THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1897. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

ROAST BY HUNDREDS

Proudest of Paris Dames Incinerated in the Blazing Bazaar.

MANY MANGLED BODIES ARE RECOVERED

Women of Fashion Die Miserably in the Furious Furnace.

UNABLE TO IDENTIFY MANY OF THEM

Two Hundred Supposed to Have Perished in Bazaar Fire.

CROWDS ABOUT THE RUINS ALL NIGHT

Heartrending Scenes at the Morgue Where the Identification of the Victims is Progressing—Many Search in Vain.

PARIS, May 5.—A somber feeling pervades every class of society. The newspapers without exception describe the disaster at the Grand Bazaar de Charite in the sober and simple terms befitting so appalling an event. The catastrophe will always be remembered as one of the most fearful that ever befell a European city. Nothing comparable in loss of life has ever occurred here, except the fire which destroyed the Opera Comique in 1887. Singularly enough that disaster happened in the same month of the year and and eighty persons were burned to death, while forty-five were officially registered as missing. In aristocratic circles the numberless dinner parties and other functions of a gayly opening season have suddenly been abandoned. It is now estimated that there were about 1,200 persons in the building when the fire was discovered, about one-half of whom escaped unhurt. Some estimates places the number of dead at 143, some at still higher figures.

VERITABLE FIRE TRAP.

The amount of administrative negligence surrounding the catastrophe is almost inconceivable. The structure was so combustible that many of the victims, if not most of them, must have burned alive without suffocation. No sort of inspection seems to have been made in advance by the municipal or police authorities or by the prefect of police. M. Lepine, the prefect of police, says in excuse that patrons and patronesses of the bazaar were reactionists, and he feared that if he meddled with the program they would say he was trying to suppress a Roman Catholic enterprise.

Dr. Nachtel, who has directed the ambulance work, says that the number of bodies found gives a very inadequate idea of the number of victims, as dozens were burned completely to ashes. The Vicomte Damazo identified his wife's body by a piece of hair cloth which she wore next her skin as a member of the Third Order of St. Francis.

SCENES AT THE MORGUE.

So far as known the following bodies have been recognized:

MLLE. HENRIETTA HINIHSDAL.
BARONESS ELIZABETH ST. MARTIN.
VICOMTESSE MARI BONNEVIL.
SISTER GUINOUX, the superior of the sisters of the Convent of St. Vincent de Paul at Rainey.
MLLE. DE GRANCY.
COMTESSE ST. PIERRE.
BARONNE ST. DIDIER.
MME. LAURENTE CROSSLEN.
MLLE. L. CHIVGNY.
MME. FLORESE, wife of the Spanish consul.
COMTESSE MIRAMEL.
COMTESSE BRODERVILLE.
M. VICTOR COSSELIN.
SISTER LEONIE GUILLAUME.
MME. HAUSSMANN.
MME. SCHLAUBERGER.
COMTESSE HUMOLSTEIN.
MARQUISE DES MAISON.
MME. VENTIMESNILL.
MME. HOCKIER, wife of the well known Russian banker.
MME. POITEVIN.
MME. JACQUES HAUSSMANN.
THE DAUGHTERS OF M. SHEVILLY.
MME. MANDAT GRANCY.
MME. LANERE.
MLLE. DE COSASARD.
MLLE. DESPIERRES.
MLLE. DE BEAUVAIS.
MLLE. ELONIE VAUBERVIETTE.
MLLE. LOUISE GERONDEAU.
MLLE. MARIE SIMON.
MLLE. ANGELE GOSSE.
MLLE. ZOE GOSSE.
DUCHESSE DE ST. DIODERE.
BARON CARUEL DE ST. MARTIN.
BARON DE LAUMONT.
BARON DE MACKOU.
COMTESSE DE MON.
COMTESSE DE SOURRIER.
COMTESSE DE GEFFULHE.
COMTESSE DE LA BLETTERC.
COMTESSE DE VALLIN.
COMTESSE DE SUBERSAC.
COMTESSE CARAYON-LATOUR.
VICOMTESSE DE MALESIEUX.
MME. MAURA and HER SON and FOUR DAUGHTERS.
MME. DE STANGE.
MME. LOWAL.
MME. BERGES.
MME. DE GRANDMASON.
MME. BERNARD.
MME. DU FRUSE.
MME. DE MARAUVAL.
MME. GERMAIN DE MAZIESS.
MME. NICOL.
MME. DE VATISMENIL.
MME. MONTI.
MME. PIER DE BOMBE.
MME. CUVILLER.
MME. CHAQUIS.
MME. DE GOSSELIN.
MME. CHONUPE.
MME. DE MOUSTIERS.
MME. BRAVIER DE THINY.
MME. PORGES.
MME. GERMAIN.
MLLE. SUQUET.
MLLE. MADALAINE LANDUCOEUR.
MME. LE CLERC.
MME. DE HOUVE.
MME. MARIE CHATRIAN.
MME. KAHN.
MME. COHN.
MME. LOUISE LORMAND.
MME. TULLAY.
MME. DE FARDONNER.
MME. DE CLERMONT.
MME. RIVIERE.
M. DEVIORD.
MME. DE VOUVENARD.
MME. LE NORMAND.
MLLE. ESTHER CUVILLIER.
MLLE. CARTERON.
MLLE. DE GRANCY.
SISTER GILHOUS.
SISTER VIRGINIE THOMASEAU.
MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE SISTERS OF ST. ANDRE.
SISTER JULIE DE GARIVET.
MME. DE BOUTHILLIER.
MME. CHAVIGNY.
MME. DE VALLENCE.
MME. VAMONT.
MME. DE VARNVALLE.
MME. LA GRANDE.
MME. HUSAR.
MLLE. JACQUIN.
MLLE. VERHASSELD.
M. SABATIER.
M. JOSEPH DORON.
M. LEON GULLAUMET.
M. JACQUES HAUSSMANN.
GENERAL MEUNIER.
FATHER MARBRAU.
BARON DE SHONLAY.
COMTE DE BONEVAL.
MME. ZURRIERE, the wife of one of the most prominent generals in the French army.
VICOMTE DE ST. PIERIER.
VICOMTE DE CHAVIGNY.
MME. WIRNED, the wife of General Wirned.
MME. CHEVALS, the wife of General Chevals.
MME. CARBONET.
MME. DE BEAUDIER D'YANGE.
MLLE. COMCAN.
MLLE. FANCIEUL.
ALFRED DAVID, 4 years old.
COMTESSE D'HORA.
MME. DE MAS.
MME. MARIE DIEHLE.
MLLE. TERRE.
MLLE. COMEAU.
MME. BEAUCHAMI
MME. BILLAGE.
MME. LAMEGRIE.
MME. GOSSE.
MME. NITOT.
MME. DE SORNE.
MME. CECILE JULIAN.
MLLE. BARASSI.
MLLE. GUILLETON.
MLLE. MARIE MOISSON.
MLLE. SUZANNE NITOT.
MLLE. THERESE CONON, daughter of the Baroness de Saint Didier.

