THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1885. NUMBER 106.

HIS MEMORY LIVES FOREVER

The Country's Sleeping Hero Who Knew No Word But Victory.

DEECHER'S EULOGY ON GRANT.

Synopsis of a Brilliant Tribute to the Old Commander Delivered at Boston by the Eminent Brooklyn Divine.

A Grant Memorial Meeting.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—An immense crowd assembled at Tremont temple to-night to hear Henry Ward Beecher's eulogy on Gen. Grant. The speaker began with a brief sketch of the life of Grant, alluding to his lack of success in early business pursuits, and his connection with the war of Mexico. He referred to the need of the north at the opening of the war of the rebellion for a man "of iron-mold, who had but two words in his vocabulary—Victory or Annihilation," and added: "Three great names were rising to sight—Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan—and larger than either, Grant. With his advent from the armies with some repulses, he went steadily forward from conquering to conquer. Aside from all military qualities he had one absorbing spirit—the union must be saved, the rebellion must be beaten, the confederate armies must be thrashed to chaff as on a summer's threshing floor. He had no political ambition, no imaginary reputation to preserve or gain. A great genius for grand strategy, a comprehension of complex and vast armies, caution, prudence and silence while preparing, an endless patience, an indomitable will, and a real, downright fighting quality. Thus at length Grant was really born. He had lain in the nest for a long time as the infertile egg. The brooding of war hatched the egg, and an eagle came."

The speaker then referred in detail to the condition of the armies, the motives ruling the commanders and soldiers of both sides, the many bere battles in which thousands were killed and many more thousands wounded, and added: "Into this sulphurous storm of war Grant entered almost unknown. It was with difficulty he could obtain a command. Once set forward, Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chicamauga, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Petersburg, Appomattox—these were his footsteps. In four years he had risen without political favor from the bottom to the very high st command, not second to any living commander in the world."

Reviewing his military career as a whole, Mr. Beecher said: "He never lost courage or equanimity. With a million men for whose movements he was responsible, he yet carried a tranquil mind, neither depressed by disaster nor elated by success. Gentle of heart, familiar with all, never boasting, always modest. When his work was done and the defeat of the confederate armies was final this dreadful man of blood was as tender toward his late adversaries as a woman toward her son. He imposed no humiliating conditions, spared the feelings of his antagonists, sent home the disbanded southern men with food, and with horses for working their crops; and when a revengeful spirit in the executive chair showed itself and threatened the chief southern generals, Grant with holy indignation interposed himself and compelled his superiors to relinquish their rash purpose."

The speaker dwelt to some further length upon Grant's military career, refuting in passing the charges which attributed his success to luck, and in incidentally referring to what some called waste of life of his own soldiers and the butchery of his enemies, and in his concluding remarks upon his military life, said: "All the summer, all the autumn, all the winter, all the spring and early summer again, he hammered Lee with blow on blow, until at Appomattax the great but not the greatest southern general went to the ground. Having brought a long and disastrous war to a close, in his own heart Grant would have chosen to have rested upon his laurels, and lived a retired military life. It was not to be permitted. He was called to the presidency by universal acclaim, and it fell upon him to conduct the campaign of reconstruction, even more burdensome than war."

After dwelling upon the various acts of Grant's national administration and his reconstruction policy, he summed up his administrative career as follows: "On the whole, if one considers the intrinsic difficulty of the questions belonging to his administration, the stormy days of politics and parties during his eight years, it must be admitted that the country owes to his unselfish disposition, to his general wisdom, to his unsullied integrity, if not the mead of the wisest, yet the reputation of one who, pre-eminent in war, was eminent in administration, more perhaps by the wisdom of a noble nature than by that intelligence which is bred only by experience. Imperious counsellors and corrupt parasites dimmed the light of his political administration."

Mr. Beecher then dwelt upon the retired life of Gen. Grant, referring to his business reverses and the equanimity which characterized him subsequently, and after speaking briefly of his fatal illness, concluded as follows: "A man he was without vices, with absolute hatred of lies and ineradicable love of truth, of perfect loyalty to friendship, neither envious of others nor selfish for himself. With zeal for the public good unfeigned, he has left to memory only such weaknesses as connect him to humanity and such virtues as will rank him among heroes. The tidings of his death, long expected, gave a shock to the whole world. Governments, rulers, eminent statesmen and scholars from all civilized nations gave sincere tokens of sympathy, rolled as a wave over all our land. It closed the last furrow of the war; it extinguished the last prejudice; it effaced the last vestige of hatred; and cursed be the hand that brings them back. Johnston and Buckner on one side, Sherman and Sheridan on the other side of his bier, he has come to his tomb a silent symbol that liberty had conquered slavery, patriotism rebellion, and peace war. He rests in peace. No drum or cannon shall disturb his rest. Sleep, hero, until another trumpet shall shake the heavens and the earth. Then come forth to glory in immortality."

