PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 12.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1900—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

ENVY OF ALL EUROPE

Old World Nations Combine Against American Exhibits at Paris.

POPULAR MOVEMENT IS NECESSARY

Only Way to Impress France that Fair Treatment Must Be Accorded.

OTTOMAN PALACE BLOCKADES PAVILION

Sultan's Building Allowed to Cast United States in the Shadow.

JEALOUS OF OUR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Some Discriminations Cited Against American Exhibitors—Protests Made by Peck and Ambassador Porter Unavailing.

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PARIS, April 7.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—Unless a vigorous popular movement is immediately started in the United States to support Commissioner Peck and Ambassador Porter's efforts to secure fair treatment our nation's rights will continue to be deliberately ignored by the French authorities.

Furthermore there is undeniable evidence that all of Europe is preparing to combine against America and thwart the legitimate ambition of our exhibitors to prove their superiority in many branches of industry and commerce.

The envy noticeable from the start of the exposition negotiations is easily explainable. All the European nations found their own home markets being rapidly invaded by American products. France especially has been conquered. The number of American firms doing business in Paris is growing amazingly.

As soon as it appeared that the United States displays both in quality and quantity would overshadow all else in many departments the occult influence of the French competitors began to work. Our public will never know what disguised hostilities have been met by our representatives behind the suave ways of certain European officials. Many manifest injustices have been committed against the Americans.

Some Unfair Discriminations.

For example, when we found we could not secure space to accommodate all intending exhibitors, permission was asked to elevate the facades of the American buildings. The request was denied, France asserting that the eleven-feet regulation applied to all. Later, however, when it was too late to change to the United States' plans it was found that France itself and certain privileged nations were building many feet higher. This discrepancy has done incalculable injury.

American locomotives are at the Vincennes annex three miles away, while the French and Belgian locomotives are exhibited in the center of the exposition grounds.

Countless other things of the same sort could be adduced, but the most glaring outrage has been to allow the Ottoman palace to be erected in absolute disregard of the original plans, thereby blockading the American official pavilion. Peck and Porter are both intensely indignant, as are all Americans who, being on the spot, can estimate the affront. The controversy is still raging, with Peck and Porter moving heaven and earth to compel the Turks to remove at least one of the ugly towers which obliterates the American dome.

Mr. Peck offers to pay the cost of the modification. I saw the last letter Commissioner Peck wrote to the directors of the exposition in connection with this matter. It was a dignified though exceedingly strong protest. Our commissioner made the implied warning that the American press and public sentiment will surely resent this inexcusable slight to our country in favor of the Turkish empire.

Combining Against the Americans.

All American exhibitors here agree that when jury work begins strange things will be seen. It is known that among the Europeans combinations are already being effected tending to divert all possible awards from their American rivals.

A new hotel tariff went into effect on April 1. The secret combine recently effected works like a charm from the hotel keepers' viewpoint. It is now impossible to obtain a room anywhere, even in dingy, fifth-class establishments under $5 a day. First class places like the Ritz, Elysee, Palace, Continental and Grand book nothing after May 1 under $10 a day, from which minimum the rates will range upward fantastically. Likewise provision prices are already taking preparatory small leaps.

NOT COMING TOD'S WAY NOW

Three Defeats in a Day Drive Him to Throwing Bottles at a Waiter.

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PARIS, April 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Tod Sloan, the American jockey, who is now riding at Maisons Laffitte, near Paris, visited the capital yesterday and tried to drown his sorrow because of three defeats on the same day.

At the Cafe American he came near duplicating his famous encounter with a waiter last year in London. This time the seltzer bottle missed the flunkey, who was easily pacified with a few dollars. A policeman, however, offered Tod the friendly advice to return suburbward at once. The officer looked business, and the jockey followed the suggestion forthwith.

Commissioner Peck's Soiree Frosty.

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PARIS, April 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—French and American people thronged the parlors of the Palace hotel at the soiree given to Commissioner Peck by the French advisory board of the United States commission.

It cannot be denied that most of the criticism of this vast affair was painful to American pride to overhear. Foreigners mocked at the arrangements unmercifully, from the gaudy souvenir program to the promiscuous way the invitations were scattered about. Most of the American firms received batches for distribution.

President Loubet declined to attend on the pretext that he was not invited two full weeks in advance, as etiquette demands. Every cabinet member also made an excuse at the last minute.

