THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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WATER STILL RISING

Flood in the Columbia Has Risen Over the Tops of Telegraph Poles.

SALMON FISHERIES PRACTICALLY RUINED

Monday's Mail Reached Portland Thursday Night by Aid of Boats.

WORST OF THE FLOOD TO COME

Rise Was So Gradual People Had Plenty of Time to Escape.

GOVERNMENT LOCKS ARE IN DANGER

All Railroads from the East Get Passengers and Mail Into Portland by Boat—Twenty Miles of Union Pacific Track Under Water.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 1.—The river rose two-tenths of a foot last night and now stands at twenty-nine and two-tenths feet above low water mark. Reports received from the head waters of the Columbia indicate a still further rise of one foot at least.

The mail due Monday reached here last night over the Union Pacific. This line between Umatilla and this city is in a deplorable condition, but it is impossible that arrangements for river service may be completed today. Arrangements have been made for carrying the eastern mail over the Northern Pacific, which preserves through connection by means of a transfer boat between here and Kelso. The break in the Western Union telegraph service is along the line of the Union Pacific.

The flood in the Columbia continues to increase, and the indications are that the worst is yet to come. Yesterday the upper Columbia at several points was at a standstill, but reports today show that the river is again rising, about one foot in twenty-four hours. The river is more than a foot higher than ever before known, and the damage will be immense. The fertile bottom lands along the river from the Rocky mountains to the sea, a distance of 600 miles, are all inundated. Crops are ruined, houses washed away and stock drowned. The flood has come gradually, which has given residents an opportunity to move their household goods to places of safety. In most instances stock has been driven fo higher ground. The salmon canning business has been almost annihilated. Fisheries and canning establishments along the river for a distance of 200 miles are under water. It is estimated by cannery men that the loss will reach $100,000. Telegraphic communication to the north and east is cut off, except by a roundabout way. For miles and miles along the river the water has risen over the tops of telegraph poles. Along the Union Pacific, from this city to Umatilla, about twenty miles of track are under water. They have established a steamboat service, which enables them to carry the mail and passengers. The Northern Pacific does not attempt to operate its line between this city and Goble, a distance of forty miles, but makes connection by the large transfer boat. In this city water has run into basements as far back as Ninth street, and more than half the elevators in the city are stopped for want of power.

The United States mails from The Dallas brings the information that the government locks at the Cascades are in danger. About 400 sacks filled with sand were sent from The Dallas to the locks, where they will be used to stop any break that may occur in the work constructed around the head of the locks. The water is within four feet of the top of the breakwater. Should a break occur the false work will be destroyed unless the immense granite heads for the gates should hold. Sauvies island, a few miles below Portland, is almost entirely under water. Many buildings have been lifted from their foundations and are afloat. Crops are ruined and other property is seriously damaged. The inhabitants have nearly all fled to the higher ground. Those that remain are living in the second stories of their houses. Damage on the island will probably amount to $250,000.

DENVER GETS A WETTING.

Platte River and All Its Tributaries Overflow Their Banks.

DENVER, June 1.—The Platte river continued to rise until 3 a. m. today and a raging torrent is likely to continue pouring through this city all day. Colfax and Jerome Park were flooded at 11 o'clock last night and the people living on the low ground had to flee for their lives. The railway embankment was washed away in places and bridges were badly damaged. The loss will not be very great, but the inconvenience will be extreme. In Jerome Park and vicinity 175 families were driven out of their houses and are camped on higher ground. As many more families living on the river bottoms in this city also have fled to higher ground.

Edward Whitman, a boy, fell into the torrent and was drowned. No other fatalities have been reported. It will be several days before trains can be run on schedule time on any of the roads entering Denver. The Denver & Rio Grande railroad is running trains only to Colorado Springs, owing to a bad washout just below there. The Missouri Pacific and Rock Island trains using the Rio Grand tracks are consequently cut off. The Santa Fe is in a worse predicament, its tracks being washed away in many places in the Arkansas valley. It is sending trains on the Rio Grande via Trinidad.

Chicago creek and Clear creek at Colorado Springs are raging torrents. Houses, trees and telegraph poles are going down before the flood and thousands of dollars worth of property has been destroyed.

Fountain Qui Bouille has overflowed its banks. The residence of John Herrington fell into the stream and was instantly demolished. Many mines have been flooded and tunnels have caved in. Freight and passenger trains are many hours late.

At Loveland the Big Thompson has spread all over the bottom lands, the stream being higher than at any time since 1876. The home supply ditch has broken and the water works are twenty-five feet above water. This ditch supplies a large farming territory and cannot be repaired until after harvest.

