THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1885. NUMBER 113.

GIRDED WITH SHINING ARMOR

To-morrow Dawns a Day of Victory for Iowa Republicans.

MR. WHITING A CAMPAICN CARD.

The Political Acrobat Given to the Country by the Hawkeye State—Whiting's Church Tax Record—Our Iowa Specials.

Ending of a Glorious Campaign.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 1.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Iowa campaign of 1885 is practically closed. All that remains now is to get the voters out. The arguments are all in, the case has been given to the jury, and the verdict will be returned on Tuesday. It is doubtful if there has ever been a campaign waged with more vigor in an "off year," especially in a year succeeding the pre idential election. As a rule these years have shown a reaction from the excitement of the presidential contest, and republicans especially have stayed at home and let politics take care of itself. Democrats never stay at home—that is when they can get a chance to vote. Here, in Iowa, they are generally satisfied with voting once, provided republicans don't vote at all. But this year the number of stay-at-homes will be relatively small. Heretofore, for sixteen years, the republican shrinkage in corresponding years has averaged 21 per cent of the republican vote the year previous, while the democratic shrinkage from stay-at-homes has averaged but 9 per cent. Both sides are fully awake to the importance of getting out the full vote, and if the day is fair there will be a large poll. It is amusing to see how intense interest in one's own cause units one to judge of its merits and its prospects. The old saying that a physician should never treat himself when sick might be paraphrased that a candidate should never conduct his own campaign or attempt to make estimates on the results. Judge Kinne, who has twice been an unsuccessful democratic candidate for governor, has managed his own campaign as chairman of the state central committee, and the result shows the wisdom of his plan. This year Mr. Whiting, the democratic candidate, while not directing the campaign, seems to think himself qualified to pass upon its merits and to decide upon its probable results. He says, in private conversation, that he believes he is going to be elected and the rest of the ticket with him, while there isn't a democrat of any political sagacity in the state that will confirm or endorse his view. It simply shows that a candidate isn't the most reliable man to consult on the probable returns. In this respect Whiting is not unlike the late Governor Hoadly, of Ohio. He labored under a similar delusion a few weeks since.

Speaking of Ohio, all of its strong republican speakers have not gone to Virginia. Gen. W. Gibson, of the Buckeye state, is now in Benton county, Iowa, making several speeches for the republican county committee, who are righting a rattling campaign. They expect to carry the county and gain one member of the legislature there. If the republicans carry all the doubtful districts, for which they have an equal chance with the democrats, they are going to have at least sixty of the one hundred members of the next house, and probably more.

There has never before been a campaign in this state when one party felt so much benefitted by the canvass of the other that it was willing to hire the candidates of the opposition to remain in the field. But that is the case this year. Cornelius Whiting, with his maudorous record of disloyalty during the war, and his manifest lack of ability and unfitness for the office of governor, hurts his own cause so much wherever he appears, that the republicans are anxious to have him in every county in the state. He spoke in Linn county a few weeks ago, and did the republicans so much good that they have offered the democrats one hundred dollars if they would let him come back and speak there again. The offer was not accepted. No intelligent democrat expects to carry the state ticket. But many intelligent and unintelligent democrats are working with might and main to carry the legislature. They want, first of all, to repeal the prohibitory law, and thus carry out their contract with the saloons. Then they want the prestige of beating the republicans in Iowa, which would be something to shout about. Then, third, they want to get a start toward the election of a United States senator two years from this winter. All senators elected this fall will vote for a successor to James F. Wilson in the United States senate. The man who seems to be the most familiar with this fact is James B. Weaver, the chameleon of American politics. He was an earnest and influential republican, but he left the party in 1876 because he couldn't get the office he wanted. He lived with the prohibitionists and supported their candidate for the appalling time of one week. He then blossomed out as a greenbacker, and ran for the presidency—and a campaign fund—in 1880. Since then he has been a Hessian whose services were always "to let." This year he is leased by the democrats, and although he has always heretofore been one of the loudest prohibitionists in the state, he has gone completely over the bay, and he howls himself hoarse nightly in behalf of the compulsory saloon plank of the democratic party.

But the inspiring motive for this somersault is his ambition for the seat in the United States senate, now held by Senator Wilson. He is making this campaign with that end in view, and for that purpose only. Although hired by the democrats, he denes their control and speaks only where he thinks he will do himself the most good. That is Weaverism every time, and now that he has become a full fledged member of their party, the democrats see it to their sorrow. While bossing the greenback party he is also the acknowledged ring-master of the democrats, and they writhe under the lash, but they are helpless. One of the most prominent democrats of the state said recently that the hardest work his party would have for the next ten years would be to get rid of Weaver. Like the "old man of the sea," he has got his arms around the neck of the democratic party, and he will not let go till they give him what he demands.