General Porter was the only ambassador present. The reception was supposedly given by the French honorary board in honor of Commissioner General Peck, but it is asserted that the American commission paid the cost.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, whose appointment was displeasing to the other commissioners, was not present. Mrs. Henry Bispham was on hand, however, wearing both Colonial Dames' and Daughters of the Revolution decorations.

ENDLESS CHAIN OF DUELS

Rothschild-Lubersac Quarrel Results in Seven Fought and in Prospect.

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PARIS, April 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The week's event among the boulevardiers has been the Rothschild-Lubersac quarrel, resulting in no less than seven different duels fought or to be fought.

Robert de Rothschild, 26 years of age, the son of the banker, was insulted by Comte Lubersac, aged 23. Rothschild sent his seconds, M. Saint Alary and M. de Neuflize, to meet Lubersac's seconds, Comte de Dion and Count Boni de Castellane. Offensive language between the seconds rendered two more duels imperative—Saint Alary against Comte de Dion and M. de Neuflize against Count de Castellane.

Meanwhile M. Ephrussi, a prominent capitalist, whose name was derided in one of Lubersac's letters, sent his seconds to the young count. This one duel was fought two days ago. Both men were wounded, Ephrussi receiving a six-inch steel blade under his right breast, while Lubersac's neck was cut and the artery nearly severed.

The quarrel has become further complicated by Edward de Rothschild being defied to take his minor cousin, Robert's, place and also because Count de Castellane, when asked by his clubmates whether he did not consider himself debarred from acting as a second so long as M. de Rodey's insults remained unavenged, immediately challenged two of these sneering friends.

During the first few days the imbroglio was unfolded beautifully in the newspapers, open letters being freely exchanged, but under threats of club committees to expel all concerned unless becoming discretion was maintained, the last developments of the complicated affair are now taking place in absolute secrecy.

SAINT ALARY SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Edouard de Rothschild's Second Scratched in the Right Arm.

PARIS, April 7.—A duel between Comte de Dion and M. de Saint Alary, the respective seconds of Comte de Lubersac and Baron Edouard de Rothschild in their quarrel, was fought this morning in the hippodrome at Neuilly le Vallois. M. de Saint Alary was slightly wounded in the sixteenth onslaught and the duel was then stopped.

The combat lasted nearly two hours. M. de Saint Alary, who was slightly wounded in the right arm, was taken home at once. Comte de Dion fought in defiance of his doctor's orders, who counseled a further postponement of the duel owing to his sprained wrist.

"GENTLE IDA'S" NEW SCHEME

To Conduct Symposiums on a Roof Garden—Tea to Cost Five Dollars a Cup.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, April 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"Gentle Ida's" latest freaky notion is rather elaborate. She has opened apartments on the topmost story of a fashionable six-story house and furnished them with Oriental splendor. A spiral staircase leads from the apartments to the roof garden. Ida intends to turn this into a sort of serial tea room for the benefit of wealthy American bohemians of both sexes.

It will be a very exclusive resort, one cup of tea costing $5. There will be no other attraction provided save luxurious comfort and clever company. In order to secure the latter Ida recently sent to most of the American artists, singers and writers here the following invitation:

"I have heard you were an American, and brilliant. If on both points I am correctly informed I should be glad to have you become a friend of mine and make my newly opened tea rooms and roof garden your headquarters. You will always find swell stationery, Oriental tobacco, the best drinks and my cordial welcome, all gratis.

"In exchange I shall only require permission to use your name as one of the habitues of the place."

"Gentle Ida" is the same eccentric New York barmaid who last September swam across the Seine and back, with the flower of the male aristocracy lining the banks, winning a wager of $1,000.

Frohman After Paris Plays.

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PARIS, April 7.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.)—Charles Frohman spent three days in Paris this week. He attended Sarah Bernhardt's performance of "L'Aiglon" and has secured "Las Maris de Leontine," the "Girl from Maxim's" successor at the Theater Varieties. It is the same kind of a farce and is quite a success. Frohman told me that Rostand has agreed to allow Louis Parker, author of "Rosemary," to adapt "L'Aiglon." Work has already begun. Considerable shortening is found necessary. Maude Adams' male costumes will be made in Paris. They are to be exact copies of Sarah's.

