

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

A. C. NOSMER, Publisher.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

Summary of the Daily News.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The President has appointed Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth District of New York, vice James S. Smart, suspended.

A RECENT dispatch from Dodge City, Kan., noted the death of the Cheyenne chief, Stone Bull.

The President on the 19th made the following appointments: James Burnes, Surveyor of Customs, at Kansas City; Oscar Valheim, Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise, at New Orleans.

M. BARTHOLOMEW, the sculptor, brought with him to Washington two models of the proposed Lafayette monument. They will be placed in the office of the members of the Monument Commission.

It was reported at Washington that the Consulate at Canton, China, was to be offered to B. J. Franklin, of Kansas City, an ex-Congressman. A salary of \$3,750 was attached to the office.

The appointment of Colonel W. Hyde as Postmaster of St. Louis was made public on the 19th.

The National Free Trade Convention assembled in Chicago on the 11th, Hon. David A. Wells in the chair.

The President has appointed George W. Glick as Pension Agent at Topeka, Kan., and Erastus B. Hammond as Collector of Customs for the district of Frenchman's Bay, Me.

M. DE BRAZZA, the African explorer, has arrived at Lisbon.

DAVID A. WELLS was elected President of the Free Trade League for the ensuing year in the recent conference at Chicago.

M. BERNHART, Premier and Minister of Finance, announced the budget to the Belgian Chamber on the 12th. It shows a surplus of 400,000.

LEUTENANT SCHWATKA, of Berlin, will set out on an expedition to the North Pole next spring.

EX-SENATOR SHARON died in San Francisco on the afternoon of the 13th.

VISCOUNT RANELAGH died in London on the 13th, aged seventy-three.

The French courts have pronounced a divorce between Madame Nicolini and M. Nicolini, the well known tenor.

In the dairy department of the recent Fat Stock Show at Chicago, considerable excitement was noticeable over the action of the State Board of Agriculture in deciding to allow the butterine and oleomargarine manufacturers space in the building for their exhibits.

The buttermen denounced this action vehemently, and did all they could to have the order rescinded but without avail.

It was learned in Paris recently that three children out of five who were bitten by a mad dog in Algeria were on their way to France for treatment by Dr. Pasteur. The other two had died.

The Council General at Marseilles has voted one thousand francs to send a professor of the Normal School there to witness Dr. Pasteur's experiments, and two thousand francs for the necessary implements and means for keeping rabbit virus.

A LINCOLN, Ill., special of the 10th says: A sensation was caused to-day by the discovery of portions of the bones of at least three persons under the smoke house of a homestead belonging to one John Haines, from 1872 till 1880. Haines was a desperate character, the terror of his neighbors. He was a participant in several bloody affairs here, and was himself slain in Kansas a year ago. It is now generally believed that Haines was another "old man Bender," and that the bones found are the remains of his victims.

The first definite details of Senator Stanford's scheme for the establishment in California of a great university were made public in San Francisco recently. His ranch at Palo Alto, near Menlo Park, about thirty miles from San Francisco, has been selected as the site. The several buildings comprising the university will be in the general plan of a parallelogram, and constructed so as to permit of additions being made as the necessities of the institution may require. Senator Stanford will donate to the university his Palo Alto, Gridley and Vina properties, worth five million three hundred thousand dollars. To this he will add a money donation so as to make the total endowment of the university twenty million dollars.

In reference to Secretary Whitney's order sending the Tennessee and Galena to the Isthmus of Panama, the Washington Star quotes a naval officer as saying: "We haven't received the bill for the burning of Aspinwall yet, but it will be along this winter, and there will be a howl raised. Damages to the extent of a good many million dollars were caused by the burning of Aspinwall, and it looks very much as if the Government would be compelled to foot the bill. We guaranteed to keep the transit open. Colombia couldn't do it and in the event of its failure, the responsibility rested on our shoulders. We opened the transit, but before that was done Aspinwall was burned and millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed. The people who suffered will expect remuneration and, as I said, will send the bill to us."

