

Of Eight Columns each, will be turned by THE DISPATCH next Sunday. New features will be added to this month's number.

THE ANGRY WATERS

Of the Lower Mississippi Are Now Causing Enormous Destruction to BOTH LIFE AND PROPERTY.

4,700 Square Miles of Louisiana Territory Under Water, With More to Follow.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE, \$25,000,000.

Two Steamers Rescue 700 Persons Who Were in Most Imminent Danger of Drowning.

MANY FRESH BREAKS IN THE LEVEES.

The Crescent City Will Probably be Speedily Cut Off from Railroad Communication in Every Direction.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS ARE STARVING TO DEATH.

Reports have been received of the loss of life in the remote regions of the flooded district. Hundreds of persons and thousands of cattle have been rescued by the relief boats.

It is estimated that the loss to property will reach \$25,000,000. The most important and disastrous break in the levees yet occurred at Point Pleasant yesterday.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Reports reached here to-day that a number of people had lost their lives in the interior of West Baton Rouge in consequence of the overflow from the Lobdell crevasse. It is almost impossible to get accurate news from that section, and it may be some days before these rumors are authenticated or disproved.

Meanwhile every effort is being made to get to the uninclosed country. Four steamers and a dozen barges are at work on the river front. The Daotah, on her first relief trip, picked up 200 people and 1,000 cattle, all in danger of drowning, and the Wheelock 200 people. They were carried at once to the opposite side of the river, and the boats at once returned to their work.

The Work of Rescue.

Five hundred negroes, frightened half to death, were rescued from one small cotton gin, where they had been huddled together for 86 hours. The Daotah has been converted into a cattle boat, and will rescue cattle, 2,000 at a time. Even these cattle that are not drowned are in danger of losing their lives from starvation, as they have stood knee deep in water for two days without a particle of food.

Beside the relief boats on the river front, three other boats were sent up the Atchafalaya and Plaquemine to reach the interior settlements, among the Fordache, Grosse Tete and other streams, where the danger to life is very great.

As Evacuees From the Danger Line.

In response to a request from the Government the Texas and Pacific Railroad, which traverses this country, also ran a relief train as far as the water would allow it, and brought over free of charge those who wished to leave, as well as their household goods, stock, etc. The people seemed to be very much alarmed over the situation, and anxious to abandon the threatened country.

Refugees are pouring into Plaquemine and other places of safety, and a very few will remain to fight the water. Many of the refugees, particularly the negroes, saved nothing but their clothing. Complaint is made that there are not enough shifts and small boats for the rescue of the people, and a supply will be shipped up the river at once.

A Number of Fresh Breaks.

Breaks are reported to-day near Arbury's landing, at Coyle, Acrylle parish, at Arnaudville, Whitehall, Vedalia, Concordia parish, at Point Pleasant, Tensas, near Waterloo, and at Mally's and Howkin's in Pointe Coupee. There are now 13 breaks altogether in the Pointe Coupee levee, with every probability that the entire front will be washed away. An angry break occurred this evening at Point Pleasant, the most important levee, which has hitherto held without a break. It will put half the parishes under water.

The Martineer break in East Baton Rouge is becoming dangerous and destructive. It was thought at first that it could be closed, but it has instead grown wider. If it remained open it would flood the whole country from Baton Rouge down, affecting the finest sugar plantations in East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension and St. James, where its waters will join with those of the Nita crevasses. It will be some days before it can be determined with absolute accuracy how much country will be overtopped by the Morganza, Pointe Coupee and West Baton Rouge breaks, but the chances are they will do enormous damage.

The District That is Demanded.

There is as much water going through the breaks as in any previous overflow, and the swamps are already full. On the other hand the crevasse is very late this year and it takes some time to spread over the country. The flooding of the greater portion of Pointe Coupee and West Baton Rouge, all but a narrow strip of land along the river, is accordingly postponed.

From half to two-thirds of Iberville will certainly go under water. One-half of Assumption is also doomed, and it is settled by white farmers who live scattered through the woods. Most of the big sugar plantations will escape unless the high water is prolonged. A large portion of Terre Bonne, also inhabited by small farmers, will suffer, and that portion of La Fourche from this bodeway to the upper parish line. The bayou section of St. Martin's and Iberia, north of Grand Lake, will go under.

All this section is certain to suffer unless

ANOTHER REVELATION.

Ex-Governor Cornell Involved With New York Bank Wreckers in a Peculiar Note Transaction—The Case Gets Into Court.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The check-killing operations of the gang which captured the Sixth National Bank last January are matched by some extraordinary financial gymnastics by some of the members of the same combine in the line of note kiting. Three versions of the interesting history of a note for \$5,000, which the Garfield National Bank issued, were given to Judge Barrett to-day in an action brought by the bank to recover from the maker and indorsers.

