THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1885. NUMBER 123.

REFORMING BY RESOLUTION.

The Free Trade and Revenue Reform Conference Proceedings.

LIST OF OFFICERS ELECTED.

Resolutions Adopted Excoriating in Terse and Pointed Way Present Tariff Iniquities and Injustice.

The Free Trade Convention.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—At this morning's session of the free trade conference the committee on resolutions was appointed and ordered to report this afternoon and the following papers were read: "The Pauper Labor of Europe," by Thos. G. Sherman, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Does High Tariff on Wool Benefit Wool Growers," by Rowland Hazard of Rhode Island; "Agricultural Machinery and Tariff," by M. D. Harter of Ohio; "Tariff and Shipbuilding," by W. M. Gibbons of Delaware; "The Tariff, the Manufacturers and the People," by J. Sargent of Connecticut; "The Tariff in its Relation to the Boot and Shoe Industry," by Jas. Means, of Massachusetts. Joseph Quincy, of Massachusetts, read a translation of an article recently published in La Union Achitar, a paper published in Valparaiso, in which free trade between the United States and South America was discussed.

At the opening of the afternoon session the committee on nominations reported, and the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the free trade league for the ensuing year:

President—David A. Wells.

Vice presidents—Thomas Holland, New York; Justus Clark, Iowa; M. M. Trumbull, Illinois; W. P. Fishback, Indiana; U. S. Harwood, Nebraska; ex-Governor J. S. Phelps, Missouri; B. A. Forman, Louisiana; F. Dawson, South Carolina; Wm. Singerly, Pennsylvania; ex-Gov. J. S. Robinson, Kansas; T. A. Smith, Ohio; H. L. Pierce, Massachusetts; J. B. Sargent, Connecticut; Henry Waterson, Kentucky; J. T. Stevens, New Jersey; W. E. Jenkins, Texas; J. T. Whitman, Oregon; William Gibbons, Delaware; Rowland Hayward, Rhode Island; B. B. Hurlbut, Minnesota.

Executive committee—T. G. Sherman, New York; Josiah Quincy, Massachusetts; A. W. Thomas, Connecticut; H. B. B. Stabler, New York; W. G. Browlee, Michigan; A. A. Healy, New York; A. Wilmer, Iowa; Erksine, M. Phelps, Illinois; M. D. Harter, Ohio; W. G. Peckham, New Jersey.

National committee—R. R. Bowker, New York; O. Maher, Iowa; J. W. Stiles, Illinois; P. S. O'Rourke, Indiana; W. G. Brownlee, Michigan; J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska; F. L. Underwood, Missouri; W. R. Whittaker, Louisiana; J. J. Dorgan, North Carolina; J. G. Jenkins, Wisconsin; James D. Hancock, Pennsylvania; Enoch Harpole, Kansas; — Osborne, Ohio; P. J. Smalley, Minnesota; Josiah Quincy, Massachusetts.

Secretary—R. R. Bowker, New York.

Western secretary—H. J. Philpot, Iowa.

Central secretary—Lewis Holland, Indiana.

Treasurer—George F. Peabody.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

That the chairman of the executive committee be the chairman of the national committee; that the members of the committee from the various states be chairmen of the various state committees, and that they be vested with authority to call state conventions and form state organizations. That the executive committee be authorized to complete the national committee by appointing members for states not included in the report.

The report of the committee on resolutions was subjected to much discussion. Only a minority amendment, however, was made. It was adopted, as follows:

We submit to the people of the United States that a continuance of the war tariff, with duties averaging 42 per cent on over 100 articles of domestic consumption, and much higher specific duties on many crude materials, has prolonged the evils of war in times of profound peace, and has been the principal cause of the commercial and industrial depression of recent years. By forcing labor and capital from naturally profitable into unprofitable lines of business, and by adding to the cost of production it has decreased the common productive capacity of labor and capital and thereby reduced both the wages of labor and the profits of capital; has provoked antagonism between labor and capital, against which our great natural resources and our free institutions should have protected us; has impaired our power to compete with other manufacturing nations in the markets of the world, and so obstructed national progress and development; it has destroyed many branches of business, and has kept our people from engaging in other branches of business which would have given increased employment to labor. By preventing our buying from nations willing to buy from us and by provoking retaliation in like spirit instead of promoting a friendly reciprocity it has obstructed consumption of our agricultural and manufactured products by other countries and has driven our commerce from the seas. By impairing our domestic power to buy it has prevented full development of our interstate commerce and reduced the legitimate profits of traffic, and has driven into bankruptcy a large number of our transportation companies and made domestic traffic more costly. Through the influence of its lobbies it has enthroned jobbing and corruption in our legislative halls and has impeded the reform of civil service. In short, taking by force the earnings of one class of men to enrich another class, it is opposed to the spirit of American liberty and of the constitution; it has imposed a new industrial slavery; it has prevented national progress of wealth among the farming class, decreased wages and their purchasing power, and lengthened enforced idleness of workingmen, restricted our manufacturers from their natural markets and demoralized the general business of the country. While holding accordingly that taxes in aid of private interest or for any purpose other than the requirements of government are un-American, unjust and unwise, and that every protective feature must at the earliest possible date be eradicated from our revenue system, we invite all who oppose the abuses of the present tariff to join us in promoting immediate steps for practical tariff reform, which we believe will increase wages, diminish the frequency of strikes, develop business and restore our flag to the seas. We therefore urge upon congress for action at the ensuing session:

1—That under no pretense shall any countenance whatever be given to any attempt to increase protective duties.

