THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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CHINESE EMPEROR RETIRES

Proclamation Posted Proclaiming His Inability Longer to Govern.

SOME DOUBTS AS TO ITS GENUINENESS

Kuang Hsu Concludes it is Impossible for Him to Continue the Government of His Celestial Subjects with His Trusted Officials Corrupt.

LONDON, April 15.—A dispatch from Shanghai to a news agency here says that a proclamation bearing the emperor's name has been issued describing the empire as finished and asserting that he is unable to govern any longer and that the officials he trusted are corrupt. It is added that the proclamation has caused great excitement and that there are signs of rebellion. The document, however, is said to be the work of the secret societies.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Little doubt is felt at the State department that the proclamation is really the work of the secret societies, for there is no record in the history of the voluntary abdication of a Chinese emperor. It is said that these secret societies aimed at the existence of the present dynasty are numerically strong in the central provinces and it is apprehended that upon the conclusion of peace their ranks will be swelled by the disbanded soldiers influenced by the Hunan, or war party, and that sporadic revolutionary movements may be expected in various parts of the country.

SIGNED THE PEACE CONVENTION.

Li Hung Chang's Son-in-Law Confirms the News.

LONDON, April 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says Li Hung Chang's son-in-law telegraphs that a peace convention was signed at Shimonoseki Monday by the plenipotentiaries of China and Japan. Following are the terms of the convention:

1. The independence of Corea.
2. That Japan retains the places she has conquered.
3. That Japan shall also retain the territory east of the Liao river.
4. That the island of Formosa be ceded permanently to Japan.
5. The payment of an indemnity of 100,000,000 yen.
6. An offensive and defensive alliance.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—There was no information obtainable on the subject at the Japanese legation tonight. The official to whom the dispatch was shown was inclined to credit the report that a treaty of peace had been signed, as, in view of the near approach of the termination of the armistice, some action was probable. Still, up to a late hour tonight nothing had been received at the legation to confirm the statements contained in the dispatch.

SHIMONESEKI, April 15.—The conference today of the peace commissioners lasted five hours. All the envoys attended the meeting except Viscount Matsu. It is believed today's conference was the final one. It is stated the Chinese plenipotentiaries are preparing to return to their homes.

NICARAGUA MAKES A MILD REPLY.

Soft Answer Sent to Great Britain's Choleric Demand for a Settlement.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is reliably stated that Nicaragua has replied to Great Britain's ultimatum. It is in the nature of a counter proposal and not a direct acceptance or rejection of the British demands, and as such it is not yet known whether Great Britain will accept it as responsive to the ultimatum. The ultimatum made three demands, as follows:

1. A money indemnity of £15,000 sterling for personal injuries to British subjects, including the British consul, Hatch.
2. Revocation of the declaration of banishment against British subjects.
3. Formation of a commission to decide by arbitration the damage done to property of the British subjects expelled from Nicaragua.

The ultimatum contained no limit of time, but in a subsequent note the earl of Kimberley stated the answer to the ultimatum would be expected within seven weeks of February 26. The seven weeks are up tomorrow. Nicaragua's reply is in two parts. To the second demand it says Nicaragua, even before receiving the British communication, had revoked the decree of banishment. To the first and third demands the answer is that in order to preserve the friendly relations with her majesty's government and for the purpose of fairness and justice Nicaragua proposes that all questions of payment for personal injury, injury to property, etc., be referred to an impartial commission of arbitration.

The foregoing is regarded as a most diplomatic answer. It concedes Nicaragua's willingness to adjust the differences and yet courteously suggests that the £15,000 demand is an ex parte estimate and that the whole question of amount of damages should be left to arbitration.

Great Britain's answer to the counter proposition is awaited with interest, but the Nicaraguan reply is so pacific in character that it is believed the subject has ceased to have a warlike aspect and that diplomacy will adjust the remaining details.

LONDON, April 15.—Sir Thomas H. Sanderson, prominent under secretary of the foreign office, admits that the reply of Nicaragua to the ultimatum of Great Britain demanding an indemnity of $85,000 as reparation for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, the British consular agent, from Nicaraguan territory has been received, and that generally speaking it is a proposal to appoint a committee to settle all questions of indemnity and an agreement to abide by the decision of the committee.

CATHOLICS MUST STAND TOGETHER.

Manitoba School Question Given Added Interest by a New Edict.

WINNIPEG, Manit., April 15.—Archbishop Langevin, the Roman Catholic head in western Canada, caused a sensation during a sermon in St. Mary's church here last night, when he announced that hereafter all so-called adherents who did not follow the teachings of the church in the matter of education could not be regarded as members of the Roman Catholic church. This has an important bearing on the Manitoba school question and means the excommunication of many Roman Catholics who have taken a stand against the church and with the Manitoba government in their determined fight for national schools. It is reported that a special encyclical from Rome has been received by the Manitoba bishops on the school question, leading to this announcement by Archbishop Langevin.

