The Omaha Sunday Bee will be a great paper to-morrow. Don't fail to get it.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Twelve pages to-morrow. Look out for interesting special features. Don't fail to read The Sunday Bee.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1886. NUMBER 162.

OLD ENGLAND'S ROTTEN ROW

Opening of Another Scandalous Divorce Case in the Aristocracy.

THE COLIN CAMPBELL CASE.

Crowds at the Court Room to Hear the Nasty Details—Another Victim Dies On the Field of Honor.

Lord and Lady in Court.

[Copyright 1886 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Nov. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Campbells are coming was the tune practically hummed in the royal court house throughout this morning. As early as 9 o'clock the building was fairly beseiged by masses, who vainly expected to get into a room about the size of the New York court of common pleas chamber. When two hours had passed they found they could not even enter the building. Only nobs and swells were allowed inside it and even these were stopped within twenty feet of the trial I can only liken the crush of bonnets and wreck of dolmans during a short time to what has often occurred at the Academy of Music at a Patti or Nilsson matinee.

English men and the papers here are fond of expiating on the love of Americans for scandal, but by the sensation at this trial, as at the recent Sebright and Coleridge trials, the London anxiety for spicy cases is abundantly shown.

IN THE COURT ROOM.

By the courtesy of George Lewis, solicitor for Lady Colin, and of all her alleged correspondents, I was enabled to escape the crush and enter the well of the court room. The counsel and solicitors' benches were already filled with horse hair, silk and serge. At first I see Robert Banatyne Finlay, Q. C. and M. P., with his clean shaven, heavy browed, decisive Scotch face.

He leads for Lord Colin, is the union liberal member for Inverness, and outpolled Sir Robert Peel. He began life by practicing medicine before taking to law, and is in the case mainly because it turns greatly on medical evidence. He reminds one of Secretary Bayard as he sat reading a document. With him is Frank Lockwood, Q. C., liberal member of parliament for York and leader of the northeast circuit. He is famous for his persuasiveness and power of ingenious deduction. Beyond these, on two benches, are Attorney General Webster, Solicitor General Clarke, William Gully, member for Carlisle, with a Shakespearian head and a smooth face; John Patrick Murphy, Q. C. and a bencher of the middle temple, famed for cross-examination; Inderwick, Q. C., without whom seemingly no divorce case can be proceeded, and Charles Matthews, a New York boy, son of "Dolly Davenport and Lizzie Weston," but adopted by his stepfather, the late comedian. These appear for the various correspondents or for Lady Colin. George Lewis, with his glass in his right eye, looks live a gunner surveying his artillery.

THE JUDGE BOBS UP.

Now Justice Butt pops through a little door into his perched-up pen. All rise, bows are exchanged, and for an instant the expressive silence of the muses praises this sunderer of those whom heaven is popularly presumed to have joined like the traditional executioner. The judge seems the least concerned of actors or spectators. He is looked at, seemingly with the most interest, by Lady Colin, who sits on a side bench with her patriarchal looking father and mother; by Lady Miles, who is that curious kind of a "mutual friend" known in the great Brooklyn case, and the first witness; by Lord Colin, as his Argyleshire tenants dub him; by Lord Walter Campbell, who not long ago was a Wall street habitue, and by the Duke of Argyle, who looks sad, as though now about fo practically realize that very "Reign of Law" he has written about.

OPENING THE CASE.

Presently the preliminary fence begins. The special jurors have taken their stands, for the challenge farces are not in vogue here. Mr. Finlay moves that Lord Colin's pleadings be first opened. Sir Charles Russell shows that his client's plaint was filed earliest and Justice Butt decides for the latter coinciding the law with the old motto, "Place aux dams."

Mr. Searle for Lord Colin rises and begins to speak. He had only said: "Will your lordship allow me to—" When the latter, in a peremptory tone, interrupted: "Mr. Searle, I have decided the point."

In New York Mr. Searle would have said: "I except." Here he had to accept now amid what an Irish barrister, once called "a second burst of silence."

Sir Charles Russell rises. He looks at Lord Colin as often as Sir Charles has looked at the tories in the house, but he regards the jurors as when glancing at the Parnellite benches.

PAINTING THE TALE.