2—That the articles which are at the foundation of our great industries should in the interest of labor and commerce be freed from duty, whether they be crude materials, as lumber, salt, coal or wool, etc., or partly manufactured, as chemicals, dye stuffs, pig iron, tin plate, wood pulp, etc.

3—That on the products from such articles duties should at least be correspondingly reduced so that the protection, real or nominal to manufacturers, shall not be increased, and that the consumers shall have the immediate benefit of the reduction. We urge that any steps in tariff reform should simplify the present complicated classification, and should do away with mixed duties, replacing them by ad valorem rates instead of by specific duties, which are most burdensome to low priced goods consigned to the great body of the people. We demand free ships and the abolition of our restrictive navigation laws, which together with tariff have driven our flag from the seas, and we oppose bounties and subsidies on shipping. We urge revenue reformers to vote only for such congressional candidates as openly oppose a tariff for protection, and to take steps to nominate independent candidates when all party candidates oppose tariff reform, preparing for that step by diffusing sound economical literature and promoting organization, especially in close congressional districts.

A minority report was submitted by Mr. Harpole, of Kansas, demanding:

1—An immediate reduction of all protective tariffs to a purely revenue basis.

2—That we believe all indirect taxation should eventually be abolished and that the expense of government should be borne by property instead of individuals.

The majority report, as finally adopted, shows the sense of the convention.

The announcement that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher would speak at the evening session attracted an audience that packed Central Music hall to its fullest capacity. Previous to Beecher's appearance, David A. Wells, president of the Free Trade league, delivered an address, the principal point of which was that the tariff on wool makes woolen goods so dear that it has ruined the demand for American wool, an article which, as a rule, can only be used in connection with the foreign grown.

Beecher was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He declared himself in favor of no tariff at all. Protection was the "jugglery of the devil." If the politicians were statesmen protection would die a natural death in spite of the devil. But the politicians were not statesmen. They were "vote mongers." "There is no tariff on men," said the speaker. He wondered if the protectionists were thinking of bettering the situation by placing a tariff on imported pauper labor. This country was non-exporting and yet it was a large exporter, too, of religion. We sent millions to heathen countries to instill christianity, while the article went begging at home. And when individuals from those benighted counties come to our shores to be nearer the fountain head we meet them with curses and stones. The audience were listening with the most strained attention, when the speaker in closing paid a tribute to the liberty that had founded the government, that had freed the slave, and which would remove every bar to its commercial grandeur.

NEBRASKA NUGGETS.

The Safe Blower Abroad in the Peaceful Town of Wisner.

WISNER, Neb., Nov. 12.—[Special to the BEE.]—Some expert cracksmen did a pretty fair job here last night by way of cutting a hole about a foot square through the back of a large safe belonging to Harding Bros. and taking therefrom $25. They obtained the necessary tools by breaking open a tool chest belonging to the section foreman of the railroad. They also visited the drug store of G. W. Howe, getting four or five dollars from the money drawer. There has been a number of suspicious characters about town, and it is supposed they belong to a gang. One of them has been described by telegraph to sheriffs as a man about 35 years old, five feet seven inches in height, well built, red hair, short red whiskers all over face, whiskey red complexion, keen gray eyes, suspicious acting, well dressed. It would be well to keep a sharp look out for him.

There has been in his company a man not quite as tall, sallow complexion, black eyes, black moustache and hair also, well dressed and about 30 years old. A man with a woman purporting to be his wife, who came here to give exhibitions in heavy lifting, has been suspected, whether justly or not, of belonging to the gang, as they were much together.

Hastings' New Hotel Opened.

HASTINGS, Neb., Nov. 12.—[Special to the BEE.]—At the formal opening of the Bostwick house last night one of the grandest entertainments of the kind ever witnessed in this city was enjoyed by at least 300 people. It is a well known fact that when the people of Hastings undertake anything they never leave it half done, and this alone is the sequel of this great success. Tickets were sold to the citizens at $5.00, and all traveling men were given a complimentary admitting them to the grand ball and banquet, which opened at 9 p. m. The beautifully decorated tables, fresh from the hands of the artistic caterer, are spread with 140 covers with the most appetizing menu one can think of, and dinner will be called at 11:30. The ball room is aglow with radiant splendor. The generous hospitality and courteous reception shown the knights of the grip by the citizens of Hastings in general and the management of the Bostwick will long linger in the minds of the homeless wanderers. To the ladies especially belongs the credit of making this entertainment a mutual thanksgiving feast that reflects great credit, as no court was ever graced with more congenial and charming attractions than were here seen.

The Norfolk Insane Asylum.

NORFOLK, Neb., Nov. 12.—[Special to the BEE.]—Allow me to correct an error appearing in your issue of November 9, 1884. I refer to a special relating to the new lunatic asylum now in process of erection at Norfolk. Instead of the work being done in a "glaringly unsubstantial manner," the contrary is the case. The stone used in the foundations, as well as the cement, comes from Mankato and is of most excellent quality. The gravel used comes from the vicinity of Norfolk and cost the contractor $1.25 per load. Mr. King, the contractor, could have obtained gravel for one-half the money, but chose to use only the best; the same with sand. So far the estimates forwarded to Lincoln and based on the work already done amount to just $4,247.16. Not much chance for "outrageous jobbery" there. Contrast this estimate with the money already expended for material by Mr. King; something over $70,000 has been paid out by the contractor. So far the work done and the material used have been first-class, and great injustice has been done by the "special" referred to.