MONTREAL, April 15.—Archbishop Faber has issued a pastoral letter, in which he commands the clergy to keep silent when in the pulpit on the Manitoba school question, but recommends them to express to their parishioners who ask the delight of the episcopacy at the action taken thus far in the matter by the conservative government.

Earthquake Shocks in Austria.

TRIESTE, April 15.—Severe earthquake shocks have been experienced here and at Krainburg. They began at 11:15 p. m. yesterday and continued at intervals during the night. At Krainburg sixteen shocks had been felt up to 4 o'clock this morning. Many houses here and at Krainburg have been damaged. The inhabitants were panic stricken and are camping out in the streets.

VIENNA, April 15.—The earthquake shocks were felt throughout the southern portion of the monarchy, and were especially violent in the duchy of Carniola. At Laibach ten persons were injured. A severe earthquake shock was felt here, but no damage was done, although it stopped clocks and interrupted the work of the telegraph.

DURANT HAD LED A DOUBLE LIFE.

Mass of Circumstantial Evidence Being Piled Up Against Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The net is tightening around W. H. T. Durant, the dental student in jail for the murder of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams in Emanuel church. Chief of Police Crowley claims to have evidence enough to convict him beyond any doubt. Durant had been attentive to both girls. Each girl regarded him as a lover. They were both members of the church, and were friends. Both belonged to the same class in the Sunday school. The young man was librarian of the church and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. He was familiar with the house and carried one of the few keys to its private doors. In person he is a strong, well made young man of pleasing address, and devoted to his religious duties. He was the last person seen in Miss Lamont's company on the day of her disappearance.

Circumstances which bear against him are that he had the key to the church, was seen conducting Miss Williams into a private door of the church Friday evening, was late arriving at the Vogel reception, and upon arriving there showed a nervous condition and disordered attire. There is a rumor that there was blood on his hands. He asked permission to wash himself. On leaving the party he passed the church again and went within. In his overcoat pocket the girl's missing purse, or part of it, is said to have been found. He admits that he was in the church with his friend King on Friday afternoon. Miss Williams was to have gone to Dr. Vogel's Friday evening, started from the house, met Durant and was never seen alive again. The sleeve of the man's white shirt, rolled up in a wad as though it had been stripped off the arm, was found. It was soiled and bad blood stains upon it, but they were old. An old rusty hatchet that the sexton used for chopping wood was also found in the belfry, but it bore no evidence of use. The girl had died of strangulation. The finding of the ax is a circumstance that will be followed up by the detectives. Two weeks ago last Saturday Durant and his friend, George S. King, used the ax in fixing a lock on the library door of the church. Durant did most of the work. The lock was a frail affair and Durant was cognizant of the fact. He knew that the lock could be easily broken. He also knew that the ax found in the belfry was always kept on a block in a basket. Another significant fact is that Blanche Lamont who was first murdered and carried to the church belfry was strangled by a man who used the left hand in choking the girl. Durant is amidextrous, using either hand with dexterity. He can throw a ball, write and do many things with his left hand.

As to his reputation as a pious youth of correct habits there is another side to the story. From the undergraduates' medical college, where Durant also was a student, a different opinion has been obtained. They considered him hypocritical and deceitful, posing before his fellows as a gallant and before his church friends as a saint. He often boasted to the students of having received favors from women. On one occasion Durant told his friends in confidence of trips which he said he made at intervals to Carson City in company with three railroad employes. He told of the brutal treatment of Indian women in which he took part and of indulgence in gross sensuality.

Great importance attaches to Durant's acts since the disappearance of Blanch Lamont. His companions at the medical college declare that he has not attended a lecture since the day Miss Lamont disappeared. When his name was called by the instructors his friends would answer for him. He has acted strangely since the search for the Lamont girl began, haunting the newspaper offices and giving long theories to account for her disappearance, always asserting that she would reappear. He attended church gatherings and to groups of friends he has talked continually and sometimes incoherently of Blanche and speculated as to her whereabouts. His actions surprised his friends who thought perhaps his love for Blanche had temporarily affected his reason.

The three rings belonging to Blanche Lamont and sent to her aunt on Saturday were wrapped in paper upon which were written the names of George R. King, organist of the church, and Prof. Shoenstein, who taught her music. Experts declare that this writing is Durant's, slightly disguised. King was also a friend of Miss Lamont, but Shoenstein is an elderly man and not suspected. The police think the prisoner tried to throw suspicion on these two men that attention might not be directed to himself. Rev. J. George Gibson, pastor of the church, is under no suspicion.

Another young lady, also a member of the same church, says Durant tried to lure her into a room in the church, to which he had a key. It is surmised that Durant may have lured the murdered girls into the church on a similar pretext.