He begins by painting, with Meissonier-like minute, the story already outlined to Herald readers in a recent interview with Lady Colin Campbell. His tone towards the husband is so bitter and contemptuous that the proud face of the Duke of Argyle blanches. Again, as Russell mentions the name of his fair client, his tone grows caressingly tender. She however, seems chilly, and wraps her capacious sables around her, while her mother hands her a gold flacon. Sir Charles has invectives for the husband who has dared to become such while almost a patient in a repulsive hospital. He goes over the ground of the separate divorce trial and decree. He recounts, with eloquent detestation of the noble lord, dwelling upon the word "noble" with an icy inflection, his St. Lazare procedure. He forcibly portrays the degradation of the noble lord in caressing his wife's own housemaid and fondling the minion's tresses at his own hearth stone. He outlines the inventive fashion of the story about the co-respondents, his leading idea throughout the two hour's opening having been to color the wife's woes and waken sympathies for her at the outset, while inculcating prejudice toward her husband. It was to get his first hearing with the jurors that Lord Colin's counsel fought at the outset for first place.

During the address Messrs. Finlay, Lockwood and Searle make notes, and look as if writing on the margins, "Vastly fine, but wait until our artillery opens." Similarly, they seem to look at the butler and late steward of the yacht Atlanta, upon the very back bench.

THE LADIES LISTEN.

Meanwhile, from the ladies in the gallery, rome nods or shakes of bonnets, as they unctiously listen to the orator's medical allusions, or his badly stated references to Lady Miles' feminine trick of making believe to leave the house, slamming the door so as to return as a spy upon the amorous Colin and the aproned Phyrne.

LADY MILES TAKES THE STAND.

Inderwick, as soon as the murmurs of assent or dissent to the speech had ceased, called Lady Miles, when a lady, seemingly fifty, wearing a rich, black silk robe, profusely trimmed with otter, entered the witness box. She at first seemed agitated, but soon testified with clearness, and in decisive, dramatic tones. She is the daughter of that Sir David Roche whom many Irish-Americans from Limerick may remember as member of parliament for that city during the most of O'Connell's agitation. She is the wife of a military baronet, recently a tory member of parliament. Her testimony was remarkable indeed. A life-long friend of Lady Colin's family, she seems to have become, soon after knowing the duke's son, exceedingly friendly with Lord Colin. She turned her magnificent, high court residence, near Bristol, a show place, into a hospital for him. She testified that Lord Colin was never without on attendant hospital nurse to care for his health. Letters between herself and my lord were produced in which she addressed him as "My Dear Coca," and signed herself "Muzzie," which a humorous London reporter near me whispered ought to read "Mussie."

A FEMININE GO-BETWEEN.

She witnessed, by a trick, one of my lord's infidelities. She never told his wife of this until after the lines of battle were formed with the husband. She volunteered to be the go-between for the couple. In the box she suggested a feminine Pecksniff. At times she seemed to have been forgetful of her early friendship for Lady Colin in her anxiety to serve the husband. Except for her mutual friendship the case at the bar would never have come on. She alone muddied the water in which the lawyers fished. One of Lord Colin's solicitors said this afternoon that her cross-examination by Finlay would be as merciless as Matthews' was of Dilke. Besides, her veracity is to be challenged by the housemaid's oath in denial. I fancy the cross-examination will destroy her story.

A "MUZZIE" LETTER.

The inconsistency of her mutual friendship can be best judged by the following extract from one of Lady Miles' "Muzzie" letters to "Dear Coca:"

"I think she (meaning Lady Colin) has no right to do anything in your house. She never had any brains and is acting most unwisely for her own reputation. I now think dear Coca, that you will be much happier when all this business is at an end and you no longer live with a woman who told you before her whole family that she preferred a dozen other men to you. Gertrude thinks herself very much aggrieved. She is a cold woman and unable to understand your warm-hearted, impressive nature."

A DISAGREEMENT PROBABLE.

Many lawyers who heard the opening speech and Lady Miles' testimony, so far as it has gone, agree already that there is the greatest probability, whatever the testimony may be, that the jurors will disagree, some voting for the noble lord and some for the injured lady.

As I conclude this dispatch hundreds of newsboys are yelling "special" in all the streets and the prices have gone up from a penny to 3 pence and 6 pence. Possibly the proverbial British matron of the press will burn the midnight oil over the eight columns' report.

DEADLY DUELLING.

A Banker Vindicates His Honor on the Bloody Field.

[Copyright 1886 by James Gordon Bennett.]

MANNHEIM, Nov. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—A domestic drama with a tragic ending is making a great stir throughout the grand duchy. The dramatis personae are a wealthy Mannheim banker, his wife, and a fashion-going lieutenant of dragoons, named Sithield, well known and a great favorite in German sporting circles. The banker, a moody, preoccupied man, had latterly left his wife a great deal to her own devices. Apparently she found her isolation tedious, and when the lieutenant offered to act as her cavalier servant she did not offer any very violent objection. Malicious rumors soon began to link the names of the lady and the officer, but as the husband saw no harm in their riding and driving about together, people came to the conclusion that rumor had again proved a liar. The other day, however, it was reported that the couple had eloped. Nothing confirmed the story and the lady, indeed, soon after went to visit her father-in-law's country home.

