DAM WASHED AWAY

AND GREAT DAMAGE CAUSED TO PROPERTY IN CONNECTICUT.

Rivers Swollen by Heavy Rains to Enormous Proportions and Overrunning Towns and Villages.

RUIN IN PEQUABUCK VALLEY

PEOPLE AROUSED FROM SLEEP BY THE ROARING OF A TORRENT.

Highway Bridges Carried Off and Railway Tracks Undermined—Flood in New York State.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 1.—The great rainstrom which was in progress all day Saturday, Saturday night and to-day caused the greatest damage to property throughout the State known in twenty years. Many serious accidents, washouts and wrecks are reported. The Connecticut river is swollen until it has reached a point three times greater than its normal proportions. The big iron bridge at Middletown was in great danger all the afternoon, and a portion of the false work was swept away, but the main structure is still intact. The bursting of the old copper mine dam in the town of Bristol this morning caused the greatest flood ever known in that section and it is estimated the damage will reach over $100,000 from it alone. People living along the banks of the Pequabuck river were obliged to leave their homes in the darkness, and many lost nearly everything they possessed. Ten highway bridges across the river were swept away, and the tracks of the New England railway were washed out in many places. A bad freight wreck occurred early this morning near Forestville. The engine of a special freight ran into a washout and was capsized. Seven cars were smashed to atoms and one of the trainmen badly injured. The road has been blocked all day.

The storm in Winsted and other sections of Litchfield county was very severe. The Philadelphia, Reading & New England railroad tracks are under water in many places, and traffic has been suspended. The loss in Litchfield county alone is estimated at nearly $100,000. At Brooklyne, a well-known mill owner lost his life and several accidents are reported from many sections.

BRISTOL FLOODED.

Waters of the Pequabuck Let Loose by the Bursting of a Dam.

BRISTOL, Conn., March 1.—The greatest flood in the history of Bristol swept down the Pequabuck valley this morning, spreading ruin and desolation on every hand. The town of Bristol was a heavy sufferer during the storm of a few weeks ago, when six men lost their lives, but the waste of waters before daylight this morning eclipses all previous records. The heavy rain and melting snow on the mountains swelled the basin of the old copper mine dam in Whiggsville, the northern section of this town, until it burst, tearing away one hundred feet wide of the granite masonry and letting a volume of water covering seventy-five acres and forty feet high into the river below, which itself was a roaring torrent. The break occurred about 2 o'clock. The great body of water tore down the valley with a roar that was heard above the noise of the storm for miles away. For the first two miles there were no buildings near the river, and the water poured out on the marshes and plains. At Forestville, four miles below, people living near the river were obliged to abandon their residences, as the water broke into the lower stories in many cases before the inmates were out of bed. The roar of the flood aroused families for miles around, and many people whose houses the flood had not reached packed up what effects they could in anticipation of being summarily evicted.

The highway bridges on nearly all roads crossing the Pequabuck were swept away. Ten, in all, have gone out and others are badly damaged. The streets of Bristol and the village of Forestville are badly washed in many places. The lower stories of dozens of houses were covered with water all the morning, and much property in the cellars was ruined. The New England roadbed was undermined in many places and wrecking crews have been at work all day. The Bristol Brass and Coke Company's factory was flooded, the water at the dam gorging a channel fifty feet wide and twelve feet deep. The highway bridge at Forestville Center sagged several feet and is in an impassable condition. It is estimated that the town of Bristol will lose from $50,000 to $75,000 by damage to the bridges and roads.

IN NEW YORK STATE.

Street-Car Service Suspended on Account of High Water.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The warm, almost continuous rain of yesterday, last night and to-day throughout New York State served to bring the frost out of the ground, break up the ice in the Hudson and smaller streams and do considerable damage to property by flooding cellars and carrying away bridges. Traffic on many railroads has been seriously delayed by washouts, and in a number of cities street-car service has been entirely suspended on account of high water. Very little, if any, damage was sutained in this city. The ice in the North and East rivers and New York harbor has about all disappeared.

At Saratoga cellars were filled with water and the streets badly flooded. Three dams at Schuylerville and all the bridges between Ballston Spa and Rock City Falls were carried away. At White Hall the water in Wood creek is higher than it has been for the past twenty years. The large flume of the Champlain silk mills has been swept away and over three hundred men will be thrown out of work until the damage can be repaired. The damage to property in White Hall alone will exceed $30,000. At Amsterdam much damage was done to mills and buildings by the overflowing of the Chuctanuna creek. The Mohawk river is very high and has overflowed its banks in the low lands, doing considerable damage in the vicinity of Fonda. At Hudson the docks are under water and considerable damage has resulted to cotton in the warehouses.