About 2 o'clock this morning the police heard of a threatened attack on the prison to lynch Durant. Extra precautions were taken and a large guard posted at the entrance of the prison, but no attack was made. The relatives of the Lamont and Williams girls believe Durant killed them.

MORRIS AND GREENHUT MAKE ANSWER

Deny There Was or is Any Fraud in the Cattle Feeding Contract.

CHICAGO, April 15.—J. B. Greenhut, president of the Whisky trust, and Nelson Morris have made answer in the United States court to the charges of Receiver McNulta on the cattle feeding contract, alleged to have been fraudulently conducted to the detriment of the trust, and for the abrogation of which the receiver has petitioned the court. Both deny there was, or is, any intention to defraud, and allege there will be some profits to share with the receiver at the end of this season. They assert the abrogation of the contract at this time will entail a serious loss. To the averment of the receiver that the continuance of the contract jeopardized the defense he proposes making to Morris' suit for damages on account of the failure to start up the distilleries on October 1, the respondents say they will enter into a stipulation waiving all benefits that may accrue through the continuance of the contract. Morris asserts he made a profit of $188,182 the first year and lost $133,910 the second. Mr. Greenhut, answering for himself, says it is not true that Morris received, in 1893 or 1894, or at any other time, more slop than he was entitled to, and that he paid full value for all which he received.

Suing the Company for Damages.

CHEYENNE, April 15.—(Special.)—The wives, parents and relatives of the sixty-one miners killed in the Red Canon mine explosion of March 20, 1895, have commenced suit in the district court of Uinta county against the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron company. The amount of damages asked for in each case is $5,000, or an aggregate of $300,000. State Mine Inspector Thomas has filed his report with the governor. He states positively that the explosion was caused by dust in the mine. The inspector further says that he had warned the company of the danger of operating the mine without sprinkling.

Civil Service Examinations.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. April 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Charles H. Snyder, civil service examiner, arrived from Washington Saturday evening and is today conducting a civil service examination in this city. There are about twenty-five in the class of applicants for positions in the following branches: Departmental or clerk copyist, Indian service and railway mail service. Mr. Snyder says that usually less than 25 per cent of the applicants who take the examination stand well enough to receive an appointment.

Rawlins Newspaper Change.

RAWLINS, Wyo., April 15.—(Special Telegram.)—George W. Perry of Cheyenne has puchased the Republican newspaper plant in this city. He will put in a steam press and otherwise improve the office, with the intention of issuing a daily edition at an early date.

Movements of Ocean Steamers, April 15.

At New York—Arrived—Belgravia, from Fiume.

ROUT OF THE CUBAN REBELS

First General Engagement with the Spanish Proves Disastrous to Them.

INSURGENTS LEFT WITHOUT A LEADER

Maceo Captured and Crombet Killed—Desperate Battle with the Spaniards, Who Carried Everything—Loyalists in Havana Jubilant.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 15.—Maceo is captured and Cuba's last hope is gone. Crombet has been killed. Without these two leaders all is chaos in insurgent ranks, and liberty's most ardent friends admit that the Cuban cause is lost. The Spanish authorities are posting bulletins, and the loyalists in Havana are celebrating the ending of the revolution.

Without Crombet and Maceo there can be no real war. On Saturday the Cuban army and the Spanish soldiers met at Palmarto. The rebel forces numbered 2,000 men, and they were opposed by 3,000 Spaniards. A desperate fight followed, and, according to official reports, lasted two hours. At the end of that time the rebels retreated, were pursued by the Spanish troops and Maceo captured. His secretary was also taken, and all the personal and private papers of General Maceo were confiscated. The battle was a hard fought one, and the insurgents battled desperately against odds. The Spanish soldiers acted with remarkable courage to resist the onslaught. The battle was a hand-to-hand conflict. A number of Cuban officers, one of whom was a colonel, was killed.

Maceo was a leader of the rebel forces with Gomez during the last revolution. Though but a youth he achieved considerable distinction. At the outbreak of this revolution Maceo landed at Baracoa March 31. With him were the following officers of the rebel army: Brigadier General Flor Crombet, General Jose E. Maceo, Colonel Augustine Colreco, Colonel Patrice Corcona, Frank Agramonte, Pedro Duvergar, Jose Marti, Juan Justisur, Joaquin Sanchez, Jorge Estrada, Adolfo Pena, Domingo Guzman, Jose Palacin, Jesus Maria Santana, Alberto Boy, Luis Garrinel, Manuel Ganda, Juan Limonta, Isidoro Noriega, J. L. Jarvey, Silverio Sanchez, Luis Soler.

Maceo's fate is known in advance. It would be far better for him if he had been killed, as was Crombet, than to be brought here to Havana and put in old Morra castle's gloomy prison. He will be kept there for some time, and then possibly he will be given a mock trial. It is certain he will be garroted.