THE LIEUTENANT CHALLENGED.

Nevertheless the banker's suspicions were aroused. He made inquiries, and apparently believing he had been betrayed, sent the lieutenant a challenge. A regimental jury of honor decided a meeting was necessary.

The duel was fought yesterday in a wood near Mannheim. Sithield's brother was one of his seconds. The husband came on the field wearing the uniform of his old Uhlan regiment and determined to kill his adversary. The lieutenant was equally determined not to baulk him. When the signal was given Sithield deliberately fired wide of his man.

A FATAL AIM.

The banker, taking careful aim, also fired. The next moment the young officer fell mortally wounded and died half an hour after. The tragedy has cast a gloom over the town. All sympathy has gone with the lieutenant and nobody has a word to say for the injured husband.

To-day the dead man's body was borne through the town, accompanied by an imposing military escort, the procession being headed by the regimental band playing a dead march. The funeral took place at Stettin.

It is said the banker, who is prostrated from excitement, intends to sue for a divorce.

Coming Meetings in Ireland.

[Copyright 1886 by James Gordon Bennett.]

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The old-fashioned tory organ reverses its anti-Irish methods. The ever suggestive words, "God Save the Queen," came in to-night's Gazette of the proclamation of Lord Londonderry, backed by Secretary Hicks-Beach, forbidding the Sligo meeting. Nevertheless Dillon and others will hold, scattered over the county of Sligo, various Sunday meetings. Bills are now being printed in the Freeman's Journal office announcing these, and also Sexton and Nolan at Louth, the lord mayor and Harrington at Mullingar, John O'Connor at Kilsheelan, in Tipperary, etc. There will be a Sunday night banquet at Sligo to O'Brien, Dillon and O'Kelley, where they can speak through the newspapers. United Ireland has received a warning to-day. Dillon's summons for the queen's bench next week is for the so-called intimidation speech of November 7, which was duly reported on the 8th. "He must find bail for good behavior," says the summons. People here are asking "Will he follow Father Sheehy's precedent?" C. B. O'Brien's enthusiastic reception at Ballaghadereen was significant. Government officials make no secret that coercion of every kind will now be used against what is already called the "No Rent" campaign. They call Dillon the Stormy Petrel of nationalism. But leaders of the latter ask, "Is our government to be by jailers' keys and swords against it preferring coercion to consent?" Thus it will be seen that Dillon's tactics have drawn the government fire, as he intended.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—The Irish Times (conservative) says the government has resolved to promptly suppress all anti-rent and other illegal combinations, to curtail the license of the press, to forcibly suppress intimidation, to enforce the laws governing processes for collection of debts, to proclaim all meetings called for certain purposes, and to arrest certain prominent agitators of the anti-rent policy. The Times also says it is reported that troops have been sent to different parts of the country where uprisings and anti-rent agitation is imminent.

DILLON'S SUMMONS TO APPEAR.

John Dillon has been summoned to appear in court Monday next and show cause why criminal information should not be sworn against him for the sentiments he recently expressed in a speech encouraging tenants to follow the example of those on the Clanricade estates in the county of Galway. Dillon, in this speech, advocated general submission to eviction rather than pay rents, as the best means for bringing the landlords of Ireland to terms with the occupiers of lands in Ireland. The speech which Dillon is cited to explain was delivered at Woodford October 18.

The chief secretary for Ireland has been busily engaged all day at Dublin castle conferring with legal and military authorities. The city is agitated by rumors of the wildest character relating to the government's intentions. The great meeting of nationalists, called to assemble in the suburb of Irishtown, Sunday, will, it is thought be prohibited. Officials of the Irish National League do not appear to be disturbed. They are all pursuing their avocations in their ordinary way, and all of them say they have no idea what the government decided to do, if it has decided to do anything.

DUBLIN, Nov. 27.—John Dillon has been summoned to appear in court Tuesday next, the charges against him being that his language at a meeting held at Longford on the 7th inst. led to an assault upon a bailiff and resistance to the execution of decrees; that at a meeting on Monday last he made a speech calculated to intimidate. The affidavits on which the summons were issued were lodged by police inspectors and stenographers who were present at the meetings referred to. The citation calls upon Dillon to find sureties for his good behavior, in default of which he will be committed to jail. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien attended a meeting of Lord Dillon's tenants to-night. They urged the tenants to firmly resist all attempts to compel them to pay unjust rents.

The Press Upholds the Government.

