

# THE FRONTIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
JAS. H. RIGGS.

O'NEILL, NEBRASKA.

A few days ago children, while playing round the church at South Paris, Me., discovered a can of powder under the old edifice. From its appearance this can is supposed to have been under the church since 1774, when it was the custom of the colonial patriots to secrete their powder in and near meeting houses. In the year mentioned John Sullivan, of Berwick, raised a company of men and, going to Fort William and Mary, at Portsmouth, N. H., captured 100 barrels of powder, part of which was concealed in the old church at Durham, Androscoggin county, and used the next year by the minute men at Lexington and Bunker Hill. It is thought that the can found at South Paris is part of the same lot that Captain Sullivan seized from the king's men 117 years ago.

A British regiment returning to England from China next month is to make the trip eastward by way of Canada. This will be the first practical test of Britain's new military highway to the east across her American possessions, and the result will be looked for with much interest. Great Britain expects this route to be of enormous value in case of trouble in India and of the Suez canal being blockaded. The agreement between the government and the railroad for the use of the route was made public last week.

W. W. Long, a member of the North Carolina house of representatives, and a number of other large planters in the Roanoke bottoms, are completing arrangements to bring to their plantations some 500 of the expatriated Russian-Jewish farmers. Mr. Long has an agent in Odessa, who is making the arrangements. The people to be brought over are all experienced agriculturists and they will be engaged chiefly in the cultivation of cotton.

The Japan Herald is authority for the figures of gold output in Siberia from 1834 to 1887 inclusive—30,000,000 ounces, 212,000,000, or \$600,000,000, and this with but little machinery, efforts rudely systematized, and stealage. When the great Siberian railroad is completed from the Caspian sea to Vladivostok, on the Pacific, the output of Russian gold will be greatly increased.

In 1835 the mica product of the United States amounted to 147,410 pounds, worth \$368,525, while that of 1889 was but 49,500 pounds, worth only \$50,000. Since there is no increase in demand for this article this decline in the home production can be attributed to no other cause than the large quantities imported from Canada and other foreign countries.

The death of Mrs. Henrietta Lamar at Santa Anna, Texas, recalls the fact that the members of that noted southern family have borne some curious names. Mrs. Lamar's husband was Mirabeau Lamar, the justice is Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, and another member of the family was known as Leveizer LeGrand Lamar.

The Park place disaster inflicted a peculiar and severe loss upon a citizen of Helena, Mont., and in a certain sense a loss and injury upon the city of Helena. Mr. Ide, of that city, was preparing a book descriptive of Helena and all of the plates for the work were destroyed in the wrecked building.

More than 400 married women have applied to the bureau of charities and correction in New York since the 1st of January for relief for themselves and children, having been deserted by their husbands. The superintendent expresses the opinion that there are at least 2,000 deserted wives in the city.

Duelling has been interdicted by the pope, the penalty being excommunication. His holiness moves in the right direction in this denunciation of murder for honor's sake, and the world may hope for a future manifesto leveled against the more vulgar vice of prize fighting.

Dr. Hayes Agnew, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Robert Reyburn, of Washington, are the only two physicians surviving of the notable staff of medical men who tried to save Garfield's life. Dr. Reyburn took voluminous notes of the case and is preparing to publish them.

Some criticism has been made of the Prince of Wales for shooting in kid gloves and calling him a butterfly sportsman. The English press are indignant at this accusation and say he is by far the best shot in the royal family and can hold his own in any country.

Dr. Haggins, of London, who is becoming as famous among English as Flammarion is among French astronomers, says the stars are red, white and blue, according to their age. The white stars are the youngest.

An aged couple have just returned to Connecticut after an absence of fifty-three years. It took them in 1838 to go from Glastonbury to their new western home in Illinois three weeks and two days. They have come back in one day and two nights.

Verdi cannot as yet fix upon a man suitable in appearance for the representative of the title role of "Falstaff," the new opera on which he is daily industriously at work.