"We have no need of Campos and his troops now," said a Spanish officer when he heard of Maceo's capture and Crombet's death.

Consul General Williams is preparing for an early departure, and Vice Consul Springer assumes the duties of the office at once.

Calleja, captain general of Cuba, who is in supreme authority until the arrival of Campos, who by royal proclamation is commander whenever he lands, was seen at the captain general's palace and was asked if the news of the capture of Maceo was true. He confirmed the news, and added that all of the filibustering was nearly at an end. Calleja seems to be highly gratified that the revolution has been put down without the aid of Campos' troops.

"When you Americans see how easily we can crush out the rebels here in the island without the aid of home troops, or with only a few of them, you will realize that the amount of anarchistic sentiment in this land has been exaggerated greatly," said Calleja.

"Tell your people," he added, "that Cuba is loyal to Spain, and that Spain has never oppressed the island as represented."

Resuming the discussion of the battle of Palmarto, Calleja said that he had official information concerning the capture of Maceo and the killing of Brigadier General Flor Crombet. He also had news that the Spanish loss was little, while the rebels have met with overwhelming defeat.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Official telegraph reports from the captain general of Cuba received here state that the Spanish troops have cut to pieces the insurgent band led by General Maceo and General Crombet. Eleven were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Crombet was among the killed.

General Maceo was among the remnant of the band who escaped, but the troops closely pursued them in the woods with the expectation they will be overtaken.

Minister Delome, the new minister to the United States, arrived in Cuba today and will begin at once an investigation of the Allianca affair.

WAITING ANXIOUSLY FOR CAMPOS.

Loyal Cubans Hail Him as the Peacemaker.

HAVANA, April 15.—General Martinez Campos, who arrived at Porto Rico on Thursday last, sailed yesterday afternoon for Guantimo, Cuba. The general met an enthusiastic reception at Porto Rico and was acclaimed by an immense crowd of people as "The peacemaker." He was accompanied by a reinforcement of troops on board the steamer Reina Christina, who were most liberally treated by the merchants of Porto Rico. Previous to his departure the general had an official reception. The hopes of the loyalists of the whole island of Cuba are centered in the arrival of this great Spanish general, who once before pacified the island after a long rebellion.

FRENCHMEN AFRAID OF AMERICA.

Europe Urged to Combine Against Encroachments of the United States.

PARIS, April 15.—The Echo de Paris advises Europe to form an economic and industrial defense against the United States. With reference to the expression of sympathy on the part of the senate of Florida with the Cuban rebels the Echo de Paris protests against the manner in which the United States interprets international laws, and declares that American intervention in Asia and Europe in regard to Armenia should attract the vigilance of Europe.

FOUND THE NORTH POLE AT LAST.

Rumor that Dr. Nansen Has Planted the Norwegian Flag on the Mast.

PARIS, April 15.—The Figaro gives currency to a rumor that Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, has found the North Pole and that it is situated on a chain of mountains. It is also said that Dr. Nansen planted there the Norwegian flag. The story is regarded as without foundation in truth.

Umra Khan's Brother Caught.

CALCUTTA, April 15.—Dispatches received here from Simla today say that Umra Khan's brother, who attempted to oppose the advance of the British troops upon Chitral, has been captured by the friendly khan of Dir. The latter also captured the Dir fort, which he will hold until the arrival of the troops. Umra is reported to be anxious for time to consider the position of affairs.

Hurricane Raging at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 15.—The fiercest hurricane for a decade has been raging here for twelve hours and shows but little signs of abatement, being from an easterly direction. Reports from the outside have not been received, but the damage to shipping must have been very great.

Prince Bismarck Not Ill.

BERLIN, April 15.—There is absolutely no truth in the sensational story circulated in the east by a news agency to the effect that Prince Bismarck is seriously ill. The prince is well in health and received a deputation at Friedrichsruh today.

British Steamer in Distress.

LISBON, April 15.—The British steamship Clyde is off Cape Finisterre signaling for assistance. The Clyde is on a voyage from Monteviedo for Southampton. She registers 3,377 tons.

COMMENT ON CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Approval and Disapproval of the Document Not Divided on Party Lines.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Following are editorial comments from New York and Brooklyn papers upon President Cleveland's letter to Chicago citizens giving the views of the executive on the financial question:

The Commercial Advertiser says: Two years ago Mr. Cleveland was busy setting the poor man, with his multitudinous vote, against the rich man and clamoring for a tariff that would benefit the consumer at the expense of the manufacturer. Today he goes out of his way to say: "While capital and wealth," through combinations and otherwise "sometimes" gain an undue advantage, to attempt to "create a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuation, more or less directly made, that they belong to the financial and business classes," is "insidious."

