THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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COUNTING DEAD AT MOSCOW

Between Two and Three Thousand Believed to Have Been Killed.

FEARFUL RESULTS OF A HUNGER-PANIC

Two Men Are Found Alive, but Raving Maniacs, After a Night in a Well Wedged In by Thirty Corpses.

MOSCOW, May 31.—The disaster on the Khodijinskoje plain yesterday is constantly gaining in proportion as the investigations by the authorities continue. These are made under difficulties, as the recovery of the victims was conducted by hundreds of friends and many were carried away before they were enumerated. Many additional deaths of the injured who were carried away are occurring, which are only added to the enumeration after some time.

It is now said the deaths will amount to between 2,000 and 3,000, but it is impossible as yet to learn exactly the extent of the disaster. An official statement this morning places the number of dead recovered at 1,336, and the seriously or fatally injured at 286. But, in contrast with this official statement, there are 1,282 corpses lying this afternoon at the cemetery, besides the many dead and dying that are known to have been removed from the ill-fated field by friends.

Everywhere in the city are excited groups of people discussing the disaster the significant proportions of which all have at last come to realize. The streets present some saddening contrasts in the coronation decoration, very few of which have yet been removed, and the gayly decorated populace, who have escaped with their friends, continue their holiday merriment, while every few yards men are carrying coffins on their shoulders or across their knees in droskies. The police and a force of soldiers with fixed bayonets have been keeping order all day at the cemetery, where an unending stream of people have been passing. All day there were most affecting sights, relatives and priests praying here and there beside the dead ranged upon the ground, surrounded by still larger numbers of the unidentified dead. Most of these poor remains of humanity merely had a sheet for a covering to the mutilated and disfigured bodies. Some were in rough coffins, left half open to enable friends to identify them. People came upon the ground looking for missing ones, only to find other relatives engaged in dressing the bodies of the lost, while others were sitting, sobbing and apparently helpless beside their dead. The funerals commenced at 2 p. m., amid most demonstrative scenes of grief. The famous John of Cronstadt, who attended the late czar in his last illness, traversed the crowd in his ecclesiastical garb, blessing and consoling the mourners.

AND THE BAND PLAYED ON.

Last evening after receiving deputations, the czar and czarina attended and danced at the brilliant ball at the French embassy, notwithstanding the statement that the ball would probably be postponed. Preparations had been made on a most elaborate scale for this ball, and it is asserted that $70,000 was expended on the supper alone, rare viands and delicious fruits and vegetables being brought from far distant climes to add to the delights of the feast, while France furnished the costliest and most elegant fabrics and furniture to set off the beauties of the palace where the embassy is lodged.

The czarina was not informed yesterday of the disaster, on account of her delicate condition. While the dance in the French embassy continued amid all the accompaniments of luxury and gayety disconsolate friends and relatives wandered over the desolate plain among the dead, the suffering and the dying, looking, often in vain, for the missing.

Today a requiem mass was said in the chapel of the Kremlin, at which the czar and czarina and all the members of the imperial family were present. The city is filled today with grief-stricken crowds. It is a striking evidence of the vast multitude who took part in yesterday's fetes that there were large numbers who were totally unaware that a number of lives had been crushed out among them and who proceeded with their merry making throughout the day, without having grasped the fearful proportions of the disaster. Even up to a late hour at night people refused to believe that there could have been so many lives lost. But today thousands of persons are crowding to the Khodijinskoje plain, searching for relatives and friends.

DEAD ARE MOSTLY PEASANTS.

The work of identification is most difficult, both on account of the large number of victims and the trampled, torn and mutilated condition of many of the corpses, some of which are crushed quite beyond the possibility of recognition and almost beyond semblance to humanity. The majority of the killed were peasants from outlying districts, though the clothing of some indicated that they were persons of wealth and distinction. The bodies of a number of women clad in silks and fine linen were among those found. The strangeness to the surroundings of many of the survivors who are seeking for missing ones adds much to the confusion and difficulty of identification. All day yesterday the full force of police and firemen worked among the dead, taking bodies from heaps of the killed and injured and ranging them on the ground, which was covered for hundreds of yards with groups of ten and twenty begrimed and disfigured corpses, among which the agonized friends of the missing wandered in a painful effort to identify them. The injured, who were mixed with the dead, suffered terribly from their injuries. The work of carrying the bodies to the cemetery, where it is intended to inter those who fail of identification, continued all night.

The forces at work on the plain today discovered the mouth of a disused well in the plain, the covering of which had given way in the mad rush of yesterday morning. In the well there were thirty dead bodies and wedged in among them and held down by their weight were found two men, alive and evidently uninjured physically. But the terror and hideous surroundings of the night had proved too great a strain on their minds and they were raving maniacs.

There are many incidents of special pathos, one case being that of a party of fifty-five humble peasants, who had come together from a single village for the merry making at the czar's feast. Of this party fifty-three were killed.

