

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

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NUMBER 256.

GROSS CARELESSNESS

No Excuse for the Terrible Calamity at Washington, D. C.

COULD HAVE BEEN EASILY PREVENTED

It Was Well Known that the Old Ford Building Was Unsafe.

CLERKS EXPRESS THEIR INDIGNATION

Government Officials Severely Condemned for Their Thoughtlessness.

OTHER DEATH TRAPS THAT ARE OCCUPIED

Buildings that Are Unfit for Human Habitation Crowded with Government Employees—Comments on the Terrible Disaster of Last Saturday.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The sad results of the downfall of the old Ford theater furnished the principal topic of conversation all day. There was little else talked about, and on every side one might see little groups of men standing on the corners and discussing the latest news from the bedside of the injured men. The opinion was unanimous that there was blame somewhere for this shocking fatality, and many a man echoed the words of Dr. Bartlett, that he uttered at the relief meeting yesterday afternoon, that the accident was not one of the responsibility for which could be laid on God. It was a preventable accident. The more the matter is discussed and the further along the work of clearing away the debris progresses, the more evident this becomes.

They man employed about the building realized the danger that was caused by the undermining of the building. This is shown, because a petition was circulated among the clerks some days ago protesting against the work being done. While it was under way a rope was stretched about certain parts of the structure and the clerks were given to understand that it would be better for them to walk carefully.

Forced Them Into a Death Trap.

This morning the clerks in the doomed building, that is to say so many of them who were not dead or convalescing from their injuries, were about the scene of the disaster discussing the situation and holding little indignation meetings. It was evident that feeling ran very strong among them and many of them were loud in their expressions of condemnation of the officials of the government who had herded them together in such a building.

There is no decrease in the general feeling of indignation that fills the city over the awful disaster. There is much comment over the fact that not a flag on any public building was half-masted today.

Secretary Lamont arrived here this afternoon. Soon after he reached the city, he expressed a desire to see Acting Secretary Grant and Colonel Ainsworth, and those officials visited him at the hotel in the afternoon and in a conference in regard to the future action of the department concerning the calamity.

In a report made to congress about the condition of the Ford's theater building, as long ago as 1883, this passage occurs: "It is at present in a very shaky condition. The back wall is far out of plumb, and probably, if it had not been relieved by iron columns, the whole building would have fallen. The north wall is also in a bad condition."

Its Unsafe Condition Known.

The records of the War department show that the collapsed theater building was for years known officially to be unfit for human occupancy, by reason, not only of structural weakness, but also of its defective sanitary condition.

Senator Cockrell of Missouri, at present chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, and a senator who has always taken an active interest in the condition of public buildings, is quoted as saying that he has made efforts to have the theater building rebuilt and secure better quarters for the clerks, but that his efforts had failed, after carrying the appropriations through the senate, because of the refusal of the house to concur. The most he could get was a trifling appropriation to repair one wall.

This frightful accident has called to the attention of officials the condition of other public buildings which are said to be more or less unsafe. An official of the treasury department, whose duties require him to pass much of his time in the department of justice, said the weight resting on the floors of that building was alarming to a man of nerves. The building was constructed for ordinary business purposes and was for some time recently in the hands of the old Treasury department, which was said to be more or less unsafe. An official of the treasury department, whose duties require him to pass much of his time in the department of justice, said the weight resting on the floors of that building was alarming to a man of nerves.

Another Death Trap.

The Winder building, opposite the State department, now occupied by the War department and second auditor of the treasury, is frequently mentioned and the clerks who work there assert that it is no more safe. The building is an old one of brick, all cracked and seamed and is six stories high, with a basement. The rooms, small at the outset, have been divided, and the whole interior looks like a Chinese den. Small alcoves have been erected and in every conceivable way the area has been increased and in every nook and corner books and records have been piled away. A collapse in this building, which fairly swarms with clerks, would be attended with frightful loss of life.

The Bush building, which forms an annex of the Postoffice department, is another of the structures about which clings an unsavory reputation for safety and substantiality. Like other places of similar character, it is filled with clerks, and the combined weight of furniture and postal records stored has made it a constant menace to the occupants. It was in this building about a year ago, during a storm, that a stampede of panic-stricken clerks was narrowly averted. Several attempts to brace it up have been made.

