THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1884. NO. 134

SATURDAY'S SUMMARY.

The Past Week's Closing Incidents the World Around.

Hatton's Scathing Return to Clarkson's Counter.

Close of the St. Louis Stockmens' Convention.

The Plenary Council's Secret Executive Session.

Fatal Pyrotechnics in a Pennsylvania Town.

Political News—British American Shipping—Manufacturing Notes—Foreign News, Etc.

HATTON'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The following card is issued by Postmaster-General Hatton:

EDITOR REGISTER, Des Moines, Iowa: The evening papers contain a dispatch dated Des Moines, purporting to give the substance of a letter written by J. S. Clarkson, the Iowa member of the republican national committee, in which he says that while I did not issue the order in regard to keeping open the New York postoffice on election day, the order was issued by an assistant, but by "Mr. Hatton's orders." This is wholly incorrect. The officer of the postoffice department had any instructions from me in regard to an order affecting the New York postoffice on election day. Equally incorrect is the statement that the "democratic chairman" called my attention to the law prohibiting the closing of offices on election day. I never, to my knowledge, met Mr. Barnum until this evening, since reading the Des Moines dispatches, when I was introduced to him by Senator Blair, of New Hampshire. I never had a consultation with any democratic chairman or any one else on the subject. Equally incorrect is the statement that I said to "a leading democrat in Mt. Pleasant" or to any one else during my recent visit to Iowa that "I intend to keep the New York postoffice open on election day." The records of the department show that the acting postmaster general, on the night before election, telegraphed the postmaster of New York to give his employes a full opportunity to exercise the right of suffrage," and Postmaster Pearson, in a published interview, says: "Every man engaged in the postoffice had an ample opportunity during the time between the opening and close of the polling places to deposit his ballot in our own election district." This matter does not seem to warrant any further discussion, and shall receive no more attention at my hands. I do not want to believe that Mr. Clarkson desires to purposely misrepresent me.

Respectfully, etc.,

FRANK HATTON.

NATIONAL STOCKMEN.

CLOSING DAY OF THE GREAT CONVENTION AT ST LOUIS.

ST LOUIS, November 22.—At the cattlemen's convention this morning the committee on resolutions reported favorably the resolution with reference to the land between the ninety-eighth meridian and the Sierra Nevada mountains, urging a memorial to congress for legislation permitting the settlement and lease of land in tracts of suitable size for grazing. A minority report on the same subject was submitted, holding that this would be in the interest of large owners of cattle to the prejudice of small owners. After much discussion in favor of and against both reports the majority report was adopted by a large majority. A committee was then appointed to present to congress a memorial on the trail question. A resolution was introduced by Rain, of Missouri, urging that the bureau of animal industry be put under the charge of expert veterinarians. Adopted. The thanks of the convention were extended to the citizens of St. Louis for kindness to the convention. The convention then adjourned sine die. Immediately after the adjournment the members of the new national cattlemen's association met. General Brisbin was elected temporary chairman. The reading of the constitution and by-laws was dispensed with and the election of permanent officers followed. Col. R. D. Hunter of St. Louis, was elected president unanimously by acclamation; Gen Brisbin was chosen first vice-president; Amos T. Atwater, secretary; E. C. Moore treasurer, both of St. Louis. President Hunter took the chair amid cheering and spoke a few words. One vice president from each state was then elected, after which the meeting adjourned.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

PITTSBURG, November 22. The workers in all the flint glass factories on the south side were informed to-day that wages will be reduced 10 per cent, commencing Monday. It is thought that the reduction will be accepted. The milling employes of Park Bros' steel works were notified to-day of a reduction in wages of 50 cents per ton, to take effect on Monday. A similar reduction is also to be made in the hammer department in a few days. The men say they realize the dullness in trade, and will accept the cut without a murmur.

ROCK ISLAND, November 22.—Arrangements have been made for the immediate resumption of operations at the Rock Island plow works, thus giving employment to 400 hands. The Rock Island plow company is a new organization, with a paid up capital of $3 0,000 and succeeds B. D. Buford & Co.

LEWISTON, Maine, November 22.—The Hill and Androscoggin mills shut down to-night for a week. The Continental mill will run only the first three days of next week. The Lewiston Corporation will run on two-thirds time for the present. Farwell's mills, at Lisbon, announces 5 to 10 per cent. reduction, beginning next month.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—A large number of carpet mills, scattered throughout the district of Kensington, and especially in the Nineteenth ward, closed to-day, owing to a refusal of the weavers to accept a reduction of 17 per cent. At Phillipsburg, N. J. the blast furnaces of the Oxford iron company will be blown out in a few days.

FALL RIVER, Mass., November 22.—The manufacturers deny that any cut in the wages of operatives is contemplated.