## Woods and the Independents.

In an interview with the Sioux City Journal after his nomination, Democratic Candidate Woods said: "You can put it down that I am going to sweep the Hills. I had a number of invitations from different towns there to come and meet my supporters. You see the Hills feel that they are entitled to the congressman, and they will give me an almost solid vote. I think, too, that I stand a fighting chance to win on this side of the river. While there is no chance now of fusion with the independents, I am pretty sure it will be arranged so that I will get the democratic independents, while Smith, their candidate, will hang on to the republican independents. And that, you see, would be about as good as a fusion."

The Pierre Free Press has this to say: "The leading independent 'who was there' informs the Free Press that J. M. Woods, the democratic candidate for congress, made overtures to the independents before conventions to fuse on a candidate. The Free Press has got this straight. Mr. Woods wanted to receive the independent endorsement, and in return promised to support the three independent facts, being government control of corporations, railroads, telegraphs, etc., financial reform, the tariff, all of which includes the sub-treasury scheme and other items. In addition he offered to shell out liberally by tapping the barrel he owns. Our informant also let drop the hint that his propositions were duly considered but that certain difficulties best known to those on the inside prevented the success of the move. Who knows but that this political jack pot may be opened yet before election?"

Which leads Ralph Wheelock of the Mitchell Republican to remark:

"It is a well known fact that Mr. Woods spent the day and night previous to the independent convention in Huron, coming from there direct to Mitchell and the democratic convention, and his frank, if impolitic avowal of possible 'arrangements' confirms the theory that is advanced by the Pierre Free Press. Until the two elements of opposition can convince the public that they are not engaged in a game of political thimble-rigging, with Smith as the caper and Woods as the chief operator, we don't care to hear very much more of this hypocritical whine about the 'discussion of principles from the organ of either side.' From all that can be learned, it is evident that the independent leaders are going to deliver every vote possible to Woods, knowing the impossibility of electing Smith."

## What Party Is the Alliance Aiming?

If the political end of the Farmers' alliance is not working directly in the interest of the democratic party, will some of the leaders please answer the following questions:

Why is there no third party alliance or people's ticket in the field in Maryland? Maryland being a democratic state, is there nothing for the alliance to do? Why did the alliance endorse the democratic candidate for governor of Maryland?

Why is the alliance in Ohio working for the defeat of Senator Sherman for re-election, under the plan promulgated by the democratic state central committee, and agreed to between that committee and a conference committee from the alliance?

Why did the alliance in Maryland pass resolutions endorsing Senator Gorman? Why do alliance lecturers devote all their time to misrepresenting the republican party, and have not one word to say against the democratic party?

Why did the alliance members of the Illinois legislature go over to and elect a democratic United States senator, when they knew that the ballot which elected Palmer, if they voted for their own candidate would have elected him?

Why, when the alliance had a large working majority in the legislature of several of the southern states, did they elect not only democrats, but ex-rebel soldiers to the United States senate?

Why are the leaders of the alliance in South Dakota quietly working to throw as many of their votes as possible to the democratic candidate for congress?

Why is it that the leaders of the alliance in South Dakota hold to their own candidate only such men as they know cannot be induced to support Woods?

Why have the alliance state conventions of the democratic states of Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri and several other southern states declared openly against the third party, and in favor of doing all their political work within the lines of old national parties?

Why is it the clamorous orators of the South Dakota alliance continually claim that the circulation of money is \$4 per capita, when the fact as shown by a statement of Secretary Foster made on September 4, 1891, was \$23.45 per capita. Is this not under the directions of the national democratic committee as agreed between them and the leaders of the South Dakota alliance?

When the leaders of the South Dakota alliance have answered the above questions, we shall propound a few more for the benefit of the farmers of the state. And we particularly request that the answers be made at an early date.