The Evening Post says: Mr. Cleveland is undoubtedly correct in maintaining this silver question needs only to be argued before the people in order to be settled right.

The Evening World says: The president has sprung to the front in the cause of a gold standard, and at the head of the moneyed and financial interests of the country, and especially of the east, will battle against silver, perhaps to the extent of seeking a re-election.

The Brooklyn Eagle says: The strength of the letter is in the fact that it appeals to the common sense of the country irrespective of all considerations of politics.

The Advertiser tomorrow will say: Mr. Cleveland has not materially strengthened the cause of sound finance. He cannot be permitted to masquerade as a consistent champion of sound money. Insofar as he has opposed the free silver craze he deserves credit; but he has distinctly countenanced the equally dangerous project of an irredeemable flat bank currency.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The Evening Bulletin today says: Mr. Cleveland's letter will tend to force a showing of hands in both parties on the silver question. The bold stand which Mr. Cleveland has taken may possibly bring him to the front as a candidate in 1896 for the democratic nomination on an anti-silver platform.

BOSTON, April 15.—The Standard will say: The president certainly does not lack the courage of his convictions and his convictions on the money question have usually been consonant with what he believes to be the best interests of the whole people.

CLEVELAND, O., April 15.—The Plaindealer (dem.), will say editorially tomorrow in reference to the president's financial letter: The letter of President Cleveland is no more than might be expected of him. It expresses the sentiments he was already known to hold. It states his position clearly and plainly. It adds another evidence of frankness and sincerity, but it contributes nothing new to the discussion of the important topic on which it treats, and we question whether it will have any effect in changing the views of any who have given the subject serious attention.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Evening Star Says: The president declined the invitation in a letter which will probably cut some figure as a campaign document—a strong document—and one that must appeal to every possessor of common sense. The president declared in his epistle the need of the hour was a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money. His letter has in part done away with that need, for one such argument is now before the American people.

LEBANON, Mo., April 15.—Hon. R. P. Bland was seen at his home today and interviewed relative to President Cleveland's letter. Mr. Bland said: "Mr. Cleveland, unfortunately for himself, his party and his country, from the beginnings of his administration drew the line sharply between the friends of bimetallism and gold monometallism. In doing so he has forced on the country a state of affairs that is intolerable to the masses of our people. Gold monometallism is a stench in the nostrils of the plain people. The gold standard may do for the bondholders and the bankers, but the sufferings of the industrial masses consequent upon silver demonetization will not be endured longer without a struggle, the like of which this country has not seen since the late civil war.

"Mr. Cleveland must remember that this crystallization and combination of the gold standard sentiment and methods has brought disaster to the people of all gold standard countries and this policy is now ruining this country. It is this state of things that has made his administration hateful to the masses of the American people.

"Mr. Cleveland's insinuations that the advocates of silver restoration are bent on wicked and unpatriotic purposes may do for those whose environments are such as to prevent them from seeing and knowing the utter poverty and distress that is prevailing among the masses of the people, but those who live in the midst of this distress and see plainly that the people are suffering will repel with scorn such insinuations."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—Governor Altgeld, when he was asked today if he had read President Cleveland's letter on the money question, said: "If it had any other name than that of the president signed to it nobody would give it any attention. In fact, if I had signed such a document it would be ridiculed all over the country, for its weakness almost excites pity. But the letter is remarkable in this, that it is the first instance in the history of the country in which a president, after using all the powers of the government, has, in addition, condescended to write for the newspapers in order to serve his masters. For this letter was not only written for publication, but was intended to start a boom, and has been advertised for a week in order to give it an audience. Other presidents have been used as a convenience by class interests, but this is the first time in which a president's name has been dragged 800 miles outside of Washington city for that purpose. After nominating Cleveland three times and electing him twice to the presidency, the Standard Oil and Wall street people got him to use all the powers of government to further their schemes.

"The country has been astounded, postoffices and patronage used to coerce congress into doing the bidding of the east from striking down silver to the packing of a supreme court. In the meantime the country has been going from bad to worse. With abundant crops and with the most industrious, intelligent and enterprising people to be found on earth, we are in a paralyzed condition, brought on by no natural cause, but by the arbitrary acts of a number of the governments of the world, controlled by the influences of the salaried classes and of the bondholding classes of Europe and America. These wanted to make all property and commodities cheap and money dear, and they have succeeded. The result is that the purchasing power of the production classes has been destroyed, while all the debts, taxes and other fixed charges remain the same. It takes all the people can get together to meet the fixed charges. Consequently, labor is idle and the great producing classes are in distress and they are finding out the cause. They have learned that the so-called 'honest' dollar is the most dishonest dollar ever in demand, for it compels the debtor to give twice as much property to pay his debts as would have been necessary at the time the debt was contracted.

