THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1894. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

READY FOR THE FRAY

Cripple Creek Strikers Have Captured All the Arms in Sight.

ATTACK EXPECTED AT ANY TIME

All Miners Compelled to Join the Military Bands.

ARMY OF DEPUTIES ALSO INCREASED

Everything Indicates a Bloody Battle Will Take Place Soon.

PROMINENT POPULIST DRIVEN FROM TOWN

Strikers Are Reported to Have Purchased a Cannon and Built a Fort to Mount it In—The Conduct of Strikers Losing Them Friends.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., May 29.—The deputies and strikers are still keeping at safe distance from each other. Both sides are exerting every effort to increase their numbers, the strikers using, in some instances, loaded Winchesters as arguments. The strikers become bolder and more insolent every day. All the smaller towns are completely subjected and some swaggering demonstration has been made at Cripple Creek. There is nothing manly in the attitude of the strikers. Vastly outnumbering the male portion of the population and being heavily armed, they have confiscated nearly all the firearms owned by individuals. Conscious alike of their own strength and of the weakness of the inhabitants, they conduct themselves in an overbearing manner, and exact conduct on the part of the inhabitants that is but little short of the most abject servility. Today a party entered Mound City and at the point of Winchesters forced two union men, who believe in the union, but not in carrying guns and using them in violation of the law, together with a nonunion man, to go to Bull Hill. The general impression here is that this question can be settled only by a terrible conflict and the people anxiously await the end, whatever it may be.

To the credit of the strikers, be it said, that in some of the camps they have closed every saloon and placed guards over them.

The strikers now expect to be attacked from three different points and have massed their forces at Bull Hill. Two principal approaches have been undermined and large quantities of dynamite placed so that, by means of electricity, the mines can be exploded from the fort.

DENVER, May 29.—Sheriff Bowers of El Paso county was in Denver today in consultation with Cripple Creek mine owners. He did not call on the governor. He said he had determined to enforce the laws in Cripple Creek and put the mine owners in possession of their property. Deputies are being mustered in this city as rapidly as possible. All men are being accepted for the service who have guns.

H. B. Gortner, a prominent populist, was driven out of the camp today and warned that he would be killed if he returned. It is supposed the miners suspected he was in league with the mine owners. A Gatling gun has been ordered to be sent from Chicago as quickly as possible, to be used by the deputies against the miners.

DIVIDE, Colo., May 29.—It has rained nearly all day and this evening. The disappointment over the small number of recruits had a depressing effect on the miners and about a dozen have returned to Denver. The strikers are reported to have purchased a rifled cannon, which is now on the way here. They have constructed a fort for the cannon just north of Wilbur.

SCARCITY OF COAL GREATLY FELT.

In Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas Business is Beginning to Suffer.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Specials from railroad centers of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas indicate that business there is becoming affected by the coal miners strike and the consequent scarcity of coal.

At Sedalia, Mo., the Missouri Pacific shops shut down at noon yesterday for the remainder of the month. The shops of the Central branch railroad at Atchison, Kan., which is controlled by the Missouri Pacific in that city, have been closed down indefinitely. Several regular freights have also been discontinued.

At Van Buren, Ark., the Missouri Pacific road shops and round house are at a standstill, nothing but passenger and perishable freight trains moving, owing to the scarcity of coal caused by 1,000 men striking Sunday at Coal Hill, Huntington and Jenny Lind. There are but twenty-five carloads of coal accessible and that is to be used for passenger trains and emergencies only. The shut-down is only till the strikers resume work.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The anthracite coal sales agents today advanced the price of broken and egg coal 15 cents a ton and of stove and chestnut 25 cents a ton, for the eastern trade. For the western trade, all sizes were advanced 25 cents per ton. The production for June was fixed at 2,700,000 tons.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 29.—The Illinois Central has begun to draw on its 1,500 tons of coal here, a third of it being shipped to Freeport, Ill., yesterday. It has a large supply in reserve at Sheldon, Ia., still.

HANNIBAL, Mo., May 29.—Judge Williams of the United States court instructed Mr. Crysler, attorney for J. A. Bovard, receiver of the Loomis Coal company, to open the mines at Bevier and to begin operating them. He instructed the receiver to employ any miners that he could secure if the old men refused to work. He said that he wanted the mines to be in operation at this time, when there was such a good profit in the business and that he proposed to have them in operation.

LINCOLN, Ill., May 29.—The effect of the coal strike is being felt stronger than ever here. The roller mills have closed down and yesterday the electric street cars were obliged to stop running its cars.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 29.—A West Superior, Wis., special to the Journal says: The price of soft coal has risen from $2.75 at the opening of navigation to $3.50. Coal men estimated that the docks will be cleared up by June 20.