Frohman said he would return here on April 20 and stay till August. Charles Dellingham, manager of the Garden theater, accompanied him. Both have gone back to London.

Rudolph Aronson of New York before sailing for home said arrangements had been concluded by which "Tokio to Broadway" will be in Paris during June and July. Aronson said he had secured the handsome Nouveau theater, Rue Blanche, throughout the exposition, intending to give several other American plays besides the one mentioned.

Jane Hading denies Aronson's assertion, saying she has leased the Nouveau theater for the same period for a revival of Marcel Prevost's "Demi Virgins."

Locomotive Fights Not Wanted.

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PARIS, April 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A pair of western enthusiasts—Thomas Adlair and Melton Brown—have just arrived and are anxious to provide France with a real wild west entertainment. They wish to secure permits to organize weekly locomotive fights near Paris during the exposition. Several such collisions have been had in the United States, but the Europeans regard such amusement as insane. The promoters meet with little encouragement.

Paris Salon Opens.

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PARIS, April 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The salon opened yesterday with the usual ultra-fashionable crowds. The American colony, which is beginning to pour back from Egypt and the Riviera, attended largely. Our artists seem to have reserved their best work for the exposition art palace, not being so brilliantly represented at the salon as in recent years. The most remarked American pictures are signed by Whistler, Weeks, Alexander, Mrs. McMonnies and Bridgman.

Porter's Daughter Not Engaged.

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PARIS, April 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Ambassador Porter denies the rumored engagement of his daughter to a French aristocrat or anybody else.

CRIME TO BE DUTCH

Acting on This Theory People of Natal Are Arrested Secretly.

IMPRISONED FOR MONTHS WITHOUT TRIAL

Mere Suspicion of Being Boer Sympathizers Enough to Cause Detention.

TREATMENT DENOUNCED BY A BRITISHER

It is Unfavorably Contrasted with the Course of Transvaal Officials.

DUKE OF TECK BLAMED FOR LOSS OF GUNS

Grandson of Victoria Held Responsible for Korn Spruit Disaster—One Gun Forgotten in Britons' Haste to Get Away.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, April 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A shocking picture of the treatment of the Natal Dutch arrested on mere suspicion of Boer sympathies is given in the South Africa News in a letter signed by a Britisher, Thomas Hannah, a leading citizen of Pietermaritzburg. He writes:

"Their arrest was effected secretly. Some were imprisoned for weeks, most of them for months. None were ever brought to trial. Their only crime was that they were born Dutch.

"Without exception they were respectable, educated, enlightened, and, in most cases, well to do. Their friends vehemently protest their innocence.

"They were fed on convict fare, fit only for blacks or very low whites. Tin pannikins were given to them to drink black tea from and tin plates for their solid food—tough beef and potatoes. Their cells contained for a bed a few planks nailed to two crosspieces, four inches high. No wash basin, towel, comb or brush was supplied nor could they have a change of linen.

Made to Eat Like Savages.

"No knives nor forks were allowed and they had to devour their meat after the manner of savages. At 5 p. m. they were locked up for the night without lights. Their wooden stretchers and bedding were infected with bugs, and the prisoners were thus compelled to spend twelve hours of torture, or, as an alternative, walk up and down their cells the greater part of the night. They were not allowed to see relatives or friends.

"Yet we expect these people to continue to be enthusiastic Britishers."

Many English still remain in the Transvaal who are known to sympathize with the invasion, but no single authenticated case of imprisonment or ill-treatment has been established against the Boers.

Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa and governor of Cape Colony, narrowly escaped death on being shut up at Bloemfontein with Lord Roberts, as communication was cut the day after he got across the Cape Colony border.

Rudyard Kipling, after one brief experience of battle at Brandfort also retired to Capetown.

Milner, as cabled to the World, went to Bloemfontein to establish a new system of administration, but he had to leave it over to another time.

Webster Davis' Resignation.

Webster Davis' resignation and adoption of the Boer cause has attracted considerable notice, but the jingo press and all the London dailies except one are now warstruck and are steadfastly ignoring the increasing manifestations of American sympathy with the republics.

Smalley discusses Webster Davis with the remark that he has hitherto been known only as "a promoter of dubious pension claims."

Other correspondents give less biased judgments on the significance of Davis' action.

