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ROUMELIA'S RIPENED ROW.

The Smouldering Cinders of the Balkan Blaze Burst Forth Anew.

AN ACTIVE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

Behind Which Stalks the Spectre of a Monster European Conflict—Alexander's Army Not Able to Cope with Milan's Minions.

The War in the East.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—[Special to the BEE.]—News of the active outbreak of war in the east seems to come as a natural climax to the darkest, dampest and most dismal week London has probably seen for years. Nobody in England was surprised at war, for the belief in eventual hostilities has been firm here from the beginning. So deep is the prevailing anxiety to know what will follow when mightier combatants are drawn in, that little attention is paid to the rights and wrongs of this conflict between Servia and Bulgaria. So far as the subject is considered at all, the impression is general that Servia is the selfish aggressor. There seems to be some doubt as to who is the actual aggressor. Dispatches from Sofia put the blame on Servia, while telegrams from Belgrade and the terms of King Milan's proclamation unite in charging the Bulgarians with initial hostilities. There is apparently no doubt that King Milan will make quick and easy work with the raw, sheep-like levies of Prince Alexander.

Almost all authorities agree in predicting this, Russian officers alone appearing to express Bulgaria's success, which is not an impartial judgment, since they are naturally biassed in favor of the army they have created. What the longest heads in Europe fear, and what Russia from the outset has been planning, is Russian occupation of Bulgaria and Roumelia, and behind this stalks the spectre of a grand European war. It is Russian supremacy, not Turkish, which is jeopardized by the young Battenbergs' revolt against the treaty of Berlin and with the czar, and not the sultan, the onus of action lies. Underlings may be allowed to consume the winter inside, as there is no show of warfare until the ice is out of the Danube and Driester, but every event of progress will have a deep and direct significance to all Europe. The belief is here, however, that Servian success will be so swift and overwhelming that Russia's hand will be forced before Christmas and the whole ball set whirling despite the snow and ice. It is also the belief here that England can keep out of the mess. Lord Salisbury though the whole weight of this country, has been against Russia, has not committed it to continental action. Thus far he has erected no league which will crush Russia without compromising England as an active factor. Of course if it is a grand attack on Russia, an itching desire here to join in the fray may very likely overweigh considerations of prudence, but there are no signs now that England is collecting allies whom she may lead to battle as in the Crimea. The Russians are very anxious to keep England out of the quarrel. Their papers for the last fortnight have been full of praise for English fairness in the settlement of the Afghan matter, while probably for the first time for a quarter of a century Moscow has had so many soft words for London.

So far as Europe is concerned the English burden of responsibility has been shifted to Austrian shoulders. Russian occupation of Bulgaria will be the signal for the swarming of Austrian white coats in Servia and Roumelia, and for the bloodiest struggle Europe has had in many years. By Monday you may hear that Hungary is ablaze with enthusiasm as never before, and Berlin is ready to back Vienna, not only with sympathy but with soldiers if Austria needs them.

News of the Impending Conflict.

RUSTCHUK, Nov. 15.—The Russian consul here has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to leave with the archives of his office. A steamer has arrived here with 5,000,000 cartridges, which are now being unloaded. The soldiers of the national guard have been summoned to join their colors. Prince Alexander has sent a circular to the powers, in which he complains that the Servian agent in Servia withheld for eight hours the notification of Servia's declaration of war. Prince Alexander indignantly denies the Bulgarians violated the Servian frontier and declares that the Servians are solely blameable for recent events on the boundary.

Great activity prevails at Philippopolis. Trains filled with soldiers singing patriotic songs are constantly leaving for the front. People throughout the country manifest great enthusiasm. Troops are gratified at engaging in warfare for the first time without a single foreigner in their ranks. Bulgaria has decided on the defensive. She accepts war with calmness knowing that Europe will acquit her of all blame.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Prince Alexander arrived at Sofia at 10 o'clock this morning. He was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm by the populace. The Bulgarian government has asked Turkey for assistance. Servia will respect the rights of the sultan in Bulgaria.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Six battalions of Servian infantry, two batteries of artillery and two squadrons of cavalry to-day attacked two battalions of regular and irregular Bulgarian troops. The Bulgarians lost thirty-four killed and wounded. The Servian troops, under Col. Michkovitch have occupied Tsaribrod, sustaining a small loss. Fifty Bulgarians were captured and sent to the fortress at Belgrade. Topalovitch, with the Morova division, is operating against Trn. Colonels Michkovitch and Benecky, commanding the Drina and Shumadia divisions, are advancing on Dragoman pass. Gen. Jowanovitch is in command of the Danube division, which is held as a reserve force at Bela Palank. Djuknitch is leading the Timok division against Belogradshik. Each division consists of 20,000 men. King Milan, before the advance commenced, observed to Col. Benecky that Sofia would be captured within three days.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—It is reported the Servians have captured Adliebkula. The report current Saturday night that they had captured Trn is revived. It is said that both places were taken after a brief hand to hand struggle.

BELGRADE, Nov. 15.—A decree has been issued announcing that King Milan would have chief command of the Servian troops and appointing General Petrovich chief of staff. General Jankovich, minister of war, has gone to Pirot. It is reported King Milan has telegraphed to the emperor of Austria-Hungary that the advance of the Servians on Dragoman pass has commenced. Four Servians who arrived at Loupalalanka on a steamer were forcibly arrested by the Bulgarian authorities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—Turkish officers on the Greek and Servian frontiers have been instructed to repel any attempts to invade Turkish territory without waiting for orders.