The recent change in the differences between car-load and less than car-load rates by the lines east of the Missouri River will necessitate a complete change in the Joint Western Classification Committee as now constituted. Heretofore the Joint Western Classification applied to all the lines west from Chicago to the connections with the Southern and Central Pacific Railroads. The new changes, however, have been adopted only by the lines between Chicago or St. Louis and the Missouri River and between Chicago and St. Paul. The lines west of the Missouri River refused to make the same changes, claiming that there was no demand for it by the people along the lines of their roads. This necessitates the organization of two Classification Committees, one for the lines east of the Missouri and another for the lines west of the river.

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PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The grand jury at Edgefield, S. C., has found a true bill against thirty-one of the Culbreth lynchers and "no bill" as to the two others.

The owners of Chinese laborers who landed in New York in June in transit to San Francisco, where they were to take the steamer for China, have not been heard from since their arrival in New York and the supposition is that they are concealed in this country and have no intention of leaving.

The owner of the British cutter, Arrow, has issued a challenge through the London Field for an international challenge cup, the one won by his boat in the race against the America in 1852, when the latter was under British rig and British management.

A PRIVATE telegram of the 19th from Bangalore says that war between Burma and the Indian Government has been formally declared.

NATIONAL SWINE breeders, in convention at Chicago, adopted a resolution recommending Congress to adopt retaliatory legislation concerning imports from Germany and France.

A lady who took the other night on the stage of the Union Square Theater, New York. It was quickly suppressed, and the drop scene being lowered prevented a public view of the audience, who were unaware of the situation of affairs behind the scenes.

ANDERSON BURNES, a Cherokee, was executed by shooting at sunrise the other morning at Furlong's Court House, Cherokee National. He was convicted of murdering his wife while she was in a delicate condition.

The jury in the case of Rev. Dr. Hicks, the spiritual adviser of the assassin, Gaitout, against the Evening Star Company, of Washington, D. C., for \$25,000 damages, for the alleged libel in the publication of the statement that Hicks had negotiated for the transfer of Gaitout's services to the Medical Museum for \$1,000, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of one cent damages.

JOHN L. HECKER, the defaulting Treasurer of the Catholic Knights of America, was recently tried at Graton, W. Va., and found guilty of forgery. He was charged with embezzling \$22,000 belonging to the order in 1887. He disappeared and the names of his sureties were found to be forged. He surrendered himself a few months ago.

The area of the burnt district of Galveston, in the fire of the 13th, was about 100 acres. Over 400 buildings were destroyed and 1,000 families rendered homeless. No public buildings were consumed except the Second District school building. The loss amounted to about \$2,000,000, with \$1,000,000 insurance.

ONE HUNDRED employees of the watch factory at Aurora, Ill., have struck.

A REFUGEE who recently arrived at Cairo from Khartoum states that after the murder of General Gordon his head hung on a butcher's hook for five days and was pelted and spat upon by the natives.

The National Convention at Armagh, Ireland, rejected Mr. Tarnell's nomination for Premier and selected a journeyman tailor of Armagh named Blair. The convention was a stormy one.

THREE persons were killed in Hopkinsville, Ky., recently by the explosion of a boiler in a flour mill. The loss was \$5,000.

The British Government has ordered the keeper of the Old Bath Fields prison to treat Editor Stead as a first-class misdemeanant.

The Chinese engaged as haulymen and woodcutters at Lorena, Cal., were recently given twenty-four hours' notice to leave. No violence was used, and the Chinamen agreed to go without further notice.

THOMAS J. FORD, ex-Recorder of New Orleans, now in the penitentiary at Baton Rouge, has confessed that he and not his brother, killed Police Captain Murphy.

DISPATCHES received at Omaha recently state that the coal mines of Ireland are struck a few weeks ago at Carbon, W. T., have returned to work. There were over 400 who struck, but one-third of them have since left. Hunger and approaching winter compelled the miners to yield.