Queen Victoria's great grandson, the young duke of Teck, who married the late duke of Westminster's daughter, is held responsible for the disaster of Kornspruit. Charles Williams has expressed the prevalent military opinion on this exploit that "it had best been punished by pistolling on the spot."

Duke Saves His Own Cuticle.

The duke had a narrow escape from being captured, but saved his own skin, leaving his men and guns in the lurch. The British report a loss of seven guns, while the Boers say they only captured six. The inference is that one was forgotten by the British in their hurry.

ROYAL OPINIONS OF KRUGER

Duchess of Fife Obtains Several Interesting Entries Concerning Him in Her Album.

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LONDON, April 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Queen Victoria, asked by her granddaughter, the duchess of Fife, to write her opinion of Paul Kruger in the duchess' album, made the following entry:

"May God guide him and all of us out of our troubles and difficulties."

The prince of Wales wrote:

"Mr. Kruger is a good judge of tobacco, but a bad judge of the English people."

The duke of York penned this:

"As a public character I must limit my opinions and my language. Like the cabby, however, 'I don't say much, but I thinks orful.'"

The duke of Edinburgh, or rather of Saxe-Coburg, writes:

"Foreigners say we English are a hospitable people. It would not be wise, however, for Mr. Kruger to put our hospitality to the test just at present."

The duke of Cambridge expressed this sentiment:

"I am an old man; so is Kruger. As he is, so am I, an old soldier. I have so many faults myself how can I judge another?"

The princess of Wales feels very keenly the terrible loss of life in the present war. She writes down few words, but those few are expressive:

"We ought all to love one another, I suppose, but—"

The duchess of York, who has a brother fighting in South Africa, says:

"Like my husband, the duke of York, 'I thinks orful.'"

Princess Charles of Denmark writes in her sister's book:

"You ask me my opinion of Mr. Kruger. Why not ask me my opinion about some one I love?"

Princess Henry of Battenberg writes:

"My opinion of Mr. Kruger is, 'God save the queen.'"

George Alexander's New Hit.

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LONDON, April 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—George Alexander made a hit in Walter Frith's melodrama, "A Man of Forty," which suits Alexander's capacity better than his flights into high comedy. His next production, now indefinitely deferred, will be another comedy by Mrs. Craigie, "The Wisdom of the Wise."

SIPIDO'S PARENTS ASK MERCY

They Address Petitions to Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales.

BRUSSELS, April 8.—The parents of Jean Baptiste Sipido, who made the attempt on the life of the prince of Wales, have addressed the following petition to Queen Victoria:

"Your majesty, [illegible] unhappy parents wish to tell you the [illegible] pair and implore your pity. It is a [illegible] and a mother who beseech your ma[illegible] to pardon an unfortunate son for an [illegible] whereof he has been guilty. We [illegible] or, even in indigence, but we are hone[illegible] either of us has ever failed in our dut[illegible]

"Our ch[illegible] who has committed this fearful crime [illegible] innocent lad, acted on by evil incite[illegible]. They have taken advantage of his inexperience, but he understands now the character of his act and weeps with us and implores pardon, O queen.

"We have nine children, all still little, and all come to you with the same prayer and the same supplication. For to your gracious kindness they look for help.

"Our child is in prison. The idea of it is too horrible. Have pity on us. Have pity on him. His crime was hateful, but he is our child. His heart is good and reproves his act. It seems to us impossible that he can be confounded with criminal wretches.

"At your knees we pray you to intercede in his favor. He is only 15 and was a most respectful, submissive, loving boy, with a heart of gold, knowing nothing wrong; a boy whom they have wickedly deceived by odious lies, inducing him to fire at your most esteemed son, his royal highness, the prince of Wales.

"Great, noble queen, deign to cast a look of pity on our misery and our life will be but one outpouring of gratitude and respect to your most august, merciful majesty."

A petition in much the same terms was sent to the prince of Wales.

The man Moert, who sold Jean Baptiste Sipido the revolver with which he attempted the life of the prince of Wales, had an examination today, at the conclusion of which he was sent to prison as an accomplice of Sipido.

MONEY MARKET IN LONDON

Something of a Shortage is Noted for the Week—Americans Absorb Main Interest.