A Servian Official Interviewed.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The weather is splendid for a campaign in Bulgaria, but the troops suffer from cold at night owing to inadequate coverings. In an interview here to-day the Servian minister said he believed that if the Balkan conference desired to stop the war between Servia and Bulgaria, his government would acquiesce after the capture of Sofia. Servia, he said, desired a commercial treaty with Bulgaria and facilities for trade with that country. She also desired to annex that part of Bulgaria which the Servians occupied when the Berlin conference met. Servia, he continued, did not intend the conquest of Bulgaria, and there was, therefore, no reasons why the powers should interfere. He dwelt upon the superiority of the rifle used by the Servians over the weapon possessed by the Bulgarians.

Turkey Preparing for the Worst.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—Another contract has been made with the Austrian Lloyds for the transportation of thirty more battalions of troops from Asia Minor to European Turkey, believing that the final struggle of the Turkish empire for existence is approaching. Lord Salisbury has telegraphed to White, British representative at Constantinople, instructions to assure the porte that England will do her utmost to preserve the integrity of Turkey. The sittings of the Balkan conference have been interrupted owing to the illness of M. Nelidoff, Russian ambassador. It is believed that a majority of the Turkish troops will be withdrawn from the Roumelian frontier and concentrated on the Servian frontier.

The Feeling in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—Russian newspapers, both official and unofficial, unite in condemning the Servo-Bulgarian war, and declare that Russia will be unable to sit quietly while Bulgaria and Servia tear each other to pieces.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—The Journal de St. Petersburg hints that England, by delaying the meeting of the Balkan conference, is responsible for the outbreak of war between Servia and Bulgaria.

Adheres to Her Former Position.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—The Servian minister here, in notifying the sultan of the outbreak of war between Servia and Bulgaria, adheres to Servia's former declaration in favor of the restoration of the status quo ante and of strengthening the sultan's authority in the Balkans.

Activity at Salonica.

SALONICA, Nov. 15.—Unlimited preparations for war are being made here. Troops, horses and guns are being embarked for the Greek frontier. Business in the city is at a standstill.

RIEL MUST HANG.

The Official Warrant for His Execution Enroute to Regina.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 15.—The question of Riel's fate seems to be fully settled. This morning, Sherwood, chief of the Dominion police of Ottawa, arrived by regular train on the Canadian Pacific railway, bringing the governor general's warrant for the execution. He immediately after left by special train for Regina, and should arrive there early in the morning. Absurd rumors have been abroad here of a proposed attempt at rescue by Dumont and a party from the states. There is no truth in them.

REGINA, N. W. T., Nov. 15.—A special messenger, bringing the warrant signed by the governor general of Canada, directing that the execution of Louis Riel, leader of the Canadian half-breeds in their recent rebellion, should take place in accordance with the verdict of the jury which tried him, arrived here on a special train at 8 o'clock to-night. There is no longer any doubt that Riel will meet his fate on the scaffold at some hour to-morrow. The arrival of the warrant was a surprise to even many of the officials, who, owing to the late hour and previous delays, had argued that another respite would follow. Riel received the formal intelligence at 9 o'clock to-night in his cell in the guard room of the mounted police barracks, three miles west of this city. The intelligence was conveyed to him in person by High Sheriff Chapleau. The scene was in many respects remarkable. The famous rebel's cell is immediately adjacent to the guard room of the troops doing night patrol duty, fully fifty of whom occupied the room. Through the iron gate in front of the cell was an armed sentinel on duty, and outside the building a cordon of armed men were pacing their beats.

The iron gate was thrown open at the approach of the high sheriff and Col. Irvine, commandant of the mounted police. A representative of the Associated press was allowed by courtesy to be present. Riel, who had been conversing with the surgeon of the post, arose and welcomed the sheriff in a hearty and thoroughly unconstrained way. His voice is modulated, and he displayed no sign of excitement. His initial greeting was, "Well, and so you have come with the great announcement. I am glad." Sheriff Chapleau replied that the death warrant had come. Riel continuing in the same cheery way, said, "I am glad that at last I am to be released from my sufferings."

He then broke off into French and thanked the sheriff for his personal consideration. He proceeded again in English: "I desire that my body shall be given to my friends to be laid in St. Boniface." This is the French cemetery across Red river from the city of Winnipeg. The sheriff asked him if he had any wishes to convey as to the disposition of his personal estate or effects. "Mon cher," replied he, "I have only this," touching his breast above the region of the heart; "this I gave to my country fifteen years ago, and it is all I have to give now." He was asked as to his peace of mind. He replied, "I long ago made my peace with my God, and am as prepared now as I can be at any time. You will find that I had a mission to perform. I want you to thank my friends in Quebec for all they have done for me."

He continued in reply to another: "I am willing to go. I shall be permitted to say something on the scaffold," he said in a tone of inquiry. When told that he would be allowed to, he said, smilingly, "You think I may speak too long, and that it will unnerve me. Oh, no! I shall not be weak. I shall feel that when the moment comes I shall have wings which will carry me upward." Then reverting again to the French tongue and the inimitable winning way for which he is famed to all those who have known him closely, he spoke again of the kind remembrance he would retain of those who had espoused his personal cause. He closed by saying to Sheriff Chapleau, as he held out his hand to him in parting, "Adieu mon ami." His eye was clear and unflinching and his bearing throughout was such as to evoke a sense of admiration by the absence of any tremor of excitement. If he ever showed the white feather under fire or on any occasion he succeeded in keeping himself admirably under command in the presence of his own approaching fate. Pere Andre, his spiritual adviser, then arrived and he was left with him to celebrate mass.