## McKinley and Binder Twine.

A systematic and well laid scheme has been adopted by the independent "lecturers," and the "indecent" press, to mislead the farmers and misrepresent the McKinley bill and the benefits to be derived therefrom as applied directly to the South Dakota farmer. We expect during the campaign to present the questions therein in their true light, and ask the farmers to carefully consider them. A full, open and free consideration will convince the most skeptical that the McKinley bill is one of the most beneficial measures ever passed by congress, as applied to the producing classes. The South Dakota farmer can take the question of binder twine directly home to himself and easily figure what the reduction in the tariff on the sssal and manila fiber twine—saved him in the harvest of 1891. In 1888 a statement made by the Dakota Farmers' Alliance company

## showed that they handled that season

—in what was then Dakota territory—one and one-half million pounds of binder twine. Conceding that one-half this amount was handled in North Dakota, which is a very liberal estimate, as much more in South Dakota, we have 750,000 pounds as the amount sold in this state. Now the alliance at that time claimed to handle one-fifth the product used in the state, and we will take their estimate, so that there can be no over estimate on our part; this would give the amount of twine used in the state at 3,750,000 pounds. Take the crop reports for 1891 and compare them with those of 1888 and it will be seen that the yield this year is at least one-third more than it was the former year, which would make the amount used count up to 5,000,000 pounds. A reduction of one and three-fourths cents per pound would give a grand total saved to the farmers of South Dakota in 1891 the sum of \$87,500. And while the reduction of the tariff was 1 1/2 cents per pound the farmers purchased their twine from 4 to 7 cents per pound below the price paid last year. Taking the lowest figure as an average the amount saved would amount to \$200,000. Not a very small amount for one year's saving. The average amount of twine used per acre on wheat this year was about two and three-fourths pounds, or 11 cents amount saved on every acre of wheat raised in the state, and at least 14 cents for each acre of oats. Every farmer can easily figure the amount saved to himself and it would be well to consider such matters before casting his vote to place in public position the calamity shriekers whose only object appears to be disruption of the republican party.

## The Alliance in the South.

It is evident to any one who keeps at all posted on the political work of the alliance in the southern states, that it is clearly an adjunct of the democratic party and managed in its sole interest. While this is the fact as to the southern states, what do the alliance men of the west think it is doing here? Read the following clipping from the leading democratic paper of Alabama, the Montgomery Advertiser: "It is gratifying to see that the conservative South was little represented in this (Cincinnati) conference and its work. Alabama was not there. The alliance leaders in this state went to the St. Louis conference and have been sorry for ever since. So they staid away this time and appear to have kept any of their followers from going. Nor were Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina or Virginia on hand, while Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida and Texas were sparsely represented. The effect of the people's party will be to disorganize and break down the republican party in the west. It will help democracy there and will not weaken it in the south. In this respect it will prove far more effective than did mugwumpism in the east. If it puts a presidential ticket in the field next year, it will only result in reducing western strongholds to a minority, while the democracy will remain comparatively intact with a safe plurality. The people's party will prove ephemeral, but while it lives and moves and has its being, the sum total of its results will be for the benefit of the national democracy."

Is it possible that any man who has ever, from principle, been a republican, can, in view of the condition of facts existing in the south, support at the polls or in any way give countenance and aid to the political end of the alliance in South Dakota. If the rank and file of the alliance or people's party, where they are drifting, or look at the history of all such movements, or the records of its leaders, there would be this year such a rallying around the old party that Colonel Jolley would be elected by an old time 30,000 majority.

## Democrats Believe It.

Pierre Journal: Republicans who have allowed themselves to be led astray by the idea that southern democrats who have joined the Farmers' alliance would combine with them in a national third party, the principal object of which would be to right the real and fancied wrongs of the agricultural and laboring classes, may find food for thought in the following positive language used by Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, a state in which Colonel Polk, president of the National Farmers' alliance, says that the alliance is ready to go into the third party movement. Senator Ransom says: "There is no third party in North Carolina, and there will not be. The alliance, with the exception of a few demagogues intent only upon improving their own personal fortunes, is solidly democratic and will remain so."

