TELEGRAPHIC.

FLAMES AND FLOODS

Destruction by Fire and Water in Different Places.

ROBBED, MURDERED, BURNED

Roasted to Death.—Fire in a Coal Mine Costs the Lives of Many Persons.

OMAHA, Neb., June 5.—The city received a coal visitation from the elements this evening. All day rain has fallen intermittently, the storm blowing from the southeast. Shortly before 7 o'clock the wind chopped about to the north, and in a few minutes the city was submerged in one of the most disastrous floods ever experienced. The rain was accompanied by a heavy electrical display, and in the midst of the flood came a fire that entailed a loss of nearly a quarter of a million, with the additional horror of three deaths and many persons injured.

When the storm was at its height flames burst from the fifth floor of the building occupied by the Shiverick Furniture company on Farnam street. In response to a general alarm all the companies of the city department responded, but the fire was beyond control. It entailed a loss of $200,000, fully insured. West of the Shiverick building was a two-story structure occupied by Ed Maurer's saloon and restaurant. On top of the building six firemen gathered better to fight the flames. While they were there the west wall of the Shiverick block fell outward. Two of the firemen heard a cry of horror from the crowd and leaped from the building only to be buried by bricks on the sidewalk. They were quickly rescued from their perilous predicament.

The damage from the storm is distributed all over the city, and while not great in single instances, will amount to many thousands in the aggregate. The street car and other communication is cut off, and no general estimate can be made until morning.

THE WORK OF CYCLONE.

MONTREAL, June 5.—At an early hour this morning three storks crossed over from Vermont to a hamlet on Beach ridge and entered the farmhouse of Farmer Edy. They first demanded and obtained all the money and valuables he possessed and then they shot and killed Edy, cut the throats of his wife and daughter and then set fire to the house.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Five persons were turned to death at a fire at midnight in a five-story flat-house at 120 East Forty-third street.

The fire started on the the third flat, which was occupied, and ran up the air shaft, turning into and spreading over the top floor. Every inmate of the house was wrapped in slumber, from which they were aroused by stifling smoke and threatening flames, which by this time had gained considerable headway. The terror-stricken occupants rushed hither and thither through the hallways, and only by their night clothing, seeking escape from threatening death. There were many narrow escapes.

New York, June 4.—Lying in an undertaking establishment in East Twenty-eight street on five blackened and burned bodies of persons who perished in the fire last night in the Bohemian at 126 East Forty-third street. Four of the persons who were killed an investigation showed were burned in their beds. It is generally believed that the fire was caused by kerosene which were sent down a dumb waiter.

FIRE IN COAL MINES.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., June 4.—Fire started last night in the Sabinas coal mines operated by the Mexican International railway four miles from here. Shortly after a locomotive with a train of loaded cars left the main entrance the mine was discovered to be fire, and smoke and flames were seen issuing out of the air shafts. About midnight the miners were working near the main entrance and there made their escape, leaving twenty-six of their number to perish from heat and smoke and the poisonous gases which spread like lightning to every portion of the mine.

When it was seen that all efforts to rescue the imprisoned miners were useless every energy was directed to saving the property from destruction. Water was poured on the burning timbers and in three hours the fire was under control.

All the miners employed were Mexicans and most of them leave destitute families.

Hundreds of people visited the scene today with the smoke still issuing from the air shafts impressed upon all the belief of hoping that any of the miners are yet alive.

Crushed to Death.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Driver Jacobson, of the heavy truck which ran over J. H. Burke of Los Angeles, Cal., yesterday, is still locked up, as the coroner did not hold an inquest today. It was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon when Mr. Burke attempted to cross Clark street at Madison. Both thoroughfares were crowded with pedestrians, horse cars and all manner of vehicles. In trying to pick his way out of the midst of vehicles Mr. Burke slipped and fell directly under the hind wheels of a truck. The wheels passed over and over Burke's body, crushing him in a frightful manner. When picked up he was unconscious. Blood was flowing from his mouth and his bars were broken. Nothing could be done for the injured man and he died in 15 minutes. J. H. Burke, Jr., who is a student at the University of Chicago, and will accompany the remains to Los Angeles.

HEARD IN THE CAPITAL.

