly deprived of my rights and privileges as a minister of Jesus Christ, I gave due notice of appeal to the synod of Ohio and filed the same with the stated clerk of the presbytery within the time required by the book of discipline. At the meeting of the synod of Ohio held in Cincinnati, October 10 to 13, 1893, I presented my appeal with specifications of the error of the presbytery."

These errors, as specified in the appeal to the synod, are in substance similar to those ascribed to the synod given below.

As Prof. Smith says, "The appeal with these specifications of error was found in order by the synod, after which the judgment, the notice of appeal and the appeal were read and the synod decided that the appeal should be entertained. After the parties were heard and opportunity to be heard had been given to the members of the synod the synod proceeded to vote on each of the twelve specifications of error. No one of these was sustained, the highest vote to sustain being 51 against and 78 not to sustain. Thereupon the moderator declared the judgment of the presbytery of Cincinnati to be affirmed.

"Having obtained no relief from the synod of Ohio, in an appeal to the general assembly, the highest court of the church, I pray your honorable body to review the action of the synod by which the decision of the presbytery is confirmed. I pray you to issue the case in accordance with justice and the constitution of the church; to reverse the decision of the lower court and to restore me to the conduction of my ministry from which I have been excluded, having in submission to the discipline of the church suffered this privation for the space of fifteen months.

"In support of this appeal as already recited in the notice of appeal, I allege twelve errors in the action of the synod, each being a refusal on the part of the synod to correct erroneous action taken by the presbytery of Cincinnati:

1. The synod erred in not sustaining my first specification of error in my appeal from the presbytery of Cincinnati, which was as follows: Allowing members of the presbytery to sit in judgment in the case after they had published opinions as to my guilt.

2. The synod erred in not sustaining my second specification of error in my appeal, as aforesaid, to-wit: Refusing to sustain my objections to the preliminary proceedings.

3. The synod erred in not sustaining my third specification of error, to-wit: Not sustaining my objections to the sufficiency of charge II., in form and legal effect.

4. The synod erred in not sustaining my fourth specification of error, to-wit: Not sustaining my objections to the sufficiency of charge III., as insufficient in form and legal effect.

5. The synod erred in not sustaining my fifth specification of error, to-wit: Not sustaining my objections to the various specifications under charge III., as insufficient in form and legal effect.

6. The synod erred in not sustaining my sixth specification of error, to-wit: Declining to receive testimony.

7. The synod erred in not sustaining my seventh specification of error, to-wit: Allowing the vote of a member of the court to be recorded and counted in his absence.

8. The synod erred in not sustaining my eighth specification of error, to-wit: Sustaining charge II. and finding me guilty.

9. The synod erred in not sustaining my ninth specification of error, to-wit: The action of the court in sustaining specifications 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, under charge II., was against the evidence and not supported by sufficient evidence.

10. The synod erred in not sustaining my tenth specification of error, to-wit: Sustaining charge III. and finding me guilty.

11. The synod erred in not sustaining my eleventh specification of error, to-wit: Sustaining the specifications under charge III.

12. The synod erred in not sustaining my twelfth specification of error, to-wit: Imposing on me the penalty of suspension from the ministry, which penalty would be excessive even if I were guilty of the offense charged.

"These errors, as alleged, have not been committed into the presbytery of Cincinnati and having been confirmed by the synod of Ohio are brought to the notice of your venerable body and submitted to your judgment in the hope that your action may be in accordance with justice and right and may promote the purity and peace of the church.

"HENRY PRESERVED SMITH,
"Appellant."

SEMINARY WORK DISCUSSED.

The hour for the consideration of the question of seminary control having arrived, the floor was taken by Thomas MacDougall of Cincinnati, who announced that he desired to explain the third recommendation of the committee. He denied any desire or purpose of centralization with regard to the present seminaries. The assembly can do nothing without the consent of the seminaries, and the property remains just where it is. It can only interfere in the case of misuse of funds regarding which a trust has been declared.

Dr. MacDougall spoke eloquently of the benefit to both seminaries and the church that would follow supervision. Dr. Craig of McCormick seminary expressed satisfaction with the plan proposed.