One of the influences which is working against Mr. Whiting with tremendous power, is his record on the subject of church taxation. He has always advocated taxing churches just the same as business houses, and when in the senate two years ago, he voted for a bill to tax churches, parsonages, and church schools, and persisted in voting for it against the remonstrance of hundreds of priests and thousands of catholics whose interests were most affected by the proposed bill. He attempted at the outset of this campaign an evasive denial of his record, and apology for his course. But it wasn't satisfactory, and now the catholics themselves are circulating appeals to their brethren to vote against him, and they are working for his defeat. His opponent, Mr Larrabee, voted opposite to him every time, and against the bill which as proposed was unjust and likely to do great injustice. So when the vote of Tuesday is counted, Mr. Whiting's friends can charge a part of his defeat to his narrow-minded opposition to religious institutions.

A democratic plot has been discovered which was intended to win several members of the legislature. A democratic printing house in this city has been printing several thousand bogus republican tickets, straight republican in every particular, except in the candidate for the legislature. For this place a democratic name is given. Voters who only glance at the head of their ticket, and see it headed "Republican State Ticket," with Larrabee's name following, would thus be deceived into voting for a democratic member of the legislature. The circulating of such tickets, representing them to be republican, is made a penal offense by the Iowa code, punishable with both fine and imprisonment. But the democrats are so desperate this year that they are willing to run the risk of a penitentiary residence in order to carry the legislature of Iowa. Bogus and bogus tickets are now their main reliance. But the republicans are alert, and will checkmate them at every game.

Withdrawn From the Fight.

SHENANDOAH, Iowa, Nov. 1.—[Special to the BEE.]—It is authoritatively announced in this city to-day that Major A. R. Anderson, of Sidney, has withdrawn from the senatorial contest in this, the seventh senatorial district. The announcement is a surprise to all, as his chances of success were considered as good. This limits the contest to Lorne Henderson, democrat, and Tait F. Clarke, republican, with the chances in favor of the latter. All sorts of reports are afloat as to the cause of Major Anderson's withdrawal, but none reliable. No statement from Major Anderson has yet been given to the public. The democrats are hopeful of electing Henderson, as many republicans have expressed their intention of voting for him in preference to Clark.

Jumped the Track with Fatal Results.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 1.—Friday night about 12 o'clock, a wild stock train on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, was thrown from the track near Northwood, Worth county. The engineer, Morrill Rice, and Brakeman Michael Connors, both of Cedar Rapids, were instantly killed. Fireman James, of What Cheer, was badly scolded. The accident is supposed to have been caused by spreading of the rails. Twenty-eight head of cattle belonging to the Pioneer Cattle company, of Montana, were killed.

TWO ARMY DUDES.

The Pair Must Apologize for an Insult or Fight a Sure-Shot Texan.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 1.—[Special to the BEE.]—A disgraceful scene, implicating two well-known army officers, took place in the Methodist church of this city a few nights ago, and is causing a sensation in church and social circles. On the night in question, Lieutenants Day and Birmingham of the regular army, accompanied two young ladies to church to hear the eminent Kentucky divine, Rev. Dr. Ditzler. The four seemed to have attended church purely as a matter of diversion, for they laughed and conducted themselves in such a manner as to cause persons in the immediate vicinity to move their seats and avoid them. In his sermon Ditzler touched upon the evils of dancing and skating rinks, whereupon Lieutenant Birmingham and his companion got up and left the church. Their departure caused Dr. Ditzler to request the congregation to remain seated and not be leaving the services. It seems the behest of the minister was construed by Day as an insult to Birmingham, for immediately after the close of the services both the gallant officers returned to the church and openly charged the aged divine with insulting them. Dr. Ditzler indignantly denied such intentions, and in the heat of the controversy charged Birmingham with untruthfulness. Birmingham immediately drew himself up in a hostile attitude, as though about to strike the old preacher. Intense excitement prevailed, and M. S. Brower, a prominent member of the church, came forward to the relief of the aged pastor, courteously took the quarrel off his hands, and ordered both officers to leave the church, at the same time giving them his address and stating that he expected them both to call on him, and intimating they were cowards if they did not. Both officers are placed in unenviable positions. They must either apologize, or fight Brower, or resign their commissions. Ever one anticipates a big night over the matter, as Brower is a typical Texan, game clear through, and will launch them out of the army unless they fight. Lieut. Day is first lieutenant of the Fifth cavalry, and has just returned from a five months Indian campaign.

KIDNAPPERS FOILED.

