THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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To give the people an opportunity to hear this great combination, the Big Four will, on March 29, 30 and 31, and April 1, 2 and 3, sell excursion tickets at low rate of

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HIS MISSION ONE OF PEACE.

Mgr. Merry Del Val, the Papal Ablegate, Talks to a Reporter.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Mgr. Merry Del Val, the papal delegate to Canada, celebrated mass in the chapel of Archbishop Corrigan's residence to-day. After breakfast the ablegate received Bishop Farley, author M. J. Lavelle and a number of the clergy of the archdiocese. A luncheon was tendered to him at noon at the archbishop's house, at which there were present Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop Farley, Rev. J. J. Barrett, Mgr. Cagnon of Quebec, Father Arnicault of Quebec, Vice President Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the Rev. J. Marre of Dunwoodie Seminary, and the Rev. J. N. Connelly.

Mgr. Del Val said to a reporter to-day: "I shall remain in Canada probably until next June. My mission is one of peace, though, of course, it is impossible at this time to say just how it is to be brought about. I am, of course, aware of the action already taken by the Manitoba Legislature and regret that such action has been taken." The ablegate declined to discuss various phases of the school question, though his answers to the following inquiries were interesting: "Was the action of the bishops in refusing sacraments to communicants who voted contrary to the priest's instructions supported at Rome?"

"I would rather not talk about the conduct of the bishops," said the prelate.

"If it was shown that such had been their conduct, would Rome uphold them?"

"If the bishops withheld the sacraments, they must have had good reason. It is a question of conscience. I cannot speak about the attitude of Rome. I do not know the circumstances. I cannot judge about the conditions. I am not in a position to discuss the subject."

"Mgr. Satolli is reported to have said that parents sending their children to public schools, though providing adequately for their religious instruction, would not incur the displeasure of the church. Is that view still held at Rome?"

"It is. That is right," said the monsignor.

The ablegate declined to discuss his relations with the Dominion government or to say whether he was empowered to approve or disapprove of legislation. During the interview the ablegate displayed much knowledge of Canadian affairs.

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No Alcohol. No Chemicals. Delicious and Refreshing.

Try it and be convinced.

25c Per Bottle, $2.75 Per Dozen.

ROBERT DRAKE

Successor to Power & Drake,

16 North Meridian Street

FOUGHT SIX ROUNDS.

The Bout Between Tommy White and "Spike" Sullivan Declared a Draw.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Tommy White, of Chicago, and "Spike" Sullivan, of Ireland, met to-night in a six-round go in the arena of the Quaker City Athletic Club. There was very little work done in the opening round, but in the second Sullivan sailed in and landed some good stomach punches. White resorted to clinching and was hissed repeatedly by the spectators. Sullivan had the advantage in the third round, landing his left repeatedly on White's stomach, while the latter resorted to his famous left jabs on the face. White regained some of his speed in the fourth round and had Sullivan very tired when the gong sounded. The fifth was give and take, both men being tired. Neither man had much of an advantage in the closing round. Sullivan did the most of the leading, and his blows seemed to have the most force. White landed several times, but he lacked the steam. The bout was a good draw.

SHOCH FAR IN THE LEAD.

Over 30 Miles Ahead of His Nearest Competitor in the Bicycle Race.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—With the exception of Riverre and Muller the contestants in the six days' 142-hours bike race at Convention Hall have kept faithfully at work during the greater portion of the first twenty hours of the race. Frank Alberts has shown particular pertinacity in sticking to the track, resting for the first time at 11 o'clock to-night, when he had covered over 380 miles, about twenty-two miles behind the best time so far made in a six-day race. At the hour Shock was in the lead, with 388 miles to his credit, and he appeared to be in good form. He has left the track only at short intervals. Lawson, the Swede, who occupies third place, met with an accident this afternoon, by which he was compelled to retire from the track, losing eighteen miles, which he subsequently made up, in part, but later went off again, and fell twenty-one miles behind the leader. Golden is keeping up a systematic gait, which will, if maintained, bring him well up at the end. Cassidy is an easy, steady rider, who makes occasional spurts, while Riverre is erratic in his work and thus far has made a poor showing. Ford also fell badly in the rear, but to-night made a gain of ten miles on the Frenchman. Muller is in the rear, though he confidently expects to make 1,500 miles before the race is over.