Marshals Move Coal Trains.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 29.—A telegram received at the general offices of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road this afternoon says the coal train was moved without any trouble at Clinton Locks, with United States Marshal Hawkins aboard. The miners made no resistance, though they were very sullen. This is largely due to the personal efforts of President Dunkirley of the Miners association, who went up last night and made speeches urging them not to interfere with the train. The miners had previously voted 4 to 1 not to allow the train to be moved, having been led to believe that the interference by the federal courts was a myth and that the dispatches to that effect were forgeries. The train is now on its way to Danville.

Don't Propose to Strike.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 29.—Ever since the miners of the Coal Creek district returned to work on Friday last the striking miners of the Jellico district have been endeavoring to induce them to come out again. A delegation of striking Jellico miners have been in the Coal Creek region for several days and a mass meeting was held today to determine what action will be taken. The miners who desire to work are backed by the operators, who have armed them with rifles, and the miners say they will fight if necessary. Another shipment of rifles has been sent from Knoxville, and unless an amicable adjustment is reached trouble may follow.

CONFLICTS IN SIGHT.

Some Places Where Lives of Strikers and Deputies Are in Jeopardy.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 29.—The strike situation in this district is becoming desperate. All night long the strikers at Knightsville kept watch for freight trains, but the Vandalia road had been warned and held the trains until morning. The strikers have made up a purse today to prosecute the Vandalia for running two loaded trains by a crossing without stopping.

Miners are guarding every railroad in the county. Last night several hundred strikers held a northbound train on the Chicago & Indiana Coal railroad and demanded to be hauled to Stone Bluff. The trainmen refused and the strikers, fearing the law for stopping the mails, allowed the train to proceed. The miners threaten to stop the waterworks and the street car line in this city, and trouble seems inevitable.

OTTUMWA, Ia., May 29.—Six hundred strikers went to Evans today to try and induce the miners to go out. The Centerville miners, who were well armed, were the leaders of the disturbance. The governor has an aide on the scene and the national guard will be ordered from this city and Oskaloosa if needed. The strikers openly declare that they propose violence Thursday if the colored miners do not come out. Superintendent Baxter and the working miners are all armed and ready for an attack.

POMEROY, O., May 29.—Senator Camden's mines at Spillman, W. Va., eight miles below here, are being moved on by 600 strikers who went there by boat this morning. The works are guarded by sheriff and ten deputies, with a Gatling gun. These are the only mines in operation in this district and a determined effort is being made to close them. The hills surrounding the works are thronged with people watching the movements of the strikers, who say there will be no trouble unless perpetrated by the authorities.

MINONK, Ill., May 29.—Two miners were arrested today for passing through the lines at Camp Culver. Sheriff Toole, with a force of deputies, made the arrests. Many Italian miners from Ronake, twelve miles distant, are here, but there is no evidence of trouble.

HUNTINGDON, W. Va., May 29.—Companies I and G of the state militia of this city were ordered out by Governor McCorkle this morning to the Camden mines to prevent the working of the miners. The soldiers were ready and on a train in four minutes.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 29.—An order from Secretary of War Lamont has been received at Fort Leavenworth for three companies of military to move immediately to McAlester, I. T., to suppress the mine trouble and restore to the owners the property now held by the strikers.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 29.—The threatened raid on the Kyle plant did not take place today. Dispatches report everything quiet through the region and many of the plants working with increased forces. At the Murphy mine near here last night the strikers cut loose a number of loaded and empty cars and they were badly wrecked. A large section of track was also torn up, but there was no other damage.

Deputy Wants Reinforcements.

MACON, Mo., May 29.—Deputy Sheriff Turner, stationed at Kansas & Texas mine No. 46, has come here after the sheriff and reported that the Randolph delegation of striking miners now camped near No. 46 is preparing to invade the company's works and force the miners there to abandon work. There are about 400 men in the Randolph county crowd. The sheriff gathered a posse and left for the scene. Mine No. 46 is about four miles southwest of here and is the finest plant in the county. It is reported that the air and hoisting shafts have been fired.

All Pomeroy Miners Quit.

POMEROY, O., May 29.—The delegation of miners who went down the river today by steamboat, 800 strong, to induce the miners at Spillman, W. Va., to cease work, came back tonight with flying banners and band playing. They accomplished their mission without an unkind word on either side. This clears every mine in the Pomeroy bend without violence.

Pittsburg Operators Ready to Settle.

PITTSBURG, May 29.—At a meeting of coal operators here tonight a committee was appointed to formulate a plan for a settlement of the strike. The committee has full power to act for the Pittsburg operators, and can settle for the district at any price they may see fit.

Militia Ready at Oskaloosa.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., May 29.—The camps of the striking miners have increased to about 600 men here, but no outbreak has yet occurred. The governor has placed the national guard at the disposal of the sheriff, and a large number of deputies remained to preserve order.

