The Arkansas Gazette.

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PARIS EXPOSITION.

[illegible] Open at 2 O'Clock Yesterday By President Carnot Under Auspicious Circumstances.

[illegible] United States the Only Government of Importance Which Officially Participated in It.

[illegible] Matter of the Exposition Comprises Everything That Enters Into the Material Civilization.

PARIS, May 6.—(Copyright 1889, by [illegible] New York Associated Press).—At [illegible] this afternoon surrounded by [illegible] ministers and many distinguished [illegible], President Carnot stood under [illegible] great dome of the Exposition [illegible] formally to declare it open. [illegible] preliminaries had been auspicious. [illegible] ceremonial at Versailles yesterday, [illegible] not of the first importance, was [illegible] and discreet. The military [illegible], which was inferior to [illegible] I have seen in Paris, [illegible] wisely curtailed to give visitors [illegible] opportunity to see the charms of [illegible] most beautiful spot in Europe, [illegible] natural loveliness is not overmatched by its historical association [illegible] which romance and tragedy are so [illegible] committed. The speeches [illegible] the President and others were [illegible]terized alike by tact and taste [illegible] the solitary marring incident—[illegible] blank cartridge, discharged by a [illegible] sensationalist who today was [illegible]tained to be a harmless imbecile [illegible] only sympathy—has already [illegible] forgotten. Everywhere the demonstrations were unqualified. If discon[illegible] prevailed it remained away from [illegible] and has up to this time at [illegible] uttered no sound and gives no [illegible]. The talismanic spell of thrift [illegible] whatever of political rancor [illegible] vent under other circum[illegible]. The trivial episode of Gen. [illegible]anger's election to the Municipal [illegible] of St. Ouen yesterday arouses [illegible] interest. As he stands under the [illegible] of the Exposition Building, [illegible] Carnot is seen to advantage. [illegible] small in physique, straight, wiry, [illegible] resolute, while amiability of [illegible] is expressed in the relaxa[illegible] of the thin lips that may be de[illegible] on for rigor when required. [illegible] beard and moustache and his hair [illegible] stiffly back from the front of [illegible] forehead are as black as ink. Gray [illegible] creeping under his chin. [illegible] of his countenance is slightly [illegible]. He impresses an observer as [illegible] man, reticent rather than [illegible], a clear and tenacious man [illegible] as well as to perform [illegible] those qualities of his [illegible] are not discernible at a [illegible]. His appearance is re[illegible] and gentlemanly rather [illegible] imposing or even dis[illegible]. It is impossible to [illegible] any length of time [illegible] discovering a strong and [illegible] diplomacy of disposition. He [illegible] from sound, intellectual, [illegible] and was educated in [illegible] Polytechnique. His mental [illegible] has combined the steadfastness [illegible] training of a civil engineer [illegible] with an experience [illegible] business man. While not [illegible] organized the defense of [illegible] departments during the Franco-[illegible] War. His political experience [illegible] administration. While [illegible] France, it is manifest that [illegible] in an exceptional [illegible] traits and attainments [illegible] to the epoch through [illegible] France is passing—a construct[illegible] period in which it is [illegible] to maintain order without re[illegible] liberty and to encourage [illegible] the moral sense of the [illegible] of self government, [illegible] manufactures, com[illegible] are brought into [illegible]

[illegible] Tirard, who stands at the [illegible] overshadows him in [illegible]. He is vigorous, [illegible] of strong but [illegible] developed head [illegible] great mental grasp [illegible]. He resembles Mr. [illegible] than President [illegible] and does not look [illegible]

[illegible] traces of a life of [illegible]. He is slower than [illegible] reaching conclusions [illegible] is able to give [illegible] of reasons for them, [illegible] to master facts [illegible] conviction or draw on [illegible] resources for an [illegible] the demonstration of a [illegible]

[illegible] the President and Premier is [illegible] the Cabinet and political [illegible] Guyot, Minister of [illegible] Treasury, with [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the Cabinet [illegible] the President, reinforced by the able men of affairs who have successfully conducted the Exposition through four and a half years of preparation—Mm. Lockray, Rouvier, Legrand, Berger, Denirosse and Christophle, the ablest of the bureau heads.

