THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1886. NUMBER 174.

DISPUTE ON THE FISHERIES.

President Cleveland Transmits the Papers On the Subject to Congress.

SPEEDY ACTION RECOMMENDED.

The Official Correspondence Between the Secretary of State and Representatives of Great Britain Given in Detail.

The Canadian Seizures

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following is the president's letter transmitting to congress the communication of the secretary of state and the correspondence relating to the fisheries:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith a letter from the secretary of state, which is accompanied by correspondence in relation to the rights of American fishermen in British North American waters, and commend to your favorable consideration the suggestion that a commission be authorized by law to take perpetuating proofs of the losses sustained during the past year by American fishermen owing to their unfriendly and unwarranted treatment by the local authorities of the maritime provinces of the Dominion of Canada. I may have occasion hereafter to make further recommendation during the present session for such remedial legislation as may become necessary for the protection of the rights of our citizens engaged in the open sea fisheries in North Atlantic waters.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 8.

SECRETARY BAYARD'S LETTER.

Secretary Bayard, in his letter accompanying the correspondence relative to the fisheries in waters adjacent to British North America, says, referring to the treaty of Washington, June 5, 1854, and of the treaty of May 5, 1871: "It is deeply to be regretted that the efforts of this department to arrive at such an agreement as would permit instructions of like tenor to be issued by the governments of Great Britain and the United States to guide citizens of the respective nationalities in the unmolested exercise of their rights of fishing in the waters in question, and defining the limits of lawful action therein, have not as yet reached a final and satisfactory result. Although negotiations are now pending for consideration, which it is hoped may prove the basis of a just and permanent settlement, yet, as suplementary to the published history of this long standing subject, as illustrating the obvious necessity in the interest of amity and good neighborhood, of having a clear and well defined understanding of the equal rights of the two governments and their respective citizens, and it is considered expedient that congress should have full knowledge of the action of the executive in the premises to assist them in their deliberations upon this important subject, it would seem proper that steps in perpetuam rei memoriam should be taken by congress to allow proofs to be made and placed upon record of these losses and injuries to our citizens, to enable them to be properly presented to her majesty's government for settlement, and that for this purpose a commissioner should be authorized by congress to take the necessary proofs of the respective claimants."

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence opens with a dispatch of the date of March 15, 1886, from Sir Lionel S. Sackville-West, British minister, to Secretary Bayard, transmitting a request of Earl Roseberry to be informed whatever is the intention of the United States government to give notice to the United States fishermen that they are now precluded from fishing in British North American territorial waters, as her majesty's governments are now considering the expediency of issuing a reciprocal notice with regard to British fishermen in American waters. To the communication Secretary Bayard replied, under date of March 23, that the fishery question is now understood to rest on existing treaties, precisely as though no fishing articles had been incorporated in the treaty of Washington.

Under date of Washington, May 10, 1886, Secretary Bayard wrote a long letter to Minister West concerning the seizure of the American schooner Joseph Storey, and the schooner David J. Adams. After pointing out the illegality of the seizures the secretary says: "The effect of this colonial legislation and executive interpretation, if executed according to the letter, would not only to expand the restrictions and renunciations of the treaty of 1818, which related solely to inshore fishing within the three-mile limit, so as not to affect the deep sea fisheries, the right to which remained unquestioned and unimpaired for the enjoyment of citizens of the United States, but further to diminish and practically to disobey the privileges expressly secured to American fishing vessels to visit those inshore waters for the objects of shelter, repair of damages, and purchase of wood, and obtaining water. As there is no longer any inducement for American fishermen to 'dry and cure' fish on the interdicted coasts of the Canadian provinces, and as bait is no longer used or needed by them for the prosecution of inshore fishing in order to take fish in inshore waters to which the treaty of 1818 alone relates, I ask you to consider the results of excluding American vessels, duly possessed of permits from their own government to touch and trade at Canadian ports, as well as to engage in deep sea fishing, from exercising freely the same customary and reasonable rights and privileges of trade in the ports of the British colonies as are freely allowed to British vessels in all parts of the United States.

On May 20, 1886, Secretary Bayard addressed a second letter to Minister West, concerning the detention of the schooner Adams. He refers to the unrestrained, and what appears to him unwarranted, irregular and severe actions of Canadian officials toward American vessels, and their apparent disposition to use the most extreme and technical reasons for interference with vessels not engaged in or intended for inshore fishing on their coast, and relates at considerable length the circumstances connected with the seizure of the Adams. He concludes by urging the importance of restricting all arrests of American fishing vessels for supposed or alleged violations of the convention of 1818, within the limitations and conditions laid down by the authorities of Great Britain in 1871, to-wit: That no vessel shall be seized unless it is evident, and can be clearly proved, that the offense of fishing has been committed, and the vessel itself captured within three miles of land. The letter concludes: "I will therefore ask you to procure such steps to be taken as shall cause such orders to be forthwith put in force under the authority of her majesty's government."