THE LEMAN-BRAND CONTEST.

THE FEDERAL COURT TO DECIDE THE MATTER TO-DAY

CHICAGO, November 22.—In the Leman-Brand senatorial contest, in which there has been allegations of fraud, application was made this morning before Judge Blodgett, of the United States district court, for an attachment to compel the county clerk to bring before the federal grand jury the ballots and poll list. This the court declined to do, but entered an order directing the county clerk to show cause on Monday next why the attachment should not issue. The county board of canvassers this afternoon decided that it could not go behind the return and that the vote would have to stand as returned, thus giving Brand, democrat, a seat in the state senate and allowing the democrats a majority in both houses, leaving the contest for the senate to decide as to the question of fraud in the returns. Whether the proceedings in the federal court can have any bearing on the case as it stands is not known. The returns will probably go to the state capital to-night.

A largely attended mass meeting was held at north side Turner hall to-night to expose the alleged fraud by which Brand had been declared elected to the state senate. Affidavits by the supervisors and one of the judges of election were read, citing that Lehman received 420 votes in the second precinct of the Eighteenth ward. The affidavits of one-half that number of voters were also procured, stating that they voted for Lehman. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to wait on Brand and request him not to take his seat and countenance the fraud, and to take measures to prosecute the alleged perpetrators of the fraud.

OUR OAKS.

HOW THE ENGLISH ARE BUYING UP AMERICAN SHIPS OF COMMERCE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—The International Steamship company, which recently bought four American-built steamships of the American Steamship company, and which assumed that company's agreement with the owners of five British vessels, all of which have been, and still are, run between this port and Liverpool under the title of the American line, is seriously considering the running of American-built steamers under the British flag instead of the American flag, as at present. "Under the British flag," said an officer of the company to-day, "we could run the steamers at very considerable less cost, for the reason that now we are obliged to ship men at American ports, and American labor is much higher than that abroad.

FATAL ROCKET.

ALMOST WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER BY SKY ROCKETS.

NEWCASTLE Pa, November 22.—During a democratic jollification to-night the explosion of sky rockets occurred and the rockets shot in every direction, and the wildest excitement ensued. Douglas McIrnney was struck on the chin and killed. When picked up the stick was found projecting from the back of his neck. James Mooney, aged 12, was hit in chest, and fatally injured. Dan Gunsley, age 13, was struck on the right thigh, the rocket entering the right hip. He was also injured internally and will die. Louis Black, Cleas Shaffer and Wm. Warner were badly hurt.

Triumphant Thomas.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Vice-president-elect Hendricks and party, accompanied by a large representation of Cleveland and Hendricks clubs of the different mercantile exchanges, left this morning for Albany. After a call upon Governor Cleveland the party will return to this city.

HIS IMPRESSIONS OF CLEVELAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—On his return from Albany this evening, Vice President-elect Hendricks said to an associated press reporter: "Well, I've been to see the president, and he looks very well, very well, indeed, for a man who has gone through so much fatigue as he has. Oh, we had a very nice time, quite informal, and I am very much impressed with Mr. Cleveland—more so than I was in my first interview with him, which was last summer, after I came from Saratoga. What do I think of the campaign? In my humble judgment it has been the most remarkable ever fought for the presidency." "After Ohio, what did you think?" "I know a good many felt shaky, but I was perfectly confident all through. Mr. Tilden's campaign was, no doubt, a splendidly organized one, but a spirit pervaded this one that, from the outset meant success. I have only this to say—if I stay here much longer, I shall be killed with kindness."

The Swaim Case.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—At the opening of the Swaim court martial this morning Judge Advocate Gardner submitted to the court an additional charge against General Swaim, embodying the allegations contained in the amendment offered by him yesterday to the second specification to the original first charge, and which was ruled out by the court. Swaim pleaded "not guilty" to the second charge and he was then called upon to plead to the additional charge. He did not plead to this charge, his counsel objecting on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction over the additional charge. The counsel for the defence then entered a motion that said charge and specification be excluded for the determination of the court. On conclusion of the argument the judge advocate announced the decision of the court to be that the additional charge and specification, having been referred by proper authority, the court directs that they be filed for future action. The court then adjourned till Monday.

The Congo Treaty.

COLOGNE, November 22.—The Gazette publishes the text of Germany's proposals regarding Congo in the following manner: "Delegates of fifteen states, including America, have agreed to the following declaration: In regions forming the basin of the Congo and its tributaries, the limits which the conference will fix, there shall be perfectly free trade for all nations. The powers exercising sovereign rights in the Congo regions are forbidden to exercise monopolies or favor any kind in regard to trade. Foreigners are to enjoy without destruction the same treatment and rights as citizens of a sovereign state, and all powers exercising sovereign rights shall bind themselves to co-operate in endeavoring to suppress slavery and promote the work and missions and all institutions which tend to the civilization of the natives."

