THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1885. NUMBER 120.

A TERRIBLE LAKE DISASTER

Superior's Waters a Grave for Twenty-Two Unfortunates.

THE STEAMER ALGOMA WRECKED

A Passenger Packet Goes Down in a Raging Snow Storm—No Particulars as to Those Who Are Lost—The Crew Saved.

A Lake Vessel Wrecked.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—A Daily News special from Winnepeg says: A fearful disaster occurred on Lake Superior off Port Arthur early this morning. The magnificent iron-clad steamer Algoma, of the Canadian Pacific railroad was wrecked and thirty-seven lives lost. Only meagre particulars have been received at the present hour. They consist mainly of telegrams to private persons announcing the loss of friends. Mr. E. Dudgeon, of this city, received a few moments ago the following telegram:

"Algoma gone down; your wife and two children are drowned."

Mr. Dudgeon's wife is 35 years old, and the children are a boy and girl, 6 and 4 years respectively. Mr. Dudgeon is from Owen Sound, and was sending his wife and family back to Ontario. The steamer left Port Arthur at 3 p. m., and was wrecked at Isle Royal, just at the outside of Thunder Bay. A heavy storm prevailed all Sunday afternoon and night, and the steamer lay to for a time. When the weather cleared slightly the vessel started again, but made slow progress. In the morning a dense fog prevailed, and the steamer felt her way along, blowing the foghorn. She struck a reef and and went down. All hands on board are reported lost.

The steamer was bound for Owen Sound, the passengers for Toronto and other points east. Captain Moore is master of the vessel, and —— Mackenzie, nephew of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, is purser.

Later reports say that the steamer Algoma was coming into Port Arthur, and not going out, when the wreck occurred. She left Owen Sound last Thursday and was wrecked Saturday night. The first known of the disaster was when the steamer Athabaske, of the same line, arrived at Port Arthur late this evening with the crew of the ill fated Algoma, consisting of urteen, and two passengers who were the only ones saved. The Arthabaske, which left Owen sound two days after the Algoma, came upon the wreck at Isle Royal and found the crew and two passengers in a perishing condition on the island. The wreck had been dashed by the maddened waves against the rocks and was anally beaten against the shore of the island. The crew and two passengers saved themselves by taking to the life boat and battling with the waves until the shore was reached. The boat was washed over several times by the waves but righted again, while the men clung with the despair of death to the sides. They succeeded in reaching land in an almost dead condition from exhaustion and exposure.

The storm continued to rage furiously all night long. The rescued remained on the beach watching the wreck beat against the rock-bound island and seeing dead bodies dashed in the surf against the shore. The Arthabaska came along about noon to-day, and as the channel is narrow, could not avoid seeing the wreck and the distress of those on the island. A boat was sent ashore and brought the rescued to the Arthabaska, which set sail for Port Arthur, where it arrived about 7 o'clock this evening. There is intense excitement in this city to-night, as many had friends on board. The list of cabin passengers can be had at Toronto or Sault St. Marie, where a manifest of passengers is given to the custom officer.

The Algoma was a thoroughly built and splendidly equipped Clyde steel steamer, lighted by electricity. The gross tonnage is 1,780, length 250 feet, breadth 38 feet. It was complete in every detail. The furnishing was as luxurious as the finest ocean steamers. The vessel cost $150,000, and is understood to have been insured for $200,000. It is one of the three steamers—Alberta, Athabaska and Algoma—purchased two years ago by the Canadian Pacific railroad for lake traffic, since which time it has been plying steadily between Owen Sound and Port Arthur, doing a big business. The steamer gave the greatest satisfaction.

Dudgeon's wife and children were on the way from Owen Sound to join the husband here and were lost.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Nov. 9.—The Canadian Pacific Railway company's steamer Algoma, which left here Thursday the 5th inst., went ashore on Isle Royal, in Lake Superior, at 4 o'clock Saturday morning during a blinding snow storm. About eight passengers and twenty-five of the crew are supposed to be lost. Among those saved thus far are: Captain John Moore, First Mate Joseph Hastings and Second Mate Richard Simpson, Henry Lewis, watchman, John McNabb, watchman, Fireman H. McCallger, deck-hands R. Stephen, James Bolton, Daniel Langton, waiters, John McLean, George McCall, John McKenzie, and among the passengers W. J. Hill and W. B. McArthur.

Full particulars have not yet been received. Bentley, manager of lake traffic, has sent out tugs from Port Arthur with instructions to search Isle Royal for any survivors that may have got ashore, and to pick up and take care of any bodies that may be found. The tugs are now at the scene of the wreck.

Tooting a Sound of Joy.

CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 9.—Roach's yard started up this morning with 170 men. At 7 o'clock upward of 1,000 men assembled around the gates, and when the whistle gave its accustomed toot at intervals of one minute, a deafening shout went up from the crowd which drowned the scream of the whistle. Women and children took it up, and the glad huzza could be heard for squares away. All the foremen of departments were taken on, and they selected about 150 workmen. Tools were given out, and about sixty men put to work on the Chicago. All the departments, except the foundry, were started.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—One hundred and fifty men resumed work at the Morgan works (John Roach) in this city this morning. The cruiser Atlanta and the dispatch boat Dolphin were full of mechanics, and the busy hum of industry was heard on all sides. It is said that over 100 men will be taken on during the week.

Disputing a Rebate Claim.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—This morning Collector Wood, of the Owensboro district, notified John G. Roach & Co., of this city, that Roach's claim for a rebate of $75,885.80, in taxes on whisky burned at his Uniontown distillery a year ago, has been rejected by the government, and the collector has been instructed to have suit brought for the recovery of the amount. The firm says the cause of the rejection is on account of some technical point not being complied with in making up the papers. Roach will file supplemental papers, and says the claim will doubtless be allowed.

Cut in Telegraph Rates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—It was rumored last night that a wholesale cut in Western Union rates was among the probabilities of the near future. A morning paper says that the rates between Boston and Washington will be reduced to five and ten cents to meet the Baltimore & Ohio, which rates are from ten to fifteen cents. It is further said that the Western Union has had the matter under consideration for several weeks and only reached a conclusion to reduce last Friday.

The Galveston Strike Ended.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—A Post dispatch special says: Mr. Young, general southern passenger agent of the Mallory line of steamers, has just received telegrams stating that the great strike at Galveston, Texas ended this morning to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Shot Himself at Home.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Frank G. Felton, operator on the board of trade, shot himself at his residence this afternoon. No cause assigned.

FEROCIOUS ELEMENTS.

The Disastrous Cyclone that Visited the South.

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 9.—Friday night one of the most terrific and disastrous storms ever known in this state passed over this section of the country, washing away bridges, railroad beds, growing crops and leveling forests and houses for miles. The cyclone was accompanied by torrents of rain and appalling electric disclosures. It started on Cohaba river and passed through Dallas, Perry and Bibb counties, leveling all in its path. Exploring relief parties say the track of the cyclone was half a mile wide. They have gone over forty miles, picking up dead and wounded, and don't know how much longer the track is. Thirteen persons have been found killed outright and forty or fifty dangerously wounded. A number of persons cannot be accounted for. Bales of cotton were blown from gin houses and bursted and scattered everywhere. Growing crops, potatoes, etc., were torn up from the ground, and even trees were barked. A man driving a load of cotton to this city has been lost. The cotton and wagon were blown a quarter of a mile and the man and mules carried off and cannot be found.

Relief parties are searching for the dead and dying, and everything is being done to relieve the destitution. The negroes are frightened nearly to death and huddle together or squat alone unclad in the bushes and under fallen trees. The city is being canvassed for money to bury the dead and relieve the destitute.

GALVESTON, Nov. 9.—A special from Dangerfield to the News says: Late accounts show the cyclone in Cass county last Thursday evening was worse than at first reported. Its breadth was thirty yards. A funnel shaped cloud moved with awful velocity, and a terrific rear, crushing dwellings and outbuildings, scattering their contents far and wide, and carrying death and destruction in its pathway. Hardy Pittman, and three children, 6, 7 and 8 years, and also a 9-year-old boy named Richard Hawthorne, were all instantly killed by the destruction of the dwelling. The head of one child was hoisted off and carried 200 yards from the body. Mrs. Bruce, a widow 80 years of age, and her daughter are badly injured by the wrecking of their residence. It is supposed the former will die from her injuries. Reports of other casualties are reported. After the storm a turkey was found completely stripped of his feathers. The extent of the damage is not known.

RIEL RESPITED.

Four Day's More of Life Granted—Rumors of Another Rising.

REGINA, N. W. T., Nov. 9.—Riel has been respited until the 16th inst. Preparations are already being made for his execution on that day, although the warrant has not yet arrived.

QUEBEC, Nov. 9.—Since the return of a detachment of B battery from the northwest grave rumors have been circulating in military circles, and members of the battery are convinced that their officers have received orders from Ottawa to hold everything in readiness in the northwest in anticipation of more trouble there, especially of a raid upon some of the forts in the territory. Their conviction on the subject was strengthened by a recent dispatch respecting the doubling of the force at Regina.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—A special dispatch from Ottawa to the Globe says a rumor is circulating that the warrant ordering Riel's execution was forwarded to Regina some time ago by a special messenger.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—Nothing new has been learned here in connection with the Riel case.