On May 22 Secretary Bayard wrote to Minister West that he telegraphed Phelps urging the advantage and need of coming to some immediate understanding expressive of the views of the two parties to the treaty, and that he had asked that these seizures be suspended without prejudice to the legal results, pending an authoritive treatment of the main question. The simple acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication, and notice of its reference to the minister of foreign affairs, was the only reply made to this letter.

On May 29 Secretary Bayard wrote to Minister West that he had just received an official imprint of a house of commons bill pending in the Canadian parliament proposing forcible search and seizure of any American vessel within any harbor in Canada, or hovering within three marine miles of any of the rivers, bays, creeks or harbors in Canada, where such vessel has entered such waters for any purpose not permitted by the laws of nations, or by treaty or convention or by any law of the United Kingdom or of Canada now in force. The secretary protests that the proposition is unwarranted and concludes: "I have instructed Phelps to give notice that the government of Great Britain will be held liable for all losses and injuries to citizens of the United States and their property caused by the unauthorized and unfriendly action of the Canadian officials to which I have referred."

On June 7 the secretary protests to Minister West against the seizure at St. Andrews, N. B., of the Annie M. Jordan, as the "withholding of legal commercial privileges from an American vessel," and notifies Minister West that Great Britain will be held responsible for the loss and damage sustained by the owner.

On July 10 the secretary writes to Minister West informing him of the refusal of the Canadian authorities to allow American vessels to obtain ice and to ship fish in bond to the United States at Pictou, N. S., and concludes as follows: "Against this treatment I must instantly and formally protest as an unwarranted interpretation and application of the treaty by officers of the Dominion of Canada and the province of Nova Scotia as an infraction of the laws of commercial and maritime intercourse existing between the two countries and as a violation of hospitality, and for any loss or injury resulting therefrom the government of her British majesty will be held responsible."

Under date of July 23 Earl Roseberry writes to Minister west acknowledging the receipt of a dispatch from the minister inclosing a copy of the note addressed to him by Secretary Bayard referring to the seizure of the Joseph Storey and David J. Adams. The earl encloses a copy of an important report of the Canadian privy council justifying the course of Canada in the matter, and states that her majesty's government entirely concur in that passage of the report in which it is observed that "if the provisions of the convention of 1818 have become inconvenient to either contracting party, the utmost that good will and fair dealing can suggest is that the terms shall be reconsidered." The undersigned would express the hope that the discussion which has arisen on this question may lead to renewed negotiations between Great Britain and the United States, and may have the result of establishing extended trade relations between the republic and Canada and of removing all source of irritation between the two countries.

Inclosed in Earl Roseberry's communication is also an abstract from a letter from the Marquis of Landsdowne to Earl Granville, in which he says: "Bayard's statement that the Dominion government is seeking by its action in this matter to 'invade and destroy the commercial rights and privileges secured to citizens of the United States under and by virtue of the treaty stipulations with Great Britain,' is not warranted by the facts of the case. No attempt has been made either by the authorities interested with the enforcement of the existing law or by the parliament of the Dominion to interfere with vessels engaged in bona fide commercial transactions upon the coast of the Dominion."

Under dates of August 9, 17 and 18 and September 10, Secretary Bayard complains of a violation of the treaty stipulations on the part of the Canadian authorities towards the vessels Rattler, Golden Hind, Shiloh, Jane Ellen and Mollie Adams, declaring that such violations were distinctly unfriendly and contrary to the humanitarian laws of nations and the usages of civilized nations, and in the case of the Jane Ellen and Shiloh he asserts that the firing of guns across their bows was a most unusual and uncalled-for exhibition of hostility.

Under date of October 18, Secretary Bayard, after detailing to Minister West the circumstances of the seizure of the Everett Steele, says: "If, as I cannot permit myself to believe, Great Britain should refuse to citizens of the United States the enjoyment of the plainest and most undeniable rights, the consequences would be so serious that they cannot be contemplated by this government but with great concern."

Under date of November 6 Secretary Bayard advises Minister Phelps of the seizure of the Marion Grimes and the enforced lowering of the American flag by Captain Quigley, of the Canadian cruiser Terror. In commenting upon this case, the secretary says: "It seems hardly necessary to say that it is not until after the condemnation by a prize court that the national flag of a vessel seized as a prize of war is hauled down by her captor."