The Plenary Council.

BALTIMORE, November 22.—The secret session of the plenary council continued to-day at the seminary of St. Sulpice, and a conference of bishops and theologians was held in afternoon at the cathedral. To-morrow, at the public session, high pontifical mass will be celebrated at the cathedral by Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, and a sermon will be preached by Bishop Fitzgerald, of Little Rock, on "The Sacrifice of the Mass." In the evening Bishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, will preach at the cathedral on "The Sanctity of the Church," and Bishop Richter, of Grand Rapid, will preach in St. Alphonso's church on "The Indissolubility and Sanctity of Matrimony." There will also be a temperance meeting in the evening at Ford's opera house, where Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, and Bishops Riordan, Keane, Spalding and Ireland will make addresses.

Chicago Election Contest.

CHICAGO, November 22.—In the Leman-Brand state senatorial contest, in which there have been allegations of fraud, an application was made this morning before Judge Blodgett of the United States district court for an attachment to compel the county clerk to bring before the federal grand jury ballots and poll list. This the court declined to do, but entered an order directing the county clerk to show cause Monday next why an attachment should not be issued.

Six in One Tomb.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., November 23.—News reached this city at 1 a. m., of the drowning six persons in the Tenessee river, near Caperton's Ferry, Ala., last evening. Nine persons were crossing in the ferry boat when it capsized, and but three escaped. The ferryman, his child, two women and two children were drowned.

The Count in Illinois

CHICAGO, November 22.—The final count in Illinois gives Blaine 340,494, Cleveland 312,755; plurality 28,186. Oglesby (rep) for governor, 334,182, Harrison (dem) 320,645; plurality 13,536.

THE NEW POLICY.

Cleveland Delivers Himself Upon His Administrative Plans.

He Utterly Deprecates All Commercial Apprehensions,

As But the Baseless Fabric of False Fears,

And Pledges His Administration to Conservative Fairness,

The New York Postmaster Supports Hatton's Statements.

All Postoffice Attaches Had the Opportunity to Vote—Arthur's Last Message, Etc.

CLEVELAND'S POLICY.

Special Telegram to the BEE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—The Albany correspondent of the Philadelphia Times reports Governor Cleveland as using the following language touching the policy that will guide the administration after March 4: "No harm shall come to any business interest as a result of the administrative power as long as I am president. I intend to surround myself with the best and broadest minds in the party, and then bend all my energies toward making an administration that shall at least assure every element that transfer of executive control from one party to another does not mean any serious disturbance of existing conditions. It is almost incredible that there should be any feeling of uncertainty whatever as to the future, so far as the recent result of the election is concerned. Those who are to succeed to power by the will of the people, as recently expressed, are as much interested in the future of the United states as they who yield it. They also have an equal stake in the prosperity and advancement of the country. They are as thoroughly committed to the maintenance of values and as earnestly anxious for sterling business prosperity as their opponents. Naturally they will be careful about pronouncing for a policy inimical to the interests the very class which, more than any other, has thus honored them with its confidence. Coming into power after so long an absence, the party ought, and will so far as the executive is concerned, bring liberal views and good impulses into control of the government. It would be unnatural for the party not to be actuated by a desire to continue in power by demonstrating that it deserves the highest confidence of the people. This it cannot do if it would unsettle business and make factions war upon wel conceived plans of government. This is the view I take of the proper position for the party just assuming control of the country in a crisis like this, and the standard by which I shall be guided while in the presidential office. If I follow it, I hope for and expect a fair and honest response from the republicans with whom I may have relations, as well as the hearty support of my own party. I feel, of course I have great responsibilities, and approach them with a feeling of more or less anxiety. While I know there is no reason whatever for this feeling of restlessness north or south, I cannot but realize that all minds do not see things in the same light. What may seem of no moment to one may be of great consequence to another. The democratic party and its servants are as much committed to a careful policy upon economic questions as their opponents, and they will be as careful to act for the best interests of the country as the republicans would had they been successful. I assume, therefore, that wantever of nervousness is now apparent comes simply from the disturbance of the long lease of power, and that whenever the irritation, growing out of defeat, has passed off, there will be a better feeling all around and a willingness to give the new men a fair and honest chance. That is all that is desired and less would not be fair to the incoming administration."