There are nineteen bodies still unidentified, among which must be those of the Comtesse de Lupe and Mme. Nitot's second daughter, both of whom are missing. Vicomtesse Malleux is now placed among those officially identified.

So far as can be learned there is only one American victim, a Miss Parkes or Carkes. The correspondent of the Associated press is making inquiries on the subject. There are still forty-six bodies which have not been identified in addition to a mass of heads, limbs, etc. Linen belonging to a body recovered is marked "L. T. Near."

Among the seriously injured are the following:

The Duchess de Lalore.
Comtesse de Rancy.
Comte de Montelaire.
Comte de Visin.
Mme. Macede.
Mme. Recamier.
Mme. de Laume.
Mme Hyster.
Mme. Edourd Andre.
Mme. Malezieux.
Mme. de LaTour du Pin.
M. Le Febre.
Vicomtesse de Lucay.
Marquise de Labersac.

Mme. Rafaolli, wife of the well known painter, had her face burned, but her eyes escaped injury.

Mlle. Rafaolli, daughter of the painter, arms burned and body covered with bruises.

Several Sisters of Charity are known to be among the dead and injured.

The atmosphere in the hall of the Palais de l'Industrie, where the burned bodies were ranged, was almost unbearable, and there again most heartrending scenes were witnessed. Men, women and children passed up and down, weeping distractedly, before the lines of black bodies, eagerly scanning the remains and now and then throwing themselves down by the side of some seemingly unrecognizable corpse which they by an instinct which an outsider could not understand, made out some dearly loved one and missing relative.

It should be borne in mind that owing to the disfigurement of the bodies identification in many cases is extremely uncertain and the list of the dead given above is subject to revision.

FIND A BETROTHAL RING.

Among the articles picked up in the ruins was a ring inscribed: "Ferdinand d'Ordino—Sophie de Baviora," the names of the Duke and Duchess d'Alencon, doubtless the betrothal ring of her highness, Duchess d'Alencon. A silver watch, attached to a gold brooch, was also recognized as the property of the duchess. The body of the duchess, however, has not yet been found. Houses in the vicinity of the scene of the disaster are being carefully searched in the hope that the duchess is only injured and is being tended at some private residence. Up to daybreak Duc d'Alencon refused to quit the scene and only went home after daybreak because he was physically incapable of further exertion.

The queen of Naples and other relatives of the missing duchess sat up all night long at the hotel of Duc d'Alencon, on the Avenue Friedland, awaiting news.