QUEBEC, Nov. 15.—The attitude of the French Canadians on the Riel question at present is one of suffering in silence. The stand taken by their newspapers in the matter is very resolute, and the English population feel very uneasy. All sorts of interference to save Riel's neck from the rope is being invoked. It is evident that there is a terrible current of feeling existing among the French Canadians. It is learned from the best authority that a secret and special meeting of the French conservative members of parliament convened to-night. A French cabinet minister, whose name it would not do to mention just now, will in the event of Riel's hanging be burned in effigy in the streets here to-morrow.

Sir Hector Longevin, who came here on Friday morning from Ottawa, returned home yesterday afternoon. It is currently reported that his sudden and unexpected departure was caused by the proposition to him of some extreme measures in connection with the Riel matter. It is stated that he came here with the sole purpose of ascertaining the views of the French Canadians in Quebec upon the subject of the Riel hanging, and that contrary to his own private opinion he found the population here had actually taken a steadfast position and demanded the commutation of Riel's sentence. While Sir Hector was here his residence was besieged by prominent and active politicians in the conservative interest to this end. From what Sir Hector and prominent politicians have said Riel's fate is not sealed beyond doubt. One prominent man here last night said that still thirty-six hours must elapse before the appointed time of execution, and wonders might yet be worked in the dominion government.

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—A fight over the Riel question took place here last night between several French Canadians and some men of other nationalities. During the disturbance one of the men engaged, an Englishman, drew a revolver, but it was snatched from him before any harm could be done. The feeling among the French Canadians here today over the probable execution of Riel was strained, but as yet no serious trouble is expected.

Passenger Train Ditched.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The incoming New York express on the Chicago & Atlantic railroad was thrown from the track just inside the city limits, about 9 o'clock this morning. None of the passengers were injured, excepting two ladies who were on their way to Denver. They were badly bruised. The engine and baggage car were badly wrecked. The cause of the accident is not yet known.

WHAT DID VINCENT VIOLATE

Summary Dealing With the Defunct Judicial Dignitary.

HIS LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform Denies Steve Dorsey the Humble Post of Jury Commissioner.

Judge Vincent's Removal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Ex-Chief Justice Vincent, of New Mexico, before leaving Washington on the 6th inst., wrote Cleveland a letter of which the following are the essential points.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—SIR—I desire in this formal way to call your attention to facts and circumstances connected with my appointment to and summary suspension from the high and honorable office of chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of New Mexico and judge of the first judicial district thereof. I did not solicit the appointment to the office of chief justice, but while I was on a business trip to Europe last spring the entire bar of the judicial district, the delegate in congress, and many leading citizens of New Mexico joined in a request for my appointment, and after careful examination into my antecedents and my standing as a lawyer, you saw fit to tender me the position. I immediately returned to the United States and held court every day until summarily and without hearing suspended by you. On receiving the telegram of October 11, which informed me I had been suspended, I sent you a dispatch asking the cause of my suspension and that I be given a hearing, as there would be no courts for ten weeks and there was necessity for immediate action. You have never replied to that telegram or others making the same request, and it has been necessary for me to visit Washington to learn the cause of my suspension and why I was not before final action was taken furnished with a statement of the charge against me and permitted to answer whether guilty or not guilty.

Although I could not learn what had been charged against me, I knew there was no act in either my public or private life which would not bear the light of searching inspection. My effort has been and now is to secure an investigation of all my official acts and doings. I telegraphed you on the 17th asking for a hearing, but no reply was received. On the 20th and 21st of October I had the following telegraphic correspondence with you and the attorney general:

SANTA FE, Oct. 20.—To the Hon. A. H. Garland, Attorney General, Washington.—Can I have your permission to start for Washington Wednesday afternoon. Please answer immediately. WM. A. VINCENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—HON. WM. A. VINCENT, Santa Fe.—I have no permission to give, as your suspension by the president is absolute. Your successor will be appointed within a day or two. A. H. GARLAND, Attorney General.

SANTA FE, Oct. 21.—GROVER CLEVELAND, Washington.—Attorney General Garland informs me my suspension is absolute, and I earnestly protest against such summary action without even a hearing, whereby my reputation is ruined forever, and appeal to your sense of manhood and justice for a hearing in order to show that I have been an upright judge. I can reach Washington in four days and refute any charges against me. Will you not suspend further action until my arrival. Business cannot suffer, as there are no courts for ten weeks. Please answer today. WM. A. VINCENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—To HON. WILLIAM A. VINCENT.—The dispatch of the attorney general was approved by me and the same will be adhered to because upon the conceded facts we are convinced a change is demanded. GROVER CLEVELAND.

SANTA FE, Oct. 21.—GROVER CLEVELAND, president, Washington.—The full facts are not before you. I have sent them to the attorney general by mail to-day. I am not fighting for the office but my good name. Please read my statement on its arrival. WILLIAM A. VINCENT.

