THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1885. NO 257

DEATH IN THE WINDS

Sunday Night's Cyclone Scaps Up Life and Property.

Iowa, Dakota and Nebraska Rent With Great Ruin.

Many People Reported Killed and a Vast Amount of Property Destroyed.

AN UNPARALLELED STORM.

THE TRAIL OF DEVASTATION.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

NORFOLK, Neb., June 15.—The storm of last evening was more disastrous than was at first reported. At Stanton the baptist church was completely demoralized, the roof being torn off. Smith & Wiregess drug store and many minor buildings were displaced. Several farm buildings and ranch sheds are wrecked. It will be noted that Stanton was completely wrecked four years ago by a cyclone from the effects which the town has never fully recovered.

At Tekamah roofs were blown off the Astor House, and one or two stores. Several chimneys and small structures were wrecked.

Reports from Ponca, Jackson and Wakefield show a slight destruction of buildings. The roof of the round house at Columbus, was also taken down by the wind.

Sioux City, Iowa, was perhaps the worst shaken up. Details are wild as yet. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000. The Hubbard house is badly damoralized.

Strange to say no one has suffered any inconvenience personally—that is so far as reported.

Lemars, Iowa, it is stated, is a complete wreck; there being practically nothing left.

At Coleridge, Neb., eleven buildings are blown down, two children killed, and one extensive loss on live stock is reported. The bank building of Patterson & Moore received serious injuries.

SIOUX CITY, IA., June 15.—A severe wind storm struck this city about midnight. The postoffice was unroofed at a loss of $1,500. The wholesale dry goods store of Tootle, Livingston & company was unroofed and the end wall blown in. The loss on the building is $3,500 and the damage to goods $4,000. C. Shenkberg's building, occupied by a wholesale grocery lost a portion of its side wall. The damage to the building is put at $5,000 to the stock of $1,000. A large barn and residence damaged $5,000. J. D. Farr & Company's butter and egg house was unroofed. Loss, $1,000. The Standard oil company's warehouse lost its roof and a portion of the wall. The St. Paul & Omaha lost on a pile barge, and boilers, and engineering appliances $1,500. The ferry boat Bennett lost her smoke stacks and pilot house. Alexander Mair's dwelling was demolished; Slough and Nikesell's store unroofed; the methodist and the baptist churches blown down.

At Jackson, Neb., Douer & Barri's store was blown down.

At Elk Point, D. T., a number of buildings are down. The railway coal house and wind mill were demolished. No one was hurt.

At Coleridge, Neb., sixteen buildings are down. A. Hudson's general store was blown to pieces. Two children were killed and three people seriously in the country near town.

At Hartington, Neb., a rink and a number of small buildings were blown down.

At Wakefield, Neb., Anderson & Company's store was unroofed. In all the country within a radius of twenty-five miles of the city much damage was done to trees, fences, windmills and buildings. A number of farm houses were demoralized. At 11:30 o'clock to night only one wire is working out of town. Among the losers in this city are: I. K. Peck, residence demolished, $1,000; J. H. Rivers, house down, $500. Rivers had three ribs broken. A small house of Phil Jennings was blown into the creek. All over the city smaller buildings, trees and windmills are down. Glass was broken and numerous residence unroofed.

Word is received from Lemars that the St. James catholic church was torn down, the steeple of another church carried away, the Plymouth mills unroofed and the smoke stack blown down, gas works leveled, the opera house unroofed, the St. Paul & Omaha depot wrecked, a new school house unroofed and several residences blown down.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 15.—Specials to the Herald give the following particulars of the destructive storm of Sunday night in northern and northwestern Iowa. The most damage was done at Cherokee, Mansion and Storm Lake. All the wires on the Illinois Central between Fort Dodge and Sioux City are down.

At Aurella fences and buildings were levelled in all directions and several persons killed.

At Remson a school house and the catholic church were entirely demolished.

At Willow Creek the water tank was moved out of place.

Marcus appears to have suffered the most. The west end of the station house is gone, the freight house entirely destroyed and the freight blown to atoms an cannot be found. Nearly every building in town was damaged. The methodist episcopal church was completely ruined and the Jackson lumber yard scattered in every direction. M. Y. Aime's house is gone and two of the occupants found dead. Reports indicatae great damage of life and property.

At Meridian the freight depot was badly damaged.

At Cherokee the new Shoot house was unroofed and damaged to the extent of $7,000. Cars were blown off the track.

At present it is almost impossible to compile the total losses sustained or to give the number of buildings damaged, but at a rough guess it is estimated that more than 200 buildings suffered to a greater or less extent.