At Manitou business is practically suspended and hundreds of men are working to save their property. The stream from Williams canon is rushing over Mineral Water park leaving gravel in place of grass. Tons of earth have been torn from the pavilion grounds. Dynamite has been used frequently to demolish gorges. The damage to streets, parks and private property cannot now be estimated. The water is still rising.

The water has undermined the walls of the large reservoir at Palmer lake, situated at the north of the big canon just above the village, and it is momentarily expected to collapse. The reservoir is 100 feet wide, 800 yards long and twenty feet deep. Nine hundred feet beneath it and three miles west of here is another large reservoir which will undoubtedly give way if the first reservoir goes. Citizens of Monument and Husted and also of Colorado Springs have been warned.

At Erie, Coal creek is on the rampage and the main street of the city is two feet under water. A section of track on the railway is washed out, and the telegraph wires are down for a distance of half a mile. Boulder creek and the St. Vrain river are each from a quarter to a mile wide. The railroad bed is rapidly washing away. Many families have been compelled to leave their homes. Business houses are flooded and stock has been drowned and growing crops carried away.

The damage to the mountain roads by the floods is the heaviest experienced in this state. An experienced railroad manager estimates yesterday's loss to the railroads at $25,000. He figures that the loss on business reaches $15,000 a day and $10,000 will cover other expenses to the roads.

The South Park branch of the Union Pacific is under water from Wheatland to Pine Grove, a distance of thirty miles.

Forty families who sought shelter in the school house at Jerome Park when the deluge descended upon that suburb last night are isolated today, the school house being surrounded by water. They are not thought to be in immediate danger.

Over 100 persons rendered homeless by the floods have applied to the county commissioners for aid.

HIGHER THAN EVER KNOWN.

Fraser River in British Columbia Inundates Thousands of Farms.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 1.—The Fraser river rose ten inches at New Westminster yesterday, and last night the water was three inches above the highest historical mark. The flood is still rising. From points further up the river come reports that the river is nearly two feet higher than has ever been known.

Fraser valley for 100 miles has been inundated. So great has been the destruction that ocean steamers passing in through the straits of San Joan de Fuca are now encountering floating reefs of houses and barns and innumerable carcasses of hogs, sheep and cattle that have passed out through the Fraser's mouth, with other debris from the valley. It is estimated that over 2,000 families are homeless, and that a property loss of fully $3,000,000 has been suffered.

Steamers from the rivers and Puget sound are still benig pressed into the work of rescue. Though no more lives have been lost during the last two days there have been many narrow escapes and thrilling experiences. Many families have been driven from their houses. One steamer brought 307 settlers from New Westminster late last night. Among them was the family of one rancher from near Langtry. The man had built a strong raft, upon which he took his entire family and ten blooded horses. They were rescued in midstream after having been afloat ten hours. At many points there is great destitution among the luckless settlers who have fled from their homes.

At the Salmon river settlement, where the water is ten feet deep on the flat, many families are huddled together on the high lands and living on one scanty meal a day. The rescuing steamers have neglected them to care for others who are in greater danger.

At Hatzic yesterday the steamer Transfer sailed up over farms and fences over the Hatzic bridge and the dyke and tied up to the rails of the Canadian Pacific track, seven miles from where the river formerly ran. The Transfer secured the wife of Rancher McDermott from the roof of her floating house. Her husband, who had failed in his efforts to rescue her, was found later in a small skiff. Both were nearly crazy.

The big school house from Nicolen island floated by New Westminster last night intact.

Both Vancouver and New Westminster are cut off from the outside world. Even the telegraph is not to be depended upon, as the wires have been constantly in trouble. Every effort is being made to relieve the flood sufferers, but facilities and means are utterly inadequate to meet the demand. The Canadian Pacific had 1,000 men at work repairing its tracks, but the flood is breaking it faster than they can possibly mend it. The result of the flood, it is now seen, will be to utterly stop all lumbering operations along the Fraser for this season, and the natural result will be a fearful trade depression in the cities of New Westminster and Vancouver, which depend upon this to a large extent.

TWO TOWNS WASHED AWAY.

Disasters of Two Days Ago Just Coming to Light—Mining Camps Suffer.

BOULDER, Colo., June 1.—The pipe factory, five houses, the railroad tracks, and all the city and railroad bridges, have been washed away by the flood in Boulder creek. Poverty flats are submerged. No lives were lost. The Sunset branch of the Gulf railroad and the mountain road are entirely gone.

The towns of Chrisman and Salina mining camps in Boulder canon, the former six and the latter nine miles from Boulder, have been wiped out of existence. They had a population of about 200, who are now homeless. Many placer mines are ruined.

The total loss in and around Boulder is estimated at $500,000.

Boulder has had no communication with Denver or any outside point since Wednesday until today, as the telegraph wires were down and the roads impassable. All the crops in the St. Vrain valley, one of the richest grain regions in the state, have been destroyed by the flood. The loss is very heavy.