QUEBEC, Nov. 9.—Up to noon to-day F. X. Lemieux, who presented a petition to the dominion government, asking that a medical commission examine into the question of the sanity of Louis Riel, had received no intimation of the government's intention in the premises. Lemieux does not believe his client will hang.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Major Edmond Mallet, of this city, a well known worker in the French cause in the United States, and an intimate, personal friend of Louis Riel, had an interview with the president this afternoon and made a strong speech for the interference of this government to prevent the hanging of Riel by the Canadian authorities. The president heard Mallet fully and giving the matter thorough consideration, concurred with Bayard's opinion previously given, that it was not a case in which the United States government would properly interfere.

Striking out For Another Fortune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—[Special to the BEE.]—Wm. N. Riddle, late president of the Penn Bank of Pittsburgh, left that city last week and will begin business anew here. In a Tribune interview he says: "I am going to make another fortune, have fixed up a place in Wall street and shall take a hand in new corporations, the sale of commercial paper," etc. Referring to the Pennsylvania bank litigations he said, "Why, I was acquitted you know, when it was found that instead of defrauding the bank I had put my whole fortune into it in a vain effort to save it. Then the depositors sued the directors for $6,000,000 and the suit is awaiting trial. I have heaps of friends in Pittsburg and shall try here to make myself useful." Inquiry about his will which Pittsburg papers have been discussing, brought a reply with a laugh, "I am a sort of a crank on the charity question. I am a bachelor requiring only $5,000 a year to live on and I have generally given away about five times that sum. When I was rich I made my will bequeathing everything to charities, to schools, colleges, hospitals, libraries, retreats of various sorts, but it all went into the chasm caused by the speculation of the directors during my illness and absence. That will isn't good for much now, but who knows, now that my health is given back to me, I feel as if I could do anything. I have been very pleasantly received in New York."

The Plague in Montreal.

MONTREAL, November 9.—The total number of deaths in this city from smallpox yesterday was 35. Gagnon, who recently resisted the officers with fir arms, has had a subscription opened to hire lawyers for his defense.

While sanitary Constable Moffatt was doing isolation work on Ottawa street he was attacked by a mob, who, after severely beating him and breaking his arm, ran away. Yesterday afternoon a man in Berry Lane, who had the smallpox in his house, came out on the balcony to take an airing. Two isolation constables ordered him in, and on his objecting, put him in by force. A large crowd gathered, and the constables were forced to take a cab and went to the central police station for assistance. The chief of police appeared before the crowd and urged them to respect the law, and they quietly withdrew, thus averting what might have been a serious riot.

MONTREAL, Nov. 9.—During Saturday and Sunday seventy-one new cases of small pox were reported.

Wreck on the New York Central.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Train No. 57 ran off the track about a mile west of Little Falls about 12:30 this morning. The accident was caused by a washout of a portion of the track over which the engine passed safely, but the tender was derailed and all the rest of the train. The tender was wedged into the side of the first sleeper. Mrs. C. R. Pratt, of Rochester, was killed and her husband, C. R. Pratt, slightly injured, as was also Judge P. Green, of Springfield, Ills. Several others were more or less bruised but none seriously.

Cincinnati's Election Muss.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—But little progress was made in the election mandamus case before the circuit court. The cross-examination of County Clerk Dalton was continued. The hearing was adjourned until Wednesday owing to the absence of the attorneys, who will be absent to-morrow arguing a matter before the supreme court pertaining to the registration law.

A Methodist Church Burned.

NEWTON, Iowa, Nov. 9.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Methodist Episcopal church of this city was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss will amount to $11,000. Insured in the Burlington for $6,000.

"HELLO" MACHINES IN COURT

A Tribunal of Justice Presided Over by Secretary Lamar.

LISTENING TO TELEPHONE TALK

Hearing of the Application to Vacate the Bell Patents by Those Who Claim Prior Invention of the Electric Wonder.

Hearing the Telephone Cases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—To-day was set for hearing the telephone cases before the secretary of the interior. The large room of the assistant secretary general of the interior department was crowded with those interested in the cases. Secretary Lamar opened the proceedings by stating that nine petitions had been filed in this case. Inasmuch as there seemed to be a concurrence of sentiment and wishes by all concerned in the controversy, he was convinced that the whole case should be taken up at once and considered as a whole, that there should be discussion to-day on the power of the government to institute suit to vacate a patent, and that the respective applicants who are movers in the matter should begin with their evidence and submit their cases.

