

TWENTIETH YEAR.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1890—TWENTY PAGES.

NUMBER 116.

GREAT DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

People Along the West Coast Suffering for the Necessaries of Life.

POTATOES ALMOST A TOTAL FAILURE.

Pitiful Stories of a Fight for Existence On Land Never Intended for Agricultural Purposes.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to The Bee.]—To be able to say whether or not famine is impending in Ireland it is absolutely necessary to visit the west coast, for along that coast lie the so-called congested districts, and there the poorest people in Ireland live. It has just returned from such a visit. Ireland was the country from Dublin to Westport, a distance of 160 miles. Westport is about the center of a strip of coast on which the potato crop has been a bad failure. It is also the headquarters of the board of guardians of the union, and so place in Ireland is better acquainted with every variety of hard times than is Westport in Mayo. It was one of the chief plague spots of the famine of 1846 and hardly a year has passed since that when it has not been found necessary to give assistance to hundreds if not thousands within its borders.

There are 6,000 holdings in the union. Relief is a well known word in Mayo. In the years of the great famine the work house contained 55,000 people and outdoor relief was given to 40,000, a number equal to the present population. Twenty thousand pounds was the cost of relief in 1848, given by the board of guardians; £17,000 was expended in 1849; £11,000 in 1850, and £10,000 in 1851.

What are the prospects of the people for the coming winter in Mayo? Will there be a famine? These questions were put to John Egan, clerk of the board of guardians since 1840. He said:

"I think there will be a very severe distress this winter, but nothing like a famine, which I understand to be the people dying for want of food. We were the first union to call attention to the outlook. I believe that but for the emigration which has taken place there would be a famine. Now thousands of those who went to America have sent home thousands of pounds every year to those who remain here. What ought to be done is to improve the land and make the people self-reliant. An emigration of a distressing nature would demoralize them completely."

Rev. Bernard McDermott, curate of Westport parish, said that the periods of distress which are so overwhelming in their consequences to the dwellers on the west coast of Ireland are mainly due to the high rents which the people are compelled to pay for their lands, which are owing to the poverty of the tillers, caused by the want of support. The soil is naturally wet. Vast tracts of it are reclaimed bog, which needs thorough drainage and fertilizing before it will furnish good crops. It is not true, as Sir John Brown, brother of the marquis of Sligo, recently said, that the people no longer depend upon potatoes, as in former years, that peas no longer a delicacy, and that bread is the common article of food. People drink more tea and more bread than formerly. Father McDermott admits, but it were not for potatoes they could not buy bread and tea. The night, he said, extends about four miles back from the coast. Nearly all potatoes near the coast were either stunted or soft, and no more than one-third of a crop would be gathered. At Westport Union on some holdings there would be no crop; on some the crop would be pretty good. At Killybegs, where the land is good, potatoes are good. If it were not for the money earned by the men, boys and girls who go to England and Scotland, and for the money sent from America, there would be no Ireland. It was folly to call the district congested. In 1847 there were 2,500 families in Killybegs, now there are barely 500 families there. The fisheries afforded splendid opportunity, but the men lacked boats and nets. Fish were so plentiful at times that the people killed them among the rocks; yet when a fish was needed in town they must send to Dublin for it.

The moral effect of receiving constant relief was most demoralizing. He felt ashamed to say it, but he almost wished that people would not get any. The people are losing their self-reliance, and there would be much distress in Westport Union this winter, and in many cases he was afraid of absolute distress.

I examined the potatoes in a garden attached to the hotel at which I stayed at Westport. They were small but good. The people said they would dig about half an acre of crop. Father Greely of Newport said that the potatoes were very bad, most of them not fit to eat. In his parish, even in the best years, the people could not support themselves and pay rent on land except for assistance. He did not think that the county would produce more than one-third of an average crop.