Fifty bridges between here and the mountains have been carried away. The towns of Copper Rock and Sugar Loaf are gone, the Russian Corning mills are flooded, and six of their outbuildings swept down. Springdale and Jamestown suffered greatly, but no particulars can be had except that the Springdale hotel is in ruins. Several other small towns along the canon have been partly destroyed, but nothing definite regarding the losses can be learned until communication with these districts has been restored.

PARTS OF SEVEN BUILDINGS LEFT.

Wiping Out of the Town of Conconnolly Was Almost Complete.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 1.—Further particulars from the terrible flood which destroyed the town of Conconnolly, Wash., have been received. In addition to the flood in the creek a cloudburst occurred, increasing the volume of water into a raging torrent. Everything was swept before the flood. Trees, houses and rocks came down upon the beautiful flat, where they lodged, forming a jam fifteen feet high in places. Nothing is left except parts of seven buildings. When the flood was within a half mile of town it was seen and every one fled to higher land. All succeeded except A. Spencer of Walla Walla, who was struck by a drift and carried to the lake, where he was rescued, and A. W. Tullock, a druggist, who was sick, was carried down stream 200 yards, but landed in a jam, where he was taken out alive after the water subsided. Outside aid is necessary. The loss is complete as there was no chance to save property. Even people who put their goods on high ground lost everything.

Rain in the Valleys, Snow on the Mountains.

IDAHO SPRINGS, Colo., June 1.—The damage by the flood in this county is estimated at $100,000. The storm was the longest and most disastrous in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. On the mountain tops, instead of rain, eighteen inches of snow fell. Almost all the bridges over Clear creek and its branches have gone, houses were washed away and mines are flooded. There have been no trains in or out for two days, and there probably will be none for several days yet.

Imprisoned by the Flood.

GOLDEN, Colo., June 1.—The flood in Clear creek caused damage to the amount of $20,000 to Coor's brewery and other property in this city. Many people had to leave their houses. At Ralston, north of Golden, about forty people, driven from their homes by the bursting of several artificial lakes, sought refuge in a house which they thought on sufficiently high ground to be safe. The place was surrounded by water and the inmates were imprisoned without food twenty-four hours.

Death of the Oldest Mason.

AMESBURY, Mass., June 1.—Captain Nathan Peters, the oldest Free Mason in the United States, died this forenoon. He was born in Goshen, N. H., in 1803 and joined the Masonic fraternity in 1828.

MANDERSON ON BEET SUGAR

Protection Absolutely Necessary for the Encouragement of This Great Industry.

NEBRASKA SENATOR'S PROTECTION PLEA

He Declares There is No Connection Between Fostering Production and Befriending Refiners in the Shape of the Odious Sugar Trust.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A large horseshoe of roses rested on the desk of Senator Proctor of Vermont when the senate met today in honor of that gentleman's sixty-third birthday anniversary.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts presented a petition from the "New England Industrial army" asking legislation which would guarantee work to the unemployed. It was referred to the committee on rules.

The bill granting additional lands in Hot Springs, S. D., to the Berry hospital was passed.

When the morning business was finished Senator Hill of New York made no effort to get up his resolution to instruct the bribery committee to throw open its doors to the public. It went over without prejudice, as did Senator Dolph's resolution to bring E. J. Edwards, one of the contumacious witnesses, to the bar of the senate for contempt.

Senator Hill asked unanimous consent to consider a joint resolution passed by the house yesterday giving the secretary of war authority under the last sundry civil appropriation act to institute condemnation proceedings to secure certain lands near Gettysburg battlefield. Judge Dallas, he explained, had just held that the language of that act was not broad enough to warrant condemnation proceedings.

Senator Cockrell of Missouri objected, insisting that the resolution should go first to the committee on military affairs, and it was so referred.

SUGAR FIGHT COMMENCED.

The tariff bill was then laid before the senate, and the great battle over the sugar schedule began. The McKinley law placed raw sugars on the free list, imposed a ½-cent duty on refined sugar, and gave a bounty of 2 cents to the sugar grower. The house bill repealed the bounty and placed all sugars, raw and refined, on the free list. The first bill reported from the finance committee of the senate gave a specific duty of from 1 cent to 1.285 per pound, according to polariscopic test. The "compromise" amendment, which is the one now before the senate, made the sugar schedule go into effect January 1, 1895, the rates being 40 per cent ad valorem on all sugars, raw and refined; one-eighth of 1 cent additional on sugars above 16 Dutch standard, with an additional one-tenth of 1 cent a pound on sugars from countries paying export bounties. It also continued the sugar treaty with Hawaii.