Under date of June 2, Minister Phelps addressed a communication to Earl Roseberry protesting in the name of the United States government about the seizures made by the Canadians as wholly unwarranted by the treaty of 1818, requesting the release of the vessels, and informing him that the United States would hold her majesty's government responsible for all losses sustained by American citizens growing out of the seizures.

The correspondence closes with a letter from Minister Phelps to Earl Roseberry in which he combats the position taken by the earl that her majesty's government cannot take action in the matter of the seizures because the Canadian courts are considering all the cases in dispute. Phelps maintains that the United States must look to the home government for redress and satisfaction, and for such instructions to the colonial authorities as will prevent future seizures. He suggests as a means of preventing further collisions between American fishermen and Canadian officials that an ad interim construction of the terms of the existing treaty be reached by mutual consent, to be carried out informally until a more permanent understanding be reached.

The Trades Congress.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 8.—At the second day's session of the Trades congress, Chairman Gompers, of the legislative committee, recommended that the congress resolve itself into a committee of the whole and attend the trades union conference. There was some opposition to this manner of forming the amalgamation of the two bodies, but the suggestions were adopted and the congress took a recess until noon.

When the congress convened again it was decided to enter the conference of trades unions, about to be held, and adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

At the conference of the amalgamated association the secretary read the call setting forth the action of the trades conference in Philadelphia last May.

At the afternoon session of the trades union congress a large number of letters were read by the secretaries, the first from President Weihe, of the Amalgamated association. He regretted that his organization was not represented, but said if the resolutions adopted were not of a free trade nature the Amalgamated association would participate in future meetings. Numerous letters of regret were read, nearly all being of the same tenor. Secretary McGuire made a motion that the press be excluded from the sessions of the conference. This point was discussed the greater part of the afternoon, being presented in all its various phases, and finally the motion was agreed to by a vote of 18 to 10. Some discussion was had on the formation of a national trade and labor union, all the expressions being favorable to any plan having that object in view. The conference adjourned until to-morrow without having taken action regarding the Powderly committee which arrived in the city on Tuesday night.

Brutal Outrage in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The most bold and brutal outrage was committed in the city yesterday afternoon in broad daylight. Mrs. Gulling was alone in her husband's house on Pensuylvania avenue, when two men of disreputable appearance drove to the door and asked for admission. The lady suspected nothing and allowed them to enter, when they overpowered her, threatened her life, and carried her from the house, placed her in a buggy which was standing at the curb and drove to a secluded place in the southern suburbs of the city and repeatedly outraged her. No other particulars of the crime are known, except that two men were arrested. Mr. Guiling is a clerk in the district court. The affair has created great excitement.

They Tackled the Wrong Man.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 8.—The Courier-Journal's special says: William Phippen and son Henry were shot and killed yesterday in Stewart county, Tennessee, by William Cooley. The trouble grew out of the arrest of Phippen, charged with cattle stealing. Phippen stopped Cooley in the public road and charged him with causing his arrest, and dared him to fight. His son appeared with a gun and was about to shoot when Cooley fired and killed both father and son.

More Shakes.

MISSOURI CITY, Mo., Dec. 8.—A shock of earthquake was felt here at 8:35 last night. A low rumbling sound was first heard and a jar followed which shook buildings and rattled windows. The duration was about three minutes.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 8.—Another shock of earthquake was felt here about 4:25 this morning. It was very perceptible, waking up sound sleepers. The tremors lasted one minute.

Moonlight for Wyoming.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The nomination of Thomas Moonlight, of Leavenworth, Kan., to be governor of Wyoming territory, was sent to the senate to-day.

THE GREAT STORM BREAKS.

Predictions of a Terrible Gale Off the English Coast Proves True.

WORK OF WIND, SNOW AND HAIL.

Reports From All Over the United Kingdom Tell Tales of Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

A Terrible Storm.

[Copyright 1886 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Dec. 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Five days ago all the London and the leading provincial newspapers printed the following Herald warning, sent by cable from the Herald weather service at New York to London on Friday last:

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1886.—Bennett, London—A large anti-cyclone-barometric maximum 30.10 inches, now moving from the lakes toward Nova Scotia, will probably cause westerly gales south of the "Lane" route for west-bound European steamers. It is preceded by a depression which may disturb weather on the west and north British coasts between December 7 and 8.

(Signed.) BENNETT.

THE PREDICTION VERIFIED.

This evening nearly a column appears in each evening paper, giving the alarming details of a violent storm thus foretold for the benefit of the marine service. Heavy gales have prevailed along the Cornish coast during the past twelve hours, accompanied by a barometric fall from 29.72 to 28.69, or over one inch. This morning the wind shifted westward from south southwest, with violent hail squalls. The sea in the channel is very high.