At Midway and several places between Newport and Achill sound I examined the potatoes. They were generally sound but very small, some not larger than marrows. Some people of the county are likely to be in a bad way. Father O'Connor tells a pitiful story of their fight for existence on land never intended for agriculture. Not more than one-fourth of an average crop will be gathered in Achill. The people make little use of the splendid fisheries, as they have no boats fit for deep sea fishing, and could not use them if they had, for there are no piers where they could be of value. And such is the story of the greater part of the west coast in Mayo, part of Donegal and Galway, but nowhere is it as bad as in Achill, for there it might almost be said it is never good. Much relief will be needed. Relief in the shape of public works is needed, for with all of those with whom I talked the conviction was firm that mere charity had a most demoralizing effect in many districts. The late potatoes from which the people depend for their food are not dug yet, but enough is known to make it certain that the cropping on the west coast will not be more than one-third, or perhaps more than one-quarter, of an average crop. Indian meal already forms a part of the menu in some districts, it is said, though I did not see any of it used. That the local government board will be able to give necessary relief, its members say is certain.

Persons whose politics are of different shades express different opinions, and insist that the government should at once institute a system of public improvements that would give work to all who are in need of help. As a general thing those who talk as if they were in favor of such a course, and as if they believed in its efficiency, do not go into details. It would make it easier for those who are in search of truth if they did. Examination, too, is to be expected, and from both sides thick and thin supporters of the government are describing

CRISPI GETS CONCILIATORY.

Italy's Prime Minister Hastens to Appease the Wrath of Austria.

HOW HIS FLORENCE SPEECH IS REGARDED.

The Russian Press Intimates That France Should Come to a Definite Understanding With That Power.

[Copyright 1890 by New York Associated Press.] Paris, Oct. 11.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to The Bee.]—On Thursday the full text of the eagerly awaited McKinley bill reached Manchester, and on 'change its provisions were freely discussed. It now seems that the bill will hit high class printers and heavy fine goods generally. Interest in Manchester is chiefly centered in the vesting question. Shortly after the close of the exposition at New Orleans an attempt was made to produce this fabric in the states, but without success, and now it rests with certain Manchester firms to say whether the industry shall be established across the Atlantic. The export tariff has not prevented large New York importers from crossing to this side for the purpose of inspecting novelties in British and continental products.

A Stir in French Politics.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, Oct. 11.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to The Bee.]—We are having fine, crisp October weather. "There is not a cloud in the sky, and the sun is hot and bright. The roads are in splendid condition, and every step on the coast and redoubt echoes in again ten days ahead. Politics is being taken in. M. Charles Laurant's recent attacks in his paper, Le Jour, upon the minister of finance, M. Rouvier, notwithstanding the depreciation of the franc on the ups and downs of French rentes, has raised quite a commotion and is felt to be very refreshing after the Berlin-Bonn discussions, with which everybody here is now fairly tired to death. M. Rouvier and his friends deny M. Laurant's assertions, and so the issue will remain until it comes up before the chamber, when they must work for so long.

LIQUID GAS.

The Noiseless but Deadly Substitute for Gunpowder.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Oct. 11.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to The Bee.]—Mr. Gifford, the inventor of the wonder gun, which liquid gas serves as a noiseless but deadly substitute for powder, is now in London. Speaking of this invention the other day, he said: "I won't tell you of the experiments that have been making at the Paris gas company for nearly twenty years for the compression of steam and the liquefaction of gas, but the Gifford gun is the outcome. The French government has bought the right for the rifle as a weapon of war, and has sold the rights to the patent for \$200,000. Liquid gas is one of the most powerful propellants since known. One drop enters the breach of the gun when the trigger is pulled, and behind the bullet develops a force equal to 500 pounds pressure to the square inch. By the turn of a screw you can regulate the speed of a bullet, which leaves the barrel without noise, smoke, or recoil, and there is no danger of an explosion, and as a substitute for gunpowder is infinitely cheaper, from 250 to 300 bullets being fired off at the cost of a penny. Liquid gas will revolutionize all present theories concerning steam and other motive powers."

LYING IN STATE.

The Remains of Mrs. Booth Viewed by Thousands.