Various versions as to the origin of the stampede and crush are current, but the account to which the most credence is attached is that the wagons laden with the 500,000 souvenirs which were to be distributed among the people were proceeding to the Khonijinskoje plain, followed by a multitude of eager peasants when the attendants, with a view to pleasing the people, threw a number of the souvenirs among the crowd. There was a wild scramble toward the point where they fell and the news spread like wildfire up and down the throngs of expectant peasants that the distribution had commenced. This resulted in a headlong, pellmell rush for the booths where the distribution of souvenirs was to have been made later. The arrangements which it was intended to make to keep the crowds in order during the distribution had not been completed at that early hour and the force on hand was powerless to stem the tide of the crush of humanity.

CRUSHED IN THE DITCHES.

What added greatly to the disaster was the fact these booths were surrounded by ditches. The foremost persons in the oncoming crowd fell prostrate in these ditches and the people following speedily trampled them to death. Others stumbled over their bodies and met the same fate. And so the horror grew. The pressure was so great upon the sides of the booths from the struggles of the mass of mad humanity that they gave way and hundreds of people were forced into them through the broken walls. One mounted gendarme near the booths was literally crushed to death, together with his rearing and plunging horse. There were no English people nor Americans among the victims. Many of those who came for the coronation had already left the city, and, in any event, tourists attended the event only in the afternoon. Very few of the victims, it is announced, belong to the well-to-do classes. Nearly all are moujiks, or peasants, and a large proportion of the dead are women and children.

The czar and czarina today, after attending the requiem mass in the chapel of the Kremlin, paid a visit to the injured survivors in the hospitals, passing from cot to cot and addressing words of sympathy and comfort. Both of the imperial pair were deeply affected by the scenes of suffering they witnessed.

A judicial inquiry has been opened into the causes of the disaster and an effort will be made to fix the responsibility.

The bishop of Peterborough preached a sermon in the English church, in which a most feeling reference was made to the event, and a collection was taken up for the aid of the sufferers, which realized 366 roubles (about $290). The duke and duchess of Connaught were present, the duke being the personal representative of the queen at the coronation. The scene at the celebration of divine services at the cemetery today was most impressive, some 50,000 persons being present. The majority of those were seeking missing relatives in the mortuary chambers and their grief and despair were indescribable. As fast as a body was identified, a sacred icon (image) was placed upon the breast. Those bodies which are claimed by relatives or friends will be interred in the church yards of the communes to which they were connected. The unindentified will be buried in a common grave. Many of the injured were discharged from the hospital today, their wounds having proved to be slight.

One could gather a sufficient number of incidents of narrow escapes from death and stories of heroic rescue to fill a large volume. One instance was that of a poor servant girl, who was in danger of being trampled to death. But a dozen stalwart moujiks surrounded her and fought off the press and bore her safely out of the crowd.

One visiting the plain late today found almost all traces of the disaster removed. But it was seen how easily the accident could happen. Behind the booths from which the souvenir mugs were to be distributed is a deep, broad hollow in the land fifty yards across and full of irregular declivities and of holes from six to eight feet deep. The shifting, sandy nature of the soil would make it difficult to secure any foothold there even under ordinary circumstances and quite impossible with thousands of people pressing on from behind. Hundreds of the victims met death in this hollow and narrow passage between the booths. Workmen are still searching the bottom of the well, in which thirty bodies and two live men, gone mad, were found.

The czarina sent a bottle of Madeira to each of the injured persons in the hospital today.

A grand banquet was given tonight in the Kremlin to the marshals, the nobility, the provincial deputations and others.

LONDON, May 31.—Special dispatches from Moscow to the morning papers describe the horrors as being worse than those of a battlefield.

The Daily News dispatch says: The czar sobbed upon learning of the disaster. The chief of police of Moscow tried to commit suicide. It is probable that but for the numerous foreign correspondents here the whole affair would have been hushed up. Newspapers were forbidden to publish descriptions of the scene. There were 140 booths on the plain, and some of them were crushed together like matchboxes. Astonishing as it seems, the people returned in the afternoon and enjoyed the amusements as if nothing had happened. Many complained of their failure to get souvenirs.

KRUGER MAKES PROMPT DENIAL.

Says No Secret Alliance Exists Between Germany and the Transvaal.

PRETORIA, May 31.—President Kruger is still suffering from influenza. All day today he has been receiving the Johannesburg reformers, who were released from prison yesterday and who called to express their gratitude for their liberation. In an interview today, President Kruger declared the article in the current Nineteenth Century by Seymour Fort, who was private secretary to Sir Henry Brougham Loch while the latter was governor of Cape Colony, is full of untruths. President Kruger absolutely denied the existence of a secret or any understanding between the Transvaal and Germany which threatened imperial and Afrikander interests in South Africa, as alleged by Mr. Fort. If Mr. Rhodes' motive, says Kruger, was as Fort had represented, he ought to be more punished than the misguided men who have been imprisoned.

