FIGHT AMONG FISHERMEN.

Freuch and English Net Throwers Have a Little Tussle.

GUNBOATS SENT TO THE RESCUE

Aid Offered to the Anglican Church By a Theatre Refused-Progress of Bulgaria's Elections-Other Foreign.

A Pretty Kettle of Fish. RAMSGATE, KENTISH COAST, Oct. 11 .-[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.] There has been a pretty kettie of fish here just as on the British-American coast. The fracas between the fisherman of two nations during the last few days, about which cables have been sent in general terms, has settled Into an official inquiry. The magistrates here and an official from the board of trade were all yesterday privately engaged examining witnesses. This is in consequence of the French government demanding explanations as to why the

CITIZENS WERE MOBBED. However, I find that the Ramsgate fisherman had nothing to do with the affair which was caused by a few local roughs and the fishermen harboring here from little places along the coast of the North Sea. Ramsgate, under the treaties, is a free fishing port for the landing of fish, the mending of fishing gear and the buying of supplies. The trouble, which began early in the week, was aggrevated by the constant loss of nets and by the belief that the French lishermen

WERE THE DEPREDATORS. The English mackerel men wreaked their vengance in what is admitted to be a disgraceful manner on the crews of all French boats in the harbor, believing them all alike guilty and nothing better than a set of thieves. The Englishmen have often growled about the "Johnnies," and their decision for revenge was come to upon hearing the report made by the master of the Sweet Hope on Monday to the effect that at midnight when near the Kentish coast, having nearly got in their nets,

A LARGE FRENCH BOAT bore down on them almost touching their vessel. The French crew exclaimed, "You cut the nets, John, you bad man, John." The French boat then tacked and bore down on them again, cutting the vessel on the starboard and carrying away the outrigger. At this time the mast was up, the sail partly set and the French cut the lee rope and tore the cloth from top to bottom. In order to pacify them the crew of the Sweet Hope put their light over the side and showed them their number. The Frenchman's number was covered w th canvas, but they caught sight of it on the sail before it was lowered. It proved to be a Boulogne boat No. 1771. The Frenchmen again attempted to run them down, but they set sail and got away.

THE DAMAGE DONE is valued at £7. The water was smooth at the time. The crew believe that the Sweet Hope would have sunk if the weather had been rough. On coming up the third time the Frenchmen stood by and with grapuels and boat-books endeovored to take the nets out of the Sweet Hope. This story so incensed the men ashore that some of them resolved to retaliate on the first opportunity. The boats could not proceed to sea that day and on coming from the public houses about 11:30 p. m. a large number of fishermen belonging to Ryeshoreham and other places proceeded to attack the Jacqueset Gabrielle with stones as she lay in the harbor. The Frenchmen defended themselves by andischarge of firearms, two reports being heard, but fortunately no one was injured. Several of the attacking party then boarded the French craft, and, after driving the crew down into the hold with oars they cut the rigging, ropes, sails and masting lines and CAST THE VESSELS ADRIFT.

There was a tremendous hubbub, some five hundred people being present. The harbormaster ordered the men to come ashore which they at once did and got aboard their own vessels. The Frenchmen then rowed their boat outside the harbor and having temporarily repaired the damage they put to sea. On Tuesday morning the Florence Nightingale of Shoreham put into this port. She reported having left Lowestoft on Sunday and shot her nets, 120 in number. Monday evening they saw a French boat coming and to thwart her designs she had her small boat put out to get in the nets, but before this was done the foreigner had purloined thirteen of the nets and had got clear away without identification. On Wednesday evening a Brighton boat came in and the master stated that during the previous night he had thirtyone nets stolen by the crew of a French boat. These occurrences to the English fishermen are working up a hostile feeling between the men of the two nationalities. It is agreed that

THE JOHNNIES SHOULD BE PUNISHED and the people are blaming the English government for not sending a gunboat to protect their interest. Many of the English boats were not out on Wednesday night. Early on Thursday morning a fleet of eleven Graveline boats made, for this harbor. They proceeded to dispose of what fish they had caught but it was not long before what were generally known as the Brighton boys and a few others began attacking them with stones and compelled them to retire into the hold. They also smashed many fragile articles on deck. The Englishmen kept their eyes open for any pieces of net gear lying on the Frenchmen's decks. Two or three boys, recnizing a float belonging to a rice boat, 156, it off a Graveline's cut the ropes and threw it overboard. A large number of fitshermen and boys, and a considerable representation of the loafer ele ment had gathered on the west pier intent on aiding the attack by the Englishmen. The oddly named Fred French came along, and observing one of the crew of the St. Espris mending nets, inquired whether they were English. Fred descended to board the boat when a Frenchman cut his leg open with an axe. The mob gathered round and inspected the wound. They then rushed to the ladder crying for revenge, but the harbor constable drove them back. Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the action of the constables by the mob, which had largely increased. Soon it was proposed to

RETALLATE ON THE FRENCHMEN ASHORE. fully a hundred in number. There was a general rush down the pier. About a dozen Frenchmen met the attacking party, whom they saw meant fighting, but instead of standing up to them, they endeavored to slip past with the provisions which they had purchased. The wounded man "French' sprang at the first "John" he met and knocked him down. Others followed his example, and as I gather from eye witnesses, the whole of the Frenchmen were mal treated. The roughs kicked them when down brutally and threw their provisions and stores at the heads of their victims and into the basin. The mob, after the fray, rushed across the bridges and pulled up in front of about fifty other Frenchmen, who were quietly grouped near the dock. The mob attacked them. Overpowered by num-bers, the Frenchmen boarded their boats

and put to sea. They were only too glad to go, for it the English had obtained the slightest chance the attack would have been re newed. The police, however, acted admirable, and under their protection the greater. number of Frenchmen who still remained ashore were brought down to the boats, escorted by the coast guards and rowed across the harbor to their boats. While the melee lasted there was

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT in the vicinity of the harbor and the entire concourse fell little short of two thousand persons. These ruffianly proceedings were unanimously deprecated in the town and many English mackerel men who took no part in the affair were disgusted with it.