Early this morning the Westmoreland lake district was visited by a gale of great fury, accompanied by storms of hail. A terrible southwesterly gale is blowing at the south end. Two barges have been sunk. Great damage has been done to all small crafts.

GREAT DESTRUCTION.

The mouth of the Thames is full of wreckage. A terrible gale was blowing from the southwest on the east coast this morning. The Ave Maria, of Goole, bound to Maidstone, fouled the north pier at Lowestoft and sank. The captain and the crew were hauled with ropes on to the pier and received into the sailors' home.

Great destruction is being done to house property there. The gale has done damage to trees and shrubs at Bushy and Richmond parks, and at Kew gardens. At 9 oclock a terrific hail storm passed over Richmond and Twickenham. The hail stones broke a number of windows. The streets and cellars were flooded.

RESCUING IMPERILLED SAILORS.

Vessels are parting from their anchors in all directions where they had run into the roadstead for shelter. Early this morning the Penzance life boat was launched in response to distress signals and rescued the crew of the Alliance, which afterward drove ashore. The life boat proceeded to the Golden Light of Penzance and rescued the crew of that vessel just before it drove ashore.

HEAVY SNOW IN SCOTLAND.

A heavy anow storm, extending over the four northern counties of Scotland, was experienced yesterday. Four inches of snow fell and there is every probability of the storm increasing in severity. The roads, although heavy, were workable, but the mails were being carried on horseback instead of by carts.

DAMAGE AT BRIGHTON.

Brighton, London's Long Branch, is again a sufferer. Nothing substantial having been done by the town council for the protection of its sea front since the gale of October, the sea again did large damage, and during the morning the esplanade was lined with people watching the effect of the waves. The electric railway was submerged and a large number of sleepers carried away. Large quantities of loose earth which had been thrown down were quickly washed away, as also were protections to improvements at the bottom of the old Steyne, the new arches being again flooded. In the town itself the gale has made sad havoc with the chimney pots and tiles, while the telegraphic wires have been broken in several places.

Simultaneously the papers print American cables comforting the English with extravagant details of snow storms all the way from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

INCREASING IN VIOLENCE.

LATER, 4 a. m.—At this hour the phenominal gale seems at its highest. From the Crystal palace to Highgate it sweeps devastatingly over London, and grave rumors come from the coast wherever the wires are not down.

VESSELS WRECKED.

Lloyds' reports, which are very incomplete, to this hour gives twenty-two vessels and two crews as having been lost. One crew—that of a French brigantine—were entirely drowned off Dym church, in Dover straits, the men refusing to use a rocket apparatus when it was fired aboard their ship. A schooner, with all hands, has gone down at Milford haven, off Hythe. A lugger, belonging to Hastings, has been wrecked and six of the crew drowned. The ship C. H. Marshall, from London for New York, lost both anchor and chain in the Downs and struck on the sands at Ramsgate, but afterwards got clear and was towed into the Thames by the Challenger tug.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

In Limerick the streets are almost impassable and business has come to a standstill. A portion of the tower of the Redemptionist church there has been blown down.

At Lunday island, outside Bristol, at 6 p. m., a hurricane was blowing from the west with a terrific sea, thick weather and the barometer low and still falling.

The land lines used by the pool cables were in such a disordered condition last evening that messages were totally stopped, and the Commercial Cable company was compelled to decline a large number of outside messages in order to accommodate its usual customers. Its short land line to its Bristol spur of the cable is always working.

DATA OF THE STORM.

The meteorological office gives the following data in connection with the storm: The barometric readings in London were: 11 p.m. Tuesday, 29.50; 1 a. m. Wednesday, 29.46; 4 a. m. 29.18; 6 a. m. 28.60; 9 a. m. 28.96; 12 m. 28.55; 4 p. m. 28.40; 8. p. m. 28.35. The final reading was thus the lowest ever recorded in London.

The following data were also reported at Liverpool: 27.845 at 6 p. m.; at Ramfey, Isle of Man, 27.45 at 3:30 p. m. and at Bradford, 27.456, at 8:40 p. m. on Wednesday.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The Morning Post, in its account of the storm, editorially says: "It is not impossible that the large disturbance referred to in the last New York Herald warning is the one which has only just reached us in a more energetic form than it existed on the western side of the ocean. It is not time yet to hear fully from the French or Norwegian coasts, where the gale also rages.

FOUR MORE VESSELS LOST.

A latest cablegram announces that at Elsinore four vessels had struck on the breakwater and off the fortress of Kronberg. Only part of their crews have been saved.