Dr. W. J. Leyds, secretary of state of the Transvaal, is equally emphatic in his denial of the assertion made in the magazine article of a secret political entente between the Transvaal and Germany. Mr. Fort asserted in his article that Cecil Rhodes authorized the Jameson raid and planned to take Pretoria for the purpose of securing documentary evidence of the alleged entente between the Transvaal and Germany.

LONDON, June 1.—The Times' Pretoria correspondent says: Vice President Joubert and Secretary of State Leyds went to Bloomfontein with a mission to invite the Orange Free State to a uniform arming of the two republics. It is believed the excessive arming of the Transvaal is intended to counteract the irritation of the jingoes at the clemency shown to the reform prisoners.

MORE FRIENDLY TOWARD ENGLAND.

Kaiser Gives Signs of a Change of Heart Toward His Grandmother.

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BERLIN, May 31.—The emperor was the center of public attention during the past week. His protestations of friendship for Russia upon the occasion of the czar's coronation and his banquet in honor of his grandmother, Queen Victoria, have been much remarked, especially his behavior toward the queen. He conversed cordially with the British ambassador, Sir Frederick C. Lascelles, and this is interpreted as a sign that the relations between Germany and Great Britain have improved.

The Association of British Naval Engineers will visit Hamburg and Berlin in June and great preparations are being made for the reception of the visitors, due to the empress' personal influence. The ministry of the interior will banquet them at Krolls on June 10 and the association has been invited to the palace at Potsdam on June 12. In addition, his majesty will personally attend their luncheon at the expositicn on June 13 and does not share the popular dislike of the English. As a further evidence of the better feeling prevailing in Germany toward England, it is stated by the Saxon newspapers that the royal family of Saxony will visit England this summer and a number of German princes, including Prince Albrecht of Prussia, will do the same.

Henry M. Stanley is Recovering.

MADRID, May 31.—Henry M. Stanley, member of Parliament, who has been so seriously ill here as to have made it necessary to send for his wife, has recovered and is able to start for London.

Japanese Minister Resigns.

YOKOHAMA, May 31.—Count Mutsu Munemitsu, minister of foreign affairs, has resigned, owing to ill health. Inouye Ki, minister of education, will act as minister of foreign affairs ad interim.

Operations in the Soudan.

SUAKIM, May 31.—It is rumored here that the Indian troops will advance upon Berber in the autumn. The khalifa has summoned the emirs to Omdurman for a war council.

Garrison of Vamos Relieved.

CANEA, Crete, May 31.—Abdullah Parha, the new governor of Crete, at the head of an imperial force, has relieved the beleaguered garrison of Vamos.

HIS BLOOD IS ANGLO-SAXON

Henry Watterson Delivers a Startling Jingo Speech in London.

MARTIAL SPIRIT A NATION'S MAINSTAY

Louisville Editor Responds to the Toast of Memorial Day at a Banquet to Consol General Collins.

LONDON, May 30.—The dinner given today by all the United States consuls in the United Kingdom to Hon. Patrick A. Collins, the United States consul general, was a notable gathering. It was considered a great compliment to an efficient official. Among those present were Ambassador Bayard and Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World. An illuminated complimentary address was presented to Consul General Collins. To the toast, "The Guests of the Evening," General Collins made a fitting response.

The speech of the evening was made by Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal in response to a toast, "Memorial Day." It, in fact, created a sensation. Mr. Watterson began the main portion of his address by replying to the statement made by T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in his paper, the Sun, at the time of the Venezuelan trouble. In his statement Mr. Connor asserted that the south would have to be reckoned with in case the United States embarked on a foreign war. Mr. Watterson, in repelling the assertions of Mr. O'Connor, said that among those who fought so well and valiantly during the "late unpleasantness," as well as among their descendants, there was but one feeling—a feeling of thankfulness that God had laid the weight of his hand upon the confederacy and preserved the American union. Continuing, Mr. Watterson said: "I confess that I am a jingo, but I learned the lesson and got the cry 'Greatness and Glory' from England. It goes without saying and should need no self-seeking flunkey, eager for social recognition, no resonant lip service delighted to have an audience and rejoicing at the sound of his own voice, to impress the intelligent Englishman with the truth that no true American desires anything but the most cordial relations of friendship with England. At the same time a common language did not prevent the United States from going to war with England on two occasions. Talk of common interests is rather imaginary than real. We are of a common origin and of a common blood without a doubt, and that means that we are good fighters, who may be counted each to stand by his own. War would certainly be a dreadful alternative, but there are yet greater evils that may overwhelm mankind than war, the obliteration of which from human experience makes the emasculation of the human species merely a question of time. It was the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race that placed England where it is today. Its warriors are no more forgotten in its history than are its sages. To the same martial spirit the American union owes what it is today, and upon this the United States must rely to maintain its position among the nations of the world.