The first case called was that of the Globe Telephone company. Mr. Humphreys, attorney for the company, proceeded to read a petition in its behalf. In brief the petition set forth that the patent examiner who passed the Bell patent was under the impression that it related to the system of multiplex telegraph; that Bell's original telephone was inoperative, that this is admitted by himself; that he could not truthfully claim priority of invention of the telephone, because it was commonly known that Reiss, Meucci, Gray and others had made and used telephones before Bell's application; that it cannot be shown that Meucci had used the telephone in 1869, and that he had not abandoned his invention; that the Western Union Telegraph company, controlling certain telephone patents, had entered into a contract with the Bell company to compromise their differences by which the Western Union company received 20 per cent of the profits of the telephone company, and that these great corporations had united to compel the people to pay tribute to them; therefore the Globe Telephone company prayed the department of justice to begin suit to vacate the Bell patent.

The remainder of the petitions were read in the order of their presentation, and included substantially the same matter set out in the foregoing petition. During the reading of the petitions of the Cushman company, Humphrey stated there was a contract in existence made between Cushman and the Bell company by the terms of which Cushman agreed to remain quiet and avoid any interference with the Bell patents; that the document was in the hands of the attorneys of the Bell company, and later on they would be called upon to produce it. In the petition of the Pan-Electric company it sets forth that Gray filed a caveat for a telephone on the day of Bell's application, and that, contrary to the law, the contents of Gray's caveat were made known to Bell by the officials of the patent office, and that within a few days Bell made an important amendment to his application, covering the matter described in Gray's caveat. Mr. Ganty stated that Solicitor General Goode had acted upon the petition after an examination of the authorities upon telephony, and of the Reiss and other instruments, by beginning the suit at Memphis. Mr. Storrs stated that the Bell company had no desire to submit a written answer to the petition. It was sufficient to deny generally everything that had been set out. He further asserted that all of the allegations material to this investigation were disproved by papers which the petitioners themselves had presented and referred to, with perhaps a few other records from the patent office.

Humphreys then proceeded to read affidavits submitted in support of the petition, beginning with that of Zenos Wilber, examiner of the patent office, who was in charge of the electrical department at the time the Bell patent passed. The affiant states that after an examination of Gray's caveat and Bell's application, he suspended Bell's application and notified Gray to complete his caveat within three months. These orders had been revoked and a patent issued to Bell. In all his experience of eleven years practice, affiant had no knowledge of a similar ruling. Had the usual course been followed after a suspensory order, Bell could not have received a patent, and had Meucci's caveat been renewed in 1885 no patent could have been issued to Bell. Affiant did not suspect crookedness at the time and did not believe that Bell's application was for a talking telephone, but for a multiplex telegraph, and is convinced that his device is described in the original application as inoperative.

A. K. Eaton, an electrical expert and inventor of Brooklyn, in his affidavit deposes that Reiss' apparatus is capable of transmitting speech. He also describes the Meucci invention, and stated that in his opinion Reiss was the inventor of the telephone. S. S. Pratt, of the editorial staff of the New York World, in his affidavit corroborates the statement of Mr. Eaton as to his knowledge that Reiss created and operated the speaking telephone.

Prof. Amos E. Dolbear, of Tuft's college, Massachusetts, makes an affidavit that he was told by Bell in the fall of 1876 that he (Bell) had a magneto telephone two or three years before, and that it did not amount to anything. This statement had discouraged the affiant and he did not carry out his intentions of applying for a patent for his own invention. Affiant's instruments had, through the Gold and Stock company, come under the control of the Western Union Telegraph company. Affiant was not represented at the interference proceedings before the patent office because of the fact that the Bell company controlled his inventions. Attached to Prof. Dolbear's affidavit are a number of exhibits in the shape of letters from a number of college professors testifying to the merits and practicability of Reiss' invention.

Mr. Beckwith, representing the Globe company, read an affidavit from Amanio Meucci, describing his inventions, and exhibits were laid before the secretary to support his allegations. Meucci recounts his struggles against extreme poverty, which he says prevented him from taking out a patent for the telephone conceived by him in 1865 while in Havana, and for which he made a caveat in 1871. A long transcript from his notes of experiments in telephoning, antedating the Bell patents, was read, and a number of corroborative affidavits were submitted, closing the case for the Globe and Washington companies, and further hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE COUNCIL'S DECREES.

The Papal Messenger Arrives at New York with the Documents.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Right Reverend Dr. O'Connell, of the diocese of Richmond, Va., arrived to-day on the Steamer Aurania, bringing with him the decrees promulgated at the council of archbishops and bishops of his country held last November in Baltimore. To a reporter Dr. O'Connell said he was not at liberty to discuss the features of the rulings adopted by the prelates in council assembled, as he is detailed merely as a messenger to lay before Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, the primate of America and chairman of the late council, a copy of the decrees, with the papal revision or affirmation, and he must therefore refuse to divulge any of the decrees until he fulfills his message and delivers the papers to Archbishop Gibbons. Dr. O'Connell will leave for Baltimore on Wednesday morning.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Archbishop Gibbons, who has just returned from Washington, says he expects Dr. O'Connell's arrival tomorrow with the decrees of the late plenary council approved by the pope. He will receive them as apostolic delegate, and nothing contained in them will be divulged until promulgated by him. The whole will be printed before promulgation, and he thinks they will make a book of 300 octavo pages. Several weeks will elapse before the printing can be completed. They will then be issued with a pastoral letter from the apostolic delegate.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