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND

BOSTON, November 22.—In the course of an interview with a representative of a Boston paper to-day, President-elect Cleveland, speaking of the business and manufacturing interests of the country, and the effect of a change of administration on these interests, said: "It goes without saying that the Democratic party is made up of merchants, business men and workingmen, and everybody certainly desires good times and realizes that all the people must be prosperous to ensure that result. We have fifty-five million people, almost boundless resources, hundreds of the strongest financial institutions in the world, thousands of enterprising merchants, the most skillful manufacturers, and the most intelligent farmers and workingmen on the face of the earth. Now, surely, a country with these characteristics has every qualification for solid and permanent prosperity. It will be my aim and the aim of all associated with me in the conduct of affairs at Washington, to give the people of the United States a safe, economical and conservative government. The fact that so many business men and manufacturers and workingmen voted with the democratic party this election shows that they were not afraid of a change in the administration. The democratic party, in its Chicago platform, meant what it said, and said what it meant and will carry the provisions of that platform which relate to the business interests of the country into effect. The most important thing is to restore confidence and a determination to forget partisan heat and excitement, and devote ourselves to things which tend to substantiate the welfare of the country and all of its people. In this work every man should feel he has a part to perform."

THE MAIL AND THE BALLOT.

THE POSTMASTER AT NEW YORK RELATES THE FACTS IN THE HATTON-CLARKSON DISPUTE.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Being questioned about the dispatches sent out relative to the New York postoffice being kept open on election day, thus depriving several employes of their opportunity to vote, Postmaster Pearson said, in substance: "It has always been customary in this office to close on election day, under the legal holiday schedule, and to attend to necessary matters with the usual holiday force. The postmaster has always believed that he had the right to use his own discretion in managing his business, guided first and always, of course, by public convenience. Carriers have always been kept in the office to give business men their mail if they call for it. By sending to their places of business when closed they cannot get it when they do call because carriers have mail out on their routes. The postmaster usually knows best how to accommodate the largest number, and should be allowed to arrange his work according to his best judgment. Following the usual course, I caused notices to be posted announcing that the office would be open on election day with the usual holiday force. There was no necessity for all the men being here, and I thought it only fair to give those who had been working overtime during the campaign rush of matter an opportunity to use the day as he saw fit. November 1st I saw in the papers a press dispatch announcing that the department had issued an order that all offices must be kept open on election day, and I at once telegraphed to Washington for official information. The next day I received a reply that under a recent order of the department, I did not learn by whom or on what date issued, the postoffice must be kept open all days not otherwise specified either by national legislation or by executive proclamation. Accordingly I ordered the first notices issued taken down, and November 3, I sent out instructions to each superintendent to so arrange his work that every man should have an opportunity to vote. Subsequently an order came from Washington to that effect, but I had anticipated it. Every one who desired to cast a vote and was entitled to do so had the opportunity given him. Whether any men failed to avail themselves of it, of course I can't say."

NEW YORK PRESS.

SUNDAY MORNING EDITORIALS OF NEW YORK DAILIES ON POLITICAL MATTERS.

Special to the Kansas City Journal.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The Sunday papers are editorially dull and stupid this morning. The Herald, Truth and Journal have little to say apart from foreign and local matters.

THE STAR.

The Star urges the appointment of Gen Geo. B. McClellan of New Jersey, to the post of secretary of war by Cleveland when the latter shall have been inaugurated. It pronounced him a soldier unequaled by aught save Gen. Hancock.

THE SUN.

The Sun's leader deals with "measures for warding off cholera." It also treats of the joy of Washington hotel keepers over the coming political change, and then has the following to say about Editor Clarkson of Des Moines, Iowa: "Mr. J. S. Clarkson, the Iowa member of the national republican committee, doesn't seem to know enough to keep still. He is still weeping and wailing over the election. He has discovered in some way that a lot of Blaine ballots in this town were not counted. Naturally this grieves him. He also rebukes another illustrious Iowan, Mr. Frank Hatton, because the New York postoffice wasn't closed on election day in order to wait for Mr. Blaine. Mr. Hatton has explained, but Mr. Clarkson continues to be dissatisfied. Indeed, it is idle for Mr. Hatton or anybody else to reason with a man who doesn't know that election day is not a national holiday, and that no law authorizes the closing of postoffices on that day. It was proper to keep the New York postoffice open, and it will be proper for Mr. Clarkson to keep his mouth shut.

THE WORLD.

The World discussed a dozen of its pet topics and then goes for chairmen of the national republican committee, Jones, in the following fashion: It is apparent now that Jones, the Pittsburg money bag, who acted as figurehead for the republican national committee, sent out his incendiary and alarming manifesto, claiming New York and West Virginia and charging Cleveland's friends with intended fraud upon unauthenticated dispatches gathered by Jay Gould's servants. The poor old noodle simply wanted to play the role of Zach Chandler and he came near upsetting the country. Jones will not live in history as long as Mrs O'Leary's recalcitran cow, but he has known what it was to be stirred with heroic emotion.