"If, in recalling the heroic deeds of those in whose memory we drink tonight, I take leave to hoist our national bunting a little higher than the duke of York's column, if I also trail in the people's homage before that dome where lie the remains of Wellington and Nelson, I certainly do not mean to beard the lion in his den nor twist his tail when I remind Englishmen that we, too, have in Sherman, Lee, Farragut and Stonewall Jackson Anglo-Saxon soldiers and sailors whom all of the Britons should delight to honor."

General Collins, in responding to calls for the guest of the evening, was received with the greatest enthusiasm. His address was filled with points of a specific nature, largely relating to the character of American consular representatives in Great Britain. He alluded to Howard Fox, consul at Falmouth, whose grandfather was appointed to the same position by Washington, whose father was appointed to the same post by Monroe, whose doctrine Dr. Collins believed was generally accepted here in England. This remark was greeted with cheers and laughter.

Ambassador Bayard, in responding to the toast, "Diplomats," dwelt upon the great courtesy accorded American representatives to Great Britain.

Senator Hoar paid a warm tribute to General Collins.

ALL BUT FOUR ARE RELEASED.

President Kruger Finally Pardons Most of His Political Prisoners.

LONDON, May 31.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has received the following dispatch from the British agent at Pretoria: "All the prisoners have been released except the four leaders. The latters' cases will be considered later. The fines and punishments in lieu of payment remain and the banishment remains, but it is suspended on the agreement that the prisoners will not interfere with the politics of the republic."

DEATH TAKES OFF BRICK POMEROY

Dies at His Home in Brooklyn from Bright's Disease, Aged Sixty-Three.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Mark M. Pomeroy, better known as Brick Pomeroy, died last night at his home in Brooklyn from Bright's disease. Mr. Pomeroy was born in Elmira, N. Y., in 1833. As a lad he entered a printing office. Afterward he published the Corning Sun and Horicon Argus. He became city editor of the Milwaukee Daily News and then founded the Lacrosse democrat. As editor of that paper he attacked President Lincoln's war policy. In 1868 Tweed invited him to come to New York and become editor. Pomeroy started the Daily Democrat. In 1876 he transferred the Democrat from Lacrosse to Chicago and made it the organ of the greenback party. In 1880 Pomeroy was president of a company that proposed to tunnel the Rocky mountains. Before the scheme collapsed the company sold $7,000,000 in shares.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 31.—Edwin B. Fittler, ex-mayor of Philadelphia and a member of the well known firm of cordage manufacturers bearing his name, died at his home in this city tonight.

TWO GIRLS KILLED IN ST. LOUIS.

Panic in a Street Car Caused by the Breaking of Trolley Wire.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—As a car on the Carondelet electric line was proceeding toward the down-town section of the city a trolley wire broke and fell, causing a panic among the passengers, who jumped to the ground. Miss Veronica Pavelock, 17 years old, was instantly killed by falling against the wire. Miss Lillie Chanquette, also 17 years old, sustained a compound fracture of the skull. She will die. Her elder sister, Miss Blanche Chanquette, received a severe scalp wound. Oswald Matta, a butcher, had his right shoulder dislocated.

Steamboat Sunk in Ohio.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 31.—The steamboat Ironsides struck a large stone in the Ohio river fifteen miles below here last night and sank in five feet of water at what is known as the Lee creek riffle. She was on the up trip from St. Louis to Pittsburg. Captain Gray, aged 71, was in command. He lives at Sewickley, Pa. The boat was owned by the Barker Steel company of Pittsburg and was worth $21,000.

Movements of Ocean Vessels May 31.

At Havre—Arrived—La Normandie, from New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Etruria, for New York.

At Southampton—Sailed—Saale, for New York.

At Baltimore—Arrived—Scotia, from Hamburg. Sailed—Montana, for London.

At Marcus Hook—Passed—Pennland, from Liverpool for Philadelphia

SPAIN MAKES FORMAL COMPLAINT.

Accuses the Cubans of Cruel and Inhuman Warfare.

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MADRID, Spain, May 31.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Madrid government has lately called the attention of the other European powers to the alleged cruel and inhuman warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. Complaint is made specifically of the use of dynamite to blow up railway trains (those carrying passengers as well as freight) and sugar mills, and of the use of explosive bullets in fighting. The European governments have instructed their consuls in Cuba, it is stated authoritatively, to report promptly and fully upon these allegations. Spain hopes some action will be taken to declare the Cuban insurgents pirates and malefactors, unworthy the sympathy of any civilized nation.

General Weyler has ordered the Spanish authorities in Cuba to continue to grant relief and rations during two months to distressed inhabitants who have taken refuge within the Spanish lines, but the families and relatives of insurgents will not only be refused relief and rations, but will be immediately expelled from the Spanish lines, which will make them heavy incumbrances upon the rebels during the rainy season.