The score at 2 a. m. (Tuesday) was as follows: Shock, 427 miles and 5 laps; Lawson, 396 miles and 3 laps; Alberts, 384 miles; Golden, 383 miles; Cassedy, 333 miles and 2 laps; Ford, 323 miles and 3 laps; Riverre, 202 miles and 5 laps; Muller, 69 miles and 1 lap.

Cyclor Michael Suspended.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 29.—Chairman Albert Mott, of the L. A. W. racing board, to-day announced the indefinite suspension from all L. A. W. racing tracks of James Michael, the Welsh racing crack. Michael is a member of the English Cycling Association and his suspension is the result of a request preferred by them, as he was under suspension in England on account of some financial matters. It is also announced that Fred Gerlach, of Chicago, has been tendered the seventh and only vacant place on the racing board. Whether he will accept is not known. Mr. Gerlach was a member of the former board.

WILL BE NO RECEIVER.

President Gould Says the Missouri Pacific Is All Right.

NEW YORK, March 29.—President George J. Gould, of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, made the following statement today: "I regard the decline in Missouri Pacific stock as simply the effect of the Supreme Court's decision in the transmissouri case, of which the bears are taking advantage. Other stocks have gone off fully as much or more than Missouri Pacific. All the rumors and reports regarding a receivership for the Missouri Pacific are utterly without foundation. There will be no receiver. Fixed charges are being met as they become due and are even being anticipated. Furthermore, the Missouri Pacific has made no cut in rates on eggs or any other class of freight and has no intention of making a cut on them or any other freight. Rates are being well maintained by all the roads in which I am interested, and will be maintained so far as our competitors maintain them."

Attitude of the Union Pacific.

OMAHA, Neb., March 29.—General Solicitor Kelly, of the Union Pacific, this morning announced the policy of the Union Pacific in regard to the traffic association question raised by the decision of the Supreme Court. Judge Kelly said he had studied the opinion of the Supreme Court and the opinion of Judge Dillon, general counsel of the Union Pacific, and added: "The Union Pacific has ignored the existence of all traffic associations since the publication of the Supreme Court's decision and will continue to do so. The matter of formal withdrawal from all such associations we believe to be immaterial, since, if the associations are illegal and the members have already ignored them, the same result is obtained by the course we pursue."

Pumped Cold Water Into the Boiler.

AUGUSTA, Ky., March 29.—The boiler of a portable sawmill exploded at 8 o'clock this morning, instantly killing two men and fatally injuring three others. The dead are Calvert Boone and J. R. Tucker. The dead and injured men were employes who were at work around the mill at the time the explosion occurred. None of the injured will recover. The explosion was caused by the carelessness of the engineer, who pumped cold water into the boiler without the proper precautions. The engineer was uninjured.

INDIANIAN PROTESTS

REPRESENTATIVE HENRY U. JOHNSON WAKES UP THE HOUSE.

He Makes a Vehement Speech Against Wasting Time by Discussing Other than Tariff Matters.

REFUSES TO TAKE HIS SEAT

AT THE BEHEST OF TEMPORARY PRESIDING OFFICER SHERMAN,

But Subsides on the Appearance of Speaker Reed, and Afterwards Makes an Explanation.

DEBATE ON THE TARIFF BILL

SEVERAL SHARP TILTS BETWEEN REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS.

Change of Attitude on the Part of New Englanders—Plan for Stopping the Great Flood of Imports.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Representative Henry U. Johnson, of Indiana, created a scene almost of disorder in the House this afternoon by a vehement speech and protest against further waste of time and discussion on irrelevant matters when the country is desirous of intelligent action on details of the tariff bill, and every moment of time given to unnecessary debate is damaging to business interests. The chairman of the committee of the whole, Mr. Sherman, of New York, endeavored for ten minutes to suppress Mr. Johnson, who refused to take his seat and continued, with an appearance of great anger and violence, to protest along the lines originally stated. The more the chairman pounded on his desk with his gavel, the higher rose the voice of Mr. Johnson. The irate representative could be heard distinctly over the noise and turmoil of the exceedingly tumultuous scene. The House was in an uproar from the time he began talking to the time he suddenly sat down, which was when he saw Mr. Sherman make a move to call Speaker Reed from his anteroom. Seeing Mr. Johnson take his seat, Mr. Sherman resumed his gavel, whereupon Mr. Johnson again broke loose with more violence than before. This time his voice was in a shriek, and he repelled, with angry gestures and vocal volleys, all efforts looking to his pacification.