THE TIMES

The Times says: The search for alarm among the colored population of North Carolina, in consequence of the incoming of a democratic administration, results in its discovery in only a mild form, which promises to disappear. There appears to be far more uneasiness among the democratic politicians at the prospect of the disintegration of their party on the removal of the tension by which it has been so long kept so tight. There is a general admission that it is pretty sure to divide and that the colored vote will divide at the same time and become a more uncertain factor than before. What is true in North Carolina is pretty likely to be generally true in the south, and the political solidity of that section promises to disappear with the main cause that has kept it sound. This is a very desirable result for the whole country.

THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune's main articles in point of length refer to over production. In its second column editorial notes it says: "The democratic small fry have been after Mr. Cleveland ever since the election, but yesterday the larger fishes appeared on the surface at Albany; that is to say the national democratic committeemen, headed by Herbert O. Thompson, called on the governor in a body. Each man had a few minutes conversation in private with Mr. Clevsland, but just what offices were demanded has no been revealed. Later we shall see what we do see. The governor's callers are said to have looked much pained as they passed one of the doors in the capitol bearing the words "civil service commission," and one is even reported to have muttered: 'Out, damned spot,' but we do not believe this story. Most democrats regard the civil service barriers as very slight obstacles in their path toward the spoils.

CATTLE SCOURGE.

A PECULIAR MALADY ASSAILING CATTLE IN THE REPUBLICAN VALLEY.

Special to the BEE.

FRANKLIN, NEB., November 23.—Many of the farmers of this county have lost heavily in cattle of late, some have lost four and five cows per day, one man near Naponee, Franklin county, has lost thirty head. Our people are alarmed. We telegraphed the governor for a veterinary surgeon, only to learn that Nebraska has none. Every possible speculation is rife as to the cause of death. Many cattle have been opened and examined, and while many persons have attributed the loss to the smut on the corn stalks, others say no evidence of smut can be found in the stomach. The gall is said to be greatly enlarged in most cases and to be filled with water. But we do believe that in every case it will be found that there was no death until after the cattle had been turned into the stalk fields. Whether the change from poor dry feed to a rich nutritious food is too sudden, or whether there is a poisonous insect lurking in the huls, or whether it be a fungus growth filled with a poisonous acid, or neither one is yet unsolved. But certainly a word of caution to farmers to use the utmost care in putting their cattle into stalk fields, at least until the frost has neutralized the secreted destroyer, will save thousands of dollars to Nebraska. Cattle are only sick about five hours at the longest. If THE BEE can suggest any remedy or preventative it will oblige the people. Yours truly,

J. F. ZEDIKER.

A Pennsylvania Tempest.

SCRANTON, PA., November 24.—A wind storm this afternoon culminating in a heavy rain and violent gale. The wind reached the velocity of eighty miles an hour. Roofs, signs and windows were broken. The streams are much swollen.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., November 23.—A terrific storm, accompanied by high winds, set in here this afternoon and continued to a late hour. The rain was tremendous. Dwelling houses in low lands are flooded and the occupants compelled to leave home.

Whitelaw Reid's Refusal.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 23.—The Democrat and Chronicle tomorrow will contain a letter to the editor from Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, positively declining to be a candidate for United States senator.

MERRIE ENGLAND.

The British Empire and Its Threatening Complications.

The Serious Situation of Egyptian Affairs.

England's Choice—Riot at Home or War Abroad.

The Franchise Bill and the Redistribution Act.

Gladstone's Serious Dilemma and Senile Incapacity.

The Approaching Fall of Radicalism—Salisbury's Growing Strength—Other Foreign News.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

Special telegram to THE BEE.

LONDON, November 23.—The Egyptian muddle has assumed a painfully perplexing phase. It is an open secret that Lord Northbrook's report is held by the cabinet to recommend impossible things; but the ministry will neither disclose its contents nor state their own policy. The trouble lies on the horns of a dilemma. If the only course is taken which will be acceptable to the Powers, the tax payers at home will vigorously resist it. The policy of increasing the income tax in order to pay speculative profits of foreign holders of Egyptian bonds would be the ruin of the government, and yet a refusal to do so opens the way for a hostile combination of the continental powers. The French are clamorous for the publication of Lord Northbrook's report. Mr. Freycinet boasted the other night that a new conference would be held to settle England's pretentions. The French papers in Egypt are stirring up all possible mischief by printing in Arabic wild stories about a native revolt in India. News from the Nile cannot be said to have lessened the general contempt for the whole enterprise, but it has measurably increased public confidence in Gen Gordon's ability to take care of himself. Some persons fear that the latest report of the weakness of the Mahdi is only a ruse to throw Gen. Woiseley off his guard. The fact that the government suppressed nine-tenths of Gen. Gordon's last letter is explained officially on the ground that the Mahdi is informed of all London news. It is surmised that the letter counselled a short cut across the desert from Old Dongala to Khartoum, instead of following the Great River bend, a fact which it is desirable that the Mahdi should not know.