State Senator Darland knows better or should know better, a man possessed as he is of great breadth of information should know the difference between clay and cement, and farther, as a lawyer, he should not derive his information from "heresay"—such evidence is bad.

A Train Derailed.

RED CLOUD, Neb., Nov. 12.—[Special to the BEE.]—Last night the east bound train known as the "cannon ball," on the Burlington & Missouri railway, while running at full speed collided with a freight car that had been blown on the main track from Bostwick siding about midway between Guide Rock and Superior. The engine turned completely over and is lying in the ditch bottom side upwards. Engineer S. T. Phillips and the fireman crawled from under the debris uninjured. The entire train is derailed, but strange to say no one was seriously hurt. The west bound express was delayed several hours, reaching here about noon. The damages will amount to several thousand dollars.

Residence Burned.

NEBRASKA CITY, Nov. 12.—[Special to the BEE.]—The residence of H. A. Newman burned this morning at 4. The fire was caused by a defective flue. Loss $3,000; slight insurance.

The family had a very narrow escape, as the roof fell in but a few moments after the fire was discovered.

The Buttermen's Convention.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—At to-day's session of the national butter, cheese and egg convention resolutions were adopted asking congress to tax oleomargarine, butterine and all adulterations of butter 10 cents per pound; to place an import duty on European eggs, and to suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars. A resolution was also adopted requesting the joint classification committee of the trunk lines to provide cargo and less than cargo rates for eggs and dairy products.

Washington Winslow, of New York, was elected president, and Colonel R. M. Littler, of Iowa, secretary.

Wants to Open Communications.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A Washington special says: Secretary of State Bayard has requested Secretary of the Navy Whitney to send a man of war to Lamon, at the Navagors Islands, for the purpose of opening communication with that government. The inhabitants are Christians and mostly Presbyterians. The country is under the protection of the United States.

Leaving Under Escort.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 12.—A Daily Eagle special from Fort River says: More boomers were brought by the military yesterday from Oklahoma district. Those of the prisoners who sign an agreement to never again trespass upon Indian lands are allowed to pass out. The others will be escorted out by the troops. The work of arresting boomers is going on rapidly.

The Montreal Plague.

MONTREAL, Nov. 12—Total deaths from small-pox here since the outbreak, 2,641. Two cases occurred at Quebec yesterday.

CORSET STEEL AT CRESTON

A Well Aimed Bullet Turned from Its Deadly Course.

A VICIOUS WOMAN'S REVOLVER.

She Peppers at Two Sisters, Fatally Wounding One—Two Iowa Tragedies—Other Criminal Matters.

Shooting Scrape at Creston.

CRESTON, Ia., Nov. 12.—[Special to the BEE.]—Mrs. Joe Long, the wife of a brakeman, shot two women living in the same house with her this morning. She used a 32-calibre revolver and shot five times. One woman, Mrs. W. F. Morse, was shot once in the back of the head, fracturing her skull, and again in the right breast, the ball entering near the nipple. She will die. Her twin sister, Susie Gray, was shot in the palm of the right hand, the ball coming out at the top of the wrist and in the left breast, a corset steel saving her life. The ball only penetrated the skin and was taken out. The fifth shot went through the door and into the wall. Mrs. Long has been married to her present husband but two months, being divorced from her first husband, it is said, on account of conduct unbecoming a wife. The row was caused by Mrs. Morse telling Long that another man had been in the room with his wife while he was out on the railroad last Sunday night. Mrs. Long gave herself up to the officers and was held by the justice in $5,000 bonds to await the result of the injuries of the victims. When arrested she said she only hoped she had killed the Morse woman.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 12.—A Register special from Creston says: At 10 o'clock today Creston was the scene of a terrible tragedy. Mrs. Nellie Long, a disreputable character, deliberately shot Mrs. W. F. Morse and widowed sister, Mrs. Susan Gray. She shot Mrs. Gray and fired four shots at Mrs. Morse, two of which took effect, one in the right breast and another in the back of the neck. The latter is likely to prove fatal. Mrs. Gray is wounded in the left breast. A steel corset probably saved her life. The difficulty grew out of a quarrel which Mrs. Long had with her husband and her belief that Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Gray had been making criminal charges against her. The parties all lived in the same house. Mrs. Long was arrested and is now in jail at Afton.

Another Iowa Slaughter.

FONDA, Iowa, Nov. 12.—[Special to the BEE.]—S. W. Cutler, of Joliet, Ill., was shot and instantly killed this morning on his farm, eight miles northeast of Fonda, by C. W. Stevenson, a tenant on the place. A bad feeling existed between the men on account of an impression that Cutler had made improper proposals to Stevenson's wife. Cutler had been boarding with his tenant, and was requested this morning to seek another boarding place. An altercation resulted, during which Stevenson shot his landlord. The latter walked a few rods and expired. Cutler was unmarried and about sixty years of age. He was a man of property and had $3,000 on his person at the time he was killed. Stevenson is now in custody.