Believing that he was powerless to induce Mr. Johnson to quiet down, Chairman Sherman sent for Speaker Reed, who appeared a moment later and glared at the Indiana member as though he were about to eat him up. The chairman surrendered the gavel to the speaker, but before the chair had a chance to say a word, Mr. Johnson subsided and remained as peaceful as a lamb. As soon as order was restored, however, he again arose in his seat and explained what he had done and why he had done it. His manner was as calm as a May morning and his voice without the slightest trace of anger. The speaker assumed a conciliatory manner and gave the House a lecture over Mr. Johnson's head, telling the members to be good boys and to do the best they could, taking care not to be disappointed if perfection was not reached in the enactment of a tariff bill. He said that he feared very much that it would be impossible to discuss all the schedules of the measure in detail, but intimated that defects in these particulars might be cured when the bill reached the Senate or when it came back to the House with amendments.

The speaker's words put the House in a good humor again and had the effect of placating Mr. Johnson, very little being heard from him during the remainder of the afternoon. For fifteen minutes, however, he succeeded in creating about the liveliest incident of the session so far. He supplied "ginger" enough to last for the next two months.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Dilatory Tactics Pursued by the Democrats—Tariff Amendments.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—This was by far the most exciting day the House has witnessed since the tariff debate began. The proceedings throughout were of a lively order and several times bordered on the sensational. The Democrats blocked proceedings in the first instance by demanding the presence of a quorum before allowing any legislative work. Mr. Richardson offered dilatory motions, but finally withdrew them, saying: "Let the other side work out its own puzzle."

"There is no puzzle," remarked the speaker, "except the indolence of members."

"We have as many present on this side as the majority has," observed Mr. Richardson.

At this point Mr. Dingley moved the approval of the journal, and, after an hour and twelve minutes' delay, it was so ordered by 222 to 1. On resumption of consideration of the tariff bill Mr. Dingley announced that the ways and means committee had several amendments to offer. The first increased the rate on gelatin, glue, prepared fish bladders valued at not above 10 cents per pound from 2 to 2½ cents. The second placed a duty of $1 per ton on bauxide, not refined.

In answer to a question by Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Alabama) Mr. Grosvenor replied that a strong appeal had come up from Georgia and Alabama for protection on this article. There were vast deposits in those two States, sufficient to supply the world.

Mr. Dockery said that this was a novel proposition in connection with protection. Heretofore, he said, protection was accorded to equalize labor conditions; now, for the first time, it was proposed to equalize freight rates.

Mr. Dalzell denied that any new doctrine was involved in according protection to bauxide. Labor was at the base of freight rates, and the theory of protection is now, and always has been, to equalize labor conditions.

Amendments were adopted increasing the rate on "common yellow and brown earthen ware," etc., from 20 to 25 per cent. ad valorem. "Cylindered and crown glass, silvered," were placed in the "cast polished plate-glass silvered" paragraph.

Mr. Safroth (silver Rep., Colorado) inveighed against obstruction, declaring that the failure of the tariff bill in the House or Senate would be the most disastrous blow that could be struck at silver. The tariff bill should be passed and the issue clearly drawn between gold and silver.

REED QUIETS JOHNSON.

A somewhat sensational scene occurred at this juncture, which necessitated the summoning of Speaker Reed from his room. Mr. Johnson (Rep., Indiana) entered an exceedingly vigorous protest against the irrelevant discussions with which the time of the House was being taken, and after Mr. Sherman, of New York, who was in the chair, had ruled him out of order, he continued to protest. Then the chair ordered him to take his seat. Twenty times the irate Indianian was admonished to take his seat, but the latter continued his defiance. The greatest confusion prevailed. The speaker was hurriedly summoned. Mr. Johnson continued to stand defiantly in his place. Suddenly the doors burst open, and the large form of the speaker came into view. His face was flushed. As he appeared on the scene Mr. Johnson quickly dropped down into his seat. The speaker looked towards Mr. Johnson, who arose, and, in calm tones, said he desired to get on with the bill so that he would have an opportunity to offer some amendments towards the close. He did not want the bill sent to the Senate a crude measure, "for," said he, "it has been so characterized by the press and the public." He had protested with feeling and vehemence, but, he said, he thought the occasion called for warmth and vigor. His course may not have been parliamentary, but precious time should not be wasted in consideration of a measure fraught with such important consequences to the American people. Some of the Republicans applauded Mr. Johnson.

The speaker replied in a conciliatory spirit. No matter what the provocation for such a protest, he said, the gentleman from Indiana could not but agree that it was the first duty of a member to obey the directions of the presiding officer. The House then went back into committee, and proceeded with the debate.