Possible Consequences of the Supreme Court Decision on the Geary Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The decision of the Supreme Court upon the Chinese exclusion act recently delivered may possibly have a much wider scope and effect a greater variety of persons than probably was foreseen by the associate justices who joined with Mr. Gray in declaring it to be the law of the land. The volume of foreign legislation for 1892 just published contains a case in point whose arguments were used by a foreign government in a suggestive parallel with those outlined by Justice Gray in announcing the judgment of the Supreme Court in the United States. The circumstances of the case were that Leo Mehlar, born in Vienna, Austria, emigrated to the United States, was naturalized in New York and returned to Vienna in 1888. In March, 1892, he was arrested by the authorities that he was expected from Austria. Minister Grant brought the case to the attention of Count Kalnoky, protesting that the treatment of Mehlar was in violation of the treaty of 1870 between Austria-Hungary and the United States guaranteeing certain rights and protection thereat to citizens of the respective countries.

Replying to Minister Grant's complaint the minister of foreign affairs said Austria's complaint to the United States was unnecessary for the purpose of avoiding the military duty, that the expulsion of such individuals was based upon the conformation of public order, and that every state has a right to expel foreigners from its territory for reasons as above stated, and the question of whether and when the reasons for such expulsion exist can be judged only by the internal point of view.

This sentiment accords with the view expressed by Judge Gray and the language is similar. Minister Grant notified Count Kalnoky that his government could not accept that interpretation of the treaty, a position to which he was instructed by Secretary Tobey, who in a dispatch dated July 1st, 1892, said: "So long as the treaty remains in force the United States government will insist upon the strict compliance with its terms, and also a liberal construction of the case to point it is reasonably subject to dispute from the views expressed by the Austro-Hungarian government."

THE SIMPLICITY OF THE SYSTEM.

At no time since specie payments were resumed on January 1, 1879, has the net gold in the treasury of the United States been as low as on Saturday. The amount is $95,920,237. On January 1, 1879, it was $64,168,509. Then it rose and it gradually increased until March, 1884, it reached $135,416,809, which was the high-water mark. Since then the net gold holdings of the treasury have been on a declining scale. While no unusual drain has set in on the treasury department because of the continued loss of gold from the treasury, still Secretary Carlisle is not unmindful of the fact that the limit may be reached where the confidence reposed in the treasury by the people may be shaken.

How to replace the treasury with gold has been a problem seriously considered by the administration for some time.

The suggestion has been made that the secretary of the treasury has power to issue greenbacks in exchange for gold, thus increasing the amount of gold and decreasing the amount of greenbacks outstanding in the extent of the gold thus exchanged.

It is understood that the question which will be discussed at the special meeting of the cabinet to be held Monday will be the condition of the treasury. At this meeting it is believed the attorney general will render an opinion on the question as to the right of the administration to issue bonds without action of Congress. It would seem that the opinion of the land issue question is to be renewed.

CLEVELAND RETURNS.

President Cleveland returned to Washington this morning from his short fishing trip at Cape Charles, Va., and was met at the station by Private Secretary Thurber with the President's carriage, and the two men were driven to the White House. Mr. Cleveland stayed at the White House half an hour and then was driven to Woodley, ex-secretary Vilas's country residence, where he had breakfast with Mr. Cleveland.

Lynchers May Pay.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 5.—Governor Altgeld is determined to make an example of the lynchers at Decatur. Early this morning he telegraphed the state attorney of Macon county, and that official came to Springfield this afternoon and had a long interview with the governor. At the conclusion thereof Altgeld issued a proclamation denouncing the lynching in the most vigorous language as a disgrace to civilization and a blot upon the fair name of the state. The governor calls upon the officers of the law, especially of Macon county, as well as the good citizens, to do all in their power to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice. He offers a reward of $200 each for the apprehension and conviction of every man who helped to break the door of the jail, overpower the officers and drag out the prisoner, who escaped in killing him.

Both Sick.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., June 4.—A most pathetic and fatal incident took place here this evening. Mrs. Colton, a well-known widow of the place, went to the office of Dr. Etheridge to receive professional treatment. A lady was seen to the house in which the doctor has his office found Mrs. Colton lying on the floor dead and the doctor on the lounge in a dying condition. A letter lying on the table read:

Mrs. Colton died of heart disease and I have taken my own life with morphine, used hypodermically. No one culpable. No need of autopsy, disease, but fails to leave my estate.

The coroner has since arrived. Still was found in a bundle of papers lying by his side.

A Successful Newspaper.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The Examiner Commission edition of 120 pages exceeds by twenty pages the previous record for "monstrous newspapers." The edition has been a year in the course of preparation and in addition to a great quantity of information relative to California and the Pacific coast it gives 12 exhaustive contributions upon general subjects from a number of the best known men in America.

Stretch by a Cyclone.