[Copyright 1886 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—All the morning papers join in upholding the government for its Irish action last evening in Sligo and Dublin, except the News, which, however, advises the nationalists not to hold a meeting, and adds: "They cannot desire to run the risk of drawing unarmed people into a conflict with the armed forces of the crown and they must remember that by defying the law they alienate a number of English friends."

Bulgarian Affairs.

SOFIA, Nov. 26.—Agitation has been started for the purpose of securing the nomination of Prince Emmual Vogrides, nephew of Aleko Pasha, to the Bulgarian throne. The prince is a Russophile-Grecoff, and has returned from Constantinople. The sobranje will send a deputation of Bulgarian notables to Vienna, St. Petersburg, Berlin, London, Paris, Rome and Constantinople to fully explain to the powers the actual condition of affairs in Bulgaria and to ask the powers to make their choice of candidates for the Bulgarian throne, with due regard to the country's needs and disposition. The deputation starts on its mission next week and will visit Vienna first.

Emigrant Steamship Pool.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The Hamburger Boersenhalle announces that German and English steamship companies have made an agreement respecting the carrying of emigrants. Henceforth all emigration agents will be under the control of the chief agent residing at Hamburg, and the companies establish fixed differential rates. Under the agreement the German-Lloyds, the Hamburg-American company and the Union have raised their rates to 110, 100 and 90 marks, respectively, the English lines charging 85 marks.

Troops For the Colony.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—General Roberts has demanded 4,000 additional Indian and native troops to reinforce the British army of occupation in Burmah. The government of Queensland has offered to establish and pay all the expenses of the government in the island of New Guinea if the queen will approve of it.

Big Britons.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Karolyi, the Austrian Ambassador to England, is visiting Salisbury at Hatfield house.

Admiral Hamilton, commanding her majesty's fleet on the China station, notified the admiralty it would require 3,000 troops and three forts to be built to retain Port Hamilton.

Wait For Home Rule.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—The Limerick branch of the national league at a meeting to-day adopted a resolution in which they deprecate assisting in the queen's jubilee and advise Irish mayors to refuse proffers of knighthood until home rule has been granted to Ireland.

A Treasonable Editor Sentenced.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Editor Prohl has been sentenced by the supreme court to nine years imprisonment for treason. It was proved that he supplied France, through Captain Saraows, with German military and naval secrets.

The Reichstag Election.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—In the reichstag to-day the president, vice presidents and secretaries of the last reichstag were re-elected.

A Threat to the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The government has decided to dissolve the reichstag if it rejects the military estimates.

"Blind Tom" Mentally Unsound.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Dr. James W. Ranney, as commissioner in lunacy, and the sheriff's jury heard the testimony to-day in the application of Charity Wiggins, an eighty-year-old colored woman who is the mother of "Blind Tom," the celebrated negro pianist, to have her son adjudged insane and incompetent to care for himself. Mrs. Wiggins is suing General Bethune, Tom's former owner, as manager, for an accounting of the money he has received during the last twenty-three years through exhibiting "Blind Tom" in this country and in Europe. The company took in an average of $3,000 per month clear profit. The verdict of the jury was that "Blind Tom" was mentally unsound and incapable of managing his own affairs.

Trial of Rioters.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 26.—The trial of the Milwaukee garden rioters is progressing before Judge Sloan to-day. Considerable testimony has been taken on the part of the defense, mainly in regard to the good characters of the defendants and their whereabouts the day of the riot.

This afternoon Judge Sloan discharged Henry Gastel, one of the prisoners, after hearing his testimony. Gastel was one of the workmen whom the mob forced to quit work. He had worked steadily at his trade for twelve years without losing a day, but when forced out he became grossly intoxicated and in this condition was induced to join in the riotous demonstration at Milwaukee garden. Judge Sloan commented on the evil consequences of workingmen compelling others to go into idleness and allowed the prisoner to go.

Vessel Ashore.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—A dispatch dated Elk Rapid, was received to-day from Captain Corbett, of the schooner Metropolis, announcing that the vessel went ashore this morning. She was scuttled to prevent her going to pieces. A wrecking expedition has gone to her relief. It is understood the crew all escaped.

AFTER BENEDICT'S SCALP.

The Maryland Sachem On the Warpath Against the Public Printer.

TALK ABOUT THE EXTRA SESSION

The Calling of One at Present Considered Improbable—The President Said to Be Investigating District Affairs.

Gorman After Gore.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Some agitation in democratic circles was created here to-day by the announcement that Senator Gorman of Maryland, who has heretofore stood in so much favor at the white house, and who has so far outstripped all others in securing places for constituents at the government printing office, has refused to ask favors at the hands of Public Printer Benedict and will not assist in securing confirmation of the appointment of that official when the senate meets. It is reported that Gorman has taken offense at the refusal of Benedict to further honor his orders for places in the office, and that there is now very little chance of his confirmation, as Benedict has maligned his predecessors' administration and dismissed republicans by wholesale.