LEMARS, Ia., June 15.—This section was visited by the most destructive storm last night ever known in this part of the country. Rain fell in torrents accompanied by fierce electric storms. The gas house here was completely demolished. The spire of St. John's catholic church, 165 feet high was blown down and the building otherwise damaged. St. James' catholic church was totally wrecked, at a loss of $40,000. Many houses and barns in town and in the country were unroofed and damaged in a great variety of ways. The loss in Lemars is estimated at $100,000, with an equal amount in the county. No lives were lost in town, but two men and two children were killed in the country. The wounded number seven or eight and several of them are dangerously hurt.

WHY HE FLEW.

THE CAUSE FOR ELIJAH SMITH'S LIGHTNING TRIP ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The cause of Elijah Smith's lightning trip across the continent, from New York to Portland, Oregon, last week, was explained yesterday in the following associated press dispatch from Portland:

The annual meeting of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company has been in session since 11 a. m., with no result. The legality of proxies for a large number of shares has been contested, and to avoid litigation the question of admitting these disputed proxies has been referred to a committee of arbitration consisting of six Portland directors. It is reported that if all the proxies presented are allowed to vote that the Elijah Smith faction will have 116,037 shares and are Braction Ives faction 116,912 shares, thus giving the latter a majority of 875 shares. The Northern Pacific Terminal company old board has been re-elected. The Oregon Improvement company's board also remains.

At a later hour the arbitration committee reported in favor of allowing all proxies to be voted. All of the old board were elected and for the vacancy caused by the resignation of T. J. Coolidge the ballot resulted in favor of Brayton Ives. The directors will meet tomorrow and elect Mr. Smith president.

PRELLER'S MURDERER.

EVIDENCE ADDUCED SHOWING THE AUCKLAND PRISONER TO BE MAXWELL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 15.—The steamer City of Sidney from Australia arrived this morning with Sydney advices of of May 21st, and Auckland, New Zealand, May 26th. The Auckland papers contain an account of the arrest on May 25th, of Walter Lennox Maxwell, alias Theodore Cecil Danguer, charged with having murdered Charles A. Preller at St. Louis, on April 25th. The arrest was made by the United States Consul Gamble, who received a telegram from the chief of police of St. Louis with instructions to that effect. Two days later Consul Gamble received a telegram from the United States secretary of state authorizing him to make the arrest. Two detectives boarded the steamer at Tiritiri. The pursuer, in reply to their questions stated that there was a man among the steerage passengers bearing Maxwell's description. He was summoned on deck. The first question asked him was whether he was a doctor. He promptly denied this, saying he was a native of France, and an officer in the French army. The detectives informed him that they had a warrant for his arrest and would have to take him into custody. Maxwell appeared to be disconcerted but recovered his composure while the officers were handcuffing him, coolly remarking that the whole matter was a mistake which could be quickly explained away. On May 5th he was taken into a police court and the charges against him read. The crown solicitor appeared for the prosecution and Messrs. Napier and Burton for the defense. The latter claimed that the court had no jurisdiction, and after some argument the case was remanded to the 7th, after which it was again remanded to the 11th. On that day the case was brought up. Consul Gamble was the first witness called. He testified on behalf of the prosecution as to the various articles found in Maxwell's trunk, which, among other things contained two embroidered handkerchiefs, on one of which was "C. A. P." and a shirt with large spots of blood on it. In reply to a question as to how an article not bearing the initials of his name came in his possession, Maxwell said they had been given him at San Francisco by a man named Robinson.

Detective Twohey, one of the two who had arrested him on the steamer, testified to finding the following articles in Maxwell's gripsack. Thirty-four cuffs and two handkerchiefs all marked "C. A. P.;" a memorandum book "Danguir;" a pocket medical dictionary, "W. P. Lennox Maxwell, M. D. F. A. R. C. S." and a dressing case marked "A. P. Lennox Maxwell." All of these articles Maxwell said he bought from the same man, Robinson, in San Francisco. The council for the defense at this point of the proceedings again contended that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter, and asked for the dismissal of the case. It was then remanded to May 16th, on that day to the 23d and again on that day to the 30th. Judge Smith, who is hearing the case, stated that he would remain eight days or until the officers from St. Louis arrived.

FIRE IN A MINE.

A LAMP IGNITES THE GAS, FROM A BLOWER CAUSING GREAT LOSS.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 15.—Dorrance shaft of the Lehigh Valley Coal company met with a serious accident Saturday night which though destructive to property was not attended with loss of life. A workman's lamp ignited the blower of gas in the slope a short distance from the bottom of the shaft and so furiously did it burn that the men were unable to safely combat the flames and were compelled to take flight. Fortunately there were two ways of escape—one by means of the air shaft and the other through a second opening. When it was found that the fire could not be extinguished by the appliances at hand, the fire department was called out. It responded promptly and began flooding the mine with water. This, however, did not prove a very prompt extinguisher. The pumping had to be kept up all night and today. How long it must be continued nobody knows at present. Exploring parties were lowered into the pit this evening but the fire was so severe that nothing could be done by them. The present indications are that it will be several days before the fire is extinguished. The accident will throw about 200 men out of employment for some time. The damage to the mine will be heavy.