Suicide of a Lunatic.

FLINT, Mich., March 1.—The city was excited to-day over the sensational suicide of Walter K. Hough, of Lapeer, who was yesterday placed in the Oak Grove Asylum for treatment for insanity. To-day Hough was permitted to walk out with Frank Klann, an attendant. Outside the city limits Hough attacked his attendant, declaring they must die together. After a struggle Hough broke away and ran over a mile, pursued by several men. Suddenly he stopped, pulled an ink eraser from his pocket, plunged it into his neck several times and expired within a few minutes.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

FUGITIVE CAPTURED.

Ex-Cashier Love, of Elmira, N. Y., Caught in Ohio and Taken Home.

WATKINS, N. Y., March 1.—John W. Love, the ex-cashier of the defunct First National Bank of this village, was brought back to Elmira and lodged in jail last night, having been arrested in Cincinnati. The bail demanded will be $10,000, and as Love is already under $10,000 bail, should he secure bail on this indictment, another one is ready to be served which will require a $5,000 bond. One year ago his case went to the March term held at Utica, from there to the May term at Rochester, when it was again put off until the September term at Buffalo, where Love failed to appear, as was the case, too, in November at Auburn, also at Albany in January.

It is stated that the United States marshal who arrested Love, acting under orders from Assistant District Attorney Mackey, of Buffalo, has been for nearly six months looking for Love. Love, however, denies this, and states that he was not secreting himself. His arrest was a complete surprise to the people here, even his own family were seemingly surprised when told of the news.

SULTAN NOT MOBBED

HE WAS PERMITTED TO QUIETLY KISS THE PROPHET'S MANTLE.

One Thousand Suspected Conspirators Arrested at Constantinople—The Nicaraguan War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 1.—The visit of the Sultan to-day to the Topkapou palace, in the Stamboul quarter, on the occasion of the mid-Ramazan festival, to perform the ceremony of kissing the prophet's mantle, passed off without any hostile demonstration, in spite of the fears that have been entertained of a conspiracy, and the elaborate precautions which have been taken to prevent it. Altogether a thousand arrests have been made of suspected conspirators. They will, however, be liberated to-morrow. The most elaborate police arrangements were taken to-day, and the Sultan was surrounded by an unusually large escort on his way to the Topkapou palace. It was noticed that the Armenian school children, who usually line the route of the Sultan's march on the occasion of this ceremony, were absent to-day.

President Kruger's Terms.

LONDON, March 2.—A Johannesburg dispatch to the Times says: "When President Kruger visits England it is stated that he will stipulate as his conditions for granting the Uitlanders the franchise, first, the abrogation of the convention of 1884 and the substitution of a treaty of commerce and amity, recognizing Great Britain as the paramount power in South Africa; second, the inclusion of Swaziland in the Transvaal; third, the guarantee of the independence of the Transvaal; fourth, that a preemptive right to Kosi bay and Delagoa bay be accorded the Transvaal. These extravagant demands are far in excess of what the government really expects to obtain, but they will be made in order to appease the burgers who oppose President Kruger's visit to England."

American War Ship Needed.

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MANAGUA, Nicaragua., March 1.—Reports received here indicate that the presence of a war vessel of the United States at Corinto is very much needed, as there is great danger that the custom house there will be seized and the merchandise it contains captured or destroyed.

The German minister to Guatemala, Herr W. Von Bergen, has sent a cable dispatch to United States Minister Lewis Baker urging that peace be declared in Nicaragua and the differences which have led to the outbreak settled. Mr. Baker has replied that diplomatic interference will not be accepted here, and that war alone can settle the differences that have arisen.

Dr. Jameson's Raid.

LONDON, March 1.—Sir John Willoughby, who was in military command of the Jameson raid, publishes the correspondence which was exchanged on the field of battle at Krugersdorp with the Boer commandant, according to which, the sparing of the lives of the captured was the condition on which the surrender was made. The Boers offered to spare the lives of the raiders if Sir John Willoughby undertook to pay the expenses of the cost to the Transvaal.

J. Hoffmeyer, leader of the Africander party, in writing to a friend at Cape Town, pointedly accuses Cecil Rhodes of having knowledge of the Jameson raid, which he hid from his colleagues for thirty-six hours after Dr. Jameson started.