More About the Government's Course on the Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—It is learned at the state department to-day that prior to the appointment of Manton Marble to visit Europe on the question of gold and silver coinage, the president delegated George Walker, present consul general at Paris, and well known as an ardent bi-metallist and advocate of the use of silver as coinage, and a writer upon monetary questions, to attend the sessions of the congress of states comprising the latin union, and make a report of their proceedings. Walker's instructions were as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1885.—(Address: WALKER, Consul General, Paris.—You are requested to attend the approaching silver conference. This government continues unabated interest in the question of silver coinage, and you will make known our readiness and desire to enter into negotiations with other governments to the end of maintaining a monetary standard of silver in association with gold. The senate on the 3d of March adopted a resolution requesting such negotiations, and although its lateness of consideration in the senate prevented its consideration by the house, it sufficiently presents the views of the executive to authorize the declaration you are instructed to make.

T. F. BAYARD.

The joint resolution referred to by Secretary Bayard was introduced by Senator Aldrich. It was as follows:

Resolved, &c., That the president of the United States is hereby requested to enter into negotiations with the states of the latin union and such other foreign powers as he shall deem it advisable, with a purpose of securing such treaties with them as shall bind the nations agreeing thereto to open their mints to the full coinage of silver with full legal tender power with such uniform ratio to gold as shall be agreed upon.

Although not formally admitted to their deliberations, Walker held discussions with the members of the congress and addressed to them certain observations indicative of the profound interest of the United States on the important question of bi-metallism. Walker's dispatches to the department transmits copies of his "observations," which in English and French were laid before congress. The final action of the congress from Minister M. Lane, by cable to-day to the state department, are as follows:

"France, Greece, Italy and Switzerland have renewed the monetary convention for five years; silver coins redeemable in gold; no additional silver coin permitted; convention open to Belgium."

An Expected Raid for Damages.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—In reference to Secretary Whitney's order sending the Tennessee and Galena to the isthmus of Panama, the Star says it is inferred that he is anxious to prevent another outbreak similar to that of last spring, which will endanger isthmus transit, rendering this government liable for damages, and quotes a naval officer as saying: "We have not received bills for the burning of Aspinwall yet, but they will be along this winter, and there will be quite a howl raised. Damages to the extent of a good many million dollars were caused by the burning of Aspinwall, and it looks very much as if our government would be compelled to foot the bill. We guaranteed to keep transit open. The Columbia could not do it, and in the event of its failure the responsibility rests on our shoulders. We opened transit, but before it was done Aspinwall was burned and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed. The people who suffered will expect reimbursement, and, as I said, will send their bills to us."

Cleveland's Tariff Policy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—[Special to the BEE.]—A high official of the administration was asked Sunday night by the World correspondent: "What will be the tariff policy of the new administration to congress? Have you gentlemen yet agreed at any agreement?" He replied: "The tariff policy of the administration will be a very plain and direct one. It will recommend a modification of the existing tariff laws and recognition of the tariff upon a revenue basis with incidental protection.

"Will Mr. Manning prepare a bill to be submitted to congress?"

"I do not know. It is hardly probable that anything more than a general proposition will be submitted to congress. You will find the administration adhering pretty closely to the tariff doctrine of the Chicago platform."

Some Late Federal Appointees.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—James H. Bayard, who was yesterday appointed secretary of the territory of Arizona, is a son of Secretary Bayard, and is about 26 years of age. He was educated at the university of Virginia, and has recently been teaching school and studying law in Maryland.

Mr. Stranaghan, the new surveyor general of Utah, is a son-in-law of John C. Shoemaker, proprietor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, and is connected with the business department of that paper. He is a civil engineer by profession.

Mr. Dawson, the new surveyor general of Colorado, was at one time adjutant general of Kentucky, and subsequently became editor of the Louisville Evening News. He has been a resident of Colorado for several years.

Mr. Thompson, appointed appraiser at San Francisco, is a lawyer by profession, and was at one time county clerk at Santa Rosa.

The Claimant's Loyalty Questioned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Before the court of claims about twenty claims for losses of property and supplies taken by United States troops during the civil war were submitted for decision on a general question as to the loyalty of the claimants. The claims were all referred to the court by congressional committees under the provisions of the Bowman act. The court took the question under advisement, and adjourned until Monday next. It is expected a decision will be then rendered in the Choctaw case.