President Faure all yesterday evening was in constant communication with the prefect of police, who forwarded to him the names of the identified dead and those of the injured. The president also dispatched orderly officers everywhere to inquire into the condition of the injured, and, hearing that a number of the latter had been taken to the Hospital Beaujon, the president at 10 o'clock proceeded there to console them. In the court yard of the hospital President Faure met the surgeons who were attending the injured and thanked them for their devotion.

Mme. Florez, the wife of the Spanish consul, expired just as President Faure reached her bedside. An extraordinary cabinet meeting will be held this afternoon as a result of the fire.

Many tales of despair are told. Mme. Feulard was saved by her husband, who, as soon as he had placed her in safety, dashed back to the burning building in order to save his daughter. He had clasped the girl in his arms and had nearly reached the door when they were caught in the flames and father and daughter perished before the eyes of the agonized mother. The Baron de Mackau had a similar experience. Seven times he penetrated the flaming ruins in search of his sister, each time to save another, and only to see his sister, later, fall before his eyes, when he no longer had strength to lift her.

The Marquise de Aigle was rescued by a fireman after she had given herself up as lost. All her friends had fallen around her and she was on her knees in prayer awaiting death when a fireman caught her up and succeeded in extricating her, though she was frightfully burned.

The women who succeeded in escaping rushed shrieking madly into the court yards of adjoining houses, wildly beseeching help. The fact that the faces and heads of the dead were so horribly charred and disfigured is explained by the fact that the capes worn were generally of flimsy material and were easy to catch fire.

Marquis l'Ubersac is in a critical condition. Mme. Mathieylle had her whole body blistered. Mme. LaMiole was seriously burned about her back and head.

SEEN BY AN EYEWITNESS.

Ane eyewitness describes the scene as follows: "The women mostly wore light costumes and those who escaped from the furnace were screaming 'Fire, help!' The faces of many of them were covered with blood. From time to time children ran out of the burning building crying for their mothers. A number of women of the poorer class, standing in the crowd, at the risk of burning themselves, tore the flaming clothing from the persons of the women as the latter dashed in terror through the streets. The bazaar at that moment was nothing more or less than a huge brazier. As the heat was unbearable, we made our way to some vacant ground between the bazaar and the convent of the Rue Bayard and joined a handful of workmen who were trying to rescue people from the flames by means of a ladder, too short to avail much. While the work of rescue was in progress heartrending cries from the rear attracted us. Two women who had just escaped from the flames were lying writhing on the ground just beyond the margin of the fire. We darted in that direction, and as we neared them pieces of burning debris fell in showers upon our heads, and we were unable to reach these unfortunates, who were then burning like torches. They had ceased to stir and they soon entirely disappeared in the flames. The witnesses of this awful scene groaned and wept. The awful drama was then at its height. In the midst of the hissing, crackling flames we heard the shrieking of the victims, but they were speedily stilled.

SAVE SURROUNDING PROPERTY.

"Seeing the hopelessness of saving the bazaar the firemen turned their attention to the adjoining convent, up the walls of which the flames were leaping. In a few moments the bazaar collapsed with a frightful crash, enveloping the vicinity in flaming debris. I was then able to approach it. On all sides were the bodies of lately elegantly dressed

(Continued on Third Page.)

SENATE REJECTS THE TREATY

Turns Down the Arbitration Agreement of Olney and Pauncefote.

FOUR VOTES SHORT OF RATIFICATION

Thurston Votes Aye and a Pair is Announced for Allen — Mills Speaks Very Emphatically Against the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The senate today, by the vote of 43 to 26, refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The rules require a majority of two-thirds for the ratification of treaties. Hence four more affirmative votes would have been required to secure a favorable result. The vote in detail:

Yeas:

Allison,	Hale,	Platt (Conn.)
Bacon,	Hanna,	Platt (N. Y.)
Barrows,	Hawley,	Pritchard,
Caffery,	Hoar,	Proctor,
Clay,	Lindsay,	Smith,
Cullom,	Lodge,	Spooner,
Davis,	McBride,	Thurston,
Deboe,	McEnery,	Turpie,
Fairbanks	McMillan,	Vest,
Faulkner	Mitchell,	Walthall,
Foraker,	Morrill,	Warren,
Frye,	Nelson,	Wellington,
Gallinger,	Pasco,	Wetmore,
Gear,	Perkins,	Wilson—43.
Gray,		

Nays:

Baker,	Heitfeld,	Pettigrew,
Bate,	Jones (Ark.),	Pettus,
Butler,	Jones (Nev.),	Quay,
Carter,	Kyle,	Rawlins,
Cockrell,	Martin,	Roach,
Daniel,	Mason,	Shoup,
Handbrough,	Mills,	Stewart.
Harris (Kan.),	Morgan,	White—26.
Harris (Tenn.),	Penrose.	