All Quiet at Minonk.

MINONK, Ill., May 29.—The coal strike at this place, so far as active demonstration is concerned, is thought to be practically over. All the militia is now gone and Sheriff Toole has discharged nearly all of his deputies. At Wenona today everything was quiet.

No Settlement in Sight.

COLUMBUS, O., May 29.—Patrick McBryde, secretary of the United Mine Workers association, denies absolutely the statement telegraphed over the country that there has been or is any probability of an immediate settlement of the strike.

More Colorado Miners Quit.

DENVER, May 29.—Immediate trouble with coal miners at Rouse and Walsenburg has been averted. Today 200 miners at Rouse quit work and joined the body of strikers and the party, 2,000 strong, moved out of the district.

Governor Waite Fears Kidnapers.

DENVER, May 29.—Almost at the last moment Governor Waite decided not to go to Cripple Creek until tomorrow morning. It is said he was afraid the deputies would kidnap him.

CHIEF RAMSAY DEFEATED.

Omaha Division of Railway Telegraphers Promises to Be Good and is Reinstated.

DENVER, May 29.—The Railway Telegraphers held their election today, which resulted in a defeat for Grand Chief Ramsay, his successor being Walker V. Powell of Wichita, Kan. The vote was fifty-nine to fifty-six. The telegraphers endorsed the action of Grand Chief Ramsay in suspending the Omaha charter. He expressed a willingness to restore the charter if the Omaha division would obey his former orders. F. E. Gilliland promised this would be done. Grand Editor Thurston was exonerated from all charges made against him. The offices of assistant grand chief and senior telegrapher were created. It was decided to organize a ladies' auxiliary and Chief Ramsay's recommendation that a federation of all railway organizations be formed was adopted.

Movements of Seagoing Vessels May 29.

At San Francisco—Cleared—Gaelic, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

At Bremen—Arrived—Aller, from New York.

At New York—Arrived—Westernland, from Antwerp.

At Southampton—Arrived—Lahn, from New York.

At Glasgow—Arrived—Hibernian, from Montreal; Siberian, from Philadelphia.

At London—Arrived—America, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Gallia, from Boston; Parisian, from Montreal.

HILL MAKES THINGS LIVELY

Would Put Senators on the Rack Instead of Newspaper Men.

SUMMON THEM ALL IF NECESSARY

Lively Colloquy Between David Bennett and Nebraska's Junior Senator, in Which Gray and Harris Take a Hand—Tariff Took a Back Seat.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The right of newspaper correspondents to refuse to give Senator Gray's bribery and sugar investigating committee the sources of their information was brought before the senate today in the shape of a report from that committee. In the morning hour Senator Kyle (populist of South Dakota), in order to avoid further conflict over the passage of a resolution declaring the sense of the senate against noninterference with the affairs of the Hawaiian islands, agreed to waive a vote on his resolution if a vote could be secured on the Turpie resolution reported from the committee on foreign relations.

Senator Vest, democrat of Missouri, offered as a substitute for the Turpie resolution one declaring that from the facts and papers before the senate it would be unwise and inexpedient to consider a project of annexation; that the highest internal interests require that the people of the Sandwich islands should chose their own form of government and line of policy, and that foreign interference with the affairs of these islands would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.

A motion of Senator Hoar to lay the Vest amendment on the table was defeated, 18 yeas, 36 nays. The tariff bill was taken up and Senator Proctor of Vermont addressed the senate in opposition. Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota followed, speaking at some length in opposition to the bill.

Senator Gray, at the close of the speech of Senator Pettigrew, presented to the senate the report of the select committee delegated to investigate the charges of improper conduct in framing the sugar schedule.

Senator Hill objected to its presentation.

Senator Gray called for its reading, saying it was privileged, and after some time had been spent in discussing that point the senate agreed, and the report was read.

Mr. Hill proceeded to discuss the questions involved in the decision. He argued that the senate could not lose jurisdiction simply because a committee made a report; that it still had a right to recommit the report, and, recommitted, in law, it was as if the report had never been made.

NEWSPAPER MEN'S VERACITY.

Mr. Hill said he had no personal interest in the investigation. He thought it proper enough to investigate the charges of attempted bribery, but he doubted the wisdom and propriety of this proceeding. Whether newspaper men always told the truth or ever told the truth was a question which, if the senate entered upon it, this body could be kept busy until the end of time.

The senate smiled audibly at this statement of the New York senator, but it led to a very interesting debate between Mr. Hill and Mr. Allen of Nebraska, a member of the bribery committee. Mr. Allen interrupted Mr. Hill to say it was not the truthfulness of the correspondents that the committee was charged to investigate. It was whether attempts had been made to bribe senators, whether the Sugar trust had made large political contributions for the purpose of influencing legislation and whether senators had been speculating in Sugar stocks. He asked Mr. Hill if he contended that the senate had been right to investigate the charge that senators had speculated in Sugar stocks.