Fred Ward Pleads Not Guilty.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A large crowd gathered in the court of Oyer and Terminer to-day to hear the proceedings in the case of Ferdinand Ward. The prisoner looked pale from his long confinement, but otherwise appeared to be in good health. Counsel for the prisoner stated he desired to withdraw the plea of not guilty which his client had entered. In presenting a demurrer counsel called the attention of the court to the fifth count in the indictment. He said it was for the same offense as that charged in the first count, larceny and obtaining goods under false pretenses. There were therefore two distinct crimes charged in the different counts in the same indictment. Judge Barrie replied that if the two crimes were really but different aspects of the same facts they could properly be embraced under the same indictment. As the court considered the crimes as different aspects of the same facts the demurrer was overruled. The prisoner was called on to plead again and his counsel changed his plea to not guilty. The work of obtaining a jury was then commenced. Moses Hantoor was was the first juror who was accepted by both sides.

Up to the adjournment of the court for the day only four jurors were obtained. The district attorney moved that Ward be confined in the tombs during the trial and the motion was granted by the court, and Ward was taken to the tombs by the detectives. Fish was also handed over to two detectives who will have charge of him until he is examined.

Anti-Chinese Agitation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Gov. Watson Squire, of Washington territory, has sent a special report to the secretary of the interior upon the anti-Chinese agitation in the territory in which he says that the principal point where violent demonstrations have been made is Seattle, but that there has been a great deal of agitation at Tacoma. The persons accused of killing the Chinese hop pickers near Seattle have been arrested, and one is now in jail under indictment for murder in the first degree. Strong efforts have been made to intimidate Chinese employes at the Franklin and Newcastle coal mines, and many of the Chinese are leaving. These places are now quiet, but the coal companies are anxious in regard to the safety of their property.

The Chinese consul at San Francisco was informed that the persons accused of murdering Chinese had been arrested. The governor says that it has been his desire to maintain order without the employment of troops, and a strong organization of the better class of citizens at Seattle has arrayed itself under the law for the preservation of peace. The situation has been improving from day to day, and it is concluded that no necessity exists for calling upon the military. If serious trouble arises the secretary will be notified by telegraph, and if troops should be required, there is an ample force at the Vancouver barracks, within a few hours of the disturbed locality.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Rival Telephone Companies Importuning the Patent Office.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Post's Washington special says: There is great activity at the patent office on the part of companies which are antagonistic to the Bell company to secure a report from the commissioner of patents to the attorney general which will warrant the latter in authorizing the use of the name of the United States in a suit for cancellation of the Bell patent. Three such applications are pending before the commissioner, one by the Pan Electric company, one by a Baltimore and Washington telephone company, and the third, which has just been filed, by the Globe telephone company. The commissioner is in a very embarassing position and is undoubtedly subjected to a great deal of political pressure. It is reported in telephone circles that Commissioner Montgomery, in his report as to these several applications, will not undertake to go into the general question of the scientific character of the inventions, but will confine himself to a report of the facts as he finds them in the records of the patent office.

The Utah Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—[Special to the BEE.]—The members of the Utah commission are now here. They are Hon. A. A. Ramsey, of Minnesota, president; ex-Senator Paddock, of Nebraska; Col. J. H. Pettigrew, of Arkansas; Hon. A. B. Carlton, of Indiana, and Mr. George L. Godfrey, of Iowa. They will commence to hold meetings at once to prepare the report of the commission. Their last visit in a body was made to Utah early in September. As yet they are not in a position to give any information to the public concerning the result of their labors. An effort, though, will be made to have the report of the commission ready as soon as possible, and as the Utah question, and especially the bigamy feature, will be an important matter for congressional consideration this winter, the commissioner will no doubt shed considerable light on the subject.

Rice Planters' Grievances.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A delegation of southern men, among whom were Senators Ransom, Harris and Gibson, and Congressman King, of Louisiana, were heard to-day by Secretary Manning and Assistant Secretary Fairchild in behalf of the rice planters. They seek to have rescinded or amended an order issued during Secretary Folger's administration, under which, they say, food rice is admitted in large quantities at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem, instead of paying the rate charged by law. The order referred to relates to granulated rice, an unenumerated article, imported largely for brewers. The claim is made by the planters that importations under this order are doing great injury to the market for food rice.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The president appointed W. W. Hill, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Port Sarnia; L. Q Washington, of the District of Columbia, to be commissioner to examine a section of the Northern Pacific railroad; Louis K. Church, of New York, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Dakota; Wm. W. Porter, of California, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Arizona; Wm. H. Barnes, of Illinois, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Arizona; John O. Shields, of Michigan, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Arizona; Evan Long, of Indiana, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of New Mexico; Israel Green, of Mitchell, Dak., to be agent for the Indians of Sisseton agency in Dakota.

