THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MO NING, NOVEMBER 14, 1885. NUMBER 124.

GALVESTON'S BURNING BLAZE.

One-Third of the Texan Metropolis Destroyed by a Raging Fire.

MANSIONS AND HOVELS AGLOW.

A Fierce Flow of Flame Encouraged by a Blowing Blizzard.

HOMELESS HUNDREDS ADRIFT

Property Valued at Two Million Dollars Destroyed—Prompt Measures Taken to Relieve the Suffering.

Destructive Fire In Galveston.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 13.—At 1:40 o'clock this morning, the most destructive fire in the history of Galveston broke out in a small foundry and car repairing shop on the north side of Avenue A, known as the Strand, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. A fierce gale from the north was blowing at the time, and the flames spread with lightning rapidity to both adjoining buildings, one being a grocery store, the other an humble dwelling. In a twinkling the long fiery tongues had crossed the street, and two more dwellings were in flames, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. At this moment the fire department got two streams going, but they were of no avail. The heat became so intense the firemen had to abandon their positions, and the wind arose and carried myriads of sparks to the premises east of avenue A. A general alarm was sounded. In half an hour two blocks were burning fiercely, and by 3 o'clock it was seen a great conflagration was upon the city. The people for squares around on either side of the burning blocks became panic stricken, and the piercing cries of frightened women could be heard above the din of the fire and mournful wind. At 3:30 the fire had leaped three blocks distant from its starting point, but in a perfectly straight line, being confined to the blocks bounded by Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

About 4 o'clock the fire began to spread to the east and west of Sixteenth street. The wind rose to a gale and a pandemonium ensued. For a time it seemed as if the entire eastern half of the city was doomed. The fire spread rapidly to the southward, licking up blocks of residences, hastily abandoned by the occupants. By 5 o'clock it had reached Broadway, which threads the center of the Island running east and west. At 7 o'clock the wind gave signs of dying away and shortly it began to shift until about 8 o'clock, when only a fair breeze was blowing. By this time the fire had eaten its way to avenue O, where at 9:30 o'clock it seemed to exhaust itself, and the firemen checked its further ravages. The burned district covers some fifty-two blocks, seven of which were not swept entirely clean. It is sixteen blocks in depth, and has an average width of three blocks. The forms of the house tops smoking in the burned district resemble a huge black common lying across the island from the bay nearly to the gulf. The island at this point is nineteen blocks or a mile and a half wide. The fire started on the north side of Avenue A, better known as the Strand, which is one block from the bay, and stopped within two blocks of the gulf. From Avenue A to Avenue D the fire was confined to a strip bounded on the east by Sixteenth street and on the west by Seventeenth street. The business part of the city begins at Twentieth street and runs west ten blocks. This outline locates the fire which began to spread rapidly after it had passed avenue D. By the time it reached avenue J, or Broadway, it was sweeping nearly three blocks in width, from the west side of Seventeenth street to the east side of Fourteenth street. About 300 houses were burned, which were occupied by fully 500 families. From avenue A to avenue E, for four squares, the burned dwellings were occupied almost entirely by the poorer classes, and several families were crowded in a single room on this strip. From avenue E, however, the burned district includes some of the wealthiest portion of the people. One hundred elegantly furnished mansions are in ruins. All manner of estimates are to be had. The city assessor says the taxable value of the dwellings burned is $550,000. This makes the actual value of property burned $1,500,000, which, perhaps, represents the loss in money. The insurance is estimated at $533,000, although some place it at $800,000. So far as can be learned not a single accident occurred.

The wind rose to a gale in the vicinity of the fire and swept through the burning belt in terrific waves, carrying millions of live cinders high up in the air and raining them down on distant parts of the city and its panic-stricken inhabitants. The entire east end of the city contains scarcely a dozen brick buildings, all made of wood, Texas pine, and it burns with indescribable fury. Five minutes after a house would catch fire it would be enveloped in one mighty flame. Alleyways and streets for ten squares on either side of the burning belt were filled with blanched faces of helpless men, women and children who could do nothing in such a gale but crouch within shelter and watch the progress of the fire.

Although the victims of the conflagration number many of the wealthiest residents of the city whose individual wealth runs up to near the millions, yet a great majority of those burned lose the better portions of their fortunes or their little all. Some families saved a good deal of furniture, others left with only their clothes on their backs, so confident were they that the fire would not reach them. The loss in personal and household property can never be estimated, and is not included in the previous estimate.

The hotels are filled with homeless people, and a citizens' committee is now at work assigning families to rooms and premises vacated for their use. Every vehicle in the city is at work carrying furniture, bedding and other household effects to places of safety. Thousands of people are visiting the burned district, looking among the smoking ruins for valuables, hoping to find something left, but all is bleak as a desert. Even the huge water tanks and fences, and big telegraph poles are burned to ashes. Business is entirely suspended. Many sick people were removed during the conflagration, and several women are reported prostrated by the terrible excitement. A meeting of citizens is now in progress to provide immediate relief for the poorer sufferers, and Galveston will probably make no appeal to the outer world. Following close on the heels of the great strike, which inflicted a moneyed loss to the business men of Galveston of fully $4,000,000, this calamity is a climax to the woes and sorrows of the citizens of the city. With the exception of half a dozen grocery stores and the car repairing foundry, where the fire started, no places of business were destroyed. The insurance agents are now going over the policies, and by nightfall will probably have completed an insurance list. Telegrams of sympathy and offers of aid are already pouring in from sister cities in Texas.