CARING FOR THE FISHERMEN. The government has lost no time in caring for the fishermen. The gunboat Firefly, which had been lying off Ramsgate on Sunday, left this morning to cruise between the Galloper lightship and the north foreland to protect the drift net fishermee. The fleet of mackerel boats left Ramsgate this morning for the fishing grounds. The gunboat Seamew passed Ramsgate this afternoon for Falkestone for the protection of the English fishermen there.

CHURCH AND STAGE. English Bishops Refuse Aid Tendered

by Actors. LONDON. Oct. 11.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The many vicars who recently assembled at Wakefield, Goldsmith's historic village in Yorkshire, together with the bishops, in a church congress, to-day returned home. It appears that an endowment of the bishopric in that region recently authorized, came up for discussion, when the lessee of the Wakefield theatre offered to give the proceeds of an evening entertainment toward the fund. The dean of Cartisle and a few others heartily supported the offer. All the bishops, however, opposed it. It was explained to the poor players that sundry worthy but nameless members of the endowment committee looked upon the actors' profession as intrinsically objectionable, and they could not accept the proffered aid toward the endowment of the future bishop of Wakefield with the worldly comforts necessary to his exalted position. The offer was therefore rejected and the bishopric will be established without the assistance of the theatrical mite. The gentlemen of pharisaical tendencies who formed the committee may feel a decorous sense of satisfaction at

this rebuff to what they deemed a doubtful profession, and the actors will probably go their way with the proverbial shrug of the shoulder. The bishops seemed to forget that any reproach which falls on the actors' profession extends also to the vast public whose patronage makes it of so wide an extent, and that public includes in England members of the episcopate and clergy of the highets re-

BULGARIA'S ELECTIONS.

Many Ministerials Elected-Riotous Proceedings Take Place.

Sofia, Oct. 11 .- In the city elections for members of the great sobranje to elect a successor to Prince Alexander all government candidates have been successful. M. Karaveloff, pro-Russian, received but fifty votes out of fifteen hundred east in this district. A crowd of fully 5,000 persons met General Kaulbars upon his arrival at Shumla. The spokesman told him that the people had nfidence in the government. After wards the crowd assembled near the window where General Kaulbars was seated and hooted at him. Twelve Zankovists, who were going to pay their respects to the general, appealed to the officers to disperse the crowd, but they refused to do so. All memfrowd, but they refused to do so. All members of the ministry have been elected by immense majorities. The returns thus far received show the election of 400 ministerialists and twenty-one Zankovists. The government attaches little importance to the action of M. Ncklindoff, the Russian agent here, in suspending diplomatic relations. A Macedonian Vowoide, who was arrested that here is the large of the control tions. A Macedonian Vowoide, who was ar-rested here, admitted that he was the leader of a band of Macedonians organized in Veni Seagra and Eski Seagra to act against the government. On Saturday the crowd hooted at a number of peasants who were assembled in the garden of the Russian consulate. The regisants replied by throwing in the garden of the Russian consulate. The peasants replied by throwing blocks of wood and stones. The crowd re taliated, whersupon the Montenegrins and cavasses in the garden of the consulate fired upon the mob. Fifteen revolver bullets struck the walls of the British and German consulates. The peasants subsequently left the consulate. They said that they did not know for what purpose their presence was required, but that they had been induced to come to Sofia by six chiefs. Soveral persons, disguised as gendarmes, have been arrested for denouncing the government.

for denouncing the government.

LONDON, Oct. 11 .- The Mark Lane Ex press, in its weekly review of British grain trade, says: "There is a steadier feeling both in the London and provincial markets and dealings are firm at a slight advance. Sales of English wheat during the past week were 67,462 quarters at 2-30s, against 75,264 quarters at 30s, 7d, during the corresponding week last year. There were large receipts of Indian wheat. Lower prices were excepted ex-ship. There were seventeen arrivals and four sales. Three cargoes were withdrawn and eight remained, four of which were Chilian, two California, 1 Wallawalla and 1 Calcutta. At to-days market there was a quiet and steadier tone. Wheat was slow of sale. American brands of flour were 3@4d lower Corn and oats were dull and un-changed. Beans were 6d lower. Peas were 1s cheaper. Linseed was 6d dearer."

LONDON, Oct. 11 .- The St. James Gazette says: Enthusiastic socialists declare that thousands of men regularly drill in London, and that they boast they are able to put 100, 000 armed men into the streets. More moderate socialists fear that the enthusiasts' sedulous secret teaching is telling dangerous

ly on East End poverty and ruffians. Prince Alexander's Position. LONDON, Oct. 11.-A despatch from Vienna

says that at a meeting at Rustchuk to-day M. Stojanow read a despatch from Prince Alex ander declining the money voted to him by the sobrange and saying that he was pre-pared to accept the throne of Bulgaria if re-

Oil in Ireland. DUBLIN, Oct. 11.-A petroleum spring has been discovered under a house in Sligo. While the floor of the house was being re-paired a quantity of oil suddenly burst forth. The spring affords a good supply of oil.

Sentenced to Death. MADRID, Oct. 11.-Father Galcote, who nurdered Myr Isquierdo, bishop of Madrid, has been convicted and sentenced to death.

The Sultan Accepts White. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.-The sultan has accepted Sir William White as British minister to Turkey.

Blind Tom's Estate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11-Judge Donahue. of the supreme court, has denied the application of Mrs. Charlty Wiggins, mother of Thomas Wiggins, known as "Blind Tom." the wonderful planist, to have his mental condition inquired into by a committee and his estate cared for. The affidavits state that Tom, though possessed of wonderful musi-cal ability, is an idiot. The application was denied on the ground that the proceedings should be instituted in the state where the

THE PRESIDENTIAL PUZZLE.