Mr. Manderson took the floor, as Mr. Jones had formally proposed the compromise amendment. The sugar schedule, he said, was the interesting schedule of the bill. It contained both sweetness and light. It seemed to pervade the whole bill. The bill could not be touched without laying hands on sugar. The senate had even departed from the consideration of the bill to make explorations in sugar, not in the cane fields of Nebraska, but in the committee room. The saccharine principle, as it impregnated all nature, invaded every feature of this bill. The consumption of sugar in the United States was enormous, he said. Almost 50,000,000,000 pounds of raw sugar had been consumed last year, representing, if grown and refined abroad, a grand total of $182,000,000 to be paid to foreigners. Free sugar would mean the immediate destruction of the beet sugar industry and the gradual extinction of cane sugar production in the southern states. If properly protected, he predicted that before 1905 beet sugar production would have so developed in the north and cane sugar in the south that the United States could supply the full consumption of the country. Beet sugar growing offered an important industry to the farmers. When developed to the extent necessary to supply the home demand it would afford a crop of 2,000 acres. Was it any wonder that the farmer of the west wanted a continuation of the sugar bounty? They were enthusiastic over the prospect. It was the great boon which they asked congress to save to them. Every acre planted in beets meant twenty days labor to a man.

No country in the world, Mr. Manderson said, was so well adapted to produce beet sugar as the United States. Beet growing ultimately would displace cane growing.

Mr. Manderson denied that in fostering the growth of beet and cane sugar any obligation existed to protect the refineries. There was no connection, he declared, between the sugar grower and the odious Sugar trust. He cared everything for one and nothing for the other.

MANDERSON WANTS THE BOUNTY.

Mr. Manderson gave notice that at the proper time he would offer as a substitute for the sugar schedule the bounty provision of the McKinley bill, continuing it in force until July 1, 1905.

He argued at length in support of the constitutionality of bounties, quoting extensively from court decisions, and especially the decision of Justice Miller.

"If congress were to give a bounty," inquired Mr. Caffery of Louisiana, "to a farmer or manufacturer, do you contend that the courts have no rights to inquire whether the bounty is given for a public or private use?"

"I do," replied Mr. Manderson. "The decision of Mr. Miller is conclusive on that point."

Mr. Peffer then proceeded at great length to support a bounty instead of a duty on sugar. In the course of his speech he drifted into the discussion of the silver question, touched upon his ideas of the theory of government and the panacea for the existing ills of the body politic. It was 6:45 when Mr. Peffer concluded.

Mr. Harris then moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Before he made the motion he declared the country was impatient over the slow progress made with this bill, and that business interests everywhere were suffering from the utterly inexcusable delay. He gave notice that after Monday he would, if he were able, compel the senate to endure longer hours until the bill was disposed of. The senate at 5:55 adjourned.

TALK ON STATE BANK TAX.

Brawley Bill Up for Discussion in the House Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The house passed today the senate resolution directing the secretary of war to transmit to the senate reports of any surveys or estimates for the construction of locks or dams in the Mississippi river between the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad bridge and the Falls of St. Anthony which he might have in his possession.

The senate bill providing for the carrying out of the awards of the Paris tribunal of arbitration for the protection of seals in Bering sea was passed.

Mr. Gear secured the passage of a bill for the relief of A. P. H. Stewart.

A resolution directing the president to give six months notice to the Russian government of the abrogation of the last treaty between the two countries was, under the rules, sent to the committee on foreign affairs.

The house went into committee of the whole to consider the Brawley state bank bill. Mr. Broslus of Pennsylvania addressed the house. He defended the present national banking system and deprecated a return to the obnoxious and unstable state bank system, which had proved so detrimental to certain sections of the country, notably the south and west.

Mr. Swanson of Virginia followed Mr. Broslus and defended the issue of state bank notes.

Mr. Henderson of Illinois defended the existing national banking system and recalled the events of the panics of past years under the state bank regimes.

The next advocate of repeal of the existing laws against state banks was Mr. Tucker of Virginia, who took the ground that any tax laid not for the purpose of raising revenue, but to "kill off" an industry, was an improper one.

Mr. Iselar of South Carolina, the successor in the house of Mr. Brawley, the author of the bill, argued in favor of state bank issues.

At 5 o'clock the committee arose and a recess was taken until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for private pension bills.

WARNER WOULDN'T TALK.

Refused to Give the Names of Fellow Congressmen Who Talked with Him.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Representative Warner announced before he was sworn in the Sugar trust investigation his intention of reserving the privilege as a member of the house of answering only such questions as might be thought proper. Several times during his examination he fell upon this privilege and refused to answer some of the questions asked. The committee decided it had no power to make a member of the house testify before a senate committee, and all it can do is to certify the fact to the other house.