The patent office, a massive stone structure, is not exempt from general criticism. The northwestern corner of the office is so crowded and packed with voluminous and enormously heavy records that the walls have cracked until great gaps appear. For months the clerks have labored here with the daily fear of danger hanging over them. Two years ago Secretary Noble called the attention of congress to this danger in a

message, in which he said he would not, and could not, under the existing condition of affairs, be responsible for the lives of the people who worked there, or the records of the government which were stored in that part of the building. Secretary Noble made an urgent appeal for an appropriation that would remedy the evils, but that appeal was ignored and nothing was done.

Corrected Death Roll.

The correct list of the dead from yesterday's disaster is as follows: ALLEN, GEORGE Q., Pennsylvania, 52 years, unmarried. ARNOLD, GEORGE M., Virginia, 55 years, leaves a widow. HANES, SAMUEL P., Pennsylvania, 55 years, leaves a widow and family. BUSTUS, JOHN, Washington, D. C., 54 years, leaves a widow and family. CHAPIN, J. E., Columbia, Richland county, S. C., leaves widow and family. DALEY, JEREMIAH, 24 years, Howard Centre, Pa., unmarried. FAGAN, JOSEPH B., 47, a native of Pennsylvania, leaves widow and family. GAGE, J. B., 38, Potomac, Emmett county, Mich., leaves widow and child. WILLIAMS, F. W., 49 years, East Middletown, N. J., leaves a widow and child. JONES, J. BOYD, Evansville, Rock county, Wis., 48 years, leaves a widow and three children. JORDAN, DAVID C., Putnam county, Missouri, leaves a widow and child. LOFTIS, FREDERICK B., 57 years, New York, leaves widow and family. WEDDER, OTTO F. W., 38 years, Buffalo, N. Y., leaves a widow. McFALL, J. P., 35 years, Wisconsin, leaves a widow and child. MULLEDDY, MICHAEL T., 45 years, New York, leaves a widow and child. MILLER, HOWARD S., Guernsey county, Ohio, unmarried. MILLER, BENJAMIN F., 51 years, Utica, N. Y., unmarried. BURROWS, 37 years, West Virginia, leaves widow and five children. SCHRIEBER, WILLIAM, College Park, Md. SCHULTZ, EMANUEL G., 38 years, North Topeka, Kan., leaves a widow and child. WILLIAMS, F. W., 49 years, East Middletown, Dane county, Wisconsin, unmarried.

Where Danger Lurks.

The building in which the office of the sixth auditor of the Treasury department is located, is now so heavily weighted with public documents and other documents that the floors have sunk four inches, and the clerks are in constant fear from day to day. There is no more dangerous trap in the city than the patched-up government printing office, which has been from time to time strengthened by wooden and iron supports. On its various floors are stored tons of metal, printing material and millions of copies of bound books, to say nothing of 3,000 employees, who swarm within the walls in increasing danger of their lives.

All of the employees in that section of the government's pension office that was quartered in the theater building, have been ordered to report for duty if able to do so, and are all requested to bring such information as they have of the condition and whereabouts of the persons unable to report. Meanwhile a force of clerks has been detailed from the War department to search the ruins and collect and assort the valuable pension annuity files that are in the debris. Diligent efforts are being made by the War department to secure another building for the occupancy of the homeless records and pension force.

A jury of inquest was summoned today.

TWENTY-THREE KILLED.

List of the Victims Recovered from the Wreck of the Ford Building. WASHINGTON, June 10.—The death list of the catastrophe in Ford's theater was increased only one this morning over the number reported last night—twenty-two. Until late last night workmen were engaged removing the wreckage of the building. Broken desks was removed, the litter of papers and books were gathered up and such as were of value were taken to places of safety.

The clerks who escaped gathered around the wrecked building early and recounted their experiences in the calamity. No suitable building has yet been secured and it will probably be several days before work will be resumed. The stories of suffering and distress growing out of the calamity are heartrending.

The coroner's jury was empaneled this morning and will begin the inquest Monday. An investigation will also be made by the War department.

L. W. Body of New York, reported in the list dead, escaped uninjured. This makes the total of deaths 33, for at 7 this morning A. M. Jerratt, clerk for New Jersey, died of his injuries. He leaves a wife and boy.