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LONDON, April 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Money has not been found over-plentiful during the week and the Bank of England's return showing the expansion of £10,200,000 in note and coin circulation, owing to the demand always arising at the turn of the quarter, made lenders more cautious in their operations and rates for the best bills have again risen to 3¾ per cent with trade so very active there is no prospect of really cheap money. Unless the value of money here brings imports of gold, of which there is no present sign, the floating supply must remain restricted until June and even then discount rates will probably not be permitted to fall appreciably. Next week money will again be in demand and considerable further borrowing from the bank will be necessary to pay the installment of the Khaki loan. Consols and other high-class securities hardened early in the week on account of the easy tendency of the money market, but immediately became weaker on the rise in discount rates on Friday.

Americans once more absorbed the main interest, though the American market was somewhat affected by preparations for the presidential campaign, but no appreciable reaction in American rails is apprehended, while trade remains so brisk and traffic and profits so large. In Kaffirs business remains stagnant, the ups and downs in this week's fighting having deepened the conviction that the end of the war is a long way off.

COLONIES SEEK MORE RIGHTS

Australian Delegates Deadlocked with Imperial Cabinet on Supreme Court Question.

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LONDON, April 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The scheme of federal union, adopted by all the Australian colonies except New Zealand, proposes to abolish the existing right of appeal from the supreme federal court to the British privy council.

The whole future relations between Great Britain and its colonies depend on how Colonial Secretary Chamberlain solves this problem, for a majority of the cabinet are against abolishing the privy council's function as supreme court of colonial appeal, contending that it is the sole tangible bond of union between the colonies and the mother country.

The Australian delegates now here charged with the duty of sending the federation bill safely through the imperial Parliament have informed Chamberlain that they are not empowered to consent to excision of the clause making the federal court the supreme appeal tribunal without referring the whole bill back to the colonies. A serious deadlock has thus arisen and the colonists are inclined to resent the opposition of the imperial cabinet with especial bitterness in view of their support of the South African war and the effusive professions of gratitude made by the British government and people.

If Australia shakes off the control of the privy council Canada will follow suit.

Leila Paget Presented at Court.

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LONDON, April 7.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.)—Miss Leila Paget, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Paget, granddaughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens of New York, was presented by her mother at the last queen's drawing room in London and is greatly admired. The social influence of her clever and handsome mother, as well as that of the Paget family, combined with her own attractions, should guarantee a brilliant marriage for Miss Leila Paget, who is now only in her nineteenth year.

She has a beautiful coloring, very expressive eyes, a graceful figure, is a beautiful dancer and very sprightly and charming in manner.

Miss Yaw Highly Favored.

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LONDON, April 7.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Among those who have benefited most usefully by the somewhat eccentric Lady Meux's generosity is Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, the soprano, who made a great success here. Miss Yaw had to give up her engagement, owing to the delicacy of Lady Meux, who has sent her abroad to cultivate her voice and recruit her health at the same time. Lady Meux is paying all the expenses. Miss Yaw's mother is coming from America, also at Lady Meux's instance.

MANY DIE IN FLOOD

Cloudburst in Texas Results in a Great Loss of Life.

SECOND JOHNSTOWN FLOOD AT AUSTIN

Dam in the Colorado River Breaks, Sweeping all Before It.

BETWEEN THIRTY AND FORTY LIVES LOST

Over One Hundred Homes Known to Have Been Swept Away.

ONE VILLAGE OF TENTERS OBLITERATED

Past Flood Records in the State Exceeded—Lack of Details Because of Destruction of Telegraph Wires.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 7.—This city is tonight in pitch darkness, with a raging river one mile wide and swollen far beyond its natural banks, roaring and surging through all the lower portion of the town, having spread destruction and death. In addition to the vast loss to property interests it is calculated that between thirty and forty lives have been sacrificed and the reports coming in from the tributary country tonight do not tend to improve matters.

The flood is not unlike the disastrous Johnstown flood some years ago, in that a raging river, already swollen far beyond its capacity, bore too heavily upon an immense dam spanning the river here, breaking it and letting loose a reservoir of water thirty miles long, half a mile wide and sixty feet deep, to aid in carrying destruction down the valleys of the Colorado.

The great dam in the Colorado river gave way at noon today from the enormous pressure of water and debris and with a roar swept the valleys below the city, wrecking the immense light and power plant and drowning eight workmen. Following is a list of the known dead, including those killed in the power house:

FRANK KINCET.
FRANK KINNEY.
WALTER FLOWER.
WALTER JOHNSON.
ALFRED JOHNSON.
FRANK FITZGERALD.
WALTER BLOSSMAN.
JOSEPH NEWMAN.
DICK MORRIS.
JOHN PROES.
CHARLES BURCHARD.
SIX NEGROES.