A strange scene followed the speech of Dr. MacDougall. Questions were put to the speaker from all parts of the house with a view of eliciting information. They came so quick and fast the moderator requested the members to fire their inquiries one at a time. Prof. Craig of McCormick expressed his dissatisfaction at the proposed plan, saying he anticipated that when the assembly reaches Chicago the question of the directors of McCormick will not be: "Why have you devised this scheme, but why have you not made it more complete?"

Rev. Mr. Galloway of Patterson, N. J., announced he was in general favor of the minority report, and he advocated a course of noninterference. Several arguments for delay were made, motions were made to that end, but they were each in turn tabled. Just afterwards Dr. Harkle of Denver moved to substitute the recommendation of the minority for those now before the house. At the expiration of the morning hour there was a scramble for the assignment for an hour for further consideration. On motion of Dr. Young Tuesday was selected.

At the afternoon session the report on the work among the freedmen of the south was presented. The following statement shows the extent of the work: Ministers, 163; churches and Sunday schools, 283; communicants, 16,000; scholars, 17,500, schools, 91; teachers, 161; pupils, 14,500.

The report on education showed a falling off in receipts from churches of nearly $11,000 and an expenditure of $5,000 out of the permanent fund of the board. The churches gave less than $50,000, while legacies aggregated over $63,000. The number of noncontributing was stated to be over 4,000. Mention was made with commendation of the action of the board in aiding the students at Lane seminary after the acceptance of the resignation of Prof. Henry Preserved Smith. Earnest pleas were made for more money with which to prosecute the board's labors, but without mention of the boycott pronounced against the students of Lane and Union seminaries as a cause of the deficit. Brief speeches followed till the close of the session.

A report from the Pacific coast warned the assembly of the danger of getting an uneducated ministry of "nice young men who do not know anything beyond the three r's" unless the church does its duty in this respect. The matter went over as unfinished business.

The evening session was in the interests of the Freedmen's boarding. Dr. McCook of Philadelphia presided. Dr. Sanders, professor at Biddel university, and other colored clergymen took part.

SOUTHERN ASSEMBLY IS ACTIVE.

Union with the Northern Branch Broached Again—Presbyterial Jurisdiction.

NASHVILLE, May 21.—The general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church resumed its session today. An overture was received from the presbytery of North Alabama to select a committee to confer with a committee representing the Northern assembly with organic union in view.

The committee on foreign correspondence presented its report on the overture from the presbytery of North Carolina asking that a committee be appointed to negotiate with a view to closer relations with the Associated Reformed church. The committee recommended the adoption of resolutions expressing the readiness of the general assembly to renew negotiations in any form agreeable to the assembly of the Reformed church. The resolution was adopted.

The committee on the Woodrow case from the Augusta presbytery reported that as a minister remains under the jurisdiction of the presbytery from which he was dismissed until formally relieved by another assembly he is entitled to all the privileges of the dismissing presbytery and that the formal return of the letter is not necessary.

The committee on organization with the Northern Presbyterian church reported in favor of rejecting the overtures made by that church. The consideration of that report is reserved for tomorrow.

Cumberland Presbyterians in Session.

EUGENE, Ore., May 21.—The special order or business in the Cumberland Presbyterian assembly today was the report of the committee on education. There was a long debate upon the sixth section of the report, which recommends that no one shall be admitted to the theological seminary proper who has not taken a regular collegiate course. Another section provides for the separation of the theological from the literary school at Lebanon. Another item in the report provides that the trustees of the assembly take certain real estate in the city of Chicago for the founding of a theological seminary, and the discussion indicated that this step will soon be taken.

ITEMS ABOUT THE BIG STRIKE.

Railroad Operators Trying to Fight the Miners by Themselves.

PITTSBURG, May 21.—A meeting of the prominent railroad coal operators of the Pittsburg district and a committee of Ohio operators is in session here to decide upon a mining rate and to stand together. It is probable a 69-cent rate will be adopted for Pittsburg, with a 60-cent rate for Ohio. This will be the ultimatum and if the miners refuse to accept it an attempt will be made to operate the mines with nonunion men.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 21.—The coke strikers made an effort to rally today in spite of the rain and storm, but it was a miserable failure and they now seem to have abandoned the field and given up the fight. The bad weather was a factor in bringing the contest to such a sudden end, the strikers being unable to face the storms of the past few days. All the plants are running with increased forces today. Colonel Hudson of the governor's staff says the situation would not justify the calling out of the troops.