United in Death.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Mrs. Sarah Rutter, widow of James H. Rutter, late president of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, died yesterday morning of inflammation of the brain at Sing Sing, where she was under the care of Dr. R. L. Parsons. Mr. Rutter died of diabetes on Friday last. The death of dear friends, and anxiety about her husband's serious illness in 1881 so affected Mrs. Rutter's mind that it was deemed advisable to put her in charge of a doctor. On Wednesday last she had an acute attack, and shortly afterward she became unconscious. Thus both she and her husband were dying at the same time, but neither knew anything about the other's condition.

A Bigamist Bagged.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Cass Jones, aged 22, employed in a commission house here and said to be the son of wealthy parents residing in Tunice, N. Y., was arrested last night on the charge of bigamy. The complainant is Addie Jones, a milliner, who claims he compelled her to support him for a time after their marriage, and subsequently deserted her. The second Mrs. Jones is Miss Baymiller, of Utica, whose father is connected with the insane asylum there. Jones says he was under age when he married No. 1, and that she has been untrue to him.

The Wheat Crop up North.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 15.—Reports from eight hundred points in Minnesota and Dakota covering every wheat growing county of importance and from 300 points in northern Wisconsin and Iowa, 150 say the condition is now good, 135 say the condition is better than last year at this time, fifty says it is ten per cent better, fifty says the condition is poor, thirty-five say not so good as last year, and twenty from ten to fifteen per cent worse. The bad reports are from old counties, where the ground is weedy and where wheat was sown late.

The Family Method of Riddance.

PITTSBURG, June 15.—Harry L. McGlory, a wealthy young man of this city, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. McGlory was defendant in a will case which was decided against him last week and the verdict so prayed on his mind that it gave way and he ended his troubles by shooting himself. He is the third member of a family which has committed suicide; his father and brother having adopted the same method of obtaining relief from worldly cares.

Cyclone in Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 15.—Information has been received from Salinas, Mexico, to the effect that a terrible cyclone recently visited that section, doing great damage to the crops. About forty-five houses in the immediate track of the cyclone were demolished, leaving many families entirely destitute.

Gen. Grant's Condition.

NEW YORK, June 15.—When Dr. Douglas left Gen. Grant to-day he said the general had passed a comparatively good night and though his voice was very husky the fact did not inconvenience the patient. Arrangements for the departure of the general to-morrow morning were perfected to-day.

LEMAR WEAKENS.

The Secretary of the Interior Falls Before the Pacifics.

He Recommends a Compromise of the Claim "In This Case."

Complications of the Agricultural Department—Free Fish—Cholera in Imported Rags.

THE DAY AT THE CAPITAL.

REPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The official report of the chief of the bureau of statistics shows that the value of domestic breadstuffs exported from the several ports of the United States for the eleven months ending May 31, was $146,431,865, being $1,875,092 more than for the corresponding eleven months of the preceding fiscal year. The increase was mainly in wheat, oats, corn, barley, flour, and oatmeal. The largest increase was in wheat and oats.

In response to an inquiry by the attorney general respecting the counter claim of the United States for five per cent of the net earnings of the Kansas Pacific railway in a suit pending in the court of claims between the Union Pacific railway company and the United States, the secretary of the interior, after discussing the difficulties surrounding the attempt to ascertain the exact earnings of the aided portion of the Kansas Pacific, says

Upon the whole, considering the ascertainment of actual earnings up to the close of the period fixed in this suit as practically beyond reach under existing circumstances, I am inclined to recommend that the mileage price be accepted for the purpose of the pending case as a final judicial determination to that date, 24th, the district understanding that for all subsequent adjustment the government will insist upon the actual earnings of the 393 15-16 miles and will require such an account to be rendered as will show the earnings month by month as the same have accrued or shall hereafter accrue."

The comptroller of the currency to-day appointed Benjamin S. Wenick and Samuel H. Taylor to be national bank examiners. He has assigned the former to duty in New York and the latter to duty in Indiana.

The secretary of the treasury has appointed O. J. Harvey, of Pennsylvania, and William S. Kaiser, of Indiana, to be chiefs of divisions in the third auditor's office, to fill vacancies caused by removals.

The vice consul at Copenhagen has informd the state department that he has just received from Greenland a locked mail pouch and several loose letters for the Greeley relief expedition. He will forward them to Washington.

The following is an extract from a dispatch received at the state department from United States Consul Haughanmount at Naples, in regard to importation of old rags:

I feel that such importations are not free from danger, and especially when that merchandise can be traced as coming from Naples even indirectly. In this city rags are stored just in those quarters of the city where cholera was most severe last year.