The note was made last October by Jacob Lorillard, a brickmaker of Lorillard Point, West Chester county, who is said to be a wealthy man. James A. Simmons, of Sixth National Bank wrecking fame, is the payee and an indorser. Ex-Governor Almon B. Cornell is another indorser, and through him the note came into the possession of the Garfield National Bank, which was unable to collect it from any of the three men thereon when it first came due last month ago. Suit upon the note was begun in February, but the bank's attorneys found great difficulty in serving notice upon the defendants. It became necessary to employ detectives and even Governor Cornell, the last of the three to be found, did not receive the legal notice until the case was in court to-day.

The court the bank produced evidence to show that the note was made by the regular business of business from Governor Cornell, had disconncted it and paid him his cash value.

Information appeared in court to-day, and told separate and contradictory stories about it. This is held by the court to be a note of a broker and paid cash for it. He had Governor Cornell's name on it, but had no business relations with him. Governor Cornell has not yet filed his answer in the suit against the note. The case was adjourned until Monday.

AMERICAN YVESSEL SEIZED.

The Old Trouble With the Canadian Authorities Has Been Revived.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 24.—The first seizure of an American fishing schooner of the season was made here to-day. The schooner was the Canoe to-day, and the news has created quite a stir among the customs officials and the American fishermen in this port. The Gloucester schooner, the Deer, put into Canoe on Monday from the banks with a sick man on board. During the night it is said that a quantity of fresh fish was smuggled aboard from the Deer, and the information was telegraphed to Collector Young at Gushboro. That official proceeded to Canoe, held an investigation, considered the case and ordered the schooner to be seized.

The authorities there were inclined to be lenient and allow the vessel to be released on the Admiralty Court for confiscation, imposed a fine of \$100, and the schooner was ordered to be seized. The vessel was seized and the vessel was released. The Deer is a fine new vessel of 100 tons, owned by Albert B. Jones, of the town of Canoe, and commanded by Captain Jeremiah Goodwin. Most of the crew are Nova Scotians and were so well acquainted with the inhabitants of Canoe that they considered themselves perfectly secure in landing and selling a few fish. The schooner appears to have been effected by the crew with the tacit consent of the captain, but this is a violation of the law, and the vessel was seized and fined as above stated.

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THE CHANCES ARE THAT MOST OF THE CARPENTERS WILL RETURN TO WORK ON THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

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TOO MANY STRIKERS.

Anxiety of Other Trades to Follow the Carpenters' Example DISTURBS THE LABOR LEADERS.

Fear That the Army of Idlers May Soon be Too Big to Control.

ABOUT 223,000 TO QUIT WORK MAY 1

In Chicago Alone, According to a Statistician of That City.

The labor leaders of Chicago are disturbed because too many workmen are determined to help the carpenters fight for eight hours. The original intention was to have a strike on May 1, but the movement, one after another, has been going on. An official statistician now estimates that 223,000 workers in that city will be idle May 1.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The untiring efforts of the labor leaders will be devoted during the next two weeks to an endeavor to restrain the strike fever which seems to have seized the workmen of the city. The purpose and plan of the American Federation of Labor, which heretofore has controlled the eight-hour-day movement, has been to fight the battle with and for one trade at a time.

The carpenters, the best organized as well as the poorest paid of the craftsmen, were selected as the first trade to be relieved. When they had won, the miners were next and then the tailors. To the support of each of these trades in turn the whole energy of the Federation were pledged. Since March 1, an assessment of 10 cents per week for strike purposes has been collected from the 630,000 working members of the Federation. This money, fund-raising being replenished at the rate of \$63,000 a week.

No combination of employers in any line of trade in any city has been so successful as Chicago was chosen as the battle ground on which the carpenters were to be fought and the carpenters were placed in the advance. The Federation has urged that the strikers should remain at work until the carpenters should have won. But the plans of Mr. Foster, the Federation's chief organizer, resist the desire of other tradesmen to join actively and aggressively in the movement.

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TO THE BITTER END

Democrats in the Senate Will Resist Any Federal Election Bill.

HOAR'S PLANS FOR THE PURPOSE

Adopted by the Republican Committee and Duly Reported.

WASAMAKER KNOCKS OUT THOMPSON.

The Latter's Nomination as Postmaster at McKeesport Finally Settled.

By Order of the Republican Committee on Privileges and Elections the Hoar

election bill was yesterday reported to the Senate. The Democrats give notice that they will report by the federal election bill to the Senate. The nomination of Captain Thompson as postmaster at McKeesport has been withdrawn. An entirely new candidate will probably be selected.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, by a strict party vote, authorized Senator Hoar to report by the federal election bill to the Senate. When this was done Mr. Pugh said: "Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, I desire to say that the favorable report of this bill was opposed by every Democratic member of the committee. The minority members of the committee regard the bill as revolutionary in its character. It substantially wipes out the regulation of Congressional elections by the States (which has existed for a century) without any demand from the people for the change and without any public necessity for the change. It appoints Republican supervisors to oversee State affairs. It proscribes the Judiciary of the United States to political and partisan uses."

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