Congressman Lawler and Grover Have a Little Cipher Time Together.

THE NEW ORLEANS MAN NO GOOD

Architect Frerrett is But a Tyro-Manning's Health-Cutting Case Resurrected - Lamar's Marriage-Capital News.

Fonny Frank's Freak.

to the BEE. |-The Hon. Frank Lawler is always going or saying something original.

He seems to amuse the president very much when he calls at the white house. Cleveland is always glad to see the Chicago congressman. To-day Lawler asked the president if it was so that he had originated a puzzle. The president looked at him as if greatly astonished at such a question. Then Lawler explained that he had been shown a puzzle which every one was calling "The Cleveland Puzzle."

"It is a little more emphatic in language than you usually use," explained Lawler, but, then, office seekers are mighty peculiar people. I do not wonder at you using any kind of language to some of them."

"What is the puzzle?" asked the president. Lawler took a piece of paper and the two sat down at the desk. Lawler put down eleven ciphers on the paper as follows:

eleven ciphers on the paper as follows:
0 0 0 0, 0 0 0, 0 0, 0 0.

The president said: "Well, I don't see anything strange about that."

"No, not as they stand now," said the Chicago congressman, "but wait and see."

Then he took up the penell again and said: "Mark a straight line down from the lower right hand corner of the first cipher; that changes it to G. Then mark a straight line from the upper right corner of the fourth cibher; that makes it D. Then put another similar line on the fifth cipher and make it G; also a straight line up on the seventh cipher so it will make it D; then another straight line up on the eighth cipher so it will be D; also a straight line down on the tenth, and that will make it G, and then you have a sentence, and one, it is said, you use on the sentence, and one, it is said, you use on the

sentence, and one, it is said, you use on the office-seekers."

The president looked at the puzzle and read, "Good God; do go." He looked at the Hon. Frank Lawler a minute, and finally said:

"Well, I'll say it to you."

The Chicago congressman has been very busy showing the Cleveland puzzle all around to-day.

to-day.

AN ARCHITECTURAL BLUNDER. An architectural blunder.

An impression prevails that the president has made a mistake in the selection of Mr. Frerrett, of New Orleans, as supervising architect. It is said that Mr. Frerrett has not had enough experience to properly perform the duties of the office, and that he is not as well versed in the profession as he hand but a verser, the readility when for should be to prepare the requisite plans for the construction of government buildings. Two of the principal buildings which have been constructed in New Orleans, the cotton exchange and Pickwick club buildings, were built under the supervision of Mr. Frerrett. Each of these buildings is already badly out

of line.
Mr. Manning's bad health.
Mr. Manning's bad health. There was much comment to-day in the treasury at the announcement that Secretary treasury at the announcement that Secretary Manning had been somewhat overcome on Saturday in New York and had to deny himself to visitors yesterday. The strain of seeing a few gentlemen and talking to them had proven a serious drawback to him and hence his physician ordered rest. Those in the treasury who talked about this news questioned that if Mr. Manning was not able now to see a few gentlemen privately, how would be be able to see a lew gentlemen privately. e be able to take up the great cares of his office here and see twice as many during bus-iness hours alone. Mr. Manning if he comes back here, will be obliged to see a great many men, and then the congressmen and senators and others, to, will want to come in for a little talk, and so he will be kept busy even if not on business. Mr. Manning was ex-pected back last of this week, but it is hought now he will wait for a few days or

thought now he will wait for a few days or until he feels stronger.

A CUTTING REVIVAL.

Secretary Bayard was expected home last night, but he has found that his little vacation is doing him so much good that he changed his mind and determined to remain over Sunday at Saratoga. He is expected home to-morrow. At the state department it is said he will devote himself to the Mexiit is said he will devote himself to the Mexican question for some time after his return. He wishes to secure a change in the Mexican laws covering the apprehension and punishment of Americans that will more fully recognize the rights of citizens of the United States. The Cutting case is likely to give the secretary some further trouble. Cutting has made a formal demand for \$50,000 indemnity against the Mexican government. State department officials are of the opinion that in view of the attitude assumed by Secretary Bayard in the case he will be obliged to push the demand and bring all the mato push the demand and bring all the ma-chinery of the department to bear on Mexico to force the payment of the indemnity.

SECRETARY LAMAR'S MARRIAGE.

It is now said that Secretary Lamar will be married in December. In the latter part of November the secretary is to deliver an address at the unveiling of a statue of John C. Calhoun, at Charleston, S. C. It is thought that from Charleston the secretary will go to Georgia, the lady's home, to be married. In December the secretary's new residence at SECRETARY LAMAR'S MARRIAGE December the secretary's new residence at 1315 N street, Northwest, will be ready to receive Mrs. Lamar, who would thus arrive at the capital in time to take her place among the ladies of the cabinet at what will probably be the first state reception; of the season.

CLEVELAND'S PROMISE TO ARIZONIANS.

A delegation of prominent citizens of Arizona called on the president a few months ago and protested against the war department making any terms with Geronimo, through which it might be possible that he could again go on the war path. The president assured them that the war department would be instructed to capture Geronimo and have him turned over to the civil authorities of Arizona. The responsibility for the proper disposition and punishment of Geronimo would then rest uppon the territorial officials. It is doubtful now if this can be done, but in order to ascertain definitely the president has ordered the full correspondence to be sent to him that he may be able to know how to proceed in the matter.

COMING CONGRESSIONAL CHANGES. CLEVELAND'S PROMISE TO ARIZONIANS.

ence to be sent to him that he may be able to know how to proceed in the matter.

COMING CONGHESSIONAL CHANGES.