"Not exactly," replied Mr. Hill. "But I have grave doubt if a senator should come before a committee and refuse to answer questions relative to his private business, whether the committee could compel him to do so. The decisions of the courts are against it."

"Does the senator believe a senator could speculate in Sugar stock without that investment influencing his vote?" inquired Mr. Allen.

"The senator confounds the legal question," replied Mr. Hill, "with the question of propriety. A senator who speculates in Sugar stock violates no law."

"But," interrupted Mr. Allen, "it would not be more proper for a senator to invest money in any enterprise to be affected by his vote than it would be for a judge on the bench to render a decision in a case in which he was interested. The question of public morality goes to the foundation of the integrity of the government. A senator has a legal right to do what is not prohibited."

"A legal," retorted Mr. Allen, "but no moral right."

"One question at a time," said Mr. Hill. "He would have as much right as a senator who, being owner of silver mining property, would vote on the silver question. If, pending action on the sugar schedule, a senator should speculate in sugar, it might be an act of impropriety, but it would not constitute a crime."

GET AFTER THE REAL CULPRITS.

"If the committee desired to get at the facts why did they not call the senators whose names had been connected with the charges instead of prosecuting newspaper men who had no personal knowledge and whose information was obtained from confidential sources?"

"But," interjected Mr. Allen, "if the questions asked the newspaper men were irrelevant they should be exempted from testifying."

"Why call the newspaper men instead of the men themselves?" retorted Mr. Hill.

Mr. Gray, chairman of the commercial committee, here interrupted to compare the investigation to a coroner's inquest and wanted to know of Mr. Hill if a witness, having made a statement that he had heard that one man had been killed by another, could he refuse to give his authority?

Mr. Hill parried this question. A trial in court, a legal investigation, he said, was a very different thing from a congressional inquiry. There eyewitnesses were wanted.

"That is just about what we want," said Mr. Gray.

"Well, you are going a long way around the horn to look for them," retorted Mr. Hill, with some irony in his tone.

"How are we to get them?" asked Mr. Gray.

"Call the senators themselves," replied Mr. Hill, impulsively; "that is the best way."

"How are we to tell who the senators are?" asked Mr. Allen.

"If you don't know," said Mr. Hill, with great emphasis, "call them all. So long as you have foolishly, as I think, entered upon this investigation, it is your duty to exhaust it."

Mr. Hill declared that if a newspaper man had made a statement reflecting on his honor or integrity and should go before a committee and testify that he knew nothing personally of the charge, he (Mr. Hill) would be the next witness. He continued:

"As long as you have entered upon this field of inquiry the whole of it should be explored. I have appealed from the decisions for certain reasons. First, the newspaper men are from my state; they represent four papers in my state. Second, I desire to present my views. Third, I believed the senate was entering upon ground it ought not to tread upon and that no good could come of the arrest of one of these newspaper men, for I deny the right of the vice president to certify those facts to the district attorney under the statute without affirmative action by the senate; and, fifth, I believe the senate has no right to go further than it has gone."

Then after some wrangling between Mr. Harris and Mr. Hill, during which the interchange of courtesies was quite acrimonious, and after an ineffectual effort on Mr. Hill's part to introduce a resolution declaring the questions asked the newspaper men for which they were to be held in contempt were not pertinent, and that the facts should not be certified to the district attorney, Mr. Harris moved to table the appeal, and it was carried without division.

Mr. Hill then offered another resolution to the effect that certification of the recalcitrancy should not be made to the district attorney until the senate had taken further action. Mr. Harris objected, when Mr. Hill said he had no objection to the resolution going over. The vice president said: "It will go over."

Mr. Harris said it could not go over because it had not yet been introduced and could not be, but the chair did not alter the ruling.

The senate then resumed consideration of the lumber paragraph in the tariff bill, and Mr. Squire of Washington addressed the senate in opposition to free lumber. Mr. Hale then offered an amendment to place a uniform duty of $1 on all lumber. This was defeated.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska moved to place all lumber, shingles, boards, etc., used in building of residences upon the free list.

Without action on Mr. Allen's amendment, at 6 o'clock, the senate went into executive session, and a few minutes later adjourned until Thursday at 10 o'clock.

MAKING WAR TERRIBLE.

Frenchman Said to Have Sold a Deadly Invention to the Dreibund.

PARIS, May 29.—La Patrie today announces that the notorious Turpin, the inventor, whose name some time ago came prominently before the public in connection with the invention of the explosive known as melinite, and who was subsequently imprisoned, angered at the refusal of France to purchase his latest invention, has left the country and has sold to the powers composing the Dreibund the secret of the manufacture of a terrible war machine. The latter is said to comprise a new explosive and a new projectile, which, it is claimed, will completely transform the art of warfare and the conditions under which it is waged, rendering its possessors the masters of Europe. Turpin yielded to the personal urgings of a foreign sovereign and has received several million francs on account.