General Carman, late chief justice of the department of agriculture, made an argument before the first comptroller of the treasury to-day in support of the accounts of that department for the purchase of seed. He contended that the action of the commissioner in purchasing seed from the experimentalfund was proper and legitimate and was in accornance with the practice of the department. Similar accounts had always been allowed by the accounting officer and Gen. Carman contended that the expenditures in dispute were clearly supported by precedent. The first comptroller will make his decision in a few days'

Judge McIve, solicitor of the treasury, has given an opinion to Secretary Manning that herrings caught in the Canadian waters by American fishermen in boats of less than five tons burdens, can be admitted to the United States free of duty. The question as to whether these fish were dutiable under the general laws of the country arose from the fact that the Washington reciprocity treaty of 1871 will expire on July 1.

August H. Kuhlemeier who to-day was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Fourth district of Iowa is a prominent business man of Burlington and was endorsed for the position by the democratic congressional delegation.

Assistant Secretary Fairchild to-day gave a hearing to parties interested in the duty on broken rice under the new tariff. Under the passent rule of the treasury department this class of rice in dispute is dutiable at at twenty per cent ad valorem as an unenumerated article. Large quantities of it are imported for the use of brewers and others. Rice growers assert that this ruling is unfair to home industries and argue that the imported article should be assessed at the rate of 2½ cents per pound as an article of food. The decision will be rendered in a few days.

Commissioner Mann summoned to his office this morning the entire force of the statistical bureau of the agricultural department, numbering twenty-one persons of both sexes, and announced that there would remain no money to pay their salaries after the 20th inst. They were all furloughed without pay from the 20th of June until July 1.

The president made the following appointments to-day: John W. Twigg to be assayer of the mint at San Francisco, Cal.; Thomas Beck to be appraiser of merchandise for the district of San Francisco, Cal.; Daniel Z. Yost to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of San Francisco, Cal.; Joseph F. Shafer to be assistant surgeon in the navy.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during week ending June 13th was $511,509; for the corresponding period of last year, $324,998.

The postmasters at Fredericksburg, Va.; Decorah, Iowa; Wausau, Wis.; Peoria, Ill.; Charlotte, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; Concord, N. H., and Dallas, Texas, have been suspended for partisanship. Upon proof, the postmaster at Nyack, N. Y., has been suspended, chargeable with knowledge of a fraud perpetrated upon the government while he was assistant postmaster.

SECRETARY BAYARD EXPLAINS

THE TRIP TO THE WEST AND HIS JEFFERSON SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—In an address which Secretary Bayard recently delivered before the students of the Missouri university he is reported as having said that when in consequence of a tie between Jefferson and Burr in the electoral college, the election devolved upon the house of representatives his grandfather, a federalist, instructed by Hamilton, the great chief of federalists, cast his vote for Thomas Jefferson. This statement in the report of what Secretary Bayard said, has been denied and sharply criticised. A reporter called at the residence of Secretary Bayard and asked him if he had seen these attacks. "Oh, yes," replied the secretary, "I have read them. They were intended as an attack upon me personally. They are ungenerous and unjust. But I do not care for this. That the effect of it should be to call attention to the history of that period greatly gratifies me. If it shall but be the means of leading my countrymen to learn the lesson of that epoch, I shall count myself fortunate in having by any means been the cause of this result. Now, the facts are that having listened on this occasion to a beautiful and glowing eulogy on Jefferson by Senator Vest, in which the antithesis between him and Alexander Hamilton was sharply drawn, somewhat to the disadvantage of the latter, I rose to speak without the least premeditation, and consequently without a note. I was glad to hear Jefferson praised, but I thought it ought never to be forgotten, and ought never to go unacknowledged that Hamilton, when the occasion arose, was superior to party. He knew the character of the nominee of his party, of the man who seven years after was tried for treason and as the country did not know it, he did not hesitate to proclaim it. This is the point I was making that there was a time when it became the duty of a patriotic man to sacrifice party for country, and I was illustrating it by the great example of Hamilton. Naturally I referred to James A. Bayard, for he stood nearer the councils of Hamilton than any other federalist. My crime is he was my grandfather, and now I do not think I said he cast his vote for Jefferson, but whatever I may have said in the unstudied address I delivered, I say now, that my grandfather contributed more than any man except Hamilton to the defeat of Burr and the election of Jefferson and that he voted in such a way as to secure that result. I could not at all have said his vote was positively cast for Jefferson, for that would have been a historical error. In the sixth volume of Jefferson's correspondence are letters in which he urges Mr. Bayard to break with federalists and vote for Jefferson, and there are extant letters of my grand father bearing a date previous to these letters of Jefferson in which he declares his intention of doing that very thing. That my grand father was actuated by the purest motives is shown by three points asked of Mr. Jefferson of the federalists, which action secured his election.

1—The state of public credit.