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The president today appointed the following postmasters: G. R. Yerington, at Girard, Ill.; J. M. Higgs, at Connersville, Ind., vice J. W. Ress suspended; Joseph Elder, at Richmond, Ind., vice D. Palmer, suspended; J. B. Roger, Lafayette, Ind., vice J. G. Sample, suspended; John A. Bardon, at Superior, Wis., vice S. G. Tubbs, suspended.

Washington Brevities.

It is expected that William F. Smith, recently appointed assistant secretary of the treasury, will assume the duties of that office to-morrow.

The president this afternoon appointed Hon. Leverett Saltonstall collector of customs at Boston in place of Roland Worthington, removed.

The Proposed New State.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 9.—A Huron, Dakota, special to the Pioneer Press says: Returns of the proposed new state are to be canvassed in the various counties to-morrow. From returns now in Huron figures a plurality of 4,000 for the new capitol. Prohibition carried. Minority representation is believed to be lost.

Opposed to Dr. Curry.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—[Special to the BEE.]—An examination of the Catholic journals of the country shows they are unanimous in urging the recall of Dr. Curry from the post of minister to Spain.

Pinched on the Price of Corn.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Stanbro & Watkins, commission merchants on the board of trade, failed this afternoon. Their liabilities are placed at $10,000. The advance in the price of corn is given as the cause.

Collapse of a Man Milliner.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—N. B. Haynes, wholesale milliner, has made an assignment. Liabilities, $14,000; assets, $15,000.

GLADSTONE'S LATEST LAUNCH

The Ex-Premier Speaks Worthy of Direct Cable Transmission.

ETERNAL UNITY OF THE EMPIRE

Remarks that Savor of Friendship for Ireland—Progress of the Roumelian Affair—A Batch of Foreign Cablegrams.

Gladstone Among the People.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Large crowds assembled at the various stations on the line of railways to welcome Gladstone on his way to Edinburgh, in a special car, which stopped for a few moments at various points. The ex-premier was enthusiastically welcomed everywhere, and in a short address said he believed that the country was still faithful to liberal principles.

Gladstone arrived in Edinburgh at 4:40 this afternoon. At several places along the route the crowds of people were so great as to impede the liberal leader's train.

Gladstone delivered a long and unexpected speech at Edinburgh in response to repeated calls of the immense crowd which had gathered to welcome him. The enthusiasm displayed by the people is unexampled in the political history of Great Britain.

Gladstone in his speech at Edinburgh, said: The Irish question is about to assume a new position, because it is now a question of cruel grievances. Thanks to the patience, zeal, energy and good sense of parliament, the grievances have one by one been removed. But I know very well that my fellow countrymen in Ireland still feel and believe that one grievance remains concerning the management of their own country as opposed to imperial concerns. Formerly the electorate of Ireland was so limited that it was almost impossible to recognize its utterances as the voice of the nation. The members were split into three parties—Parnellites, tories and liberals. Now Ireland's electorate is as broad, as extended, as well qualified to speak of the wants and wishes of the people as are the electorates of Scotland and England. I am confident England will never repent giving perfect equality to Ireland.

We must look a step further forward and expect that by and by probably the vast majority in Ireland to demand large powers of self government. Such will be the grave contingency. But let it not fill us with alarm, because so long as we give liberally, equitably and prudently, it will be needless to fear results, assuming always that nothing will be demanded that would jeopardize or compromise the unity of the empire. If such a demand be made we will know how to deal with it. It is unjust for the people of Ireland to suppose any other demand is contemplated. Whatever demand Ireland may deliberately and constitutionally make, unless it infringes on the principles connected with the honorable maintenance of unity of the empire, we are bound at any rate to treat with careful attention. [Loud cheers.] To stint Ireland in the powers necessary or desirable for the management of purely Irish matters is a great error. I lay this matter before you because it has a close and immediate bearing on the circumstances connected with the present elections.

Taking part with parliament in handling this question is for me not a great difficulty to contemplate, because in years past I have repeatedly declared that such discussion will not only be allowable, but also beneficial. For once, the wishes of Ireland have been constitutionally enunciated. I am confident the liberal vote in the next parliament will exceed that of the tories and Parnellites combined. If it does not, the empire will be endangered. A fair consideration of the probable Irish demands is a new and commanding reason why, standing shoulder to shoulder, uniting heart with heart, and mind with mind, we should adhere to the great commission of the liberal policy received from a live generation of statesmen.

The Roumelian Rumpus.

VIENNA, Nov. 9.—It is stated that the czar erased the name of Prince Alexander in a fit of anger, without consulting his ministers, on hearing that the prince had handed the British consul Lascelle's papers, showing Gavrell Pasha's intrigues with Russia, with a view that their publicity would justify the revolution.