In Charge of Pacific Railway Matters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Mr. Jenks, assistant secretary of the interior, has been assigned to charge of all matters which relate to the Pacific railways. A great many subjects relating to those corporations are pending. Mr. Jenks says, however, that he can give no attention to them until after the first of November, when most of the bureau reports, now in preparation, will be before him. From that date until the meeting of congress he will devote a great deal of time to this important subject, and during that time will prepare the new regulations which call for detailed information as to the subsidy question and all matters which relate to the roads

Fourth-Class Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The postmaster-general to-day appointed the following fourth-class postmasters:

Illinois—At Henderson, C. F. Robertson; Cordova, C. B. Marshall; McKean, I. B. Wheeler; Burnside, J. H. Hull; Palmer, Philip Stadler; Bowlesburg, Thomas Walton; Hunt's City, E. W. Parks; Buena Vista, Mrs. Emma F. Ermold; Cave in Rock, John Jack; Harrisburg, M. K. Burnett.

Iowa—At Hepburn, G. D. Robb; Allison, J. K. Wilson; Meneva, Newton Wilder.

Double Wedding in High Life.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The wedding of the two daughters of ex-Governor Alexander R. Shepherd took place this afternoon at Rock Creek church, Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, officiating. The contracting parties were Edward A. Quintard, of Tennessee, and Miss Mary Shepherd, and Walter M. Brodie, of Mexico, and Miss Sue Shepherd.

THE EDICT OF NANTES.

Huguenot Decendants Celebrate the Anniversary of its Revocation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Many descendants of the Huguenots met this afternoon in the church of Dr. St. Esprit to celebrate the bicentenary of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, John Jay presiding. Among those present was Secretary Bayard. Jay briefly sketched the causes which led to the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and introduced Prof. Henry M. Baird, of the university of the city of New York, who in a historic relation sketched the edict and its recall. Secretary Bayard also addressed the gathering, and offered a series of resolutions which were adopted. The resolutions declare that the two centuries that have lapsed since the revocation have amply proved not only the iniquity of that monstrous act, but also the irreparable loss it inflicted upon France in religion, learning, industry and skill; which drove half a million of her best subjects to foreign countries, thanking God that the Huguenots were led to these shores, and that looking to France as their ancient and cherished home they invoked for her that progress in a pure and tolerant christianity which was so essential to national dignity, prosperity and happiness; that after a separation of two hundred years they reaffirmed their solidarity and brotherhood with all of French origin, both in France and other countries where descendants of the exiles of 1685 now dwell; that the history of the Huguenots at home and abroad have shown the world that freedom of creed from state control is the only true policy of christendom.

To-night a banquet was held at Delmonico's, at which Secretary Bayard and others delivered addresses.

HAMILTON'S COUNT COMPLETE

The Much-Mooted Question of the Result in Cincinnati Settled.

DEMOCRATS IN THE MAJORITY.

The Entire Legislative and Senatorial Ticket Elected by a Small Majority—Committee of One Hundred Organize.

The Hamilton County Contest.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 22.—The canvass of the vote of Hamilton county was completed this morning, and the total footings (unofficial), excluding Precinct "E," of the Eighteenth ward, show that Headly received 34,527, and Foraker 33,928, Headly's majority, 599. The highest vote for a republican senator was 99 less than the lowest on the democratic lists, and 3,700 less than the highest. The vote for representatives is still close, and the footings have not yet been completed. The democratic county officers are elected except Kuhl for commissioner. Republican attorneys this morning filed a petition in the circuit court asking for a mandamus, directing its officer, the clerk, how to proceed with the count by instructing him what are and what are not legal returns. The hearing of the petition is fixed for 2 o'clock this morning.

In the meantime if the restraining order issued last night should be dissolved, the clerk might complete his work before 2 o'clock and the jurisdiction of the court would be gone. After considerable talk, the argument before Judge Butterworth on the motion to dissolve the restraing order and also the demurrer to the petition, proceeded. It is expected the argument will occupy the time until 2 o'clock, when mandamus proceedings will operate to hold the clerk until it can be determined.