The Presidential cortege arrived at the Exposition grounds, escorted by a brilliant corps of cuirassiers whose brith-plates and helmets flashed back the pleasant May day sun. The crystal tones of the clocks struck two, the trumpets poured forth their strains and the entire assembly under the dome rose to its feet. The free scientific nation had supplied during the centuries of its monarchy and empire many gorgeous spectacles for artists to preserve, for poets to chant and philosophers to discuss, but at no time since the days of the great Louis were there such moral power, beauty, so picturesque as at this moment. A great circle formed under a dome suggestive of St. Paul's decorations, reaching to the apex, noble in symbolism and allusion, the art and literature of all countries noted by ingenious and graceful devices, the names of the world's greatest emblazoned in gold letters, the various emblems of civilization arranged pictorially on segments of arches and a colossal frieze extending entirely around the base of the dome, composed of magnificent national types of all races bearing appropriate offerings.

The surprise of the day was the presence of all the diplomatic representatives now in Paris. While their governments declined them officially to assist in the opening of the Exposition, personal good will and possibly private curiosity have overcome the prohibition and they were all unofficially present.

It is a sight that can be seen no where but in Paris. All except the Japanese, who have adopted European garb plus an unlimited amount of gold lace all knot and tassels are in the dress of their respective courts. Only one foreign representative is in austere black, unrelieved by any decoration. This is Mr. Robert McLane, the dying Minister of the United States, who is greeted warmly on every side. There pass his place on the benches, orientals with with teeth flashing from under their curled brown mustaches, Hindoos in white cloaks and capuchin, Africans with feathered circulets in their head-gear. The Chinese Minister with his suit of yellow attendants look like elegant grotesque figures, full-blooded Moors, the contrast between whose swarthy skin and silky white draperies of nuns' veiling is relieved by the raising of a delicate, jewelled hand to direct an opera glass on the gallery overhead.

The tribune for the sweet wife of the President is in the center, looking directly on the President's chair. A subdued ripple of attention flies over the assemblage already in the gallery and all over the floor, as Madame Carnot, ten minutes in advance of her husband, enters her tribune, and she is at once greeted with ceremonious courtesy by the ladies who surround her. Madame Carnot is universally esteemed, and possesses a literary reputation and intellectual tendency, and the President's home is the social center of the city. Her tribute was the locus of respectful interest until the trumpets announced the President at the door. He walked without apparent consciousness to his chair and stood while the assembly cheered and silk hats and cocked hats were thrust guardedly in the air. There was no demonstration whatever in the ladies' gallery. After the Marseillise had been played by a picked orchestra and sung by a chorus of men's voices admirably balanced and of delightful equality, Premier Tirard rose to deliver the opening speech. At once the entire assemblage becomes seated and unbroken attention continues. It is a judicious speech, and pronounced with moderate but wisely regulated force. It makes an excellent impression, and at its close the audience cheers enthusiastically, and M. Tirard is warmly congratulated by the officials surrounding him.

The President arose to read his speech. His voice is shrill but audible. His peroration is delivered with considerable earnestness. Every word is safe, prudent, plausible and generous. He has made no allusion to hostile governments, but has spoken magnanimously and justly of foreign peoples. His essay was worthy of the day in its breadth and sympathy of outlook. Its statesmanlike deliverance and more than once the felicity of its sentences awoke the assemblage into an unintended demonstration of enthusiasm. It was several minutes before the President was permitted to take his seat, the musical programme was then proceeded with. President Carnot descended from the dais and walked down the main aisle of the gallery of fine arts toward the center, where he touched several electric buttons. In a moment the fountains of the exposition were all pouring forth their streams and the great engines of the machinery palace was in motion. The three or four thousand people outside and inside cheered and every portion of the grounds of the universal exposition of 1889 is open. The exhibitors number 30,000.

Tonight Paris is ablaze with illuminations. No vehicles are permitted in the streets. The city is the people's.

Today, in defiance of the menace of [illegible] and with a [illegible] of [illegible] toward all the world, and toward the enemies of [illegible] in particular, France [illegible] the progress of the world in the arts and sciences of peace. The inauguration of the Exposition of 1889, the centenary of the first birth of modern government, is superb testimony to the advance of human skill in every quarter of the globe. Before and above that it must be acknowledged to be a substantial proof of the stability of the resolution of the people of France in the maintenance of popular institutions. The skepticism of other people concerning the depth of the sincerity and steadfastness of the French in perpetuating liberty, which could have been acquired only in revolution and which the close of a century of convulsions in every portion of organized society finds confirmed in its cradle land, is largely due to a confounding of French department with democratic principles. This confusion of form and substance has been established in English literature by Edmond Burke and Thomas Carlyle. The one beheld the orgies of a mob insulting a beautiful Queen and tearing off in frenzy the bandages which despotism had bound on the eyes of

A GREAT NATION.