COLUMBUS, May 21.—At a mass meeting of railway men here this afternoon in the interests of the American Railway union, resolutions were adopted offering financial and moral support to the miners' strike. Speeches were made by Eugene Debs, president, and Vice President Prentic, chief of the Railway union, and John McBride, president of the United Mine Workers association.

BURLINGTON, May 21.—The Iowa state Federation of Labor is convened in second annual session here today. Mayor Eugene Buttles and President A. L. Burk delivered addresses of welcome and President L. T. Jones responded. The regular order of business was transacted this afternoon.

BOILER BLOWN INTO A BARN.

Peculiar Freak Developed by the Suddenly Released Force of Steam.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Seven persons were injured, two seriously, by the explosion of a boiler at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Eagle avenue today. The boiler, which weighed three tons, was blown seventy-five feet into the air and landed in a stable on Ann street, seventy-five feet away. It crashed through the roof and through two floors, landing among thirty horses. The boiler is said to have been defective and to have been reported as such to the boiler inspector a week ago. Those seriously injured are:

John Crowley, thigh broken, several scalp wounds and scalded. He may die.

Michael Gannon, left leg fractured and internally injured.

The others injured are:

Patrick Crowe.
Charles Farrell.
Charles Williams.
Patrick Faber.
Emil Ryan.
Frieda Weisker.

The boiler was used to run a drill used in the blasting of the rocks for the foundation of a mansion to be built by Ebling, the brewer.

Movements of Seagoing Vessels May 21.

At San Francisco—Arrived—Gaelic. Departed—Lakme, Unalaska, Tatoosh. Passed—United States steamship Ranger, for Bering sea.

At Tory Island—Passed—Peruvian, from New York.

At Southampton—Arrived—Elbe, from New York.

At Gibralter—Arrived—Wieland, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Alaska, from New York.

Butt of Lewis—Passed—Slavonia, for New York.

At Bilboa—Arrived—Britianic, from New York.

At Queenstown—Passed—British Prince, from Philadelphia.

At New York—Arrived—Arizona, from Liverpool; Kaiser Wilhelm II, from Genoa; State of Nebraska, from Glasgow; Nomadic, from Liverpool; Chester, from Southampton.

Randall Leaves Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 21.—General Randall's Commonwealers left town for the east today. Of the 400 men who left Chicago, only 160 left here today.

OPENING OF THE BIG CANAL

England Concludes One of the Greatest of All Modern Undertakings.

MANCHESTER FORMALLY TAKEN TO SEA

Queen Victoria Stops Over on Her Way to Her Highland Home to Perform the Ceremony—Great Rejoicing in the City.

MANCHESTER, May 21.—Queen Victoria arrived here this afternoon for the formal opening of the Manchester ship canal. The streets were profusely decorated and all the regular and volunteer troops of the city and vicinity were out to welcome her majesty. Several addresses will be presented to the queen, including one from the canal company, which is a most elaborate affair, brilliantly illuminated with pictures of scenes along the banks of the canal, and is an appropriate production, commemorating the opening of this waterway from Manchester to the sea, which throws this city open to the floating commerce of the world. At Salford also Queen Victoria was presented with an address upon her return from inspecting the canal, and tonight all the streets of Manchester and of the towns along the line of the canal are ablaze with illuminations.

Every precaution was taken to prevent her majesty or any other person suffering from the effects of the pent up waters of the canal, considerable discussion having been caused by the statement that the water of the Irwell, impounded in the canal and in the hundred acres of docks, was so bad as to be likely to produce sickness among the crowds of people expecting to be present at the formal opening of the canal today.

At Liverpool the ships in the Mersey were decorated today from stem to stern with bunting in honor of the opening of the Manchester ship canal. The great canal which has converted Manchester into a seaport was commenced on November 11, 1887, at Eastham ferry on the Cheshire side of the Mersey. The cost of the canal has been about $75,000,000.

SIX SPANISH REDS SHOT.

Execution of Pallas' Confederate at Barcelona.