It is understood one of the points on which the committee sought to obtain a statement from Mr. Warner was as to the influence brought to bear upon him to cease his opposition to the sugar duty, but this failed. Mr. Warner told the committee that a large amount of his information came from conversations with members of the house, who were discussing the events relating to the sugar duties. He was asked who these members were, and in every instance declined to give the names of any of his fellow members of the house. The committee says the testimony which Mr. Warner refused to give was of a hearsay character and not of such importance that would warrant any extraordinary methods to obtain.

There is expressed a great desire to have the testimony that has recently been taken printed for use in the senate before a vote is taken on the sugar schedule, and it is probable, if it is available, several blocks of it will be read in the senate tomorrow. The points of most interest are those relating to the testimony of Secretary Carlisle and others relating to the sugar schedule.

The point in Mr. Warner's story as to how the schedule was drawn, together with certain proceedings on a Sunday at the capitol, have been denied by all witnesses. Senator Jones has testified he requested Secretary Carlisle to draw the sugar schedule, and the secretary has frankly said he drew it. Senator Mills has testified that Havemeyer came to him with a letter of introduction from Secretary Carlisle, but that he did not see Havemeyer. The committee will not go to New York to take testimony.

The committee adjourned over until Monday to await the appearance of a witness, Walter E. Gaston of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who has been represented as having overheard the conversation at the Arlington hotel last March between certain senators and members of the Sugar trust.

Mr. Gaston has expressed a willingness to appear before the committee and tell all he knows. The persons whose names he may give will next be called.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Gold Reserve Decreased Twenty-Six Million During the Month of May.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The monthly debt statement issued today shows a net cash balance in the treasury of $117,854,335, of which $78,603,267 is in the gold reserve. Advices of yesterday from New York show that $1,400,000 in gold had been engaged for shipment today, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve on May 31 $77,293,267. Today's advices show that $2,250,000 has been engaged for a payment tomorrow, which leaves the true gold reserve at the close of business today at $75,043,267. This is a loss of gold reserve during the month of nearly $26,000,000. Today's debt statement shows the interest-bearing debt on May 31 was $636,041,840, an increase for the month of only $460. The debt on which interest has ceased since maturity was $1,850,390, a decrease of $3,640. The noninterest-bearing debt was $380,016,329, a decrease of $637,439. The aggregate of interest and noninterest-bearing debt was $1,016,496,569, a decrease of $640,879. The statement of the cash in the treasury is as follows: Gold, $148,067,816; silver, $512,194,954; paper, $106,081,172; bonds, minor coins, etc., $16,939,320, against which there are demand liabilities aggregating $665,428,928, making the decrease in the available cash balance for the month $7,243,450.

CANNOT BE PRESENT.

Senator Manderson Declines an Invitation from the Iowa Grand Army Men.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—H. E. Griswold of Atlantic, Ia., has written Senator Manderson requesting him to be present and respond to a toast at the second reunion, which is to be held at Council Bluffs on June 20 next, by the Grand Army escort which met General Grant at Council Bluffs in 1879 and accompanied him across the state on his return from the trip around the world. The Nebraska escort has accepted an invitation to be present and take part in the celebration. Senator Manderson will be unable to attend the reunion, and has written Mr. Griswold to that effect.

Senator-Elect Gear and Representative Hepburn of Iowa, who were also invited, will be unable to be present, giving as their reason the great pressure of public business at Washington.

Congressman Mercer today introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to pay to the city of Omaha the sum of $25,369.72 for money advanced and obligations assumed in behalf of the government of the United States. This amount was expended by the city in the construction of pavement adjacent to government property.

SENATOR KYLE'S DAUGHTER UNHURT.

Rabid Dog Attacked Her but Inflicted No Injuries Whatever.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Senator Kyle of South Dakota today said that the rumor that his 8-year-old daughter had been seriously injured by a mad dog was untrue. A dog with the rabies attacked several children, but the daughter of Senator Kyle, although bitten by the beast, was uninjured by reason of the heavy clothing she wore. There was not even a scratch of the skin. Senator Kyle has practically completed his report concerning the Indian depredation claims which have recently been investigated by him, and he will submit that report to the senate next week.

Ben Shanon, son of Editor Shannon of the South Dakota Huronite, is in the city, and expects to receive a good appointment at the capitol in a very short time.

Five minutes before the expiration of the morning hour in the senate today Senator Pettigrew called up and secured the passage of a bill granting additional lands at Hot Springs, S. D., to the Berry hospital.

Government Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States during the month of May and during the eleven months of the present fiscal year shows the receipts for May to have been $23,060,994, and the expenditures $29,779,140, leaving a deficit for the month of $6,712,146. The receipts for the eleven months aggregated $270,474,410, and the expenditures $341,036,377, leaving a deficit for the eleven months of $70,561,927.

During May, 1894, the receipts from customs were $9,798,067, against $15,424,858 during May, 1893. The receipts from internal revenue were $12,041,940, against $18,212,103 for May of last year. The expenditures on account of pensions were about $1,300,000 less than for May of last year.