Accurate charts of the burnt district were completed this evening, showing that the course of the fire was in a southeasterly direction. Beginning at the foot of Sixteenth street on the Strand the fire crossed avenues C, D and E. Here it worked its way to the east half of the same block on which stands the postoffice and United States court house. The flames threatened the postoffice in a most aggressive manner, and the building was hastily cleared of mail matter, and all valuable mail was placed in the vaults. Fortunately the flames spared the government building and passed onward toward the gulf. At avenue I the fire fiend revelled in the stateliest mansions in the city. One of the first of these splendid houses to succumb was that of Mrs. Marsalea, a $40,000 house. Then in rapid succession went the residences of Julius Runge, of the house of Kauffman & Runge, Leon Blum, of L. & H. Blum, Moritz Lasker, H. Fellman, of Fellman & Grumbach, George Sealy, president of the Santa Fe railway, Green Duffield's new mansion, R. F. George's $60,000 residence, Thomas Goggin's and 80 of lesser value. These mansions represent a loss of $40,000 to $70,000 each, but all are insured.

The business portion of the city was not touched but in the burnt district were a number of saloons and small stores. The chief of these are Cross & Co., grocers; A. Werner, tinner, and John Allhammer, lumber merchant. They lost everything. As the fire swept past the county jail, reflecting its fearful glare and intense heat through the grated windows, the forty imprisoned inmates were nearly frantic with fear. They set up a yell which was heard for squares above the awful roar of the terrible fire. On the top of the jail and court house were a corps of strong men determined to save the buildings, and with the aid of the brick walls they succeeded. The jail was on fire a dozen times, but was saved. All the street cars were hastily run out of the Galveston city railway stables, and were abandoned to their fate, but as if in mockery at their fright the fire monster spared the habitation of the humble mule, seeking richer fields.

When the fire started the gale was blowing at a rate of thirty miles an hour. At 2 o'clock the signal observer estimated the velocity of the gale in the vicinity of the fire at sixty miles an hour, and this velocity was maintained until near 6 o'clock, when the fire gave signs of exhaustion. The fire whirled through its path as though it were a gigantic funnel, and for two squares on either side the heat was suffocating and the clouds of cinders blinding. The fire department had become utterly helpless and the water works gave poor satisfaction.

The only public building consumed was the Second district school building, a frame structure, which was only recently built at a cost of $20,000. The total area of the burned district is 100 acres, and forty and one-half blocks were swept clean of everything combustible. Something over 400 houses were burned, and it is estimated by the relief committee that about 1,000 families were rendered homeless, a great majority of whom, especially the poorer ones, lost everything. As the fire started in the poor district, they had little or no time in which to remove their furniture, while the wealthier persons removed their valuable pictures and effects. Several of the finest houses, however, were burned without a single article being saved, so confident were the occupants that the fire would pass by them.

A meeting at the cotton exchange this afternoon was largely attended by business men, who at once set about providing relief for the homeless and suffering. A general relief committee of twenty-five prominent citizens organized, with D. L. Moody, president of the cotton exchange, as chairman. A finance committee, with W. H. Sinclair as chairman, was named by the original committee. Besides these there are sub-committees for the various sections of the burned district. Contributions are pouring in from all parts of the city. At the citizens' meeting at the cotton exchange $16,000 was subscribed by business men. Among the largest subscribers are Ball, Hutchings & Co., bankers, $1,000; P. J. Willis & Co., wholesale dry goods, $1,000; L. & H. Blum, $500; Sampson & Heidenheimer, $500; W. L. Moody, $500; J. D. Roger & Co., $500; Island City Savings bank, $500, and the George Ball charity fund $1,000. Capt. James B. Eads, the celebrated engineer telegraphs $1,000 from St. Louis.

The following telegram was received at 9 o'clock to-night:

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Hon. R. L. FULTON, Mayor of Galveston—I am just in receipt of dispatches with an account of the terrible conflagration that has visited your beautiful city. Please accept my deep sympathy in your misfortune. I only hope the loss is over-estimated. You may draw on me at sight for $5,000 to be used under the direction of a relief committee, or otherwise at your discretion, to relieve the needy.

JAY GOULD.

A. A. Fowle, general manager of the Boston Globe, telegraphs Mayor Fulton: "What can the people of Boston do for the suffering and homeless in Galveston? Please answer. We will collect for publication and do our best."

Ford's Mikado company, now playing here, gave a benefit at the Greenwall opera house to-night which netted $500 for the sufferers. The city council met in special session this evening and voted a donation of $15,000 for the sufferers, and appointed a committee of three aldermen to act with the citizens relief committee in distributing the funds. This makes $31,500 already donated by the citizens of Galveston, which together with outside donations, foots up a total of $38,000 in one day.

Nearly every one has an estimate as to the total loss the great fire foots up. The best posted citizens say fully $2,000,000, while many who claim to have figured on the matter put the estimate as high as $2,500,000. The insurance men have been hard at work all day and to-night completing a list of their policies. So much confusion and uncertainty has prevailed that the task of locating policies was a difficult one.