River Rises Forty Feet.

Last Wednesday night it began to rain very hard at this place, the storm extending north of here along the water sheds of the Colorado river. The precipitation continued until this morning, the downfall averaging six inches in an hour. All this vast quantity of water along the water sheds of the Colorado river rapidly swelled the current until at 8 o'clock this morning the river, which had been rising steadily since last evening, was a raging torrent, having risen forty feet within ten hours.

After daylight this morning it became evident that the situation was serious. The river began to rise so rapidly that it was evident that the immense dam and all the power houses and contents, costing $1,500,000, were in imminent danger.

To add to the terror of the situation small frame houses, trees and debris of every description in varying quantities began descending the river and piling up against the upper face of the dam. This weight was augmented every moment until by 10 o'clock there was a mass of debris lodged against the dam which threatened the safety of the structure. In addition millions of gallons of water, muddy from its long journey, was whirling and plunging at the sixty-foot fall and it was evident that no wall could withstand the immense pressure.

The crisis came shortly after 11 o'clock, when suddenly, with a report like the roar of the ocean, a great wedge twenty-five feet high, 500 feet wide and about eight feet thick rolled out of the center section of the dam, down the face of the sixty-foot depth into the river below. This left a yawning gap in the very middle of the dam through which the debris and water fiercely poured, while the flood, already raging, was threatening everything in its path, this sudden breaking of the dam but adding to the horror of the catastrophe.

Drowned Like Trapped Rats.

The released water poured into the power house, catching eight employes at work there, drowning all of them instantly. The breaking of the dam caused wild excitement in the city. The telegraph companies at once wired to places below here to look out for the great wave and runners were dispatched on horses to notify those living in the valleys below the city. The telegraphic messages served as a timely warning to many, but the rushing waters outstripped the horsemen and many houses were picked up and swept away before the occupants could get together their valuables.

Within a short time all the valleys to the south and west of Austin were filled to overflowing. The flats and the southern portion of the city tributary to the river were inundated. Large crowds collected on the river banks and several persons were swept into the river when the dam broke, but all were saved by the boatmen.

A crowd of white people numbering about thirty, living just below the dam in tents, were seen at their habitations just before the dam broke, and have not been accounted for since. It is generally believed that all of them were swept away.

One man, attempting to cross the roadway leading to the bridge across the river just as the big wave rolled down, was caught and he and his horse and buggy went down with the torrent and were heard of no more.

A family of six negroes living in the valley south of the city are known to have been drowned. It is estimated that more than 100 houses have been destroyed and the loss to property will be great. The breaking of the dam engulfed the old water company's plant below the city and it is tonight lying fifteen feet under water, while the city is in darkness.

Reports from points below here are to the effect that the flood has been most disastrous and the breaking of the dam has occasioned many thousands of dollars worth of loss to property. The surface of the river throughout the day has been dotted by small houses or fragments of houses and drowned animals along with trees and debris, all of which bear testimony to the ravages of the flood in the mountainous region above Austin.

Wrecks on Railroads.

In addition to the losses here, the International & Great Northern railroad and the Austin & Northwestern railroad, both entering this city, have suffered severely, the first named having a serious wreck, by reason of the floods this morning.

The southbound Cannon Ball train from St. Louis on the International & Great Northern, due at 4 a. m., was wrecked at McNeil, nine miles above here, as a result of a washout. The engine and cars plunged into a culvert, demolishing the engine, the mail and baggage cars, two day coaches and one sleeper. The cars left the track and rolled over on their sides in four feet of water, but fortunately no lives were lost nor were any of the passengers badly hurt. This is attributable to the fact that there was not many on the train and it was running slowly at the time.

The mail clerk, Oral Davis, of San Antonio, was seriously injured, and F. P. Manham of San Antonio and Fireman C. M. Stanley were slightly injured. The Austin & Northwestern road operated no trains today, owing to the fact that five of their bridges were washed away during the night.