PHILLIPPOPOLIS, Nov. 9.—Prince Alexandria received a telegram of sympathy from some of the European courts. Russia's act is supposed to have been intended to goad Prince Alexander to imprudence, in order that there might be an excuse for a Russian invasion into Bulgaria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.—It is stated a proposition has been made at the Bulkan conference to appoint a temporary governor of Roumelia, and request Prince Alexandria to withdraw pending the settlement of the question. The porte is arranging for a further loan of £200,000 from Baron Hirsche, owing to heavy military expenses.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Dr. Stransky, chief mover in the Roumelian rebellion, and president of the provisional government at Philippopolis, has been forced to resign on the charge of bribery.

A Revolution Ended.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nov. 9.—The report received by the Nicaraguan government of the departure of two vessels from Labador with the object of invading Nicaragua was verified by the fact of one of them disembarking arms on the island of Mangiera and troops at Sometillo yesterday. On the approach of the government forces to Vianveva, the village occupied by the invaders, the latter fled into Honduran territory, where they were disarmed by the authorities of that republic. The revolution is virtually ended.

London's New Lord Mayor.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The celebration of the entrance into office of the new lord mayor of London, Alderman John Staples, F. S. A., took place to-day. The weather was fine, and dense crowds lined the sidewalks along the route of procession. The chief attractions of the grand display made by the various ancient guilds were a number of wagons displaying old London workshops to illustrate the former methods of working up gold and silver into service plate, watch cases, etc., and other industries.

The Chinese Trouble on the Coast.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Endicott has sent instructions to military commanders who are stationed in the neighborhood in which uprisings against the Chinese are apt to occur to have their troops in readiness to enforce the provisions of the president's proclamation issued Saturday.

TACOMA, Nov. 9.—United States Marshal J. W. George and Deputy A. White this afternoon arrested Mayor Weisbach, Dolph Hanna, Probate Judge Wickersham and twenty-five others for driving out the Chinese. They will be taken to Vancouver tomorrow.

John McCullough's Funeral Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The funeral of John McCullough will take place Thursday next at 11 o'clock at St. George's hall, in this city. The pall bearers will be Edwin Booth, John B. Carson, of Chicago; William H. Thompson, of St. Louis; William J. Florence, of New York; Matthew Canning, of Philadelphia; Henry Edwards, of New York; William F. Johnson, of Philadelphia; James W. Collier, John A. Cockrel, and William N. Conner, of New York.

End of a Pithy Divorce Suit.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Judge Allen in the supreme court to-day rendered his decision in the divorce suit of Fred J. Taber from his wife, Annie J., alleging adultery with his pastor, Rev. Mr. Browns. The latter submitted a cross bill, charging her husband with marital inadelity. The judge grants the husband a divorce and dismisses the cross bill.

THE COOLIE QUESTION.

A New York Journal's Comments on the Recent Chinese Riots.

NEW YORK, Nov 9.—[Special to the BEE.] The Journal of Commerce, editorially, says: China is now entering upon a period of railway development which promises to be extensive. America is fully able to meet all the wants of China, but, unfortunately for our interests as a competitor with other countries for Chinese custom, the Wyoming massacre has caused a deep feeling of resentment against everything American. It is merely a question of time when Americans in China will pay with their blood and treasure the full penalty of the hoodlum crimes. The present seems the worst possible time to add fuel to the fire of race hatreds, but there are men in California who are determined to invoke the aid of congress in putting a fresh insult on the Chinese in America. The California & Oregon railroad is an applicant for another land grant, and the hoodlums are preparing to oppose the concession by congress unless coupled with a proviso that the company shall employ no Chinese in building the extension of the road. This is going further than what is known as the Chinese act. The latter restricts Chinese emigration, but does not prohibit the employment of Chinese already here at any work they want to do. In the present state of public feeling in China an act so illiberal and inhuman as a denial of the right of the Chinese who are now in this country to earn their bread by hard work would only hasten terrible reprisals which, sooner or later, are likely to be made. It is high time that land grants to railways should cease to be made. The Forty-ninth congress ought to put a stop to these enormous abuses. A summary refusal of the favor asked for by the California & Oregon railroad would be the best answer to the proposition, an effrontry which is increased by the condition which the California hoodlums have linked with it.

SHOOTING ON SIGHT.

An Ohio State Official Peppers at the Editor of a Sunday Sheet.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Great excitement was caused in the lobby of the Neihouse at a quarter before 7 o'clock this evening by an encounter between Auditor of State Emil Keisewetter and W. J. Elliott, editor and proprietor of the Sunday Capital. During the encounter two shots were fired by Keisewetter, the first of which struck Elliot in the ball of the thumb of the right hand, producing only a flesh wound, and passed through the left side of his overcoat, but did not touch the body. When they became freed from each other Elliott made an effort to escape, at the same time trying to get his revolver from his pocket, and when about twelve feet away Keisewetter fired a second shot, which in his excited condition, missed its aim and struck the ceiling of the hotel office.