Most of the injured are improving. F. W. Tent of Illinois, contusion of the scalp, will recover. J. L. Ames of Iowa, whose skull was fractured, but broken and internal injuries, is in a serious condition, but there are hopes of his recovery. J. P. McCormack of Wisconsin, fracture of the ribs, is serious, but will probably recover.

Recapitulation of the Death List.

Following is a recapitulation of the death list: George O. Allen, Pennsylvania, veteran of the war, in the department since 1865. George M. Arnold, Virginia, (colored), leaves a widow. Samuel P. Hanes, Pennsylvania, war veteran, leaves a family. John Bussius, Washington City, war veteran, leaves a family. J. E. Chapin, South Carolina, leaves a widow and three young children. Jeremiah Daley, Pennsylvania, unmarried. Joseph R. Fagan, Kansas, leaves a widow and two little girls in straitened circumstances. J. B. Gage, Michigan, war veteran, leaves a family. A. M. Jerratt, New Jersey, leaves wife and boy. J. M. Jarvis, Michigan, no details. J. Boyd Jones, Wisconsin, no details. David Jordan, Missouri, leaves a family in poor circumstances. Frederick B. Loftus, New Jersey, more than thirty years in the government service, leaves a widow and six children. J. H. McFall, Wisconsin, eleven years in the War department, leaves a wife and child.

One Pathetic Incident.

F. W. Otto Maeder of New York, aged 38. He was a native of Canada, but came to Washington from Buffalo, N. Y. His wife, an honest faced little woman, told, between sobs, the story of their struggles. They had bought a house in Buffalo upon the installment plan and were laboring together, accumulating in every possible way, to pay the debt. Every cent that could be spared from his earnings went into the house. It is still far from clear, and Mrs. Maeder is left with this burden upon her and no means of lightening it. "The poor fellow," she sobbed, "had only such money as was in his pockets."

Benjamin F. Miller of New York, aged 51, unmarried. Probably no man in the ill-fated office was better known than Captain Benjamin F. Miller.

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

FALLING TO PIECES

Disintegration of the Great Dreihund is Apparently Near at Hand.

COUNT KALNOKY'S SIGNIFICANT SPEECH

He Boldly Proclaimed that Austria Was Drawing Nearer to Russia for Peace.

IT AROUSED KAISER WILHELM'S WRATH

Prompt Remonstrance from Germany Secures an Equally Prompt Disclaimer.

ITALY HAILS THE PLAN WITH DELIGHT

People of Humbert's Kingdom Quite Willing to Be Relieved of the Burden—Jokes of the Emperor on the Topic of War.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.)

PARIS, June 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—There is something going on just now that is curious and interesting to those who know the bottom cards in the game of European politics. It is evident that the Triple Alliance is becoming dislocated, and a proof of this is furnished by the speeches of Count Kalnoky to the parliamentary delegation. The Austrian-Hungarian minister made two speeches. In the first, delivered on Monday last, he said that Austria was drawing closer to Russia, as she wished to live in peace with all the powers. He added that a disarmament ought to be the object of all honest states, and only risk to which the peace of Europe was now exposed arose from the too heavy and universal military burden.

When the speech became known there was a general outcry in the political world to the effect that it was incredible that the minister should have said just the contrary of what William II, the ally of his master, had been saying.

Quickly Forced to Recant.

Count Kalnoky's utterances were commented on throughout Europe and aroused anger in Germany. The emperor's daughter hid his displeasure, and his reproaches were heard at Vienna. Thereupon Count Kalnoky yesterday made a second speech in which he said that the closer relations with Russia in no way changed the private alliance with Germany. He added that he had not asserted that a disarmament was necessary to the maintenance of peace. What he really wished to say was that the armaments of Germany were necessary to peace.

This second declaration made even more stir than the first. Everybody understood that Count Kalnoky, who is a very obstinate and very haughty man, had spoken under the pressure of his all powerful master. He will never forgive the disavowal he has been forced to inflict on himself.

End of the Alliance is at Hand.