As soon as the papers of the Competitor case reach Madrid by mail—they are expected about June 4—they will be submitted to the supreme court of naval appeals. The impression in official circles is that the sentence of the Havana court martial is certain to be annulled on the ground that it is in violation of the protocol of 1877, and that the case will be sent to an ordinary court martial for trial subject to the stipulation of that treaty.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

SPANISH GUERRILLAS ARE ACTIVE.

Cubans Declared to Be Beaten at Several Points at Their Own Game.

HAVANA, May 31.—The local guerrilla force of Sagua, in an operation on the plantation of Armonia, killed five insurgents. Colonel Jose Sanchez also fell in a personal combat with the captain of the guerrillas.

Troops acting as convoys had an engagement near Manicaragua, in which they lost Captain Ascensclo and one soldier killed and five wounded.

The column of the provisional battalion of Cuba encountered the bands under Castillo, Betancourt, Romero and Perez, who are in the commission of Zayas, to the number of 1,000 men, at Anita, in the province of Havana. The insurgents entrenched themselves in a strong position and awaited an attack. As the vanguard of the troops advanced the insurgents opened fire. The troops had to go up hill to the assault and it was steep enough to be hard climbing. Finally the insurgent positions were taken by Lieutenant Colonel Tejerizo with the guerrilla force and two companies, assisted by the column and four cannon. The insurgents thereupon retreated to the height of Planano, where they again made a considerable resistance, but the artillery fire again compelled them to take a precipitate retreat in the direction of Nazareno. They were pursued and dispersed in all directions, leaving seven killed. The column had seven killed and eight wounded.

A squadron of cavalry captured a deserter, Juan Arca, near Carcajula. He resisted capture and was seriously wounded. When taken he had a passport signed by the insurgent Captain Luis Gonzales granting him two days' leave. Last night the insurgents made another unavailing attempt to pass by the trocha near Puerto de la Guira and Justinia.

The gunboat Dardo was passing outside the village of Cogiol, near Batabano, when the commander noticed the insurgents had set fire to the village. With artillery and rifles he compelled the insurgents to retreat.

The local guerrilla force of Cardenas while on a foraging expedition met the insurgent band of Peirco Acevedo between San Miquel and Chirino. At the first volley from the guerrillas the insurgents took flight, leaving two killed. They were pursued and overtaken, when the guerrilla force charged them with machetes, killing one and capturing ten prisoners. The prisoners protested that they were peaceable citizens and that all had passports from the local authorities. Colonel Ochea has ordered Captain San Martin to investigate.

In the district of Gamajuani the insurgents have burned several tobacco houses, some of them containing tobacco to the value of $50,000.

It is reported at Remedios that General Palencia has had an important engagement with the insurgents under Carillo at the plantation of Dolores Abecu. The insurgents are said to have suffered heavy losses.

The insurgents have burned the plantation of San Rafael in the district of Quivocan. They have fired several times upon the outpost of Santiago de Las Vegas in Havana. This force is reported to be under Aguirro and to be the vanguard of Roloff's force, which is marching toward the Vuelta Abajo.

YELLOW FEVER IS RAGING IN CUBA.

Spanish Forces Are Being Thinned Out by Desertion and Disease.

TAMPA, Fla., May 31.—Private advices from Cuba announce that yellow fever is raging there. May 29 a train from Matanzas brought into Havana from one battalion sixty men afflicted with the fever. This, united with the continual desertons is reducing the Spanish forces greatly. Ninety soldiers from the Madrid battalion in the Vuelta Abajo have joined forces with Maceo on account of the scant supply of rations.

Reports are received to the effect that an expedition has landed in Manzanillo. Five empty boats have been found on the beach.

Caprillo Zayas and Rodriguez are moving westward and all the insurgent forces are drawing near Havana.

Last week two explosions occurred on the Matanzas railway line, one completely destroying an armor car with troops.

General Weyler was hanged in effigy yesterday. A strange figure in the Spanish official uniform was suspended from the upper balustrade of Dr. Cuervo's residence on the main street.

Bermuda Arrives in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The steamer Bermuda, which left Jacksonville, Fla., on April 27, with the alleged intention of landing a cargo of ammunition and a body of men on the shore of Cuba, arrived at this point today with a cargo of fruit. In spite of the experiences the vessel is said to have met, she presents a trim appearance. Profound secrecy is maintained concerning the results of the expedition.

Weyler Has Not Yet Resigned.

MADRID, May 31.—The premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, authorizes a categorical denial of the revived report that Captain General Weyler has resigned, and adds that Weyler has cabled saying that he conforms to the government's instructions in all matters relating to the administration of the island of Cuba and the conduct of the campaign against the insurgents.

FOUR MEN ARE KILLED IN A FIGHT.