The city is beginning to put on air of winter activity, and the politicians once more are congregating in the hotel lobbies. A few of the employes of the house who have been away all summer have returned, and are seen in their old resorts. These gentlemen are nearly all politicians of more or less political foresight, and their knowledge of the situation at large is worthy of recognition. Almost to a man these gentlemen are sad. Their places depend upon the return of the men who first secured their appointment. Your correspondent talked with several to-day upon the outlook for the next house. One man from Illinois, who has been on the rolls for several years, voiced the sentiments of all. He said: "There is no great danger of a republican majority in the next congress, but the personel of the majority side will be so greatly changed that it will look decidedly lonesome from the doorways. The indications now are that there will be at least one hundred den ocratic representatives of the present house absent when the Fiftieth congress is called together, a year from next December. Nearly every chairman of the committees has been relegated to private life by his constituents, or has voluntarily retired from the race, and more than that several of the important committees have been almost cleared entirely of democratic timber. The committee on military affairs is a sample. General Brage, the chairman, has been left out in the cold; Wolford, of Kentucky, has declined to run again; the democrats of Maryland have gone back on Findiay; Viele, of New York, is likely to get left, and Anderson, of Ohio, has been retired to private life. Of the nine democratic members of the committee on postofices six are almost certain to close their congressional career on the 4th of March and it is pretly certain that a majority of the democrats on the committee on agriculture will not be returned—in fact, four of them have f COMING CONGRESSIONAL CHANGES.

held. Yes, it will be very lonesome in the next house."

Those who have kept the run of the conventions already held report that thus far sixty-four democrats members have been retused renominations. Nearly all the southern states will send many new men, but Michigan will make the most changes. Out of seven democrats five have been left and the others chances of election are not especially bright.

the others chances of election are not especially bright.

INMAN "BUSINESS" IN ABIZONA.

A gentleman who has spent a great many years in Arizona, and who is now here on basiness, was seen by your correspondent this morning and asked what would be the effect of cleaning out the Apaches from the territory. He replied: "The first result will be bad for the people, except those who were endangered by the Indians. You may think that a broad statement, but it is nevertheless true. For years the rougher element of the territory have hved upon and have made money out of the Indian troubles and the removal of the hostilities will naturally serve as a set-back for them."

"How do you explain this?"

"It is simple enough. Nearly every crime committed in the territory for the last ten years has been laid at the door of the Apaches. When a desperado murdered a man he always scalped his victim and mutiliated the remains in order to make it appear that the Indians were at the bottom of the outrage. Then troops have been sent in mursuit of the supposed murderers and busicially bright. Washington, Oct. 11.-|Special Telegram

outrage. Then troops have been sent in pursuit of the supposed murderers and busi-ness has boomed."

'How has that affected business?" "The presence of soldiers has made a market for produce and fodder and the quarter-master's department has always been compelled to pay prices far supplies far in excess of the market value. For years this thing has been going on and the worst element of our population has learned to regard the our population has learned to regard the Indian troubles as a fit and proper method of money making. For some time—now that the troubles are over and the soldlers gone—business will be dull, but eventually the territory will gain morally and financially from the end of the so-called war,"

JOY FOR PAPER MONEY.

territory will gain morally and financially from the end of the so-called war."

JOY FOR PAPEL MONEY.

In no city in the country is the issue of one dollar silver certificates more eagerly greeted than in Washington. In spite of the fact that the treasury of the United States is located here there is no city or town in the union where small bills have been so scarce, during the past twelve months, as Washington. Many of the principal stores have not given out a one or two dollar bill in change for upwards of a year, for the simple reason that they have not had the bill to give out. The treasury vauls, which have always served as the source of supply for currency when needed, have been depleted, as far as small bills are concerned, for months, and not a single greenback of the denominations below five dollars has been paid out. Silver alone is the small currency used. In all the principal cities, towns and villages of the country \$1 and \$2 bills have been used. They are, it is true, in a very dilapidated condition, but are still small bills. But Washington people have been compelled to handle silver exclusively. Very naturally, therefore, the advent of a lighter currency to take the place of the heavy buzzard dollars is lailed with delight by the people, and if the supply is kept up to anywhere near the demand the friends of free coinage of silver will find that their opponents in Washington are less rabid than they have been during the past year or two. been during the past year or two.

A LINCOLN MAN'S CHANGE.

E. R. Yorke, of Lincoln, Neb., has resigned his position as stenographer to the third assistant postmaster general to accept a similar place under Justice Matthews of the supreme court.

THE BOUNCED PRINTERS. THE BOUNCED PRINTERS.

The new government printer has discharged thirty more employes. The unfortunates are headed by Kennedy, who made the presentation speech when Rounds was given the silver set, just before he retired from office. from office.

The following Iowa postmasters were appointed to-day: C. C. Taggart, Medora, Warren county, vice Maggie Rossilson, resigned: Henry L. Gross, Washington Mills, Dubuque county, vier H. Daft, resigned.

