

CHANGED THEIR TUNE

ENGLISH PAPERS NOT SO ANXIOUS.

Significant utterances of the Westminster Gazette on the Present Complications—Tendency of the Titianism Sent by Premier Gladstone.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela which has resulted in the sending of an ultimatum to the South American republic, is much commented upon by the London press to-day.

The Westminster Gazette says: "After a tremendous fuss, the Nicaraguan incident turned out to be a ridiculously small beer affair, and in a short time we shall have made the same discovery in the Venezuelan matter. Great Britain is not going to be set by the ears by a pack of Venezuelans. President Cleveland knows we have no intention of land-grabbing in South America and Monroeism has no better friend than the old country. Our colonial minister, who married an American, has given tokens of his friendship to the United States and its people and he is not likely to go out of his way to get the Marquis of Salisbury to tread on cousin Jonathan's corns. In due time Secretary Olney will no doubt tell the Venezuelans that they cannot expect the United States to espouse a quarrel when they deliberately presume, on their limited resources, to attempt to stuff a great power. We are glad that the New York Post, which has done such excellent service in promoting a better understanding between the United States and Great Britain, will unhesitatingly tell its countrymen the truth in this Venezuelan business and also enlighten the 'blatherskite' politicians and newspapers who are seeking to foment trouble between two great branches of the English speaking world."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The Marquis of Salisbury will not find it convenient to keep a lithographed supply of a special form of ultimatum for South American republics. They are perpetually making trouble, and the mongrel Spanish punctilio will not yield to anything short of a threatened blockade. There is no doubt that the republic has grabbed a big chunk beyond the Schomburg line. We have no wish to bully Venezuela; but we say, 'off hands' all the same."

The St. James Gazette says: "The very able New York Post fairly applies the term 'blatherskite' to the Tribune and similar publications and politicians whose mouthings on the Venezuelan affair are an example of their habitual use of foaming talk. The United States government, however, is no 'blatherskite,' and does not listen to the opinions of advisers of that order. If Venezuela has that impression, she will do well to remember the outcome between England and Nicaragua. Between a government's acts and what the more foolish kind of person professing to represent American opinion says there is usually as much difference as between sense and nonsense. Unless President Cleveland is prepared to overthrow the traditions of his foreign policy and begin a course of courting complications, we may be sure that Venezuela will not receive more backing than Nicaragua."

It was officially announced to-day that, in consequence of Venezuela not offering an apology or reparation for the Uruan incident, the Marquis of Salisbury took steps to inform her as to what reparation Great Britain required, but, as relations between the two countries had been broken off for some years, the communication was not sent through the direct diplomatic channel. As the document had not reached its destination, it is not considered desirable to give details of its contents. It is couched in forcible terms and points out that Great Britain will not permit Venezuela to overstep the boundaries marked by the courses of the rivers Cuyane and Amacura, but is willing that the question of other disputed territory should be submitted to arbitration.

Senator Davis Wants Action.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 22.—In the course of an interview on the Venezuelan matter, Senator Davis, for a long time chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs, said last night: "Concerning the present situation in Venezuela and the action of the British government on the subject of Corinto, I say most confidently that the United States ought to intervene in this business or formally and by proclamation abandon the Monroe doctrine as a sacredness which will no longer frighten."

OFF FOR ATLANTA.

The President and Cabinet Depart for the Big Southern Fair.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—President Cleveland and cabinet left for the Atlanta fair at 4:30 this afternoon. The party consists of President Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Herbert and Mrs. Mison, his daughter; Secretary Holte Smith, Secretary Morton and Miss Morton, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Harmon, wife of the Attorney General, and Private Secretary Thurber. The presidential train is in charge of First Vice President Baldwin and W. A. Turk, general passenger agent of the railroad, who will accompany the party to Atlanta and return.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Matthiew desire to extend their heartfelt thanks to curious friends who attended the funeral of their daughter, and hope their curiosity is fully satisfied.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22.—Frederick L. Hillou, who has resided here longer than any other inhabitant, is dead, aged 95. He was born in Philadelphia April 23, 1801, and was the oldest Mason in the West. In 1851-52 he was city controller, and in 1856 he was appointed the first auditor of the Missouri Pacific railway and two years later he became secretary and treasurer of that company. Since 1882 he has been living in retirement.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Vienna says that Field Marshal Dunst-Adelshelm and his wife have committed suicide.