Mr. Bland wanted fifteen minutes to discuss the silver question, but was given five minutes, and during the wrangle Mr. Barlow (Dem., California) moved that all debate be ended and that "we close this blamed farce."

A committee amendment adding looking-glass plates to the varieties of glass dutiable at 10 per cent., ad valorem was adopted, and then Mr. Bland continued his remarks, and wedged in several five-minute free-silver speeches on various amendments, thereby making a sort of continued speech.

Mr. Dalzell offered an amendment, which, upon inquiry by Mr. Bailey, proved not to have been agreed to in regular meeting of the ways and means committee.

Mr. Bailey intimated that the Democrats would not raise any objection to such a course if they were permitted to offer two amendments. One of these was in regard to the differential duty on sugar and the other an amendment aimed, as Mr. Bailey said, at the steel-rail trust. Mr. Dingley refused to agree to such a proposition. Mr. Bailey objected to the consideration of the amendment, and his point of order was sustained.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS.

While some general debate was in progress the members of the ways and means committee were convened and some amendments formally agreed to, which were immediately presented to the House. One of them so changed the paragraph relating to forgings of iron and steel as to impose a uniform duty of 1½ cents per pound on all forgings without reference to weight. The proviso placing a duty of 35 cents on seamless steel or iron tubes used for bicycles was stricken out.

An amendment offered by Mr. Wheeler, at the direction of the ways and means committee, was adopted. It reduced the rate on malt extract from 25 to 20 cents per gallon.

The duty on lead sheets, pipe, shot, etc., was increased from 2¼ to 2½ cents, to correspond with the duty on lead in pigs. The paragraph placing copper in plates, etc., at 1 cent per pound was stricken out and copper placed on the free list. Albumen was placed on the dutiable list at 5 cents. The paragraph relating to trees, nursery stock, etc., was recast. The duty on dates and currants was reduced from 1½ to ½ cent, and the rate on toothpicks raised from 1½ to 2 cents per thousand and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Simpson at this juncture offered some amendments, which were ruled out of order. He also had read a long statement which, he said, defined the position of the Populists towards the tariff. It stated, in effect, that the tariff had been the football of politics for a century, and that the Populists had no faith in the ability of either the Republican or Democratic tariff law to remedy the evils of the existing gold standard.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.) was the first Republican to slap the bill in the face. He boldly expressed the opinion that the duties in the bill were too high. He especially mentioned wool. The Democrats forthwith became very much interested.

"Are the duties on woolens manufactured in New England too high?" asked Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.)

Mr. McCall at first evaded a direct reply to this inquiry. "But I do not hesitate to say," he continued, "that I think the duties in this bill are higher than necessary for the just purpose of protection." (Democratic applause.)

"But about woolens?" interposed Mr. Hopkins. "I insist upon an answer to my question."

"The duties in this bill are too high," reiterated Mr. McCall. Then, turning defiantly to Mr. Hopkins, he continued: "To reply categorically to your question, I do not hesitate to say I think these duties could be reduced without detriment either to the wool grower or the wool manufacturer." (Renewed Democratic applause.)

Mr. Grosvenor expressed regret that a representative of woolen interests should have criticised the duty on wool, inasmuch as the duties on woolens were "far above" in ad valorem the duties on American wool.

Citron and citron peel were placed in the basket clause, and the rate on pineapples, 2 cents per pound, was changed to a duty of 6 cents per cubic foot in barrels and $6 per thousand when in bulk.

A MANUFACTURER'S VIEWS.

Soon after Mr. Lovering (Rep., Mass.) a large manufacturer, followed Mr. McCall's lead and again aroused the plaudits of the opposition by declaring that the manufacturers of New England did not want the duties in the cotton and woolen schedules in the bill, neither the compensatory nor the straight duties. "We want a tariff law that will live and stand," said he. "We do not want to be strangled with free trade, neither do we want to be smothered with protection." (Loud Democratic applause.)