The statement that Turpin has left the country and sold his invention to the Dreibund has caused somewhat of a sensation. M. Leherisse announces his intention to interpellate the government on the subject. M. Mercier, minister of war, has been informed of this intention and says he will not object to meeting the question after he has had a conference with his colleagues. He admits he refused to see M. Turpin and also declined to negotiate with him. He scouts the idea that Turpin's new invention is an important one.

GERMANY REGISTERS A KICK.

Does Not Relish the Recent Acquisition of African Territory by England.

BERLIN, May 29.—A dispatch from Brussels, published here semi-officially, says that Germany has protested to the government of the independent Congo state against the recent convention with Great Britain by which the latter power practically obtained a strip of territory which gives her uninterrupted communication between Cairo and Cape Town. It is added that the German government pointed out that the frontier limits agreed upon between Germany and the Congo state in 1884 could not be modified without the consent of Germany.

BRUSSELS, May 29.—It is positively denied here in official circles that there is any truth in the story published in Berlin saying that Germany has protested to the government of the independent Congo state against the recent convention with Great Britain.

Newfoundland Legislature Prorogued.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 29.—The legislature has been prorogued again to June 7. This assures the defeat of the Whitewayites. The Trinity trial is almost sure to be finished before that time and Whiteway, Bond and Watson will, it is thought, certainly be disqualified, thus giving the government a working majority in the assembly to pass the revenue supply bill.

Captain Castilho in Disgrace.

LISBON, May 29.—Captain Castilho of the Portuguese warship Mindello, who was in command at Rio de Janeiro when the Brazilian insurgents were taken on board that vessel, and who was also in command when the insurgents escaped, has been imprisoned in the marine barracks here pending his trial by court martial.

Coal Heavers on a Strike.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—The coaling of the Cunard line steamer Campania has been temporarily suspended owing to a strike of 150 unionist coal heavers who were engaged in the work. The grievance of the men is that the Cunard company insists upon maintaining its right to employ nonunion workmen.

Irish Linen Trade Stagnant.

BELFAST, May 29.—The Northern Whig says the stagnation in the demand for Irish linens, owing to the delay in the disposition of the tariff bill in the United States, is about to compel the failure of the oldest and best known firms of Belfast. All creditors will be paid in full.

Dangerous Illness of a Novelist.

LONDON, May 29.—J. M. Barrie, the novelist, author of "A Window in Thrums," etc., whose illness was announced by the Associated press on Saturday last, is now in a critical condition. Mr. Barrie is suffering from pneumonia, and the disease has extended to his second lung.

English Cotton Mills Shut Down.

LONDON, May 29.—The cotton mills at Hayfield, Derbyshire, owned by Mr. T. H. Sidebottom, member of parliament from Stalybridge, have been shut down, owing to the depression in the cottton trade. The stoppage of these mills has thrown 3,000 people out of work.

Needs Continued Quiet.

LONDON, May 29.—The following bulletin was issued this morning by Mr. Gladstone's physicians: "Mr. Gladstone has passed a very good night and his eye is doing well, but continued quiet is still deemed necessary."

Received by the Pope.

ROME, May 29.—The pope today received Rt. Rev. James Schwebach, D. D., bishop of La Crosse, Wis., and Rt. Rev. Thomas Daniel Bevan, D. D., bishop of Springfield, Mass.

Four Men Crushed by a Falling House.

BERLIN, May 29.—Four workmen were killed and six injured by the collapse of a house in Kochstrasse, which was in process of reconstruction.

Bulgarian Cabinet Resigns.

SOFIA, May 29.—The Bulgarian cabinet has resigned. Dr. D. Grecoff, the minister of foreign affairs, has been charged to form a new cabinet.

Cholera in Russia.

BLESLAU, May 29.—Asiatic cholera has appeared in the town of Misslowitz, Prussian Silesia. There has been one death from the disease and another person is ill.

Cabinet Must Resign.

SOFIA, May 29.—The resignation of the cabinet has long been considered necessary in order to settle the variances of opinion which exist in government circles.

Mello Hasn't Had Enough.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 29.—It is reported that Admiral de Mello will make an endeavor to raise funds in Europe with the purpose of reviving the revolution.

Declines the Honor.

PARIS, May 28.—M. Gambons declined to become minister of war.

FLOODS IN THE NORTHWEST

All Railroad Communication with the Sound Country Cut Off by High Water.