"Now does the president's letter offer a remedy for these people? None. They have bled until they cannot stand up, and he simply tells them to be content. They know that until they get more blood they cannot do business. They have submitted to this ruinous policy long enough and demand a change. The eastern manipulators see this, and in order to keep their grip upon the government, are arranging to again delude the people. For this purpose they are going to start a boom, and as it was the western people who were to be duped, it was decided to start the boom in Chicago, and in order to draw the crowd they concluded to take the president out, but before they got him there the atmosphere became chilly and they had to give that up and they did the next best thing, they got him to write a letter for publication. It has come and the boomlet that will be borne of this will be such a little one that it will not reflect on the virtue of its mother."

GREAT FLOODS IN THE EAST

Connecticut River Higher Than it Has Been for Thirty-Five Years.

MILLS AND FACTORIES SHUT DOWN

Railroad and Other Bridges Washed Away, Dams in Danger and a Large Amount of Low Lands Overflowed—Trains Greatly Delayed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 15.—The Connecticut valley has been the scene today of a flood of greater magnitude than has visited this section since 1862. The most damage was done at Bellows Falls, Vt., where the Connecticut river is very narrow. An old railroad bridge was swept away this afternoon, and there has been great damage to the Boston & Maine railway. The mills are all closed. At Brattleboro, Vt., the river is higher than since 1862. At Turner's Falls the water has overflowed the banks of the river to such an extent that many of the mills have been compelled to stop. The Consolidated railroad tracks are flooded. At Windsor, Vt., the water has risen thirty feet and business is almost entirely suspended. At Northampton, Mass., the river is three-quarters of a mile wide and the water is higher than it has been in thirty years. Over nine feet of water is going over the dam at Holyoke, and many mills have shut down. Near Mount Tom the water has overflowed the railroad tracks and trains are delayed. This city has not as yet been troubled by the high water because of the high bank on this side, but across the river West Springfield is flooded. The water has already risen eighteen feet.

KENNEBEC, Me., April 15.—The Mousam river here is higher than for years, and all the mills have been forced to close.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., April 15.—The heavy rain storm commencing Friday night continued without cessation until 2 o'clock, and now has begun again. Highways have become impassable. The rise in White river at this place exceeded ten feet, flooding basements and compelling the occupants of some houses to vacate.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 15.—The Piscataqua river has oevrflowed its banks in several places. At Union and Madison the tracks of the Boston & Maine road are covered with six feet of water, and passengers are being transferred by teams to special trains east of the washouts.

PORTLAND, Me., April 15.—All railroads centering here report bad washouts on their lines this morning. In many cases trains have been cancelled. The Grand Trunk road is impassable.

ST. ALBANS, Vt. April 15.—The Winooseki river is higher than for twenty-five years. The country is for miles one vast sheet of water. The people of several villages are using boats and rafts to move about.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 15.—The Kennebec river is still rising and the wharves along the water front are entirely submerged tonight. Millions of feet of lumber are coming down the river.

WESTBROOK, Me., April 15.—Over 2,000 people were thrown out of work on account of the rise of the Penobscot, which prevented the factories from running. The river is higher than since 1861, and still rising.

BETHEL, Me., April 15.—The Androscoggin is a raging torrent here. Hodgins dam has been carried away and the loss from floods already amounts to several thousand dollars.

RANGLEY, Me., April 15.—It has rained and snowed here continuously for seventy hours. Great damage is reported.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., April 15.—The heaviest rainfall since 1869 has caused much damage here. Bad washouts on the Maine Central at Bromfield and Glen stations made it necessary to cancel all trains this morning.

CONCORD, N. H., April 15.—The Merrimac river is higher here than it has been in twenty years. At 9 a. m. it flowed across the streets near the bank which twenty-six years ago was covered by the flood. The water is still rising at the rate of ten inches an hour. All trains on the northern division of the Concord & Montreal railroad and the Concord & Claremont road have been canceled. Washouts are reported at Kelleyville, Mount Sunapee, East Andover, Danbury and Kanan. At the latter place it is estimated that 100 carloads of gravel will be required to fill in the washouts along the roadbed. Trains on the Peterborough & Hillsborough railroad are still running and as yet have experienced but little trouble. The new bridges at Penacook are in danger and it is feared they will be carried away. Several feet of water floods the basements of the Concord & Montreal railroad repair shops and they must soon shut down. A large amount of driftwood and wreckage is coming down the river. The rain has ceased but the sky is threatening. The flood is the biggest since the memorable one of 1869 and the property loss will be considerable.

NASSAU, N. H., April 15.—The Merrimac river here is rising at the rate of two inches an hour. On the dam at Mine Falls the water has increased from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches since Saturday night. This morning the Jackson mills, employing 900 persons, were forced to close down.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 15.—The Merrimac river is still rising and threatens serious damage. Since yesterday morning the freshets in the northern part of the state have been adding to the volume rapidly and at 9 o'clock this morning the water measured seven feet above the flash board of the dam at Amoskeag. This is the highest point it has reached in many years. The flood is increasing hourly and it is feared most of the mills will be forced to shut down.