The official count of this county, as it will stand unless changed by action of the courts, was unished this afternoon by recording the vote of precinct E., of the eighteenth ward. Judge Buchwalter, in deciding the mandamus case for that precinct, said that as Thompson, republican judge, did not witness the count the court could not compel him to certify to its accuracy. The other judges had made the count and had delivered their return in an improper form. He would require them to present their return in the usual and proper form, taking care to show the date on which it is made. As to the proof of fraud, the court said the fact that sixty-nine more votes were cast than there were votes registered was conclusive that there was illegal voting. But it was not clear that these illegal votes could be detected by a contest. The court's order to the judges did not indicate what should be done with the return, as that question was not presented by the proceedings.

When the judges presented their amended return this afternoon Justice Sanderson, member of the canvassing board, could not be found. Another justice of the peace was called to act in his place. Unofficial footings complete makes Headly's plurality 686; Kennedy (republican), for lieutenant-governor, has a plurality of 764; M. F. Wilson has the highest vote for senator of the democratic ticket, 34,720, and Richardson the highest on the republican ticket, 34,401. Hardacre is the lowest on the republican ticket, having 34,118 and Brashears, on the democratic ticket, 34,584. For representatives the variances are not so great, but the democratic figures are all higher than the highest republican vote. The clerk will probably issue certificates to all except senators as soon as the footings are made.

The injunction as to senators still holds. It was argued all day on the demurrer and a motion to dissolve, and was not supported by any other proceeding, the mandamus before the circuit court, for the reason that but five of the judges are here. They called the case, and set its hearing for Monday at 10 a. m.

The committee of one hundred, recently organized to detect and punish violators of the registry and election laws, held a public meeting this afternoon at the chamber of commerce, which had a full attendance. A permanent organization was effected, providing for a large membership, with an initiation fee of $5 and the same for annual dues. The officers and enough other members of the association to bring the number up to one hundred to constitute an executive committee. It was agreed that no partisan test for membership should be applied, and that no office holder should serve on the executive committee. The object of the association is to protect the purity of the ballot.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

Possibility of a Serious Rate Cutting in the Ohio River Pool.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The rate committee of the Ohio river pool was in consultation with Commissioner Midgely to-day in relation to the condition of things, which seems not unlikely to develop into a serious and widespread case of rate cutting. It has been charged for some time past that the lines included in the Ohio river pool have been making a rebate of nine cents per hundred pounds on all meats and packing house products destined to territory south of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi river to what is known as the "Green Line" points. This section is covered by the Louisville & Nashville road, which virtually dictates all tariffs in common with the Southern Railway and Steamship association pool, which also exercises authority over that portion of territory. Since the completion of the Fort Scott & Springfield railroad, it has divided the trade with the Chicago & St. Louis road, taking packing house products from Kansas City into "Green Line" territory, and cutting into Chicago and St. Louis traffic materially.

Tariffs in all directions have been very shaky for several months past, which tends to aggravate the unpleasantness of the situation. It is stated that so entirely has the rebate system of the Ohio river pool lines cut off the Fort Scott road that not a car load of packing house products has been shipped south over that line for more than a month. Mr. Sargent, general traffic manager of the Memphis railroad, has been loud in his complaints on this account. He has appealed to Commissioner Midgley to be allowed to meet the rebate, but that privilege has not been conceded. Attempts to get together the managers of all the roads interested in the traffic of this territory, so as to get at the bottom of the difficulty and remove it to the satisfaction of all have so far proved fruitless. At the meeting to-day it was decided to make an effort to induce the Chicago lines to do away with the rebate system. In case this cannot be accomplished the Fort Scott road will probably be allowed to meet the rebate for the present. As the question is of no small interest to other points than those mentioned, not to allow the Cincinnati & St. Louis to allow the Fort Scott road to meet the rebate made by its competitors, it will be to abridge over temporarily only the gap in the traffic agreement that will eventually have to be filled up.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The directors of the Northern Pacific railroad to-day favorably considered a proposition to dispose of about eighty-five thousand acres of land to an American syndicate at $7 per acre. The matter was referred to a committee with full power to complete the transaction.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

The Spanish Government's Brutal Murder of Rebellious Subjects.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—[Chicago Tribune Special.]—The latest news from Cuba, received by the officers of the Cuban Junta, is the murder by the Spanish government of one of the followers of Gen. Limbano Sanchez. His name was Donato Vergez, a mulatto well known in this city by the Cuban colony, having resided here for seven years. Vergez was wounded and captured by the Spanish troops, and after having been taken to Baracoa he was shot on the public road without even the formality of a court martial or anything to cover the law. The Spaniards acted thus, it is said, because they knew that great efforts would be made by the citizens to save the prisoner, and thus avoid more bloodshed.