Ruin Wrought Elsewhere.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 7.—Two fire engines worked all night to save the $50,000 electric light, ice and cold storage plant in the basement of the Manger hotel, with only partial success. With the exception of an estimated damage to this plant, the damage to overflowed property in the city will reach several thousand dollars.

The only train from San Antonio today was on the International & Great Northern from Laredo. No trains have gone out. The International & Great Northern reports two bridges destroyed between Taylor and Austin. On the Aransas Pass railroad the Guedeloupe river bridge is gone, also the Cibolo river bridge on the Gulf Shore road. Several washouts are reported on the Waco line of the Aransas Pass, and the bridge of the road over the Colorado river at West Point was swept away by the flood from the Austin dam, as was also the Missouri, Kansas & Texas bridge lower down. The storm was particularly furious at Corpus Christi and Rockport on the gulf coast. A schooner is reported lost at the latter place.

In Rockport many houses were blown off their foundations and chimneys, sheds, fences and windows were blown down. Shipping suffered most. Out of about thirty boats lying at anchor in front of the town only three rode the storm suffering no damage.

WACO, Tex., April 7.—Reports of loss of life and damage caused by floods due to the incessant rains during the last three days continue to pour in from all directions and indications point to a repetition of the disasters of last year. The loss of life, to a great extent, has surpassed that of previous years. Both telegraphic and telephone service all over the state is completely prostrated and details from the flooded districts are very scarce. Streams, including the Brazos and Colorado river, are overflowing the lowlands and rising fast. The crops of cotton and corn are almost completely submerged and will have to be replanted. Railway traffic is practically suspended.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE LOSS

Pittsburg Department Store Destroyed for the Second Time in Three Years.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 8.—For the second time in three years the extensive department store of Joseph Horne & Co., at the corner of Fifth street and Penn avenue, is in ruins. The big eight-story structure was completely gutted, entailing a loss of over $1,000,000. If the building proves to be so badly warped as to necessitate a new structure the loss will be nearly $2,000,000. The fire three years ago caused a loss nearly equal to that of this morning. The building was supposed to be fireproof, but not until the fire reached the first floor was there any possibility of getting it under control.

Lincoln Store Scorched.

LINCOLN, April 7.—(Special Telegram.)—The dry goods stock of Fred Schmidt at 521 O street was damaged to the extent of $3,000 tonight by fire and smoke, all of which is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin. About half an hour after the flames were extinguished a man was seen in the rear of the store pouring oil on a pile of empty boxes, but he succeeded in escaping.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, April 7.

At New York—Arrived—United States cruiser Prairie, from Havre; Etruria, from Liverpool; L'Aquitaine, from Havre; St. Louis, from Southampton. Sailed—Manitou, for London; Rotterdam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Rhein, for Naples; Phoenicia, for Hamburg, via Cherbourg; Lucania, for Liverpool; Ethiopa, for Glasgow.

At Philadelphia—Arrived—Pennland, from Liverpool.

At Cherbourg—Sailed—New York, from Southampton, for New York; Columbia, from Hamburg, for New York; Waesland, for Philadelphia; Campania, for New York.

At Antwerp—Sailed—Kensington, for New York.

At Havre—Sailed—La Gascogne, for New York.

At Panama—Arrived, previously—City of Peking, from San Francisco, for Hong Kong.

At Bremen—Sailed—Bremen, for New York, via Southampton.

At Southampton—Sailed—Newport, for New York, via Cherbourg.

At Hong Kong—Arrived, previously—America Maru, from San Francisco, via Honolulu and Yokohama; Energia, from Tacoma; Tosa Maru, from Seattle, via Yokohama.

At Genoa—Sailed—Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—
Colder; Westerly Winds.

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Co-operative Home-Building.
20 South African War Scenes.
Business Crooks in Cities.
21 Condition of Omaha's Trade.
Commercial and Financial News.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	52	10 a. m.	55
6 a. m.	51	11 a. m.	57
7 a. m.	50	12 m.	61
8 a. m.	51	1 p. m.	64
9 a. m.	52	2 p. m.	66
		3 p. m.	66

OTIS TO COME HOME

He is Formally Relieved from Command of the Philippines Army.

DONE AT THE GENERAL'S OWN REQUEST

Correspondence Made Public Showing How It Was Brought About.

PRIVATE INTERESTS REQUIRE HIS RETURN

Otis Pleads Absence from Family and Business Since November, 1897.