The following is the list of the companies having policies to any large amount on property in the burned district:

Fire Association of London	$125,000
City of London Fire Insurance Co.	47,000
New Orleans Insurance Co.	54,000
Norwich Union Fire Society	38,000
Lancashire, of London	20,600
St. Paul Fire Insurance Co.	13,000
Trans-Atlantic, of Hamburg	22,200
Home, of New York	31,195
North German, of Hamburg	10,700
Scottish Union and National, of Edinburgh	27,000
Connecticut, of Hartford	28,400
Lion Insurance Co., of London	19,300
Insurance Co. of North America	27,000
New York Underwriters' Agency	15,000
London and Lancashire	19,000
Royal, of London	15,000
Imperial, of London	16,500
Commercial Union Assurance	15,000
Phoenix, of Brooklyn	24,755
Queen, of Liverpool	16,200
Crescent, of New Orleans	13,915
Girard, of Philadelphia	13,475
Merchants', of Newark, N. J.	27,615
Hamburg, of Bremen	22,850
Liverpool, London and Globe	15,550
Constitution, of New York	63,825
German-American, of New York	16,650
Factors and Traders, of New Orleans	11,500
Western, of Toronto	32,800
Fire Association of Philadelphia	25,050

Other companies hold smaller amounts to an extent that makes a total of $880,750. Two city agencies were unable to give lists of their insurance, but they together estimated their policies at $90,000, making a grand total of $980,750. A very large proportion of the insurances it will be noticed was placed with foreign companies.

The fire district begins in the middle of the block bounded by Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets at avenue B, crossed diagonally to the corner of avenue D and Nineteenth street, thence south along Nineteenth street to avenue J or Broadway, where it jumped west one square to Twenty-first street, thence south to avenue M, thence back to Twentieth street, thence straight along Twentieth street to avenue O. Starting again at avenue B the district runs due south seven squares along Sixteenth street to Avenue I, thence west to the corner of I and Seventeenth street, thence three squares to Avenue M, thence west half a block, thence south to Avenue N, thence west to the corner of Avenue N and Nineteenth street, thence along Nineteenth street to Avenue O.

The Galveston News will to-morrow say, touching the great fire: The conduct of the people of Galveston, in view of the calamity that overtook them yesterday, cannot be too highly commended. The shock was severe, the test terrible, but Galveston will come out of it undismayed. The loss is great, but not more than Galveston can bear under pressure. There will be no unrelieved suffering. The prompt manner in which the citizens assembled to make provision for the impoverished and distressed shows the spirit that animates the city. Galveston is equal to the emergency. She would be equal to an emergency much greater than she is confronted with. She will be as beautiful as ever in a few months, and is doing business at the old stand.

The Effect of the Fire on 'Change.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—News of the fire at Galveston caused a brief flurry of the stock exchange. Buyers hesitated and bears seized the opportunity to offer at declines, but losses were immaterial and did not exceed 1 per cent. Texas roads were knocked off somewhat. Kansas & Texas dropped from 20¾ to 20¼; Texas Pacific 22 to 21⅛. Recovery soon set in and the effect was lost.

STRIKING BRAKEMEN.

The Difficulty on the Illinois Central Road Settled.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—There is no change this morning in the strike of the brakemen on the Illinois Central railroad. The freight conductors joined the striking brakemen yesterday, and as a consequence no freight trains have been able to leave the yards. All the side tracks are filled with cars, for which no crews can be obtained, and their number is being rapidly swelled by those coming in, the crews deserting immediately upon their arrival in the city. The strikers first demanded an increase of wages from $45 to $50 per month. Then they changed and asked 1½ cents per mile, with allowances for Sundays and over time. Neither demand has been granted, and the strikers say they have made all the advances they intend to, and that any new move must originate with the officials of the company.

General Superintendent Jeffrey, of the Illinois Central railway, says that two freight trains will be sent out this afternoon, manned by officers of the company, one to be taken out by Assistant Superintendent Seymour and the assistant trainmaster. Mr. Jeffrey said if the strikers would not be reasonable in their demands he should at once put in new hands and start trains under police protection. The strikers scoff at the idea of the company being able to do this, and threaten trouble should any attempt be made.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the freight train, moved by the assistant superintendent and other officers of the road, and consisting of thirty-seven cars loaded with freight for southern points, was started from the yards. It had not proceeded far when it was boarded by a number of strikers who took complete possession of it and ran it on to a sidetrack about a mile from the yards.

A second train was started out about 2 p. m., but got no further than Forty-third street, where it was side-tracked by the strikers as was the first one. As far as known no violence was used. At 3 p. m. Superintendent Beck telegraphed to the chief of the Hyde Park police to send a detail of men to move the train.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—A committee from the striking brakemen of the Illinois Central to-day had a satisfactory conference with Superintendent Jeffrey this morning and have returned to work. It is not yet known upon what basis the difference has been adjusted, but apparently the company has yielded.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—It is now learned that the striking brakemen of the Illinois Central to-day have returned to work without gaining any definite point. Superintendent Jeffrey addressed the strikers in a body, and pointed out the illegality of sidetracking freight cars, and told them no agreement could be reached until trains were allowed to move. The strikers then appointed a committee of four of their number to act with the officials in fixing wages, and returned to work.

INDIGNANT DAIRYMEN.

The Butter Makers Kicking at the Fat Stock Show Managers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—In the dairy department of the fat stock show at the exposition building considerable excitement and indignation was noticeable this afternoon over the action of the state board of agriculture in deciding to allow butterine and oleomargerine manufacturers space in the building for their exhibits. The butter men denounced this action vehemently, and did all they could to have the order rescinded, but without avail. As soon as the permission of the board had been secured the butterine men commenced to prepare their exhibits. They secured space near the grand entrance to the hall and before night had so far completed their arrangements as to make their exhibit promise to outshine by considerable that of the dairymen.