Mr. Russell, one of the members of the ways and means committee from Connecticut, poured hot shot into the camp of the Massachusetts dissenters, exposing the fact in the course of his remarks that Mr. Lovering, who is a cotton manufacturer, had asked for increases on the finer grades of cotton yarns.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, also attacked the position of his colleagues, and the "extraordinary discussion," as Mr. Dingley termed it, drew from the majority leader a vigorous statement about the cotton and woolen schedules. He said it was the unanimous testimony of the cotton manufacturers that they could not maintain their own in the manufacture of the finer goods without the duties in this bill. The Wilson law, they testified, furnished adequate protection to the coarser goods which were being manufactured in the South. But the New England manufacturers, including Mr. Lovering, testified to the necessity for these increases. "I take it," said he, "that the gentleman has not asked for more than was necessary. He does not mean to say that this duty will 'smother' the cotton manufacturer." As to the woolen schedule, he said it was substantially the schedule of the McKinley law, and gave the manufacturer no more than the cotton manufacturer obtained. It simply compensated the manufacturer for the duty on wool. The manufacturer had as much protection under the act of 1894, but the duties were reduced at the expense of the farmer. The duty on wool had been restored in response to the demand of the farmers that they receive the same consideration as the manufacturers. (Republican applause.) "This bill," he concluded, "is designed to restore our industries and the opportunities for labor. If the demand for products is increased, prices will be increased and we will once more rise to the condition which made us the envy of the world." (Republican applause.)

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.) and Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.) also spoke.

The Senate resolution appropriating $250,000 for immediate use on the Mississippi, amended so as to carry $140,000 for clerk hire for members to July 1, $20,000 for miscellaneous expenses of the House and $1,000,000 customs deficiencies was adopted, and at 5:25 the House adjourned.

TO STOP RUSH OF IMPORTS.

An Important Amendment to the Tariff Bill Proposed.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The proposition which has been discussed by the Republican members of the ways and means committee since they began work on the tariff bill that all goods imported after a certain date, before the enactment of the bill, shall be made to pay the duties carried by the bill, is likely to crystallize into definite form. It is possible, if not probable, that an amendment will be made to the bill in the House to effect this purpose

(Continued on Second Page.)

LEVEES GIVING WAY

AND CAUSING GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN THE SOUTH.

Waters of the Mississippi Now Flowing Over the Richest Portion of the Fertile Yazoo Delta.

TWO DANGEROUS CREVASSES

ONE NEAR GREENVILLE THAT IS NOW OVER 600 FEET WIDE,

And Another at Perthshire, Forty-Eight Miles North, That May Add Greatly to the Disaster.

10,000 LABORERS AT WORK

BETWEEN MEMPHIS AND VICKSBURG STRENGTHENING THE LEVEES.

Farmhouses and Live Stock Swept Away by the Torrent That Is Rushing Through the Breaks.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 29.—The flood situation in the vicinity of Greenville, Miss., is alarming. The reported break at Wayside, nine miles south of that city, is fully confirmed, and the latest reports are to the effect that the water is pouring through a crevasse over six hundred feet in width with tremendous force. But the most startling news reached Memphis at 6 o'clock this evening. A telegram from Perthshire, forty-eight miles north of Greenville, and immediately at the head of the fertile Yazoo delta, states that a break has occurred in the main levee there. Just how serious this break is the telegram does not state, but special trains loaded with laborers and sacks of sand have been hurriedly dispatched to the scene. If the break at Perthshire assumes anything like the proportions of the crevasse at Wayside, the destruction will be enormous. The waters will sweep over the rich farm lands of Bolivar, Washington, Sharkey, Issaquena, Warren, Yazoo and Sunflower counties in Mississippi and the loss to stock and property will be appalling. Ten thousand men line the levees between Memphis and Vicksburg watching and working with a desperation almost pitiable. The warning sent out by the Weather Bureau from Washington last night is having its effect. Many of the inhabitants of the delta have corralled their animals on high strips of land and moved their families out of danger's reach.

The Commercial-Appeal's Greenville (Miss.) special says: The solid line of the Mississippi levees has been broken at last. At 1 o'clock last night the levee at Deerfield, ten miles below Greenville, succumbed to the pressure of the waters of the mighty Mississippi. The levee was a large one, and one hundred yards of the vast embankment gave way in a trice and the torrent of waters rushed upon the country. Soon the section between the river and the embankment of the Riverside division of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railway was a sea of water. Hogs and cattle were drowned, while the people, mostly colored, rushed to the levees above and below the break and huddled together until they were rescued. No loss of human life has been reported. Deerfield is near Wayside, a station on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railway, and nearly all of the splendid country around west of Deer creek, south of Arcola, to the Yazoo river will be flooded. Thousands of acres of the most fertile lands in the delta, already planted in corn or ready to be planted in cotton, will suffer from the waters pouring through this crevasse. The backwater will reach nearly to Greenville.