BARCELONA, May 21.—The six anarchists, Codina, Cerezuela, Sogas, Bernat, Villarubia and Mir, sentenced to death after having been convicted of complicity in the attempt of Pallas to assassinate Captain General Martinez Campos, and of being concerned in the Liceo theater bomb outrage, were executed at 4 o'clock this morning outside the citadel of Mont Juich.

The prisoners passed the night in the chapel of the fortress after force had been used to compel them to do so.

Rain was falling heavily this morning when the condemned men were taken from the chapel through subterraneous passages to the place of execution. The first of the doomed men to appear was Sogas, then came Cerezuela. They showed signs of repentance and joined in the prayers of the priests who accompanied them to the place of death. Cerezuela was quiet and appeared to be praying silently. These were the only two who seemed impressed with their impending doom. Their companions shouted all kinds of revolutionary cries while on the way to execution.

Troops were drawn up outside the castle walls, forming three sides of a square. The fourth side was closed in by the walls of the citadel. The six anarchists were placed in a line with their faces to the wall. Standing a short distance behind the condemned men was the firing party. At the first volley only four of the convicts fell dead and a second volley was necessary in the cases of Sogas and Codina to complete their execution. There was no disorder.

Up the Ladder in the Church.

ROME, May 21.—The pope was present today at the public consistory in the Sala Regia, upon which occasion new cardinals were formally invested with their red hats.

A secret consistory followed the public function. The pope, at the secret consistory, preconized twenty-four bishops and announced a number of episcopal nominations. The appointment of Rev. Paul Stanislau la Roucque as bishop of the see of Sherbrooke, Que., was announced. His holiness announced the appointments of Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher to the see of Fort Wayne; Rt. Rev. A. J. Glorieaux, D. D., to Boise City, Idaho; Rt. Rev. E. J. Dunne, D. D., to Dallas, Tex.; Rt. Rev. Michael Tierney to Hartford, Conn.; Rt. Rev. Patrick Donaghue to Wheeling, W. Va., and Rt. Rev. T. M. A. Burke to Albany, N. Y. The new cardinals were received in private audience by the pope, whose health appeared to be excellent.

Vessels for the Canadian Fleet.

LONDON, May 21.—The Times publishes a description of the steamships that are to be employed in the Anglo-Canadian mail service in connection with the Pacific line. The dimensions of the four Atlantic vessels are 572 feet in length, sixty-two feet beam and depth of hold forty-two feet, with a load draft of thirty-two feet, making them the deepest vessels afloat. The great depth of the new steamers allows a stronger hull and gives better results in seaway and also assists in the development of speed. The freight carrying capacity of the steamers is fixed at 3,350 tons each. Each vessel will accommodate 300 saloon, 200 second cabin and 1,000 steerage passengers. The engines are of 21,000-horse power and they will drive the vessel at a speed of twenty knots per hour in ordinary weather.

World's Supply of Gold Excessive.

LONDON, May 22 The Times, in its financial article discussing the sthrong and sustained current of gold into the Bank of England, says: It emanates from various quarters and is by no means wholly from the United States and India. The world's supply of gold now apepars to be excessive. It has been long overtaking the demand, but the fall in the prices of silver and other articles has finally secured an adjustment which would have been reached much earlier if currency experiments had not been tried on so large a scale.

Explanations in Order.

LISBON, May 21.—Captain Feyes, commander of the Portuguese warship Alfonso de Albuquerque, on which a number of Brazilian insurgents escaped from Rio, is expected to arrive today. Captain Castilho of the Mindello, which vessel also assisted in the escape of the refugees, will reach Lisbon on Thursday. After the arrival of Captain Castilho, he and Captain Feyes will be called upon to explain the escape and the pursuit of the insurgents.

Policy of Protection Favored.

SIDNEY, N. S. W., May 21.—Sir George Dribbs of New South Wales, in a speech at Lamworth, declared that the government would adhere to the policy of protection.

They Were Sketching Forts.

MAYENCE, May 21.—The two Frenchmen who wer arrested here last week for making sketches of forts have been released. They proved that they wer tourists.

Bank Wreckers' Case Nearly Ended.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—The testimony in the bank wrecking case will be completed tomorrow and the arguments will commence. These will be concluded Wednesday evening, and the case will certainly go to the jury Thursday morning.

Bought a Railroad Right Cheap.