EXTRA SESSION TALK.

"It will require a very formidable demand from the labor organizations to secure an extra session of congress," said a southern member to-day. "There is a general desire among congressmen to please the laboring element, but an extra session of congress is no small matter. Only about 45 per cent of the members of the present house have been re-elected to the next house, and an extra session would necessitate all the new members coming here; would require a reorganization, and bring about quite as much trouble and confusion, even though it assembled immediately after the expiration of this congress, on the 4th of March, as if congress was not in session."

"Will there be a demand for an extra session?" was asked.

"A demand has already been made," was the reply. "I have received petitions from the trades unions in every district; am told that other members are receiving them, and that a general petition, to be signed by hundreds of thousands of voterss, is in preparation for the president."

"Do you think it will effect an extra session?"

"No; and not because of any inappreciation of the gravity of the subject or the respectability of the petitioners, but because no plan of alleviating the laborers has been matured, and because congress will have a session of unlimited length beginning in December of next year. Then there is no emergency. And, furthermore, this thing of calling an extra session of congress for class legislation has a far reaching precedence."

THE STAR ROUTE SERVICE.

To-day your correspondent inquired of an old ex-postoffice department official how the star mail service was maintained so well now at such a greatly decreased expense, compared to that of five or six years ago.

"By the decrease in the number of trips and the lessening in the number of miles of star service," replied he. "About 60 per cent of the routes covered by star service six or eight years ago are now traversed by rail. Then you cut the number of trips down from 10 to 40 per cent, and you see a very appreciable saving. Ten years hence the star mail service won't cost more than 15 per cent of what it did ten years ago."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Very good abstracts of the president's message may be expected by the reading public within the next few days. Enterprising correspondents are at work upon them. They use as a basis the reports of the various cabinet officers, from which the president compiles his message to congress. The public is quite as capable of anticipating the message as are those who do so for the press. The expressions of the chief magistrate upon various topics from time to time must be borne in mind, so as to get the general trend of his opinion upon the questions likely to be treated. Then the recommendations of the cabinet officers should be borne in mind, as they in the main are followed in the recommendations contained in the message. After much association and consultation the cabinet officers come to look at questions in much the same light as the president, and so the latter's expressions may be foreshadowed by those of the former.

It is no secret and no reflection upon the genius or individuality of the president that the members of the cabinet furnish nearly all of the material for the message to congress, and a very large proportion of the phraseology of language employed. Their branches are so arranged that naturally and properly they cover nearly all the legitimate subjects in their reports which can be touched upon by the president in his message to congress.

THE DISTRICT MUDDLE.

It is stated that President Cleveland is instituting an investigation of the alleged connection of the district commissioners with the real estate ring and speculations here, and there are collateral evidences of the truth of this allegation. Some time before the verdict in the police investigation was made known Lieutenant Arnold, who has been removed, told a friend that if he was sacrificed he intended to "show up" certain of his superiors in connection with real estate deals. It was believed that he meant the commissioners. Since his removal he has nothing to say and his silence elicits suspicions that something important is transpiring. It now develops that Detective McDevitt, Arnold's most confidential and steadfast friend, has President Cleveland's car, and it is said he has been employed to supervise the investigation of the real estate ring's work. Inasmuch as a congressional investigation is threatened it is predicted that there will be some vacancies in the District offices created by executive orders. The president so intimated the other day.

THE LIFE-SAVING BUREAU.

The life-saving bureau here is very much elated over the performance of the crew of the Portage Lake Canal station during the recent severe storms on Lake Superior. The report which has just been received at the department shows that the propeller Robert Wallace and her consort, the David Wallace, were wrecked near Marquette, and that the citizens of that place made every effort to save the crews without avail. The president of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railway, seeing the prospects were that twenty-four men would perish, at once telegraphed to the other end of the line for the life-saving crew of the Portage Lake Canal station. He also directed that a special train be placed at their disposal and that the line should be kept clear for this train. The crew promptly responded and traveled the 110 miles to Marquette as fast as the train could take them. The boat was launched and everyone of the twenty-four on the wrecked vessel were saved. This is the longest distance ever travelled by a life-saving crew to succor imperiled sailors. The greatest distance heretofore credited to any crew is sixty-five miles. The annual report of the life-saving bureau will make an excellent showing for that important branch of the treasury department. The year was an exceedingly disastrous one on the lakes and sea coasts of this country, yet the life-saving crews have a better record than ever. Although there were eighty-eight vessels totally lost during the year, the loss of property was only about $65,000 greater than last year, while the amount saved was about $2,000,000 more than the average, while the loss of life was far below the average, and the number of lives saved much greater.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The regimental headquarters of the Tenth cavalry has been transferred from Fort Grant, Arizona, to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Troop F, Tenth cavalry, Captain William B. Kennedy, has been transferred from Fort Thomas to Fort Grant, Arizona, for station.