Russia and Japan.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch from Kobe, Japan, to the Times says: "The King of Corea is still at the Russian legation in Seoul. Internal uprisings continue. It is rumored that Japan is making advances to Russia with the view of arranging for dual control in Corea. It is believed that the Marquis Yamagata, while in Russia for the Czar's coronation, will negotiate a treaty of alliance.

Exchange of Territory.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch from Rome to the Daily News says that negotiations have been almost concluded between England and Italy for the exchange of Zeila, on the straits of Bab El Mandeb, for Kassala, in Nubia.

President Pierola's Daughter Dead.

LIMA, Peru., March 1.—It is announced that Archbishop Same and General Osma are dying.

President Pierola's daughter Victoria died last night.

Gladstone Will Meet Faure.

PARIS, March 1.—President Faure has acceded to the request of Mr. Gladstone for an interview during the President's visit to Cannes. The interview has been fixed for Tuesday next.

Two Important Measures.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—The coming session of the Legislature for this week will be particularly interesting in view of the fact that the greater New York question will be finally disposed of for some time to come, and that the Raines liquor tax bill will be so far advanced in both branches of the Legislature as to insure its passage at an early date next week. Outside the disposition of these two important questions, the time of both houses will be fully occupied in rushing legislation of minor importance with a view of an early adjournment.

Fast Mail Train Wrecked.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 1.—A fast mail train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, north-bound, ran into a wild timber car at Bolling, about fifty miles south of Montgomery, at 5 o'clock this morning. The boiler was crushed in and engineer Harvey Adams was so severely scalded that he died in six hours. A negro fireman had one arm broken and was badly scalded.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Arrived: New York, from Southampton; Umbria and Cuflc, from Liverpool; La Bretagne, from Havre; Halle, from Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Arrived (Feb. 29): Samaria, from Boston.

HAVRE, March 1.—Arrived: La Normandie, from New oYrk.

Degenerated.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The spiritualistic medium who has conversed with the late George William Curtis reports the exact language of that cultured gentleman. It seems, however, that Mr. Curtis is less grammatical and a great deal less lucid in the other world than he was in this.

Advice to Carter.

Philadelphia Press.

Senator Carter can now take a week off and read what the country thinks of him. It will save ice for a swollen head.

WILL LEAD AN ARMY

BALLINGTON AND MRS. BOOTH ANNOUNCE THEIR DECISION.

They Will Not Make War on the Old Salvationists, but Will Form a New Soul-Saving Band.

STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC

COLONEL NICOL AND EVA BOOTH HISSED IN COOPER UNION.

Latter, However, Made an Appeal to the Audience and Was Afterward Accorded a Hearing.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Ballington Booth, ex-commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, gave out the following statement to-night:

"Being continually pressed on all sides to state definitely the action we shall take in the future, we now desire to make known our present position.

"First—We do not wish it said we had taken the Salvation Army—that we had, through ambition, swept the organization in this country out of the General's hands, or that we had taken property which we had acquired while owing allegiance to him. Furthermore we did not want to influence those under his authority, through their loyalty and steadfastness to us, nor have it said that we had proved faithless to a trust reposed in us, so far as the administration was concerned. We had no alternative but to accept our dismissal, which ended our allegiance to the army and closed negotiations with London.

"Second—We cannot, however, close our eyes to the fact that we have another allegiance; we are not our own and cannot dispose of our lives and influences to please ourselves. God has called us to work for Him. We dare not, therefore, remain idle. We have also at heart the interests of our country which so loudly call to us to continue our mission. Seeing that the people of the United States of America, in an urgent and unmistakable manner, have voiced their desire that we should inaugurate a movement affording us an opportunity to continue our labors for the uplifting of the unchurched and unchristian people of our country, and as there appears to be no alternative between this course and retiring from public service, we have decided on the former course of action. It is furthest from our desires that such a new and independent movement should be hostile to the one we have labored so long and so hard to upbuild. The United States, with its vast and ever increasing population, should offer ample room for such efforts without unchristian warring.

"Third—It would be premature to decide on the details of our future labors. We seek, above all else, God's leading, and an organization cannot be formed within a day, and one that owns Christ as its head cannot be founded on the opinion and enthusiasm of the moment. We shall probably have but a small beginning, and gain step by step.

"Fourth—We shall assuredly, under any circumstances, stand for the principles we have hitherto upheld, having for our aim the saving of souls, the unity of effort in work, spiritual plainness and self-sacrifice, and simplicity of dress that speaks of our Christ following.