Furious Gale Off Queenstown.

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QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The gale predicted by the New York Herald to strike the British coasts between December 7 and 8 broke with terrific force over the South Irish coast last night from the west and continued with unabated violence. Nothing to equal its fury has been experienced here for thirty years. Shipping on the fore shore had to seek shelter up the river. Vessels in the harbor broke their cables, others drew their anchors, and at much risk to their tugs were saved from destruction. The damage to house property is considerable. The Transatlantic liners, the City of Berlin and the Catalonia, bound for New York and Boston respectively, and due this morning from Liverpool, have not yet arrived. The incoming steamers report terrific wheather at sea last night. Disaster to shipping is apprehended.

Russian Praise For Us.

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ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Novoe Vremya finds that only France and the United States can be relied on for Russia's future political combinations, and says: "It is often said that no alliance can be made with a republic because diplomatic secrets are impossible in a republic, but diplomatic secrets are laughed at now as merely childly bugaboos and Prince Bismarck is the first to laugh at them. The republics of Rome, Venice and Holland brilliantly proved their diplomatic capacities, and the United States cannot now complain of their diplomacy. For a hundred years they have pursued one and the same line of policy, and this republic, which keeps up no navy and an army of only about two divisions, enjoys the fullest security, and no one dares to attack her or to touch American citizens who are engaged in business in every part of the world."

The Colin Campbell Case.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The trial of the Campbell divorce case was resumed to-day. Lord Colin Campbell was again called to the witness stand and testified that Lady Colin admitted in July, 1883, while ill, that she received two or three letters each day from the Duke of Marlborough. She refused to show the letters to him. On being pressed by the judge he said he was sure he asked her if she took anybody home with her from a certain ball. Lady Colin denied that any one was with her. Here the blood father of the plaintiff rose in court and, shaking his fist at Lord Colin, said; "You are making infamous charges against your wife; it is not the first time you have lied regarding her." It was untrue that he continually made overtures to his wife, but he did refuse to bind himself eternally against cohabitation. The judge here said: "If Lady Colin is innocent, her husband's questions are most insulting." After the marriage was consummated Lady Colin never said she had suffered from something she was unable to understand. When pressed he admitted having said, previous to the trial, that he told his wife to take precaution to prevent having children. This admission caused a sensation in the court room. Lord Colin further said that his means were limited. Witness admitted that he twice had an infectious disease, the first time in 1879. Adjourned.

Orangemen Provoke a Riot.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—The Catholics of Lurgan, County of Armagh, formed a procession last night and marched through the streets to show their joy at the acquittal of some of their number who had been tried on the charge of rioting. The orangemen of the town resented the demonstration and attacked the paraders. A fierce riot ensued, and sticks, stones and revolvers were used. The fighting lasted several hours and was finally quelled in the early morning by a troop of dragoons. A score of persons were wounded and several houses partly wrecked.

Forming a New Ministry.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—President Grevy, on the advice of Floquet, president of the chamber of deputies, who yesterday undertook to form a ministsy but without success, summoned M. Goblet to-day to form one. Goblet declined. President Grevy again summoned Floquet. Subsequently, under pressure, Goblet consented to undertake the formation of a cabinet.

Death of Consul Harper.

MUNICH, Dec. 7.—Joseph W. Harper, United States consul here, died at the consulate to-day.

Received the Delegation.

VIENNA, Dec. 8.—Count Kalnoky received the Bulgarian deputation.

In Favor of a New Trial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—At the meeting of the Aurora turn-verein held with closed doors tonight the question of endorsing the resolution authorizing the Chicago district committee of turners to protest in the name of the organization against the execution of the condemned anarchists was by a vote of 123 to 13. The resolution demands a new trial for the anarchists. The Auroa turn-verein is a branch of the society of turners to which August Spies belonged. Fifteen of the seventeen societies forming the Chicago turn-verein district have now voted on the resolution calling for a new trial. Of these eight have voted for and seven against it. The two which have not voted are considered doubtful.

The McQuade Jury Secured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The work of securing a jury to try ex-Alderman McQuade was concluded this afternoon and the jury was sworn in at 2:40. Three hundred and ninety-two talesmen have been examined and the work lasted nearly eight days.

In the McQuade trial to-day, after the opening statement on behalf of the state, Alderman Fullgraff was put on the stand and related the story of the combination to pass the Broadway railroad franchise over the mayor's veto. It differed in no essential particulars from that told by him at the first trial. The court adjourned till to-morrow, with Fullgraff still on the stand under cross-examination.