The latest victims of the Spaniards were two young Cubans, well known in this city and Philadelphia—Captain Juan Soto Salcedo and Lieutenant Pedro Duque Estrado. Salsedo was a Freemason, a member of Fraternity lodge of this city. He edited here a Masonic journal called La Escuadra, and was known under the nom de plume of Asto Juno. He was very popular among the Cubans and others who knew him, and was one of the survivors of the Virginius affair, when Col. Ryan was sacrificed, with fifty-two others, at Santiago de Cuba. Afterward, as a follower of Gen. Garcia, in 1880, he was captured and sentenced to prison for life, but escaped a year ago and reached New York in July, and joined at once the expedition under Gen. Sanchez.

Francisco Varona Forrest, secretary of the Independence club, of this city, and nephew of the wife of the captain general of Cuba, and very well known by the Cubans here, was captured, with three others, August 20 last and sentenced to be shot any day when the captain general signed the death warrant. Mr. Verona's mother made strenuous efforts to save her son's life, and on a petition, signed by all the editors of the Havana newspapers, and telegraphed to King Alfonso with a prayer for mercy, the Cuban deputies appeared before the king and used every endeavor to save Verona's life. Alfonso commuted the sentence of the four prisoners to life imprisonment. Besides Verona, the others are Julian Sumangero, Teodoro Galan and Jose Roman. They are all well known in this city, having lived here several years.

THE GRANT FUND.

The Subscribers Meet and Discuss Investing the Money.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A meeting of the subscribers to the $250,000 fund which was raised for the benefit of Gen. Grant, and which, at the suggestion and on the guarantee of ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, was invested in Wabash bonds, was held this afternoon. There were present Jay Gould, Oliver Hoyt, John Sherwood, Judge Noah Davis, George Jones, Henry Day, John T. Terry, Russell Sage, Mr. Wheelock and Sidney Dillon.

Jones asked to be relieved of the fund on account of the criticisms which had been publicly made. The circumstances and manner in which the fund was invested were explained by Hoyt, who said that $210,000 had been invested in bonds at $115, and that the remainder of the fund, which had never quite reached $250,000, owing to the failure to collect some of the subscriptions, had been loaned on call to another subscriber. This thing ought to go to a trust company and be invested in government bonds. We ought to pay the interest but not to dispose of it.

Terry remarked that in Gov. Morgan's estate there were $148,000 deposited, and they were willing to take bonds under their agreement. Day, another of the executors of Gov. Morgan, observed that considering the small interest paid by government bonds, the guarantee of the Morgan estate was better than any known investment. Day explained the guarantee of Gov. Morgan, and Terry said the deficiency was $28,300. Gould said he was willing to pay his share to make the fund complete. Judge Davis offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the fund should be placed in a trust company (United States Trust company), and the interest should be paid to Mrs. Grant during her life, then to the children of General Grant, and after their deaths to be distributed to their children per stirpes, not per capita.

Judge Davis and Henry Day were appointed to draft a legal document making the legal transfer. George Jones, representing seven-eighths of the subscribers, agreed, and the resolutions were passed unanimously. The meeting adjourned to be called together shortly, or as soon as the document can be drafted.

During the conference Jones said at noon since the fund was invested had Grant's family failed to receive the interest promptly on the day that it was due. It matters not whether the interest was or was not paid to the trustees every time it fell due. The trustees saw that Grant's family got their money without any delay. That Mrs. Grant had already made a will in which she gave this fund to her daughter and to her persons. Such disposition of the fund would keep it out of the hands of the creditors of Gen. Grant's sons, and the latter were perfectly satisfied with the provisions of Mrs. Grant's will.

The Canadian Scourge.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—There were forty deaths from small-pox here yesterday.

The resolution of the local board of health calling on the central board to close the churches, is meeting with great opposition. Mgr. Fabre, Catholic bishop, at mass this morning, denounced the idea in unmeasured terms, saying that the authorities need not think they can bring about such an unprecedented resolution as the suppression of public religion at the time of a calamity like the present. Bishop Bond, of the Anglican communion, has also spoken against it, while Father Dowd, of St. Patrick's, and Rev. Mr. Stone, of St. Martin's, Anglican, say they will absolutely refuse to comply with the measure should it be enforced.

The number of cases in the civic hospital up to date is 485, of which 118 died.

She Loved Not Wisely.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Oct. 21.—Mr. F. C. Woodington, a young society man and a member of the city council, was arrested to-day in a civil suit brought by Miss Ida S. Hubb, the daughter of a well known Philadelphia commission merchant. Mr. Woodington is charged with the betrayal of Miss Hubbs under promise of marriage. He went to Cleveland last week to open a branch office of the large shoe firm of which he is the junior partner. During his absence Mr. Hubbs is said to have discovered the alleged condition of his daughter. Woodington returned at once to this city and at the preliminary hearing was held in $3,000 bail. He is as prominent in politics as in business and is a member of the Onedia boat club, a fashionable organization. His engagement to a young woman of Elizabeth, New Jersey, has been announced. Miss Hubbs is pretty and is not over 20.