THE FIGHT CALLED OFF

The Florida Athletic Association Drops the Big Fight.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 22.—The fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons was declared off by the Florida Athletic club at a conference this afternoon between the managers and the representatives of Corbett and Fitzsimmons. The club asked that the contest be postponed until November 11. Brady acquiesced, but Julian would not. Then the contest was declared off.

Brady then said that Corbett would meet any man in the world, Fitzsimmons preferred, November 11, the man to be named within twenty-four hours. Vendig announced that he would match Maher against Corbett and find some one to take his place against O'Donnell, the contest between Maher and Corbett to be for \$30,000.

Before the conference Julian said: "I am willing to bring my man here at the appointed time to meet Corbett, but I am not ready yet to submit to any compromise, and will not do so. You can say for me that if Fitzsimmons comes here he will come to meet Corbett in a finish fight, and under no other consideration. We don't propose to go into the ring under any articles of agreement by which the referee may call the fight at a critical moment when my man has the best of it. What I want is a contest upon its merits, and let the best man win, and that we can get under our original articles of agreement. Fitz is ready to meet Corbett under the original articles, but I am not prepared to say that I will consent to any other conditions. The reason I don't bring Fitz here now is that we are under contract with the people of Corpus Christi for him to finish his training there, and, of course, would not break that contract. You can say for me, however, that we stand ready to carry out our agreement, and that Fitz will be here or anywhere else that may be decided upon for this contest."

Julian declared that the stake money was all right and that he wanted the fight on the original date and under the original terms.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 22.—Not a word came from Governor Clarke, either directly or indirectly, since his conference with Brigadier General Taylor Saturday, but the fact that the fight was called off will probably relieve him of any necessity of action at present.

The governor's close friends, however, declare that he will certainly act decisively in case there should be renewed effort to bring about a fight at Hot Springs, and that when he does there will be an end of all probability of any prize fight being held in this state.

Attorney General Kinsworthy returned from Hot Springs to-day. He has prepared a bill of exceptions in the Corbett habeas corpus case, making fifty-six typewritten pages, which will be filed in the supreme court. All the attorneys in the case are here, and it is expected that the supreme court will hear the case immediately. Should the writ of certiorari be granted, the case will then come before the supreme court to pass on Judge Leatherman's decision and the constitutionality of the anti-prize fight law.

Mr. Kinsworthy, in an interview, said that he believed that the supreme court would reverse the chancellor's judgment, but refused to say why he entertained the belief. He also said that he believed the decision was not correct, but again declined to give any reason for his assumption. He would not disclose, if he knew, what action Governor Clarke would take should the supreme court sustain the decision.

HUNTINGTON TALKS.

Settlement of the Pacific Railroad Question Not a Political Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—C. P. Huntington, when shown the dispatch from Washington to the effect that the government directors of the Union Pacific road had made a report to the Secretary of the Interior, recommending that the attorney general shall, immediately after the maturity of any portion of the debt to the government from either the Union or Central Pacific, institute proceedings for the protection and foreclosure of the lien of the United States on the roads from Omaha to Ogden, and from Ogden to Sacramento, and thence to San Jose, said:

"I doubt very much if the directors have made a report of the character outlined in the dispatch. I am inclined to think there is not anything in the story the telegram contains. As I at a moment's glance understand the dispatch's account of the supposed report, I do not see that it means anything."

"The settlement of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific government debt is a business question. It is not a political matter by any means. The government must and will no doubt make up its mind as to what is the best thing for it to do in the premises. The railroad companies must also decide what they should best do. Of course, if the government through its proper authorities makes up its mind that it will take possession of the two roads, and assume their other indebtedness, well and good. No one could prevent it from so doing, and I for one would not prevent it. "By this statement I mean that unless some settlement of the debt is arranged through an extension of time of payment, the Central Pacific will not be able to pay the debt when it matures. At the maturity of the debt, and a failure to make payment, the government can step in and take the road with its remaining indebtedness. It will, of course, have to provide for the latter."