The general opinion is that the Triple Alliance is far from having been solidified by this weakened declaration. Still more curious is the movement of Italian public opinion. The Italians, on reading Count Kalnoky's speech, say to themselves that as Austria does not respect the Triple Alliance they may as well abandon it also. All this means that if peace is maintained the Triple Alliance will come to a speedy death. The court of Berlin is still puzzled. They still claim that all Germany's armaments have for their sole object the defense of the empire.

Some of the Emperor's Humor.

The Kaiser recently said, "The czar will not make war. He is too big a horseman." It is true that the czar is very stout, and shows a certain antipathy for violent horseback riding. Here is another mot of William II. He said to the burgomaster of Liege, whom he knew at the University of Liege: "I am very much disturbed by the socialists, who are making a vigorous propaganda among the men belonging to the Landwehr. If it were necessary to declare war the fate of the empire would be in the hands of its worst enemies."

I continue to believe that the consequences of a war will be so great that no one will dare to make war. JACQUES ST. CREVE.

WELCOMED TO ENGLAND.

Cordial Reception Tendered Ambassador Bayard.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 10.—The city today is a mass of flags and every body is in holiday dress in honor of the arrival of the American steamer Paris, bringing the first American ambassador, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, to England. Southampton has a gala appearance similar to the celebration which attended the arrival of the New York as the pioneer of the new line.

Mr. Bayard was welcomed first by Samuel R. Taylor, United States minister to the Netherlands. Thomas St. Creve, the retiring United States consul at Liverpool, followed him aboard to meet Mrs. James G. Blaine.

The mayor of Southampton, the representatives of the corporation, the members of the Chamber of Commerce and the staff of the United States embassy, led by Henry White, chargé d'affaires, followed Chairman Taylor of the American line to the first cabin. A few minutes later Mr. Bayard entered the cabin with Mrs. Bayard on his arm, bowing right and left. The mayor then presented to Mr. Bayard an illuminated address, congratulating him upon his arrival in England to undertake the duties of American ambassador at the court of St. James.

The president of the Chamber of Commerce also presented to Mr. Bayard an address. Mr. Bayard replied that not only personally, but also as the representative of his fellow-countrymen and their government, he gave his sincere thanks for the gracious reception accorded to him.

Mr. Bayard and the Blaine party and Senator and Mrs. Donald Cameron left Southampton on a special train, which reached London at 9:15 o'clock.

On Change in London.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.) LONDON, June 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Altogether we had holiday markets today, but the general tendency was firm and there is a disposition to look for decidedly better prices after settlement, which begins Tuesday. Money is extremely cheap, £100,000 going into bank today. The bank reserve is likely to amount to £19,000,000 in next week's return. Silver is unchanged. American rails were good all day, despite the inactivity of business. Washab debentures are in special demand. Home securities are tending upward under the influence of cheap money. Foreign stocks

GERMANY'S ELECTION

Next Thursday Will Be an Exciting Day in the Empire.

DIFFICULT TO FORECAST THE RESULT

Numerous Factions Working for the Success of Their Principles.

SOME VERY STARTLING COMBINATIONS

Anything to Beat the Army Bill Seems to Be the Program.

ISSUES THAT ATTRACT ATTENTION

Currency Questions of Great Interest—Conservatives in the New Reichstag Will Oppose Universal Suffrage—Notes from the Fatherland.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.)

BERLIN, June 10.—At the general elections for members of the Reichstag to be held Thursday next and the bye-elections, that are sure to be required, 397 members of the house, the full complement, will be returned. The present work closes with 1,550 candidates in the field. Not only aspirants for seats, but new political factions, appear daily, and as election day draws gradually nearer, the confusion grows worse confounded. Little can be done in the few days that will elapse before the polling to disentangle the intricate web that has been woven by the many factions. Instead of the eight recognized parties in the late Reichstag, holding the electoral field in the present campaign, there are about twenty secret societies, each fighting for its own program. These programs often agree on some one common point, but on other points they cross and recross in such confusing demands that it would be a difficult, if not impossible task, to say what any single faction really wants.

Possibilities for Combinations.

It seems impossible now that the results of Thursday's balloting will decide how the Reichstag will be constituted. The final results must depend on political combinations on the ballots. Where the final ballot in any district lies between a conservative and socialist, the centrist and freisinnige minorities, by coalescing, may assist in the return of the conservative candidates. If the issue is between a conservative and a centrist, the freisinnige and socialist minority will probably throw its vote for the centrist candidate as an opponent of the army bill.