Did I ask you for more than was fair? Do my dispatches read as though I had anything to conceal? The same night I received your telegram I started for this city and since my arrival have examined all the papers in relation to my case at the executive mansion, the office of the attorney general and the department of the interior, including the general land office. The sole charge against me is that preferred by Mr. Fishbach, of Indiana, namely, the appointment of Stephen W. Dorsey, as one of the five commissioners to select jurors for Colfax county, and that was made under the impression that he was to select jurors for the United States court. All the other papers on file are testimonials and endorsements of my character as a man, my firmness and ability as a judge, and general approval of my course while on the bench. No man could desire stronger endorsements than I have in the papers on file, many, and perhaps the most important of which were filed since my suspension.

You have assured me that it has not been intimated that I am not honest as a man, that I was not honest as judge, and that my legal capacity for the position had never been questioned. Attorney General Garland and Secretary Lamar have assured me of this in even stronger terms. Since it is not charged that I am dishonest or incompetent, you must know that a great wrong and injustice has been done me. You did not and could not know the reasons which induced me to appoint Dorsey. It would have been only fair, and was due me, to have waited until my explanation was made, as I only asked a delay of four days before you appointed my successor. Dorsey was appointed a jury commissioner for the following reasons: There have been for many years a number of turbulent spirits in Colfax county, who have continually fomented trouble. Last spring the sheriff, in attempting to make an arrest, was shot and so badly wounded that he is still confined to his bed. Shortly after this occurrence one of the guilty parties was arrested and placed in jail at Springer, the county seat of Colfax county. A number of his associates attempted to release him from jail, and in the riot which followed three men were killed. Remarkable as it may seem, a large number of prominent and influential citizens sustained the parties who had made the attack upon the jail, and it was necessary to call in United States regular troops from Fort Union to quell the riot and preserve peace. This trouble renewed old feuds created some years ago, when, on account of similar troubles, it was necessary to annex Colfax county to Taos county for judicial purposes, and the feeling between all classes of the people was more bitter than I can describe or you can imagine.

In addition to this there is continual war in New Mexico between the sheep and cattlemen in regard to range and water rights. When court convened in Colfax county last September there were 158 criminal cases on the docket, and during that term over 100 more indictments were found, many, if not most of them, growing out of the trouble to which I have referred. Where there had been so much feeling it was of course difficult to obtain a fair jury, and I realized that the task of selecting jury commissioners was a difficult one. As you doubtless know, the New Mexico statutes provide that the commission to select jurors shall consist of the district judge, the probate judge of the county, and three commissioners appointed by the district judge, the latter having the right to reject any one proposed by any commission. I have always had a republican on the commission to prevent the possibility of having a political jury, and divided the commissioners between the Mexicans and Americans so that race feeling might be avoided. The probate judge was a Mexican and a republican. I had never met him, but it was represented to me that his sympathies were inclined towards the sheep owners. Juan Garillo, the other Mexican on the commission, was selected because he was a democrat, a Mexican, and had been identified with mining interests. A. C. Burnham had impressed me favorably on account of his intelligence, and was selected because he was a democrat and one of the few who had no sympathy with any contending factions. Ex-Senator Dorsey had taken no part in the trouble referred to, was the leading republican of the county and probably the largest individual cattle owner. He had been active in his efforts to harmonize the conflicts between the sheep and cattlemen, and was in reality the representative cattleman and peace maker in the county, in addition to being a man of wealth, and in consequence interested in the good order of the county. I considered all of these matters very carefully, and it seems to me after consideration that it would be a wise and discreet thing to appoint him. I did not do so, however, until after consulting with Colonel William Breeder, the attorney-general of the territory, who had charge of the criminal cases, Mr. Frank Springer, a prominent lawyer of the territory, and Col. Richard W. Webb clerk of my court. They all agreed that his appointment was the best that could be made, and I determined upon it for the reason that we could not think of another resident of the county, republican in politics, so free from local complications or whose judgment would be so valuable in the selection of jurors to try the many criminal cases on the docket. The same day I decided to appoint Dorsey, he happened to be in the court room. I called him and administered the oath and the commissioners selected the jury for the next term. This did not occupy an hour, and I am prepared to prove that the juries for the next term are the best that Colfax county has ever had.

In regard to my personal relations with Mr. Dorsey I can say that I had never met Dorsey but once before going to Springer to hold court, and then only for a moment. Sometime afterward some of the members of the bar invited me to join them in a trip to Dorsey's ranch. I joined them, but as Dorsey was ill all the time we were there, I had no conversation with him. In appointing Dorsey it did not occur to me that the fact would have any effect upon national politics or the general policy of your administration. This view of the case never entered my mind. The preservation of the peace and good order of the community was alone considered. Mr. Fishback, of Indiana, who preferred the charge of appointing Dorsey against me may be a very reputable man, but he is brother-in-law to a very dangerous, violent incendiary named O. P. McMains, who resided in New Mexico and has been convicted of a murder there although he escaped punishment upon a technicality. I have filed with the attorney general a certified transcript of his trial and conviction, together with all the evidence given at the trial, and from which you can see that the murder was not only cowardly but cruel in the extreme. During the September term of court I decided two causes against McMain's, against which he was much incensed. Doubtless he caused his brother-in-law (Fishback) to prefer the charges which resulted in my suspension.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I earnestly request that you will cause, through agents of your own choosing, the most searching investigation into my whole conduct in New Mexico, whether as a citizen or judge, and and that should you hereafter be satisfied, as you must be when fully informed, that I have been faithful to the sacred trust confided to me and upright in all things, you will do me that justice which you alone can do, and which your high sense of honor and fairness will dictate.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. VINCENT.