Revival in an Oklahoma Jail.

GEORGE, Ok., Oct. 22.—John W. D. White, pastor of the Southern Methodist church here, has been holding a revival in the United States jail and has converted Bill Rallder, an Osage nation desperado, Jake Wolfe of the Wyatt gang, Riley Sweeney, James Blue, pension fraud worker, and Bill January. All of them were baptized yesterday.

Another Bank Ruined by Its Cashier.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 22.—The State bank of which Charles S. Tuckey was cashier last week with \$15,000, was the cashier, has failed.

CONCERNING STRIKES.

Tenth Annual Report of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—In his tenth annual report, devoted to strikes and lockouts, which has just been completed, Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, computes that the loss to employes in which lockouts and strikes occurred during the 13½ years ending June 30, 1891, amounted to \$190,493,382, and to employes, to \$24,325,837. The total loss to employes on account of strikes was \$163,807,866 and on account of lockouts \$26,685,516; to employers, on account of strikes, \$82,590,330, and on account of lockouts, \$12,235,451.

The number of establishments involved in strikes in this period was 69,167, and the number of persons thrown out of employment by reason of strikes, 3,774,409, making an average loss to the employer of each establishment of \$2,358 and to each person of \$44. The number of establishments involved in lockouts was 4,067 and the number of persons locked out, 265,694. These persons lost an average of \$73 each. The assistance given to strikers and the subjects of lockouts during the period amounted, as far as ascertainable, to \$13,138,701, or a little over seven per cent of the total loss to employes.

One of the most important tables given is that relating to the causes of strikes. This statement shows that more than a fourth of them were caused by a refusal to accede to a demand for increases of wages, over 13 per cent for a refusal to concede a reduction of hours, and more than 8 per cent were caused by the determination of employers to reduce wages. Three thousand six hundred and twenty, or almost six per cent of the strikes were caused by sympathetic action with other strikes, and 1,688 were occasioned by the employment of nonunion men.

Success was gained by the employe in over forty-two per cent of the strikes and partial success in over ten per cent, while the remaining forty-six per cent were failures. Over forty-eight per cent of the lockouts succeeded completely and over ten per cent partially. The others were failures. In the successful strikes 699,692 persons were thrown out of employment, 318,801 in these partially successful and 1,409,988 in those which failed.

SHERMAN'S BOOK.

Cincinnati "Enquirer" Says Sherman's Strictures on Garfield are Justified.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 22.—The Enquirer says editorially: "Mr. Sherman speaks in high terms of the personality and eloquence of Garfield, but says he was a man lacking in will power, and changed his opinions easily. This is a faithful picture, expressed in terms of reserve. Mr. Sherman might have gone further and only reflected the views of contemporaneous Republican politicians who had association with the martyr president, and said that while Garfield was a good stamper and qualified to act in a legislative body under direction and restraint, he was unfit for leadership. The statement in this new chapter in political history that Garfield, in making up his cabinet, was guided by James G. Blaine in his resolve not to retain Sherman as secretary of the treasury is another significant reminder. It was the opinion of many experienced and thoughtful men that Blaine would run the Garfield administration. The assassin's bullet cut off a strong administration in all probability. When so distinguished a statesman as John Sherman takes these matters up it is fairly within the province of current journalism to say that had Garfield survived, his position as president of the United States would have been almost pitiable unless his friends had risen and brought an irresistible pressure to bear to oust Blaine from the cabinet. Garfield was always taken care of by his friends in politics. He was looked upon as a valuable factor in party work, whose intellect and eloquence should not be allowed to go to waste, but he was in scarcely any sense a leader."

SILVER REPUBLICANS.