Bold Attempt Made to Steal a Baby Boy in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—[Special to the BEE.]—Mrs. C. J. Pape, wife of a book-keeper living at Chester Park, went to a provision store in Tremont street Friday forenoon accompanied by her little boy, who stood in an open door while the mother made purchases. Two rough appearing men came along and bribed the little fellow to go with them up Tremont street. When Mrs. Pape learned this she hastily started in pursuit taking a street car. She kept a watch for the men, and at Roxbury crossing caught up with them. The mother got off the car and made a run for them. The men saw her coming and seizing the boy who struggled and yelled, they carried him into a house near at hand. Mrs. Pape rushed after them and was just about to enter when her son came running out crying and flew directly into her arms. One of the men came out after him ready to seize and carry him back. He pretended the boy was lost and that he and a companion picked him up. "You ought to give us a reward for finding him," said he. The fellow then slunk back into the house. Mrs. Pape was so overjoyed at recovering her lost treasure she did not think to inform the police of the affair. The purpose of the men undoubtedly was to kidnap the boy and keep him a few days and then demand a reward. The attempt was one of the boldest that has occurred here for some time, the whole thing being done in broad daylight, on a crowded thoroughfare and almost under the eyes of the mother.

BURSTED HER BOILER.

A Tug Blown Sky High and Four Men Killed.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 1.—The tug Frank Moffatt, bound down with four barges, rounded to early this morning because of thick weather at the wharf in Sombra, opposite Marine City. A line was taken ashore and she was about to be made fast when the boiler of the tug exploded without a sign of warning, with a terrific report. The cause is not yet known, but it is supposed to be a lack of water. The explosion carried away the upper works and a large portion of the deck and planking besides shattering the hull from stem to stern.

At the time John Ward, first engineer, of Detroit, William Miller, second engineer, of Port Huron, James Wylie, home unknown, and Walter Fisher of Port Huron, firemen, were killed. Captain Thomas Currey had a leg broken and was otherwise bruised. Frank Furlah, wheelman, was badly scalded, and Andrew Reed, deckhand, was also badly scalded. Maud Bennett, cook, who was in the after cabin at the time of the explosion, was blown into the river from which she was rescued uninjured. Robert Goodwin, mate, who was ashore handling the line, was blown over a woodpile and had his side injured. The bodies sunk in the river and have not been recovered. The scalded men are at Sombra under the care of a physician from Port Huron.

The tug Frank Moffat was built at Port Huron in 1869 and was valued at $7,000, with $5,000 insurance. The insurance was equally divided in fire and marine companies.

Workingmen Demand Their Wages.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 1.—A special from Niles, Ohio, says that George Summers, senior proprietor of the Russia sheet iron mill at that place, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of his creditors. Summers leased the mill about one year ago when it was lying idle. The assignment was precipitated by a strike which was ordered by the Amalgamated association, because Summers would not accede to the demands of the workmen in a certain branch of the mill. The principal creditors are the employes, 200 in number. They were to have received their month's pay, which amounts to about $17,000, to-day. When it became known that an assignment had been made, and that no money could be had, the men surrounded the office and refused to let Summers leave it. The scene around the works at 9 o'clock p. m. was exciting. Men and women were demanding money or bread for their little ones, and it would have taken but little urging to induce them to commit violence. A later dispatch says, however, that the crowd dispersed and permitted Summers to go home.

The Fire Record.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The two upper floors of L. D. Pollard's machinery establishment, on Canal street, near Washington, were gutted by fire about 1 o'clock Saturday morning. The value of the contents is unknown and an approximation of the loss is therefor not obtainable to-night.

THE PARTY SPLIT IN TWAIN.

The Campaign Waxes Warm with the Liberal Factions Fighting.

THE COMING ENGLISH ELECTIONS

The Balkan Conference and the Anglo-Turkish Convention—Parnell's Political Power Among the Irish—Foreign Matters.

A Glimpse at English Politics.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—[Special to the BEE.]—The coming elections continue to occupy almost the entire attention of England. The dissolution of parliament is at last announced for November 18, and the elections begin the following week. The chief contest on the platforms is still not between the tories and liberals, but between the two sections of the liberal party. Little has been done toward composing the quarrel between the radicals and moderate liberals. Sir Charles Dilke on Wednesday renewed his attack on Goschen, Chamberlain on the same day issued a cur electoral address, saying in substance, "I am Chamberlain, vote for me," but he found room in this brief document for a direct allusion to Goschen as having made an unsuccessful resistance to the extension of popular liberties, and as now trying the stereotyped liberal creed so as to prevent further reforms. Sir Charles Dilke, however, insists that the agreement among the liberal leaders respecting the immediate programme is complete. His reemphasis is on the "immediate." He himself contributed something to it by minimizing the radical demands for the compulsory power of municipalities to acquire lands for allotment among laborers. This concession is apparently due to Lord Hartington's express declaration that Gladstone disapproved of the allotment scheme in its radical original form. That is Lord Hartington's one explicit contribution to the discussion. He confines himself on other points to saying he is not prepared to follow the radical leader at present. The liberals continue to exercise the almost unchecked leadership of public opinion, if not in the councils of the party. One result is that so good a liberal as Edward Dicey publishes an elaborate article in the Nineteenth Century for November, advising moderate liberals to "plump" for tory candidates. The advice is bad, but if the signs multiply many will follow it, especially the middle class voters in boroughs. The tory canvass is conducted with almost languor. Utter discouragement seized on everybody except Lord Randolph Churchill, whose speeches at Birmingham abound in point, vigor and freshness, albeit his contest for that seat is hopeless.