TRACKS AND BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY

Many of the Rivers Higher than Ever Known Before—Salmon Wheels in the Columbia in Danger of Being Washed Away.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 29.—The Willamette river continues to rise at the rate of a half inch per hour. The wholesale district of the city is almost entirely flooded and business is practically suspended. Reports from the upper Columbia region are to the effect that the water is still rising there. At Umatilla a rise of three feet since yesterday is reported.

The Union Pacific train due here yesterday morning is at Grants. The eastbound passenger train which left here last night is at Booneville. There were several washouts between Booneville and Cascade locks. Three miles east of Arlington about 1,000 feet of track is out in one place and at Castle Rock there is a bad washout. The wires are down west of Grants and no reports as to the condition of the track may be expected. The Northern Pacific tracks are under water at both landings of the Kalema ferry and pasengers and mails are being transferred by boat. Intelligence comes from the upper Columbia that the high water is playing havoc with the salmon wheels there. It is reliably stated that should the water rise two feet higher it will sweep away every wheel in the upper and middle Columbia, entailing a great loss.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 29.—The Spokane river continues to rise slowly. Another bridge went out last night, the old Rose Park car bridge. It had been condemned and the loss is small. Most of Bonner's Ferry is under water and the people have taken to the hills.

HIGHER THAN EVER KNOWN.

MOUNT VERNON, Wash., May 29.—The Skaget river is twenty inches higher than ever before known, being twenty-three feet above the low water mark. Railroads are washed out and bridges gone. No trains have reached here since last Friday. At places the track is washed out for miles and rails and ties are lodged in the trees and brush and on the house tops. Many reports of destitution have come in. The river has begun to fall.

The Union Pacific trains in Oregon are indefinitely delayed. Northern Pacific passengers are being transferred to a steamer at Kalema and brought to the city. Owing to the slow rise of the water ample time is given to secure property and the damage will be small.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 29.—The river rose three inches last night and is still rising. The Dennis and Bradley bridges are expected to go at any moment and with them the Olive street and Washington street bridges. Many houses are undermined and are settling. The water is four and a half feet higher at the new water works than ever before known. Work has been abandoned altogether. The Union Pacific bridge still stands, but is expected to go. The Union Pacific and Great Northern tracks are inundated and traffic is suspended.

ALL RAILROADS BLOCKADED.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 29.—The Puget sound region is almost cut off from railway communication with the east. The Canadian Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific roads are all blockaded on account of the floods. On the first named road the waters of the Frazer river are higher than they have been known for twenty years, and a vast expanse of territory is under water, much damage having been done the farmers and to the property of the railroad. The bridge across the Columbia river at Revelstoke has been washed away. The Skaget river is falling rapidly, and the washouts of the coast lines will be repaired in a day or two. No trains arrived today from the east over the Northern Pacific, but a passenger train left this evening in the expectation that by the time it reached the scene of the trouble the break will have been repaired. In the immediate vicinity of the city the high waters are rapidly receding, and no further damage is expected.

GREAT FLOODS IN VICTORIA.

Fraser River Devastates the Most Fertile Section of that Province.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The Examiner today has a special from Victoria, B. C., telling of an appalling waste and destruction resulting from floods along the Fraser river and its numerous tributaries. Many thousand acres of fruitful land are covered with water, on which floats the debris of ruined homes, costly dikes and expensive bridges. Hundreds of people are seeking shelter on rafts and on the highlands, and loss of life is reported. The flooded district embraces the most extensively cultivated region of the province, extending fifty miles along the banks of the Fraser from New Westminster. It is stated that the great bridge of the Canadian Pacific at Revelstoke is gone, and another at Mission City. All crops are ruined.

GOOD RAIN IN BUFFALO COUNTY.

Flood Gates Opened and the Soil Given a Much-Needed Soaking.

KEARNEY, Neb., May 29.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The drouth which has prevailed here for several weeks past was broken tonight about 9:30. A terrible rain storm, accompanied with heavy wind and hail, raged here for over an hour, and the streets and cellars are flooded. The hail did no particular damage so far as learned except to garden truck, which is pounded to pieces. A lot of little folks were in the city hall when the storm came up, practicing for Decoration day, and some cried and one fainted while the storm was raging.

FRENCH CONSUL EXCITED.

Objected to the Language of a Priest Concerning the French Government.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—A special to the Republic from New Orleans says: The French consul here, George B. Danglade, has started an international and religious question which has greatly stirred up the Catholics of this city and will be called to the immediate attention of the president and Secretary Gresham. The demand for the exequator left here today for Washington. There were threats of personal violence against the consul, but wiser counsel prevailed. Father Moyse, superior of the Capuchin order of missionaries in France, was invited to preach in St. Augustine's cathedral in this city, and in his address spoke, as the French consul declares, disrespectfully of the French republic. The consul declared that unless Father Moyse made a public retraction of what he said he would consider it his duty as consul to denounce him to the French government. Father Moyse retracted, and the whole affair created profound indignation among the Catholics.