A total of sixty-nine votes was cast, leaving nineteen senators who did not respond. The pairs so far as obtainable were as follows, two affirmative senators being paired with one negative senator in most instances:

Chandler and Clark for, with Teller against; Tillman and Turner for, with Chilton against; Sewell and Earle for, with Mantle against. Senator George was paired for the treaty and Senator Berry against. Pairs were announced for the following: Aldrich, Cannon, Elkins, Gorman, Murphy, Wolcott, Kenney and Allen.

The vote was preceded by a short, spirited debate introduced by Senator Mills of Texas, who made a strong appeal to the senate against ratifying the agreement. He asserted that as amended the document was most objectionable, not to say contradictory, in terms. He pointed out especially the provisions for the settlement of controversies in regard to territorial claims and asserted that whereas the amendment adopted by the senate to the first article of the treaty declared against their inclusion, the sixth and eighth articles remained unchanged, England justly could claim that questions of territorial rights were still included within the scope of the treaty. Under such circumstances, he asked, what was to prevent England from purchasing the island of Cuba or any other American territory, and, in case of objection on the part of the United States, insisting upon the reference of the dispute to arbitration? He spoke of the conduct of England in connection with the Graeco-Turkish war and implored the senate to protect the United States against the proposed alliance.

The speech made a visible impression and the opinion was general that the treaty should be amended so as to remedy the inconsistency explained. Senator Tillman asked that time be given for such amendment. Owing, however, to the fact that the senate was under agreement to vote at 4 o'clock there could be no postponement except by unanimous consent.

CARTER OPPOSES.

Senator Carter, who from the first has been one of the most active and effective opponents of the treaty, interposed an objection. He said he would put no obstacle in the way of postponement of the vote to another day, but if the vote was to be taken today he would insist on it at the specified time. He made a very pungent speech in opposition. He said there could be no partiality of the government and the people of the United States toward the settlement of disputes by arbitration, and for this reason there never would be any difficulty in securing an agreement for settlement of any disputes with any nation, but it was not necessary for our people to tie themselves in an agreement of uncertain scope, especially with a country which had shown itself so completely out of sympathy with the feelings of the people of the United States in the position England had taken in European affairs. Mr. Carter advised the senate to let well enough alone.

Senator Hoar replied, going over the general agreement in favor of the treaty and said especially that the objection of inconsistency was not well founded. The remainder of the debate was of a running character. Senators White and Pettigrew interjected questions tending to show continued opposition. Senator White remarked that the document was full of illogical propositions, and said furthermore that its syntax would have to be improved before it would be thoroughly acceptable. It was evident before the ballot was completed that the motion to ratify would be beaten. The absence of some senators unpaired, who were considered favorable to arbitration, was accepted as an unfavorable indication. The covert opposition to ratification was made very manifest after the vote was announced. Some senators who were recorded among the yeas spoke quite openly of objectionable features, confessing that they had cast their votes in the affirmative in deference to public opinion. Among those who waited in the senate corridors to receive the news was Michael Davitt, who appeared much pleased at the result.

Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, declined to express an opinion for publication, but talked freely with his friends. To them he attributed the defeat to the feeling of dissatisfaction at England's course in the struggle of the Greeks to liberate the island of Crete from Ottoman dominion and the Armenian massacres and with the evident designs of Great Britain on the Transvaal. At the close of the proceedings, all of which were in executive session, the senate refused to authorize the publication of the details.

Cleveland Goes Fishing.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., May 5.—The Oneida, E. C. Benedict's steam yacht, which has been anchored in the bay off Gray Gables since Friday, left here at 4 o'clock this morning with ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary Carlisle and ex-Postmaster General Wilson on board. The gentlemen are guests of Mr. Benedict and came to Buzzard's Bay for a few days' fishing last week. Bad weather has interfered with their plans until today.

Bridegroom Disappears.

DEFIANCE, O., May 5.—A seven days' sensation was sprung here last evening by the revelation of a clandestine marriage that took place last Wednesday night. The parties were Miss Myrna Knapp and Edward Travis, and they were married on their way to a card party. Sunday Travis disappeared and his present location is unknown. Miss Knapp is prostrated.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, May 5.

At Amsterdam—Arrived—Edam, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Cephalonia, from Boston; Indiana, from Philadelphia.

At Plymouth—Arrived—Trave, from New York for Bremen.

At New York—Sailed—St. Paul, for Southampton; Majestic, for Liverpool. Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm II, from Genoa and Naples.

At Southampton—Arrived—Paris, from New York. Sailed—Saale, from Bremen for New York.

At Boulogne—Arrived—Obdam, from New York for Rotterdam.

At Rotterdam—Sailed—Maasdam, for New York.

At London—Arrived—Manitoba, from New York.

CLERKS KILL MANY MEASURES.

Work of Legislature Defeated in the Engrossing Room.