DENVER, May 21.—All the property of the Colorado Eastern Railway company, including 3,360 acres of coal lands in this county, was sold at a trustee's sale this morning to satisfy 6 per cent bonds amounting to $500,000. The Knickerbocker Trust company of New York, trustee for the bondholders, bid in the property for $75,000.

HAWAII'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

Document Framed by the Dole Government Explained in a Measure.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

HONOLULU, May 15.—(Via San Francisco, May 21, per steamer Gaelic.)—The constitutional convention, the members of which were elected on May 4, will meet on May 30. The new constitution will be presented to the convention for its approval. The Associated press has been able to obtain a copy of portions of it.

The new government is to be called the Republic of Hawaii. The executive power will be vested in the president. The executive council will consist of five members, instead of four as at present, a minister of health and education being added.

The upper house will consist of fifteen senators. The qualification of a senator will be that he shall be 30 years old, shall be able to read and write the English language, shall have resided in the island three years, shall own property of not less than $5,000 in value, and shall have an income of $1,200 per year.

The assembly or lower house is to consist of fifteen members, six from the island of Oahu and three each from Hawaii, Maui and Kaui. They will serve for two years only. A member of the assembly must be a citizen of Hawaii or a citizen of any country which has treaty relations with Hawaii and has resided in the islands for at least one year. He must be able to read and write the English or Hawaiian language, except in the case of those who voted in the recent election, to whom this requirement does not apply.

Meetings of the legislature are to be held every two years. Each session is limited to ninety days, and neither house can adjourn for more than two days without the consent of the other. The president will have the power of veto, which can be overruled by a two-thirds vote of both houses. It is the present intention to have President Dole reappointed for a term of years, probably six, after which the office will be filled by regular elections. It is more likely, also, that the present ministers will be retained for a few years, as their appointment rests with the president. The new constitution can be amended or revised in the ordinary way, but it is expressly stipulated that no amendment containing a proposition for the establishment of a monarchical form of government shall be presented. Members of both houses are to receive $900 for each session.

About 3,750 votes were cast at the recent elections. There was little opposition on any of the islands. The claim is now made that when the republic is declared the natives will make the long looked for uprising. Royalist leaders say that they are only restrained by the expressed wish of the queen, who still has great faith in the United States. The report that the Ranger was coming here has again put hopes of speedy restoration in the royalist hearts. There has been considerable talk recently of a number of royalists who are said to have enlisted in the army ready to help the ex-queen's cause in case of a revolution. That there are very few, if any, such cases is fully believed by the government, as troops have been considerably reduced and only the best known and trusted men kept in the service.

The steamer Gaelic arrived yesterday from Japan, with R. W. Irwin, the Hawaiian minister resident at Tokio, on board. It is supposed that he has brought certain messages from the Japanese government in regard to the matter of granting the franchise to subjects of the mikado in Hawaii. It is expected that in the event of a franchise being refused to the Japanese their government intends to cut off treaty relations with Hawaii and to recall all Japanese now in the islands. If this is so, it will be a serious thing for the planters, as the present number of contract laborers is largely made up of Japanese, and it would be next to impossible to replace them in less than a year. Mr. Irwin is reticent on the subject, but it is known he was the bearer of several important dispatches to the government, and a special meeting of the council was held yesterday to discuss the matter.

OWENS SCORES BRECKINRIDGE.

Campaign in the Ashland District Reaching an Interesting Point.

LEXINGTON, May 21.—Hon. William C. Owens delivered his opening address to the people of Scott county today. Mr. Owens was greeted by a large crowd, filling the hall at Georgetown to overflowing, and many who desired admittance were turned away. Fully 300 women were present, wearing Owens badges, and they joined in the applause in a manner that plainly demonstrated that the womanhood of the district is bitterly opposed to sending Colonel Breckinridge back to congress. The applause was almost continuous throughout the speech, showing that Owens was well received.

Resolutions gotten up by the people of Scott county were read, certifying to the good character of the Scott county man and passed by a rising vote. The speech was full of strongly framed sentences against Colonel Breckinridge, and its enthusiastic reception indicates that Scott county is against the colonel in earnest. He said 60,000,000 people were awaiting the verdict the citizens of the Ashland district would render in this case, and he hoped for the sake of the womanhood and manhood of the state that the voters would do their whole duty and go to the polls and vote against this burning disgrace.