DEAD MEN IN A MINE.

The Bull Domingo Disaster Sends Ten Souls Into Eternity.

SILVER CLIFF, Col., Nov. 15.—A fire Friday night in the engine house of the Bull Domingo mine exploded a large quantity of giant powder, destroying the machinery and creating great havoc. The mine was in operation and a large number of men were on the lower level, cut off from escape. Superintendent Foss, of the Bull Domingo, was not injured by the mine explosion, as at first supposed. The engineer and several others in the building at the time of the explosion were slightly injured, but not seriously. All the debris has been removed from around the mouth of the shaft, and the fire on the timber of the shaft near the surface extinguished. Foreman Armstrong has been let down by ropes into the mine 200 feet, and found the air good there, but got no tidings from the men below. He had to be brought out on account of caving near the surface. He found one cage stuck securely at a depth of fifty feet from the surface and a large quantity of debris piled upon it. The shaft near the surface has now been cribbed and Armstrong will go down very soon by a rope to the bottom of the mine, 600 feet, if possible. The following men are in the mine: Converse H. Westfall, Elmer Heister, D. W. Patton, N. D. Grossller, M. Lapoint, John Lambe, General Smith, William Strong and Marcus Baptiste.

Armstrong was let down to the 550 foot level and found ten men, all dead. Five of them had climbed eighteen feet from the bottom of the shaft to a drift, and their dead bodies were found in the mouth of the drift. At 7 o'clock p. m. one of the dead bodies had been lifted to the surface. The others will all be raised as soon as possible. Three of the dead men leave families living here. One was engaged to be married next week. The superintendent was not injured, as heretofore mentioned. Much indignation is felt towards him and there is strong talk of lynching him by indignant miners who accuse him of criminal negligence in keeping giant powder in the boiler room.

It seems now that the fire originated in the roof of the building, and a portion of the burning roof fell into the boiler room on the giant powder, which exploded, bursting a hole into the boiler and dislocating the machinery so that everything stopped at once, but the men could have been drawn from the mine if the machinery could have been kept running, notwithstanding the building was on fire. No one was seriously injured by the explosion in the building, but the engineer and several others were stunned and burned. Engineer Chamberlain was standing at his engine trying to make it work when surrounded by flames, and was carried away by force by friends. Hundreds of citizens of Silver Cliff, Rosita and Querida worked all night last night and all day endeavoring to rescue the miners, and hundreds are there now helping to get the bodies out of the mine.

DENVER, Nov. 15.—All the dead bodies have been removed from the Bull Domingo mine. Determined threats of lynching H. W. Foss, the superintendent, were indulged in and no doubt would have been put in effect had not prominent citizens gone to the mine and induced the infuriated relatives and friends of the dead to stay their rash intentions until the fact could be settled that Foss deserved such a fate. Coroner Burke called an inquest to-day, swore a jury, identified the bodies, and adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE GALVESTON FIRE.

Relief of the Sufferers the Uppermost Subject in the Stricken City.

GALVESTON, Nov. 15.—The weather here yesterday was spring-like and business generally has been resumed. The stores are open, but the city has a holiday air about it. People walk quietly about with sad faces. Thousands constantly visit the burnt district and small smouldering fires are still burning here and there. The fire department is tearing down dangerous chimneys and cleaning the streets. Relief committees are actively at work and every poor and homeless family has been made comfortable and temporarily sheltered. Telegrams of sympathy and aid continue to arrive. Gov. Ireland sent $500, the city of Dennison $250, Fargo, Dak., $50. The Texas cities are sending in contributions to their unfortunate neighbor.

The seven sub-committees organized for the purpose of searching out victims of Friday's conflagration have had a busy day. Two hundred heads of families have been listed as worthy of every relief that it is possible to extend. Thus far $20,000 have been expended in temporary relief. Many pitiful cases of destitution are reported, among the victims being a large number of educated and refined females of small means, who have lost their little homes and who hesitate to permit their destitute condition to become known. One member of the relief committee has received six letters from families of this description, asking whether aid could not be extended them privately by the committee. The grand jury yesterday resolved that in its opinion the citizens of Galveston were unable to provide adequately for the relief of victims of the fire, and that contributions from every source should be and are hereby solicited. The jurymen place the number of destitute much higher than the citizens' committee. At a meeting of the citizens' relief committee last evening the following was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the committee that while the committee are not soliciting subscriptions from abroad for sufferers, yet they are deeply grateful for all donations which may be made from any quarter.

THE WEEK ON WALL STREET.

American Securities Eagerly Sought for on the London Stock Board.

PROVING AN APPETIZING BAIT.

A Game of Jump Ahead Between the Markets of the British and American Metropolis—Gowen and the Reading.