2—The maintenance of the naval system.

3—That subordinate officers employed only in execution of details established by law, should not be removed from office on grounds of a political character nor without complaint against their conduct. This last is pretty much the civil service rules. In reply Mr. Jefferson said that these points corresponded with his own views and intentions and during his administration he made but sixteen removals. A malicious construction of the third point was that it was a barrain for office. When, however, Mr. Jefferson nominated my grandfather to the French mission, and he was confirmed by the senate, he declined it upon these grounds: The first was that he would be taking money from the treasury which he had not earned. This view being based upon the fact that under the old system the minister to France was paid, in addition to the salary of $9,000, an "outfit" of "$9,000," and then an "outfit" of about four thousand, and these two latter sums he received if he occupied the post but a month. The second ground of his declination was that to accept office under Jefferson would impugn the motive which had actuated him in securing his election. "I endeavored wholly to banish partisan politics," said the secretary in reference to his western trip. "It was simply a visit to the educational centers of the west."

NEAR A DECISION.

AFFAIRS IN PANAMA APPROACH A CRISIS OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE.

PANAMA, June 15.—Advices from Colon state thar affairs in that city are in bad shape. There is no police force and every man has to guard his own property. About the only buildings erected since the destruction of the town are little shanties made from the iron roofs of the burned buildings. These are located on the sidewalks and in the streets in utter disregard of order.

The flaw ship Tennessee, bearing the pennant of Rear Admiral Jarrett, left Aspinwall on the 4th for Savanilla. Dr. Juste Arosemena sailed on the Tennessee. It is stated that the visit of that vessel to the coast on the present occasion is in connection with efforts to bring about a peaceful understanding between the belligerants in and about Barran-Quilla. Dr. Justi Arosemena it is said has received instructions from Bagota to treat with the leaders of the revolutionary party and to give them something more liberal in terms than those proposed to them by General Reyes a few days ago These were the same as those offered to and accepted by Aizpuru five weeks ago. The rebel chiefs in Barran Quilla are men of higher standing and heavier calibre than Aizpuru and they told Reyes they preferred to fight it out.

The government forces are gradually approaching the revolutionary forces operating on Barron Quilla as headquarters, and lively news may be expected from that quarter soon. Gen. Reyes with the Cauca contingent is moving to effect a junction with the forces of Gen. Bricene, and Gen. Matthews is coming down the river as rapidly as possible to join his contingent with those of the two chiefs just mentioned. Their united detachment will number about 4,000 men. Gen. Quinten is reported to be moving down in support of these forces with 15,000 men, but he is said to be too far away to possibly arrive in time to assist in a decisive battle. The revolutionists are reported to be in strong force —4,000 men with excellent arms, and the invaluable assistance of eight armed steamers.

Gen Santo Domingo Vila is in Cartagena with a strong garrison. Events and positions indicate an early and decisive battle on the result of which hangs the question of immediate success of the public on the return to life and energy of the expiring revolution and another six months of war, turmoil and loss. The revolution is not ended yet and a decisive victory for the rebels at Barran Guilla would rekindle the flames of war.

War's Barbarities Practiced.

LA LIBERTAD, June 15.—Desultory firing was heard near this place last night and it is believed that the forces of both parties are approaching.

The coming Pacific mail steamer is bringing 100 Nicaraguans. There is no United States war vessel here.

It is said that war is being carried on with the usual barbarities of a civil war. Briosa was butchered by the Indians. Monterosa and Parrilla are both prisoners. Letona still holds Ahuachapan not withstanding repeated attacks. It is certain that Rivas took Cojuetepeque on Saturday. If Memendez is beaten there is almost sure to be a civil war in Guatemala.

Where the Pool Abuse Begins.

Special Telegram to the BEE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 15.—Before the interstate commerce committee to-day a representative of P. D. Armour & Company said: When you come to special articles, the transportation of which was confied to one or two roads, the abuses of the pool began. Arbitration invariably went against the shipper. Live hogs were carried to the seaboard at the same tariff rate as provisions. Shippers claimed that this should not be, as they had to pay freight on packages amounting to twenty-five per cent. This placed the Chicago packers at a disadvantage as compared with Boston and southern packers.

He had presented a petition to the pool setting forth these wrongs, but it was shelved. Dressed sheep rates were ninety-five cents against fifty cents for live sheep. The roads did this because they knew they would get the business any way. Meats shipped in refrigerator cars were confined to particular roads because they had to have ice stations for refilling the cars at different stages along the roads. Rads claimed that the excessive weight of the refrigerator cars made it necessary for them to make extra charges. The companies were perfectly free to use the refrigerator cars for return freight.

Drowned While Bathing.

Specfal Telegram to The BEE.

WAKEFIELD, NEB, June 15.—Mr. J. K. Ryther, managar for Perry Bros., while bathing in Logan creek yesterday was drowned. His body has not been recovered and a canon was sent from Norfolk to assist in raising it.