The Pill Rollers' Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The national convention of wholesale druggists to-day selected Minneapolis as the next place of meeting, and the third Tuesday of September, 1886, as the date. A series of resolutions were adopted favoring the repeal of all internal revenue taxes, urging the drug trade and others to use their influence with senators and members of congress to induce them to vote in favor of this measure, and instructing the committee on legislation that if they find it impossible to bring about this result to work in favor of a reduction of internal revenue taxes, free alcohol for manufacturing purposes, and discontinuance of wholesale and retail liquor dealers' licenses as applied to the drug trade.

Saloon License Increased.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—At a special meeting of the city council held to-night, an ordinance raising the saloon license from $52 to $100 a year passed. Only thirteen of the twenty-five members were present, and the ordinance was adopted by a vote of 12 to 1. Its adoption by the board of aldermen is certain and the legality of the action is believed to be beyond question.

Telephone Extension.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 22.—[Special to the BEE.]—Columbus expects to have telephone connection with Omaha in a few days. The line is being built from Fremont very rapidly. Four miles of poles per day are being set up. The line will be the best in the state, as they are using copper wire instead of the iron wire usually used on the lines, and the superintendent is accompanying the force to see that every thing is done in the very best manner.

The Western Union Election.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—At a meeting of the directors of the Western Union telegraph company, Dr. Green was reelected president and Gen. Eckert general manager. Col. Clowry, of Chicago, elected a vice president, was made a member of the executive committee.

DEPEW CREATES A COMMOTION

His Scrap of History Letter Receives Emphatic Denials.

RECORDS ARISE AGAINST HIM

Henri Watterson Hits Him a Rap in an Editorial Way—Old Tecumseh Knows Something He Won't Tell.

Documentary Proofs Resurrected by the Depew Letter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Herald's Washington special says: Chauncey M. Depew's letter to Col. Fred Grant narrating the conversation with Gen. Grant about President Johnson's revolutionary project, is so at variance with documentary evidence, state papers, correspondence and other corroborative testimony, that the officials of the state and war departments are surprised at its allegations. Notwithstanding Col. Fred Grant says Depew's letter is substantially correct, and that he has been able to verify the facts from documents, letters and personal recollections, Depew's statement is an after-dinner recollection; but had he read the speeches of President Johnson in 1866, beginning with the address to the peace convention committee, his "swinging around circle" orations and several interviews, printed from time to time, he could have given the dates when President Johnson appealed to Grant to help him in his great "revolutionary project." In regard to the definite statement that Johnson, failing to secure General Grant's co-operation, next undertook to get him out of the country, there is a witness who happened to have his notes of all that occurred regarding the tour in Mexico, and that is Col. Wm. G. Moore, who was President Johnson's private secretary. From Colonel Moore's notes, written in October, 1866, the following has been obtained: The cabinet had for sometime under consideration the question of the occupation of Mexico by the French. It was finally determined that Lewis D. Clark, ex-congressman from Ohio, who some time ago had been appointed minister to that republic, but who has not been able to proceed to that country on account of its disturbed condition, should be given instructions. Upon the president's own suggestion, it was decided by the cabinet that impressment should be given to his visit by sending him in a vessel of the United States navy, and by having him accompanied by Gen. Grant. It was thought this would give considerable importance to the mission, and Campbell was instructed to advise freely with the general. This arrangement, however, was thwarted by Grant. President Johnson sent for Gen. Grant with respect to the Mexican mission, Oct. 17, 1866, and informed him of his idea of sending him to that country, which the general evidently thought evinced some pleasure. The president then visited the state department and informed Seward. As instructions had just been completed, the secretary came at once to the executive mansion and read them to Grant, with a view to learning whether he had any suggestions to make. He said he had none. On the succeeding Sunday, however, Oct. 21st he addressed a letter to the president, saying:

"On further and full reflection upon the subject of my accepting the mission proposed by you in our interview of Wednesday and again yesterday, I have most respectfully to say that I beg to be excused from the duty imposed. It is diplomatic service for which I am not fitted, either by education or taste. It must necessarily be conducted under the state department, with which my duties do not connect me. Again, then, I most urgently but respectfully repeat my request to be excused from the performance of a duty entirely out of my sphere and one, too, which can so much better be performed by others."

After the positive declination of Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman was sent for and evinced an entire willingness to undertake the duty. Gen. Sherman, when asked when he could be ready replied "at once." His promptness was very gratifying to the president. Just about this time the papers had published a rumor that Secretary Stanton was to resign as secretary of war, to be sent as minister to Spain and Gen. Sherman was to succeed him as secretary of war. Gen. Sherman in February, 1866, had written a letter to President Johnson strongly endorsing his reconstruction policy. This had become known about this period and had much to do with the rumor of Sherman's appointment as secretary of war.