HOUSTON, Tex., June 4.—A Spanish camp in Wharton county, twenty miles from a railroad, was struck by a terrible cyclone at Friday night. A number of houses were blown down and destroyed in the village. Jack Williams's house was blown down and two children killed. For three miles quite everything was wrecked and ruined. Three miles from town Mrs. Simmons was killed, and Washington Jenkins, a darkey over 100 years old, was caught beneath the ruins of his cabin and crushed to death. Mr. H. Dunham's farm house was unroofed and two families of colored tenants badly injured, two fatally.

THE CENSUS BOOK.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—The Minneapolis Journal says today and this afternoon and tomorrow will be the concluding days of the proposed convention from Chadron, Neb., to the World's Fair. A series of resolutions were adopted protesting against the face and appealing for funds for and keeping Mr. Moses Tatro and Professor the agent and secretary of the society, will leave for Chicago and confer with the Illinois authorities, to go through laws and perfect such an organization that will render the case impossible. The day before the race Moses Tatro and Professor go to reach Canada and endeavor to prevent the race from starting.

Booth's Death Near.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Edwin Booth was worse this evening. The following bulletin was posted at the Player's club:

In regard to Mr. Booth's condition it may be stated that he has gradually grown weaker during the past twenty-four hours, and there is now very little hope of even a partial recovery.

SINCLAIR SMITH, M. D.

THE SUNDAY FAIR.

A Bright Morning Followed by Rain and Thunder.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The second open Sunday at the Fair was bright and clear and uncomfortably warm. The transportation companies prepared all their facilities in anticipation of immense business. Up to 1 o'clock they carried upward of 15,000 people to the World's city. About that hour clouds came up and mostly rain was falling in torrents. The wind blew a gale and lightning played in an uncomfortable manner. Very few leaves rain weather and the usual queues was that less than 50,000 paid admission for the day.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Electoral Campaign in Germany Proceeding Calmly.

Want to Send Hungarian Consuls to the United States—Spain and Gibraltar.

BERLIN, June 5.—The electoral campaign is proceeding calmly on the whole, but the activity of the several parties does not abate and the various factions are striving in every way to secure the election of their candidates. New candidates are appearing daily. The public generally manifests comparative indifference as to the outcome in contradistinction to the elections of 1878 and 1887.

The semi-official press has been stopped in its attempts to create war alarms and publishing suggestions of inhumanities to bring about party adhesion to the army bill.

So intent is the emperor to prevent any remark of his that would be said to be misconstrued from reaching the public, that after yesterday's review of the Berlin garrison upon Tempelhofer field, only a limited circle of generals and colonels were permitted to hear his majesty's address.

In the session of official guidance, papers supporting the army bill are getting up independent subscriptions. Those in the Cologne Gazette supporting on the basis that provides sides with the nation having the largest battalions and effectively silences official data of the year of 1870. Dr. Virchow, speaking in Berlin on the same theme attacking the government for preparing for aggressive war and declared the military were ready to seize the opportune time and wants to overturn justifiable limits. Thereupon the North German Gazette cautioned the emperor did not intend aggression on any side.

Changes in the position of several groups or a whole tend to favor the government. Centrists throughout Alsace-Lorraine are hostile to the military bill and will contest every district in the province. The private will stand no election in several districts.

Pauperism in America.

VIENNA, June 5.—In the delegations today, Count Apponyi, leader of the Hungarian opposition, asked Count Kalnoky, minister of foreign affairs, whether or not the government had information of attempts of Russians in the United States to convert Hungarian immigrants to Panslavism. At the same time he demanded that several Hungarian consuls be sent to America to look after the interests of the Hungarian residents.

Count Kalnoky, in reply, said inquiry as to Panslavistic agitation would be made by the government, which thus far had no knowledge of its existence. Concerning the subject which is of importance, he said, there were more than 50,000 emigrants from the empire to the United States.

Deputy Czernatony opposed the investigation suggested by Count Apponyi. The great distances of the United States from central Europe, he said, precluded the possibility of the agitation, supposing it existed, and result in any action within the empire.

The Canary Islands or Gibraltar.

MADRID, June 5.—A suggestion having been made that Spain should cede the Canary Islands to Great Britain in exchange for Gibraltar, Spanish newspapers concur in disapproving the proposition.

Rumor of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Semi-official reports still continue to reach Washington from Peru indicating a threatened revolution in that country. A private letter received from Lima today represents an extremely critical situation and grave danger is apprehended of a revolution before the day of the presidential election.

Nothing can be learned at the state department on the subject but both state and navy departments are manifesting intense interest in the departure for the Pacific coast of the United States steamship Charleston and Philadelphia.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SALE [illegible] United States District Court [illegible] Utah, [illegible] Marshal [illegible] Utah, [illegible] Marshal [illegible] Utah, [illegible] Marshal