Sand and Rain Storm in Oklahoma.

WICHITA, Kan., April 15.—The entire southwest, including southern Kansas, Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas, witnessed a terrible sand storm today. It was not only damaging to the crops, but it was peculiar for the fact it produced such an electric friction with the atmosphere that nearly everything susceptible became charged with electricity.

In the western part of Oklahoma and the Panhandle, Egyptian darkness prevailed. Such a peculiar storm has seldom been seen and the superstitious thought the astronomical conditions, which, it is said, are now repeating themselves for the first time since the death of Christ, had something to do with it. The rain that fell tonight in western Oklahoma was actually a shower of sand.

Inspector McLaughlin on Trial.

NEW YORK, April 15.—William W. McLaughlin, police inspector of the detective bureau, was placed on trial today in the court of oyer and terminer before Judge Barret. This trial is the outcome of the recent deliberations of the extraordinary grand jury, which found five indictments for bribery and extortion against McLaughlin. The offenses are alleged to have been committed while the officer was captain of the First precinct, and it is claimed he accepted money from builders and others in return for police protection.

Prefers Hanging to Life Imprisonment.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Maggie Tiller, the colored woman who was convicted of murder, has declined to accept Judge Clifford's offer to grant her a new trial on condition that she plead guilty and her sentence be reduced to life imprisonment.

"I would as lief be hanged as go to Joliet for life," said she today. If she clings to her determination to refuse to plead guilty Judge Clifford will be forced to pronounce the death sentence upon her.

Body of Prof. McAdams Recovered.

ALTON, Ill., April 15.—The body of Prof. McAdams was recovered at noon today 100 yards below Slim island.

IT IS TWO AND A QUARTER NOW.

Price of Oil is Still Going Upward by Leaps and Bounds.

PITTSBURG, April 15.—Oil continued its upward climb this morning and no one seems willing to predict when the return trip will begin. The Standard put its price up 25 cents to $2, which gave prices on the exchange a lively impetus. May options opened at $2.05 bid, an advance of 6 cents over the closing on Saturday. The first sales were at $2.15 and the price kept going up until at about 10:15, when 10,000 barrels sold at $2.25, the highest cash sold at $2.21 and at 10:30 it was quoted at $2.17¾ bid. The normal difference between cash oil and May options should be about 2 cents.

The market stood at $2.24½ at noon and soon after it went down to $2.21 bid. There was little trading, not over 20,000 barrels being sold here the first of the day and about 60,000 barrels at Oil City. There is a general feeling that the upward tendency will continue. The monthly report from the pipe lines of the Standard Oil company shows the average run from wells during the month of March was 63,000 barrels per day. For the first twelve days of the present month the average was 55,000 barrels per day, showing a falling off of an average of 8,000 barrels per day.

The report from the Buckeye fields shows just the opposite condition of affairs. The runs of Buckeye oil for March were on an average of 41,600 barrels per day, and for the first twelve days of April 44,000 barrels a day, showing a daily increase of 2,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, April 15.—The oil market is more settled today. Prices are firm and tendency bullish. The price for credit balances was advanced 25 cents per barrel by the Seep agency and certificates advanced to $2.25 in the first ten minutes. Later it broke to $2.13, but a reported advance of 1 cent a gallon in refined caused an advance to $2.25 at 2:10 p. m.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 15.—Not since the memorable Cherry Grove boom has Bradford been the scene of such excitement. Although no exchange is in existence here, those inclined to speculate have crowded the local brokerage offices and have had their orders executed on the floor of the Oil City exchange. The greatest excitement prevails. The oil well supply firms cannot fill their orders. One firm is running twenty-five strings of tools at Ormsby Junction in the new pool recently opened by C. P. Colling and others. Five-barrel territory is bringing fabulous prices, and the old timers are dumbfounded and at a loss to account for the sudden advance. Prominent producers are inclined to the belief that the advance is but temporary. In the meantime the territory which was considered unprofitable years ago is being drilled and lines are being crowded by operators in their eagerness to get all their wells in.

TOLEDO, O., April 15.—Ohio crude oil advanced 10 cents today. North of Lima is now $1.17; south of Lima, $1.15, and Indiana, $1.05.

FINDLAY, O., April 15.—The excitement among oil producers in this section is daily becoming more intense. The advance of 10 cents made by the Buckeye Pipe Line company today caused increased activity among speculators and operators. Many farms far removed from any developed territory are being eagerly leased or covered by options and many new wells will be started at once.

FOR THE FUNERAL OF JAMES W. SCOTT.