At this afternoon's session of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg association the matter was discussed with a great deal of feeling, the outcome of which was the adoption of a resolution presented by James Seymour of New York, requesting the state board of agriculture to furnish the association within thirty days all information upon which it based its resolution allowing the butterine manufacturers to enter their exhibits at the fat stock show. This information will be submitted to the executive committee of the association, which it is expected will adopt some measures that will closely define the future course of the butter men in their relations with manufacturers of butterine and oleomargerine.

THE TELEPHONE SUIT.

Arguing the Validity of Prof. Bell's Patent Before Lamar.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The hearing of the telephone cases was resumed to-day. Beckwith, counsel for the National Improved Telephone company, stated that his recollection differed materially from the statement made by Starrow yesterday concerning the Pittsburg trial. The judge, at that time, stated that on account of the judicial courtesy which should be observed between the judges of different circuits, he would not consider the question of legality or the construction of Bell's patent open for discussion. In answer to Young, Storrow declined to produce the contracts called for by the defense on Tuesday last unless the secretary of the interior should signify a desire to have them produced. Upon intimation from the secretary that such was his desire, Storrow agreed to produce the papers. Humphreys wished to have included in the records the patents of Hughes, Edison and others, and various file wrappers and papers from the patent office record, and this evidence was duly admitted. He also read an affidavit by President Goodwin, of the Globe company, testifying to Meucci's extreme poverty; that Meucci was oppressed by the American Telephone company through the institution of a suit against him; that the Bell company, through its attorney, had endeavored to purchase and acquire the claims of Meucci. Starrow replied briefly to these affidavits.

The Varnished Obelisk.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—[Special to the BEE.]—The work of treating the obelisk with paraffine was completed last night. The obelisk looks considerably larger than before the application of paraffine, appearing as it formerly did after a heavy rain. Mr. Caffall said last night the deep shade would disappear in a few days, leaving the stone slightly darker than it had been, but nearer the true color. "How long will this application preserve the stone?" he was asked. "We warrant it for a quarter of a century; but I see no reason why paraffine should not retain its qualities much longer. It suffers no waste from the sun in summer, and is in no way affected by cold or wet. I cannot see why the stone should not be indestructible, except from intense heat."

A Booming Project.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—In an interview with the Evening Journal this afternoon, W. S. King said: "The North American Telegraph company is booming. We shall be ready to open subscription books in a few days. The capital stock is $1,000,000, but we only expect to issue $250,000 now for contribution purposes. Half of this is taken by eastern parties, and of the other half $50,000 will go to Minneapolis and as much more to St. Paul, and $25,000 to Duluth. I don't know, but we ought to have a little more up here. Our millers are big patrons of the telegraph.

The World's War on Democrats.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—[Special to the BEE.]—The World attacks United States District Attorney Dorsheimer, editor of the Star, in a Washington letter reviewing his mileage charges from 1867 to 1871, as United States district attorney for the northern district of New York. The story is an old one, but illustrates the World's readiness to attack prominent democratic friends of the president. It figures out that Dorsheimer's overcharges amounted to $19,540.

Changing Railroad Positions.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—C. W. Smith, now general manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, has been elected vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and will enter upon his duties the first of December.

A DAY OF DOOM WILL DAWN

Ere Another Morning Bee Shall Greet its Many Readers.

RIEL PREPARING FOR DEATH

While Eleventh-Hour Friends are Loudly Interceding for Commutation of Sentence—His Religious Rantings.

Nearing the Scaffold.

REGINA, N. W. T., Nov. 13.—Preparations for the hanging of the leader of the half-breeds in their two rebellions are complete, but in the absence of an official order from the government to carry out the sentence of death on Riel, it seems probable to-night that he will be again respited. The order directing that the execution take place next Monday has not yet arrived, and a statement is made to-night that unless a specific order arrives by to-morrow morning, that the judge will issue an order for a further respite. It has been customary heretofore in ordinary cases for the sheriff to carry out the mandate of a jury on the simple authority of a telegram from Ottawa, but the case of Riel has already provoked such a fierce controversy throughout the dominion that the sheriff declares he will not assume the responsibility of acting upon what might prove to be a forged telegram.

In the meantime Riel is kept under surveillance, closely confined in the jail within the barracks of the mounted police, two miles from this village, and a mounted guard of sixty men is constantly maintained, some of the sentries occupying a post of observation half a mile distant from the camp. No strangers are even admitted to the corridors of the jail yard, and the only view obtainable of the condemned rebel is when he is pacing the jail yard for an hour each morning, accompanied by his medical adviser. The military is weary of the work of guarding the prisoner, as the wildest rumors constantly emanate of efforts being made to rescue him. A body of mounted men approaching the post early this morning occasioned a temporary flutter on an intimation that Dumont had crossed the boundary line from the south to rescue his former leader. It proved to be a detachment of mounted police from Wood mountain.