Company C, Ninth infantry, Captain Samuel Munson, has been ordered to take station at Fort Mojave, Arizona.

Lieutenant Colonel Alfred P. Morrow, Sixth cavalry, has been ordered from Fort Bayard to command of the post of Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

Major Van Buren Hubbard, surgeon, has been relieved from duty at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, to enable him to report at the Fort Leavenworth military prison.

First Lieutenant Fred Wheeler, Fourth cavalry, has been ordered from Fort Huachuca to Fort Lowell, Arizona, for duty as post quartermaster and commissary.

Colonel John S. Malon, Ninth infantry, has been detailed as acting inspector general of the department of Arizona during the sick leave of Major William F. Drum, Fourteenth infantry.

First Lieutenant Charles B. Gatewood, Sixth infantry, aide-de-camp to General Miles, has been detailed temporarily in charge of the judge advocate's office of the Department of Arizona.

Troop C, Fourteenth cavalry, Captain Stanton M. Mason, has been transferred from Fort Huachuca to Fort Lowell, Arizona.

Troop M, Tenth cavalry, Captain Stevens T. Norvell, from Fort Thomas to take station at Fort McDowell, Arizona.

APPOINTED GAUGER.

Frederick B. Smith, of Nebraska City, has been appointed gauger for the Nebraska internal revenue district.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

Jabez C. Crooks, of Lincoln, Neb.; T. B. Hanley, LeClaire, Ia.; C. L. Patterson, Griswold; Q. M. Weaver and George Baker, Iowa Falls, Ia., were to-day admitted to practice before the interior department.

DEPREDATION CLAIM DISALLOWED.

Secretary Lamar has disallowed the claim of Leon F. Pallardy, of Lincoln county, Nebraska, for $1,000 on account of Brule Indian depredations, on the ground of insufficient proof. He also held that the claim was not presented in the time prescribed by law. The depredation was committed in 1865.

POSTAL CHANGES.

John M. Sperry was to-day appointed postmaster at Sperry, Des Moines county, Iowa, vice W. E. Ariel, resigned.

Report of the Chief of Engineers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—In his annual report to the secretary of war Brigadier General Duane, chief of engineers, says that during the past year the operations at sea coast and lake frontier defenses have been restricted to those necessary for the preservation and repair of existing works. The subject of the defensive system of the country, so far as regards ports at which fortifications or other defenses are most urgently required, is sufficiently treated in an elaborate report made to congress by the fortifications board, showing the nearly defenseless condition of our sea coast and lake frontier. Attention is called to the estimates for torpedoes. For the present, it is said, our principal reliance for harbor defense in case of war must rest upon fixed mines, and it is very necessary that there should be a full supply of these on hand at the principal seaports of the nation.

Discharging Navy Employes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Whitney has issued an order for the discharge of all employes in the civil establishments of the Washington navy yard with the exception of a foreman, and clerk for each department of the yard. A dozen employes under the bureau of the yards and docks, and about thirty under the steam engineering bureau will be included in the discharges, as well as employes under other bureaus which have been abolished.

Funeral of H. M. Hoxie.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The two special trains—one bearing the remains of Mr. Hoxie and the visitors from Mew York and the other the visitors from St. Louis—reached here about 11 a. m. For hours before the trains arrived Third and Fourth streets were crowded with carriages and citizens who had gathered to do honor to the dead. Every carriage in the city had been engaged for the occasion. The cortege was very long, the longest that has ever been seen in the city, and moved slowly to St. Paul's Episcopal church, where the beautiful and impressive Episcopal funeral service was read. The sermon being dispensed with, the body was taken to Woodland cemetery and laid by the side of his son. The elegant floral decorations were numerous and included two floral pillows bearing the words, "Not Forgotten," and "He is Not Here." The space before the chancel rail was occupied by four handsome crosses and a beautiful center piece. The visitors from abroad included Jay Gould and the representatives of the leading railroads in the west and southwest.

An Important Decision.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—United States Judge Shiras this morning denied the motion to remand to the Chickasaw county district court on an application for an injunction to restrain the selling of beer in the brewery where it where it was manufactured, holding with Judge Brewer that as a state could not prevent the operation of a brewery established before the prohibitory law took effect without compensation to the owners of the brewery, it could not prevent the sale of the product of that brewery. This decison allows a saloon to run in connection with the brewery, and is therefore important.