The eloquence with which an elevated and chivalrous nature expressed its personal horror became a gospel for English speaking races. The pictorial splendor with which the gruff, but poetic, sage of Chelsea recited the same chronicle of mighty paroxysms lengthened while it illuminated the doctrine of Burke, so that it still survives in England as the philosophy of conversation against the irresistible progress of political destiny. The essential impressions received by the American people about the Republic of France are reflected from English mediums, whose refraction and exaggeration are due not only to Burke and Carlyle, but to the sense of irritation which it is natural English interpreters of foreign politics should feel toward people who have dispensed with the symbols and revenues of dynasties. Every scene of excitement in the Chamber of Deputies is enlarged into an incipient cataclysm; every breach of conventional decorum in the Senate is tortured into a revelation of impending disaster. Would Americans admit that frequent occurrences in their National Congress should be accepted as indicative of their attachment to the constitution. It is true that the discipline observed in the House of Commons is more rigorous in externals than in any other contemporaneous legislative body, and that the House of Lords is generally pervaded by that austere propriety which is the natural atmosphere of a mortuary chapel. It is true, too, that the French Republic has committed errors, but there is no statesman who will deny that every forward movement in the history of popular rights in Great Britain is laggard tread in the footsteps of France. While the Anglo-Saxon may be less volatile in his temper than the Frenchman, and more composed in his manners,

THE POLITICAL PRINCIPLES

which lie in the rock-bed of the Gladstone revolution of peace have been borrowed from republican France and her younger sister, the Republic of the United States, who caught from her lips a hundred years ago, the breath of constitutional independence and whose centennial you have just celebrated. In the contests in and out of Congress which characterized the formation of our own constitution and the unsolved problems with which its silence or its ambiguity still vexes the national consciousness should be found the assurance that the Republic of France, environed by monarchies and still suffering from maleficent traditions of privilege, will be able to withstand the dangers that may lie ahead as it has overborne those that have vainly assailed its life.

The Exposition of 1889 is unlike all its predecessors in [illegible] large respects. The chief of these is its emphasis of the inherent conversation of skilled labor, which has pursued its liberal way all over the world and which seeks, under the auspices of the Republic of France, an opportunity for taking note of its progress and of learning the great lessons of new methods, new means and more economic logic in a comparative study of processes, means, appliances and results, for the exposition is a triumph of industry over caste. The United States is the only government of importance which officially participates in it. No diplomatic resident or transitory in Paris accompanies the President of the Republic in the ceremony of inauguration. In opening the Exposition of 1867 the last of the Napoleons had, has the first, a cortege of Kings.

The exhibits of the various European countries were tricked out with petty princelings as their ostensible heads. The brutal theatricalism of chaining useful labor to the pageantry cart of ornamental idleness was one of the [illegible] incidents of the forerunner of the event which is begun today with the utmost pomp.

"A [illegible] NATION,"

as Carlyle called the French, can lend to a grandiose ceremonial. The [illegible] words that Carlyle wrote in a manner are today [illegible]. In his chapter entitled "The Feast of the Pikes," if the episode he expressed and the [illegible] preserved [illegible] a marvellous description of Paris as she [illegible] the opening of the grounds of her Exposition, inaugurated without the trappings of monarchy, but with far more impressiveness and [illegible] than the [illegible] of despotism were able to command from an imperial treasury and the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] diplomacy. The architecture and municipal configuration of Paris render it the easiest city in the world to transform into a vast unified palace, [illegible] great avenues, [illegible], [illegible] and massive bridges, spacious parks and squares, [illegible] and palaces, [illegible] stances, [illegible] the sunlight on the [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] winding river turned for a time into a series of lagoon like prismatic vistas rush as one expects to see only in Venice, and the fine proportion of mass to detail in the development of its civic character combine to enable its artists to render it a scene of bewildering grandeur when the national and municipal governments unite with the people in decking it for a national fete.