"Fifth—We cannot at this juncture, overtired in body and overstrained in nerve, give the date when we shall be able to commence public work. Indeed, it will be seen to be wise to do nothing in haste, lest it should be ill done, but to do all with forethought, that it may be well and permanently done. We are most anxious not to act on impulse or under strong pressure, but as God shall guide us through circumstances, and with cool and calm judgment as to what we believe and feel to be right. In closing, we desire to assure all who are interested in this matter that we have earnestly consecrated our lives to the service of strengthening rigiteous principles and extending God's kingdom in America.

"BALLINGTON BOOTH.
"MAUD B. BOOTH."

The announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth would head a separate religious movement interested a large body of the officers, as well as the rank and file of the Salvation Army in this city, to-day. There was the usual revival meeting held at the Fourteenth-street headquarters, where Captain Keith was conductor, but none of the speakers made any reference to the army troubles. Few members of the army were willing to express openly their feelings towards the new movement, but it was plain from their demeanor that their old leader had still the strongest hold on their affections, and most of them will, in the event of a separate movement, follow his lead.

HISSES IN COOPER UNION.

Eva Booth and Colonel Nicol Not Favorites at New York.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Eva Booth and Colonel Nicol led a meeting of the Salvation Army at Cooper Union to-night. The large hall was crowded, and friends of Ballington Booth and his wife were evidently in the majority. Colonel Nicol and Miss Booth were greeted with hisses as they ascended the platform, and it was at least ten minutes before order could be restored. On the platform were nearly a hundred officers, but in the hall very few Salvation Army uniforms could be seen. The supporters of Miss Booth determined that she should not be hissed down. Every officer on the platform jumped up, cheered and waved handkerchiefs wildly, while the drummers vigorously beat the sheepskin and the bandsmen and lassies shook and rattled the cymbals and tambourines. Miss Booth's pale, pathetic face and almost tearful appeal for a respectful hearing, however, shut off all opposition, and her audience heard her quietly to the end. She said:

"My Dear Comrades—I have a full realization and deep appreciation of the responsibility God has placed on my shoulders in allowing me to take command of the army, if only for a little while. The command was given to me at a period of great sorrow, a season of great distress. It was the last thing I had contemplated. I had prepared to leave your country. The mission I was to perform was completed and I was about to depart to take my old command, when an order was received from the General that I was to jump into the breach and take command. I am a stranger in your midst. I stand here alone, but some of you are not strangers to me, for I have heard that you were with the cause of Christ, and though the sky be doubly dark and clouded you will not desert the ship when beaten by a tempestuous storm. I am sure you will give me a careful hearing."

Miss Booth's appeal assured her of this, and she went on to deliver an earnest exhortation, but during its delivery a number left the hall. There was the usual singing of Salvation Army songs after the address, but everything passed off quietly.

AN ARTIST'S MISTAKE.

Miss Marion Foster Kills Herself by Drinking Ammonia.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The remains of Miss Marion Foster, the artist, were taken in charge of her brother-in-law, J. N. Pennock, to Minerva, O., to-day. Miss Foster died on Friday. She had been ill for some time, and by mistake drank a quantity of pure ammonia.

Miss Foster was well known for her portraits of Presidents and prima donnas, and was very popular in New York and Washington society. She painted the portraits of several Presidents and was often entertained in the White House by the President and Mrs. Cleveland. Among her patrons were McKinley and Carlisle, and she counted among her friends Patti, Fanny Davenport, Mary Anderson, Emma Abbott and Christine Nilsson.

ExCongressman Rice Dead.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 1.—Ex-Congressman William Whitney Rice died of heart disease at his home here to-night. He has been an invalid for three years, and has been confined to his house since early in December and most of the time to his bed. For the last twenty-four hours he has been unconscious.

William Whitney Rice was born in Deerfield, March 7, 1826. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1846. He was Mayor of Worcester in 1860, then district attorney, from 1868 to 1873. He was elected to Congress in 1876 as a Republican and served ten years.

OFF FOR LIBERIA.

Over 300 Negroes Leave Savannah for the African Republic.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 1.—With the cheers from thousands of other negroes ringing in their ears, 311 negroes, representing half a dozen Southern States, started this afternoon for Liberia, where they will settle on land provided by the government of that republic. The American steamship Laurada, on which they sailed, dropped anchor at Fort Jackson to await an engineer from Charleston, one of her corps having left her here. For nearly a mile the wharves were black with negroes, with a fair sprinkling of whites, eager to catch the last glimpse of the emigrants.