A new postoffice was established to-day in Keith county. Nebraska and called Grant Nebraska, and called Grant, Keith county, Nebraska, and called Grant, and Robert M. Young appointed postmaster. C. C. Taggart was appointed postmistress at Clarksylle, Hamilton county, Iowa. The following postoffices have been discontinued in Iowa: Last Chance, Lucas county; Maybell, Sioux county; Riverside, Lyon county, and Slagle, Keokuk county.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.- The report of the department of agriculture for October gives the local estimates of the yield per acre of small grains, with the condition of corn, potatoes and other late crops. The results corroborate prior returns of wheat, confirming the expectations of a slight increase from first records of threshing without making any very material addition to the aggregate. The average yield upon an acreage of thirty-seven million acres, appears to be close to 124 bushels year aggregating the group of an seven million acres, appears to be close to 12½ bushels per acre, making the crop of an average of a scries of years. The area actually harvested is now the principal object of exact determination. The result will vary little from an increase of 100,000,000 bushels over the crop of last year. The averages of the principal states are: New York, 17 bushels; Pennsylyania, 13; Kentucky, 11.5; Michigan, 16.3; Indiana, 15; Illinois, 13.5; Oliio, 15.7; Wisconsin, 12.3; Minnesota 12.6; Iowa, 12.5; Missouri, 12.5; Kansas, 11.5; Nebraska, 9.6; Dakota, 10.5; Colorado, 10.5; Oregon, 12.5. The average yield per acre of oats is 26.5 bushels, making a crop of over two hundred million bushels. yield per acre of oats is 26.5 bushels, making a crop of over two hundred million bushels. Ohio valley averages over forty bushels per acre; Iowa over thirty-four bushels; with lower yields in Missouri, Kansas and the southern states; The eastern states have high yield. The barley crop averages 22.4 bushels per acre, and the product will come nearly up to 10,000,000 bushels. The average yield of the rye crop is 11.8 bushels per acre, and the products over 20,000,000 bushels. The average of the products over 20,000,000 bushels. The high temperature of September and the absence of frost have improved the corn crop prospects and rendered certain a crop of at least 1,650,030,000 bushels. The average is nearly 80 against 95 last year, when the yield nearly 80 against 95 last year, when the yield was 26,5 bushels.

United States Supreme Court, Washington, Oct. 11.-The supreme court of the United States convened at noon to-day. There was a full bench and fair atto-day. There was a full bench and fair attendance at the bar. The chief justice announced that the call of the docket would begin to-morrow morning. Court then adjourned in order that the justices might make their customary call upon the president. The number of cases on the docket this morning was 1,103. The justices called at the white house in the afternoon to pay their resocts to the president in the blue parlor. All the members of the court were present except Justice Woods, who is confined to his home by sickness. by sickness.

The Seized Vessels WASHINGTON, Get. 11.—The state depart-ment has received a brief despatch from the American consul general in Canada confirmstory of the reports touching the seizure on Sunday last by the Canadian custom officers of the American schooner Marion Grimes at Shelburne. Nothing is officially known at the department concerning the reported seizure by Russian officials in the Arcic ocean of the American schooner Henrietta.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 .- A West India hur ricane entered the Gulf of Mexico Saturday. It moved in a northerly direction, and is now central south of Pensacoia. High winds and heavy rains are indicated for the east guit to-day and on Tuesday.

St. Louis Candidates Resign. St. Louis, Oct. 11 .- Ever since the nomi nation of candidates by the republican city convention there have been internal strife and dissensions in the party? In view of this state of affairs the republican city central state of affairs the republican city central committee called a convention for the purpose of reconstructing the ticket. It was expected that the most objectionable candidates would be asked to withdraw, but on the assembling of the convention, a resolution was passed, requesting the entire ticket to resign. All the nominees excepting \(^1\) astine, candidate for judge of the criminal court, thereupon handed in their resignations. Vastine arose to defend himself against the charges made against him, but the convention would not hear him. A new ticket will be nominated.

SIOUX CITY'S SENSATION.

Arrival of Leavitt and Arraignment of Arensdorf and Others.

MORE MURDEROUS MYSTERY.

Judge Beck Affirms a Bigamist's Sentence in Scathing Terms-Escape From Anamosa-Whole Family Poisoned-lowa News.

The Murder Sensation Increasing.

Stoux Ciry, Ia., Oct. 11 .- [Special Tele gram to the BrE.]-As was to be expected, the preliminary examination of John Arensdorf and the conspirators, Munchrath, Sherman, Lang and Leader, for the murder of Rev. Haddock was attended with the greatest interest, and no room in Sioux City would contain half the crowd that tried to gain admittance. Strangers from various places round about the city are here and also representatives of numerous metropolitan papers. Long before the hour for opening the court this morning the crowd began to gather and the streets were even lined with an eager crowd anxious to get a glimpse of the prisoners, and particularly Leavitt, the prosecuting witness. It is fair to say that the crowd was nervous with excitement, and during the entire day, as various moves were made from one court to another, Sioux City never before experienced anything quite so sensational, exciting and interesting. The conspiracy cases were called at 9 o'clock in Justice Brown's court, but a change of venue to Justice Foley's court was immediately granted. Upon motion of Judge Weaver, of the defense, an adjournment until 2 o'clock was then taken, but long before that hour the crowd was on hand, and so filled the office and street and hallways near by that another adjournment was taken to the court house.

adjournment was taken to the court house. Quite a number of representative pastors and prohibitionists were in attendance.

Arensdorf was finally brought into the court room, and, being arraigned for murder in the first degree, entered a plea of not guilty. Several witnesses for the state were then called, but before any were examined Judge Weaver addressed the court and stated that the defendant moved to waive examination. This he did because the case was so large and such an important one that the atlarge and such an important one that the at-torneys for the defense had not been able to examine into it fully, and further because the grand jury would soon convene.

Attorney Argo, also for the defense, asked that the bail in the conspiracy cases be not fixed higher than \$5,000 and in the murder case greater than \$15,000.

District Attorney Marsh consented to walving examination but insisted that the bonds should not be less than \$5,000 and \$22,000. He further held that some of the defendants, if it was proved that they were ascessories before the act, could be convicted of murder.

Justice Foley fixed the books of the four conspirators at \$5,000 each got send of for murder \$25,000. The defendants were released, offering the same bondsmen as for their appearance to-day.