Badly Scalded.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Yesterday Engineer Brennan, of Gilcrest's planing mill, went to dinner, leaving a young man named Thompson in charge. While attending to the machinery Thompson lost his balance and thrust his leg into a barrel fed by several steam pipes, and scalded it so badly as to almost remove the flesh from the limb. He was taken home and given medical attention.

The Dance of Death.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Ferdinand Hepp, aged twenty, was taken sick at a dance Wednesday and died an hour later of vomiting and hemorrhage of the stomach.

A Firebug's Work.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—During the investigation this morning into the causes of yesterday's fire in the Continental hotel, Inspector Shay discovered unmistakable evidences of incendiarism. At the head of the hatchway leading to the garret above the fourth floor and where the rafters of the roof were within three and one-half feet of the floor, was a pile of bedticks stuffed with shavings and daubed with lard. The incendiary was probably scared away before he had time to complete the work of firing the house. The fire was discovered between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning and promptly put out. "Had there been a delay of ten minutes," said the inspector, "in the discovery of the fire and giving the alarm to the guests, I haven't a doubt but that they would have jumped to the ground in a panic, or been lost and smothered in smoke." The building is an old fire trap, and was fired in no less than six places.

A Solid Bank.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 26.—Some excitement existed here among the nervous today over a generally circulated rumor that the German savings bank is insolvent. At the opening of the bank this morning a crowd gathered at the doors, mostly women. They entered the bank only to find every demand for money promptly met. The friends of the bank improved the occasion to make deposits freely. There is not a shadow of foundation for the rumor, which is believed to have been started by interested parties. The bank is the largest in the state and the most prosperous. It was never more successful than it is now, and has sustained no loss whatever.

Will Be Asked to Reconsider.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The English postoffice department in London having decided that American postal cards addressed by a label machine cannot be delivered in that country, the postmaster general will request the British postal authorities to reconsider their decision. The postal treaty provides that nothing shall be attached to postal cards except a postage stamp.

Coopers' Strike Ended.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—One thousand coopers, who recently struck for higher wages, have adjusted their differences with the manufacturers.

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION.

Farmers in the Northwest on the Verge of Bankruptcy.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A St. Paul traveling agent, who is now in Dakota, writes to the Evening Dispatch: "Times are bad here by reason of the wheat blockade, as explained in the newspaper slip enclosed. The elevators are all full and running over because the Minneapolis & Manitoba road for some reason fails to furnish cars. This is true of all points where there is no competition in transportation. Can you not lay this matter before the chamber of commerce and business men in St. Paul and let them take such action as shall compel the railroad company to furnish cars at once to raise this blockade." The slip enclosed is a communication to the St. Thomas (Dakota) Times, from which the following is an extract:

For the past four years there has been a blockade at or near this season upon the Manitoba road, tending in each case to divert wheat from Duluth to Minneapolis and to further some great speculative movement, whose effects have become evident shortly after. That this has been the result of anything but a conspiracy between the mill owners and railroad companies, aided by ignorant or vicious railroad commissioners, is too thin and transparent a statement to make to the wheat growers of the northwest. The farmers of the whole region are to-day upon the verge of bankruptcy, and where is their wheat gone to? Some 5,000,000 bushels of it are to-day laying in the city of London in the shape of flour from Minneapolis, which is for sale at $1.90 per 100, much less than we can buy it for at St. Thomas. What does this mean except a collusion between the millers and the railroads, secret rebates, insufficient pay to the farmers and general robbery and dishonesty all around? With competent railroad commissioners these wheat blockades would be impossible."

W. H. Derby, a bonanza farmer of St. Thomas, well known in New York and Boston, is now in St. Paul. He fully confirms the above statements and as an instance of their effect says that wheat which at Duluth brings 77 cents per bushel at St. Thomas sells for but 52.

A Deadly Kick.

ALMERIA, Neb., Nov. 26.—[Special to the BEE.]—A sad and fatal accident occurred at the farm house of Bird Spangler a few days ago. From conflicting reports received it appears Mr. Spangler had dismounted from a fractious horse, on returning from a hunting trip, and set his loaded shotgun against the side of the house. The horse continued cutting up and finally kicked the gun and discharged it. The charge struck Mrs. Spangler in the head, killing her instantly. Seventy-five fine shot penetrated her skull. A four months' old babe, which the mother held in her arms, was uninjured. Mrs. Spangler was only nineteen years of age and leaves two children.

They Will Not Flinch.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 26.—President John Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League of America, has to-day received the following important cable from the Hon. Timothy Harrington, member of parliament, secretary of the league in Ireland:

DUBLIN, Nov. 26, 1886.—To John Fitzgerald, Lincoln, Neb.—The government in prosecuting John Dillon, M. P., and proclaiming public meetings, admits its inability to govern Ireland without coercion. We will not flinch. (Signed) TIMOTHY HARRINGTON.