All that Carlyle wrote of it in its gala dress of 1790 is true today, but the truth is increased a thousand fold. The success of the undertaking in the face of international coldness or antagonism is, therefore, a vindication of democracy and labor. Although the monarchial governments have instructed their representatives to be absent from the inauguration, and have declined to make appropriations for representation by exhibits, the exhibits classified nationally vastly

EXCEED IN SCOPE AND INTEREST

those of all preceding exhibitions. The countries represented by their skill are, in addition to France and the United States, Great Britain, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Roumania, Servia, Egypt, Persia, Mexico, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Chili, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Guatemala, Uruguay, Paraguay, San Domingo, Salvador, Hayti, China, Japan, East India, Siam, Morocco and Australia.

The unrepresented countries are Germany—an absence as inevitable as it is deplorable and conspicuous—Turkey and Montenegro.

The subject matter of the Exposition comprises everything that enters into the material of civilization. While it may be classified with extreme comprehensiveness under the heads of

FINE AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS,

it contains in the great grounds the history of the universe. Whether for peace or war, it is history teaching by examples, but it is pre-eminently peace, inviting all mankind to school to learn her nobility and beneficence. Slightly to alter one of Dryden's couplets:

> It is so various that it seems to be
> Not one, but all mankind's epitome.

In its vast departments are contained all that the arts and academies can show to nourish all the world.

In several subsequent dispatches I will endeavor to characterize more specifically its chief divisions.

The applications for space so far exceeded the expectations founded on previous exhibitions that, despite heroic exertions, not one department is complete, nor the catalogue of

(Continued on Second Page.)

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Passenger and Freight Train Collide.

JAMESTOWN, DAK., May 6.—The first section of the Northern Pacific west-bound limited passenger train collided yesterday morning with freight No. 18, thirty-six miles west. The collision occurred on a bend, and the trains were almost on each other before the danger was discovered. The firemen and engineers of both trains jumped. Engineer Bass of the passenger broke his back and died almost immediately. Fireman Killen of the passenger, and Engineer Beall and Fireman Kellum of the freight, escaped without serious injuries.

The postal car jumped the track and was a complete wreck. Both clerks were badly injured. One had recently received notification of his removal and was on his last run. His leg was broken, and he sustained internal injuries from which he died just after the train which bore the dead and wounded to Jamestown left Windsor. The other clerk, Lounsberry, a nephew of Saulsbury, a well-known newspaper correspondent, had his arm broken and was badly scalded.

Baggage Master Nichols of St. Paul had his arm broken in two places.

The train bore the usual number of passengers, but none were injured. Both engines and the mail and baggage cars left the track and were badly demolished. A number of freight cars were entirely destroyed. Three cars were loaded with Washington Territory horses, which were killed outright or shot to relieve their sufferings.

This is the first accident of consequence which has happened on the Dakota Division for some time.

Engineer Bass, who was killed, lived here. He was about 30 years old and was engaged to be married in about ten days to Miss Miller, who was greatly shocked at the report of the news of his death, and is suffering from a hemorrhage as the result. Doubts of her recovery are entertained. When the news of the wreck reached here, Superintendent McCabe with three surgeons and the wrecking car left for the scene of the collision. Misunderstanding of train orders by operators at [illegible] and the conductor and engineer of the freight, was the cause of the accident.

[illegible]

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 6.—[illegible] left St. Andrews Saturday afternoon in a sloop for their home in a neighboring place called [illegible]. About [illegible] o'clock, while still in St. Andrew's bay, a man named [illegible] saw the sloop capsize. He pulled as fast as he could to the spot, but the little vessel and all on board had gone to the bottom.

Secretary Blaine's Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—Gen. Adam E. King, formerly naval officer at Baltimore has, it is said, been decided upon by the State Department for Consul General at Paris. The appointment is attributed to the close personal and political friendship existing between King and Secretary Blaine.

Lost His Hand.

Special to The Arkansas Gazette.

FORT SMITH, ARK., May 6.—J. G. Miller of the lumber firm of J. G. Miller & Co., lost one of his hands today in a lumber mill at Van Buren.

SPORTING WORLD.

Yesterday a Bad Day for Bookmakers at Nashville—Only Two Favorites Won—Track Fast.

The St. Louis Browns Defeat Kansas City in a Close Game—Poor Playing Elsewhere.

Games at Kansas City, Indianapolis, Washington, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Cincinnati—Results of the Games.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 6.—The fourth day at West Side Park developed several surprises, the greatest of which was the winning of the first race by St. Albans, a fifty to one shot in a field of thirteen starters. In the fifth race Endurer almost touched the record in a mile and seventy yards, making the distance without seeming effort in 1:46½. Only two favorites won. The weather was fine, the track good and the crowd fair.