BRITON'S CHANGE.

Victoria's Empire Prepares for the New Regime.

Salisbury and His Friends Come to the Front.

Gladstone Denies That the Liberals Will Sustain the New Government—Ireland's Situation.

BRITISH POLITICS.

SALISBURY'S GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, June 15.—The Times continues to condemn the late government. It published a copy of the liberal whip issued for to-day's formal meeting of the house of commons and says it is precisely similar to that sent out for the crucial division of last Monday night. It says the whips cry "wolf" too often and by using urgent terms for trivial occasions weaken the effect of the summons when a real crisis is at hand.

The Daily Telegraph says: "Marquis of Salisbury will have the sympathy of the country and warns the radical leaders, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke, not to make a mistake of obstructing elections in the provinces, but to see fair play."

NOW IS THE IRISH OPPORTUNITY.

DUBLIN, June 15.—Mr. O'Donnell, member of parliament for Dungarhan, in a communication to the Freeman's Journal, says the Marquis of Salisbury can secure a majority of 150 in parliament for his coercion measures for Ireland. O'Donnell states that a coalition is forming and that it behooves Irish opinion to make itself heard.

AS THE THUNDER SEES IT.

The Times says it is clearly to be understood that the Salisbury cabinet must be a transition of the ministry. There is no room for a new departure or policy. It is only possible to engage in legislation looking to the renewal of the coercion law of Ireland.

THE TORIES TALKING.

LONDON, June 15.—The marquis of Salisbury is in London to-day conferring with the leading conservatives, including Lord Randolph Churchill.

THE NEW CABINET MADE UP.

The leaders of the conservative party, including the minister of the last Disraeli cabinet, Col. Stanlay Harding Gifford, excepted met at noon to-day in the house of the Marquis of Salisbury. It was 2 o'clock before the company separated. The name of the new cabinet selected will be submitted to the queen on the arrival of her majesty at Windsor castle.

SALISBURY WITHOUT LIBERAL SUPPORT.

Gladstone was in his usual place in the house of commons this afternoon and he was greeted with cheers when he rose to make an announcement. This was that the Marquis of Salisbury had consented to form a government. Labouchere, radical, asked Gladstone if there was any truth in the published report that the Marquis of Salisbury had only consented to form a conservative ministry when assured of assistance by the present liberal government. Gladstone assured Mr. Labouchere that he was ignorant of the existence of an arrangement whereby the present government was bound by any promise to assist a conservative government. The house then completed the remaining stages of a bill granting an annuity to Princess Beatrice on the occasion of her marriage, and accepted the amendments made by the lords to the redistribution bill. The house then adjourned till Friday.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ANOTHER] DEFALCATION.

VIENNA, June 15.—Another defalcation has been discovered in the Vienna deposit bank. The culprit is chief of the bill department and the amount of the defalcation is $25,000.

ANOTHER IRISH OUTRAGE.

DUBLIN, June 15.—A panel in the Jesuit church in this city, recording the fact that Earl Spencer, lord heutenant of Ireland, had presented a window to the church in token of his high appreciation of the character and worth of Secretary Thomas Henry Burke, who with Lord Frederick Cavendish was murdered in Phœnix Park on May 6th, 1882, has been stolen. No clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

A DEAD PRINCE.

POTTSDAM, June 15.—Prince Frederick Charles, who had a stroke of apoplexy yesterday, died this morning at 10 o'clock His cousin, the crown prince of Germany, was present at the time of his death.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

TIENTSIN, June 15.—The emperor of China has ratified the Pekin treaty, or the treaty of peace with France.

THE CHOLERA SPREADING.

MADRID, June 15.—The cholera is spreading westward along the Mediterranean. There are several cases in Terlu, Alicante, Carthagena. Twelve thousand persons left Madrid during the past week in consequence of the cholera scare. The exodus is increasing.

FRIGHTFUL RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

At Castellon yesterday 114 new cases of cholera and thirty-six deaths were reported. At Categena 214 cases and sixty deaths were reported. The people have become very much alarmed.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL COURBET.

PARIS, June 15.—An official dispatch just received announces the death of the French admiral, Courbet, on board his flag ship, in the China sea. In the chamber of deputies this afternoon Admiral Gallibes, minister of marine, announced the death of Admiral Courbet. The admiral died on board his ship, death being caused by prostration brought on by overwork and mental anxiety. Immediately after the announcement of the death of the admiral, the chamber of deputies adourned as a mark of respect.

THE CASHMERE SHAKES CONTINUE.

LONDON, June 15.—Earthquake shocks continue throughout the vale of Cashmere. There are from eight to ten shocks daily. The violence of the shocks is however abating.

SUSPICIOUS OF PRIVATE CREMATION.