PIERRE, S. D., May 5.—(Special.)—Of the five bills which were lost in the senate engrossing and enrolling committees at the last session and never became laws after passage by both houses the one of the most importance to the state generally is the bill repealing the "appeal law" passed early in the session and known as the "Hinckley bill." This bill attempted to prevent appeals to the supreme court in cases where the sum involved is $75 or less, the intent of the introducer of the bill being to prevent railroad companies carrying damage suits for stock killed to the supreme court and [illegible] the owners of the stock to a heavy expense in collecting for such stock, but in the wording of the bill the only section of the statute providing for appeals to the supreme court, section 5213 of the Compiled Laws, which is as follows: "Appeals to the supreme court may be taken from the district courts when no other court of appeal is provided by law," was stricken out and a section preventing appeals to the court when the sum involved did not exceed $75 was substituted. There is nothing in the law as it stands to prohibit appeals in amounts above that described, but neither is there any statute providing for such appeal left and the statute is a blank on that subject. The constitutionality of the law has been questioned ever since the bill was introduced and when it comes up as a test will undoubtedly be so held.

Another of the bills which was of especial interest to bankers and attorneys was the bill defining what shall constitute due diligence in the collection of checks and drafts. This has been a much-disputed question in cases where it was a vital point and the object was to make this plain and save the contention, but this has also gone glimmering.

Another which was of local importance in many portions of the state was the one allowing the sale of dead and fallen timber on the school and public lands. There is now no provision for such disposal, and the lightest penalty for taking timber from such lands is a fine of not less than $1,000. In some sections there is a great deal of such timber on the school lands and it is a great temptation for settlers to help themselves to the timber, which is doing no good to any one, but there is no means of securing it without peril of the heavy penalty. Besides this, it would have also increased the school revenues.

The others are to quarantine cholera-infected swine and to provide for encouragement of farmers' institutes. The former was passed after a great deal of trouble and was very much desired in the hog-growing sections of the state. The latter, while it would have been a benefit, was not of great importance.

DELAY WORK ON INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Further Appropriations Needed to Provide for Their Construction.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 5.—(Special.)—It is probable that work upon the new government Indian schools at Rapid City and Chamberlain will commence in the near future. Bids for constructing the buildings were opened in the office of the commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington on February 23 last and the general belief was that work would commence on the buildings as soon as the frost was out of the ground this spring. Thus far no move has been made to get the material on the ground and this fact has been the cause of much speculation as to the reason for the delay. It is now ascertained that the lowest bid for constructing the school at Rapid City was $700 in excess of the appropriation and no provision had been made to pay the salary of a superintendent of construction. An additional appropriation of $1,500 was attached to the Indian appropriation bill which recently passed congress and this will cover the deficiency and pay for a superintendent of construction. The Indian bureau officials expect to perfect the contracts so work can be commenced without further delay.

Teachers Elected at Lead.

LEAD, S. D., May 5.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the board of education last night the following teachers were elected to serve in the schools next year: Superintendent, C. M. Pinkerton; principal, Miss Belle M. Munger, Miss Storman, Mrs. Moore, Miss Bigley, Miss Barry, Miss Pond, Miss Glenn, Miss Pohlvon, Miss Lillian Hedrick, Miss Hand, Miss Irene King, Miss Robbins, and Miss Edith Cook. The selection of these teachers is universally approved in the city. All of them have proved themselves to be efficient teachers during the past year. Four more teachers will be elected next Monday night. Two school entertainments held in April netted $245.90. This sum will be used in purchasing a school library. Two hundred and fifty volumes have already been ordered.

Complete the Third Artesian Well.

PARKSTON, S. D., May 5.—(Special.—Parkston now has four good artesian wells within its corporated limits. Adam Friederick completed one last week for the Parkston Creamery company at a depth of 500 feet.

The town election passed off quietly Monday, the only contest being for the offices of assessor and marshal, which resulted in the election of the independent candidate for assessor and the marshalship came out a tie, each having fifty-eight votes.

Farmers are through seeding and are now preparing the land for corn. The ground is in excellent condition.

Mayor's Appointments Are Confirmed.

LEAD, S. D., May 5.—(Special.)—The new city council organized last night. The personnel of the present council is: Mayor, L. P. Jenkins; president, Ernest May; vice president, John A. Blatt; aldermen, D. J. Kennedy, John erZfing, M. C. Campbell, John A. Quayle, Henry Harwood and J. N. Hess. The mayor made the following appointments, which were confirmed: City assessor, J. W. Curran; city engineer, W. J. Allason; auditor, Mason Tyler; chief of police, T. J. Sparks; policemen, James Corcoran, and W. J. Cowling; chief of the fire department, S. R. Smith.

Mayor's Appointments at Pierre.

PIERRE, S. D., May 5.—(Special Telegram.)—At the first meeting of the new city council last night the mayor announced his appointees for the year, all of which were confirmed by the council. They are: James A. Rose, auditor; John E. Dillon, attorney; C. N. Lukes, assessor; C. T. Sutley and Asa Morrison, police.