Troops Coming.

VALENTINE, Neb., Nov. 26.—[Special to the BEE.]—Three companies of the Second infantry—one from Fort Niobrara and two from Fort Robinson—leave here to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock for Fort Omaha. General Kautz and six companies of the Eighth infantry are expected to arrive at Fort Niobrara on Saturday evening from Arizona. One company of the Eighth has already been sent to Fort Robinson, where General Brisbin assumed command yesterday.

Broke His Neck.

OGALLALA, Neb., Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—William Gilbert, a young man, was instantly killed by a runaway team this morning, being thrown out, causing a dislocation of the neck.

Forgery Added to Embezzlement.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—It has been discovered that William Reed, late treasurer of the South Boston Horse railroad company, who is now under arrest for the embezzlement of over $100,000, also added forgery to his crimes, the signatures of President Hersey to certain certificates being pronounced forgeries by that gentleman. It is now stated that a large proportion of the certificates outstanding, and which are mostly held by brokers as collateral for margins on stocks, bear President Hersey's signature. Hersey states that for all certificates signed by himself he has a duplicate check, which will enable him to identify every certificate he has issued. The directors have not yet decided whether or not they will prosecute Reed for forgery.

Disasters on the Lakes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The recent storm practically put a stop to navigation for the season of 1886. As fast as the lumber fleet arrives the vessels are sent into winter quarters. The few lower lake vessels will leave port and none but propellers will make any attempt to do so. The loss of human life has been great. Thirty-three vessels have been driven ashore or foundered so far this season. Eleven schooners and one propeller are a total loss. The value of the vessels is about $500,000, and the value of the cargoes probably double that amount. Forty-one sailors lost their lives by wrecking of vessels on the lakes this season.

Cholera In Buenos Ayres.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—A special to the Inter-Ocean from Austin, Texas, says: Health Officer Swearingen and Dr. Blunt, quarantine officers at Galveston, are in communication with each other regarding the reports that cholera has made its appearance at Buenos Ayres. A letter from Dr. Blunt on the subject was received by Mr. Swearingen today. The matter is arousing considerable discussion, as there is direct communication between Buenos Ayres and both Galveston and New Orleans. It is said that eleven ships bound for the two places from Buenos Ayres are due to arrive by Christmas.

The Rio Disaster.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 26.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company has settled about half of the damage claims growing out of the disaster at East Rio the 28th ult.

The husbands of Mrs. Sherer and Mrs. Johns, of Winona, Minn., each received their money. The amounts given cannot be ascertained, but the first settlement has been made at the rate of $5,000 each. The law provides that damages in each case shall not exceed $5,000.

The Riots of Tanners.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 26.—There was considerable rioting by the striking tanners in this city yesterday. They pursued and beat unmercifully a number of non-union men and wrecked a street car. One of their number was severely wounded by a pistol shot fired by one of their victims. A large body of police were required to quell the disturbance.

The New Cruiser Atlanta.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The World reports that the steel cruiser Atlanta returned yesterday from a six days' cruise in Long Island sound, after breaking down six times. It is said she fails to come up to the requirements of the contract in every respect except speed, which was 14½ knots an hour. Her horse power falls short 500, and without armament or stores her water-line is too low.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair weather, stationary temperature.

TERRIBLE MINE DISASTER.

Wilkesbarre Miners Blown Into Eternity By an Explosion of Gas.

TWELVE MEN REPORTED KILLED.

Over Forty Persons Badly Burned and Injured in the Shaft—Heart-rending Scenes at the Mouth of the Pit.

Another Mine Disaster.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 26.—This morning shortly after the miners and laborers entered the Conyngham shaft, owned and operated by the Delaware & Hudson company, an explosion of gas took place. Between twenty and thirty miners are said to be burned and seriously injured, but none are reported to be dead. But very little information regarding the accident can be learned as yet, as the men are still in the pit, but will be removed as soon as possible.

9:50 a. m.—It is now known that the explosion occurred in a shanty at the foot of the shaft, which was occupied by the fire boss. No work was done yesterday, and consequently there was a larger amount of gas than usual in the shaft. The men are now being removed from the pit and taken to their homes or to the hospital in ambulances and wagons. It is thought all of them will recover.

The accident in the Conyngham shaft occurred at 7:10 this morning, while the men were getting ready to go to work. About fifty men, miners and laborers, were sitting at the bottom of the shaft waiting for the inside boss, when a terrible explosion took place, and only three or four men, so far as could be ascertained, esca