THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1887. NUMBER 365

THE DOOM OF DEMOCRACY.

Full Text of the Letter On Which the Flag Order Was Made.

DRUM'S ASSININE SUGGESTION.

Endorsed By Secretary of War Endicott—What Various Governors Think of President Cleveland's Break.

The Official Record.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The official record of the presentation of the battle-flag proposition to the president consists of the following letter from Adjutant-General Drum and its indorsement by Secretary Endicott:

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Hon. W. C. Endicott, Secretary of War: Sir—I have the honor to state that there are now in this office, stored in one of the attic rooms of the building, a number of union flags captured in action, but recovered on the fall of the confederacy and forwarded to the war department for safe keeping, together with a number of confederate flags which the fortunes of war placed in our hands during the late civil war. While, in the past, favorable action has always been taken on application, properly supported, for the return of union flags to organizations representing the survivors of military regiments in the service of the government, I beg to submit it would be a graceful act to anticipate future requests of this nature and venture to suggest the propriety of returning all the flags (union and confederate) to the authorities of the respective states in which the regiments which bore the colors as were organized, for such final disposition as they may determine. While in all of the civilized nations of the old world trophies taken in wars against foreign enemies have been carefully preserved and exhibited as proud mementoes of the nation's military glories, wise and obvious reasons have always excepted from the rule evidences of past internecine troubles which, by appeals to arbitration of the sword, have disturbed the peaceful march of the people to its destiny. Over twenty years have elapsed since the termination of the late civil war. Many prominent leaders, civil and military, of the late confederate states, are now honored representatives of the people in the national councils, or in other eminent positions lend the aid of their talents to a wise administration of the affairs of the whole country, and the people of the several states composing the union are now united, treading a broader road to a glorious future. Impressed with these facts, I have the honor to submit the suggestion made in this letter for the careful consideration it will receive at your hands.

Very truly yours,
R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

ENDICOTT'S ENDORSEMENT.

The endorsement of the secretary upon this letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 26, 1887.—The within recommendation is approved by the president, and the adjutant general will prepare letters to the governors of those states whose troops carried their colors and flags now in this department with the offer to return them as herein proposed, the history of each flag and the circumstances of the capture or recapture to be given.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT.

Governors Give Their Opinions.

NEW YORK, June 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—In the dispatches to the World from the governors of various states it appears that all northern governors heard from earnestly disapprove the president's wish to return rebel flags. Governor Gordon, of Georgia, regarded the first order as an additional evidence of restored concord, but would not have the flags restored at the cost of renewed estrangement. Governor Hughes, of Arkansas, had not considered the matter. Governor Seay, of Alabama, and Governor Lee, of Virginia, approve the order, and Governor Seales, of North Carolina, thinks the return the best possible disposition of the flags. Governor McEmery, of Louisiana, thinks the return of the flags would still further strengthen the bonds of the nation, and says when received, the occasion would be made one of rejoicing.

Local interviews and dispatches from all parts of the country shows that, notwithstanding the president has rescinded his rebel flag order, the indignation of old soldiers has not been mitigated, and it seems only to excite amusement and contempt of democrats. The feeling of union veterans of all shades of political opinion is one of pity and contempt.

The Feeling at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There was considerable excitement here yesterday over the speech of General Fairchild, at Harlem, condemning President Cleveland for returning confederate flags to southern states. "The action of the president is very much to be regretted," said General Grier. "It will interfere with our encampment. I am afraid, particularly, if the president comes out here, it will create much feeling. I am afraid that the president and the Grand Army could not come together in the same town."

"Oh, let him come here if he wants to," said General Condolo. "Where we want to talk about this thing is at the ballot box. This is the best thing that ever happened for the republican party."

"Yes," said General Grier, "it means the downfall of democracy. You could not elect Cleveland to any office in this country now, and they'll find they can't elect his successor on the democratic ticket, either."

Robert T. Lincoln's Views.