RIVALS READY FOR THE FRAY

Warring Factions in Samoa Preparing to Settle the Question of Supremacy.

SEVERAL SKIRMISHES HAVE TAKEN PLACE

Rebel and Government Forces Now Face to Face and an Important and Bloody Battle is Daily Expected—Several Already Killed.

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AUCKLAND, New Zealand, June 1.—Advices received here from Samoa under date of May 19 announce that the rebels have occupied Tutuawanui in almost invincible force. It is added that the government troops have advanced and that they are now facing the rebel army.

The advance parties of the rebels and the government troops have been engaged in several skirmishes, in which one government soldier and two of the rebels were killed.

When these advices left Samoa an important battle was imminent.

The surgeons of the British and German war ships at Samoa were preparing to attend to the wounded.

CIVIL WAR IMMINENT.

Members of the New Bulgarian Ministry Assaulted on the Streets.

SOFIA, June 1.—The new cabinet is determined to put an end to the disturbances which have occurred since the downfall of the Stambouloff ministry. The cabinet met and discussed today the steps necessary to stop the rioting and afterwards notified the foreign representatives that stringent measures would be taken to preserve order in Sofia and the provinces.

The disturbances assumed serious proportions after nightfall. M. Mileoff, the vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, was seized by rioters and seriously injured. Dramoff, public prosecutor, was hooted and beaten. M. Petkoff, president of the Chamber of Deputies, was assaulted as he was driving through the streets. The gendarmes attempted to drive the crowd back and fired on them. They were about to repeat the volley, but were checked by a detachment of cavalry. The citizens are furious against the police for shooting. The restaurants and cafes were thronged during the night and in a number of places effigies of Stambouloff and Petkoff were burned. Every quarter of the city is now occupied by the military. A number of the police failed to answer roll call this morning, and it is said they were disabled in yesterday's fighting. It is stated ex-Premier Stambouloff intends to leave Bulgaria.

LONDON, June 1.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Belgrade says: The following telegram has been received from Sofia: "Ex-Premier Stambouloff and the ministers who formed his cabinet are under arrest. Civil war has broken out. Two battalions of troops have rebelled and demanded the reinstatement of Stambouloff. They have been joined by the gendarmes in an attack on the troops, who declared for Prince Ferdinand."

OPERATION ON KAISER WILHELM.

Small Tumor Removed from His Cheek at Potsdam Palace.

BERLIN, June 1.—The semi-official Reichsaneiger today publishes a notice signed by Profs. Bergman, Leuthold and Schlange, saying that at the new palace, Potsdam, at 11 o'clock this morning, "by the emperor's direction, the undersigned removed a small encysted tumor from his left cheek. The operation was performed without an anaesthetic and in a few minutes."

Hungarian Ministry Resigns.

LONDON, June 1.—The Daily News Vienna correspondent announces the resignation of the Hungarian ministry. Both the emperor and Kalnoky implored Dr. Wekerle, the prime minister, not to resign, but he refused to rescind his resignation.

Dr. Wekerle today conferred with the Ban of Croatia, Count Hedervary, who was specially summoned to Vienna. The Ban then had an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph, who afterwards announced the resignation of the Wekerle cabinet. The emperor added that he had accepted the resignations of the ministers and commissioned Count Hedervary to form a new cabinet.

Turpin is on the Make.

PARIS, June 1.—The correspondent of the Temps at Brussels asserts that Turpin, who is in that city, denied in an interview that he had sold the exclusive rights of his invention to Germany. He said he had come to Brussels to form a company to develop his invention. All the powers were open to profit by his discovery.

Pope Holds Mass in St. Peter's.

ROME, June 1.—Five thousand pilgrims, representing a number of Roman Catholic societies and subscribers to the fund raised in order to decorate the tomb of Pope Pius IX, were present today at a papal mass held in St. Peter's. The pope was in excellent health and was warmly acclaimed by the pilgrims.

German Counterfeiter Arrested in London.

LONDON, June 1.—A German named Filsebrall was arrested in Chelsea today for being in possession of an apparatus for counterfeiting coin. Further charges are pending against him consequent upon the discovery among his effects of a battery, acids and anarchistic documents.

Failures in Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, June 1.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres says the failures of eleven of the firms on the bourse was announced yesterday. One firm was that of ex-Minister of Finance Hansen. Three native firms also failed. The premium on gold shows a tendency to rise.

Cholera in Russian Provinces.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—A decree announces that cholera prevails in the provinces of Plock and Radom. Arrivals from China and Japan are treated at the Russian Pacific ports and at the Black sea ports as being infected.

Prussian Diet Closed.