The Irish question is blinked on all sides. The tories refuse to set any limits to the possibilities of concessions. The radicals draw a line at separating, but avoid discussion. Boycotting thrives and rents continue unpaid. Lord Spencer, in an expressive speech, expresses the belief that intimidation now excels anything previously known. The papers are filled with detailed narratives by victims.

There is little, if any, change in the position of affairs in the Balkans. The conference has began work at Constantinople. The Servians are ordered to keep quiet and obey. Everything points to an understanding on the whole question between the three emperors. Lord Salisbury has apparently thrown over the treaty of Berlin for nothing and will have to look out while Bulgaria is again divided. It is believed he has persuaded France and Italy to act with England. All three are expected to withdraw from the conference unless some compromise is accepted by Russia, whose present ascendency is complete. Vienna dispatches represent the Greeks as excited and warlike, but nobody supposes hostilities will occur anywhere while the conference is sitting.

The Times published a summary of the Anglo-Turkish convention respecting Egypt that is undoubtedly authentic. Turkey implicitly sanctions English occupation of Egypt, and England recognizes Turkish suzerainty. Two commissioners, Turkish and English, have been appointed, with powers which amount to a general right of supervision of the khedive's administration. English occupation is to continue till these commissioners agree to order the restoration of the khedive's authority and the indicated frontier is denned. It is doubted in Cairo whether the sultan will ever appoint a commissioner to execute the convention's orders, but Sir Drummond Wolff's diplomatic success is conceded.

Unity Among the Parnellites.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The home rule party has now held one-half of its county conventions in Ireland. In every one of these Parnell's dominance has not been even contested. The result has therefore been that thirty-eight Parnellite candidates for parliamentary seats have been nominated to receive the home rule vote, and in every case the nomination was made without a single division. Twenty of these nominees are men who have never been members of the house of commons. In England the Irish cause is beginning to attract a great deal of respectful attention from persons who not long ago utterly ignored it as unworthy of consideration. Prominent Irishmen in London have combined to establish in the metropolis an Irish club on a basis equally sound and respectable with that enjoyed by the best of the other great political clubs. This enterprise has already made considerable advance. Suitable premises near the parliament buildings and business centres have already been secured, but a great number of solid subscribers must yet be obtained before the Irish can be assured of permanent success.

Prelates in Politics.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The archbishops of Canterbury and York have issued an address to English electors. They say the men chosen in the coming election will be likely to govern the empire for a number of years. The archbishops consider the church question of the highest importance. The address, though compulsory in tone, avoids direct party discussions. It is regarded as a direct thrust at the radical caucuses.

The Old Man Taunts the Tories.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Gladstone has written a highly important letter on church disestablishment. He taunts the tories with thrusting the question forward as a political dodge. He reports that the project belongs to the dim distant future; that the public mind is not prepared for the scheme. In conclusion he says: "The subject is for others and not for me to deal with."

Riots on the Caspian Coast.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—Bloody fighting is reported at Barku, on the Caspian sea, between Moslems and Russians. The military had to be called out to restore order. In the fighting several Russians were killed and a large number wounded.

The Balkan Muss.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Nov. 1.—The Russian opposition to the reunion of eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria is causing fresh agitation against restoring the status quo ante. If this is attempted Macedonia volunteers will join the Bulgarians.

De Freycinet's Assailant Insane.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Physicians have declared Mattei, the would-be assassin of Secretary De Freycinet, to be insane.

The Forthcoming Message.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A Washington dispatch to the World, referring to the forthcoming presidential message, says: The administration will take very positive grounds upon the financial question. Jordan and Manning will recommend in their reports the suspension of the silver coinage and the president will endorse their views.

NEBRASKA SPECIALS.

The State Congregational Gathering—Notes From Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., Nov. 1.—[Special to the BEE.]—The state general association of the Congregational church is holding an annual session here this week with a large attendance and lively interest. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Willard Scott, of Omaha.

Reports from Doane college, Crete, and Franklin Academy, showed that both these institutions were flourishing and growing rapidly.