Youthful Dick Turpins.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—Theo Hines, Harry Forbes and Albert Chickering, aged 14, 16 and 12 years respectively, were arrested here to-night, charged with arson and horse stealing. The boys stole a horse and wagon Wednesday and started west to rob stage coaches. Taking shelter in an old house in the country that night, they grew alarmed and thought some farmers were plotting to capture them. They set fire to the house and to several large barns in the neighborhood and decamped. They were pursued by the enraged farmers, who overtook them. The boys drew pistols, made the men stand and galloped off. They were arrested on complaint of the farmers, who followed them.

A Triple Tragedy in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 12.—News reached here of a triple tragedy on Verdo Creek, Bandera county, Tuesday evening. A young farmer named Buck Bryant suspected two Germans, August Rheinhardt and Christian Eckert, of stealing a hog. Bryant went to their house, accused them of the theft and was fired upon. Fleeing toward home Bryant was pursued by Rheinhardt and Eckert, one of whom shot and mortally wounded him. The father of Bryant, hearing his son call, ran out and shot and killed both pursuers.

The Bowers Poison Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12—The coroners jury rendered two verdicts in the Bowers case last night, signed by five of the jurymen. One charges Bowers with the murder of his wife by administering chloroform. The other finds that Mrs. Bowers' death was caused by poison administered by her husband. The coroner has not yet signed either, but it is believed he will sign the first named verdict.

MONDAY'S MARTYR.

The Daily Routine of Condemned Riel In His Prison Cell.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A Montreal special to the Post says: It is known a special messenger is on his way to Regina with an official document from the governor general ordering Sheriff Chapleau to proceed with the execution of Riel. Meanwhile, according to a communication received by Bishop Grandin, Riel passes a greater portion of his time in prayer and meditation. He has written a farewell epistle to his wife and children, and sister, who resides in this city, within the last few days. Every precaution has been taken to prevent any surprise. Guards have been doubled, the mounted patrol is always on duty, and none but priests, the commanding officer, mounted police and the surgeon are permitted within the cell. The cell he occupies is six feet four inches by four feet, the only articles of furniture being a small iron bed and a low chair. He is an early riser, and is invariably up and dressed before reveille, at 6 o'clock. He scarcely completes his toilet when he sinks down upon his knees beside his bed and remains transfixed like a statue in prayer for hours at a time.

A Rebel Yell of Another Kind.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—The Evening Times of this city contains the following novel editorial proposition this afternoon: "Seeing that the people for whom he fought have virtually refused to erect a monument to the memory of Grant, suppose the south, against whom he fought only to be a friend and protect them in the hour of deal and sorest trouble, put her hand in her purse and contribute money to build a pile to the memory of a hero whose bosom contained a heart that felt for his woes. The Times will contribute freely to such a fund. Let's hear from the boys who wore the gray, and if the thing is feasible, then let's take steps to get it properly on foot. What say you, Johnny Rebs?"

An Entire Family Dies.

FATHER POINT, Que., Nov. 12.—A family named Blanchette, consisting of a woman and five children, belonging in St. Luce, arrived there lately from Montreal, where the head of the family died of small-pox. Shortly after arrival the mother gave birth to another child. Small-pox broke out among them and they all died to-day. The whole family of seven is extinct.

Weather for To-day.

Upper Mississippi—Fair weather, rising temperature in northern portions, stationary followed by rising temperature in southern portion, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Missouri Valley—Fair weather, slowly rising temperature, winds becoming variable, falling barometer.

BEYOND THE SEA.

British Papers Commenting Severely on Gladstone's Speech.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Scottish liberal newspapers to-day, commenting on Gladstone's address at Edinburgh yesterday, generally condemn his speech. The Scotsman gives it faint praise and says it believes the people will not continue to follow Gladstone. The Glasgow Herald says: "Gladstone comes forward too late. No scathing words will effect the disestablishment controversy." The Glasgow Mail says: "The speech had better not been said, as it has caused intense disappointment." The Edinburgh Review says: "Instead of effecting unity the speech has immeasurably extended the rift in the liberal ranks." The Scotland Courant says: "Gladstone deluged the liberals with cold water."

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Times, commenting on Gladstone's speech, says that it regrets to be compelled to deny Gladstone's assertion that the lords forced the English church question to the front. It had been forced by radical causes. While it admits an increased friendly tone of speech toward the English church, it says: "The language was guarded and measured and was wrung from the liberal leader by the exigencies of the political situation. There is no frank expression in his personal conviction respecting the question of disestablishment and the country has no guarantee against how soon the radicals will be in office."

The War in Burmah.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Mandalay advices state the Burmese detained a steamer which was sent to Mandalay to bring away Europeans and threaten to burn her if she attempts to leave. The British expeditionary force under Gen. Pendergast will cross the frontier of Burmah on Sunday next. The flotilla is now ready and comprises forty-five steamers, the latter being fitted out from some of the largest barges. Each of the floating batteries carry two 40-pound howitzers and are attended by armed launches. Twelve 25-pound Elge guns are mounted on the steamers. The force numbers 10,000 men, 7,000 camp followers, 500 mules and two elephant batteries.

Interceding for Stead.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Henry Varley, a converted butcher, to-day headed 100 sympathizers and marched to the home office to petition for the release of Mr. Stead from prison. Varley was alone admitted to the home office, and when he returned to the street he informed the crowd that he had been grossly insulted by the officials. This announcement was greeted with groans. The police then interfered and compelled the crowd to move on.

A Shocking Shame.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A large crowd of factory girls mobbed Charles Edward Lewis, conservative member of parliament, and treated him in a shameful manner.