The Aberdeen News says: There is one significant fact in connection with the third party which loyal men of the north should well consider. It is engineered almost wholly by ex-rebel brigadiers and soldiers. There is scarcely a prominent loyal general or distinguished civilian connected with the outfit. This fact ought to have weight with honest and candid men.

So rampant a democratic organ as the St. Paul News throws up its hands so far as the congressional election in this state is concerned. It says that there is no question that Colonel Jolley will succeed to the office made vacant by the death of John R. Gamble. When the hand writing on the wall is so plain as this it requires no prophet to predict the outcome of this fall's campaign.

## Misinforming.

She (severely)—I have been informed that you intend to give a bachelor dinner to your friends on the day before we are to be married. Now, as I understand it, a bachelor dinner is for the purpose of taking leave of a gang of fellows whom no gentleman would introduce to his wife, and I should just like to know why a gentleman should have such—  
He—My dear, you have been misinformed. I haven't the least intention of giving a bachelor dinner or taking leave of anybody.  
You haven't?  
Of course not. I shall meet them every night at the club just the same as before.

## NEBRASKA.

Ord voted bonds for the Pueblo and Du Luth railroad.

W. R. Furman, a York baker and confectioner, has assigned.

There is not a delinquent taxpayer in Thurston county this year.

The residence of J. M. Norton, at Tobias, was destroyed by fire.

Lincoln citizens are subscribing stock for the building of a "labor palace."

Three broken arms is the trapeze record at the York school grounds this fall.

Twenty carloads of furniture were received by a Lincoln merchant Saturday.

The Bloomfield Monitor issued a creditable boom edition last week of eighteen pages.

John Rosenberg, of Pender, has invented a carpenter's plane, in which he thinks he sees a fortune.

Eleven of Lincoln's best young men were arrested in a cigar store while playing "freeze out" for cigars.

Hancock & Co., dealers in general merchandise at Gretna, have failed. The local bank also went under.

Joseph Claasson, of Saunders county, is under arrest for stealing fifty bushels of corn from another farmer.

Several new cases of diphtheria have been reported at Lincoln, and the board of health insists that the schools must be closed.

A herd of cattle crowding on a bridge west of Beatrice caused it to fall. The bridge was a total wreck, but only one animal was hurt.

The farmers of Nebraska have paid into the treasury of the alliance, in dues and membership fees, inside of two years, the sum of \$600,000.

Rev. Stewart, of the Congregational Sunday School society of the state, is organizing schools and churches in Boyd county.

Hattie R. Cordeval, of Nebraska City, wants a divorce from her husband because he has threatened repeatedly to shoot her.

The Nebraska City schools have been closed on account of diphtheria. One of the teachers was attacked with the disease.

The residence of Thomas Warwick, at Crete, was robbed of some jewelry, and Charles Sheldon, of Beatrice, was arrested for the crime.

Buffalo Jones has left McCook for London with ten head of Buffalo, which he has sold to a Liverpool banker, who will place them in a private park.

Since the murder of a prostitute at Fairbury by Clara Vine, another prostitute, all the women of that class have been arrested and banished from town.

Charles Wompener, 29 years of age, was arrested at Lincoln for building a fire in a barn, for the purpose of washing his shirt, and setting the structure on fire.

Era White, 73 years old, is in a very critical condition at Crete from blood poisoning, caused by a small scratch on his hand received while handling hardware.

Adolph Klamka, a German 42 years old, was found at Gretna in a dying condition in a haystack. He was on his way from Omaha to Lincoln, where he formerly lived.

The eighth annual meeting of the Topeka branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held in Beatrice October 21 to 25 inclusive.

The house of John Young, at Lincoln, was ruined by fire Sunday night while the family was at church. Fireman Ben Floyd was seriously injured by a chimney falling upon him.

Amos Darrow, the old man who disappeared from Nebraska City several weeks ago, has been found at Columbus. He is hopelessly insane and will be sent to friends at Grand Island.