The association is composed of some of the leading ministers of the state, and among the delegates a number of the leading business men of Nebraska may be found. Reverends W. F. Sherrell, Willard Scott, George E. Albrecht, J. L. Male and Hon. Leavitt Burnham, of Omaha, Rev. Gregory, Lincoln, and Rev. J. S. Brown, Crete, are among the members present. Rev. Ashman, of Syracuse, is moderator. The association was continued over to-day.

Chancellor L. J. Manatt, of the state university, Lincoln, is in attendance and Friday night delivered an address on "Economy in Christian Education." He said we should have more academies and fitting schools and fewer colleges, and that all schools should be kept up to a high moral level. The chancellor remained over a day and addressed the public schools.

STREETS TORN UP.

Our streets are torn up and a large force of men are at work putting down gas pipe and laying track for the street railway. The gas company will be ready to fight this week, and street cars will be running by December 1, if the company is let alone. A few parties on Lower Court sire t between Third and Fourth streets, whose buildings are a foot or so under grade, have enjoined the company and stopped the work between Third and Fourth streets because the company saw fit to place its track up to the grade, thus making it a few inches higher than the street. They will no doubt compromise the matter, however, and let the work go on.

POLITICS.

Gage county has five district tickets in the field this fall and several candidates running independently. Should the disappointed candidates leave the county after election we fear we could no longer lay claim on being the third county in the state in population. We expect to have a lively election, for besides the numerous tickets in the field, township organization and the question of voting $60,000 in court house bonds, comes up.

INSTITUTE FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED.

The state board of public lands and buildings were here yesterday looking after the work on the feeble minded institution. Some evil minded person had reported that the work was not being carried on according to contract, but the board found on examination that the report was untrue.

Crackmen at Work.

NEBRASKA CITY, Nov. 1.—[Special to the BEE.]—C. B. Chapman & Son's general store was burglarized yesterday morning to the extent of nearly $200. An entrance was effected through the back door. Three money drawers were broken into, but fortunately they contained but some small change, and a few small notes. The stolen goods consists of nine watches, several revolvers, and a lot of pocket knives. No clue has as yet been obtained of the thieves, but if found it would go hard with them, as our city at the present time is overrun with crooks.

A Crushed Criminal.

RIVERTON, Neb., Nov. 1.—[Special to the BEE.]—Mr. H. Leblane left Riverton last evening on a load of lumber. He was found some hours later lying dead in the road with his skull crushed, the wagon having passed over his head.

A WORLD OF WOE.

A New York Paper of that Name Sued For Libel.

TROY, Nov. 1.—[Special to the BEE.]—A few days ago J. W. McKnight, of Castleton, began a suit against the New York World for libel. That paper had confounded him with another McKnight. Joseph Pulitzer's answer was served to day, and he swears emphatically that he is neither editor, proprietor nor publisher of the World; that he is only an editor and denies that he has information sufficient to form belief as to the circulation of the World. He declares that he caused a retraction to be made to save the plaintiff from injury and to save the proprietors of the World from paying damages.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—[Special to the BEE.]—The World says that the stock of the World Publishing company is owned exclusively by Joseph Pulitzer but does not explain why the document referred to in the Herald's Troy dispatch Saturday stated otherwise. It is reported that the document was written by an assistant in the office of Pulitzer's counsel, but had not been sworn to. When sworn to it is said it will read very differently.

John McCullough Improving.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—[Special to the BEE.]—"Getting along nicely," was the first answer McCullough had given to a question for several weeks, when he responded to the nurse's query as to how he was feeling yesterday. The second question was, "Do you feel any pain?" and the answer was, "No pain." Dr. Engle relates the incident with much pleasure, and said: "I am almost confident he will again be a well man mentally and physically. A portion of his brain is weak from want of nourishment and I am aiming to prevent its falling down, and should I succeed there is every assurance he will fully recover. If it should fall down then his last hope is gone, but I don't anticipate such a thing."

Mexican Political Excitement.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 1.—There was a tumultuous scene at Friday's congress. Five liberal opposition deputies presented signed propositions in which specific articles of impeachment of ex-President Gonzales for misuse of public funds were drawn up. Deputy Duret handed the paper to the president of the chamber, and supported the proposition with a speech. He was interrupted in his remarks by members of the chamber while the spectators in the galleries wildly applauded. Senior Duret said he wanted the case sent to the national grand jury. The house was finally declared adjourned. There is much excitement in political circles over the affair.