VIENNA, June 15.—The Austrian government has refused to give its sanction to the organization of private cremation societies. The government takes the ground that such societies are calculated to tend to increase crime.

PENDLETON MUST BIDE HIS TIME.

BERLIN, June 15.—The death of Prince Frederick Charles has made necessary the postponement of the audience which Emperor William had appointed to the Hon. George H. Pendleton, the new minister of the United States.

MCDERMOTT REPORTED DEAD.

LONDON, June 15.—The Globe this afternoon announces that James McDermott, the alleged informer is dead. The Globe states that he died some time ago of cholera in France.

OUTBREAKS IN INDIA.

SIMLA, June 15.—Serious public disturbances have taken place in the kingdom of Bostom. The causes of this outbreak are not made known.

Trial of the Penn Bank Officers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 15.—The trials of William N. Riddle and G. L. Riber, late president and cashier of the Penn bank, began in the circuit court to-day. They are held for conspiracy, the charges of embezzlement, which they were arraigned on some weeks ago, having been apparently abandoned at present, owing to the faulty way the indictment was drawn. The trial promises to be very sensational, owing to the number of wealthy men directly and indirectly implicated.

BEATING THE RECORD.

IN NEBRASKA.

North Platte Nebraskan.

On Wednesday Master Mechanic McConnell and the boys showed the public what they could do in the way of fast running. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon Mr. McConnell received a message from Omaha saying that a special carrying President Smith of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, O. H. Dorrance, superintendent of the Nebraska Division of the U. P. railway was enroute and it was necessary that they should be wheeled along forty-five miles an hour. This was dropping upon the boys unexpectedly, when they were least prepared, as all the large-wheeled engines happened to be out upon the road. The train left Omaha at 11:55 a. m., and reached Grand Island, a distance of 154 miles, at 3:07 p. m. Here Engineer Wm. Whittock with engine 660 (old 76), a machine having 5 ft. 6 in. drivers, coupled on to the special. He left Grand Island at 3:15 p. m., and arrived in this city, a distance of 137.8 miles, at 6:20 p. m. The train slowed up on signal at all stations, stopping between Gibbon and Kearney five minutes to wait on section men who were raising the track, and waited ten minutes at Plum Creek to get orders. This, we believe is the fastest run ever made between Grand Island and North Platte, beating the famous Jewett & Palmer special's time, which Warren Lloyd brought over the division in three hours and fourteen minutes. In the round house here an engine with larger than a five foot wheel was not to be had. W. J. Cruzen with engine 576 (old 21) hooked on to the train and whistled out at 5:31, mountain time. From here to Sidney he rattled over the 123 miles in 2 hours and 51 minutes arriving there at 8:22. From Sidney to Cheyenne B. Furnas, with the 801 (old 78) danced them over the 102 miles of rails in even two hours. Comparing this with other fast runs we find that Wm. Whittstock has made the run from Grand Island to North Platte in two hours and nine minutes and Warren Lloyd in three hours and fourteen minutes, between South Platte and Sidney John Phillips has covered the distance in two hours and forty minutes. Carl Pierce in two hours and forty-two minutes, and W. J. Crusen in two hours and fifty-one minutes. It takes the U. P. boys to show these "car hands" of the effete east what can be done in the way of fast running when occasion required; and the above is not their best record. It is narrated that Mr. McConnell informed Mr. Crusen that he wanted them "to let 'em go as fast as the wheels would turn, and if they should get too hot and set the cab on fire, to crawl back and burrow in the coal," whereupon it is alleged that Crusen went to the telegraph office and called for a sixty-five mile order. In justice to the worthy master mechanic and the engineer we would say that this, like some other stories, was largely exaggerated.

IN WYOMING.

Laramie Boomerang.

One of the biggest events in the history of railroading is in progress now, a journey covering the distance from Omaha to Portland, and the object involving the lease of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company's line from Huntington, the termination of the Oregon Short Line, thus giving them a terminus on the Pacific coast.

This train was made up of two coaches, and left Omaha at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. On board were President Smith and five directors of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, General Superintendent Smith of the Union Pacific, Superintendents Dorrance and Dickinson on their respective divisions, and Superintendent Wurtele from Laramie west.

At precisely 8:30 o'clock p. m. to a second, the special train, drawn by Engine No. 801, its engineer being John G. Furnas, and the conductor being George W. Simpson, left Sidney, Neb., for Cheyenne, and at precisely 10:30 o'clock rolled into Cheyenne, making the distance of 101 miles in just two hours. One hundred and ene miles in 120 minutes comes so near being a mile a minute that, as president Smith expressed it, there ain't much fun in it, and it beats us clear out of sight over our way. So far as known this is by far the best time ever made for anything like the distance over any of the roads west of the "Big Muddy."