ENGLAND'S POLITICAL TURMOIL.

THE TROUBLES OVER THE REDISTRIBUTION AND FRANCHISE BILL—RADICAL FATE—GLADSTONE'S PERIL.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

LONDON, November 23.—The compromise is beginning to be regarded as a miserable surrender by Gladstone and a memorable triumph for Salisbury. Throughout the whole struggle the prime minister has been fanatically eager to pass the two measures through the childishly vain idea of having his name associated with two such important statutes, and rounding off his political life with an exit of appropriate sublimity. Considerations for his own health and comfort have largely influenced his mind, and for weeks past he has stood between Chamberlain and Dilke, both demanding a firm front under the threat of their resignation, and his physician Sir Andrew Clarke, recommending the close of the contest by prophesying the danger of early death. Everybody now concedes that Gladstane's readiness to do anything and everything makes Salisbury master of the redistribution bill. The radicals are greatly exasperated; they accuse Chamberlain of having betrayed them and there was even a rumor that he, knowing the general dissatisfaction, and disgusted with Gladstone, was about to resign. The feeling is prevalent that the great question is to be settled by a huggermugger interview between the party leaders, and that the control and independence of parliament are sacrificed. But the radicals are so contemptable a lot that they will swallow anything Gladstone proposes, and all the probabilities of the hour point to the success of his ill-starred alliance with Salisbury. Two other political events of the week are extremely eloquent signs of the times. The first is a dispatch of General Scratchley to annex New Guinea together with the formation of an imperial confederation league. This marks a further step in the new movement for drawing closer ties between different parts of the Empire. The other momentous matter is the debate in the house of commons on the crofters disturbances in the Scott isles. A motion demanding prompt legislation for the benefit of the crofters was carried unanimously. At the same time the leading farmers associations have called for a wholesale reduction of rents. The land movements are now marching with rapid strides, and already the admission to franchise of the 2,000,000 unfranchised agricultural householders adds, by anticipation, its distructive powers to the fabric of radicalism.

A FATAL FEVER.

A TERRIBLE MALADY DEVELOPS IN ONE WARD OF THE KANSAS PENITENTIARY—SIXTY PRISONERS ARE STRICKEN, OF WHOM TEN DIE.

Special to the Kansas City Times.

LEAVENWORTH, November 22.—An alarming disease which mystifies all the physicians who have seen it, has broken out among the convicts confined in one of the prison wards at the penitentiary. The malady represents ship fever, and has the appearance of being a very low and malignant form of typhoid. In its last stages sores break out all over the body of the patient. When the fever leaves, death ensues in a few hours. Up to this time about thirty of the convicts have had the fever and ten have died of it in the last two weeks. The prison physician Dr. Neally, assisted by a doctor who is serving out a sentence for bigamy, is doing all in his power to prevent the spreading of the disease, and the number of deaths, which have averaged four a week, are now steadily decreasing. The fever only affected the convicts confined in this ward, which has

BEEN RIGIDLY QUARANTINED,

from the rest of the prison. The disease is all the more inexplicable from the fact that the convicts have the best of fare, and everything inside of the walls is kept as neat as wax, the penitentiary being well known to be the cleanest in all the surrounding states.

In the meantime Warden Jones is seeing to the comfort of the fever stricken prisoners and a gang of night and day nurses has been made up from the convict rolls. The ravages of the disease have been greatly checked and the most careful attention given to the diet and habits of those not afflicted.

In his last report, and before the breaking out of the fever Warden Jones recommended better ventilation for the ward in which the disease appeared soon afterward. No action was taken on the matter, and it is now thought that bad air has been the prime cause of the

BREAKING OUT OF THE FEVER.

Mayor Neely was seen this afternoon, and he said that he had visited the penitentiary and was satisfied that everything now is in good condition. The only persons afflicted are those who have been in this one wing which was one of the first buildings erected, and the disease even in that isolated quarter has nearly been stamped out. Warden Jones has shown great ability in controlling an epidemic which was bequeathed to him by those who lacked experience years ago in constructing prisons, and Mayor Neely says says now that the danger is all over. The officers cannot be too highly complimented. The mayor knew of the trouble some days ago, but kept it quiet until it became public to-day because he did not think it wise to scare friends of the prisoners.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