Washington's New Chief.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The district commissioners to-day appointed Colonel William T. Moore to be major and chief of police in place of Major Walker, resigned. Colonel Moore is the commanding officer of the Washington Light infantry corps, and at present holds a prominent position in the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington. He was private secretary to ex-President Johnson.

Big Strike Threatened.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 8.—Delegates representing eleven mines in the Mahoning valley met at Youngstown to-day and decided that unless an advance of 10 cents per ton is conceded on or before Friday next all miners shall cease work. Should this strike be inaugurated 9,000 men would be called out.

Coal in the Northwest.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 8.—A seam of anthracite coal seven feet six inches in diameter has been struck at Banff, N. W. T. This seam is one of six in that locality, the smallest being three feet in thickness. The six seams contain coal enough to supply the entire Northwest territory for the next fifty years.

The Madison Bank.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The comptroller of currency to-day authorized the Madison National bank of Madison, Dakota, to begin business with a capital of $50,000.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

Leander Shellenberger Doomed to Die For the Murder of His Child.

SCENES IN THE COURT ROOM.

Scathing Review of the Crime and the Prisoner By Judge Pound—Change of Venue For the Woman.

Shellenberger Sentenced to Death.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Leander Shellenberger was brought into court this morning at half past 8 o'clock and, on motion of District Attorney Strode, sentence was pronounced. There were but few present and the prisoner underwent the terrible ordeal with seeming indifference. After a motion for a new trial had been entertained and denied, the court instructed the prisoner to stand up. "Have you anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced against you." With a firm voice the prisoner replied: "I am not guilty." Judge Pound then proceeded to pass sentence in the following words:

"You have been found guilty of one of the greatest crimes in the whole catalogue of crime, the murder of your own child. It shocks human nature to have to believe that so fiendish a spirit as you showed in that terrible tragedy should take possession of the human soul. The untimely taking off of any human being for any cause is calculated at all times to arouse our emotions and stir our sympathies, but when a father, out of the deep depravity of his heart, regardless alike of the ties of nature and the obligations of law, inhumanly and barbariously slays his own child, we are heartbroken and stand aghast at the immeasurable wickedness. The father who would do a deed like this is no longer a man, he is a monster at whose sight innocence shudders, and from whose side all men stand away as from a beast of prey. You are a standing menace to society while you live. If you can destroy your own children, whose child, whose life, is safe? But your wickedness and depravity will soon culminate in your own destruction. You have forfeited your right to live and the doom that awaits the murderer soon will be visited on you. For the young and innocent life you destroyed the law now demands yours. I am persuaded that your hard and cruel heart cannot be touched by any words of mine, and I leave you to contemplate the ruin and misery and desolation you have wrought and to prepare for that unseen world into which you will soon be hurled. Nothing now remains for me but to pronounce upon you the sentence of the law, which sentence is that you be taken hence to the jail of Otoe county, whence you came, and there be kept in close continement until the 25th day of March, 1887, and that on said day you be taken thence to the place for your execution, to be prepared as provided by law, and that between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the said day, you be hanged by the neck until dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

The prisoner was at once taken to his cell. He has great hopes that the supreme court will give him a new trial.

MRS SHELLENBERGER'S CASE.

Thomas D. Stevenson, attorney for Mrs. Miranda Shellenberger, was successful this afternoon in his motion for a change of venue for his client. Her trial will undoubtedly take place in Lincoln at the next term of the district court, and undoubtedly she will receive the same verdict as her husband.

Some Statements Denied.

HOLDREGE, Neb., Dec. 8.—To the Editor of the BEE: Some days ago an article appeared in your paper in reference to a fire which occured here on November 17, in which a barn was burned up belonging to Mr. Silas Latta. The article referred to designated Mr. Latta as a miser and stated that he chucked his hired men into his barn loft, etc. Now, while we are certain that you are not personally the founder of the article, we realize that it does this gentleman a great deal of injustice, and at the same time the originator of the article has imposed upon you and your readers. The facts are the barn was a neat, well built livery and feed barn and had an office attached, in which his hired man or hostler had a bed and kept his trunk and wearing apparel as a matter of choice. At noon, while Mr. Latta and his hired man were eating dinner, the barn took fire, supposed to be from the office stove, and before it was discovered was too far gone to be extinguished. There were ten horses in the born when the fire was discovered, and they were all saved. The rest of the property in the barn was about all destroyed making a loss of about $800 to Mr. Latta. As to the hired men sleeping in the loft in the hay it is wholly false. They slept in the office in a better bed, no doubt, than the man who gave you the item can afford. As to being a miser, Mr. Latta is one of our best citizens and is noted for his liberality, but like the most of good men he has some enemies of a very low and malicious disposition who take pride in slandering and abusing him to the disgust of decent citizens.