Wedding in Official Life.

HURON, S. D., May 5.—(Special.)—Oliver P. Myers, county superintendent of schools, and Miss Leah McFarlane were united in marriage Saturday evening. The ceremony was pronounced by Rev. A. W. Thurston at the home of the bride's parents near Broadland in the presence of a large number of friends.

Firemen Will Go to Madison.

YANKTON, S. D., May 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The board of control of the state firemen's association met at Scotland today and selected Madison as the place for holding the annual tournament on June 22. Madison guaranteed $1,000 for the tournament.

Chamberlain Young People Elope.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 5.—(Special.)—Because of opposition to their marriage James Houska and Miss Lydia Andera of Ola, this county, eloped and were marred by Rev. W. B. Hubbard at Armour.

Jumps Down a Well and is Killed.

YANKTON, S. D., May 5.—(Special Telegarm.)—Will Metzker, a Bohemian, jumped down an eighty-foot well yesterday north of Tyndal. He went down head first and is dead.

Dies from Gasoline Burns.

YANKTON, S. D., May 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. John Satori, a prominent German woman, was burned by a gasoline stove explosion and died this morning.

BATCHELDOR IS PRESIDENT

Presides Over the Congress to Consider Postal Reforms.

NAMES TWO AMERICAN VICE PRESIDENTS

Ex-Postmaster General Tyner and Mr. E. Rosewater Called On to Assist in Conducting the Convention's Business.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The opening of the World's Postal congress presented a sight such as has never been witnessed in republican America. The scene was picturesque in the highest degree, and will afford talk for some time to come. General Batcheldor, on assuming the chair of president, delivered a most felicitous speech to the delegates in French. On concluding, he stated that, as it was usage with the World's Postal Congress for the president to appoint vice presidents to assist the chairman in the orderly conduct of business, and as the country in which the convention was held was entitled to two vice presidents, he would name ex-Postmaster General Tyner and Mr. Edward Rosewater as vice presidents on the part of the United States. In presenting Mr. Rosewater's name, he said he was the editor of one of the great daily newspapers of the country and a man who had made a profound study of postal matters and postal reforms. Two other representatives from foreign countries completed the roster of vice presidents, the rules allowing but four vice presidents to sit on the rostrum to the right and left of the presiding officer, facing the delegates.

For several days J. H. Millard, president of the Omaha National bank, has been in the city upon a mission which he refused to make public until it had been consummated. Today, before leaving for New York, he stated that his bank would be made a public depository for every kind of public business, Secretary Gage having issued orders to that effect this morning. In order to meet this responsibility, Mr. Millard yesterday deposited $100,000 in bonds for the purpose of securing government deposits, thereby increasing his deposits by $50,000. Heretofore the bank has been a depository for certain classes of government officials, but under the new arrangement, all officials will be permitted to use the Omaha National as a government depository.

MAY REDUCE TWO BANKS.

Up to about three years ago, the Omaha National had been for twenty-five years the depository of the government, but during the first year of Cleveland's administration, representatives of rival banks in Omaha went before Secretary Carlisle and stated that the Omaha National was a republican bank, and Mr. Carlisle promptly reduced the Omaha National. There are at present in Omaha four banks recognized as disbursing offices for the government—the Merchants, United States, Nebraska and First National. Now that the Omaha National is reinstated, two of these banks will be discontinued, in all probability the United States and Merchants.

Senator Thurston was in his seat when the senate convened this morning, looking bronzed and healthy from his trip to the south, from which he returned last evening with Mrs. Thurston and son. After having ascertained what had been done toward securing the Indian supply depot for Omaha, and learning the extent of the opposition, he at once had an interview with Curtis of Kansas, who informed him that he was for Omaha. Allen of Mississippi, it is now understood, will also support the Gate City. This is sufficient, with the senate conferees known to be in favor of the amendment to secure the depot, although there will undoubtedly be a fight on the floor of the house to refuse concurrence in the conferees' report. The question will be settled at a conference meeting in the morning.

E. Rosewater will leave for Omaha tomorrow, returning to Washington early next week.

H. A. Gauter of Nebraska is at the St. James; Hon. T. Zieback of South Dakota is at the Vendome.

Secretary Bliss today rendered decisions in the following South Dakota land cases: Bullard against Prescott, Mitchell district, commissioner's last decision set aside and parties in interest allowed to proceed before the land office according to rules of practice; John Nicholson against David McIlhattan, Watertown district, decision affirmed, local office directed to issue new notice of contest and proceed according to rules of practice; Morris against Pritchard, Watertown district, decision affirmed, and land awarded to Pritchard.

Postmasters commissioned: Nebraska—Moll A. Schmied, Dakota City; Edwin C. Hill, Firth; John L. Sanders, Stockville. Iowa—John Dolph, Brighton; William B. Robison, Grandview.