[Copyright 1890 by Frank G. Carpenter.] LONDON, Oct. 11.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to The Bee.]—The body of Mrs. General Booth has been lying in state in the great congress hall, Clapton, during the past week, and tens of thousands, not only members of the army, but of the public, made a pilgrimage to this temporary shrine. The scene in the short thoroughfare by which the hall is approached is a curious one, full of subdued animation and entirely lacking in the outward and usual signs of mourning. Over the entrance to the hall is stretched a great white cloth bearing in huge letters the announcement, "Mrs. Booth, Mother of the Salvation Army, Promoted to Glory." Friends came to look upon the face from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. in the hall. In the forenoon below the people throng generally, the sombre tones of working garments being relieved here and there by the uniforms of salvation soldiers. Slowly the people do file through the door and down the gangway, where, at short intervals, panels are posted that lead to the central space surrounded by a barricade where lies the body. Over this space hangs a canopy striped in the colors of Salvationists—red, blue and yellow, symbolical of salvation, holiness and glory, and supported at the corners by fish. The body lies in a leaden casket, which is set in a case of polished oak with brass handles and brass plate, shield shaped, engraved with the device of the Salvation army and bearing the inscription, "Catherine Booth, Mother of the Salvation Army, born January 7, 1829; died October 4, 1890." An oval panel let into the upper part of the lid permits the head and shoulders to be seen, and the left hand, laid on the breast, holds a portrait of Booth.

Every morning the remains will be conveyed with a private escort of officers from the army to the funeral service will be performed, previous to interment on Tuesday in Abney park cemetery. Tuesday, at 11:30, there will be a great muster of the army on the Thames embankment, and the coffin will be borne through the city to the final resting place, accompanied by an imposing procession, which will include Booth, all members of the family and to be present, and representatives of the army from all quarters of the globe.

President Carnot to Pardon Rioters.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—[Special Cablegram to The Bee.]—President Carnot will pardon many of the workmen who were imprisoned for taking part in the riots during negotiations in connection with the strikers some time ago.

Alleged Train Wrecker Discharged.

TRON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Justice Greegan of West Troy discharged John Kimm, charged with placing obstructions on the New York Central tracks, on the ground that there was no evidence before the court that the crime had been committed.

Rolling Mill Boiler Explosion.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11.—This afternoon a heavy iron rolling mill exploded, totally demolishing the house and severely injuring a number of employes. S. D. Milliken and John McNery being probably fatally injured.

Collision in the St. Louis Tunnel.

St. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—In a collision in the bridge tunnel this morning between a light engine and a freight train Benjamin Ingraham and John Livingstone, employes of the bridge and tunnel company, were killed.

ON THE BRINK OF ETERNITY.

The Hours of Justice Miller of the Supreme Court Numbered.

HOPE ABANDONED BY THE DOCTORS.

Complete Paralysis of the Left Side Followed by Unconsciousness, From Which He Will Probably Never Be Awakened.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The condition of Justice Miller of the United States supreme court, who was stricken with paralysis yesterday afternoon, is extremely critical and his family have about given up all hope. It is believed that dissolution may come at any moment, though possibly not for a day or so longer.

At 1:30 Justice Miller was gradually sinking and was believed that his death was only a question of a few hours. He was still unconscious and his respiration had become short and difficult. Dr. Lincoln said he was in a dying condition and might pass away at any moment.

It is doubtful if there is a more universally popular man in Washington than Justice Miller. He is not only admired as a jurist, but in all the several grades and casts of society in Washington he is a familiar character and an ever welcome guest. Whether at the society and state dinner at the White House, or at the frolics of the Grillon club, he is always the same genial, witty and hearty spirit, adding his share to the dignity or the merriment. There has ever been a public man in Washington of a more cosmopolitan acquaintance and a more democratic disposition. The rank and file of the army and navy, and the members of the diplomatic corps, and he is able to fraternize with many of them by name. Without a pretense of being a dignitary, he is always a "hale fellow, well met," approachable by every man, however humble, and ready to talk with a hooded carter as a casual acquaintance, or with a senator or member of the diplomatic corps, and he is a subject of complaint in the volkstimme.