Revenue Steamer Wrecked.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—It is learned from a private letter from Sitka that the United States revenue steamer Patterson was wrecked on the 3d inst. The Patterson was engaged in surveying along the northern coast and on the date mentioned experienced a storm in Queen Charlotte sound. Notwithstanding the endeavor to get her out into the Pacific she was driven on the rocks near Point Simpson. When the storm abated the vessel could not be moved. The United States steamer Hassler hove in sight the next day and took the officers and crew. Twenty-four hours later the Patterson was hauled off, but as she had several holes in her bottom she was beached until temporary repairs could be effected. She then proceeded to Sitka.

WORKING FOR MRS. MAYBRICK.

Her Mother Gives an Outline of Some Newly Discovered Testimony.

LONDON, May 29.—Baroness Roque, the mother of Mrs. Maybrick, now undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for life upon conviction of having poisoned her husband, has sent a letter to the newspapers, accompanied by a pamphlet, which is said to give the latest evidence collected in favor of the prisoner. The baroness appeals as an American and as a mother for the assistance of the press in securing justice for Mrs. Maybrick. The baroness says she understands the refusal of the home office to reopen the Maybrick case is due to the fact the authorities are in possession of secret adverse evidence, but the baroness adds she is certain that if she was informed of the nature of this evidence she would be able to refute it. Baroness Roque says she is confident that her daughter could give her much assistance if she was allowed to converse freely with the prisoner. This privilege, however, is denied her. The pamphlet contains an affidavit, dated February 9, 1894, setting forth that the prescription which the baroness found in a bible formerly possessed by the late James Maybrick, which prescription includes arsenic, is identical with the prescription mixed by M. Barouant, the chemist of the Avenue Deylau, Paris, in 1878. The baroness explains that she now remembers that Mr. Maybrick obtained this prescription when he suffered from a face eruption. The affidavit of Valentine Charles Blake, the youngest son of Sir Valentine Blake, is also given and declares he gave the deceased, in February, 1889, 150 grains of arsenic, as Mr. Maybrick complained that he was unable to obtain as much as he wanted as a tonic. Finally, there is the declaration of Captain Fleming of the Ulunda, who also testifies that he often saw Mr. Maybrick take arsenic at his home at Norfolk.

BRAZILIANS ARE GRATEFUL.

United States National Holiday to Be Celebrated in the Southern Republic.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 29.—Active preparations are being made here for the celebration of the Fourth of July. The great national fete of the United States will be celebrated here in a manner intended to demonstrate to the United States the gratitude of the people of Brazil for the support received from the government of the great American republic during the recent civil war. The public manifestation will consist in a military and naval review and the laying of the cornerstone of a monument, which will be surmounted by a statue of President James Monroe, the author of the Monroe doctrine. President Cleveland has been requested to send a United States squadron to Rio to take part in the naval review, and special medals will be presented to President Cleveland and to President Peixoto in commemoration of the triumph of the established government.

DUPUY FIXING HIS CABINET.

All the Portfolios Said to Be Provided for Except War.

PARIS, May 29.—This evening it is announced M. Dupuy has completed the list of the names of his friends who will compose the new cabinet, and the following is regarded as the final list: Premier, minister of the interior and minister of worship, M. Dupuy; public works, M. Barthou; education and arts, M. Leyque; commerce, M. Lorties; husbandry, M. Vigier; colonies, M. Delcasse; justice, M. Querin; marine, M. Felix Faure; finance, M. Poincaire. The portfolio of minister of war has not been bestowed, but it is expected it will go to M. Hantoux or to M. Camboun.

English Missionary Conference.

LONDON, May 29.—The sessions of the Missionary conference of the Church of England were opened this morning in St. James hall, Piccadilly. Twenty bishops were present, and the hall was crowded with delegates. The archbishop of Canterbury presided. In his inaugural address he reviewed the missionary efforts made from the middle ages, and concluded with declaring that the present system of missions by societies could not endure because their success was largely due to party spirit. The day was approaching, he added, when societies, like politics, could not be conducted by parties. The church must be its own missionary society.

At the evening session a paper on "Our Relations with the Indian Churches" was read by an American, the bishop of Cairo.

Belgium Raises the Duties.

BRUSSELS, May 29.—The government has introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies proposing an import duty of 25 francs per 100 kilos on butter and oleomargarine; 2 francs per 100 kilos on oats; 1½ francs on flour; 10 francs on preserved vegetables; 3 francs on oats flour, and 3 francs on preserves of game and potted meats and poultry. The bill imposes various duties on textiles.

In Memory of a Bull Fighter.

MADRID, May 29.—Twenty thousand persons witnessed the funeral procession of El Espartero, the matador who was killed in the bull ring on Sunday, as it passed to the railway station to take the train for Seville.