POSTAL CONGRESS IN SESSION.

Nearly Sixty Countries Are Represented in the Gathering.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Universal Postal congress met today in the great hall of the old Corcoran Art gallery. About sixty countries, comprising most of those in the Postal union, were represented. Corea, China and the Orange Free State, which are now outside the pale of the union, had delegates present. It is expected that the work of the congress will extend over about six weeks. Most of the work will be transacted by committees, which will submit the result of their labors to the congress about once a week. The present postal agreement will be revised and renewed. Several important questions will be considered, among them a proposition to transmit the official mail of the countries which are members of the union free of charge, the question of increasing the unit of weight to be carried under a 1 cent stamp from one ounce to 3.4 of an ounce, and also the proposition for a universal stamp.

The hall presented a brilliant appearance when General Batcheldor, the premier delegate of the United States, called the congress to order at 11 o'clock. The delegates were attired in dress suits or full court costume, their breasts bespangled with glittering insignia and orders. The oriental delegates were very picturesque in their flowing silken robes. The Corean wore his boxlike headgear and the Turk his red fez. The decorations of the hall were lavish. The walls were rich with gorgeous tapestries and shone with coats of arms. The prevailing colors were gold and crimson. The sessions of the congress were held behind closed doors.

Postmaster General Gary, Assistant Postmaster General Heath, General Batcheldor and Captain Brooks did the honors.

WELCOMED BY GARY.

Postmaster General Gary delivered the address of welcome. He said:

Gentlemen: I tender you a hearty greeting in the name of the United States of America and welcome you to the capital of this great and growing nation. Whatever conduces to the spread of intelligence, the encouragement of the arts of peace, the enlightenment of the people of all countries, the extension of commerce and the consequent cementing of fraternal ties between the nations, meets with the commendation of the people in whose behalf I extend this welcome.

You come as the messengers of peace and good will, as the visible embodiment of international comity, as the advocates of international commerce and as the bearers of friendly messages between communities widely separated yet closely united; and I salute you as the representatives of advanced and advancing civilization. Before you depart for your respective homes we hope to bring you into closer communication with our people, among whom you will find the former citizens and subjects of all the nations of the earth and their descendants. Scarcely a delegate is here today who may not receive a cordial and hospitable welcome from natives of his own country, and some of you may find your own countrymen as numerous as you left at home.

We desire also that you may bear away with you a more complete knowledge of our domain, which extends across a continent, 3,000 miles, embracing almost every variety of climate; of a country of boundless resources, of infinite fertility, of varied manufacturing interests, and containing a prosperous and happy population of over 70,000,000 people.

We want to afford you an object lesson of the marvellous growth of communities founded mainly during the past century, which support a postal system comprising more than 70,000 offices and 200,000 employes, supplying mails for and dispatching them over 150,000 miles of railroad, 12,000 miles of steamboat service and by other minor routes of service, aggregating in all over 460,000 miles of post routes, and in the year 1896 handling a total of 5,603,719,615 pieces of mail matter. Tur[illegible] place even the small and remote [illegible]ities in direct communication with [illegible] other by means of postal facilities. [illegible]rrying back to your homes the kn[illegible] that all these millions of people a[illegible]ous to establish the closest social a[illegible]siness relations with each of the c[illegible] you represent, you will convey so[illegible] of the value of the maintenance an[illegible]ion of the system you have met [illegible]ete.

It is quite appropr[illegible]t this, the fifth congress of the In[illegible]al Postal union, should be held in [illegible]ted States and at the capital of our [illegible] for it was here that the suggest[illegible]ating this body originated. Postm[illegible] General Blair on August 4, 1862, [illegible]mmunication addressed to Mr. S[illegible] then secretary of state, proposed "an international conference of postal delegates to recommend measures looking to the revision, simplification and uniformity of international postal arrangements," and the Department of State submitted the proposition to the governments of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Ecuador.

Favorable responses were received from all the governments named and at Paris on the second Monday of the following May the first international conference assembled. Out of this idea of an international conference grew the larger idea of a permanent universal postal union and the first congress of this union met in the hall of the national senate of Switzerland in September, 1874. The treaty creating this union went into effect on the 1st of July, 1875.

In congratulating our government and our people upon being the host of this, probably the most representative of all the civilized nations of the earth that has ever assembled, I can express our profound pride that the idea creating this union originated with us. The universal postal union is young in years, but phenomenal in success and achievements. It is the outgrowth of the separate treaties between different national organizations, each compact differing in some essential respect from all others. Only twenty-three years ago, in the city of Berne, at the foot of the Alps, the delegates from a few administrations met and laid deep and solid the foundations of this union. The founders of the institution are fast passing away, only a few remain on this side of the boundaries of time who have personal recollections of its inauguration, and soon there will be left only the scattered and incomplete records of the different administrations to tell the story of how one of the grandest projects of the century was conceived and born.