The situation immediately above and below Greenville is materially improved today. The weak places have received close attention. Lawyers, business men, clerks, merchants and all have worked side by side with the negro laborers wheeling dirt to strengthen the embankment. The line of levees is in good condition for miles above the city and the people of Greenville feel confident once more that the town itself will escape the flood. The weak places in the Arkansas levee at Possum Fork and a few other points are reported under control to-night. The levee at Riverton, on the Mississippi side near Rosedale, reported weak this morning, is now considered safe. Thirteen carloads of sacks reached Greenville last night for use on the levees in this section, thousands of these bags being sent to the places needed by steamers today. The river at Greenville shows a decline of nearly an inch to-day, due to the crevasse at Deerfield, while at Lake Port, opposite Deerfield, on the Arkansas side, the fall was four inches.

The crevasse near Perthshire will also relieve the pressure in this territory and the engineers feel that no further break will occur, but already great damage to much of the back country has been done. The two breaks already recorded will likely stop every car wheel in the delta during the next few days, while a vast area of farming lands in the Yazoo Mississippi delta will be submerged for weeks to come. The loss of cattle and hogs will be heavy, while the demoralization of labor will prove a considerable item to the planters.

The situation at Memphis is about the same as on yesterday. The river continues to fall slowly, the gauge to-night registering 36.2 feet.

A dispatch from Gunnison, Miss., says that a break in the levee is momentarily expected at Sunnyside, but it is thought this catastrophe can be averted if 150 men and material could be had at once. Accordingly one hundred white men were dispatched on a special train from this city to the scene. The negroes at Camp Congo were offered $1 a day and all expenses to lend a helping hand, but with one exception the offer was refused. There is much indignation among the citizens at this action of the negro refugees.

CRITICAL DAY AT HELENA.

The People Forced to Fight Hard to Protect the Levee.

HELENA, Ark., March 29.—To-day has been the most critical day in the history of the city. The river has been steadily rising and stands to-night at 50 6-10 feet. All night long the wind blew and the waves beat upon the levee, and weary hands piled sacks of dirt where breaches were showing. It was a gallant fight, and it left everybody exhausted. This morning the mayor issued a proclamation reciting the desperate circumstances surrounding the city, and requesting that stores be closed and all able-bodied men be sent to the front. The proclamation met with a hearty response, and in a few minutes several hundred fresh men with spades in their hands were taking the places of the hired men who had been laboring all night.

To-night the wind has abated somewhat, but the work still goes on. The government rescue boat Titan arrived at 10 o'clock this morning with ninety-seven refugees from Knowlton. Captain Nolty, of the Titan, reports another big break about three hundred yards above Cottage landing, which is a mile and a half above Knowlton. It occurred Saturday evening, and was over five hundred feet wide when the Titan passed down to Knowlton. This break puts all the country from Knowlton to Laconia under water, and as that section is more thickly settled than the Modoc-avenue front, the loss and suffering will be greater. The levee at Knowlton is also in danger, and Captain Nolty adhered to his opinion that it will go to pieces from there to Laconia, and also the Laconia Circle levees will crumble to pieces.

PANIC AT ROSEDALE.

Negroes Forced to Work on Levees at the Muzzles of Winchesters.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 29.—A dispatch from Rosedale, Miss., says: "The wildest excitement prevails throughout the whole delta district. Business is suspended; every man is on the levees working as if his life depended on the issue. This morning a regular panic ensued here. Two miles south the levees sloughed badly, and, being built on quicksand, rendered the situation more critical. Soon, however, the whole town was in action repairing the slough. The scene was one that few people ever witness. When the negroes were appealed to to go and help stop the break most of them willingly responded and all who refused were marched at the muzzle of Winchesters and put to work. This morning your correspondent, in looking at the slough, was told by one of the oldest merchants in the delta that the prevention of a serious break was like throwing a match into a powder magazine. It was only a miracle that saved the town. The stock and levee north of here is considered in a very precarious condition to-night, but Mr. Charles Scott is there with a large force of men and a special train from Memphis and Cleveland, Miss., will arrive there during the night with several hundred more men and fifteen thousand sacks, and Mr. Scott is sanguine of preventing a break there.

Every dwelling and place of business in the town presents a scene of the wildest disorder. Merchants have their goods elevated on scaffolds and household goods in dwellings piled as high as the ceiling. Inquiry at the telephone stations to-night indicates that all the Coahoma levees are still intact and the river is falling slowly there. Australia is now thought to be entirely safe. Issaquena levees are still holding the water at bay, but the Wayside crevasse will overflow Steel's bayou, and in all probability Issaquena county will get its overflow from this source. Even with the two breaks on this side of the river the people along the lines here are undaunted and are hopeful of holding out against the flood, but the situation to-night is far from reassuring.