CHICAGO, June 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The attention of ex-Secretary Lincoln was this morning called to a statement in one of the morning papers to the effect that he had, toward the close of his administration of affairs of the war department, approved a precisely similar suggestion from General Drum, in regard to these flags. He said: "I do not remember any action of mine respecting the rebel flags in the war department. I certainly never seriously considered, nor had in my mind any idea of approving any action respecting those flags which would give anyone the right to suppose that I thought the lapse of time had made the rebellion less to be reprobated now than it was when the war was going on. These captured rebel flags found their natural resting place at the close of the war, and, having become rotten, and ruined in the succeeding years, should, in my opinion, be permitted to disappear in dust where they are. Certainly, as I think, the government should not take such action concerning them as would seem to approve and stimulate a sentiment of veneration toward these captured rebel flags as relics of a defeated patriotic cause. This would be one result of returning them to the governors of the southern states. Again, it was the patriotic theory in the war that the southern states were not in the rebellion, but they were only out of their political relations to the union through the turbulence of a majority of their slave holding citizens. Returning these flags to the governors of those states is a governmental repudiation of that theory. Such action would also have a tendency to teach our children in the north that the principles for which their fathers fought are not so much more deserving of respect and veneration than those involved in the rebellion, as we have wished to teach them. There is no need of fighting the war of the rebellion over again, but there is equally little need of its being proclaimed by the government that it was not wholly in the right in fighting the rebellion twenty-five years ago, and that the rebellion was not a wicked attempt to overturn a great free republic."

An Interesting Scrap of History.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Star to-night has this: "The following scrap of history is of interest in connection with the battle flag incident and the attitude taken by the Grand Army men of Iowa in relation to the visit of the president to St. Louis. In September, 1883, the famous Crocker's Iowa brigade, of which General Belknap was president, held a reunion at Cedar Rapids, Ia. At the reunion, among the stirring events was enacted a scene that was widely commented upon and applauded in Iowa and neighboring states. By special arrangement General Govan, of Arkansas, the ex-confederate whose troops had captured the flag of the Eleventh Iowa regiment at Atlanta after a desperate struggle, was present at the reunion and formally returned this hard won flag to the Iowa regiment from whom it was captured. Its colonel, A. J. Saunders, of Davenport, Ia., delivered an affecting speech of acknowledgement and thanks in the presence of a brigade of veterans. Subsequently a committee of three was appointed to secure contributions from the veterans of this regiment for the purchase of a gold-headed cane for General Govan. This was duly accomplished, and the cane, handsomely engraved, was sent to the confederate recipient. This flag has been exhibited at subsequent reunions and creates unbounded enthusiasm."

Joyfully the Flag Waves.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 17.—Governor Martin to-day sent the following order to Adjutant General Campbell: "The fact that the battle flags captured by the heroic soldiers of the union are to be retained in the national capital is cause for rejoicing and congratulations by all loyal men. You will cause the flag of the republic to be raised on the state house as a token of the pride and pleasure with which the great soldier state of the union received the news.

LAKE STEAMER BURNED.

A Number of Lives Lost on Lake Michigan.

DETROIT, June 17.—The Evening Journal special from Charlevoix says the steamer Champlain of the Northern Michigan line bound for Cheboygan from Chicago, burned at midnight between Harwood and Charlevoix, at the mouth of Grand Traviers. The boat was running ten miles an hour when the flames shot up from beneath the engine, driving the engineer from his post with his clothes on fire. The alarm was given, sleeping passengers aroused, and when life preservers had been fastened on all they gathered on the forward dock. Two life boats and rafts were lowered but the steamer was running so fast they got away. In ten minutes from the time the boat caught fire the passengers were all compelled to jump into the lake. The steward informed the Journal correspondent that there were fifty-seven persons aboard including the crew. The lost are as follows: Ella Cooper Smith, Robert Wilkes, Aldgorge Wristly, of Charlevoix, Mr. M. Kehoe, R. M. McKee, steward of the boat, of Chicago; Captain Lusas, of Pelosky; Clerk Henry Brennan, and the fireman, cook and cabin boy, of Chicago; Mr. Russell, of Jackson, Mich.; a gentleman and boy from Milwaukee, bound for Mackinac; one waiter, and four Indian deck hands, and a lady and daughter from Frankfort, names unknown. Those saved floated for an hour and a half, when they were rescued by a yawl and boats from here. Sevdral of those saved were badly burned. There are seven not accounted for in the above list, the lost consisting only of those known to have perished. The boat burned to the hull, and has been towed here. It is impossible to tell the cause of the fire, but it is thought it may have been caused by a lamp explosion. Seven bodies have already been recovered. The Champlain was valued at about $10,000.