Destructive Floods.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., Nov. 1.—Yesterday about 3 o'clock the Kanawha river began rising very rapidly. With the rise about fifty barges loaded with coal owned by various collieries above the city were swept away. A large fleet of loaded barges lying along the bank of the river here shared the same fate. About 500,000 bushels of coal were lost. Many barges lie at the bottom of the river. It is difficult to ascertain the actual loss, as a number of places up the river among the collieries have not been heard from. The destruction of property will be near $150,000. The river is thirteen feet and rising a foot an hour

A Victory for the Printers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Boycotter, the organ of Typographical Union No. 6 says: "As we go to press we learn from the president of the union that a settlement has been made between the Tribune and Typographical Union No. 6. The scale of prices prevailing in New York will henceforward be paid in the Tribune office, and the prohibition against union men working in that establishment will be withdrawn." The strike has been on just two years.

Attempted His Life.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 1.—Hon. John C. Yates, a prominent member of the Peoria bar, and for sixteen years county judge, attempted to commit suicide Saturday by taking laudanum. The discovery was made in time to save his life. Financial embarrassment is thought to have been the cause.

TEN YEARS IN A SHOE SHOP.

Ferdinand Ward Treated to the Full Penalty of the Law.

A LONG SIEGE AT SING SING.

The Judge Severely Lashes the Unrepentant Thief—Hurried off to His Convict Cell—The Criminals Apparent Composure.

Ward Gets Ten Years.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Ferdinand Ward was sentenced by Judge Barrett Saturday to states prison for ten years.

Ferdinand Ward, smiling and perfectly self-possessed, came into the crowded court room this morning to receive the sentence of law for the crime of larceny, of which he had been convicted. The sheriff and warden of Ludlow street jail accompanied him. He threw off his overcoat with an easy air, and shook hands with his counsel. As he looked around the room he saw a few familiar faces. The jury by which Ward was found guilty was not present in a body but a number of jurymen occupied seats in the court room. The box, however, was not empty. It was occupied by court attaches and others who had dropped in to hear the sentence pronounced. The court clerk was promptly on hand with an assistant. The judge, however, was late and did not arrive until twenty minutes after the appointed time. When the machinery of the law was set in motion, a persistent lawyer arose and asked for a stay of proceedings in a case of assault. Judge Barrett tried to persuade the lawyer to wait until later in the day, but he was so persistent that the judge was obliged to hear him then and there and granted a stay of proceedings. When the latter had been disposed of the district asterney arose and said: "Ferdinand Ward, prisoner at the bar, has been found guilty of the crime with which he was charged. The counsel at the last session of this court gave notice that at this time a motion for new trial would be made, I move that the motion be made at this time."

Gen. Tracy, Ward's counsel, arose and said: "Defendant, Ferdinand Ward, moves this court that judgment in this action be arrested—First, on the ground that the facts stated in the second count of the indictment did not constitute a crime; second, on the ground that the defendant, being the director of a national bank and the evidence charges him with procuring an unlawful certification of his own check by that national bank, this court has not jurisdiction on the indictment."

The bill of exceptions upon which the defendant asks for a new trial reads as follows: First, in charging the jury that there was sufficient to convict; second, in charging the jury the several propositions to which, upon the trial, exceptions are taken and noted on behalf of the defendant as appears upon the minutes of the trial; third, in refusing to charge the jury on the several matters requested by the defendant, to which refusal exceptions were then and there taken and noted; fourth, in refusing to advise the jury to acquit the defendant and to which refusal the defendant duly took exceptions; fifth, in refusing to direct the jury to acquit the defendant and to which refusal the defendant duly excepted; sixth, in refusing to direct the jury to acquit the defendant on the ground of variance between the proof and the indictment and to which exception was taken.

After the bill of exceptions was read the district attorney made a motion that Ferdinand Ward be sentenced by the court.

Ward arose and stood in front of the bar by the side of his counsel. His face was pale but firm. He did not flinch as Judge Barrett pronounced the sentence, but stood unmoved while the court pronounced condemnation. The court room was hushed and an impressive silence fell upon the crowd, who watched the prisoner with eagerness. "Ward, you have been convicted by an intelligent and conscientious jury," began the judge; "You have certainly had a fair and an impartial trial. The jurors were most carefully selected and came to the trial of your case with apparently unprejudiced minds. The court guarded all your rights and privileges from infringement to the best of his ability. You were convicted because you had no defence to the facts. It is only a matter for conjecture why so intelligent a jury should have taken so long to decide your case. If your case had been that of a person wholly unknown the jury need not to have left their seats. On the contrary, your case has had the benefit of more than careful consideration. You have been most ably defended by your counsel, and his address as brilliant and scholarly as any ever heard in this court room, and made in your defense. You were not convicted on popular clamor. The jury probably decided in its judgment because they were afraid that in some way they might be accused of being influenced by popular clamor, which tended to make the conviction doubtful. I have nothing to say to you in the way of homily, because I think it would be wholly useless. You have shown yourself to be wholly indifferent throughout this trial of the charges which have been brought against you. You seem to experience no remorse whatever over the ruin and sorrow which you have brought to hundreds of people in this country. You have done more to unsettle public confidence in moneyed institutions than any other man of this government. And yet through this whole trial you have shown yourself to be wholly unrepentant for the sins you have committed. This being the fact, I must simply content myself with pronouncing the sentence of the court, which is that you shall be confined in the states prison at hard labor for a period of ten years."