Their Position on the Reorganization of the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Senator Teller, who has just arrived in Washington for the winter, said the silver Republicans in the senate would not agree to the reorganization of the senate by the Republicans when congress reconvenes except upon condition that they be allowed to fill the vacancy on the finance committee caused by the retirement of Senator McPherson. He also expressed the opinion that the president, in his annual message, would recommend the retirement of the greenbacks, and predicted that if he should do so the recommendations would have the effect of opening up the entire financial question.

700 HOMELESS.

Fire at Algiers, La., Destroys Over One Hundred Buildings.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 22.—Fire broke out about 1 o'clock yesterday morning in Algiers, and before the flames were finally subdued, destroyed about 100 small buildings and about twenty more pretentious structures, including the court house and a number of handsome residences. The fire started at the corner of Bermuda and Morgan streets and swept in a southerly westerly direction. It is estimated 700 persons are rendered homeless.

Children Poisoned by Mistake.

GEORGE, Ok., Oct. 22.—John Hanbury of Bryan gave his two children, 10 and 12 years of age, what he thought was sulphur and molasses, but got lead salts instead of sulphur. The little girl died afterward. The boy was sent after a doctor, but fell in convulsion on the way and cannot live.

The First Snow for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The weather department last evening reported the first snow of the fall for Chicago. The flakes were few and far between, but there were sufficient number to call for official recognition.

TO HARMONIZE ERIN.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH PROPOSES A CONVENTION.

Representatives of the Clergy and People of Ireland and Advisers From Abroad to Meet and Stop the Bickerings and Jealousies Among the Leaders.

TORONTO, Oct. 18.—As the result of his recent visit to Ireland, Archbishop Walsh of the Roman Catholic church last night made public his propositions for harmony in Ireland as follows: "Let a great national convention be held in Dublin, composed of chosen representatives of the clergy and people of Ireland, and of an advisory representation of the Irish race abroad. In that convention let Ireland speak out her mind, let not her voice be like a broken musical instrument, emitting discordant notes and jarring sounds, but let it, on the contrary, be clear, loud and emphatic, insisting on unity and condemning faction. Let her point out and uphold her parliamentary representatives whose methods and conduct she approves, and let her mark out and condemn those whose intolerance of control, personal jealousies and animosities have done so much to break the unity and waste the strength of the National party. Disensions and feuds have in the past been the ruin and curse of Ireland. Let her stamp them out and cast them from her as things more noxious than the serpents St. Patrick banished from her shores. In that convention let the voice of Ireland's sons abroad be heard and their advice considered. They live under free institutions and are accustomed to the workings of deliberative assemblies, and hence their advice and experience of their chosen delegates in the present condition of Irish affairs, would be of the utmost value and importance. A great national convention, such as I venture to suggest, speaking with authority of the nation and voicing its fixed and unalterable purpose to labor for and to win the right of self-government, would give new hope and heart and energy to Irishmen at home and abroad, and it would be able to restore unity among the ranks of the Irish Nationalist representatives, to make of them once more a compact body and irresistible power in the imperial parliament. When Ireland speaks to Englishmen through such a body her just demands cannot be long refused."

Edward Blake, member of parliament for Longford, Ireland, heartily concurs in the propositions, and urges their acceptance by all the factions in Ireland.

MAHOMMEDAN UNREST.

Storm Brewing Which Will Sweep Away the Hamidian Dynasty.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times dwells upon the vague rumors current there and upon the feeling of unrest manifesting itself by a decline upon the bourse, by long faces in the bazars and by mysterious whisperings of massacres in the provinces, which are wholly unsubstantiated. Mahomedans declare a storm is brewing which will sweep away the whole dynasty and liberate Islam from the thraldom of the hated Hamidian system, which cramps its energies and paralyzes all its forces. The activity at the Dardanelles continues, and 10,000 generalists are under orders to join the garrison. New batteries are building at Dardanos, Namazie and Madjidieh, armed with heavy guns. All the flannel in town has been bought up for cartridge making, and all the whitesmiths are busy making lanterns and canteens. Many Mahomedans have been arrested in different parts of Stamboul for using seditious language.