The jury in the Clements murder case at Saganeche, Col., reported a verdict "guilty of murder in the first degree as to Marshall Clements, and not guilty as to John D. Naue and Kate Clements."

A STRIKE is on foot to establish a line of fast steamers between Fort Pond Bay, L. I., and the coast of Ireland, and select a dispatch from London, of the 13th, said that Serbia had declared war against Bulgaria. Several skirmishes had taken place.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. The three Italians—Azari, Silvestri and Gilardo—who murdered the fruit vendor, Filippo Caruso, and put his body in a trunk last April, were executed at Chicago on the 14th.

THE Hon. B. J. Franklin will receive the appointment of United States Consul at Hankow, China, and not to Canton. The Consulate is of the same grade and salary as the one at Canton.

OWING to the protest of Mr. Pendleton, the American Minister, the five German-Americans whose expulsion from the Island of Fohr was ordered by the German Government will be allowed to remain on the island until further notice.

ATWAS steam launches from the British steamers Kathleen and Irwaddy have captured King Theba's war vessel. The capture was effected under the guns of the Clutterbuck Fort after a sharp fight. One British officer was wounded.

The rescuing party found the ten miners dead who were imprisoned in the Ballingmoyne shaft at Silver City, Col., by the effects of an explosion. They were found to have died from suffocation.

The Servians occupied Haritrod on the 13th. In one of the skirmishes thirty-four Bulgarians were killed. The Servians were confident of capturing Sofia.

The Advisory Board of the Lesters' Union at Brockton, Mass., have ordered all the lasters employed in half the shoe factories to cease work. This is the result of a recent manifesto issued by the manufacturers in which the rights of the union to dictate prices, etc., was ignored.

A BAND of Indians roving near the town of Lake Valley, N. M., recently killed three Chinamen who conducted a vegetable farm on Members Creek, five miles from Doming. The bodies were horribly mutilated, clearly indicating the savages did the killing.

THERE were 253 deaths from smallpox in Montreal and the adjoining municipalities for the week ended the 11th, and 24 for the previous week.

APPEALS have been issued from Galveston for aid in supplying necessities to the many poor families burned out in the late disastrous fire. A considerable sum was reported subscribed.

The London Daily Telegraph says that in consequence of the massacre of five Mussulmans at Kirdschal, a Mussulman rising against the Bulgarians is imminent.

A PANIC prevailed on the Copenhagen bourse on the 14th. Mohr Kjaer, one of the largest firms in the corn trade, failed.

The London Standard, commenting on the outbreak of hostilities between Serbia and Bulgaria, says: "We have been divided in the Balkans. We see the beginning, but no human intelligence can pretend to set limits to the area, or to the intensity of the fire."

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PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Governor has issued the following proclamation: The President of the United States has named a day of National Thanksgiving Thursday, the 23rd day of November, and I hereby observe the day as such. I have, by proclamation to the people of this State, declared the observance of the day as such, and that it be held in the fullest sense, as a time for general Thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for His bounty and mercies. As a State we have shared in an especial degree the blessings and bounties with which an indulgent Providence has favored us as a Nation. At such a time as this the spirit of benevolence should be active in every heart, and each should assert his claims, remembering—with our abundance—that "The mercies that soothe, and bless, and cheer, are scattered at the feet of Man, like dews."

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State, at Lincoln, Neb., this 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

EDWARD P. BOGGS, Secretary of State.

THE Residence Portion of Galveston Swept Away.

The Business Part Touches—Four Hundred Homes Destroyed—Loss, \$2,000,000. Estimated Property Destroyed, \$1,000,000.

GALVESTON, TEX., November 13.—About two o'clock this morning the fire alarm bells rang out and before the engines could get to the scene of the first alarm which seemed like half a dozen or more fires were started in the northern section of the city. The wind was blowing a perfect gale at the time, and the flames, fanned by the breeze, spread with terrible rapidity. House after house caught and the burning brands were scattered in all directions. In less than an hour whole blocks were burning and the firemen were utterly powerless.