SOME OF THE MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED IN THE PRESIDENT'S LAST EXECUTIVE PAPER.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—[BEE Special.]—The President has his message well under way, and has read the outlines of his recommendations to the cabinet at the last two cabinet meetings, and has discussed the changes suggested by them. A memorandum furnished by gentleman of the cabinet for various parts of the message have all been received and arranged in order. Secretary McCullough has been fully consulted on all questions of finance, and appears in perfect accord with the president. It is known that the president will again discuss the subject of our relation with the South American powers, giving the whole matter greater space and attention than was ever before given it in any message. It is said in this connection that the policy outlined in Blaine's letter of acceptance will receive the full endorsement of the president. In compliance with the wishes of Secretary McCullough, the message will urge with distinct emphasis a reduction of the surplus in the treasury. Secretary Chandler's request, cordially endorsed by Secretary Lincoln, that congress be asked to pension the survivors of the Greely party, will also be complied with.

SPECTACULAR DRAMA.

THE WONDERFULLY REALISTIC EXHIBITION WITH HIGH SCENIC EFFECT, ENTAILING HEAVY EXPENDITURES, AT THE ST. LOUIS GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—The Grand opera house, on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, burned this afternoon, entailing a loss of from $125,000 to $150,000. The fire broke out in the front part of the basement, ascended by the stairways to the roof, thence spread all over the building, and in the course of three hours the beautiful theater with its handsome decorations, valuable machinery, scenery and effects, was a mass of ruins, nothing being left but the bare walls. John W. Morton the manager, lost his entire personal wardrobe, and a valuable actors' library, being in the front part of the building, was totally destroyed. Loss about $7,000. The insurance on the theater is about $50,000.

A WOMAN'S FEARS.

HOW A LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER WAS DETAINED FROM DUTY BY A TIMOROUS WIFE.

MONTREAL, November 23.—News is received of the schooner La Victoire, before reported lost and over which there has been great anxiety felt here. Two men have just arrived from the Isle Aux Coudres and state, that towards nightfall on the 5th inst., they saw off the capes a lighthouse. The schooner was on beam ends with a number of people clinging to her sides, and appealing to the lighthouse keeper for assistance. They said that the keeper heard them and immediately prepared to go to their rescue but was prevented by his wife fainting from fright.

Abating Cholera in Paris.

LONDON, November 23.—[BEE Special.]—The cholera has been handled very well in Paris. The majority of the cases in the hospital have been cured. The difficulty with the remainder has been that either the patients system had already been ruined by alcohol or privation, or that the patient arrived at the hospital too late. The latter is really the chief trouble everywhere. Dr. Chapman's treatment with ice bags on the spine and Dr. Hyem's venous injection of salt solution both have been successful. The epidemic in Paris is near the end, and in the suburbs of the city is subsiding.

The Vote of Illinois.

CHICAGO, November 23.—The complete revised official returns from Illinois give the following results: Blaine, 337,474; Cleveland, 312,355; St. John, 12,074; Butler, 10,910. Blaine's plurality 25,119. For governor—Oglesley, republican, 334,234. Harrison, democratic, 319,634; Hobbs, prohibition, 10,586; Harper, greenback, 8,687. Oglesley's plurality, 14,599.

Almost a Panic.

CHICAGO, November 23.—In the burlesque at the Grand opera house to-night smoke from one of the wings was blown upon the stage, causing the cry of fire. Instantly the thousand people were on their feet and two or three women fell fainting. One of the actors stepped quickly to the front, and explaining the cause, quieted all fears and narrowly saved a dreadful panic and loss of life.

Weather To-Day

WASHINGTON, November 23.—Upper Mississippi, fair weather, northwesterly winds shifting southerly; slight rise of temprature in northern portion, nearly stationary temperature in southern portion followed by falling barometer.

Missouri valley, fair weather, southerly winds slowly rising, temperature lower.

Anxious Africans.

ATLANTA, Ga. November 23.—W. A. Pledger, chairman, calls a meeting of the colored national committee to convene at New Orleans, December 17th, to consider the situation of the colored people under the democratic party.

Cholera Disappearing.

PARIS, November 22.—Cholera is fast disappearing. Very few cases were reported for the twelve hours ending at noon to-day.

SATURDAY'S SPECULATION.

The Close of the Week on the Chicago Exchange.

The Northwest Grain and Money Markets.

Wheat Closes With the Bulls in Control.

The Excitement Reacts Depressingly on Corn.

Only Light Local Business in Provisions.

The Money Market Without Change—Plenty of Idle Capital—Bank Reports.

SATURDAY'S SPECULATIONS.

THE CLOSE OF THE WEEK AT ALL TRADE CENTERS.

CHICAGO, November 22.—The feature of the day on the board of trade was the very bullish tone of the wheat crowd. Lester, Driver, Councelman and the heavy speculators were buying steadily and taking all sized lots. The report came in from New York that a pool had been formed in that city with the object of booming wheat to 80c, and that Lester represented the combination here. This threw the "shorts" into a little panic. Prices finished strong at the top notch, 1½c above last night's figures.