President Flammer, of the International Migration Society, his secretary and Dr. W. A. Rice, of Des Moines, and William E. Roberts, of Washington, D. C., were the only whites accompanying the emigrants.

The third cargo of negroes will leave here for Liberia in the fall. The present party, like its predecessors, carried large quantities of supplies of all kinds, as well as considerable money.

WHIRLWIND IN CUBA

IT CAUSES AS MUCH HAVOC AS A HALF DOZEN "BATTLES."

Train Derailed by Insurgents and an Unknown Number of Spaniards Killed—Steamer Fired On.

HAVANA, March 1.—A terrible whirlwind passed through the towns of Rodas and Los Abreus at 7 o'clock in the evening of Feb. 28, doing an immense amount of damage. These towns are situated in the southeastern part of the province of Santa Clara. In Rodas the wind destroyed forty houses and injured a large number of people. Among the injured was the lieutenant of the detachment of civil guards. The wife of the military commander of the place was also wounded in the head so seriously that she has since died. The warehouse of Montevalvo and the station platforms were destroyed. In Los Abreus the damage to life and property was even greater. A large number of houses were shattered and all traces of them obliterated. A white woman and a negro were killed, and fifteen persons were seriously wounded, many also having disappeared. The families who had their homes destroyed took refuge at the fort. The money loss has not been estimated, but it is known to be heavy. The inhabitants are in a pitiable condition. Their loss on crops is very large.

As a political prisoner was being sent from here to-day to Ceuta, the convict settlement in Africa, he jumped overboard and a guard killed him while he was swimming.

The gunboat Hernan Cortez had a chase after a suspicious steamer off Matanzas. The steamer was running at full speed, and she put out her lights when the gunboat appeared and disappeared in the darkness of the night. The gunboat fired first a blank cartridge and then a solid shot in an effort to stop the fugitive, but without effect.

A train running between Artemisa and Banaguisse, near Colon, in Matanzas, was fired on by the insurgents. The Mayor of Banaguisse went to the assistance of those on the train, and, advancing to San Martin, found that the insurgents had set fire to two bridges. The escort of troops with him succeeded in extinguishing the flames, and they dispersed 500 insurgents. The train then proceeded, but the engineer lost his presence of mind and did not notice that there were obstacles on the track, and in consequence the train was derailed and the engine and several cars capsized near the estates of Neda, in San Martin. The derailed train was attacked by two hundred insurgents, who had been hidden. The troops fired on the insurgents, who made a charge with the machete. The troops lost all those who had been on the plow car, the number of whom is not stated, and eleven volunteers. The insurgent loss is unknown. After the troops had left the cars were burned.

Antonio Maceo is moving on the coast near Santa Cruz del Norte, in Havana province. The troops were in pursuit of him last night. Gunboats have left here to operate in combination with the troops near Santa Cruz.

Word has been received that 25,000 additional soldiers will sail soon from Spain for Cuba.

The steamer San Augustin arrived here today, having on board the Prince's A battalion. They were accorded a reception.

Maximo Gomez has retreated into Matanzas. He was yesterday seen in person at the plantation of Alavaheirs.

At Zulete the insurgents have burned nearly all of the cane fields and a part of the fields belonging to a respectable Cuban named Gonzalez Mendoza.

Forty-two political prisoners have been sent to the Ceuta prisons.

The actual number of soldiers at present on the sick list, inclusive of convalescents, is stated to be 5,500. The convalescents number 5 per cent, and the mortality has been 2¼ per cent., from the unhealthiness of the rainy season. Hygienic steps are being taken for the care of the troops' health during the next rainy season.

COOL AND FAIR.

Predictions and Observations of the Local Weather Bureau.

Forecasts for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m. March 2—Cool; fair weather on Monday and Monday night.

General Conditions—High atmospheric pressure prevails, with depressions on the Atlantic coast and over Mexico. In the States on the gulf coast and the southern Atlantic coast the temperature is quite high; further north, cold; freezing temperature continued from Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and New York northward; zero and lower from Montana and South Dakota northward. Light local snow fell from Ohio eastward to the coast.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official.

FORECAST FOR THREE STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—For Ohio—Clearing in the early morning; fair and colder Monday; northwesterly winds.

For Indiana and Illinois—Fair and colder; northerly winds.