Charles Larson, of Crawford, who was thrown from a buggy some time ago and was thought to be fatally injured, is in a fair way to recovery.

Geo. Hammond and James Roberts, near Valentine, lost seventy-five tons of hay by fire last week, supposed to have been started by sparks from a locomotive.

The Western Art association is making extensive preparations for its annual loan exhibition, to be held in the exposition building in Omaha some time in November.

Lewis E. Clark, one of a railroad gang working near Neligh, while "rustling" corn in a field south of that town, received a load of shot in the face, tearing one ear almost off and injuring one eye.

Walter Smith, a 7-year-old Lincoln boy, stole a horse and traded the animal for a pony. When arrested the boy cried so lustily that he was allowed to go home to his mamma without prosecution.

Dr. A. J. Freeman, who has returned to Butte City from the Norfolk asylum as cured, was again taken violently insane Wednesday. He was chained and broke his chains and made several attempts at murder before he was again secured.

Since the withdrawal of the reward for information as to the whereabouts of Semmons, the missing Lincoln clothier, and the "selling out at east" of his stock, skeptical people are inclined to think that it was only a clever advertising scheme.

Thirty business men at Rushville formed a company to buy wheat, and the price went up from 5 to 8 cents the first day. The local buyers had been paying about that much less than neighboring towns and were ruining Rushville as a market town.

Maud, the 5-year-old daughter of William Barnes, of Lincoln, was fatally burned Saturday by a gasoline stove. Mrs. Barnes was also badly burned. The accident was due to carelessness on the part of the mother, who tried to fill the stove without putting out the fire.

A special freight train of twenty cars was wrecked near Brook Sunday night. Thirteen cars, mostly filled with fruit, coal and lumber, were entirely demolished, the engine remaining on the track. No one was injured. The track was cleared and repaired in time to cause but little delay.

On Thursday night some one who was evidently a novice at horstealing entered the stable of T. W. Putnam, living about a mile from Scribner. In the darkness the thief picked at random from the horses in stalls, five of them being blooded animals. He took one out and departed. Mr. Putnam discovered his loss next morning, and instead of at once starting in pursuit or offering a reward, said the lost horse was not worth the time or expense, as he was 24 years old, lame and of not much account anyway. The thief was evidently green at the business for overlooking the blooded stock.

## THE PACIFIC SHORT LINE

It Is Finally Sold to A. S. Garretson, of Sioux City.

Two Million Dollars Bid—Creditors Will Take Bonds for Their Interest—It Is a Good Deal for Sioux City—Notes of the Sale.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 23.—The Pacific Short Line is sold and A. S. Garretson has won a great battle. He has been fighting for the past year and Sioux City's best interests are in excellent hands. At 11 o'clock this morning the Nebraska and Western railway was bid in by G. W. Wickersham in the name of A. S. Garretson and G. W. Wickersham, trustees for the bondholders, for \$2,000,000.

The sale was largely attended by Sioux City people and others interested in claims against the road. A. S. Garretson and his attorney, C. L. Wright; J. C. Combs, J. V. Mahoney, Wm. Gordon, G. B. Colpan, and Geo. W. Seavers, of Oskaloosa, A. E. Cail and L. T. Burd came down yesterday. This morning Frank Hunt and J. M. Moan, of South Sioux City, and Treasurer O'Connor, of Dakota county, arrived. At 10 o'clock all interested had gathered at the federal building, waiting for the appearance of E. L. Bierbower, the receiver of the road, and one who was to have charge of the sale, and it was evident that complete arrangements had been made for the consummation of the sale, and that the postponement of nearly two months ago would not be repeated. At 10:45 Receiver Bierbower took a position on the north steps of the building and read the notice of sale. This differed from the last decree by providing for the presentation of a stipulation by creditors to accept the bonds in security for claims held against the road. This was further amended by a supplementary decree issued by Judge Dundy.