DELTA REGION FLOODED.

Crevasse in the Lake George Levee Now 600 Feet Wide.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 29.—A crevasse occurred last night at Lake Lee, seven miles south of Greenville, on the Mississippi side, through which an immense volume of water is pouring into the Black and the Steel bayou country. The opening is six hundred feet wide, and as it cannot be stopped, all of that country west of Deer creek and the most fertile and prosperous in the delta will be overflowed from Arcola south to the mouth of the Yazoo. All hope of closing the crevasse has been abandoned. The levee along the Greenville front is still holding, and a superhuman effort is being made to keep it intact. The weather conditions are very unfavorable, the rain now coming down in torrents.

The break at Lake Lee involves five of the penitentiary farms and all of them may be affected to a greater or lesser degree. They are Dulaney farm, three miles from Mayersville, on the bank of the river; Watson place, two miles from Gracey, on the river; Dabney place, owned by Mrs. G. McLaurin, near Rolling Fork, Sandy bayou; Dr. Hall's place, a mile from Anguilla, Sharkey county. Several of these places are worked on shares and in these cases the owners furnish the equipments. The State, on the places not worked in this manner in that section, has about one hundred mules and other property in proportion. Hon. J. J. Evans, a member of the Penitentiary Board of Control, and Warden Walter McLaurin returned to-day to look after the State's interest in that locality and to render whatever assistance they can in the way of staying the flood of water now rushing through the crevasse at a fearful rate.

Another Dangerous Break.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 29.—A special to the Commercial-Appeal from Gunnison, Miss., says: The levee broke at Sledge plantation, near Concordia Landing, three miles north of Gunnison, at about 3:30 p. m. to-day. The crevasse is about one hundred feet wide and the levee being made of sand will cave and cut very fast. The people are wild with excitement and there is no effort being made to stop the widening of the crevasse. It is expected that the crevasse will cut to a width of five hundred feet by morning. There was no uneasiness felt about this levee, as there was nothing to indicate a weakness except a seep, which did not seem to be dangerous. Water is pouring through the break at a terrible velocity, carrying houses, trees and everything in its path. There is some uneasiness felt about the safety of the people on the Sledge plantation, but up to this hour there are no lives reported lost.

Six Children Drowned.

SENECA, Kan., March 29.—Six children of John McGrath, a farmer residing in the northwestern part of Nemeha county, were drowned near their home on Sunday evening, while attempting to ford Pole creek, which is running bank full. The six children, with their mother, were riding in a heavy lumber wagon. A fourteen-year-old boy, who was driving, turned the team into the swollen stream at a point where the family had been accustomed to fording it. The wagon was overturned and all its occupants swept away on the raging torrent. The mother managed to reach the bank and saved herself, but all her children, ranging in ages from the fourteen-year-old boy to a babe of eight months, were drowned. At last reports only two of the six bodies had been recovered.

Great Uneasiness Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Colonel Gillespie, president of the Mississippi River Commission, has telegraphed General Wilson, chief of engineers, from Vicksburg, under date of yesterday: "Gauges along the river from Memphis to Vicksburg give flood readings varying from 11.2 feet to 3 feet above previous recorded readings. The feeling everywhere is one of great uneasiness and all state levee boards are battling against rising floods regardless of cost. As yet no widely spread damages have been reported, though several breaks in levees above Greenville on both banks have occurred. The levees are seriously strained at all points. The commission will give all possible aid by applying money balances to protection of banks. The water is rising slowly below Helena."

Highest Since 1862.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 29.—The gauge reading at Vicksburg to-night was 49.1, a rise of five-tenths since Sunday at the same hour. This is the extreme flood level of 1890 and the highest point that the river had previously reached in any overflow since 1862. The Valley route, which had previously sacked its track in front of the passenger depot to protect it from wave-wash, began to-day to raise it eighteen inches and is also cribbing up its trestle north of the depot to a height of nineteen inches. Cabin Telle levee, just above Milliken's bend, is reported in a critical condition and some anxiety is felt concerning the levee at Milliken's bend.

Still Rising at Natchez.

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 29.—The government steamer Mississippi, with the river commission aboard, passed south at 11:30 a. m. without landing. The water is now banking up against the Concordia levee near the entire length of twelve miles; in some places there are still six to eight inches of bank left. The levee is about five and a half feet above the water line, which indicates that it will require about fifty-one feet of water on the gauge here to go over it. The river here is now 45.9 feet on the gauge,

(Continued on Second Page.)