The engagement caused a great stir among the guests and confused those who were eye witnesses, so much that scarcely any two have the same version of the attack. After Keisewetter fired the second shot he walked out on the street and was soon afterwards arrested and gave bond in the sum of $1,000 for appearance before the mayor. People from all parts of the city soon heard of the encounter and rushed to the Neil house to learn the facts, and the lobby was crowded all evening. The cause of the attack is a feud of two or three years' standing, during which time Elliott, in his paper, has severely criticised Keisewetter, charging him with official misconduct on several occasions. Each have made statements in regard to the shooting which are capable of widely different constructions.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 9.—Auditor Keisewetter was arraigned before the mayor this evening, charged with shooting with intent to kill W. J. Elliott at the Neil house last evening. He entered a plea of not guilty, and the preliminary hearing was set for next Monday.

PUSHING THE PROJECT.

Energetic Northwestern Business Men Booming a New Telegraph Line.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 9.—W. S. King and C. M. Loring, of the American telegraph company, were before the board of trade here to-day advocating their project. Committees were appointed to work up the enterprise. These gentlemen say they will push their project of an independent line from Duluth to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago with all possible dispatch. Work will probably begin this winter.

Col. Thomas Lowry, a leading spirit in the American telegraph project, says the enterprise is to be hurried forward as rapidly as the exigencies of the season will permit. Ample capital of both Minneapolis and St. Paul is interested in the project as a legitimate enterprise which will pay its projectors and be a benefaction to the telegraph patrons of the northwest. In fact these considerations led to the organization of the company. It is well known in St Paul and Minneapolis that the promoters of the enterprise are amply capable of carrying out their plans, for they are all men of money, and energetic action characterizes all the enterprises in which they engage, whether public or private. Much interest is taken here in their plans for giving the northwest low telegraphic rates as well as facilities equal to the great growing demand attending the phenomenal development of its bustling business communities.

It is expected that Duluth will join these two cities in promoting the enterprise. Messrs Loring and King are now in that city. A meeting of gentlemen engaged in the enterprise is to be held here or in Minneapolis in a few days.

A Wail From Prisoner Ward.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Sun says Ferdinand Ward was looking badly on Sunday, and trembling as though he had chills. To a reporter he said: "One thing is certain, and that is I will not live to serve my time out unless I can get something I can eat and work I can do. Keeper Screfture, who has charge of the shop where I work, is very hatsh to me. If I stop a moment to rest, he yells out to me not to loaf. It hurts me more than I can express to hear people say that I have lots of money. When I was sentenced all the money I had in the wide world was $80. I sold my watch, which cost $150, for $100, and that made up the sum which was found in my possession. My wife has a very small income, not enough to support her, and so she is going to live with my brother. I think Holt ought to recover all the money Warner got from the firm. In my statement to Davies I charged Warner with having received $750,000 because this is all I could prove, but he really received more than $1,000,000."

The Hudson River Flood.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—One and forty-one hundredths inches of rain have fallen since Saturday night. The Hudson river is very high, and is raising three inches per hour. The water will probably be over the docks by noon to-day.

Sudden Death.

Miss Jennie Morton, one of the leading ladies of Bartley Campbell's White Slave company, died very suddenly about 2:30 o'clock this morning at the Metropolitan hotel. The company played last night at the Bluffs and did not arrive in Omaha until 1 o'clock this morning. On the way up from the depot, Miss Morton, who was walking with one of the gentlemen of the company, suddenly staggered and would have fallen but for the gentleman's quick action in catching her. A cab was immediately summoned, and the lady was conveyed in an unconscious condition to the Metropolitan hotel. All efforts to resuscitate her proved unavailing, and she died about an hour after her arrival. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause of death. Miss Morton was forty years of age, and was a resident of New York.

A RIVAL OF ENGINEER EADS.

A Nebraskan Claims Authorship of the Ship Canal Project.

CAN MR. BURRUS BE A CRANK

Proceedings of the Baptist State Convention at Hastings—A Big Blaze at Bazille Mills—Other Nebraska Matters.

The Inventor of the Ship Railroad.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 9.—[Special to the BEE.]—"Yes, I really was the inventor of the ship railroad scheme, and although Eads, the celebrated jetty man and civil engineer, is now claiming credit for it and beseeching congress for a subsidy to allow him to build a road across the isthmus of Panama, I am not entitled to any credit there may be in the invention."

Thus spoke A. P. Burrus, of this city, to the BEE correspond