Weekly Review of the Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—[Special to the BEE.]—If anything was needed to give the finishing touch to the edifice of high stock prices it was supplied by the craze for American stocks in the London market. The ticklish condition of things among the European governments in connection with the irrepressible eastern question have thrown English investors in a fine fright about the securities of the continental states. They are unloading all such as rapidly as possible and turning to our stocks for investment as the only things which can not be possibly affected by the game of diplomacy. At the same time the advance already secured by American stocks is an appetizing bait, and indications of increased business and revenues consequent upon the trunk line settlement are more eagerly discounted in Capel court than in Wall strete. Every American stock dealt in on the London stock board has had a touch of this boom during the week. The London exchange closes about the time the New York board opens, and the closing quotations are cabled New York shortly after the market here opens. Almost every day the entire list from London showed an advance over the closing prices of the preceding day in New York. Our market accordingly would open at this advance, which in some cases was over 1 per cent, and New York's advance for the day would be surpassed by London's figures of the following day. In this way the two markets helped one another on the upward track.

Buying here by foreign houses was constant during the week, and embraced all classes of both investment and speculative stocks. A good deal of this buying is undoubtedly for investment, and is on its way to Europe to stay. A greater part of it, however, is simply the operations of houses engaged in arbitrary speculations, by which is meant realizing a profit on the difference in prices between the two markets. These, and the investment purchases for foreign account already noted, were immense this week. So large were they that the drafts drawn on Europe by the firms making such purchases broke the rate of exchange in spite of the alarming scarcity of commercial bills against cotton and grain shipments, and the rising of the bank of England discount rate. On the announcement of the latter fact, a leading New York drawer of exchange advanced the rate of demand bills to $4.86, at which point it remained about half an hour, as every banking house in the street with European connections was issuing bills of exchange and buying stocks. Wall street accordingly had another big week in point of stock business, with some surprising advances. The only break in the week between New York and London was on Saturday, when London prices, for the first time in the week, came in lower than New York's closing for the night before. Servia's declaration of war no doubt unsettled things there, and American stocks, illogically enough, suffered along with the rest. Indications, however, point to London resuming the advance in American shares as soon as the flurry is over.

The public here is more thoroughly enlisted on the bull side than ever. Brokers agree the market is one of the widest and most legitimate ever experienced. There are so many in it there is for the moment little necessity for manipulation. One of the most interesting features of the week is the reappearance of Franklin B. Gowen as champion of the very Reading stockholders who owe the wreck of their company to his recklessness, and his application for their suffrages for the presidency of the road at the approaching election. The chief inducement he promises in the event of his election is that under his management a close alliance will be perfected with the Baltimore & Ohio, and interference of the Pennsylvania in Reading affairs will be vigorously combatted. While his election is decidedly unlikely, a good many smaller Reading stockholders will support Gowen on the principle that the man who gets you into the ditch presumably knows more about getting you out. Anyhow, the Reading election promises to be sufficiently interesting. It will develop whether actual delivery of the Reading to the Pennsylvania was an unwritten portion of the Vanderbilt-Pennsylvania compact. A great deal of interest attaches at the present time to the block of 10,000 shares of Reading which were lately taken, it is said, in one loan by the Chemical Bank of New York. This is one of Vanderbilt's banks, and there are not a few who say it reveals the details of a great railroad deal, and when the time comes the Reading board of directors will be fully committed to the guidance and control of the Pennsylvania.

TELEPHONE TALKERS.

The War of Words in the Patent Contest Becomes Interesting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—When the hearing of the telephone cases was resumed yesterday Starrow submitted a number of affidavits for the Bell company denying the similarity between the models submitted and the original of Reiss' instrument. Several documents were admitted into evidence, and Secretary Lamar announced that he had decided to allow each side five hours in which to make their arguments. The hearing would be continued until 10 o'clock Saturday night and run over perhaps into Monday morning. In the argument there are one or two points on which he (the secretary) would invoke some discussion at as early a stage in the argument as possible. He wished to put the counsel in possession of some points upon which he himself needed enlightenment.

Mr. Humphreys, counsel for the Globe company, opened the argument. He charged boldly that in the interference cases before the patent office every one of the counsel had been purchased by the Bell company, including the counsel for Prof. Gray, and that every sentence of the voluminous record of those proceedings was paid for by the same company. In conclusion Humphreys asked for an order to institute suit as prayed for—an order to go to the very bottom of all the claims and mete out exact justice to all persons. Recess was then taken.

After other arguments for the petitioners, Starrow began to reply in behalf of the Bell company. He inquired if the commissioners were ready to pick flaws in the patent which Bell had earned or to attack this patent because of misconduct alleged to have occurred on the part of one of the officers in the department, which he denied. Starrow turned his attention to the matter of the right of the government to bring suit to revoke a patent. He said there was no necessity for the United States to bring this suit; it was no remedy that could not be obtained by an individual. The decree favorable to the Bell company obtained at Memphis would bind no one, because it was brought by the people, all of them. His opponents were in the position of men lying in wait behind a wall to shoot a man who passed unarmed.

Another Whack at Higgins.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—[Special to the BEE.]—Francis Miller, republican candidate at the late election for comptroller of Maryland, has written a letter to the president calling attention to the record of Appointment Clerk Higgins. He rehearses the story of the substitution by Higgins of democratic ballots for reform ballots in 1875, and quotes letters from prominent democrats in support of his statements and to show that Higgins confessed his crime.

A False Alarm.

TORONTO, Nov. 14.—The Mail's Winnipeg dispatch says: "Reports sent out from Regina to the effect that the Blackfeet nation intend to rise in the spring and clean out the cattlemen and settlers is utterly untrue.

GEN. MORROW'S BADGE.

The Presentation at Sidney—A Pleasant Social Event.