Watterson Scores Depew.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—In view of the publication of Mr. Depew's letter relative to Gen. Grant's conversation about ex-President Johnson, the Courier-Journal will publish to-morrow three columns of Gen. Grant's testimony before the house judiciary committee, July 18, 1867, just prior to the impeachment of President Johnson. The Courier-Journal will say editorially that "it is astonishing that among all the wise men of the east, among all those so busy writing history, no one should remember that Gen. Grant did appear before the judiciary committee and gave his testimony." Gen. Grant certainly does not sustain Mr. Depew. He says distinctly that President Johnson did not propose to reconstruct a congress composed of southern members and democrats of the north. He asserts that in his public speeches when swinging around the circle, President Johnson did "suppose a case," and then asks which would be the legal congress, and he denies that he said even this much to Gen. Grant in private. This and no more is the substance of Johnson's treason, and it is plain that what is new in Depew's letter is not true and what is true is not new.

Gen. Sherman's Opinion.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—[Special to the BEE.]—General Sherman, when asked last night what he thought of the Depew letter in regard to Grant's charges against Andy Johnson, said he knew all about the matter, but would not tell what he knew for a million dollars. He had known of the charges a long time and had documents all ready away in the proper shape, but the time had not come yet to give them to the public. Whether the charges were true or not he would not say, only that Grant had made the charges and evidence concerning them would be given to the world at the proper time. Further, the general would not speak. He thought it wrong that anything at all should have been published about it.

The Dead Official's Funeral.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 22.—The funeral of Hon. Malcolm Hay took place this afternoon. The services were held at his residence in Allegheny City. The remains were then quietly deposited in Allegheny cemetery. In deference to the wishes of Mrs. Hay there was no floral displays or decorations. During the morning First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson, Hon. James Hopkins and many others called at the residence, and after viewing the remains paid their respects to the family. Stevenson said President Cleveland and Postmaster General Vilas desired him to express their high appreciation of the deceased.

Good Advice From the Secretary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—All of the foremen in the Brooklyn navy yard to-day received a circular letter from Secretary Whitney. He reminds them that by former orders he has given them the power of recommending all names for employment as subordinates, and that he expects them to exercise the power without partisan bias and without allowing political influence or dictation to cut any figure in the matter; that skill and efficiency are alone to be considered. These statements are reiterated several times in the course of the letter in most positive terms. He congratulates them and the department on the improvement already noticed, but says that according to reports received from their superior officers, the evil is not entirely eradicated. He assumes that he knows the pressure which is likely to be brought to bear on them during the heated political campaign, and assures them that he stands ready to protect them from all harm aimed at them because of their refusal to bow to political behests, and warns them that if they make interior appointments for political ends they will be summarily dismissed.

NOBILITY WEDDED.

A Prince and Princess Spliced in True French Style.

EU, France, Oct. 22.—The marriage of Prince Waldemar, third son of King Christian, of Denmark, and Princess Marie, daughter of Duke and Duchess de Chartres, was celebrated to-day at Chateau de Eu, the residence of Comte de Paris. The civil ceremony was performed yesterday in Paris by the mayor, and religious services were conducted here to-day in the private chapel of the chateau. Among those present were the queen of Denmark, Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, Prince and Princess of Wales and their three daughters, Prince de Joinville, Duc de Aumale, Duc de Cases, Duc and Duchesse de Chartres, Count Von Moltke, and Hartzfeldt, Danish minister. The handsome park and extensive gardens surrounding the chanteau were to-night brilliantly illuminated with electric lights and Chinese lanterns. The town was profusely decorated with flags and bunting, and many private houses were also illuminated in honor of the event. After a wedding breakfast the bride and bridegroom leave for Chantilly.

The wedding registry was signed by thirty-nine princes. The bride wore a dress of white satin, with pearl embroidered bodice. Her veil was of Chantilly lace. The news of the attempted murder of Herr Estrup, Danish premier, was kept back from the bridal party until after the wedding reception.

GOTTENBURG, Oct. 22.—To-day was observed as a general holiday in honor of the marriage of Prince Waldemar and Princess Marie de Orleans. A banquet was given at the royal castle to celebrate the event, and a torchlight procession from neighboring villages marched through the streets. Premier Estrup, who yesterday narrowly escaped an assassin's bullet, received an ovation.