Destructive Fire in Manchester.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A great fire has occurred in Portland street, Manchester. Many warehouses were gutted and an enormous amount of damage done.

A Shock of Earthquake.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt last evening at Centerville, France.

Confidence in Kalnoky.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—The Austrian delegation yesterday unanimously voted confidence in Kalnoky's foreign policy.

A BRUTAL BOSTON BANKER.

His Wife's Petition for a Divorce—The Grecian Bend Kiss.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—[Special to the BEE.] Mrs. Ellen T. J. Loud of this city is seeking legal separation from Thos. J. Loud of the State street bank. They were married in 1881, when she was only 16. She testifies as follows: "On the morning after the wedding at Windsor hotel, in New York, he threw me on the floor, saying that I ought not mind if he curbed woman's passion. After our return to Boston we went to board at the Revere house. My husband there treated me cruelly. On one occasion he knocked me down, striking me on the breast. He was continually ill-treating me and one night shut me up in the bath room, kept me there all night, and I slept in the bath tub. A few days later he again locked me in the bath room, and the same thing continued next night. On the Monday following I went to his office and told him I never could go back to him. I cried and fell on my knees. His mother came in and asked what was the matter. He told her, and she said to my husband, 'Why don't you strike her.' He then raised his hand and struck me across the face, knocking my hat off. I then rushed from the office, almost insane, and went to my sister, telling her I left my husband. I took lessons on the violin from Ole Bull, and my husband either broke or burned my violins because I did not play or because I declined to play on certain occasions when he wished me to do so. Frequently he gave me what he called 'the grecian bend kiss,' which was performed by taking me by the arms and bending me backward and striking me with his knees. He would tickle me on the back and spine, causing me great annoyance, and would pinch me daily. He did not want me to kiss my father, saying it was not proper for a married woman; it was immodest. He would put my feet on his knees in the dining room when I know the waiters must have seen him and on one occasion when my sisters were at the table. After my return from Europe he did not speak to me when we met on the street. Before I was married I invested $50 in Mr. Loud's firm, but he never returned it to me. I had a wedding present of some gold from California. Mr. Loud took it, sold it and kept the proceeds. He promised me $5 a week pocket money, but he would give me a bill and then take it away. He would give it at the table, then say he needed it back. He took the money out of my pocket book, which my father gave me. He threatened to pour vitriol in my face, and on one occasion threatened to shoot me."

Mrs. Dusenbury, sister of complainant, corroborates the testimony in relation to Loud's alleged brutality, and said, "I saw Loud throw champagne in his wife's face. I saw Loud with a revolver, and took it away from him. I saw him with a bottle of vitriol. He was holding his wife with one hand and trying to pull the cork with his teeth. Mr. Loud told his wife, in June, 1882, to go home and stay until he sent for her. When the small-pox was bad he would not allow her to be vaccinated."

Celestials Thanking the President.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Chinese merchants in this city sent an address to President Cleveland, in which they express their pleasure to learn that the president of the United States has issued an official proclamation to protect the Chinese, to redress the wrongs done them, punish malefactors and prevent a repetition of the outrages which have caused so much suffering and loss. They expressed their gratitude and thanks to the president for his righteous course, his courage, his love of justice.

He Died in the Attempt.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—A year ago Luther Evans and John Vaughter quarreled, and the latter was seriously shot and cut by Evans, who was sent to the penitentiary for one year. Evans swore he would kill Vaughter when he got his freedom, and meeting him to-day at Turner's station, Ky., he fired twice at him. Vaughter escaped unhurt and returned the fire, shooting Evans through the head and heart, killing him instantly.

Exposition Officers.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 12.—The exposition commissioners formed a permanent organization with the following officers: President, Gen. M. C. Hea, Ark.; first vice president, T. B. Glenn, Ill.; second vice president, J. B. Ham, Me.; secretary, C. H. Qurill, Cal.; treasurer, H. S. Fairell, Iowa.

FIGURES WITHOUT FRACTIONS

Differing in That Much from Prosy Commercial Reports.

MORE ANNUALS FROM OFFICERS

Comprising Postal, Mail and Navigation Matters—The Usual Amount of News of National Import.

The Cost of Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Knott has submitted to the postmaster general his annual report of the operations of his bureau during the past fiscal year. It appears that the cost of mail transportation for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1885, was for 12,371 star routes, aggregating 232,232 miles in length, $5,414,844; for mail messenger service, supplying 5,335 offices, $879,218; for 116 steamboat routes, aggregating 11,957 miles in length, $583,002; for 1,621 railroad routes, aggregating 121,032 miles in length, as adjusted to September 30, 1885, $14,758,495; for railroad postoffice car service, $1,819,148, making a total of $23,485,004. As compared with the cost for the year ended June 30, 1885, there is shown to be an increase for star service for 642 routes, 5,443 miles in length, and $324,863 in cost; for mail messenger service, an increase of 40 offices, and of $15,904 in the annual cost; for steamboat service, a decrease of one route, and of 3,098 miles in length, and $33,571 in the annual cost; for railroad service, an increase of 48 routes, of 3,872 miles in length, and of $1,015,380 in the annual cost. The sum estimated as necessary for star service for the next fiscal year is $5,850,000, slightly less than the appropriation for the current year.