Sunday's Local Observations.

	Bar.	Ther.	R.H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre
7 a. m.	29.90	29	72	N'west.	Cloudy.	.26
7 p. m.	30.12	28	79	N'west.	Cloudy.	.00

Maximum temperature, 31; minimum temperature, 26.

Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation March 1:

	Temp.	Prec.
Normal	35	.13
Mean	28	.26
Departure from normal	—7	*.13
Departure since March 1	—7	*.13
Departure since Jan. 1	*88	—2.53

*Plus.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

The following table of temperatures is furnished by the United States Weather Bureau:

	7 a.m.	Max.	7 p.m.
Atlanta	..	60	54
Bismarck, N. D.	..	2	*4
Buffalo	..	28	20
Calgary, N. W. T.	..	*6	68
Cairo, Ill	34	46	42
Cheyenne	10	14	10
Concordia	12	..	..
Davenport, Ia	26	34	32
Des Moines	22	..	30
Dodge City	16	36	22
Galveston	..	70	62
Helena	..	*6	*6
Jacksonville, Fla	..	76	70
Kansas City, Mo	18	32	30
Little Rock, Ark	44	58	54
Marquette, Mich	..	20	18
Memphis	42	50	48
Nashville	38	48	42
New Orleans	..	74	68
New York	..	46	38
North Platte, Neb	4	22	20
Oklahoma, O. T.	26	50	44
Omaha	10	22	22
Pittsburg	34	34	32
Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.	..	6	0
Rapid City, S. D.	*4	4	0
Salt Lake City	28	36	32
St. Louis	28	40	38
St. Paul	..	24	22
Springfield, Ill	26	36	32
Springfield, Mo	32	40	38
Vicksburg	52	72	64
Washington, D. C.	..	52	42

*Below zero.

Cures, absolute, permanent cures have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and the first place among medicines.

PENSION LEGISLATION

REPRESENTATIVE OVERSTREET'S BILL LIKELY TO BE PASSSED SOON.

If It Becomes Law, Pensioners Will Be Paid by Draft Instead of on Personal Application, as Now.

BILLS TO CORRECT RECORDS

HOUSE FLOODED WITH MEASURES THAT CANNOT BE CONSIDERED.

Two Thousand Soldiers Anxious to Be Purged of the Charge of Desertion—Programme of Congress.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Representative Overstreet, who is the author of the bill to pay all pensions by draft, and in no case on personal application of the pensioner, has determined that he will at the first favorable opportunity attempt to pass the bill some morning by unanimous consent. The purpose of the measure is to put an end to the scandals that now attend every payday at the pension offices. Fortunately for Mr. Overstreet, Washington is a pension agency, and the scenes around the pension agent's offices, together with their sequel in the police court the following morning, are such that his arguments to individual members find ample proof. The bill has the unanimous support of the invalid pensions committee. No opposition is expected to the passage of the bill once it is brought before the House.

The steady stream of bills to remove the charge of desertion from soldiers or in other ways to clear the military records keeps up. Representative Hull, of Iowa, the chairman of the committee on military affairs, to which committee all such bills are referred, said to the Journal correspondent to-day: "I suppose of the 2,000 bills that have been introduced in the House and referred to my committee, 1,500 are from men whose military records are under a cloud. When I tell you that of this number we have made reports on less than a score, you will understand how the committee feels toward such measures. There are, of course, some meritorious cases. In such instances we make a favorable report after a most searching investigation. But as a general thing we look askance on the efforts of any man to clear his military record thirty years after the war is over. It is the general fact that these bills are merely preliminary to later bills for pensions. Therefore the suggestion has been made that we might report favorably all these record-clearing bills with an amendment stipulating that the passage of the bill should not be used as a step toward securing any pension. But such amendments would be useless, for a succeeding Congress could promptly nullify them. The truth is, that the legislation already on the statute books is very liberal toward any man who served faithfully and who is marked as a deserter on purely technical grounds. It would be a charity to members of Congress who, of course, cannot decline to introduce such bills when requested by their constituents, to announce in the most public way that of these bills, many are called but few are chosen. Of the 1,000 or more bills still before the committee, which we have not yet taken up, I doubt if twenty-five will receive favorable reports. And the fact that such a bill is a veteran of several Congresses, which means that several preceding military committees have not felt disposed toward favorable action, will not strengthen it before my committee. I am in receipt of communications from numerous Grand Army posts protesting against the passage of these bills to wipe out the stain of desertion, and I believe our committee is acting in accord with the best soldier sentiment throughout the country when we subject every one of these bills to the most searching scrutiny."