Desperate Battle in Utah for the Possession of Rich Mineral Lands.

CRAIG, Colo., May 31.—Information comes from Brown's park, across the line in Utah, of a desperate battle on May 21, in which two men were killed and two others mortally wounded. It is stated that Matt Warner and an old man named Norman had discovered rich mineral near the state line and were developing their find on the quiet. Four unknown men, learning the fact, followed them. A fight took place, in which Warner, who is a dead shot, killed and wounded all four of the others. No arrests have been made as yet.

George Taylor Seen in Illinois.

CANTON, Ill., May 31.—A special from Flatt, a small place south of here, says a man answering perfectly the description of George Taylor, Missouri's escaped murderer, passed there last night, walking on the railroad tracks. The man appeared uneasy and in a great hurry. He was identified from a picture by five citizens.

SESSION MAY END THIS WEEK

Some Senators Believe the Work Can Be Finished by Thursday.

ANTI-BOND BILL TO BE PRESSED TO A VOTE

Several Ordinary Appropriation Bills Are Yet to Be Acted Upon as They Come Back from Conference.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The senate will begin the week with the intention of making it the last of the session if possible. Some senators put the day of adjournment as early as Thursday, and still others think it will be impossible to conclude before the first day of next week.

The imperative work before the senate in order to reach adjournment is to dispose of the conference reports on the ordinary appropriation bills, to vote upon the bond prohibitory bill, and to consider the proposition to pass the river and harbor bill over the president's veto in case the bill receives the necessary two-thirds vote in the house to bring it to the senate. Some senators, probably a majority, also feel they are under obligations to press the filled cheese bill to a final issue, but there is a sufficiently strong minority opposed to this measure to prevent congress remaining in session for the sole purpose of passing it after the appropriation bills are out of the way. It would, therefore, appear that the hope of the friends of this bill must rest upon getting it through before all the appropriation conference reports are disposed of.

Considerable time will necessarily be spent upon bills upon the calendar to which no objection is made, and also in executive sessions on nominations awaiting confirmation. Senator Morgan probably will make an effort to get up the Cuban question.

The anti-bond bill will be pressed to a finish before adjournment Thursday unless there should be a violation of the unanimous agreement which was entered into on Friday. The debate on this bill will consume the greater part of the session after 2 o'clock Monday and Tuesday and it is possible it may be necessary to extend the Tuesday session into the night in order to give all who may wish to speak an opportunity to do so. Senator Butler has by no means finished his speech on this bill, Senator Brown has given notice of a set speech and Senator Cullom is also anxious to find opportunity for the delivery of a prepared speech. It is believed the bond bill will have a majority of about five votes in its favor.

The appropriation bills still in conference are the Indian, postoffice, naval, sundry civil, District of Columbia, fortifications and general deficiency. The others have either become laws or are in the hands of the president. The conferees on the postoffice bill were in session Saturday and reached an understanding on all items of disagreement except on the senate's amendment for the consolidation of small postoffices with large ones and this will probably be arranged Monday. The items of serious dispute between the houses are the Indian schools and the fees of attorneys in the Indian bills, the battleships and price of armor plate in the naval bill and the question of the distribution of the charity funds in the District of Columbia.

It is not expected there will be any prolonged debate over the river and harbor bill if it is sent to the senate by the house. There were only nine votes against this bill when it passed originally, and its friends claim there will be no difficulty in passing it a second time, notwithstanding the president's objection.

Beginning Tuesday or Wednesday the sessions of the senate will probably commence at 11 o'clock, and several night sessions are among the probabilities of the week.

HOUSE HAS SIX SUSPENSION DAYS.

Feature of the Week Will Be the Overriding of the President's Veto.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The closing days of the session in the house will be mainly devoted to the consideration of conference reports, but the feature of the week will be the passing of the river and harbor bill over the president's veto. All the friends of the bill who are absent have received a peremptory telegraphic summons to be present on Tuesday, when the bill is to be reported back from the committee. The several votes taken on it already demonstrate that it has considerably more than a two-thirds majority, and its friends express no doubt of the result in the house. It is not probable much time will be allowed for debate. The conference reports will be given the right of way whenever presented.

Under the rules the last six days of the session are suspension days, and this fact will enable the house to clear the calendar in a brief time of several pending bills, including the Phillips commission bill, the Erdman arbitration bill and several other bills.

The Johnson-Stokes contested election case, which was left hanging when the house adjourned Friday, will be disposed of tomorrow. The partisans of Mr. Johnson, whose claims to the seat were rejected on two votes, will direct their efforts toword ousting Stokes and thus declaring the seat vacant.

Some fear of a veto of the general deficiency bill is expressed among the members because it carries the French spoliation claims.

BLAST GOES OFF AHEAD OF TIME.

Two Men Fatally Injured by a Premature Explosion of Powder.