The fate of Riel and the action of the Dominion authorities has taken complete possession of all classes of people in Manitoba and the Northwest territory, and is a paramount theme. Every pulpit address in Winnipeg yesterday—Dominion holiday of thanksgiving—tinged of Riel and nearly every protestant orator spoke openly in favor of his execution, which possibly echoes the sentiment of a large proportion of the resident population.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 13.—A Winnipeg special to the Pioneer Press says: Riel received a letter from his mother and wife yesterday, written on the eve of his expected execution. The mother believes in the divine mission of her son, and sends her blessing since his infancy. The letter is very pathetic, and elicited tears from the condemned man. On Monday Riel made a long speech to Father McWilliams. His mission, he said, was to purify the Roman Catholic church and infuse new spirit in it. He grew so excited that Col. Irvine begged him to calm himself. Father Andre is now locked within the cell at each of his visitations. Riel has made his will in anticipation of his execution. He leaves only a small amount of land in Montana. His will is more of a political harangue than anything else. He leaves all of his writings to Father Andre, who also declares his belief that Riel is insane and believes that he will walk to the scaffold and die game. He says the convicted man desires to make a speech on the scaffold.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—La Presse comes out boldly in demanding the reprieve of the death penalty on Riel. It also announces that Girourd, Desjardins and Coursol have informed Sir John McDonald that if Riel is hanged he must not look for their support in the future. It suggests that the whole of the French conservative members go in a body to Ottawa and demand the same. It says that this is the trump card to save Riel and defeat the Orangemen's revenge and vindictiveness.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—A caucus of full twenty French conservative members of parliament was held here to-day to take some action in regard to the Riel matter. After some discussion it was decided to send a message to Premier McDonald, stating they declined to be held responsible before their constituents for the hanging of Riel. Further discussion then followed, during which it transpired that Sir Hector Langevin, at an interview at St. Martin's Junction, had intimated that Hon. Mr. Chapleau would give them explanations on the subject this evening, and it was consequently determined to adjourn the meeting until the secretary of state had been heard.

It was subsequently arranged to meet Chapleau this evening. The result of this interview is not yet known. It is said that should the explanations of Chapleau prove unsatisfactory it is proposed either to send a telegram or proceed to Ottawa in a body to-morrow morning and petition the premier in person. The feeling among the people is that he is doomed; that Sir John MacDonald's ministry depends upon the supreme penalty being carried out, and that were the sentence commuted the conservatives of Ontario would never be reelected. It is also believed that all the ministers, even including Sir Hector Lanquin, concur in the decision of the cabinet, otherwise they would have sent in their resignations before this.

A CONTRACT ON HAND.

An Official's Heavy Load as the Bay State Mugwump Boss.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—[Special to the BEE.]—Secretary Endicott is in a most comfortable mood. He has come out ahead in the struggle with Gen. Sheridan, and now is able to pose as a mugwump boss in Massachusetts politics, with the Boston custom house at his back. Until the contest for the Boston collectorship began, Endicott kept strictly to the role of an ideal mugwump and mixed in none of the contests for the office. But when his state's interests came up to be considered, he exhibited as eager a desire to control the spoils as any partisan. He did not make a dead set in the matter until he saw how well Congressman Patrick Collins was treated by the president. The president still cherishes a shattered hope of past dreams concerning the mugwumps and their power, and so was persuaded against his will to reject Mr. Collins' candidate, Peter Butler. Mr. Collins' friends say the Boston member is not angry. He is simply chilled. Endicott has on his hands the contract of carrying Massachusetts next year for the administration as a fulfillment of the pledges given in the Saltonstall case.

A Watch Factory Strike.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The Inter-Ocean's Aurora (Ill.) special says: About one hundred employes in the watch factory struck this evening, marched in a body to the court house and adopted resolutions appointing a committee to wait upon the directors of the company and demand redress of their grievances. The cause of the strike is a reduction made to-day in the wages of some of the men.

Buried Beneath the Walls.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 13.—The Grand Rapids Furniture company's factory fell at 6:30 this morning, killing Henry Epping instantly and seriously injuring three others. A defective timber caused the fall. The men were looking at the debris when the building fell again, with the above result.

The Montreal Plague.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—The health officers were repulsed twice yesterday by the inmates while attempting to remove a small-pox patient from the house of one Dauphierre. A crowd gathered and pelted the officers with rotten apples, eggs and stones. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Dauphierre and the rioters.

A LIVELY CAMPAIGN.

Gladstone's Hoodlums Hound the Opposition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Herald's London cable says: A few days ago I sent a telegraph about Hon. Harold Finch Hatton, who impeached Gladstone's veracity, and another about Archdeacon Dennison, who compared him to the devil. It seemed last night these two gentlemen had aroused whatever satanism there is among the liberals at Nottingham and at Taunton. At these places the first blood of the campaign was shed. In the former town an open air meeting was announced to be held in the market place. When Candidate Hatton attempted to speak he failed to make himself heard during a half hour's effort, while stones were freely thrown at the gentlemen on the platform. Mr. Cokrayne, Mr. Hatton's agent, had an eye cut, and two representatives of the press were also injured. Finally the candidate left under police escort. At Taunton a mass meeting in defense of the union of church and state was held. Indignation had been aroused by the assertion made by Archdeacon Dennison that the audience might as well cheer for the devil as for Gladstone. Consequently, when the venerable archdeacon made his appearance he was greeted with a shower of disapprobation, and the assembly refused to hear him. Chairs were smashed, heads hurt, and the meeting terminated abruptly.