We are rapidly approaching the realization of the dream which was outlined in the colossal enterprise, for there is reason to believe that by the time this congress adjourns the sun in its daily circuit through the heavens will not rise upon a civilized people nor set upon an organized government which is not included in the wise and beneficent jurisdiction of the Universal Postal union.

Thus you meet under happy auspices. Representatives from countries not in the union, notably from China and Corea, are present and ready to join your brotherhood, participate in your deliberations and become co-workers with you. Would that the representatives of the several governments which constituted the component parts of the infant union, the men whose genius shines through every written page of your early history and whose influence is everywhere visible in the beneficent labors of their successors, could be present to enjoy the almost fruition of their hopes and aspirations. Most of them have crossed the dark river and now rest under the shade of the other shore. Since the congress of Vienna official notices of the death of some of its honored members have been sent out by the international bureau at Berne—such conspicuous names as Heftide, director general of posts and telegraphs of the Netherlands—of Lund, the late director general of posts of Denmark; of Sir Arthur Lockwood, secretary of the general post-office at London; of General Eugene de Beaux, the accurate, scholarly, accomplished and efficient director of the international bureau at Berne, and Dr. Von Stephan, the imperial director of the posts of Germany, a man of wide learning and wisdom and of exceptional mental resources, the acknowledged postal mind of the world—the Bismarck of the post.

Thus briefly alluding to the virtues of your former collaborateurs and friends, I am tempted to quote from the touching tribute paid by Dr. Von Stephan at the opening of the Vienna congress to those of his former associates whose deaths had just been announced.

"Gentlemen," said he, "At the moment we are about to inaugurate our labors permit me to follow a sacred usage in calling to mind the names of our fellow laborers and friends who since the congress of Lisbon have by the inscrutable decree of Providence passed beyond the confines of this life." Then after a brief eulogy of the honored dead, he closed with the suggestion that "On their tombs let us lay the wreath of remembrance and friendship."

So let us bring today to his grave, and to the graves of those whom he, too, would have delighted to honor, the fragrance of friendship, the remembrance of their lives crowned by useful deeds. Fortunate it is that in the practical affairs of life no one man or group of men is indispensable to the accomplishment of great reforms. Men die, but genius survives. Useful work follows the coming and going of the years. The deeds of brave and successful workers outlive them. Those to whom I have referred have left a precious legacy of difficulties overcome, of obstructions removed from the path of the postal congress and reform and have surveyed and made straight the highways upon which you are to travel in reaching the goal they set up for your ambition. They have made your work lighter. They conceived and left you to execute. I doubt not that you will enter upon the task cheered by the prospect that your successes will be the consummation of their designs.

Some important questions will be brought to your attention which are not likely to be decided by unanimous votes. Some powerful governments will propose modifications of the treaty of Vienna relating to the reduction of transient rates. Others, perhaps, will ask to have such rates abolished. The question of reducing the rates of international postage will come before you. To the consideration of these grave propositions I invite your careful attention, confident that your decision thereon, as well as on the other subjects, will be wise and profitable for all the countries concerned.

Again welcoming you to this capital, wishing for each of you a pleasant sojourn among us and a safe return to your homes at the conclusion of a profitable session, I declare the fifth congress of the Universal Postal union opened and ask you to organize by nominating a president to conduct your deliberations.

Camille de Lessert, director for Lausanne, Switzerland, the dean of the union, followed the postmaster general with a brief address in which he referred feelingly to the distinguished members who had died since the congress assembled six years ago at Vienna. He paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Von Stephan, whose vacant desk was draped in mourning, surmounted by a wreath of oak leaves and immortelles.

M. de Lessert then proposed General G. S. Batcheldor, the oldest of the United States delegates, as president of the congress and he was unanimously chosen. General Batcheldor made a fitting response in French. Mr. Fritch, director of the Department of Posts for Germany, delivered an eulogy of Dr. Stephan, and Dr. Neuberg added a few words of profound regret. Mr. Hohen, director of the postal union of Berne, was chosen secretary of the congress, H. Galli, sub-director, A. Wendling first secretary, and Mr. Krain, second secretary. On the part of the United States Colonel Chaille-Long was chosen first secretary. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, second secretary and W. A. Brown third secretary.

M. Ausault, administrator of mails and telegraphs of France, on behalf of the congress, made a brief address in eulogy of the president of the United States and of the generous hospitality extended to the congress by the American government. He concluded by offering to the president the sincere felicitations of the congress. An elaborate luncheon was served at the conclusion of the preliminary exercises.

In the afternoon the three committees which have charge of the detailed work of the congress were appointed, after which the congress adjourned to meet at the call of the president, who will assemble the delegates as soon as one of the committees is ready to report.

The general committee on ways and means is composed of the delegates from twenty-four delegates. Mr. Walp