BERLIN, June 1.—A royal decree closing the Prussian Diet was read in both houses yesterday. Prior to this the Upper House by a large majority adopted Minister Miquel's financial proposals and they were passed by the Lower House.

Russia Makes Friends with the Pope.

LONDON, June 1.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says the Novoe Vremya asserts that a complete understanding has been arrived at between the Russian government and the vatican.

Foreign.

The retiring Hungarian ministry were given an ovation on their return to Budapesth.

The Novaye Vremwa of St. Petersburg publishes a significant article on the Bulgarian crisis in which it says that foreign intervention is inevitable.

A number of students in Palermo who were dissatisfied with the sentence of Deputy de Felicia caused a riot at that place and the military were called out to suppress it.

Jury Fixer Indicted.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 1.—The United States grand jury today returned an indictment against Frank O. Stannard of Lawrence county, charging him with conspiracy in the Indianapolis bank trial, in which Stannard endeavored to act as a go-between between the defendants and Juror Armstrong. Stannard is not to be found, and his bond of $4,000 has been declared forfeited.

FEMALE SUFFRAGISTS AT OUTS.

Colonel Helen M. Gougar Writes a Caustic Letter Concerning Miss Anthony.

KANSAS CITY, June 1.—There has been a fight in the woman suffragist camp for quite a while, but it has just cropped out. The personages involved are none other that Helen M. Gougar and Susan B. Anthony. The former has written a caustic letter to the Republic, a weekly paper published at Argentine, Kan., in which she gives the venerable apostle of woman's rights a severe lashing. Mrs. Laura M. Johns of Kansas also comes in for her share of the drubbing. One passage of the letter referring to Miss Anthony says: "She has never succeeded in the adoption of a single suffrage law; she has met crushing defeat in every amendment to the state constitution which she has championed. Her present unwise leadership in Kansas will lead to sore defeat unless the people of that state take matters into their own hands."

In another place in the letter she states her idea of the fate of the suffrage proposition with the campaign under its present leaders: "Either cause Miss Anthony and Mrs. Johns to remove this boycott on moral issues or let not a dollar more be spent in an honest effort to make sure defeat more humiliating than otherwise because manipulated by them under the whip of political and moral cowardice of the republican party."

In spite of this attack the suffragist leaders are carrying on the campaign with a vim.

CARLISLE MAY HAVE TO GO.

President Expected to Express His Impatience About the Tariff.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says: "President Cleveland is angry at the way in which the tariff bill has been bungled in the senate and tainted from top to bottom with suspicions of jobbery and corruption. He is particularly angry at Senator Gorman for having in his recent speech twisted the president's letter of acceptance into an endorsement of the line of policy followed by Mr. Gorman and his allies in making up their compromise tariff measure. He has expressed himself freely to some of his most confidential advisers and an effort has been made to induce him to come out in a statement of some kind calling a halt in the present course of the senate and demanding the passage of a genuine tariff reform bill. The president has refused to make any statement for publication, but I was informed today that probably within the next few days an interview would be given out from such a source that it would be understood to voice the president's sentiments. My informant said that if it came at all it would be straight from the white house. If this information is correct, it may result in Mr. Carlisle leaving the cabinet, for while there is no evidence to show that the secretary of the treasury has done anything from an improper motive, he has been connected with the preparation of the Gorman compromise from its very inception."

HIT BY A STONE IN THE EYE.

How Miss Imhoff, Missionary from Lincoln, Neb., Was Injured in Japan.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church sends to the Associated press the following letter: "A dispatch from Vancouver has been extensively printed, affirming that Miss Imhoff, formerly of Lincoln, Neb., and now a teacher in the Anglo-Japanese school in Yonezawa, went into the temple devoted to the god Usoyng on the day devoted by the natives to worship of the god and preached against the worship of graven images and sneered at the native deity. At the conclusion of the sermon Miss Imhoff was chased, knocked down with stones and her eyes put out. The facts in the case are that Miss Imhoff had been holding a service in our own usual place. On her way home a stone was thrown by some one which hit one of her glasses, breaking it and driving some pieces into her eye. She received a skillful treatment, and it is hoped the eye will be saved. Her spirit of forgiveness toward the perpetrator of the deed has won great admiration from both Christians and non-christians."

RECEDING AT PUEBLO.

Water Now Only Remains in the Low Places and These Are Being Drained.

PUEBLO, June 1.—The flood in Pueblo is receding rapidly today, and no further damage has been done. The total property loss, aside from the damage to the railroads, is thought not to exceed $100,500. The heaviest losers are: McCord-Bragdon Grocery company, $20,000; J. K. Shireman, clothing, $15,000; Holmes Hardware company, $10,000. Breaks in the railroads are being rapidly repaired, and trains will be sent west this afternoon. Trains to the north will not be able to run regularly for several days.