The War in Burmah.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.—Lord Dufferin, viceroy of India, ordered Gen. Prendergast, commander of the Burmah expeditionary force, to invade Burmah forthwith and proceed with all haste to capture Mandalay. The British will now cross the border immediately. Recent dispatches from Rangoon state that the inhabitants of the districts in British Burmah where no large garrisons are stationed, are greatly alarmed at the report that King Theebaw has subsidized 15,000 Dacotas to cross the frontier and begin plundering and murdering at the first note of war. The Dacotas are robbers who work in large gangs and are noted for their bold exploits. Having neither baggage or a commissariat, these bands travel with marvelous speed and it will be hard for the British troops to catch them.

The Servian War Cloud Bursts.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Servia has declared war against Bulgaria. The Servian government has informed M. Rangabe, acting Servian agent in Bulgaria, that in consequence of the unjustifiable attacks upon Servians and the invasion of Servian territory by the Bulgarians, Servia has decided to declare war against Bulgaria.

Rejected Parnell's Man.

DUBLIN, Nov. 13.—The national convention at Armagh to-day rejected Parnell's nominee for member of parliament and selected a journeyman tailor of Armagh named Blair. The convention was a strong one.

Editor Stead's Prison Fare.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The government has ordered the governor of Coldbath Fields prison to treat Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, as a first misdemeanant.

A Viscount Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Viscount Ranaleigh is dead, aged 73 years.

EX-SENATOR SHARON DEAD.

The Wealthy Bonanza Banker Expires Yesterday Afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Ex-Senator William Sharon died at 3:32 o'clock this afternoon.

[William Sharon was born at Smithfield, Ohio, January 9, 1821. His early life was spent on his parents' farm. In 1842 he entered Athens college and remained there two years. He then entered the law office of Edwin M. Stanton, and after a few years' study was admitted to the bar at St. Louis, Mo. He pursued the practice of his profession for a time, but his health failing he removed to Carrollton, Ill., and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1849 he removed to the Pacific coast and commenced business at Sacramento, Cal. He remained in Sacramento for a year, and then went to San Francisco and entered into extensive operations in real estate. His keen business and financial ability brought him in close contact with the bonanza kings of the coast, and in 1864 he removed to Nevada and became manager of a branch of the Bank of California at Virginia City. There he amassed considerable wealth through his extensive mining interests. In 1875 he was elected to the United States senate as a republican, his term of service expiring March 3, 1881. The last two years brought him into more than ordinary notoriety by reason of a suit instituted by an adventuress named Sarah Althea Hill, who claimed a private marriage with the wealthy banker. Miss Hill brought proceedings for divorce with a demand for alimony. The case was bitterly contested on both sides and resulted in a decree being granted with alimony to an amount which permitted the case being carried to a higher court. While on his death bed the ex-senator made a statement, which he said he considered it in justice to his children and the memory of his dead wife to state that the documents and papers submitted in evidence in the suit were forgeries; that he never married the woman, and he wished the case to be fought to the bitter end rather than have her enjoy one cent of his fortune. During his term as a senator he was rarely seen in the senate chamber. He was 65 years of age at the time of his death.]

BOSTON'S BIG DIVORCE SUIT.

Testimony Brought Out in the Hub's Social Scandal.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—[Special to the BEE.]—The testimony in the Loud divorce case continued Thursday, her brother-in-law, mother and father all testifying in favor of the plaintiff and substantiating her charges of cruelty etc. The mother claimed that before the marriage Mrs. Loud was the nightingale of the family, but when she came back she was broken in health as well as in spirit. The father said he saw Loud strike her once, and remonstrated, citing a married life of thirty years without a jar. Her brother-in-law said Loud confessed his cruelty to him, and said it was the result of jealousy. He told his brother he pinched his wife to correct bad grammar.

For the defense Frank Lusher, clerk of the Revere house, testified that he was intimately acquainted with the couple during their stay at that hotel, and never saw a more loving pair. He had never before heard anything of the alleged cruelty. Mrs. Loud was recalled and denounced this statement as false, and said he was an insolent fellow whom she declined to notice when in the hotel.

The case is attracting much attention on account of the prominence of the parties, the husband being a well known banker, her father, W. B. Mack, connected with the National Tube works, and her brother-in-law, Wm. Stewart, agent of the Anchor line of steamers.

Murdered Their Landlady.

YORK, Pa., Nov. 13.—About a year ago Rosana Burg, aged 70 years, with Henry Kohler, Charles Trabert and a man named Daniels, came to this place from Germany. The woman kept house and the men boarded with her. The woman was very delicate and, it is said, at times was badly beaten by the men. Last summer the woman disappeared, the men saying that she had returned to Germany. A short while afterward the men moved out of the house. The actions of the men aroused the suspicion of the neighbors and resulted in the search of the premises yesterday. In the cellar the body of the woman was found in a shallow grave covered with ashes. In one of the upper rooms blood marks were found on the floor and wall, all pointing to foul play. The woman was known to have $1,600 in her possession before she disappeared. Last Sunday night Kohler and Daniels left for parts unknown. Trabert was arrested to-day.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Inspector General Submits His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Inspector General Davis, in his annual report, recommends the assembling of all field batteries for a school of theoretical and practical instruction. The purchase of cavalry horses the past year has been attended with delay and difficulty, suitable horses not being easily obtained. It is suggested that a cavalry school be established for thorough instruction in this art. He says it would be advantageous for the government to have a stud for breeding and to limit the extent, the horses to be of the best strain, shape and vigor, which should be the standard of a cavalry horse. This would encourage farmers to breed a like class of horses. The law requiring the purchase of all supplies after public advertisement is condemned, and instances cited where the advertisement cost more than the supplies purchased under it. A concentration of military posts into a much smaller number, with a corresponding increase of garrison, is strongly recommended.