The prosecuting witness, H. L. Leavitt, was not seen in court to-day, much to the disappointment of everybody, as more desire was expressed to see the ex-theater manager and confession-maker than even the alleged murderer himself. As the examination was waived he remained at his hotel all day in waived he remained at his hoter all day his charge of the officers, although an escort of entizens was ready to conduct him into court this afternoon in ease his presence was required. Leavitt was brought here from Kingsley yesterday, accompanied by Attorney D. M. Wood, his wife and by Atttorney D. M. Wood, his wife and and several officers. Some apprehension was felt lest an attempt should be made to do bodily harm to Leavitt, but the officers were ready for any emergency, and while driving into the city had their revolvers in hand under the lap robes. Few people knew, or suspected, the coming of Leavitt at the time and consequently, and very fortunately, no trouble was met with. Leavitt is stopping at the Hubbard house and a guard is constantly

trouble was met with. Leavitt is stopping at the Hubbard house and a guard is constantly on duty nearby. A representative of the BEE called on Leavitt soon after he arrived, but could learn little or nothing of public interest other than has already been published in these despatches. He would not talk directly about the all-important case, saying that he had employed a lawyer in Chicago, who would be here tomorrow, and he preferred to counsel with him first. He is positive in one important thing, however, and that is that John Arensdort is the man who fired the fatal shot from which Rev. Haddock died.

Several rumors have been circulated to-day

which Rev. Haridock died.

Several rumors have been circulated to-day with reference to the arrest of Albert Koschniski, an important witness in the case, by Chief of Police Nelon, in a California mining camp, and subsequently that in attempting to escape he was shot and killed by the officer. There appears to be no basis of truth in the report of the killing, although the arrest is confirmed by the authorities. Koschniski, or "Bismarck," as he is familiarly known here, was upon the ground when the murder was committed and saw the man who tired the shot. He will arrive Wednesday, but whom he will name as the guilty party cannot be learned at this writing. That he will name some one and tell all the facts appears certain, but inferentially, from certain other things, your correspondent believes appears certain, but inferentially, from cer-tain other things, your correspondent believes he will corroborate Leavitt's story in the main, particularly with reference to the shooting by Arensdorf. He left this city sud-denty about the middle of August.

Another sensational report is current, here to the effect that a driver of the brewery

here to the effect that a driver of the brewery wagon, named Henry, who was present at the shooting, but has not been here since, was killed the same night and secretly buried. This was probably because he evinced some inclination to "peach." There are witnesses who testify to two snots being fired with some little intermission. It is understood that the the state will instigate a vigorous investigation as to his whereabouts and why he is absent. Every day and almost every hour the plot thickens and the mystery seems to increase. The unraveling of this great tragedy will undoubtedly place the case on record as one of the most notable of the dececord as one of the most notable of the dec

A Righteous Sentence.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 11.- Special Tele-grain to the BEE. -In deciding the case of the State against B. F. Nadal, who was convieted of blgamy in the Madison county district court and sentenced to state prison for two years and six months, the supreme court so-day denounced the appellant, Nadel, in round terms, and Judge Beck, in the opinion sustaining the lower court, said: "The evidence amply supported the conviction and the defendant richly merits the punishment fixed by the sentence. His offense is heinous and was perpetrated by falsehood, deception. hypocrisy and the abuse of confidence of those who trusted him. He cannot plead ignorance or even the poor excuse of the influence of vicious associates. He seems to be a capable business man, which is attested by the fact that he was appointed a state agent of an insurance company or something of the kind. He was an elecutionist and traveled as a prosessor of the elecution and the elecution and the elecution at the elecution and the elecution and the elecution and the elecution and the elecution at the elecution and the elecution are elecution at the ele He was an elecutionist and traveled as a professor of the elecutionary art. He associated with gentlemen. Among those named as an acquaintance, if not a friend, is the governor of a state. He was a member of a church and attended its services. All this while according to his own explanation, he had a lawful wife living, and at the same time he was keeping a mistress. There is nothing in his character or history disclosed by the record recommending him to mercy. It is to be hoped that, after realizing it two and a half years' imprisonment in the contentary that the way of the transgress, is hard, he will then return to society a wis and better man, and that his punishment may serve as a warning to others who may be tempted to pursue his way of life."

Collector Cheek Ramoved. DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 11.- [Special Tele

gram to the BEE. |-Colonel Jesse W. Cheek, deputy collector of this district, was to-day removed by Collector Thompson for political

reasons. This is the largest collection district in the state, and the bulk of the collections have passed through his hands. He has collected over twelve million dollars and acconnect for every cent. He has been re-tained in charge of this office under the democratic administration because his serdemocratic administration because his services were deemed indispensable, but General Weaver has been demanding the office for a greenbacker, a relative of his partner, Gillett, and Collector Thompson was unable to withstand the pressure and made the change to-day. Colonel Check's collections last year amounted to over two million dollars.

Escaped From the Pen. ANAMONA, In., Oct. 11.- (Special Telegran to the Beg.]-Frank Rivers, a convict sent from Mahaska county to the penitentiary at Fort Madison, and transferred from there here, made his escape last Sunday night. He was in for burglary for four years, having served two. When the prisoners went into served two. When the prisoners went into their cells Sunday evening Rivers hid and did not go in, and the guard who made the count did not miss him. The following is his description: Age, thirty years; height, 5 feet 64 inches; weight, 135 pounds; size of boot worn, No. 7; complexion, inclinin; color of hair, brown; eyes, gray; small round sear in center of breast, caused by a burn, and a small cut on left breast two inches above the nipple. above the nipple.

Fatal Affray Over Whisky. DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 11.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A desperate affray, which promises to prove fatal to Jas. Bell, occurred early this morning, eight nailes south of here. Bell and two other coal miners went to the house of John Fezler, who had formerly kept a saloon, and demanded whisky. Not being admitted they pounded down the door, seized Fezler, and a general fight followed. Fezler drew a revolver and shot Bell, the ball entering beneath the short ribs on the right side. The accepted theory is that Fezler acted in self defense.