Report on Our Merchant Navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The seventeenth annual list of merchant vessels of the United States, as prepared by the commissioner of navigation, shows as follows, compared with the list of the previous fiscal year:

Total number of vessels	1884	26,630
	1885	25,513
Decrease		1,117
Sailing vessels	1884	17,598
	1885	17,167
Decrease		431
Steam vessels	1884	6,111
	1885	5,705
Decrease		405
Unrigged vessels	1884	2,921
	1885	2,640
Decrease		281

It is stated that the decrease in the number of vessels is more apparent than real, as is evidenced by the fact that there were many vessels on the list of 1884 which had been lost or sold to foreign traders. That they were retained on the list is due to failure on the part of owners or masters to report their loss or sale. It is estimated that the real decrease in the number of vessels owned in the United States during the past year was about 200.

An Investigation Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The secretary of war to-day instructed Inspector General Bairs to make a thorough investigation of the proceedings of the recent court martial at Fort Myer. This action is based on the formal complaints received from Representative Butterworth and Mr. Garnett, counsel for some of the men tried by the court.

This was the unanimous decision of the commission, there being no division of opinion among the members as to the wisdom in this particular case of having the entire list of eligibles certified to the appointing power, giving disabled soldiers preference to which they are entitled under the law. The individual members of the commission decline to say what reasons influenced them in reaching this conclusion, except that they deemed it "wisest and best in this particular case" to make such a ruling. Their reasons will be made public in a day or two, and they say when the result is made known the public will be satisfied. The decision in this case, President Edgerton says, does not abolish or in any way affect the rule requiring certificates of the four highest graded applicants on the list of eligibles when a vacancy occurs, either in departmental service here or in the customs or postal service throughout the country.

A Sub-Official's Annual.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—In his annual report to the postmaster general, Superintendent McDonald, of the money order bureau, says: The gross amount of fees received by postmasters from the public for the issue of domestic money orders was $923,959. These figures exhibit a decrease in the amounts of orders issued and paid fees received. The slight falling off, says the superintendent, may be attributed in part to the general stagnation of business during the past year, and, perhaps, in a small measure to the increased use of postal notes. The increase in the amount of postal note business was 14½ per cent. The superintendent refrains from renewing his recommendation made last year looking to a reduction of fees on domestic money orders for the reason that domestic revenues have decreased to a degree that would make it inexpedient. He does, however, recommend a reduction of fees on foreign orders from 1½ per cent, as at present, to 1 per cent.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The president today made the following appointments in the navy: John J. Hunker, lieutenant commander; Milton K. Schwenk, lieutenant; William H. Schultz, lieutenant; Waldemar D. Rose, lieutenant, junior grade.

The president appointed Frederick Mansfield, of Texas, to be secretary of legation at Japan.

The president to-day appointed George W. Glick pension agent at Topeka.

The president to-day appointed the following presidential postmaster: R. J. Harrison, at Toledo, Iowa, vice Mrs. E. L. Dillman, resigned.

New Western Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The postmaster general to-day appointed the following fourth-class postmasters:

Nebraska—At Phelps, Mrs. Minnie Rosen; Unadilla, Thomas J. Harper.

Illinois—At New Haven, James O'Neill; Minier, B. R. Bachman; Cisnam, Alonzo Pierce; Naples, Charles A. Sinkers; Witt, Pleasant L. Freeland.

Iowa—At Central City, X. B. Sawyer; Minerva, E. F. Mills.

A Reported Chinese Trick.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The collector of customs at San Francisco informs the treasury department that a number of Chinese laborers who landed at New York in June last in transit to San Francisco, where they were to take a steamer for China, have not been heard from since their arrival in New York and the supposition is that they are concealed in this country and have no intention of leaving. It is said at the treasury department there are no available means which can be used to trace them.

The Signal Service Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The court-martial at Fort Myer, which tried eighteen signal service men on a charge of insubordination, found all guilty and sentenced them to be publicly reprimanded by the chief signal officer. It is said the court was satisfied the offense was committed in ignorance of military laws. Gen. Hazen this afternoon issued an order approving the sentence.

An Order from the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The civil service commission has to-day directed the board of examiners at New York to certify to the collector in case of examination for weighers the whole number at once of those found eligible for appointment, some thirty persons, the ex-disabled soldiers first, in the order of their grades.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Some of the Schemes Which will Engross the Attention of Congress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special to the BEE] The Tribune says: Congress is to be approached this winter for schemes of internal improvement and appropriations far exceeding anything ever before demanded. Colonel George L. Wright of St. Louis, for many years connected with the popular movement in the Mississippi valley for improvement of the great waterway, is here. In a chat yesterday with a Tribune reporter, he said: "There will be five or six great schemes pressed on the attention of congress. The newest one is the proposed improvement of Galveston harbor. They want jetties at an expense of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 and wish to take the work out of the hands of the United States engineers and place it under the control of Captain Eads. Then there is the Hennepin canal scheme which contemplates the construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan at Chicago. That enterprise will require between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000, but they only ask for a million as a starter. The whole northwest has united to make a demand that this canal shall be built and will oppose any river and harbor bill that does not contain an appropriation for it. The Mississippi river improvement will require $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 to be expended under the Mississippi river commission. The Missouri river commission will want another million. The Ohio river people always want a generous slice, although I apprehend that the completion of the David Island dam will make them more moderate in their demands. None of these schemes can go to congress directly on its merit because the course of legislation is to make combinations and concessions, in which the interests of the different localities have more weight than anything else. It is a matter of some doubt whether the administration may not go back to the old democratic doctrine which was advanced by Polk, 'If you want anything done you must do it yourself,' was the homely way in which his policy as to internal improvements was voiced."