The Interview an Injustice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, of the civil service commission, being asked if he had anything to say concerning an interview in a Washington paper this morning, which represented Commissioner Edgerton as stating that the commission was unanimous in regard to the weighers examination at New York, and that the commission would soon issue an explanation setting forth their reasons for such action, replied that he did not think that the interview, as reported, did justice to the language of the commission. The matters to be determined in reference to that examination were peculiar and should not be regarded as a precedent for other cases. He said he had the utmost confidence in the new commissioners and of the president to enforce the civil service act and rules in their true spirit and with energy and success. He did not think that any further explanation would be made, and declined to say anything concerning the matter.

Western Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The postmaster general to-day appointed the following fourth class postmasters:

Illinois—At West Halleck, James W. Shane; Belmont, J. M. Crow; Herscher, Henry Amidon; Walnut, Samuel M. Oakford; West Union, James K. Terman; Baylis, Benjamin R. Haines; Willow Hill, Thomas J. Wiseman; Bone Gap, David Allen; Adams, Edgar Jones.

Iowa—At Campbell, C. E. Linn; Grimes, S. McLean; Mitchellville, Robert B. Patterson; Springdale, H. C. Darner; Stanwood, Joan B. Elliott; Thayer, Walter D. Bird.

A Character Worth One Cent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The jury in the case of Rev. Dr. Hicks, spiritual adviser of the assassin Guiteau, against the Evening Star Company for alleged libel in the publication of a statement that Hicks had negotiated for the transfer of Guiteau's bones to the medical museum for $1,000, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of one cent damages.

Contesting Weaver's Seat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Papers have been received by the clerk of the house of representatives giving notice of a contest of Campbell against Weaver of the sixth Iowa district.

INDIANS UNEASY.

Trouble Anticipated in the Northwest Territory.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 13.—A Regina special to the Pioneer Press says: Serious trouble may be expected from the Indians next spring in the southwest of the territories. Assistant Indian Agent Reid has gone south among them to ascertain the reasons of their uneasiness. They don't seem to understand the result of the last uprising. Crawfoot and his band believe that all the soldiers who went north were killed because they did not arrive from Fort Pitt and Edmonton. Most of these Indians are well armed and have ample money to purchase ammunition in Montana. They have now 1,000 ponies. Crowfoot's loyalty so far has been secured by the government granting all of his demands. When the snow leaves in the spring trouble may be anticipated from him and his band. It is reported now that all the braves have even now left the reservations about Fort Pitt and Battleford, leaving the women and children behind. It is reported here that the Indians have driven off thirty head of stock from Medicine Hat in the last few days, and trouble may come sooner than expected.

A Mine Explosion.

DENVER, Nov. 13.—A Silver Cliff special to the News says that an explosion of a box of giant powder in the boiler room of the Bull-domine mine at 7 o'clock this evening set fire to the building, and in ten minutes the entire shaft house and hoisting works burned to the ground. The mine timbers are on fire and twelve men who are at work on the lower level are in great peril. Hundreds of citizens have gone to the scene of the conflagration with ropes and other appliances to attempt to rescue the imprisoned miners. W. H. Foss, superintendent, was in the building just before the explosion and is now missing.

Executed Indian Fashion.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Nov. 13.—Anderson Burres was executed to-day at Bushnata courthouse, Choctaw nation, after the Indian fashion, by shooting. The prisoner was perfectly composed. He took his seat on his coffin as complacently as if he was sitting down to take a smoke. Preliminaries were few and simple. The death warrant was executed by Sheriff Hare, of Lehigh, by means of a trusty Winchester rifle. Burres died game. His funeral rites were simple. A few people witnessed the execution which took place in an open field. Burres murdered his wife while she was in a delicate condition.

Premature Mourning.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—M. A. Maguire of this city, who was reported drowned at Coulterville, Tenn., while on a fishing and hunting excursion, and whose house and place of business has been draped in mourning, has telegraphed his brother that the report is untrue and the crape has been joyfully taken down. He was capsized with a colored boy and in his efforts to save the boy, reached shore half a mile from the point where they fell in the water. This may account for the report.

A Big Pot to Fight For.

VALLEJO, Cal., Nov. 13.—News received here to-day that eighty millions of dollars left by three brothers, Thomas, William and Aquilla Chase, who died in Great Britain, is about to be disputed among the descendants of the deceased brothers. Rev. J. M. Chase, of this city, and Mrs. Jennie Chase Chamberlain, of Fairfield, California, are among the heirs. A meeting of the heirs on this coast is to be called for immediate action.

Indicted for Election Frauds.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 13.—Charles E. Fowler, J. Hale Fowler and Willard Gentleman have been indicted by a special grand jury for conspiracy in distributing forged circulars in the recent judicial campaign in this district with intent to defeat Judge Gilbert. The three are prominent democratic lawyers and Gilbert is also a democrat.

Interceding for a Pardon.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 13.—A strong petition is on foot to secure a release from the seven-year sentence of W. G. Swan for embezzling $25,000 from the Northern Pacific, on the ground that he pleaded guilty, and was a great worker in the church, and was misled in dealing in margins.