At Cheyenne McDevitt, engineer, and Billy Dunn, conductor, took charge of the train, the latter remarking that, after he left Sherman, he intended to "make the passengers think they were dropping down a well." The run over the hill to Laramie, 56 miles, was made in one hour and forty five minutes. Danny Brees "pulled her wide open" after engines were changed here, and made the run to Rawlins, 136 miles, in two hours and forty-five minutes. The distance from Rawlins to Green River, also 136 miles, was covered in two hours and forty minutes.

This beats all previous records for fast running across the plains and mountains, and will doubtless stand at the head for a long time, as it is but seldom that there is cause for it.

The purpose of this rapid riding is to take President Smith and the directors to Portland by Saturday. A meeting of the board for important business is to be held in Portland next Monday, and some of the directors are already on the Northern Pacific near that city. It was remarked by one of the party, "If we get there on time the Union Pacific will secure the lease of the Oregon track; if we don't, the Northern Pacific will get it."

Wind Disturbs a Race Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Between the second and third races to-day a very heavy storm occurred. The wind unroofed one of the stables and made fragments of the awning stretched from the roof of the betting stand to the fence on the south side. The betting ground was full. The crowd stampeded in terror over fences and across the track to the field where many laid flat on the ground until the wind subsided. Hats, bookmaker's sheets and some money from the mutual stand preceded the crowd.

Go to B. Newman & Co. for your Boys' and Children's clothing at a sacrifice.

LOST.—Orderbook. Finder will please leave it at 105 North Eighteenth street,

FLUCTUATING.

Wheat Pots in the Day Going Slightly Up and Down.

The Other Elements of the Market Without Special In

Many Texans Flock Into the Union Stock Yards—Classes Continue to Make the Market.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

THE DAY IN WHEAT.

Special Telegram to the BEE.

CHICAGO, ILL, June 15.—The wheat market was very nervous to-day, fluctuating rapidly within a narrow range, with prices closing for the day somewhat better than on Saturday. The market opened weak under free offerings, and prices declined ⅜@½c, then rallied ⅜c under a sharp speculative demand, stimulated somewhat by reports of damage to the crop in the northwest on account of heavy rains and floods, but subsequently ruled weaker again declining ⅜c, especially on large estimated receipts for to-morrow. It was also estimated that the visible supply statement would show an increase. There appeared to be very litt'e wheat on sale at the low figures however, and when the shorts attempted to cover the prices advanced, with very little effort, 1c, fluctuated and closed on the regular board ⅛c over Saturday. On the afternoon board there was a further appreciation of ⅛c, but trading was extremely limited. There was a lack of shipping demand here and exports from the seaboard continue weak.

CORN.

There was very little action manifested in corn and the fluctuations were confined to ¼@⅜c and closed about the same as on Saturday. The receipts continue free but the shipping demand is still good.

OATS.

Oats ruled quiet but moderately firm, the July option closing ⅛c higher than Saturday.

PROVISIONS.

Mess pork opened 7½@10c lower, but rallied 7½@10c and closed steady. Lard ruled easy, early, but closed firmer.

THE DAY'S SALES.

The sales of the day ranged:

Wheat—June, 86⅞@89⅜c, closed, 87⅛c; July, 88⅛@89c, closed, 88⅞c; August, 90⅛@91⅛c closed, 90⅜c.

Corn—Cash and June, 47@47⅝c, closed, 47⅛c; July, 46⅛@46⅜c, closed, 46⅛c; August, 46@46⅛c, closed, 46c.

Oats—June 32⅞@32¼c; July 32⅝@33, closed 33c; August 27⅞@28, closed 27⅞.

Mess Pork—July $10.15@10.27½, closed $10.27@10.27½; August $10.22½@10.35, closed $10.32½@10.35.

Lard—July $6.55@6.62½, closed $6.60@6.62½; August $6.65@6.70, closed $6.67½@6.70.

On the afternoon board wheat was steady at ⅛c higher; corn unchanged; oats steady, June advancing ⅛c; pork 5c higher and lard 2½c higher.

CATTLE.

Among the fresh arrivals were about two thousand Texans. Good corn-fed and stillers were in active demand and substantially higher. The latter sold at the highest figures of the season so far. Texans were plenty and sold all the way from $3.35 to $4.70, according to quality. The range, of course, takes in grassers and up to so-called corn-fed. There was a wide range in price and a wider range in the condition and quality. Such as would suit the dressed beef trade sold at $4.00 and upward and then down to $3.35 for low grade grassers. There were but a few pens of stockers and feeders on sale, and only a few buyers and scarcely sufficient trade to make a market. Shipping steers, 1,350 to 1,500 pounds, $5.50@5.65; 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, $5.30@5.40; 950 to 1,200 pounds, $4.90@5.30. Through Texas cattle—100 cars on sale—corn-fed. $4.00@4.80; grassers, 950