The French Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—[Special Cablegram to The Bee.]—Deputy Laurent persists in his intention of charging M. Rouvier, minister of finance, with speculation, upon the reopening of the chamber of deputies, and also of raising a question concerning the deficit in the

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[Copyright 1890 by New York Associated Press.] Paris, Oct. 11.—[The speech of Signor Crispi, the Italian prime minister, at Florence, is in indirect admission of the figure interview, which irritated Austria by showing to open a city, for financial reasons, to conciliate France. King Humbert is said to have conveyed a hint to the minister that he had gone a little too far. Hence the Florence speech was aimed especially to conciliate Austria and to assure her that it was to Italy's interests to remain in the triple alliance. Signor Crispi's remarks have evoked less enthusiasm here than in Vienna because those in political life are confident that whatever hints in that direction Signor Crispi may make for diplomatic reasons, he is never likely to seek an alliance with France. His rank opportunist views, leading to the belief that he would not hesitate to abandon any alliance or embrace any line of policy profitable to Italy, does not inspire confidence in the financial world. This feeling was reflected by the decline on the bourse on receipt of the speech.

The tone of the Russian press shows that the speech will assist rapprochement with France. The Novoye Vremya says it makes it incumbent upon France to come to a definite understanding with Russia in order to maintain the danger of a possible aggression on the part of the allied powers.

Prior to his departure on a hunting excursion to Hertshestock today Emperor William received Count de Lauray, the Italian ambassador to Berlin, who presented to his majesty a portrait of King Humbert. He

also received Charles Gibson, an American professor of law, whom the emperor invited to take luncheon with him.

As a result of the new United States tariff laws the manufacturers of clothing are holding back their stocks. A large number of operatives will be discharged from the woolen goods factories in the Greenburg district, in Silesia, and the weavers at Novawars, near Pottsdam, are expecting a locout.

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A New Phase of the British-Italian Negotiations.

ROME, Oct. 11.—[Special Cablegram to The Bee.]—A semi-official Italian account of the rupture in the negotiations between Italy and England, regarding the delimitation of the frontier of the Red Sea territory, says that the delegates of each power made mutual concessions and agreed upon the details for delimitation of the territory. Articles of a projected convention were also agreed upon concerning the territory, with the exception of the occupation of Somalia by Italy, which Sir Evelyn Baring, one of the British delegates, unexpectedly advanced and excessive claims, which Italy rejected.

Curtailed of Print Cloth Production.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Oct. 11.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The print cloth production of this city has been curtailed 90,000 pieces during the week, this taking two-thirds of the entire print cloth output for six days from the market. The result of the curtailment has not been entirely satisfactory. While it has in a measure prevented an accumulation of cloth in stock, has nevertheless increased and there has been little demand for 64-48 squares. A third stop of a week is being discussed and there is nothing in future engagements which would interfere with the movement. It is doubtful, however, if agents can be induced to sign another agreement.

The New Portuguese Cabinet.

LISBON, Oct. 11.—The ministerial crisis has ended. Today the following cabinet was announced: General Sousa, prime minister and minister of war; Senor Candido, minister of the interior and education; Senor Brando, minister of justice; Senor Gouvea, minister of finance; Senor Junco, minister of marine; Senor Thomas, minister of foreign affairs; Senor Bogas Ribeiro, minister of public works.

The Fire Record.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Oct. 11.—A special from Marquette, Mich., says Louis Sands' mill, salt block, salt and 1,000,000 shingles burned last night. Absolutely thousands barrels of lumber were ruined. Loss, about \$100,000, insurance \$50,000.

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SUPPORTED BY STATISTICS.

The Arguments of Messrs. Rosewater and Dahlstrom Against Prohibition.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING AT OAKLAND.

A Disappointed Lover Suicides—The Herron Brothers Break Jail at Valentine and Escape—Nebraska News.

OAKLAND, Neb., Oct. 11.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Hon. E. Rosewater of Omaha spoke here tonight upon the amendment question. He consumed one hour and forty minutes, in which he showed by facts, figures and statistics that prohibition was an absolute failure in all the states in which it has been tried. He was followed by Mr. Dahlstrom, who consumed a few minutes in a general review of the case. The meeting was a religious standpoint. The meeting was held in the Episcopal church, the largest building that could be procured, and was well attended, the house being crowded, although there was an almost incessant downpour of rain all the evening, which prevented many of the country people from attending and among whom the meeting had been extensively advertised. Taking it all in all the meeting was a success, as shown by the interest manifested by both parties in their attendance.