RIVERA A PRISONER

GENERAL MACEO'S SUCCESSOR IN PINAR DEL RIO CAPTURED.

The Cuban Commander Wounded in an Engagement with General Velasco and Easily Taken.

INSURGENTS IN A PLIGHT

BOTH SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES SUFFERING FOR FOOD.

C. E. Crosby, an American Correspondent, Who Was in the Rebel Camp, Shot During a Battle.

TWO LETTERS FROM GOMEZ

ONE TO GROVER CLEVELAND, THAT WAS NEVER MADE PUBLIC,

And Another to President McKinley, Containing a Copy of the Appeal to His Predecessor.

HAVANA, March 29.—General Hernandez Valasco, continuing his operations in the hills of Pinar del Rio with the columns of troops under his command, was engaged yesterday morning at Cabazedas, in the Rio Hondo district, with an insurgent force numbering about one hundred men under General Ruis Rivera. The insurgents were dispersed and the position they occupied was captured after an hour's fighting. The troops captured a number of prisoners, including Major General Ruis Rivera, his chief of staff, Colonel Bacallo, and his adjutant, Lieutenant Terry. General Rivera and Lieutenant Terry were both wounded.

General Rivera succeeded General Antonio Macco in command of the insurgent forces in Pinar del Rio and he is considered next in military importance to General Gomez. The insurgents left ten men killed and the troops pursuing the army captured a quantity of arms, ammunition and dynamite caps. The troops had one man killed, Lieutenant Wolgesraffen, and twenty-four soldiers wounded. General Rivera and his chief of staff, Colonel Bacallo, were brought in as prisoners at San Cristobal, province of Pinar del Rio, last evening. Lieutenant Terry, the adjutant of General Rivera, who was made prisoner at the same time, died while on his way to San Cristobal. He was wounded by the explosion of a Spanish shell during the engagement at Cabazedas.

Later advices say that General Velasco left San Cristobal under secret orders at noon last Saturday with the Castillo Reina battalion and two field pieces, and pitched his camp amid the Brujito hills. The insurgents attacked the regulars from the very outset of the advance. Yesterday the Spanish column marched upon Perico Pozo, where General Ruiz Rivera awaited them in a strongly intrenched position. Rivera opened fire immediately on seeing the head of the column. Lieutenant Colonel Jose Roco advanced with the extreme vanguard, Major Sanchez Bernal leading another division under the protection of artillery, which shelled the trenches held by Rivera, who was already wounded in the thigh. One company of the Reina Cavalry galloped forward, capturing the trenches and seizing as prisoners five men who lay severely mutilated by shells. Colonel Bacalloa, on learning that Rivera had been wounded, hurried to the trenches and begged the soldiers not to kill him. Rivera and Colonel Bacalloa were taken into the presence of General Velasco, who shook hands with Rivera and introduced him to the officers of his staff, giving instructions that the first thing to be done was to give him surgical relief.

Lieutenant Terry and Colonel Bacalloa were also wounded in a fight at the same place on the 15th. The Castilla battalion secured important documents, as well as the arms and money of General Ruis Rivera. The money consisted mostly of American gold coin. A number of splendid watches were left with General Velasco. The villagers of San Cristobal, who went out to receive the small column of Spanish troops, enthusiastically cheered the victors.

General Ruis Rivera, who remains quietly in prison, eulogizes the escort of Spanish soldiers. He said the troops treated him with the greatest consideration. He also said the families of the insurgents now in the camp of the Cubans were in a critical situation. They suffer greatly from hunger, and are compelled to go out in search of vegetables whenever it is possible to avoid the Spanish troops. The insurgents are well supplied with meat, but have no spices. General Rivera would say nothing concerning the war or Cuban political matters. When asked his name by General Velasco Rivera replied and made the following request: "Give me the honors of war, and stretch out to me your hand." Revera afterwards conversed with some of the chief officers and offered them tips for services rendered.

Valasco, noticing this, said: "Soldiers need not money, but honor, which they have."

General Valasco continued military operations in the vicinity of Cabezadas, dispatching two companies to San Cristobal. One of the shells exploded in the insurgent camp, wounding many members of Rivera's staff. Rivera himself received a Mauser ball, which caused three serious wounds in the thigh. The moment the Spanish infantry entered the trenches Colonel Bacalloa raised General Riveria to his shoul