WATERLOO, Ia., May 31.—(Special Telegram.)—By the premature explosion of a charge of powder last evening, Fred Burmeister and Julius Burmeister were fatally injured. Fred Burmeister had both eyes blown out, his right arm blown entirely off and the other injured so that it had to be amputated. Julius Burmeister's right arm was badly burned by the explosion and his right eye was blown out. He was also badly bruised in different parts of his body and the physicians say there is little hope of either of the men recovering. The men were blasting boulders and Fred had the tamping iron in his hands and had struck the charge the last blow when the explosion took place. They are about 30 years of age, and unmarried.

GIRL ESCAPES A HASTY WOOER.

Miss Mary Jensen's Experience With an Aboriginal Lover.

WOONSOCKET, S. D., May 31.—(Special Telegram.)—Last fall an unknown man met Mary Jenson, aged 16, on the Big Sioux bridge, ten miles north of Dell Rapids, and asked her to marry him. He threatened her with death if she did not. The girl escaped him and came to her sister's, near this city. Yesterday the girl was alone at the farm with two children and the same man, armed with a revolver and a base ball bat, attempted to kidnap her. He started with her across the prairie, but his hat blew off and, as he stooped to pick it up, the girl seized the bat and knocked him down. She escaped and came here. There is great excitement. The sheriff is now in pursuit of the man.

Domestic Tragedy in Kansas.

MARYSVILLE, Kan., May 31.—George Mack, a farmer living five miles south of here, killed his wife yesterday by crushing her skull with a spading fork. He was 63 years old and she was 59. They had been living apart. Mack went to her house and failing to make peace he killed her. He then cut his own throat and afterward jumped into the Blue river, but crawled out again and was found in an unconscious condition. He will probably die.

GREAT FESTIVAL OF GERMAN SONG.

Twenty-Eighth National Saengerfest to Meet at Pittsburg Next Week.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 31.—The twenty-eighth national saengerfest, which meets in this city on June 8, will, so far as the general public is concerned, be a purely musical event, and as such certainly promises to be the most glorious festival of song and melody that ever took place in the Iron city. But for the singers composing the North American Saengerbund, and also all other singing societies taking general interest in the promotion and perfection of choral song the coming saengerfest will have beside the musical part some other important features. Not altogether for social pleasure the singers will come to this city, as the transaction of important business in regard to Saengerbund matters is awaiting them.

The most important matter of all will be the projected reorganization of the Saengerbund, and among the proposed changes of the constitution and by-laws is the election of a permanent central board, which at present is elected every three years by the singing societies of the city chosen for holding the next saengerfest. There are also to be made some new rules in regard to money matters, as it is the intention to decrease the amount of expense to be paid by the city giving the saengerfest.

Another important question to be considered by the delegates will be that of joining the International Saengerbund and of taking part in the next international saengerfest to be held at Stuttgart, Germany, by the singers from all civilized countries of the globe.

A third question of vital importance will be that of deciding on the place of holding the twenty-ninth national saengerfest, which will be the celebration of the golden jubilee of the North American Saengerbund.

The Saengerbund was organized at Cincinnati in 1849, and in that city was held the first saengerfest by five singing societies, the Cincinnati Liedertafel, Gosangund, Bildungsverein, Swiss Maennerchoir of Cincinnati, the Liederkranz of Louisville, and the Deutsche Gesangverein of Madison, Ind. It, therefore, would be only natural that the golden jubilee of the bund should be celebrated at the place of its birth, at the "Queen of the West." In that city were held the saengerfests of 1849, 1851, 1856, 1870 and 1879, and all were successful. The singing societies in Cincinnati, having affirmed a joint organization under the name of "The United Singers of Cincinnati," are making powerful efforts to have their city made the choice for celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Saengerbund, and it seems that their efforts will have their desired result. The saengerfest of 1899 will not only be a national, but an international one, as all the larger singing societies in Germany and Austria will be invited to help celebrate. The Cincinnati singers say they will leave nothing undone to make the saengerfest an event that will surpass by its splendor everything in that line ever seen in the United States.

Probably the only opposition that will be made to Cincinnati will be by the delegates from the St. Louis singing societies.

NASHVILLE DECKED WITH BUNTING.

Everything Except Weather Ready for the Opening of the Exposition.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 31.—A hard rainstorm this afternoon played havoc with the extensive and ornate decorations which had transformed the business streets and public squares into masses of color and now limp flags, discolored bunting and disordered adornments bedeck house fronts where before noon all was bright and glowing with color. Tonight rain still threatens and lowering skies are ill omens for tomorrow's parade.