The Big Balloon Starts.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The New York World and St. Louis Post-Dispatch balloon was cut loose at 4:26 p. m. to-day, and after some ballast was thrown out the monster lunged into upper space and in a few minutes appeared a resplendent speck among the clouds, racing towards the east. The balloon was filled with gas, 14,000 cubic feet being required to distend it to the satisfaction of the æronaut, and yet falling 6,000 short of his full desire. In the car are four men: A. F. Moore, æronaut; Prof. J. G. Doughty, photographer; Edward Duffy, World correspondent, and Prof. Allen Hazen, of the signal service bureau. The party is well supplied with provisions, heavy clothing and all the requisite instruments. Twenty carrier pigeons from different stations in Missouri were also taken, ten of which will return with messages to-night and the others be liberated to-morrow. They will avoid the great lakes, and by to-morrow evening expect to land in Massachusetts or New Hampshire.

DETROIT, June 18, 12:30 a. m.—The great World and Post-Dispatch balloon passed here at midnight.

Minneapolis Clearings.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Boston Post's clearing house reports for the last two weeks have done gross injustice to Minneapolis. The clearings were reported June 6 by the Post as $3,406,600, while they were $4,056,859, showing an increase of 18 per cent instead of a loss of nearly 2 per cent, as given in the Post. On Monday, June 13, the Post, while it reported Minneapolis correctly, gives her an increase of only 14 per cent, when in fact the figure $4,041,534 as against $3,009,737 for the corresponding week of last year, showing an increase of over $1,000,000 or about 30 per cent.

Lumber On Fire.

CHICAGO, June 17.—A dangerous fire started in the lumber district this afternoon, to which twenty-six engines were summoned. The fire caused considerable excitement, as it occurred in such a dangerous district and it was thought to be beyond control of the fire department. The fire spread steadily and a strong breeze springing up from the south seemed to threaten destruction of the entire lumber district. By 2 o'clock the entire fire was gotten under control, causing a loss not above $20,000.

Missouri Bald Knobber Edict.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 17.—At today's session of the legislature a remarkable communication, addressed to the house, was read in that body. It was signed by B. F. Plummer, chief of the "Bald Knobbers," a vigilant organization existing in the southern part of the state. The notice announced that unless the extra session of the legislature adjourns by the 25th inst, the entire army of "Bald Knobbers" would be summoned to disband it.

Investigating the Bugs.

CENTRALIA, Ill., June 17.—Prof. S. A. Forbes, state entomologist of Illinois, has been in this locality for the last two days making a study of an insect that cut short the strawberry crop and also ravages of the chinz bugs. In some sections of the township wheat fields and even reads are swarming with bugs. Forbes considers the general prospect in Washington and neighboring counties much better than last year; but says that the corn crop is in serious danger if the weather should be moderately dry.

Prohibition in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—The house to-day passed a bill to enforce the prohibitory amendment—33 to 30. The new bill kills the office of chief of the state police, leaving the enforcement of the law to local authorities.

High License For Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., June 17.—The senate has passed the high license bill after reducing the amount of tax to $500 for wholesale establishments and to $300 for retail stores. Those who sell both wholesale and retail spirituous liquors will be required to pay a tax of $800. Only one negative vote was cast against the bill. It is claimed that the house will try to raise the tax for spirituous liquors to $500.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Southerly winds, fair weather, nearly stationary temperature.