Remains to Be Taken to Chicago for Burial on Friday.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The body of James W. Scott, proprietor of the Chicago Times-Herald, who died at the Holland house in this city yesterday, was placed in a casket about noon today. The casket is of red cedar, covered with black cloth and metal lined. On it are eight silver handles and a silver plate bearing the name James Wilmot Scott and the dates of his birth and death. The body will go to Chicago on the North Shore limited from the Grand Central station at 4:30 this afternoon and is expected to arrive in Chicago about 5 o'clock tomorrow. In addition to Mrs. Scott and Miss Grace Hatch the remains will be accompanied by G. E. Randall, the business representative of the Times-Herald in this city. It is expected the funeral will take place from his residence, 184 Pine street, Chicago, on Thursday or Friday next. The simple funeral arrangements here are in charge of J. Ambrose Butler and Mr. G. Baumann, proprietor of the Holland.

Throughout the morning a stream of telegrams of condolence poured in on Mrs. Scott, who is at the hotel. Early in the day Mrs. Melville E. Stone, Mrs. F. W. Kelsey of Orange, N. J., and Mrs. Norvin Smith called on Mrs. Scott. Mrs. Stone remained with the bereaved lady throughout the day. Near the casket stood a great bunch of palms and Easter lilies, sent by George Baumann, proprietor of the Holland hotel.

The remains of Mr. Scott will be transported in a private funeral car. The use of this car was tendered to J. Ambrose Butler, who has charge of the funeral arrangements, through the courtesy of Chauncey M. Depew. The train will proceed to Chicago over the New York Central and Michigan Southern roads.

Besides Mrs. Scott and Miss Hatch the body will be accompanied by W. C. Bryant of the Brooklyn Times, J. Ambrose Butler of the Buffalo News, Mr. G. Baumann, G. E. Randall and Walter Wellman, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald. A number of telegrams of condolence have been received at the hotel today from the following persons: Henry Watterson, Washington; H. H. Kohlsaat, Chicago; Victor Lawson, of the Chicago News; Melville E. Stone, Chicago; G. W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; R. H. Butler, Buffalo, who is at present in paris; Colonel E. H. Woods, Boston Herald; Frederick Driscoll, Pioneer-Press, St. Paul, and Emery Smith, Philadelphia Press.

Many handsome floral pieces have been sent to the hotel, among which are a large boquet of lilies-of-the-valley, sent by the American Newspaper Publishers association, and a large wreath from Mr. and Mrs. Baumann of the hotel.

ENJOINED FROM PAYING THE TAX.

Stockholder in One of Chicago's Department Stores Brings the Action.

CHICAGO, April 15.—In the United States court today Judge Showalter enjoined Siegel, Cooper & Co., from making any report to the internal revenue collector under the provisions of the income tax law. The restraining order was granted on a bill filed by Gerson Siegal, one of the New York stockholders in the defendant corporation. The bill attacks the law, and under the order the government will be compelled to take part in the proceedings to defend the operation of the law.

The contentions of the New York stockholders' bill are that the law is unconstitutional, because it is class legislation, not uniform in its application to all citizens, and imposes a tax on incomes from certain sources where the principal from which the income is derived is exempt from taxation. The bill is identical with that filed in New York, and on which the supreme court made its ruling when taken before it on appeal from the finding of the United States court in New York sustaining the law. This was the last day of the period within which the return may be made, and the penalty for noncompliance with the law is, in the case of corporations, a fine of $1,000. It is not probable Seigel, Cooper & Co. will ask for a dissolution of the restraining order. If the injunction is to be attacked the motion will have to come from the United States attorney acting for the collector of revenue.

Will Make an Effort to Compromise.

DOER, Del., April 15.—One ballot was taken for United States senator today: It resulted: Higgins, 9; Addicks, 5; Massey, 4; Pennewill, 1; Bayard, 1; Ridgely, 9. A conference will be held between Higgins, Massey and Addicks looking to the settlement of the senatorial deadlock.

Harrison Declines the Invitation.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15.—Ex-President Harrison has declined an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the National League of Republican Clubs, to be held at Cleveland. His reasons for declining are not given.

MUST WAIT SIX MONTHS

Justice Jackson Announces He Will Not Resume His Duties Until October.

NONE OF THE LITIGANTS SATISFIED

Petition for a Rehearing of the Income Tax Cases Filed with the Supreme Court—Olney Displeased with Land Income Portion.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A letter has been received here from Justice Jackson, saying he would not be able to come to Washington this term. This makes it beyond question that a rehearing of the income tax case, if ordered, cannot occur before next October.

Copies of the petition asking a rehearing of the income tax question were handed around to members of the United States supreme court today. There were no proceedings in open court. No action has been taken on it as yet.

Attorney General Olney and ex-Senator Edmunds were in court in