MACARTHUR APPOINTED TO SUCCEED HIM

General Otis is Then Requested to Recommend a Commander for the District of Northern Luzon—To Sail May 1.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—General Otis has been formally relieved of the command of the United States forces in the Philippines and of the Eighth army corps. The correspondence showing how this was brought about was made public at the War department this afternoon. It is as follows:

"MANILA, April 3, 1900.—Private interests require my return to the states; absent from family and business, attention to which important, since November, 1897, except few days; wish to sail by May 1 if possible; believe matters here can be placed in quite satisfactory condition by that date, although large repressive military force must be maintained some time. OTIS."

"WASHINGTON, April 3, 1900.—Otis, Manila: Replying to your cable of April 3, the secretary of war instructs me to say that the president regrets to have you leave the Philippines, but he feels that your distinguished and successful service in both military and civil administration for nearly two years entitles you to prompt compliance with whatever wish you choose to express regarding your assignment to duty, and the requisite order will be made for your return May 1 by such route and taking such time as may be agreeable to you. With the understanding that General MacArthur will succeed you as military governor, the secretary of war wishes recommendation for commander of department of Northern Luzon.

"CORBIN."

"MANILA, April 6, 1900.—Will remain until certain important modification civil administration determined. New code judicial criminal procedure approaching completion and other matters receiving consideration; think can leave about May 1. Will cable latter part of month date I desire to be relieved and commend officer for department commander. Wish to return by most expeditious route and await orders short time until private business receives attention. No request to make regarding future sphere of duty. OTIS."

SHAW AND GURLEY TO SPEAK

Included in the List of Toasts for the Hamilton Club Banquet, Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The tenth annual banquet of the Hamilton club, which will be held at the Auditorium hotel next Monday evening, promises to be a great success.

It has been the custom of the club in the past to make this Appomattox day banquet non-partisan, but inasmuch as this is the presidential year, it has been deemed advisable to depart from this custom and the addresses will be of a political character. The toasts and speakers will be:

"Our Policy in the Far East," Senator H. C. Lodge of Massachusetts; "The Quadrennial Search for an Issue," Governor Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa; "A Great Congressional Prerogative as Recently Exemplified," Congressman Robert W. Taylor of Ohio; "The National Spirit in the South," Congressman R. B. Hamley of Texas; "Democracy and the Declaration," William F. Gurley of Nebraska.

KENTUCKY COURT ADJOURNS

Grand Jury Continues in Session, but Cannot Make Report Before Monday.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 7.—Judge Cantrill adjourned court today till Monday. The grand jury continued in session, but cannot make a report now before Monday at the earliest.

Thomas B. Cromwell of Lexington was a witness again today. It is said that he exhibited the register of the Catchings hotel at London showing that Caleb and John Powers and other parties implicated in the testimony of Wharton Golden had stopped at the hotel together on a certain date. There is a report that a warrant for the arrest of Jim Howard, the Clay county feudist, who has been named by several parties as the assassin, was issued several days ago. County Judge Moore and other officials refused to either affirm or deny the report.

R. C. O. Benjamin, a colored lawyer, instituted habeas corpus proceedings before Judge Cantrill today in behalf of "Tallow Dick" Combs, the negro suspect who is in jail charged with complicity in the assassination. The case is set for hearing Tuesday.

MILES OUT FOR PRESIDENT

Confers with William C. Whitney Regarding His Candidacy.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The World says: General Nelson A. Miles is willing to be the democratic nominee for president. He has so stated to his friends and ten days ago he visited William C. Whitney to talk with him about the possibility of his being nominated.

Mr. Whitney told the general that all of the leading gold democrats were as much opposed to the nomination of Mr. Bryan now as when he was named four years ago, but he did not commit himself to the support of the general. He merely took the matter under advisement and said he would consult with his friends.

Warrant Out for Quentin.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—A warrant charging the embezzlement of $20,000 has been issued against Roland Quentin, formerly secretary of the Eagle boat store, who disappeared about a year ago. It is reported he was seen in New Orleans recently and at the time was preparing to depart for Atlanta, Ga.

Figge Arrested for Sending Dynamite.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—C. J. Figge, a former stockholder in the old Banner brewery, was arrested today on suspicion as the one who sent an infernal machine to the residence of George B. Cox last Sunday night. It is thought that Figge has become demented through worry over financial troubles.