First Race—Selling; seven furlongs. St. Albans won, Bridgelight second, Litbert third. Time—1:27½.

Second Race—Selling; six furlongs. Meta won, Vattie second, J. T. Rusk third. Time—1:16.

Third Race—Selling; six furlongs. Brave won, Kedar Kahn second, Fred Wolley third. Time—1:15½.

Fourth Race—Selling; nine-sixteenth of a mile. Lady Blackburn won, Millie Williams second, Lilly Kinney third. Time—57½.

Fifth Race—One mile and seventy yards. Endurer won, Comedy second, Headlad third. Time—1:46½.

Sixth Race—Five furlongs. Prince Sponso won, Watterson second, Timothy third. Time—1:03¾.

Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 6.—The following are the results of today's races:

First Race—Two-year-olds; five furlongs. Friton won, Sunny Brook second, Fakir third.

Second Race—Three-year-olds and upwards; mile. Queen of Trumps won, Cassius second, Watchauch third. Time—1:40.

Third Race—Three-year-olds; one and one-half miles. Oarsman won, Bookmaker second, Castaway third. Time—1:35.

Fourth Race—Three-year-olds and upwards; three furlongs. Stuart won, Amos third. Time—1:13.

Fifth Race—Three-year-olds and upwards; six furlongs. Cheeny won, Barnett second. Time—1:23.

Indianapolis 6, Pittsburg 7.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 6.—The Pittsburgers defeated the home team today in a closely contested game. Daly's batting was exceptionally strong and effective. Dunlap's fielding was brilliant and Bakeley made a fine record both in his work at first base and at the bat.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Indianapolis [illegible]—6
Pittsburg [illegible]—7

Batteries—Shreve and Daly, Carroll and Conway. Earned Runs—Indianapolis 4, Pittsburg 5. Errors—Indianapolis 3, Pittsburg 1. Home Runs—Beckley.

Cincinnati [illegible], Louisville 7.

CINCINNATI, O., May 6.—Timely batting and base running won the game from the Louisville club here today.

The features of the game were the fielding of Beard and Raymond. Attendance 1600.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Cincinnati [illegible]
Louisville [illegible]—7

Batteries—Baldwin and Duryea, Stratton and Cook. Earned Runs—Cincinnati 3, Louisville 6. Errors—Cincinnati 6, Louisville 4.

Cleveland 11, Chicago [illegible].

CLEVELAND, O., May 6.—Stricker played at second and his execution of the ball was the feature of today's game. Nearly all of the Clevelanders found the ball and the batting made the game quite interesting. O'Brien gave [illegible] Chicago men their bases and then they were enabled to score eight runs. He was wild but when the ball did go over the plate it was seldom hit.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Cleveland [illegible]—11
Chicago [illegible]

Batteries—Zimmer and O'Brien, Farrell and Hutchinson. Errors—Cleveland 3, Chicago [illegible]. Earned Runs—Cleveland [illegible], Chicago 4.

Kansas City [illegible], St. Louis 11.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 6.—The Browns did some heavy batting today and won a close game in the ninth inning. Chamberlain and Sullivan were both hit hard, but the Browns were more fortunate in making hits when men were on bases. A high wind prevailed and the clouds of dust made it difficult to judge fly balls.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Kansas City [illegible]
St. Louis [illegible]—11

Batteries—Bourse and Gunson, Boyle and Chamberlain. Errors—Kansas City [illegible], St. Louis [illegible]. Earned Runs—Kansas City [illegible], St. Louis [illegible]

Philadelphia [illegible], New York [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 6.—New York pounded heavily on Sanders in the first three innings this afternoon and knocked out enough runs to win the game. Gleason relieved Sanders, beginning with the fifth, and pitched very effectively.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Philadelphia [illegible]
New York [illegible]

Batteries—Sanders, Gleason and Clements, Ewing and Welch. Errors—Philadelphia 6, New York [illegible]

Washington [illegible], Boston [illegible].

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The defeat sustained by Washington at the hands of Boston today was probably the worst drubbing ever administered to a professional club representing this city. The heavy hitters on the visiting team gave an exhibition of batting that has seldom been seen here. Nineteen hits with a total of twenty-eight bases was the result of their stick work. Brouthers led the batting, making a double, a triple, and a home-run, the latter hit being over the center field fence, a feat never before accomplished on the Capitol Park grounds.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Washington [illegible]
Boston [illegible]

Batteries—Clark and Whitney, Bennet and Radbourne. Errors—Washington 6, Boston 3. Earned Runs—Washington 2, Boston 11.