THE TELEPHONE CASE.

The Bell Side of the Contest Presented Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—In the telephone case before the secretary of the interior this morning, Mr. Starow continued the presentation of the case for the Bell company. He read a letter written by Bell to his parents in 1875, containing a report of telephone tests made by himself and Prof. Henry. He then wrote that Prof. Henry advised him to proceed and try to work out the idea for himself, which he did, and in one year secured a patent. Starow read the complaint in the Dowd case to show that it was a fair test of the merits of the different inventions and proceeded to read a letter that was written by W. D. Baldwin, Gray's counsel, to Dr. White, Gray's partner, notifying him that Gray's caveat conflicted with Bell's application, and that, as the application had been filed earlier in the day than the caveat, the commissioner of patents had decided that Bell's patent should issue. That was on a Friday, but if Gray would come down to Washington next day interference could still be had. The letter to Dr. White informed him that Bell was willing to compromise on the Harmonic telegraph system. Gray replied he would come to Washington. Referring to the Pittsburg case, Starow said it was brought by a branch of the National Improved Telephone company, of Louisiana, one of the originators of this case. The Bell company there got a preliminary injunction. The evidence had now been closed, and the case would come up for final hearing in three weeks' time. It had been arranged that they should appeal the case at once to the supreme court, and the court would hear it at the same time as the Drawbaugh case, which would probably be reached next spring. Most of the evidence produced here in behalf of the Pan-Electric and Meucci petitions consisted of sample sheets from the printed record used by the defense in the action for a preliminary injunction, and were found by the court to be insufficient to defeat the motion; these ore this case was in fact but an appeal from the decision of that court.

NOT A JOKE ON JOUETT.

His Trip Necessitated by Fears of Impending Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—[Special to the BEE].—The orders were recently issued by the navy department sending Admiral Jouett and the North Atlantic squadron to Aspinwall, have been regarded as a sort of a joke upon the jolly old seadog and his officers, who have been getting ready for a Christmas picnic in Florida and had borrowed tents of the army to use in camping out in the orange groves. But there is no joke about it. Secretary Whitney fully approved the plans which the enterprising admiral made and regrets as much as any one that they cannot be carried out, but there is a prospect of a renewal of the old trouble upon the isthmus, and the presence of a strong naval force at both Aspinwall and Panama is considered of immediate importance. In order to pay the expenses of the recent war and replenish the public treasury of Columbia, President Nunez has issued a decree imposing upon all merchandise imported at Aspinwall and Panama the same duties that are charged at other ports, and they are very exorbitant, almost prohibitory. The whole population is in such a state of excitement and indignation that it is feared another revolution will break out on Dec. 1, when the new decree goes into effect and the custom officers attempt to collect the duties.

THE ACTOR LAID AT REST.

John McCullough's Funeral at Philadelphia Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—A guard of honor, composed of members of the Philadelphia section of the benevolent order of Elks, watched over the remains of John McCullough during the night, and this morning at 8 o'clock the doors of St. George's hall were thrown open and the public admitted to view the remains. The great actor lay on a small stage, almost hidden by floral offerings which were flanked with ferns and palms. The coffin rested on a catafalque immediately in front of the stage. Great crowds collected about the hall anxious to view the remains, and it is estimated 8,000 people looked upon the features of the dead actor and fully 10,000 failed to gain admission. Rev. Dr. Hunter McIntosh conducted the funeral services, after which the body was given in charge of the Elks, who, with their brethren from New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities, escorted them to Monument cemetery, where, after the impressive rites of the order, they were consigned to the vault.

Defending an Honored Memory.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, in a lecture here to-night on the "Life and Services of General Grant," defended the general from the charge of being a blockhead at college. Grant stood number twenty-one in his class, but his average was reduced by demerits given because of carelessness in the polish of his shoes and burnishing of his buttons. In comparing Grant to McClellan, Rev. Traner said that if he had a city to capture he would select a Grant, but if he had one to defend a McClellan would be chosen. Henry Ward Beecher was unmercifully scored for making the assertion that after General Grant's return from Europe he had abandoned himself to wild speculation.

Reception to General Newton.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A reception was given last night by the Xavier club to Major Gen. Newton in honor of the success of the Hell Gate explosion. General Hancock and many other distinguished gentlemen were present.

A Colored Stiff Handler Gone.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—Beverly Kelly, coroner of Christian county, Ky., died to-night. He was the only colored man ever elected to the office in Kentucky.

HURLED DOWN A STEEP HILL

Frightful Wreck of a Passenger Train on the Baltimore & Ohio Road.

MEETING A MISPLACED SWITCH.

A Number of Passengers Injured, but None Fatally—Charge of Malicious Tampering With the Switch.

Wreck on the B. & O.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.—A terrific wreck occurred at the blue stone quarry on the Baltimore & Ohio road at 7 o'clock this morning. Train No. 12, the through express from Baltimore to Pittsburg, consisting of a sleeper, two coaches, two baggage and one express car, ran into a misplaced switch and was completely wrecked. The sleeper rolled over the embankment into the Youghiogheny river. The other cars were upset and the whole train was detached from the engine. Sixteen persons were injured but none killed outright. Those injured are:

Hon. C. E. Boyle, member of congress from Fayette district.