TO DO ANYTHING. The people of the town were all out, but were paralyzed for the flames spread so rapidly that no one knew but that his home would be the next to blaze. At this hour (12:45 a. m.) half the north and east portion of the town is in flames and it now looks as though the whole city was doomed. The wind has increased in force, and burning brands are carried for hundreds of yards and hurled, still blazing, in every direction. Not a thing has yet sufficed to stop the course of the whirlwind, and it is feared that can be done so it would seem to the afflicted people, is to hope that some unforeseen accident will stop the conflagration. Just what caused the blaze is not known at this hour, but it is almost positively known that the fire was started by a match. There are many who do not hesitate to attribute blame to the action of dissatisfied longshoremen whose strike ended yesterday, but however, in the fulfillment of their best wishes. Such, however, is but a conjecture.

WHERE IT ORIGINATED. 4:50 a. m.—The fire started on the bay, corner of Sixteenth street, and with great rapidity spread to Broadway, seven blocks distant, all burning, extending between Sixteenth and Nineteenth streets. The wind is high and it looks as though it will not stop till it reaches the Gulf. The fire department has lost a large portion of its hose and is now endeavoring to check the flames. The horse-drawn company have removed all their cars from their stables although two blocks west of the route the fire is now taking.

A CORRECTED ACCOUNT. GALVESTON, TEX., November 14.—For seven long and weary hours the great fire, which started shortly after two o'clock yesterday morning, raged with seemingly undiminished violence. Nothing but a dying away of the wind saved the entire town from the destruction which, for four hours after, threatened to envelop residences and business blocks alike. As it was, the burnt district covers no less than fifty-two blocks, seven of which, however, are not swept entirely clear. The section where nothing but smoking ruins are now to be seen in place of what was yesterday the principal residence portion of the city, is sixteen blocks in length and of an average depth of three blocks. The losses can not be positively estimated even now, but it is certain that nearly, if not quite \$2,000,000 will not replace the structures destroyed. Taken all in all the fire may well be said to be the worst known since the last Chicago conflagration.

THE WAY IT STARTED. The fire began at 1:40 p. m. in a small brick building, a two-story shop on the north side of Avenue M, known as "The Strand," between Sixth and Seventh streets. A fierce gale from the north was blowing at the time and the flames spread with lightning rapidity to both of the adjoining streets, and in a few minutes the Strand, W. R. Whitaker, Lemons, S. J. Perkins, Wisconsin, James D. Hancock, Pennsylvania, Joseph Harper, Kansas, W. Osborn, Ohio, E. J. Smalley, Minnesota, Joshua Gray, Nevada, H. E. W. Hart, N. Y., H. C. Bowen, New York, Western Secretary, A. J. Phillips, Iowa, Central Secretary, Louis Holland, Indiana, Treasurer, George F. Peabody.

RESOLUTIONS. Resolutions were then adopted providing that the Chairman of the Executive Committee should be the Chairman of the National Committee; that the members of the committee from the various States should be chosen by the various State Committees, and should be vested with authority to call State conventions and form State organizations; and that the Executive Committee should be authorized to complete the National Committee by appointing members for States not having a report. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was subjected to much discussion. Only minor amendments, however, were made. It was finally adopted.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE. The total area of the burnt district is 100 acres and forty and a half blocks were swept clean of everything combustible. Some one hundred homes were destroyed and it is estimated by the relief committee that about 1,000 families were rendered homeless, a great majority of whom, especially the poorer ones, live in every-day tenement houses. In the burnt district they had little or no time in which to move furniture, while the weather people moved valuable pictures and effects. Several of the finest houses, however, were burned, and the loss of the best property was the loss of the contents of the fire. The business part of the city was untouched. Nearly every one has an estimate as to what the total loss of the great fire feels up. The best posted figures estimate the loss at fully \$2,000,000, while many who claim to have figured on the matter put the estimate as high as \$2,500,000. The insurance was estimated at \$180,750.