No Hope for Rebel Reil.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The privy council has dismissed the appeal of Louis Riel against the sentence of death passed upon him by the Canadian courts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A Montreal special says: L. O. David, president of the Reil defense association, says that he has received trustworthy information that it is the government's intention to carry the law into effect against Reil. The feeling, he says, among the French-Canadians is intense, and with the small pox and other causes of race feeling, the slightest provocation might cause serious trouble. The government officers here say that Reil will hang on the 10th of next month. The defense association will take no further steps and will hold the government responsible.

In an interview to-day, Fitzpatrick, Riel's Canadian counsel, said: It is impossible to pretend that Riel was unfairly tried. No doubt at the time of the outbreak in the northwest, grievances existed which have since been rendered. Riel commenced the agitation from purely political motives. Many people still consider that he rendered valuable services to the country. Doubtless excitement was again induced in Reil's mental aberation, rendering him incapable of keeping the rebellion within legal limits. On the scafold Reil will become a martyr; in a prison or in an asylum he would be forgotten." In the face of the conflicting medical evidence in Reil's case, Fitzpatrick advocated the appointment by the Canadian government of a commission to again examine the prisoner.

The Balkan Troubles.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct 22.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, commenting on the Roumelian question, says Prince Alexandria appears to ignore the fact that his submission to the powers is a duty created by the treaty of Berlin, and sees no intention on the part of Bulgaria to return to 'statu quo ante.' It regrets the action of Servia and Greece in ordering formidable armaments, and declares that Russia more than any other power must prevent fratricidal contests in the Balkans. The Journal is most pronounced in its denunciation of Bulgaria for having brought about the present affairs, and says: "The powers are unanimous in the desire to restore the 'statu quo ante,' and although the action is bristling with obstacles and pitfalls, this unanimity justifies the hope of success."

BELGRADE, Oct. 22.—The Belgrade diplomatic corps in this city addressed a note to the Servian government with a view of arresting further bellicose action by Servia.

King Thebaw's Troubles.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.—Contingents from the India army from Madras and this city are being rapidly transported to Rangoon, where the expeditionary force is being assembled for invasion of Burmah. The Burmese government is constantly preparing to resist the advance of the British troops. Engineers are busily engaged in erecting earth works, planting torpedoes, building fire-rafts, loading hulks with stones and sinking them and placing chains across the river to obstruct navigation. King Thebaw is disappointed because a majority of the cabinet officials at a council held to consider the situation favored the peace policy. After the council the principal peace advocates telegraphed the Burmese delegate at Paris the details of the council. Notwithstanding the active preparations of the Burmese forces, the British officers expect that the campaign in Burmah will be short.

Following the Irish Farmers.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The English Farmers alliance has adopted a resolution stating that to avert the ruin of the present race of farmers the land owners must forthwith reduce the rents of farms and the government must formulate a measure which will prevent the raising of rents on the improvements of tenants.

A Newspaper Transfer.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 22.—The Daily Gazette of this city was to-day sold to three Chicago parties. The purchasers are George B. Armstrong, formerly city editor of the Inter-Ocean, but more recently register of lands in Huron, Dak.; C. Vallette, son of Col. Vallette, of Chicago, and Mr. Rasmussen, recently of the Chicago Times editorial staff. Armstrong is to be editor in chief and C. Vallette business manager. The Gazette is good property, and the new management begins under favorable auspices.

Death of a Widely Known Woman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Mary Anna Booth, widow of the late Junius Brutus Booth, and the mother of Edwin, J. Wilkes, and Junius A. Booth, died of pneumonia at the residence of the last named to-day, on Twenty-third street, this city, aged 83. She will be buried in Baltimore. She was widely known among theatrical people, and much loved.

Dead Lock on a Location.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 22.—The soldiers' home commission held three sessions to-day and then adjourned until to-morrow. A great many votes were taken, but the dead lock is not broken, and the perplexing question of a location seems no nearer now than on the day on which the first vote was taken.

Mine Explosion.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22.—An explosion occurred this morning at the Raccoons pits, Chesterfield county. One hundred men were in the mine at the time, but only one was killed and three wounded.

Death of a Bishop.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 22.—Right Reverend James Fraser, D. D., Bishop of Manchester, died suddenly to-day.

WHERE WILL THE DROP END?

The Unchecked Downward Drive Demoralizing the Markets.

THE DECLINE UNPRECEDENTED.

Wheat and Cattle, the Principal Articles of Trade, Undergoing the Severest Weakness in Prices Known for a Long Period.

Chicago Grain Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—[Special to the BEE.]—WHEAT—The wheat market was lower again to-day, declining on the afternoon board to 87¼c, which is the lowest point touched during the present decline, and is 7⅛c lower than the highest figure reached last week. The decline has been an unusually severe one, and has caused many small holders to throw their wheat on the market, which has aided in