NEW BISHOPS ELECTED.

The Episcopal Prelates Fill the New Kioto and Alaska Dioceses.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 18.—The change of front of the house of bishops of the Episcopal convention in voting to name a missionary bishop of Alaska was due to the personal guarantee of the new bishop's salary for three years by Bishop Potter of New York. This guarantee is understood to have been signed by J. Piermont Morgan. The bishops this morning began balloting for bishops to preside over the new missionary jurisdictions. The Rev. J. M. Francis was elected on the first ballot bishop of Kioto, Japan. He is a missionary now resident in the Far East. The Rev. Peter J. Rowe of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was named as bishop of Alaska on the first ballot.

A message from the house of bishops announcing that it had declared against the erection of a missionary district in Western North Carolina and in favor of the erection of a diocese out of the missionary district of Northern Texas, was referred to the proper committee.

Increase in Postal Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The post-office department has compiled the receipts of the thirty leading cities of the United States for the third quarter of 1895 and a most gratifying increase is shown. The total receipts for the quarter ended September 30 were \$7,400,493, against \$6,733,719 for the same quarter in 1894, an increase of 9.9 per cent. Every city shows an increase. Postal officials say these receipts are a sure index of increasing business throughout the country.

The Pallant Confirmed.

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 18.—The pallant was conferred this morning upon Archbishop P. T. Chapelle in the Cathedral, which will be dedicated tomorrow. Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, officiated and other distinguished prelates were in attendance. At 1 o'clock the archbishop gave a dinner to the visiting prelates, territorial and federal officers, judges of the United States land court and territorial supreme court. In the evening a public reception was given at the archbishop's residence in honor of the cardinal.

THE POPE ON CONGRESSES

Text of the Letter of the Pontiff Concerning Mixed Religious Meetings.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 18.—Archbishop Katzer has received a copy of the letter of Pope Leo, sent to Monsignor Satolli, bearing on religious congresses. It is typewritten, in Latin, and addressed to Monsignor Satolli. Following is a translation: "Venerable Brother: Health and apostolic benediction. We have learned that in the United States of America conventions are sometimes held in which Catholics as well as those of other denominations, to treat upon religion as well as upon correct morals. In this we recognize the desire for religious things by which this people is animated more zealously from day to day. But although these promiscuous conventions have until this day been tolerated with prudent silence, it would nevertheless seem more advisable that the Catholics should hold their conventions separately and that, lest the utility of these conventions should result simply to their own benefit, they might be called with the understanding that the admittance should be open to all, including those who are outside of the church."

"Whilst we consider it incumbent upon our apostolic office, venerable brother, to bring this to your knowledge, we are also pleased by our recommendation to promote the practice of the Faithful fathers, who prudently think to speak publicly to our dissenting brethren, in order to explain Catholic dogmas and answer the objections against them. If every bishop in his own diocese will promote this practice and a frequent attendance of these sermons, it will be very pleasing and acceptable to us, for we are confident that not a small benefit for the welfare of souls will arise therefrom."

"Wishing you in the meantime, venerable brother, the gifts of divine providence, we impart to you with the most loving spirit the apostolic benediction, a proof of our special love."

"Given in Rome at St. Peter's, September 18, 1895, the eighteenth year of our pontificate."

HIS GRANT NOT HOPELESS

Waller's Concession in Madagascar to Be Looked After.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Counselor Kennedy of the Waller case is of the opinion that the turn which the course of military affairs has taken in Madagascar in favor of the French will favorably affect the financial interests of the ex-consul in that island. He holds that the ownership of the land conceded to Mr. Waller by the Hova government is a question entirely separate from that of his guilt or innocence of the charge of aiding and abetting the Hovas in their war with the French. He bases his opinion upon the fact that the grant was made previous to the French conquest, and says that while France, at the time, questioned the right of the Hovas to make the concession, the government of the United States had not conceded France's right to interfere in the management of the internal affairs of Madagascar. When France assumes an undisputed protectorate in the island, as it is presumed she will, in view of the recent success of her arms in that quarter, it will find that various grants have been made to citizens of other countries, not only of England and Germany, and it is supposed that the Waller grant will be put on the same basis as these.