That Independent Manifesto.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 11.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The following manifesto of the independent reading Van Wyck out of the people's party is regarded by politicians as the uttering wedge of the alliance ranks. The denial of Barrow's friends that Jay had anything to do with the action of the state central committee is taken "cum grano salis." The jubilant and indicative, though short, comment he made shows that his hatred for Van Wyck is as lively as ever.

George W. Blair, the state chairman.

The ardent democrat who telegraphed Blair four years ago, while acting as chairman of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, "We encourage you on your splendid course." Van Wyck has large personal following in Lancaster county in the ranks and they will not submit to the dictation of such a political tyrant and tyrant as Blair. The republicans have started a vigorous county campaign and the tide has already turned.

A Rousing Meeting at Oelhi.

OELHI, Neb., Oct. 11.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The largest political gathering ever held in southern Gage county was held at Oelhi in this town tonight by the republicans. Fully 1,000 people were present and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. General I. W. Colby, L. W. Funk, candidate for state senator, and Charles O. Bates, candidate for county attorney, addressed the meeting. Campaign songs were given by the glee club and instrumental music by the band. The speakers were well received and the hall of the independent party in this county, and large numbers of the former alliance from the surrounding towns, were present. Cheers and expressions were heard on all sides that they would support the entire republican ticket.

Mr. Webster at York.

YORK, Neb., Oct. 11.—[Special to The Bee.]—Hon. J. L. Webster met with a rousing reception at the opera house last night. The audience was the largest and most enthusiastic of the campaign. Mr. Webster made a stirring speech. His presentation of the tariff question was especially happy and vigorous. His manner of handling the matter was new and was received with great satisfaction by the large audience. His references to Richards and Harlan were merely allusive and all well received. The meeting was a pronounced success and a great help to the republican cause in this county.

The Train Robbers Break Jail.

VALENTINE, Neb., Oct. 11.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The Herron brothers, the train robbers, escaped from jail about dark this evening. The sheriff has been in the habit of giving them the liberty of the jail, a frame building, instead of locking them in the steel cell, during the daytime and the night. The brothers, who were from the outside, helped them saw out from their room and it is supposed armed them and started them off. The night is very cloudy and dark, which will enable them to get a good start before morning.

Fell Off the Train and Was Killed.

PALLON, Neb., Oct. 11.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A man named Louisa, resident of Alexandria, came to Fairbury today and filed up with whisky and boarded the Union Pacific train to go to his home. Between Powell and Alexandria he went out on the platform and fell off while the train was running at full speed. The train was stopped, but the man was beyond help, having been instantly killed.

Mr. Sterling at Oxford.

OXFORD, Neb., Oct. 11.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Hon. J. H. Sterling made an interesting anti-prohibition speech in the opera house tonight to a large audience. His relation of his experience in Kansas furnished food for thought, and the facts and figures he submitted carried the conviction that prohibition is not only an expensive sham, but the fruitful source of intemperance and crime.

Went Through the Form.

VALENTINE, Neb., Oct. 11.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The democrats of this the fourteenth senatorial district went through the form of meeting here today, but there were only about six present from other counties, not all the counties being represented. The did not place a nominee in the field. It is thought the democrats will endorse Stewart, the alliance nominee.

A Young Man Suicides.

CHAMBERS, Neb., Oct. 11.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Charles Zaton, a young man aged twenty-one years, committed suicide last evening about 5 o'clock, seven months ago he had been engaged to be married with a revolver in his pocket. Disappointment in love was the cause.

Bankers Refuse Alliance Demands.

GRANT, Neb., Oct. 11.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The meeting today between the representatives of the alliance and the bankers of this county was without result. The alliance demanded that the banks extend their notes for one year at 10 per cent, which was refused.

Another Southern Assassination.

JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 11.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—M. Lewis, a prominent citizen and merchant of this county, was assassinated last night while standing in the yard of his residence at Clinton, ten miles west of here on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The report of the gun was heard and a dead body was found with a load of buckshot in it. No further particulars could be obtained. This is the second assassination of a prominent citizen in this county to be put on the track of the perpetrators of the deed.