THE general statistics of Massachusetts provide that any woman can vote for school officers who are twenty-one years of age, has resided within the State one year and within the city or town in which she claims a right to vote six months next preceding any election, and who has paid by herself, her parent, guardian or trustee a state county, city or town tax assessed upon her property in the State within two years next preceding such election.—Boston Post.

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CHICAGO, Ill., November 13.—The announcement that Henry Ward Beecher would speak at last evening's session of the National Free Trade Convention attracted an audience that packed the Central Music Hall to its fullest capacity. Previous to Mr. Beecher's appearance, David A. Wells, President of the Free Trade League, delivered a lengthy argument, in which the audience was enlightened as to the benefits accruing from free trade and the general disadvantages of protection. When Mr. Wells finished Mr. Beecher was greeted with loud and continued applause. He began by referring to the oft-quoted conceit of the manufacturer that they alone were in a position to understand and to answer the tariff questions. He declared that he was in favor of no tariff at all. Though the best policy to follow was to place a direct tax upon the people to defray the expenses of the Government, the innate selfishness of the people born of their ignorance would make the operation of such a policy impossible until the arrival of the millennium. Mr. Beecher, with great applause and laughter, said that protection was the "juggery of the devil," and that if politicians were statesmen, protection would be a natural death in spite of the devil, but politicians were not statesmen, but were "vile impostors." Mr. Beecher spoke in most uncompromising language of the custom houses, and said he believed from personal observation that there was such a thing as a profane oath, it could invariably be found in the courts and customhouses. Quoting the Secretary of the National Labor Organization, the speaker said there were now in this country a million of unemployed laborers. After referring to the rivalry among capitalists in developing and reaping the profits in newly discovered industries, which resulted in inevitable over-production and the ultimate effect of throwing laborers again upon the work, he remarked that there was no tariff on men, and wondered if the protectionists were thinking of bettering the situation by placing a tariff on imported paper labor. This was intensely amusing to the audience and the speaker's laughter increased to a roar when the speaker remarked that this country was "a large exporter of religion." This country sent millions of dollars to heaven's countries, to the priests of the various religions, to the minds of unbelievers, while the active work began at home. This country was liberal in exporting religion for the benefit of the heathen, but when those benighted individuals came to this country to be nearer to the fountain head of religion, they were met with stones and curses and only allowed to remain at the peril of their lives.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. At the opening of the afternoon session the committee on nominations reported and the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President—David A. Wells, Vice-President—Thomas H. Hoar, of New York; Justice Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana; W. P. Wells, of Michigan; F. S. Harwood, of Nebraska; ex-Governor J. S. Phelps, of Missouri; R. A. Foster, of Louisiana; E. A. Dowd, of South Carolina; G. W. Stacey, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governor J. S. Harrison, of Kansas; J. S. Smith, of Ohio; H. L. Pierce, of Massachusetts; G. H. Sargent, of Connecticut; Henry Watterson, of Kentucky; J. E. Stevens, of New Jersey; W. E. Johnson, of Tennessee; W. H. Thompson, of Wisconsin; W. G. Pillsbury, of Delaware; Rowland Hayward, of Rhode Island; and R. B. Hurlbut, of Minnesota. Executive Committee—T. G. Sherman, of New York; Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts; W. H. Thompson, of Wisconsin; H. B. Stabler, of New York; W. G. Brownlow, of Michigan; V. A. Healy, of New York; W. W. Witmer, of Iowa; Eskine H. Phelps, of Illinois; M. D. Hunter, of Ohio; and W. G. Pennington, of New York. National Committee—R. R. Bowker, New York; O. W. Lusk, Iowa; L. N. Siles, Illinois; P. S. O'Rourke, Indiana; W. G. Brownlow, Michigan; J. Sterling, Missouri; W. H. Thompson, Wisconsin; W. R. Whitaker, Louisiana; S. J. Perkins, Wisconsin; James D. Hancock, Pennsylvania; Joseph Harper, Kansas; W. Osborn, Ohio; E. J. Smalley, Minnesota; Joshua Gray, Nevada; H. E. W. Hart, N. Y.; H. C. Bowen, New York; Western Secretary, A. J. Phillips, Iowa; Central Secretary, Louis Holland, Indiana; Treasurer, George F. Peabody.