SIDNEY, Neb., Nov. 14.—[Special to the BEE.]—A brilliant reception was tendered the committee of ladies and gentlemen representing the Grand Army of the Republic at Fort Sidney yesterday by General and Mrs. Morrow. The party was composed of General Sherley, Major Clarkson, Captain Allee, Captain Jones, Captain Burmeister, Major Rawles, General Bowen and many others, accompanied by their wives and daughters. A grand parade, preceded by a review of the command of the Twenty-first infantry, five companies and the band. At 4 o'clock the presentation of the badge was made in a splendid speech by General Bowen, which was feelingly replied to by General Morrow. Major Clarkson then stepped forward and thanked the officers who had assisted as members of the general's staff at the Beatrice encampment. The badge is of solid gold and similar in shape to the other Grand Army badges, but with the addition of a maltese cross, the emblem of the Fifth army corps. The blue enamel points of the star contain five diamonds, while the stars in the shoulder strap indicating his rank of major general are two large brilliants. These are flanked by two other large diamonds. The top is surmounted by three more of the purest water. It also contains the monogram, "U. S." in gold in two crossed rifles, with a plate bearing the inscription, "21st infantry." The reverse side mentioned the donors names, and "for services rendered at the Beatrice encampment."

In the evening General and Mrs. Morrow gave a reception at the post theatre in honor of the guests. A number of town people participated. The hall was tastefully decorated with natural flowers, flags and banners. The sides of the room were draped with portraits of eminent men of the nation—soldiers, sailors and statesmen. The party returned home to day.

The Slocum Law Sustained.

AUBURN, Nov. 15.—The damage suit of Mrs. Troody against the saloon keepers of Tecumseh was concluded today, the jury returning a verdict for Mrs. Troody and assessing the damages at $1,250, which, together with the costs of the trial, will amount to $2,000. The case was an interesting one, having been tried twice in Johnson county and then brought to Nemaha for final decision.

An Absconding Mortgagor.

BLOOMINGTON, Neb., Nov. 15.—[Special to the BEE.]—Charles Douglass has absconded from north of Bloomington, leaving several mortgages unpaid. William A. Cole looses $85 on chattel securities which Douglass has run out of the country and sold, and a bank at Republican City looses $200. Douglass gave a bill of sale to parties in Kirkwood on a span of mules and a wagon which did not belong to him.

Arrested for Perjury.

BLOOMINGTON, Neb., Nov. 15.—[Special to the BEE.]—Exum Berid, a former resident of Bloomington, was arrested this week in the north part of the state for perjury and taken before the United States court at Omaha. He is charged with having made two homestead entries—one here and one in the north part of the state. S. W. Switzer, register of the land office, J. P. A. Black and Ed Marshall were summoned as witnesses.

A Town Treasurer Robbed.

DAKOTA CITY, Neb., Nov. 15.—[Special to the BEE.]—Hans Smith, town treasurer of Jackson, this county, was robbed a few nights ago of $900 in village funds. Burglars entered through a window, and took the money from under a pillow. Smith had given no bond and the loss of the money has only become public. No clue to the thieves.

RAILROADS IN CHINA.

A Movement by American Capitalists to Construct Them.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Tribune says: A meeting was held at the Fifth Avenue hotel last night, which was called by Nathaniel McKay, to consider the question of forming a strong American company to build railroads in China. McKay explained the situation to the Tribune reporter, Baron DeLorme, formerly of the French navy, who has been several years in China, recently returned from there, and says the Chinese government has determined to build railroads. Having been more favorably impressed with the American system than any other, the Chinese would like to contract with a strong company. The baron, after taking the necessary steps with the Chinese government, came on here to form a company, which would enable him to contract for the construction of these roads. It is not money he wants so much as men of influence, means, business standing and honor, whose names will be a guarantee to the Chinese government that the contract will be carried out, and on the formation of such company the baron will return to China with engineers at his own expense, have surveys projected, roads made, and attend personally to the granting of concessions and passage of decrees or laws for building roads. The conditions proposed by him to the Chinese government are very favorable. There was not a large attendance at the meeting. Among those present were Sidney Dillon, Ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, F. K. Hain, ex-Judge Wallace, of California, G. H. Lewis, H. F. Averill and Congressman Adams. A letter read from Abram S. Hewitt, saying he would be glad to co-operate as far as his official position would permit in any plan for placing the contract of the coming railroad development of China under American auspices. Baron DeLorme, in broken English, read a paper showing the changes of the public mind in China by which it was now possible for railroads to be constructed without opposition from the people who forced a demolishment of the first twelve miles of road built there some years ago by English capitalists. The statements made by Mr. McKay as to the conditions of the grant were repeated by the baron, who suggested a committee be appointed to undertake the formation of the proposed American company. The chairman appointed the following committee, saying he had consulted all gentlemen named: William H. Barnum, J. D. Ripley, Russell Sage, Abram S. Hewitt, O. J. Averill and Baron DeLorme.

Three Dagos Drop.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Gilardo, Azzardo and Sylvestri, the three Italian murderers who are to hang at noon to-day for the murder of their fellow countryman, Filippo Caruso, passed a quiet night. They all slept quietly until daybreak when they arose and lighting cigarettes kept up an animated conversation with each other until a little after 8, when their breakfast, consisting of oysters, fish and potatoes, fried in oil, veal cutlets coffee and toast was brought them. They ate with seeming relish. After they had finished, Father Moretti arrived and mass was celebrated. As early as 9 a. m. there was a large crowd assembled in the vicinity of the county jail.