The city shows an influx of many visitors. Hotels and temporary quarters are rapidly filling up and unless rain prevents one of the largest crowds ever seen in Nashville will be here tomorrow. The parade is expected to be the most extensive ever witnessed in this city. It starts at 9 o'clock with the United States Marine band at the head. Brigadier General G. F. Henry, U. S. A., in command, with a battalion of the United States infantry, a battalion of the Sixth infantry and a squadron of four troops, Third cavalry, will be the first division. Five divisions form the procession. When the centennial grounds are reached President J. W. Thomas of the Centennial association will proclaim the official inauguration of the centennial and an immense United States flag will be raised, and Hon. J. M. Dickinson, assistant United States attorney general, will deliver an address and the Centennial poem will be read by Mrs. Virginia F. Boyle. In the afternoon the woman's building will be turned over to the woman's board and addresses will be made. Fireworks at night will close the first day's program. The exercises will be concluded on Tuesday, when Hon. A. A. Taylor and Hon. F. W. Carmack will deliver addresses.

STREET CAR JUMPS THE TRACK.

Seventeen Persons Hurt in Pittsburg, Two Seriously.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—A car on the Second avenue traction line jumped the track this afternoon and seventeen passengers aboard were all more or less hurt, two of them seriously. The day of miracles has not passed or all would have been killed.

The seriously injured are: Adam Bachman and E. L. Kreiger, both residents of the South side. Bachman's arm is broken in two places and his head is badly cut and bruised. Kreiger is in nearly the same condition. The other passengers, men, women and children, were all bruised and cut, but none of them seriously.

The car left Thirty-fourth street at about 3 o'clock for Calhoun park, where a concert was to be given. On approaching Six Mile ferry, Bachman and Kreiger say the speed being made was that of a railroad train. Suddenly the car took a flying leap and after turning completely over landed at the bottom of the ditch twelve feet below, with the wheels in the air. The struggling passengers, jammed in a heap under the wreckage, were screaming and fighting for release. They were finally extricated and taken to their homes, some being more scared than hurt, but all bruised and worse for their shaking up. The car is a complete wreck.

START OUT TO ARREST HERMANS.

G. M. Nolan Leading Two Officers Off Into the Wilds of Idaho.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 31.—It is now believed that Rev. Francis Hermans has been located. G. M. Nolan, an employe of the California Wine company, declares he met Hermans in his recent travels and was on a railroad train with him for two days. From the description given he is certain that he has made no mistake in the man. For the purpose of receiving the reward Nolan left this city tonight, accompanied by two officers, to make the arrest. He will not say positively to what point he is going, but it is believed to be some place in the wilds of Idaho. He says Hermans will be found at a point seventy miles from railroad or telegraph communication.

Army Worm in Iowa.

CRESTON, Ia., May 31.—(Special.)—J. W. Brilhart, traveling agent for the Iowa Homestead, exhibited a box of worms, supposed to be army worms, which he picked up on the yard near Lorimor. The worms destroyed 320 acres of blue grass pasture in about thirty-six hours, and their devastating work has alarmed the farmers. They are digging ditches and planning a fight. Some corn is being damaged by the pests. The army worm has made its appearance in several townships in the county, and unless disposed of will accomplish great ruin in a short time. The worms are from an inch to an inch and a half in length. The mode of warfare adopted by the farmers is to dig ditches, into which the worms fall, and then are killed by the irate agriculturists.

SENECA'S BAD FLOOD

Neb. State Historical Society Box 82

Little Town in Southwestern Missouri Was Almost Washed Away.

FOURTEEN DEAD BODIES ALREADY FOUND

Many Citizens Are Missing and Believed to Have Been Drowned.

PROPERTY LOSS ABOVE FIFTY THOUSAND

Every Business House on Cherokee Avenue Was Inundated.

CREEK ROSE FIVE FEET ABOVE ITS RECORD

Waters Came Down with a Mighty Rush, Sweeping Everything Before Them—Mayor Issues an Appeal for Aid.

KANSAS CITY, May 31.—A special to the Journal from Seneca, Mo., says: The scenes in and about the district of Seneca's awful flood disaster, brief dispatches of which were sent out yesterday, presented a picture of desolation. Cherokee avenue, Seneca's principal business street, is divided in two sections by the loss of the splendid iron bridge, which spanned Los creek. Hundreds of citizens are viewing the ruins, while searching parties are constantly beating either side of the stream in search of missing citizens who are evidently drowned. Fourteen dead bodies have already been taken from the water.

HENRY ANDREAUX, aged 60.
IDA ANDREAUX, aged 69.
LEO ANDREAUX, aged 7.
HENRY ANDREAUX, aged 10.
MARY ANDREAUX, aged 12.
MRS. WHITE, wife of Rev. Henry White.
WILLIE DOEBLER, aged 5.
ARCHIE WILLIAMS, aged 9.
MRS. ROBINSON and BABY.
CARL SMITH, WIFE and FIVE CHILDREN.
— FLOYD, a child.

At Dayton, nine miles east, a man named Reynolds was drowned.

The streets today present a scene of darkest gloom. Sear