To the above statements the following citizens of Holdrege have affixed their names: J. A. Ruby, G. E. Hymen, J. A. Dunbary, B. B. Case, James Catter, H. M. King, Harry Stern, W. M. Overpeck, George Warwick, E. W. Becktal, W. S. Fleming, D. E. Nash, J. F. Beckstrand, W. P. Hall, R. T. McGrew, W. H. Pratt, A. A. Sheneberger.

Celebrating Her First Train.

FAIRFIELD, Neb., Dec. 8.—[Special to the BEE.]—The first train on the Kansas City & Omaha railroad left Fairfield at 7 o'clock last evening, loaded with about two hundred of Fairfield's best citizens, on their way to Clay Center to help the people of that hitherto secluded burg celebrate the arrival of the first train. Clay Center was reached about 8 o'clock, and the excursionists were met on the prairie by the county officials and other distinguished citizens and escorted to the court house, where a grand supper had been prepared. The evening was happily spent in feats of gastronomy and flights of oratory. The excursionists returned about midnight, feeling that they had had a royally good time. The road will be completed to Sutton by December 25.

A Lincoln Drug Store Blaze.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—At 5 o'clock to night an alarm of fire was turned in and the response of the firemen brought them to the drug store of L. Wichtendahl, at 116 South Tenth street. This store is situated in the very heart of the business part of the city and it created a good deal of excitement, the combustible nature of the place making early and vigorous work the only effective means of saving an extensive blaze. The flames were confined to the building in which they originated and that was saved, although damaged somewhat and the stock greatly damaged by water. The loss was estimated at $1,800, fully covered by insurance in the following companies: London Assurance association, North American of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania fire, Phoenix of Hartford and the Ætna. The fire originated in the back room of the building, from some cause undetermined.

Otoe's Jail Cleared.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Willis Brown, charged with assault with attempt to kill one Martin Glass, was up for trial this afternoon. The jury, after being out about three minutes, returned a verdict of guilty, when his honor, Judge Hayward, sentenced him over the road to the pen for three years. This about cleans out the county jail with the exception of Mrs. Shellenberger, and it is most likely that the sheriff will take her to Lincoln for keeping pending her trial. Otoe county can well afford to give her to Lancaster county in exchange for Bohannon.

Reduced Fare For Educators.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The state superintendent to-day mailed circulars containing the reduction in rates given by the railroads in the state for the convention of county superintendents and prominent educators, which convention meets in this city, commencing the 21st. The different roads make the usual one and one-third fare for the round trip and Superintendent Jones expects that the convention will be one of the most important gatherings of educators and school officials ever held in the state.

Heavy Broom Corn Production.

ARAPAHOE, Neb., December 8.—[Special to the BEE.]—Yesterday Jim Cooper, a farmer living west of here about six miles, hauled into town forty tons of broom corn, and added to what was already here, some 100 tons were in town to-day. It took thirty-three teams to haul Cooper's corn into town. Shipments of broom corn from here have been the heaviest of any town in the Republican valley, and still some will say nothing can be raised in western Nebraska.

Two Failures at McCook.

MCCOOK, Neb., Dec. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This city is somewhat stirred up by having two failures in one day. John F. Collins, a builder and contractor, failed this morning, and at noon D. Kendall, bakery, cigars and confectionary, failed. Kendall made a bill of sale to a man named Davis, formerly of Seward county, who has possession. It looks as though the creditors were left.

Criminals at Wahoo.

WAHOO, Neb., Deb. 8.—[Special to the BEE.]—In the district court yesterday John Schumen, the fiend who so inhumanly assaulted and ravished Mrs. Munsel, near North Bend, was found guilty and will be sentenced some time this week. William Long and John Hutchins plead guilty to the charge of larceny and were sentenced to thirty days in jail and one year in the penitentiary respectively.

A Horse Thief's Work.

HEBRON, Neb., Dec. 8.—[Special to the BEE.]—Daniel Dey, of Chester, had a valuable horse stolen from his stable last Sunday night by an unknown party. He has offered a reward of $50 for the return of the mare and conviction of the thief, to which Sheriff Green of this county, has added an additional $50.

A San Francisco Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Two hundred and fifteen men on the street railway lines struck to-day, on account of the refusal of the company to raise wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per day and decrease the hours from thirteen to twelve.