Not a muscle of the prisoner's face changed while the judge was speaking. He bowed his head, but did not tremble or show any signs of feeling. Ward was quickly surrounded by his friends. He put on his overcoat, took his Derby hat and left the court room accompanied by his keepers.

Ward was taken from the court room to the sheriff's office, whither District Attorney Martin followed. Later he had a conversation with Sheriff Davidson, and it was agreed that Ward should be taken to Sing Sing by the first train from the Grand Central depot. The time for its departure was 2:30. During the time intervening (nearly three hours) Ward's movements were kept secret, but it was understood that he was awarded the privilege of attending to some private affairs. He was not returned to the Tombs and they turned over his effects, contained in two satchels, to a friend, who came in with an order from Ward.

Ward was taken to Sing Sing prison on the 2:30 p. m. train to-day from the Grand Central depot. He was accompanied by Sheriff Davidson and Warden Kiernan.

Ward's Accomplice on Trial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—In the case of William S. Warner, charged with conspiring with Ferdinand Ward to defraud the depositors of the Marine bank, William H. Vanderbilt was called, but failed to appear. An offer by the commissioner to issue an attachment for him was not accepted. U. S. Grant, jr., then told the story of the receipt by his father (Gen. Grant) of the $150,000 from Vanderbilt on May 4, 1884. The witness did not know whether the so-called government contracts were direct with government officials or with outsiders.

To be Laid to Rest To-day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Accompanied by his family, Gen. W. R. McMahon and William C. Prime, the body of the late Gen. George B. McClellan arrived this evening at the Barclay street depot in this city. A hearse was in waiting, and the party as named entered a carriage behind it after the body had been removed, and so with no display the remains were driven to the house of Mr. Prime. There all callers are denied, only the nearest friends being with the remains, which will be interred to-morrow.

The Riel Case.

TORONTO, Oct. 31.—In reference to the dispatch from London giving the reply of the queen to a memorial of the Peace society in the Riel case, the Globe says: "The governor general cannot exercise the pardoning power except on the advice of his ministers."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Correspondence in Connection With Coon's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Charles E. Coon, assistant secretary of the treasury, in his letter of resignation, while thanking Secretary Manning for assurances of satisfaction with his official conduct, says with reference to Manning's statement that the reasons not necessary to explain required Coon's resignation:

I can only infer from this that these reasons are political; in other words that I am to retire from the office to which I was appointed some eighteen months ago because I am not in political accord with my superiors. I beg to remind you that early in March last, on the supposition that there must be a feeling of this kind, I frankly informed the president and yourself that while I had been promoted to the office of assistant secretary after a service of nearly twenty years in the treasury without intervention or solicitation of a single politician, I had always been and still was a republican. That while I did not deem it consistent with either the circumstances of my appointment or the spirit of reform in civil service to which the administration was pledged, to abandon my office because of political preferences, yet I was ready to do so at any moment if desired by you, to this you replied that you desired me to remain and assist you for the present at least. But while solely intent upon giving you loyal support in all matters appertaining to public business, I have not failed to observe that my continuance in office has not been acceptable to a considerable portion of the party press and very many politicians. The frequent criticisms showered upon you in this connection, made it plain to me that public sentiment, as concerns one party at least, is not yet sufficiently advanced to encourage or approve the retention of subordinate officers for reasons other than political. I infer that this is also the conclusion reached by you.

The following is Secretary Manning's letter communicating the president's acceptance of Coon's resignation:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1885.—Hon. CHARLES E. COON, Assistant Secretary, etc. —SIR—By direction of the president I have the honor to inform you that your resignation of the office of assistant secretary of the treasury is accepted, to take effect upon the qualification of your successor.

Very respectfully yours,
DANIEL MANNING, Secretary.