Rain ceased about midnight, and the river is going down rapidly. The only water out of the channel now is in blocks enclosed by raised streets. A large force of men have been put at work cutting through the levee to draw off the miniature lakes. Only two bodies have been recovered, but it is believed more will be found. It is known five persons were drowned.

SOUTH DAKOTA GOOD TEMPLARS.

Grand Lodge of the Order Finishes Its Work at Sioux Falls.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 1.—(Special to The Bee.)—The grand lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, which has been in session here for the past two days, has finished its work and the delegates have returned home. Watertown was chosen as the place of the next grand lodge meeting. The following are the new officers: Grand chief templar, R. B. McClenon of Madison, vice John T. Kean of Woonsocket; grand chancellor, W. R. Kingsbury of Sioux Falls, vice R. B. McClenon; grand vice templar, Mrs. J. D. Goewey, of Sioux Falls, vice Mrs. Aylesworth of Langford; grand secretary, Mrs. Myra N. Lee of Mitchell, re-elected; grand chaplain, Rev. Elliott Dresser of Flandreau, re-elected; grand treasurer, John T. Coxhead of Yankton, re-elected; grand marshal, J. A. Lucas of Watertown, vice George McDonald of Winfred; grand superintendent of the juvenile temple, Mrs. Grace T. Avery of Ashton.

The report of the secretary shows that there are twenty-five Good Templar lodges in the state at present, a falling off of twenty-five during the past year. Present number of members, 817, against 1,452 last year. The grand treasurer's report shows $11 on hand. The attendance upon the grand lodge meeting was not large.

Robert J. Gamble for Congress.

YANKTON, S. D., June 1.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Robert J. Gamble, attorney-at-law of this city and one of the brainy men of South Dakota, has announced himself a candidate for congress before the republican state convention to be held here August 22. Mr. Gamble is a native of Fox Lake, Wis., and has been a member of the firm of Gamble Bros. for many years. His brother, John R. Gamble, was elected congressman from this state four years ago, but died before taking his seat.

Movements of Seagoing Vessels June 1.

At Tory Island—Passed, May 31—Scandinavian, for Boston.

At Scilly—Passed—Chester, from New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Columbia, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Germanic and Tauric, from New York.

At Browhead—passed—Pavoria from Boston; Etruria from New York.

At New York—Arrived—Paris from Southampton.

Cyclone in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 1.—News reached the city of a terrible cyclone which passed through Arkansas county Wednesday night. Much damage was done, but no lives were lost.

IS STILL A MYSTERY

Secret of Maud Rubel's Horrible Taking Off Remains Unrevealed.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S INQUIRIES

Some Facts that Increase the Suspicion Resting on Dr. Brown.

HIS PECULIAR REQUEST OF A NIGHT CLERK

Seen Standing Monday Night in the Hallway Leading to the Rooms.

PRISONER REFUSES TO TALK AT LENGTH

Remains of the Girl Are Given to the Grave—Coroner Empanels a Jury and Will Begin an Inquest This Morning.

Information of much significance has been given by Depot Officer Morris Fleming relative to the Maud Rubel murder case.

Officer Fleming says he saw Dr. Brown at 7:30 o'clock last Monday evening standing in the hallway leading to the main stairway in the vacant building in which the body was found.

Officer Fleming was off duty and on his way to lodge. He went up Tenth street under the viaduct and took the side of the street on which the building is situated. He saw Brown in the hallway, half turned around. He appeared to be talking to some one at the head of the stairs, and he is more positive of this, as he saw Brown motion with his hand. Fleming said at first thought he intended going back and making some inquiry, as he thought the very fact of a man being there was in itself suspicious. He did not return, however.

Fleming went to the police station last night, and Dr. Brown was brought up in order to make certain the identity. Fleming at once said: "That is the man; I remember his gray hair and figure."

Fleming said after seeing Brown in the hallway he thought of waiting a few moments in hiding as he thought that it might be some thief. He, however, did not wait, but as long as he could see the building, Brown did not leave it.

Fleming will appear at the coroner's inquest today.

Yesterday forenoon Robert Wells, the well known auctioneer, doing business on lower Farnam street, called at police headquarters and gave up some information, which may be a clew. Mr. Wells has a foreman in his employ named Beardsley, and it was for the purpose of telling what his foreman knew that Wells visited the city jail. According to Beardsley, a colored man came to the auction store Saturday and wanted to sell some furniture. Beardsley went with the negro to the suite of rooms directly in front of the room where the girl was found. The furniture man is getting along in years, and did not like the idea of going into such a deserted looking block as that is with a stranger, but he braced up and followed the colored man upstairs and through long, dirty halls, until the rooms where the furniture was placed were reached. The negro at first wanted $16 for the whole lot, consisting of a cheap bed room set and a table or two. Be