Abating the Saloons.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Sheriff McDonald has been busy to-day executing orders of abatement against saloons and buildings in which the same are located. Much excitement was occasioned thereby. About tweuty-five places were closed up and the buildings sealed for one year. Many had been inclined to believe that the English Kitchen would not be closed, as a restaurant is run in connection with the saloon, but all the liquor found in the establishment was confiscated, the doors locked and the place effectually closed up. The sheriff was seen by your correspondent to-day and says he proposes carrying out the orders of the court to the fullest extent. But little liquor was found anywhere in the rounds to-day. Papers are now being prepared empowering the sheriff to proceed against all places where abatement orders have not yet been issued.

Dead Drunk.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 8.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—An Ida Grove special says that T. Fuller was found dead in bed this morning by his companion, H. B. Sebastian. The two men drove from Holstein last night, and Fuller drank too much and was dead drunk when put to bed. The deceased was a horse trader, and leaves a wife at Sloan.

A Farmer Suicides.

OSCEOLA, Ia., Dec. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—M. P. Sherow, a well known and respected farmer living four miles southwest of this city, committed suicide this morning by hanging.

Riddleberger on His Ear.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The World's Washington special says: Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, had a lively altercation with Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday, of the senate. If the senator carries out his threat he will offer a resolution in open senate calling for an investigation of Canaday upon charges of conduct unbbecoming a senate official and gentleman. Senator Riddleberger is so incensed and outrazed against him that he vows he will vote to dispossess him from his office after the 4th of next March, if the senate does not reprimand or punish him. As the senate will be a tie after that date, standing 38 republicans to 38 democrats, Riddleberger will have it absolutely in his power by voting with the democrats to oust Canaday and to secure if he pleases, a re-organization of the senate and its committees. Riddleberger's threat shows what possibilities of power he may have when the change of a single vote will decide any partisan proposition or project which may come up. Senator Riddleberger charges that Canaday is guilty of deception and falsehood in the appointment of a Virginia boy to one of the pageships in the senate.

Rheumatic Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Cleveland suffered considerable rheumatic pain today, and spent the most of the time in a recumbent position. He denied himself to all callers except a few senators who desired to see him on important business.

The president to day sent to the senate the following nominations: Arthur J. Thomas, of Pensylvania, to be member of the Utah commission; Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, to be chief of the bureau of construction and repair, and chief constructor in the department of the navy, with relative rank of commodore; Pay Director James Fulton to be chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing and paymaster-general in the department of the navy, with relative rank of commodore; Paymaster Rufus Parks to be pay director; Paymaster James Tolfree to be pay inspector; Assistant Paymaster John Corwine to be past assistant paymaster.

Killed in a Collision.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—A wild locomotive on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad, while running fifty miles an hour, collided with a passenger train this morning. Thomas Mack and Melville Devoe, engineer and fireman respectfully of the wild locomotive, stuck to their posts. The former was killed outright and the latter so badly injured that he died to night.

Disasters to Vessels.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The steamer Knickerbocker, of the Cromwell line, which plies between this city and New Orleans, arrived at an early hour this morning and reported the loss of her first officer and four of her crew, who were drowned Tuesday morning, while trying to render aid to the schooner Mary D. Cramer, of Philadelphia, which had her rudder disabled.

The Garfield Statue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Lieutenant General Sheridan to-day issued a notice that the society of the army of the Cumberland will hold its eighteenth annual reunion in the city of Washington May 11 and 12, on which occasion the statue in memory of its lamented comrade, General James A. Garfield, will be unveiled.

VAN WYCK AGAIN AT WORK.

The Nebraska Senator After a Washington Gas Monopoly.

REDUCED PRICES DEMANDED.

Senator Edmunds Preparing to Push His Postal Telegraph Bill—Talk About the New Cruisers—National Capital News.

Van Wyck After a Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Senator Van Wyck began his work in the interest of the people here today and in opposition to local monopolies by introducing a resolution in the senate as to the expediency of requiring the Georgetown gas company, doing business in the District, to furnish gas at $1 per 1,000 cubic feet, and if found impracticable, of ascertaining whether there are not others who will furnish it at that price if afforded an opportunity. There are a number of corporations here that have procured rights of way and are charging exorbitant prices and keeping competition out by preventing what would be rivals from procuring a foothold in the shape of rights of way. These are the institutions which have raised the cry against Senator Van Wyck's re-election, and are trying to show that he is an uncertain republican. The fact that two-thirds of the officers and employes of these corporations are democrats shows plainly to the people here their animus to Nebraska's senior senator. The citizens are almost without exception Senator Van Wyck's endorsers in all that he does, and they are republicans and democrats alike.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

A gentleman who has recently talked to Senator Edmunds about postal telegraph says that that stunch advocate of government control of a system of telegraph lines intends to begin at the opening of congress next year a systematic move for the pass