STILL BURNING.

Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin Timber Being Swept Away by Fires.

ST. PAUL, May 6.—Furious forest fires are raging in Northern Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin, and an immense amount of damage has been done. For miles on three sides of Duluth fire rages, and many country residences have been destroyed. On the Hermantown road, near Duluth, every dwelling for four miles has been destroyed. It is feared some lives have been lost, as incoming farmers report a vast sea of fire, which is sweeping everything before it. A high wind is blowing, which makes it impossible for any headway to be made against the fire. It must simply burn until there is nothing more for it to consume. Several houses were burned yesterday near Spirit Lake. A large number of telegraph poles have been burned and communication interfered with. In some places ties on the track were burned out, making it dangerous to move trains. South of Ashland for 150 miles the forests were ablaze. On the Fond du Lac Indian reservation over $20,000 worth of skidded logs went up. Other losses, aggregating $10,000, also occurred on the reservation. Cumberland, Wis., is also wholly surrounded by fire. The losses aggregate $10,000. North of Grantsburg, Wis., fire has swept the country, destroying everything in its path. Along the Northern Pacific, in the neighborhood of Cromwell, tamarack forests and whatever else comes in the way is being burned. It is hoped that a heavy rain will come soon to put a stop to the further spreading of the fire. Near Hinckley, Minn., Thomas Campbell and Earnest Lowell were surrounded by fire, and finally their camp outfit was burned about them. They took refuge on half an acre of plowed ground, but were terribly burned and will die. Four yoke of cattle perished.

HONORING THE DEAD.

The Phillips County Memorial Society Decorate the Graves of Ex-Confederates.

Special to The Arkansas Gazette.

HELENA, ARK., May 6.—The Phillips County Memorial Society, of which the venerable Mrs. Parabee Haskell, widow of the famous Tennessee orator, William T. Haskell, is President and Mrs. E. Seely, Vice-President, met today, as, has been its custom for twenty years, to hold their annual services and decorate the graves of Pat Cleburne, Thomas C. Hindman, Paul F. Anderson, and the host of less illustrious Confederate dead, who sleep the sleep that knows no waking in beautiful Evergreen Cemetery.

The day was most auspicious, and the crowd in attendance shows no diminution over the crowds that have assembled for so many years. The society and the crowd met at the Jewish Synagogue, where a quartette rendered two airs appropriate to the occasion, listened to an earnest prayer by the Rev. E. M. Pipkin, and then proceeded to Evergreen Cemetery under the charge of Capt. J. C. Barlow, Marshal of the Day. At the cemetery Mr. James Payne Clark, a young attorney of this city, delivered a singularly eloquent and felicitous oration. Then loving hands bedecked the last resting place of every buried hero in Evergreen. Not a grave was missed. Generals and privates, known and unknown were literally buried under loads of roses, honey-suckles, verbenas and other flowers.

BLOODSHED EXPECTED.

Two Factions at War in Louisiana Over the Killing of a Cattle Thief.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Information comes from New Orleans to the effect that Vernon, a sparsely settled parish on the border of Texas, appears on the eve of a civil war and much blood may flow.

Two years ago A. D. Lyles, a Texas desperado, who, it was charged had been driven from that State for cattle stealing, settled in Vernon Parish and engaged in stock stealing. He always went heavily armed and inclined to murderous aggressiveness. He was said to have struck several parties with his rifle and deliberately stepped on the toes of men while entering stores. So odious did he become that one night recently he was fired with buckshot and left dead on a bridge six miles from Leesburg.

His killing was the beginning of trouble. The editor of the *People's Friend* attacked State Senator E. B. Mark, a prosperous and influential planter, accusing him of the crime and demanding punishment. The Vernon *News* defended the Senator. The parish speedily divided into factions, the one element supporting the *News* and the other rallying to the *Friend*.

Several [illegible] of the factions, [illegible] made [illegible] very aggressive, and it is [illegible] he will be killed. If such an event occurs the two factions will [illegible] with bloody results.

RIVER THIEVES CAUGHT.

Ex-Convicts Duncan Smith and Morris Holmes Arrested for River Thieving at Point of Pistol.