In many districts the strength of the factions is so evenly divided that it will be a toss-up as to which candidate will head the poll. All over the country the rebalancing must lead to complex bartering and vote-mongering bargains and the elections on the second poll will often be decided, not on the merits of a party policy, but on considerations of a private or local nature.

Bally Mix-d.

Everything promises that the new Reichstag will be the most motley parliament known to history. The conservative groups, according to the party organs, mean to organize a movement against universal suffrage. The national liberals evince a less marked tendency in the same direction. The conservatives aim to substitute a graded system of class representation for every district of the federated states, with each district electing delegates to the Reichstag. They seriously discuss this proposal as their only salvation from a democratic deluge, which now threatens to sweep the country.

Reports that a congress will consider the currency question in September, are creating a lively interest in financial circles here, and also in Austria. Austria and Hungary each requires 100,000,000 francs in gold to complete the currency conversion. The prospect of the United States drawing gold from Europe excites anxiety among the Rothschild syndicate, which is working the Austro-Hungarian conversion. Financiers calculate that the cost of the Austrian currency reforms will become greatly enhanced if President Cleveland's plans are approved.

They Will Not Be Married.

The report that Prince Alce of Hesse was to be shortly betrothed to the czar's daughter is officially denied. The drought in Freiburg and Breisgau continues, and the outlook is serious. There is a scarcity of food and much suffering is thereby entailed. A number of the inhabitants of the village of Allgäuweire, who lacked food for their families and themselves, determined to raid the Kippenheim preserves and capture whatever game possible. The keepers detected them and a pitched battle ensued, the invaders resisting the attempts of the keepers to drive them off the preserves. A number of the combatants were wounded and many of the villagers were arrested.

LIZZIE BORDEN'S TRIAL.

Testimony Yesterday in the Famous Massachusetts Murder Case.

New Bedford, June 10.—The evidence in the Borden trial today was chiefly corroborative of prior testimony and not of great value to either side. But one witness was badly confused in cross-examination, and admitted several facts of some importance to the defense. The first thing was the testimony of Officers Edson and Mahony that they tried last night to search the Borden cellar for the hatch handle, about which Mullyley testified yesterday, but were not allowed to enter. Edson was carefully cross-examined by Mr. Robinson as to the search of the cellar and barn made the Monday after the murders, and stated that he saw a handleless hatchet in Medley's hands. Lead found in the barn was shown to the jury by Mr. Robinson. Witness testified that Detective McHenry was about the premises shortly after the murders, and at police headquarters a number of times afterwards, but would not connect him with the police force. Mr. Robinson also showed by this witness that most of the officers prominently connected with the case except Mullyley were promoted since the murders. It also appeared that witness and other officers got over the barbed wire fence into the premises without difficulty. Inspector Medley then testified that he reached the house at 11:40 on the day of the murders and within ten minutes opened the barn door, which was fastened with a hasp, staple and iron pin, went up stairs and found the upper floor covered with dust, on which naps and feet made distinct impressions. Both windows and the upper door were shut. He also described his finding of the famous handleless hatchet. It was covered with dust, except a new break, on which there was no dust.

On cross-examination he described particu-

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—Generally fair; warmer; Southern Winds.

1. Aftermath of the Washington Wreck.

2. General Sporting News.

3. Discrediting Carlton's Story.

4. Progress of the Public Schools.

5. Workmen of the Coastermongers.

6. Fanciers for the Fair Sex.

7. Editorial and Comment.

8. Last Week in Local Society.

9. Financial and Commercial News.

10. Griswold's Weekly Gist.

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78. Editorial and Comment.

79. Last Week in Local Society.

80. Financial and Commercial News.

BANDITS' BOLD WORK

Santa Fe Express Train Robbed by Five Men Near Cimarron, Kan.

SWUNG A RED LIGHT ON A BRIDGE

Engineer Responded to a Danger Signal and Got Boarded at Once.

EXPRESS MESSENGER DISABLED BY A BALL

Robbers Send a Fusillade Through the Car and Seriously Wound Its Keeper.

BULK OF THE BOOTY WAS OVERLOOKED