Hon. John Dowling, collector of internal revenue from the Twenty-third district.

J. N. McJiltone, Esq., legal agent of the Baltimore & Ohio company.

Hon. F. H Bigler, collector of internal revenue for the Twenty-second district.

The others were residents of Washington and New York and their injuries consisted chiefly of bruises and slight cuts. None of the wounded are believed to be seriously or dangerously injured except Congressman Boyle, whose condition is not known, but it is believed to be serious. McJiltone's ankle was badly sprained and Collectors Dowling and Bigler slightly bruised.

The express train was about fifteen minutes late when it reached the place where the wreck occurred. At Bluestone quarry the track made a sharp curve around the river. There is a switch at the commencement of the curve. Whether this switch was left open by some one is not yet learned. The officials of the road say it was tampered with, evidently to cause the wreck. Had the switch been open the train would have gone into it all right and could have been stopped before damage was done. As it was, the train could go on neither track, and the result was that the engine dashed along the ties, tearing up the track and causing the coaches to break loose and dash over the embankment. The sleeper rolled over and over and stopped with its side lying in the bed of the river thirty feet below. The two passenger coaches stopped at the water's edge. The baggage car went into the water. Great excitement ensued and the cries of the injured and maimed were heard from every side. The frightened passengers sprang from the windows and dropped with each other to escape from the rolling cars. Those who escaped without injury were too startled for a time to render any assistance, but the rescue soon began. Medical assistance was summoned from Connellsville. In a short time a corps of physicians was sent up on a special train. After the wounds of the injured were dressed they were sent to the hotel at Connellsville.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.—In addition to the sixteen before reported the following persons were slightly injured in the wreck near Connellsville this morning:

J. A. Kelty, Baltimore.

Orin Van Meter, Pittsburg.

George Lane, England.

John Younker, engineer, Connellsville, Pa.

Division Freight Agent Burgesson, of this city.

Congressman Boyle is very seriously hurt, but will probably recover. He was taken to his home at Uniontown.

Orin Van Meter, of this city, by his heroic action saved the car from taking fire and perhaps some of the passengers from death. When the train jumped the track he grabbed the stove with a death-like grip and held on until the car stopped at the foot of the embankment, when he let go to find the flesh burned off both hands and arms.

HUSBANDRY'S PATRONS.

The National Grange in Session at the Hub of the Universe.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—To-day's session of the national grange of the Patrons of Husbandry opened with an attendance largely increased over that of yesterday. A large delegation of members from Pennsylvania arrived last evening, and all the New England states are well represented among the visiting delegations. The morning session was devoted principally to a continuation of reports from masters of state granges. Those from New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Missouri were particularly encouraging. A number of resolutions, touching upon every feature of the order, were introduced and referred without debate to the committee on resolutions.

At the afternoon session Master James Draper, of Massachusetts state grange, delivered an address of welcome to the visiting patrons, to which Hon. P. Darden, of Mississippi, responded on behalf of the national grange. Gov. Robinson welcomed the visitors on behalf of the commonwealth. Gen. Jas. Lipscomb, of South Carolina, responding. Mayor O'Brien extended them a welcome, and Hon. G. B. Brigham, of Ohio, responded, after which speeches were made by Gov. Robie of Maine, Silas G. Luse of Michigan and Hon. John E. Russell.

At the evening session various standing committees were appointed and the remaining half of the evening was occupied in listening to reports from various state granges.

ON PAPER YET.

A Proposed New Atlantic Cable Company Organized.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Certificate in corporation of the German-American Telegraphic Cable company was filed at the state capitol to-day. The incorporators and trustee named, who are residents of Boston and New York, are as follows: Henry Waterman, R. Philbrook, Benj. F. Bradbury, Geo. D. Rich and Humphrey B. Wymans. The object of the company is to construct and operate a telegraph cable from some suitable point at or near Boston to some point designated by the Emperor of Germany on the coast of that country; also a cable between Germany and Great Britain. The capital stock is $12,000,000, which the company have the privilege to increase to any sum sufficient to construct and operate cables. The principal business office is to be located in New York. Offices are to be opened as soon as $2,000,000 is assured from the sale of 5 per cent coupon bonds issued by the company.

A Monster Scheme on Foot.

HUNTER'S POINT, L. I., Nov. 12.—The project for the establishment of a line of fast ocean steamers between Fort Pond bay, L. I., and a point on the west coast of England is being actively pushed by President Corbin and the directors of the Long Island railroad. Plans are being prepared for a number of steamers of 7,000 tons, to cost $1,500,000 each. A petition has already been prepared which is intended to be presented to congress during the coming session, asking for a subsidy for carrying mails. It is proposed to have the line strictly an American one in every respect and the vessels to be constructed in American yards.

A Labor Difficulty Settled.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 12.—The report of the joint committee representing the Knights of Labor and business men of the city, in the settlement of the strike recently inaugurated here, is accepted by both sides and there is no immediate danger of further labor trouble in this city.

Seeking Fresh Political Pastures.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 12.—A Fargo special to the Pioneer Press says Gen. Mahone, of Virginia, is to locate permanently in Red River Valley.

Telegraph Notes.

The fourth annual autumnal conference of the Baptists is in session at New York.

Representative western turfmen yesterday at St. Louis organized what will be known as the Western Turf Congress.