Weather for To-Day.

Upper Mississippi: Warmer, fair weather, winds becoming variable and generally preceded by northwesterly winds.

Missouri Valley: Warmer; fair weather and winds becoming variable.

CAPTURED FROM TWO STATES

Remarkable Exhibit of Longevity From the Hawkeye Commonwealth.

A DEAD MAN IN THE STREET.

A Pork Packer Fails at Des Moines—A Murderer in the Cooler—A Brakeman One Leg Less.

Old People in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 13.—[Special to the BEE.]—The climate of Iowa has been noted as conducive to longevity, but few were prepared for the age statistics of the census taken this year. The chief clerk has called off nearly twenty-five names of residents of the state whose ages reach 100 years or more. One man's age is returned at 121 years. The following is the roll of honor: Roman, Margaret, 100 years, Benton, township, Des Moines county; Brennan, Mary, 112 years, Ames, Story county; Burrell, Jane, 105 years, Eden township, Decatur county; Conrad, Christian, 104 years, Coffin's Grove, Delaware county; David, Henry, 100 years, Lynn township, Warren county; Gorman, Ellen, 102 years, Grinnell, Poweshiek county; Griswold, John, 101 years, Riverside, Washington county; Heike, Ben, 121 years, Halard, Grundy county; Henry, Sarah, 105 years, State Centre, Marshall county; Holand, John, 102 years, Washington township, Van Buren county; Jordan, Mary, 108 years, Grant township, Cass county; Kettle, Julia, 110 years, Washington township, Jackson county; Koss, Anna, 100 years, Davenport, Scott county; McCauley, Thomas, Marengo township, Iowa county; McMahon, William, 102 years, Muscatine county; Malvoorson, Kundl, 100 years, Paint Creek township, Allamakee county; O'Malley, John, 100 years, Beaver township, Dallas county; Parsons, Catharine, 100 years, Osage City, Mitchell county; Porter, Dennis (colored), 102 years, Keokuk, Lee county; Kine, Thomas, 101 years, Burlington, Des Moines county; Rogers, Jacob, 107 years, Tippecanoe, Henry county; Smith, Mattie, 101 years, Goshen township, Muscatine county; Thomas, Richard, 100 years, Marion township, Linn county; Welch, Honora, 100 years, Buffalo township, Buchanan county; Woodfork, Elijah (colored), 100 years, Jordan township, Monroe county.

Bank Officials Indicted.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 13.—In the United States circuit court to-day the grand jury presented bills of indictment for misapplying the funds of the suspended national bank against the following parties: John B. Whitehead, president; George M. Bain, jr., cashier; Thomas A. Bain and R. K. Bain. Indictments for false entry were presented against John B. Whitehead, George W. Bain, jr., Orlando Windon and E. C. Jenks.

A Murderer in Jail.

FONDA, Iowa, Nov. 13.—[Special to the BEE.]—C. W. Stevenson, the mulatto, who killed Mr. Cutler near here yesterday, is now in jail. His preliminary examination will be held to-morrow. There is no special excitement in the vicinity, as Stevenson's previous reputation was not good and little was known of Cutler. Cutler had a mortgage on Stevenson's property for $550 and had been boarding with him for four weeks.

Failure at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 13.—[Special to the BEE.]—Louis Fisher, proprietor of a rendering house near the stock yards, made an assignment to-day. His liabilities amount to $16,413. His creditors out of town are Oberndorf, Lindheimer & Co., of Chicago, $1,500; F. Fisher, of Kansas City, $600. Assets between five and seven thousand dollars.

A Dead Body Found.

RED CLOUD, Neb., Nov. 13.—[Special to the BEE.]—The body of an unknown man was found lying dead in the street at Wells, a small village about twenty-two miles north of Red Cloud. Coroner Sherer was notified, and has gone to hold an inquest. It is impossible to gain full particulars until the coroner returns.

An Attempt at Suicide.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Nov. 13.—[Special to the BEE.]—Michael Kratz, a sexton in charge of one of the cemeteries here, made an attempt at suicide this morning, which will probably prove fatal. He shot himself with a gun and then with a revolver. No cause is assigned.

The Cold Wave in the North.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 13.—Signal Service Officer Lyon says the crest of the cold wave in the northwest was in Moorhead this morning, where the thermometer dropped to five above zero. It is thought that much milder weather will be here to-morrow.

A Brakeman's Crushed Limb.

NELIGH, Neb., Nov. 13.—[Special to the BEE.]—George Norman, a brakeman, fell between the cars at Clearwater this afternoon. His right leg was crushed below the knee and amputated by Dr. Lelas. He will probably recover.

Crete's Postoffice Robbed.

CRETE, Neb., Nov. 13.—Burglars broke into the postoffice last night and robbed the cash box of $100, some stamps and several registered letters. There is no clue to the robbers.

The Algoma Wreck.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Nov. 13.—The steamer Athabasca arrived here to-day, having on board the bodies of Edward Frost and A. K. Emerson, victims of the Algoma disaster. Active search is still being made in the neighborhood of the wreck in the hope that more bodies may be recovered.

The Failure Record.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Business failures during the last seven days, 233, compared with 179 last week and 201 the week previous to last.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts through the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system.

"I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." I. W. LILLIS, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

"I suffered with catarrh 6 or 8 years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly improved." M. A. ABBEY, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.