SHOWED FINNEGAN THE SHELL GAME.

Chicago Sharpers Hold Up a Council Bluffs Engineer for a Nice Roll.

CHICAGO, May 21.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Engineer Arthur Finnegan, who runs the fast mail over the Northwestern road from Boone, Ia., to Council Bluffs, reached Chicago last night on his way east. As he was walking up Fifth avenue he was met by a stranger, who entered into conversation with him. There had just been a terrible explosion, the stranger said, over in the LaSalle street tunnel, and the stranger proposed that they go and take a look at the debris. The engineer knows little about Chicago, and when the stranger turned west on Lake street he did not notice that they were going away from the direction of the tunnel. After crossing the river they turned off at a big grain elevator. Here they were met by four or five other men, and soon came to where the usual shell game was being played. Finnegan, however, was too crafty for the sharpers. He refused to be drawn into the game and demanded that the tunnel explosion be produced. While they were parleying one of the men seized Finnegan's hand, and, pushing it down over one of the shells, told him to bet on it, while another drew a roll of $250 from the engineer's pocket. Jerome Douglas of 201 West Congress street was arrested for the crime and today Justice Foster held him to the criminal court.

ARRESTING LEGISLATORS.

Rhode Island Statesmen Treated to a Slight Innovation.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 21.—One of the most remarkable sessions of the house of representatives ever held took place yesterday. At 11 o'clock all members present were locked in and writs issued for absent members, but it was 3:15 p. m. before a quorum arrived. Members are now being arrested in all parts of the state. As soon as a quorum was present Wheaton Cole was expelled from the seat in the house and Claude J. Farnsworth substituted as second representative from Pawtucket. Only four republicans were present, the rest having disappeared from the city to avoid arrest.

Will Boom the Papers.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The special grand jury investigating alleged election frauds has taken steps to prevent the publication of secret jury room proceedings. A formal complaint charging unknown parties with having divulged the secrets was made by one of the grand jurors today and on that complaint the city editors of the Evening Post and the Tribune and the reporters of these papers who have been assigned to report the grand jury work were summoned as witnesses. This action will raise for the first time in this county the question whether communications made to the press are privileged.

Alighted on His Head and Died.

KEARNEY, Neb., May 21.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Yesterday afternoon while a young man named Stact was out riding with a companion their horse became frightened and started to run. Stact jumped out and struck on the back of his head and died last night.

DALTONS SURPRISED

Two Members of the Gang Engaged by Officersin Oklahoma.

ONE SHOT FROM HIS HORSE AND CAPTURED

Several of the Posse Injured and One Will Die.

OTHER FUGITIVE ESCAPED TO THE TIMBER

Identity of the Outlaws a Mystery but They Are Known to Be Bandits.

NUMEROUS VOLLEYS RAPIDLY EXCHANGED

Chase of the Robber Who Escaped to Be Renewed Today—Some Sharp Fighting Anticipated When He is Surrounded.

EL RENO, Okl., May 21.—Two men, supposed to be members of the Dalton gang of train robbers passed through El Reno today traveling eastward. The sheriff telegraphed to the little town of Yukon to intercept and arrest them. A posse was quickly organized, and when the train robbers made their appearance they were attacked. The defense was quite as hot as the attack, and a running fight ensued.

One, Mr. Farish, was shot in the groin. The bullet passed entirely through him. He is not expected to live. An old man named Nelson was shot in the forehead, but not dangerously. A number of other persons were wounded more or less severely during the skirmish, among them a man named Snyder, who was shot in the face and will die.

One of the robbers was shot off his horse and captured, but resisted to the last, and several of his captors bear cuts and bruises on the head where he welted them with his six-shooter. The other robber escaped, but is supposed to have been hit two or three times, one bullet taking away a portion of his hat and another one striking him in the head. It is not known who he is. The one captured is not known here. The robber who escaped is being followed by a party of armed men, and another battle is likely to occur at any time. The sheriff and a band of deputy marshals left this city to join the pursuers.

The chase after the escaped bandit was most exciting, but the outlaw's horse becoming fatigued, one of the posse made a circuit, getting in ahead of the fleeing man, who opened fire upon him. He dismounted and ran into the bush. None