It also provides that the purchaser at the sale shall pay \$300,000 cash and that said cash payment could be reduced and money withdrawn to the full amount of claims waived by the stipulation, and that the claim of E. P. Reynolds & Co. could be met by bonds securing the payment of that portion shown by due process to be legitimate; and further, the bonds could be given assuring the payment of the \$3,400 in miscellaneous claims. These claims are the ones that will be contested, and probably a number of others. After the receiver had finished reading the decree, which included all lines, sidetracks, rolling stock, depots, etc., of the Pacific Short Line, from the Missouri river to O'Neill, Neb., and excluded all office furniture and fixtures in the offices at Sioux City, he turned to the crowd and said: "Gentlemen, what am I bid?" and there was an oppressive silence for more than a minute. Mr. Garretson was not in sight, having taken a position back in the building. Finally Mr. Wickersham who stood on the steps just behind the receiver, looked up and calmly answered: "Two million dollars." It was a big bid and Omaha men standing around looked at the little man with open eyed astonishment. "Two million dollars! Any more bid?" asked the receiver.

"Say Wickersham, a man over here raised you a quarter," said Attorney Seavers.

"Better nominate Wickersham as the people's candidate for mayor of Omaha," said Bierbower.

Just then Mahoney got near Wickersham and William Gordon cried out, "Mahoney is making traffic arrangements with Wickersham already."

After considerable discussion the receiver looked at his watch and as it marked 11 o'clock closed the sale, knocking down the road for two million to A. S. Garretson and G. W. Wickersham as trustees.

Mr. Wickersham is the representative of the Manhattan Trust company of New York.

C. L. Wright stated that the claims had been so well taken care of the cash payment would not be over \$30,000. The reason the last sale was postponed was because Garretson at that time did not have control of all the claims and he and his friends could not afford to put between \$200,000 and \$300,000 to be tied up during a long litigation that might follow. Today he had purchased over \$200,000 in claims and controlled all the balance, but about \$50,000. The road is now sold for \$2,583,000. It will be re-organized and new bonds issued. Donald McLean failed to appear on the scene, but a telegram has been at the Paxton for him two days. People here laughed at the idea of McLean doing anything. If no objection is made the sale will be confirmed by Monday.

The following were the claims presented on September 1, when the road was first advertised to be sold:

A. F. Call, Sioux City minor claims	\$100,000
St. Charles Car Co.	118,000
Illinois Steel Co., Cedar Rapids	117,000
Wallace & Dow, Cedar Rapids	10,000
Omaha road	9,000
C. W. Robinson, Dubuque	21,000
Seely Sons & Co., Fremont, elevators	15,000
Western Fence company, Chicago	7,000
National Surface company, Chicago	5,000
E. P. Reynolds & Co.	51,000
Claims for labor	117,000

## A League of Peace Discussed.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—A dispatch to the Figaro from Copenhagen that at Fredenburg, the palace of the Danish royal family, the formation of a "League of Peace" was discussed to include Russia, Servia, Montenegro, Greece, Sweden, Denmark and France, and that its constitution will be announced in January.

## Iowa Patents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The following patents were issued to Iowa parties for the week ending October 20: P. B. Earnest, Fort Madison, nut lock.

Robert Elliott, Paulina, float gold collecting device.

Frank Pelton, Des Moines, railway rail chair.

## Ten Negroes Still Alive.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Oct. 23.—The execution of ten negroes which was to have taken place today has been postponed, owing to the granting of a stay of proceedings pending an appeal to the supreme court.

## THE CHILEAN SITUATION.

It Is a Great Topic of Discussion at Washington.