NOT THE USUAL STYLE.

Cashier Carlisle of Harrington Makes a Capture of a Bank Burglar.

HARRINGTON, Neb., Oct. 22.—A bold attempt was made yesterday to rob the Harrington County bank of this town. About 4 o'clock p. m. a masked man entered the bank and ordered Mr. Carlisle the cashier, to throw up his hands. Instead of doing so he stepped through a side door and through his residence adjoining the bank, and after securing the robber's horse raised an alarm. In a few moments there were a dozen armed men on the street and the bank was surrounded.

The robber secured what money he could, threw it in a sack and came out. After the exchange of a dozen shots or so the robber took to his heels and was in an act of making his escape when a well directed shot took effect in his leg and brought the robber down. No one but the robber was hurt. It is not known whether he had any pals or not. The robber was found to be a man named Graham, a rancher living in the edge of Scotts Bluff county. His wound is not dangerous.

BY WAY OF CARBOLIC ACID

Nels Madson Quarrel's With His Wife and Then Kills Himself.

OMAHA, Oct. 22.—Nels Madson, who lived at Twenty-first and Dorsey streets, was found dead under the L street viaduct at an early hour yesterday morning. The police were notified and an office found beside the corpse a bottle of carbolic acid, partially empty. In the pockets a couple of notes were found which had been scribbled on wrapping paper. One of the notes bore good-bye to his wife and children, and the other gave the address of A. Madson, a brother, who has a photograph gallery on Twenty-fifth street between N and O streets. Family trouble is supposed to have been the cause. Saturday afternoon Nels complained to his brother that he could not live at home on account of trouble with his wife, and the brother abused Nels for drinking so much.

Rural Residence Burned.

TABLE ROCK, Neb., Oct. 22.—The farm house of Anton Krofta, sr., who lives three or four miles southeast of here, was burned to the ground about 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday, while all the family were absent but a little girl. Very little of the contents were saved. The origin of the fire is supposed to be a defective flue as the roof was ready to fall in when the fire was discovered. The house was insured for \$700; contents in same, \$200.

Negro Killed.

FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 22.—Union Pacific freight No. 18 struck a colored man five miles west of here last night. He was either drunk or had fallen from another train and was stunned, as he did not move. The engineer thought he was a tramp resting. The fellow's head was badly crushed and he died shortly after being brought here. There were no papers on his person to identify him. The coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Let the Prisoner Escape.

THURTON, Neb., Oct. 22.—Deputy Sheriff Price, hailing from Kansas, and Constable Welsh of Stratton had a thief in limbo, but got careless and let the fellow get away. His name was Averill and he is wanted down in that neighborhood for horse stealing.

Washington, Oct. 22.—James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, reached Washington last night on his return from Europe. He said that he devoted some time to an investigation of the methods of the Bank of England. He will go to Illinois the last of the week on a short business trip.

War on Late Chicago Saloons.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Chief Badenoch has begun war on saloon-keepers who keep open after midnight. One hundred warrants for North side saloon-keepers were served last night. The war will be carried all over the city.

He Offers to Pay \$1,000 in Settlement of Embezzlement Charge.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 18.—A story is in circulation about the court house to the effect that Dominick Wagner, late pastor of St. Mary's church, has made an offer to pay over to the church \$1,000 cash in the hope of having the charge of embezzlement pending against him dismissed. Bishop Burke, so it is said, declined to discuss the matter and pointedly refused to have anything to do with Wagner.

Not All Good Germans.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—A dispatch to the Journal from Metz, published to-day, says that while the emperor and empress of Germany were on their way to the cathedral there some persons shouted from a window, "Vive la France!" Several arrests were made in consequence of this demonstration.

Mrs. Waller Has Arrived.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The steamer Amsterdam, with Mrs. Waller on board, arrived at Quarantine at 10:30 last night. Mrs. Waller was accompanied by her three daughters and one young son.