Typhoid Fever Raging.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 11.-|Special Telegram to the Bee.j-The state board of health was to-day informed of a very serious outbreak of typhoid fever in Swan, Ia. A large number of people are sick now and the epidemic is spreading rapidly. The cause is supposed to be due to defective drainage and the board of health will take prompt measures to stamp out the disease.

Iowa W. C. T. U.

Sloux City, Ia., Oct. 11.-The Women's bristian Temperance union of Iowa will hold its annual state convention in this city, beginning to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The sessions will be beld in the Congregational church and continue three days. A large number of representative temperance women of the state are in the city.

Hurt at a Fire.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 11 .- A fire in the Des Moines soap works this evening destroyed property valued at \$10,000; partly insured. Fireman Smith, while working at the fire, fell from a ladder, breaking his arm and receiving other serious injuries.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 11.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The family of P. H. Summerfield was poisoned to-day by eating boiled

Whole Family Poisoned.

cabbage on which paris green had been sprinkled to kill bugs, while it was growing in the garden. A prompt application of remedies saved their lives. Choked By a Grain of Corn. DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 11.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Albert Cross, five years old, died to-day from a grain of corn lodging in

his windpipe. Several physicians attempted

DEATH THROBS OF SOCIALISM. Lurid Threats of Vengeance-A Wit-

ness Assaulted. CHICAGO, Oct. 11 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.j-The discruntled socialists displayed their feelings over the awful sentence pronounced against their comrades on Saturday for the first time last night, when a number of them attempted the life of Gottfried Waller, a former enthusiastic champion of the cause of anarchy, but who turned states evidence and on the late tabl gave testimony detrimental to Neebe and his seven still more luckless companions. Many threats had been made against Waller, but no open acts of violence had been attempted before. Last night Waller, accompanied by a friend, entered a saloon and restaurant under the hotel at 105 North Wells street, a favorite gathering place of the Swiss element of labor faction. Some one said: "There's the traitor." Waller endeavored to leave the room out the crowd followed him with cries of "hang the dog," "choke him." "kill him." Some one seized him by the throat, but Wal-Some one selzed him by the throat, but Waller shook the man off and drawing a revolver shot several times into the crowd. For a moment they fell back, but soon came up again and attempted to hang him. Again Waller freed himself and fired into the mass of people. By this time he was nearly to Cheago avenue and ran for Captain Schaack's station. Captain Schaack placed Waller in a cell safely and sent a squad of men to disperse the crowd and capture the leaders if cell safely and sent a squad of men to dis-perse the crowd and capture the leaders if possible. No arrests have been reported. Meetings to denounce the verdict were held in several parts of the city last night. The most notable one was at Jef-ferson, a suburb, where a justice of the peace named Englehord said this law was all wrong, and that he wished it understood he

wrong, and that he wished it understood he did not represent such law. One Presselman made a violent harangue, in which he urged his hearers to organize, "not for the coming election, but as avengers in case our brothers are executed." His remarks made the audience uneasy, and they were looking for the police more than at the speaker.

Forty arrests were to-day made of persons who mobbed the anarchist informer, Waller, yesterday. They were held without bail. The family of Major Cole, one of the anarchist jurors, has been badly frightened lately by anarchist roughs, and Thursday night, as Cole was returning from the theater, he was by anarchist roughs, and thursday night, as Cole was returning from the theater, he was seized by rufflans, who placed a pistol to his head, but, hearing steps approaching, they turned and fled. The city council to night declined to pay the oxorbitant bills of the physicians who attended the victims of the Hay market outrage.

Haymarket outrage.

Shooting at a Priest. PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—Intense excitement prevails among the Polish residents of the South side over the attempt to assassinate Rev. Father Miskewritz, who presides over the little Polish church at the head of Fifteenth street. About 11 o'clock vesterday morning the priest stood before the altar Mass had been said, and just as the father had turned to address the congregation, a had turned to address the congregation, a builet crashed through the window and flattened itself against the wall. For a minute confusion reigned in the church. Women screamed, the choir boys shouted, and many men pressed forward to see if Father Miskewitz was injured, or rushed out of the building to see where the builet came from. The priest showed great coolness, notwithstanding the missile must have passed within six inches of his body. He turned, and with a gesture waved his flock to their seats. No trace of the perpetrator of the deed could be found. There has been a good deal of trouble. found. There has been a good deal of trouble between the different factions of this church

Murder and Suicide St. Louis, Oct. 11.-Shortly before the per-

formance was to begin last evening at the Alhambra theatre, a variety hall on St. Charles street, a terrible double tragedy was enacted behind the scenes. Josic Martelle, a rather pretty "specialty" woman, stabbed and instantly killed by Frank Handmeyer, who saved the hangman a job by immediately ending his own existence. The yietims of the tragedy are said to have been husband and wife, or at least to have occu-pied that relation to each other. The cause of the murder and suicide is supposed to have been jealousy.

MILES MAKES HIS REPORT.

He Says the Surrender of Geronimo Was Entirely Unconditional.

NO PROMISES MADE THE CHIEF.

The General Argues at Length For Clemency For the Captives-Just How the "Capture" Was Effected.