The Latter Attempts to Shoot Marshal Fitzgerald, Who Fires On Him, Breaking Holmes' Arm.

The Prisoners Have in Their Possession Twenty-six Watches and a Quantity of Jewelry of Every Description.

Special to The Arkansas Gazette.

HELENA, ARK., May 6.—The most important capture of river thieves made in this city for several years was accomplished by City Marshal J. A. Fitzpatrick early this morning on the plantation of Henry Hutchison, eighteen miles below this city. Mr. Fitzpatrick was notified some weeks ago that a series of burglaries had been going on at Waterproof, Louisiana, and that eleven stores had been burglarized and that now clue could be gotten as to who the thieves were. He has been watching the boats for some weeks looking out for stolen goods. A day or two ago the City of Vicksburg was hailed near Waterproof and a barrel put on board of her from a skiff in the middle of the river. The barrel was shipped to Mr. Henry Hutchison and that gentleman received a letter about the same time signed by Duncan C. Smith, who asked Mr. Hutchison to forward the barrel to William Welch, a negro tenant on the Hutchison place. Mr. Fitzpatrick called on Mr. Hutchison, examined the contents of the barrel and decided that he had his man in sight. Duncan C. Smith and Morris Holmes, his partner, arrived yesterday and stopped on Hutchison's place to look up their plunder. Hutchison informed Marshal Fitzgerald, who took with him Policeman John Jones and F. D. Claveney, and this morning at daybreak entered the cabin where the men were sleeping and captured them. Holmes pulled his gun, but Fitzpatrick was too quick for him and fired at short range, breaking a knuckle on his pistol hand and knocking the pistol from his hand but not otherwise doing him any hurt.

Duncan C. Smith, who is thought to be the leader of a gang of thieves plying the business on the Mississippi River, was sent to the Auburn, N. Y. prison several years ago for selling whisky without license in Jackson, Miss., but was pardoned for good behavior. Morris Holmes is an escaped convict from Mississippi, having been sent up in 1887 for burglarizing the store of Julius Rose in Natchez. His number was 531, and he escaped in January of this year. A lot of plunder was recovered, consisting of shoes, clothing, tobacco, cigars, etc. Smith had with him a stocking, in which was packed twenty-six watches and a quantity of jewelry of every description. There is now on the elevator here a box addressed to William Welch, which is probably another lot of plunder. Welch is not supposed to be an accomplice, but is a Louisiana negro and has been living in this county several years. Smith knew him and shipped the goods to him, following them immediately. The Louisiana authorities have been informed that their men are in jail here.

A BLOODY MYSTERY.

Dr. P. H. Cronin Missing and is Supposed to Have Been Murdered.

CHICAGO, May 6.—There is a bloody mystery attached to the disappearance of Dr. P. H. Cronin, who is a member of a great number of Irish societies. Hair supposed to be his was found in a bloody trunk on the prairie near Lake View Station this evening, and was taken to the barber-shop which Cronin frequented. The employes declared unhesitatingly that the hair was not Cronin's and that his was much coarser, not so long and was inclined to be kinky. Police Captain Schaack, who has met Cronin frequently, expressed a similar opinion. The bloody cotton turned out to be ordinary batting, and not the article such as the doctor carried in his outfit. A report left at police headquarters by Mr. J. C. Ellis that he had seen Cronin on a street-car yesterday, was investigated with the result that the man that Ellis saw was Manager Lennon of the Windsor Theater. Saloon-keeper Conklin and wife deny that Cronin was a drinking man, claiming that the hair found is the doctor's and persist in the theory that he must have been murdered. Several well known friends of Cronin adopt the same view. Many, however, express the opinion that the doctor will turn up all right shortly.

The rumor that Dr. Cronin was seen in a saloon on North Wells Street this afternoon proves on investigation to be groundless. No clue to the whereabouts of the missing man have yet been secured. The North Branch of the Chicago River near the place where the trunk was found was dragged this afternoon without result.

River Telegrams.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 6.—River fallen 11 inches. Clear and warm.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 6.—River [illegible] feet [illegible] inches on falls, [illegible] feet [illegible] canal. Fair, pleasant.

[illegible], ILL., May 6.—River 15 feet 11 inches. Clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, O., May 6.—River 21 feet [illegible] inches, falling. Clear.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 6.—Clear, pleasant.

The jury now trying the case [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] is composed of [illegible] men and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]