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PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Henry Ward Beecher Addresses an Impromptu Audience at Central Music Hall, Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 13.—The announcement that Henry Ward Beecher would speak at last evening's session of the National Free Trade Convention attracted an audience that packed the Central Music Hall to its fullest capacity. Previous to Mr. Beecher's appearance, David A. Wells, President of the Free Trade League, delivered a lengthy argument, in which the audience was enlightened as to the benefits accruing from free trade and the general disadvantages of protection. When Mr. Wells finished Mr. Beecher was greeted with loud and continued applause. He began by referring to the oft-quoted conceit of the manufacturer that they alone were in a position to understand and to answer the tariff questions. He declared that he was in favor of no tariff at all. Though the best policy to follow was to place a direct tax upon the people to defray the expenses of the Government, the innate selfishness of the people born of their ignorance would make the operation of such a policy impossible until the arrival of the millennium. Mr. Beecher, with great applause and laughter, said that protection was the "juggery of the devil," and that if politicians were statesmen, protection would be a natural death in spite of the devil, but politicians were not statesmen, but were "vile impostors." Mr. Beecher spoke in most uncompromising language of the custom houses, and said he believed from personal observation that there was such a thing as a profane oath, it could invariably be found in the courts and customhouses. Quoting the Secretary of the National Labor Organization, the speaker said there were now in this country a million of unemployed laborers. After referring to the rivalry among capitalists in developing and reaping the profits in newly discovered industries, which resulted in inevitable over-production and the ultimate effect of throwing laborers again upon the work, he remarked that there was no tariff on men, and wondered if the protectionists were thinking of bettering the situation by placing a tariff on imported paper labor. This was intensely amusing to the audience and the speaker's laughter increased to a roar when the speaker remarked that this country was "a large exporter of religion." This country sent millions of dollars to heaven's countries, to the priests of the various religions, to the minds of unbelievers, while the active work began at home. This country was liberal in exporting religion for the benefit of the heathen, but when those benighted individuals came to this country to be nearer to the fountain head of religion, they were met with stones and curses and only allowed to remain at the peril of their lives.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. At the opening of the afternoon session the committee on nominations reported and the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President—David A. Wells, Vice-President—Thomas H. Hoar, of New York; Justice Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana; W. P. Wells, of Michigan; F. S. Harwood, of Nebraska; ex-Governor J. S. Phelps, of Missouri; R. A. Foster, of Louisiana; E. A. Dowd, of South Carolina; G. W. Stacey, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governor J. S. Harrison, of Kansas; J. S. Smith, of Ohio; H. L. Pierce, of Massachusetts; G. H. Sargent, of Connecticut; Henry Watterson, of Kentucky; J. E. Stevens, of New Jersey; W. E. Johnson, of Tennessee; W. H. Thompson, of Wisconsin; W. G. Pillsbury, of Delaware; Rowland Hayward, of Rhode Island; and R. B. Hurlbut, of Minnesota. Executive Committee—T. G. Sherman, of New York; Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts; W. H. Thompson, of Wisconsin; H. B. Stabler, of New York; W. G. Brownlow, of Michigan; V. A. Healy, of New York; W. W. Witmer, of Iowa; Eskine H. Phelps, of Illinois; M. D. Hunter, of Ohio; and W. G. Pennington, of New York. National Committee—R. R. Bowker, New York; O. W. Lusk, Iowa; L. N. Siles, Illinois; P. S. O'Rourke, Indiana; W. G. Brownlow, Michigan; J. Sterling, Missouri; W. H. Thompson, Wisconsin; W. R. Whitaker, Louisiana; S. J. Perkins, Wisconsin; James D. Hancock, Pennsylvania; Joseph Harper, Kansas; W. Osborn,