The three men appeared on the scaffold at 12 o'clock and at 12:11 p. m. the drop fell.

Johnny O'Brien's Job.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—[Special to the BEE.]—Sterling is disinclined to talk about the appointment of John W. O'Brien as weigher of the Brooklyn district. That he felt his disappointment keenly, however, both he and his friends admit. Had it not been for his appointment to the weighership in the first place, he would have been renominated and re-elected alderman in his district. He is almost certain to obtain some good place under the incoming democratic administration in Brooklyn.

The Strike Ended.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The strike on the Illinois Central railway is apparently at an end, all the brakemen returning to work this morning. The men are waiting anxiously for the result of the conference which is to be held by the general superintendents of freight from different roads.

MIDDLOTHIAN'S MIGHTY MAN.

Solidifying the Shattered Ranks of the Liberal Legion.

THE EMPIRE STANDS IN DANGER.

The Irish Question, in Spite of Church Disestablishment, the Paramount Figure in the British Electoral Contest.

The English Political Fight.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—[Special to the BEE.]—All eyes the past week have been turned toward Midlothian. Letters from Edinburgh describe Gladstone as simply in marvellous health and equal to any work he chooses to undertake. Conscious apparently of the chief harm that has been done by his long delay at Hawarden, he announced that his mission was to teach and preach unity of the liberal party. That, he said, is the one thing the liberals want. He asserted his own leadership, declared it to be his duty to impress his own convictions on his followers, to ascertain the average convictions of the party, to enforce them, and resist every effort to claim authority for the opinions of a mere section. Having thus tried to restore order in the ranks of the liberal party, Gladstone turned to the country with a powerful appeal to elect a great liberal majority in parliament as the sole means of dealing safely, honorably and independently with the most pressing question of the hour—Ireland. He declared the demand of Ireland for large powers of self-government to be a vital danger to the empire unless the majority in parliament could be totally independent of Irish votes. He professed himself ready to make large concessions, but never to listen for one single moment to a proposition tending to impair the unity of the empire. This, he reiterated, is a subject of such commanding importance as to sweep into the shade every other.

This declaration, which most Englishmen regard as perfectly true in itself, is Gladstone's real answer to the cry for disestablishment. The English church, he insists, is not in danger; the empire is. He justly charged upon the tories, who pose as friends of the church, that they are asking her assistance for electioneering purposes. It must be admitted it is still doubtful to what extent Gladstone has quelled the radical revolt or quieted the terrors of the liberal churchmen. If what he said this morning had been said a month ago, all would have been well. Now the zeal of the free church in Scotland has grown riotous. The rioters of that party respond to Gladstone's refusal to lead them with declarations that they must lead themselves. The prospect of the election seems, in fact, hardly more clear than before Gladstone quitted Hawarden. The Irish question, however, is put once for all in the front, and will remain so till settled. Parnell replied to Gladstone instantly, recognizing the extreme importance of the liberal leader's declaration, but complaining of his vagueness of statement, and inviting him forthwith to form a constitution for Ireland embodying the limitations he regarded as essential; to submit this to the country before the elections, and let the constituencies express their opinions. Parnell knows this to be impossible. His purpose is only an adroit electioneering move.

The Kerry Moonlighters.

TRALEE, Nov. 13.—A band of moonlighters last evening attacked the house of a man named Curtin, who, during the attack, shot one of their number. The moonlighters then retreated, but later returned, captured the house, shot Curtin dead and wounded a servant named Sullivan. Eight men have been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder and outrage.

Curtain was a man of good social position. The dead moonlighter has been identified as the son of a widow living near Curtin's. The sons of Curtin fought bravely and tore the masks from the faces of several moonlighters and thus enabled the former to identify some of the latter.

Germany and the Carolines.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Herald's Rome cable says: I learn from a source above suspicion that Germany has frankly informed the Vatican that she is willing to acknowledge Spanish sovereignty over the Carolines on condition that Spain consents to concede to her absolute liberty of commerce, immunity from custom house duties, the right to found coaling stations at certain points on the islands for merchant vessels and men-of-war, free navigation and independent consular jurisdiction, and the same privileges to Germany as would be granted to England and the United States.

The War in Burmah.

RANGOON, Nov. 15.—Armed steam launches from the British steamers Kathleen and Irrawaddy have captured King Theebaw's war vessel. The capture was effected under the guns of the Clutterbuck fort after a sharp fight. One British officer was wounded.

Serious Effect of Boycotting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—[Special to the BEE.]—About two thousand workmen will be thrown out of employment to-night by the stoppage of work in the cigar factories of Straiton & Storm. The firm has had no trouble with its employes for more than a year and its shop was recently organized in one form as a union shop, but the boycott put on its cigars nearly a year and a half ago has not been taken off. It is especially in force in the great labor union town of Lynn. "Our men must find out why they are being punished by their own friends," Mr. John Straiton said last night. "We pay the highest wages going and employ only union men. We can afford to suspend work now, for we have a large stock on hand, but we would not suspend if we were not boycotted. The suspension will probably continue a few weeks but it may continue longer if we do not get some good reason for boycotting. If the Knights of Labor are at the bottom of it, we would like to know it and also why they are harming their fellow workmen."

The Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve increase of $1,000,000. The banks now hold $24,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

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.

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