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

How the Cuban Resolutions May Come Before the House.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The conspicuous feature of the House proceedings this week will be in connection with the Cuban resolutions which the committee on foreign affairs reported and which are now on the calendar. After the objection raised by Mr. Boutelle, on Thursday last, it became almost certain that unanimous consent could not be secured for the consideration of the resolutions, and as the Senate resolutions were referred on Friday to the foreign affairs committee, it is certain that unusual methods will be required to get the subject before the House. Two methods are open. Under the rules the first and second Mondays of each month are suspension days. To-morrow, therefore, is one of the days when the Speaker could recognize Mr. Hitt to move the passage of the resolutions under a suspension of the rules. Such a motion would require a two-thirds majority, but it is not believed that a dozen votes would be recorded in opposition. Only thirty minutes' debate on a side would be allowed if such a motion were made. The other way would be for the committee on rules to bring in a special order. The general impression to-night is that the former method will be followed. The fact that the Senate resolutions were referred to the committee indicates that the majority prefer the House to the Senate resolutions, but when the question comes before the House, unless it is by a special order, which would cut off amendment, a motion probably will be made to substitute the Senate resolutions. The latter action would have the advantage of ending the matter. Delay would be a natural incident to the passage of a different set of resolutions by each house and the temper of members is enthusiastically in favor of action. There has been some talk of making the resolutions joint, instead of concurrent, in order that the President may be forced to approve or reject them, but there is no probability that this change will be made. The remainder of the week will be occupied with appropriation bills. The legislation which is under consideration will consume two days, possibly more, and the post-office bill will probably take up the rest of the week.

The Senate probably will pass the agricultural appropriation bill early in the week. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, has given notice of his intention to call up the Dupont election case on Wednesday. He will make a speech on this subject at that time, supporting the claim of Mr. Dupont to the vacant Delaware seat, and will be followed by Senator Turpie in support of the views of the minority. Senator Pritchard is scheduled to follow Mr. Turpie, and other members of the committee will be heard later. It is not expected that the decision of the Senate will be reached during the present week, and the result is as yet very uncertain. The Republican side of the Senate has been canvassed, with the result of ascertaining that there will be a solid Republican vote in support of the proposition to seat Mr. Dupont, but this is one short of a majority, and it is not yet known whether this vote can be obtained. It is believed that the entire Democratic vote will be cast against Dupont. The Republicans, therefore, rely entirely on securing at least a part of the Populist vote. Senator Berry will make another effort during the week to secure consideration of the bill providing for settlement of the accounts between the State of Arkansas and the United States, and Senator McBride will make a like effort on his bill providing for the refunding of $1.25 per acre paid on land embraced in unearned railroad land grants. The calendar continues to grow and will afford plenty of material for work if circumstances permit it to be taken up. It is also probable that Senator Teller will find opportunity during the week to discuss the tariff bill as it relates to the silver question, and there may be other speeches in the same line, with an effort to secure a vote on the question to recommit.

NO FORMAL UNVEILING.

Marquette Statue Uncovered Yesterday to Prevent Trouble.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—To avert any trouble over the unveiling of the Marquette statue in the Capitol, which has aroused antagonism from the A. P. A., the covering was removed from the statue to-day and will not be replaced. Judge J. W. Losey, of Wisconsin, and Signor Trentanove, the sculptor, went to the Capitol this morning and took the wrappings from the statue. No arrangements for a formal unveiling had been made, and Judge Losey, who represents the State of Wisconsin, which is the donor, concluded that the ceremony might be dispensed with. After the demonstration by a crank who was arrested yesterday it was feared that a public gathering about the statue might be attended by some unpleasant incident. There will, however, be speeches in the Senate Friday or Saturday by Senator Mitchell and others on Father Marquette, and possibly some members of the Wisconsin delegation in the House will pay tributes to the eminent pioneer and missionary. Captain Garden, of the Capitol police, has heard that threats have been made to deface the statue and has instructed his men to watch it night and day.

REAL BOILING SPRING.

Hot Water Bubbling Out of the Earth at New York.

NEW YORK, March 1.—It is no longer necessary to go to Arkansas or outside of New York to find a hot spring. One has been discovered right here, and the owner, Mr. M. Zimmermann, a sausage manufacturer, would willingly give it away if any one would take it off his hands. This spring, the Morning Journal says, while it lacks many of the attributes of those in the South and West, is nevertheless a bona fide article. It doesn't boil, and there are none of the symptoms of a geyser about it, but there are a hundred people who are willing to swear that the water is hot. It was lukewarm last night.