A Bad Showing for Gen. Hazen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The more that is known of the scandal at the signal school the worse it looks for Gen. Hazen. It appears that the officer whose language was complained of by the cadets acknowledged that he had been guilty of using it, and offered to apologize to them, but Gen. Hazen would not permit him to do so, on the ground that it was unbecoming an officer to apologize for a wrong of which he confessed himself guilty, as such an act would humble him in the eyes of the soldiers and impair the discipline of the corps. In fact, the commandant of Fort Meyer, the signal school, was reprimanded by General Hazen for advising Lieut. Greene, the officer in question, to make an apology. Gen. Hazen admits that the complaint of the cadets was framed in respectful language, and says that they are not being court-martialed for the language they used, but they all joined the petition. If they had written individual letters they would not have been guilty of an offense, but to combine in a single communication is equivalent to mutiny. Regarding the proposed apology Gen. Hazen says that the idea was thoroughly unmilitary. You can shoot an officer, but you cannot permit him to humble himself before his subordinates. This morning Gen. Hazen issued an order prohibiting Congressman Butterworth and Henry Wise Garnett, the attorneys, appearing for the defense, because they had abused him personally and criticized his management of the signal corps. "No man who criticizes me can be present at any proceedings over which I have control," said Gen. Hazen. Mr. Garnett said yesterday: "I am prepared and ready to prove the exact truth of everything I uttered concerning him and his bureau, and much more and worse, at any time or place, or in any manner that he cares to meet the issue, and as I have every reason to believe he will skulk the issue, it will be made for him in a way that he cannot avoid before many months are over."

The War on Silver.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—[Special to the BEE.]—It is understood that the president issued the order secluding himself from office seekers for the purpose of giving himself time to prepare his annual message. He does not expect when congress is in session to deny himself to senators and members, and hopes by a month of seclusion to get ready for the winter work. The administration will take very positive ground on the financial question. Jordan and Manning will recommend in their reports the suspension of silver coinage. The president will endorse their views. Jordan will be able to show that $45,000,000 has already been lost in the attempt to force silver into circulation. It is understood the policy of the treasury department will be against further calling of bonds.

The Bounced Judge.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—[Special to the BEE.]—Ex-Chief Justice Vincent, of New Mexico, was among the callers on the president yesteday. It is understood that Judge Vincent received little satisfaction from the president. He had an interview with the attorney general, which is understood to have been of equally unsatisfactory character. Vincent does not propose to give up the claim that he has been unfairly dealt with, and that the defense which he laid before the president and the attorney-general to-day proves it to be beyond doubt.

Going Home to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Nov 1.—Secretary Manning left Washington yesterday for Albany, N. Y., for the purpose of voting. Colonel Lamont says the president will leave Washington to-morrow morning and proceed direct to Buffalo and that after casting his vote he will return direct to Washington.

A Release From the Stump.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 31.—Senator Sherman returned from Richmond, Va., this morning, and left for Ohio to-night.

A Village in Flames.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 1.—To-night a fire broke out in Beider's bakery in Geneva, a town on the Lake Shore road fifty miles east of this city. The flames spread all along one side of the main thoroughfare, threatening to consume the entire east side of the village. Geneva's one steamer and one hook and ladder company were unequal to the size of the fire and a steamer was sent from Cleveland in response to a call for help. The loss will not be less than 50,000.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The indications for to-day are:

Upper Mississisippi Valley—Fair weather, stationary followed by slowly rising temperature, westerly winds becoming variable.

Missouri Valley—Fair weather, winds generally shifting to warmer southeasterly, generally lower barometer.

The Newark Meadows Wreck.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The coroner's jury in quest on the victims of the recent collision on the Pennsylvania railroad, which occurred on the Newark Meadows recently, rendered a verdict censuring the road and holding Flagman Howard Rhoades, of the emigrant train, and Operator Pratt, responsible for the accident. Rhoades and Pratt were locked up on the charge of manslaughter.

Brutal Assault.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Thomas Fletcher, aged 40, was arrested at Cohoes Friday for assault on his twelve year-old ward Hattie Ellis. Great excitement prevails over the affair.

SCALING A PERILOUS HEIGHT

The Speculative Frenzy Carrying Prices Above the Prudent Point.

WEEK ON THE STOCK MARKET.

Figures Must Advance, But It Must be a Natural Increase and Not the Work of Stock Gamblers—The Clearance Statement.

The New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—[Special to the BEE.]—At the beginning of the week the mass of brokers and speculators talked and acted as though they were convinced that a decided reaction in the stock market was at hand. It was universally admitted that the speculative frenzy of a week before had carried prices beyond where it was safe or prudent to have them go. It was believed that the combination which engineered the rise has unloaded, and would only come in again for another upward move after the market had shown a reasonable decline. The first days of the present week the tendency of the market was toward a justification of these views, and speculation dragged. Transactions fell off, and there were signs that it needed a little life to start general unloading.

It seems, however, there has been a number of operators left in the market who had not succeeded in tipping out their holdings quite soon enough. They started another boom on their own account, which was quite easy to accomplish. Bear operators keep obstinately out of the market, and decline to sell it short to any extent, while smaller operators, who are flocking to Wall street and again throng the brokers' offices, are always ready for an upward move, and furnish a strong undercurrent when it is needed. Prices have accordingly been run up to a perilous height in the past few days, culminating in what a good many Wall street men think absolute death to prices. In fact, the advance has been so rapid that the small fry seem to have been left behind. The necessity of a reaction