BAPTIST SOCIETIES ADJOURN.

Completed Their Business and Adjourned to Meet at Portland in 1895.

SARATOGA, May 29.—The eightieth anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary union was continued today. Rev. Charles Baxter of the Rochester Theological seminary presided. The special committee recommended that the executive committee representing Baptist May anniversaries select Portland, Ore., as the place of the next meeting. Rev. Alvah Herrick, president of Newton Theological seminary of Massachusetts, read the report of the committee on "The Relation of Higher Education to Mission Work." It has held that much better results would be had, especially in foreign fields, were the standard of education elevated. The finance committee recommendation that $1,000,000 be raised during the coming year was adopted.

The series of meetings held during the past week by several societies of Baptists ended tonight with the closing session of the Baptist Missionary union. Addresses were made by representatives from different mission fields, including Rev. John Doster of China, Rev. J. Craughead and M. C. Mason of Siam, Rev. J. Koenig of Germany. The anniversaries will assemble at Portland, Ore., in May, 1895.

United Presbyterian Assembly.

ALBANY, Ore., May 29.—After the opening of the morning session of the United Presbyterian assembly a rule was adopted limiting all speakers to five minutes. The report of the committee on board of foreign mission was taken up. The report condemns the action of the board for neglect and carelessness in not properly auditing the accounts of the defaulting treasurer, Joseph McKee, but otherwise approved the actions of the board. Several appointments to foreign missions were confirmed and a resolution to send two missionaries each to India and Egypt and to employ school teachers there was adopted.

Pittsburg, Pa., was selected as the place for holding the next general assembly, and Cannonsburg, Pa., as the place of meeting of a general committee on home missions. The report of the committee on education was read and discussed, particularly the recommendation to make a special appropriation of $20,000 for colleges and seminaries, and the whole matter was recommitted. The afternoon session was devoted to hearing the report of the board of publication. A resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the methods of the board was voted down after a warm debate.

Dunkards' Annual Meeting.

MEYERSDALE, Pa., May 29.—The annual meeting of the Dunkards began here today with 4,000 delegates and thousands of visitors from all parts of the country present. Elder Enoch Eby of Booth, Kan., was elected moderator. The report of the standing committee, which included favorable action on a petition of the Brethren Publishing company of Illinois regarding the sustenance of the church paper, created a spirited debate and was finally defeated.

STOOD OFF A MOB

Crowd of Determined Lexington Citizens Defeated by Dawson County's Sheriff.

THEY TRY TO LYNCH TWO PRISONERS

Ben Hilton and William Thompson Have a Narrow Escape.

ACCUSED OF ASSAULTING A CHILD

Their Purpose Accomplished at the Muzzle of a Revolver.

TWO OTHERS FORCED TO LEAVE TOWN

Authorities Handle Three Hundred Indignant People Without Resorting to Weapons—All Prospects of Further Trouble Thought to Be Past.

LEXINGTON, Neb., May 29.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The preliminary hearing of Ben Hilton and William Thompson was conducted in Judge Pierce's court here today. The prisoners were accused of having committed an assault upon a 16-year-old girl. The evidence was very damaging to the defendants, showing that they used a revolver and threatened the life of the girl in order to accomplish their purpose. The court room was packed with an angry crowd of men, but no violence was anticipated unless the prisoners should have been acquitted, and in fact on the evidence that was impossible. During the trial, however, a great deal of angry talk was being indulged in upon the streets.

Hilton and Thompson were held to the district court and jailed. Immediately upon the adjournment of court a mob of fully 300 men captured Rufus Gunn, who was also implicated in the affair. The mob's intentions were frustrated by the appearance of Sheriff Hobson and his deputies. A compromise was effected whereby Gunn was given five minutes to leave the city. The leader and members of the mob plainly stated that they would have Hilton and Thompson out of the jail before midnight.

The mob, after seeing Gunn started out, captured Sam Probert, an all-around tough, and gave him his choice of three minutes to get out of town, never to return, or a coat of tar and feathers. Probert accepted the former proposition. The last seen of him he was hitting the road westward. Serious trouble was anticipated tonight if the mob should succeed in entering the jail, as in addition to Hilton and Thompson, three prisoners, who attempted to murder Neilson after robbing him, are confined therein.

At 10 tonight everything is quiet, although crowds are still collected upon the streets. The sheriff has sworn in deputies, and it is thought no additional trouble will occur.

Both Hilton and Thompson are married men with families living in this city.

LYNCHED A NEGRO.

Florida Whites Greatly Excited Over Reported Plots of the Negroes.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 29.—Specials to the Times-Union from Palatka, Fla., say: The people of this section are very much excited over the discovery of a diabolical plot among the negroes to commit outrages upon white women. A negro preac