Mr. Zimmermann has his sausage factory at No. 322 East Houston street, in a six-story building. Recently the demand for sausages became so great that the factory could not turn them out fast enough. Mr. Zimmermann consulted with his son-in-law, E. Gluckenheimer, and it was decided to tear down the three-story and basement building next door to the factory and erect a six-story addition on the site. The old building was razed three weeks ago and the cellar dug deeper for the foundation of the new structure. The side walls of the latter had been partially laid and the girders placed for the ground floor, when laborers were set to work digging a pit on a line with the front wall, so as to place a tank for an engine. A casement of planks was sunk to prevent the sides of the pit from caving in. The soil is a sandy loam and the two men at work in the pit found no difficulty in shoveling out the dirt.

By Feb. 21 they had made a hole six feet square and about five feet below the level of the cellar excavation. The bottom of the pit was fully seventeen feet below the level of the sidewalk. It was at this point that hot water made its appearance. It boiled up through the sand, and the two Irish laborers had to hastily clamber up the rope ladder. The day was cold, and when they turned to look back into the hole to their astonishment, they saw steam rising from it high as the second story of the adjoining building. The temperature of the water when it first appeared has been variously given. Engineer Anton Miller said it was eighty degrees, but Mr. Gluckenheimer last evening said it was just below boiling heat.

The water rose steadily until it threatened to overflow the casement and flood the cellar excavation. Four men were set to work on a hand pump, but they could not gain on the water. It beat the pump, and at last a steam pump, throwing a three-inch stream, was started. It has been working ever since, but the spring shows no signs of giving out. The water is clear, and is said to have a slight taste of sulphur. Specimens of it were given to Dr. M. Landesman, of No. 77 Fifth street, for analysis, but he had not completed his examination last night. People in the neighborhood of the spring are delighted. Fully three score women visit it every morning and fill buckets from the stream thrown by the big steam pump.

But Zimmermann and Gluckenheimer are perplexed. Mr. Gluckenheimer, who was seen at his home, No. 162 East Seventy-ninth street, last night, said: "There is no doubt that it is a genuine hot spring. There are no steam pipes running through East Houston street, and no steam pipes from the adjoining buildings run under the cellar excavation at No. 324 East Houston street. We thought at first the hot water was caused by the heat from the old bake oven over the spot, as the place had been used as a bakery, but the water continued hot. At night, when the casement fills, the surface of the water cools, but when it is pumped out the new water coming in is almost boiling. At full speed the pump throws about 120 gallons a minute, and it could keep the pit free by running at about seven-eighths of its capacity. We hardly know how to stop that spring unless we keep the pump at full speed and then seal up the bottom. We struck cold water springs when erecting the building next door, but I never before heard of a hot water spring in New York."

Tillman's Surpassing Gall.

Washington Special to Chicago Post.

One of Ben Tillman's star plays in his celebrated pitchfork speech was his sneering attack upon his colleagues in the Senate for an abuse of the practice of franking their speeches to enlarge constituents. He had only words of contempt for those who took that means of giving their orations circulation. Since the delivery of the pitchfork harangue his views on franking have changed, for he has gone further than any member of Congress in years in cheating Uncle Sam out of postage by the wholesale use of the frank. So anxious is he to get his dirty speech into circulation that he has committed the gross impropriety of placing as a footnote on the front page of the document an advertisement of the rates at which he will supply the outrage in large and small quantities. He promises to supply quantities of less than five hundred at 1 cent each, and five hundred and over to one address at 80 cents per hundred, "franked for mailing." No public man with any sense of decency would go to such a length as this, but the general public has by this time learned to look elsewhere when locating quality.

By the way, it is said that the South Carolina Populist is collecting material for another speech, which he will emit in the course of a few weeks. The tip has gone out that the next effort will be nastier and more infamous than the first. If this should prove true he will be subject to indictment for sending obscene matter through the mails should he continue in the franking line.

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A Perilous Experiment. To leave a cough or cold to "get well of itself." The chances are that it will get worse. Heal it promptly with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. The remedy is palatable and prevents all danger. A few doses and the cure is complete. Sold by all druggists.

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SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths, with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

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"For 15 years I have been troubled with catarrh of the nose and throat, and for 12 years I have had eczema. I tried

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