How Geronimo was Caught. WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 .- General Miles' annual report as commander of the military department of Arizona and New Mexico, which has been received at the war department, is a voluminous document containing a full history of his operations against Geronimo and his band, together with a statement of his position in regard to the terms of surrender. It is learned that this part of his report sets forth minutely the offic al orders received by him; his own orders placing Captain Lawton in immediate command, the system of signalling adopted, etc., and afterwards recites substantially the following details:

Some days prior to the surrender a deserter

from Geronimo's band came into General Miles' camp with the information that the renegades were short of food, clothing and ammunition, were footsore and nearly exhausted from long marches, and could not hold out much longer. Thereupon General Miles ordered Leutemant Gatewood, who knew Geronimo and Natcher. Gatewood, who knew Geronimo and Natchez well and spoke the Apache language, to take a guard of two men, obtain a parley if possible with Geronimo, and see if he would surrender. This mission Lieutenant Gatewood accomptished successfully. He informed Geronimo, in answer to the chief's question; that he had no authority to offer him terms, Geronimo then asked to be taken to Captain Lawton, who was in the immediate neighborhood. This was done, and on repeating the question asked Lieutenant Gatewood, Captain Lawton told him that he could make no terms and that he must surrender, Geronimo then wanted to see General Miles, and both parties—Captain Lawton and command, and Lieutenant Gatewood and Geronimo, Natchez and their band—set out for the north, traveling for some days in parallet Gatewood, who knew Geronimo and Natchezi imo, Natchez and their band—set out for the north, traveling for some days in parallel lines, and within sight of each other. In the meantime a messenger had been sent ahead to notify General Miles of their approach. On coming into General Miles camp, Geronimo, as before, asked what terms would be given him if he surrendered. The general replied he had no terms to offer; that if he and his band surrendered at all, they must surrender as prisoners of war; that that they must lay down their arms and trust the president of the United States. Upon this Geronimo laid down his arms and signified his willingness to surrender. But Natchez, who had in the meantime kept out of reach and refused to come in, sont word that he wanted to go to the White out of reach and refused to come in, sent word that he wanted to go to the White mountains for a month, whereupon Geronimo went out after Natchez and soon returned with him. Geronimo, in explanation and justification of his conduct, said that he left the reservation for the reason that there was a conspiracy afoot there, headed by Chetto, to murder him. Geronimo, Natchez and two others were loaded into an ambu-

and two others were loaded into an ambulance, followed by the rest of the band in charge of Captain Lawton, and taken to Fort Bowie station and shipped to Texas.

General Miles, in his report, argues at some length the question of punishment, and calls attention to the fact that heretofore in such cases removal has been deemed sufficient. He cites several cases in which are greater punishment has been inflicted; speaks of the great good done Arizona by their removal, and suggests that they be treated as other Indians have been treated under similar circumstances. He highly compliments Captain Lawton, Lieutenant Gatepliments Captain Lawton, Lieutenant Gate wood and the officers and soldlers generally for their meritorious service during the cam-

From an army friend of Lieutenant Gate-From an army friend of Lieutenant Galewood it is learned that he found Geronino and his band encamped near the Mexican town of Fronteras, in Sonora, an old Mexican adobe hamlet, surrounded by an adobe wall. It was at one time a mission settlement, founded by Jesuits When Lieutenant Galewood come upon the band he left his guards and alone walked when Lieutenant Gatewood c me upon the band he lett his guards and alone walked into Geronimo's caup. On seeing the intruder the Indians selzed their guns, but on the lieutenant's laying down his arms and beckoning Geronimo, whom he recognized, the Indians also laid down their guns and came forward. The two seated themselves on a pile of stones. Geronino wanted to know what kind of a man General Miles was—whether he had a bright eye or a dulf was—whether he had a bright eye or a dull one; whether he talked fastor slow; whether he was a large man, and what was his general appearance. He wanted to know all about him. Gatewood replied that General Miles had a briget eye, did not talk much, but what he said could be relied on. The Indian was much pleased with this assurance, and together they walked away to find Captain Lawton.

Lawton.

Governor Zulick, of Arizona, is in the city and this afternoon had a long interview with the president, presumably concerning the question of Geronimo's punishment. But when interrogated as to the result of the interview and his opinion of General Miles' report, he very firmly stated that as to the first question his interview was of a conidental nature, and as to the second question, he did not care to discuss a report of Lawton. tion, he did not care to discuss a report of which he knew nothing. He stated, how-ever, that he had great confidence in General Miles' judgment and other soldierty qualities, and believed him to be a brave and efficient

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Representatives of Both Sides Meet But No Agreement Reached. CHICAGO, Oct. 11 .- The two delegates sent by the general convention of the Knights of Labor to endeavor to adjust the troubles among the men at the stock yards have arrived and are holding a conference with the strikers. They have as yet had no conference with the packers. It can be stated positively. nowever, that the latter are not disposed to compromise but will insist upon the ten hours. The presence of an increased force of Pinkerton men, armed with Winchesters, had a very irritating effect upon the men this morning and was the cause of swelling the force of strikers to-day. It is asserted by many that the packers are not very anxious to have the trouble adjusted. They have been paying very high priess for hogs lately and stocks on hand are considerable, so that the temporary suspension would not be disagreeable to them. This report, however, the packers strenuously deny, and assert that they are anxious to keep all departments running. Armour is bringing men in from different parts of the country to take the strikers' places and says he can guarantee all of them steady work and ample protection. They are putting in cots for imported men and have room for about six hundred. Mr. Armour says other packing houses are making similar preparations. About fifty-five fivemen and fifty engineers employed by Armour joined the strikers this morning. There are about four hundred all told, or about one eighth of the regular force at work in the pork department of this establishment to day. The best killers are at work as usual.

The committee from the Knights of Labor, after a long secret conference, said: "We understood that all knights in the yards were to have the trouble adjusted. They

The committee from the Knights of Labor, after a long secret conference, said: "We understood that all knights in the yards were on a strike, but find the meat packers still working and satisfied. To night we will decide what course to pursue." It is understood that the packers have been in consultation with Mr. Swift, with a view to his acting as arbitrator. Swift is still operating on the eight-hour plan.

arbitrator. Swift is still operating on the eight-hour plan.

A meeting of representatives of the packers strikers and knights of labor commission was held to day, but it was found impossible to come to shy acreement. The dissension was mainly on the hours of labor question. The packers insisted that a day shall consist of ten hours and the committee of strikers said no settlement could be had on that basis. To-night the strikers held a large mass meeting and intened to seeeches delivered by the delegates present from Richmond. There was no disturbance, was no disturbance,