New York, Oct. 26.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphed as follows: I called at the Chilean legation Sunday afternoon. Don Pedro Montt, the junta representative in this country, is absent from Washington. Mr. Julio Foster keeps the legation open, but wants it distinctly understood that he is not in any way officially connected with it. It is but justice to Mr. Foster, in the light of recent criticisms on his actions, to say that he never claimed to be an official representative of the junta, but was here in the capacity of a private Chilean citizen, trying to do what he could for his adopted country. He read the dispatch from Valparaiso in yesterday morning's Herald with great interest. "I supposed my son would have charge of the investigation into the assault on all the sailors," he said. "He is the criminal judge in Valparaiso, and a more just, honorable and honest man does not live. I neither believe the report that the Chilean government had taken no steps to ferret out the perpetrators of the outrage, if it was an outrage. Such a report is an insult to Chilean justice. I have believed all along that the facts in the matter have been greatly exaggerated. The Herald's dispatch yesterday morning bears me out in my opinion. The row evidently occurred in a saloon. Fights between American sailors, and in fact those of any foreign country and the Chileans are by no means infrequent."

"The United States government has been a little hasty, I think. Has it any right to demand an indemnity before the crime is proven? The trouble is that the Chilean people are not understood in this country, a fact which is due to meagre information contained in the ordinary text books about that country and its inhabitants."

"The talk about war being declared against Chile if she does not make an apology would give a money indemnity for the lives lost, I think, premature. These matters will all be straightened out in the most honorable way to both countries. There is no doubt that the United States could come around the Horn and cut us up, but in doing so she would find the whole of South America with the exception of Brazil arrayed against her. What then would become of that scheme of reciprocity that seems to be the pet idea of this government? But the idea of a war over a common street row is absurd. Have a little patience and give Chile a chance."

## The Available Navy.

New York, Oct. 26.—At the Brooklyn navy yards no further orders have been received to fit out ships since the Boston sailed. In case of necessity there are nine vessels which could be fitted out for service, the Philadelphia, Atlanta, Hennington, Concord, Petrel, the Monitor, Montomony, now at the yards, the Chicago, off Stain island; the Newark at Boston, and the Kearsage at North River. Five or six of these vessels could be made ready in three or four days, the others with very little delay.

A special from Washington says that the Chilean incident now appears to be in the hands of Secretary of State Blaine. All inquiries upon the subject at the white house were referred to the secretary. When Mr. Blaine was asked regarding the episode he replied that there was nothing new. Secretary Tracy said that nothing more had been received from either Commander Schley or Minister Egan.

## No Late Developments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Inquiries at the state navy department this morning failed to develop anything new in the matter of assault on American sailors by a mob at Valparaiso, and nothing could be learned as to what plan of action this government would take.

## EUROPEAN FLOODS.

Spain, England and France suffering from the elements.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—Floods in the locality of Merida, province of Badajoz, continue. The river Elbro has overflowed its banks and is submerging railroads and highways along its course. The olive, corn, maize and saffron crops in parts of Ciudadreal have been destroyed. Telegraph communication in the provinces is very irregular and a great number of telegraph poles have been carried away by the rushing waters.

## The English Floods.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Floods continue to formidably increase along the Thames and in Lincolnshire, Somersetshire, and the midland counties.

The town of Eton and a number of the streets of Windsor are so flooded as to be impassable for pedestrians. People are being conveyed from house to house in flat bottomed boats.

## Floods Increasing in France.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Dispatches from the south of France received this morning represent the floods as growing rapidly worse, while the rainfall is constantly and generally increasing.

## AN OMAHA BURGLARY.

Chieves Go Through the Street Railway Office and Make a haul.

OMAHA, Oct. 26.—A bold safe burglary occurred in the office of the Omaha street railway at 1 o'clock this morning. Four masked men entered the office with drawn revolvers and compelled Superintendent Heals to stand while two other employes to the room in one corner of the room worked and kept quiet while two men worked on the safe. The door of powder and blown off by a charge of powder then cut \$1,200 taken. The burglars then cut the telephone wire and made their escape in the darkness. Mr. Heals is unable to furnish a satisfactory description of the men.

## Anarchists Will Celebrate.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—Barcelona dispatches say that the anarchists of this city are preparing for a grand celebration of the anniversary of the execution of the Chicago anarchists concerned in the Hay Market riots.