"There is an immense amount of idle money on hand, and holders are itching to do something with it," said J. W. McCormick to-night. "It would not be singular if considerable attention was concentrated upon wheat as an investment, seeing that prices are so low and the chances of improvement so good. I look for livelier times."

The bears, however, base their operations on the fact that the visible supply is about 20 per cent. larger than at this time last year.

CORN.

Corn was dull, suffering from the excitement in wheat pit. Schwarts was selling May and Kantner & Wheeler were buying. The ceipts were 100 cars larger than yesterday, with a prospect of much heavier arrivals next week. Values ended ⅞c off.

PROVISIONS.

In provisions business was light and on local account. The general feeling is weak, though packers do not seem disposed to offer much for future delivery.

MONEY.

There was no preceptable change in the previous condition of the money market. Undoubtedly there is a large amount of idle money and plenty of idle holders who would be glad to invest at profitable rates of interest if they felt sure about the collateral. Rates to-day were 6@8 per cent, with more loans made at the outside than inside figure. New York exchange was easier at 50c premium, and sixty day documentary sterling was steady at $ 78⅝. The associated bank clearings were $6,849,884, and for the week $43,258 619, a decrease from last week. The board of trade clearings also showed a decrease from last week.

"BREAD WINNERS."

WAGE CUTTING, SHUTTING DOWN, STRIKING AND VARIOUS TROUBLES AMONG THE IRON WORKERS AND COAL MINERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, November 23.—The machinery molders met in the Knights of Labor hall this afternoon to consider the proposed reduction of wages ordered in the foundries of Robinson, Rea & Co., and Garrison & Co. No definite action was taken. The reduction takes effect to-morrow. The Standard nut works which recently ordered a 20 per cent reduction of wages, have positively refused to compromise, and the strikers are firm. They assert that rather than accept so great a reduction they will remain out all winter.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINERS.

The coal miners of Pittsburg district will assemble in convention here next Thursday. In addition to considering an arbitration for railroad mines and the fixing of a rate for river mines, there will be presented a scheme by which the miners of Kanawha, West Virginia, will enter into a combination with those of the Western Pennsylvania bituminous coal region. Operators in this district have always held that they were unable to compete with those of the Kanawha region, and claimed that Kanawha operators had the advantage of a lower price of mining, which enabled them to undersell the Monongahela coal men in the lower markets.

The General Cold Snap.

CHICAGO, November 23.—Advices to the Associated press from various points indicate the appearance of the first general cold snap of the season. The southwest, west, and northwest and north are suffering from severe winds, low temperature and more or less snow. In some places the temperature is reported as several degrees below zero. The telegraph company reports considerable trouble in all directions from the snapping of wires. In this city at 11 o'clock a fine snow is falling, the thermometer indicates 11 above zero, having fallen over 30 degrees inside of 24 hours.

Hendricks and the Hasty Hoosiers.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Hendricks passed a quiet day in the hotel. Voorhes and Sergeant-at-Arms Bright left the Gilsey house in rome haste at 6:30 this evening, after receiving a telegram from Albany.

DANGER FROM CATARRH

That exceedingly disagreeable and very prevalent disease, catarrh, is caused by scrofulous taint in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by its powerful purifying and vitalizing action upon the blood, speedily removes the cause, and thus effects a radical and permanent cure of catarrh. Those who suffer from its varied symptoms—uncomfortable flow from the nose, offensive breath, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, swelling of the soft parts of the throat, nervous prostration, etc.—should take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured.

Serious consequences are liable to ensue if catarrh is not attended to in season. The disease frequently destroys the sense of smell and often developes into bronchitis or pulmonary consumption. Undoubtedly many cases of consumption originate in catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh and has even effected remarkable cures of consumption itself, in its early stages. A book containing statements of many cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, will be sent free to all who send address to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Best Medicine

"I have suffered with catarrh in my head for years, and paid out hundreds of dollars for medicines, but have heretofore received only temporary relief. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and now my catarrh is nearly cured, the weakness of my body is all gone, my appetite is good—in fact, I feel like another person. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I have ever taken." MRS. A. CUNNINGHAM, Providence, R. I.

Catarrh and Impure Blood

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything else I ever used." A. BALL, Syracuse, N. Y.

"I suffered three years with catarrh, and my general health was poor in consequence. When I took Hood's Sarsaparilla I found I had the right remedy. The catarrh is yielding, as Hood's Sarsaparilla is cleansing my blood, and the general tone of my system is improving." FRANK WASHBURN, Rochester, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.