For Iowa: Southwesterly winds, fair weather, nearly stationary temperature.

For eastern Dakota: Northwesterly winds, becoming variable, fair weather, stationary temperature.

O'BRIEN'S ROYAL WELCOME.

The Canadian Missionary Enthusiastically Received On His Native Heath.

HE TELLS OF HIS SUCCESSES.

The Irish Coercion Bill Passed Through the Committee Stage, and Parnellites and Gladstonians Leave the Commons.

Back to Old Ireland.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

QUEENSTOWN, June 17.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Adriatic had a long passage. I find the German Lloyd mails delivered in London last night. Large deputations, however, patiently waited until after midnight to greet O'Brien. At full dawn, however, the Dublin deputation, led by Gill, the prospective lord mayor, and from Cork and Limerick, headed by their majors and committees from Youghall, Mallow, Skibbereen, Kantiork, Bandon, etc., with a delegation of Luggacurran and Lansdowne tenants, set out on a tender and met O'Brien on the Adriatic, and landed him at the pier at half past six. He was escorted to the Queens hotel.

CHEERED BY SOLDIERS.

While at breakfast tumultous shouts were heard outside. These were from about 400 privates of the Tipperary militia, who had just arrived from Fort Camden. They immediately heard of O'Brien's arrival, and, oblivious to discipline, rushed impetuously to greet him. Many soldiers entered the hotel. He was obliged to quit his gilt coffee cup to face the gilt buttons. Appearing on the hotel balcony, the soldiers alternately cheered him and groaned Lansdown, with a few Irish local kicks at Balfour and coercion. O'Brien thanked them for the greeting and said that it was a good omen that the second great cheer he received on landing came from her Brittanic majesty's forces.

At 11 o'clock a formal reception began at the town hall, where ten civic addresses from cities, towns and villages were consecutively presented in the sight of several thousand almost frantic spectators. Prominent in the presentation group stood Father Keller, who, until he waived his hand deprecatingly, fully shared the popular ovation.

O'BRIEN TELLS OF SUCCESS.

Of course the Canada missionary is compelled to make a speech. Among his sentences I especially noticed these: "I confess to priests and people at the supreme delight for me again to take breath among the Irish hills, where at least the air is free. I also confess it pleasant to hear the approval of my actions welling up from your warm Irish hearts. We had a hard time in Canada, but with heaven's blessing and the assistance of the good people of Canada, we won all along the line and have left the governor general so discredited that the most needy of Lansdowne's evicted tenants would not envy his position. We have had the hearty approval of the American nation and I can promise you their continued support, provided you shall peacefully continue the righteous struggle. America will sustain you to crush the greatest efforts of this jubilee coercion government through your fidelity to the sacred cause. In a short time it will be the glory of Gladstone and Parnell to set the crown of victory on an indestructible Irish nation."

THE OTHER SPEAKERS.

Kilbride followed and assured his hearers that O'Brien had created a strong public opinion against Lansdowne, notwithstanding the statements of the Lansdowne press to the contrary. Canon Keller, Messrs. Harrington and Kenny also spoke. O'Brien, at the end of the meeting, proceeded to Cork, where his entry was attended with remarkably grave enthusiasm. He was presented the freedom of the city by the mayor and corporation, who entertain him at a banquet tomorrow evening.

ANOTHER STAGE PASSED.

The Coercion Bill Goes Through Committee.

LONDON, June 17.—When debate was resumed on the crimes bill this evening Henry Fowler (liberal) moved an amendment requiring that before enforcing clause six (which deals with proclaiming dangerous associations) the consent of both houses of parliament be obtained. This, he said, the most dangerous clause of the bill, ought to be resisted to the utmost. Balfour opposed the amendment, saying that it would only lead to a waste of time in parliament. After discussion by Holmes and Gladstone, Dillon declared that the belief was universal in Ireland that the bill was mainly directed against the National league. Fowler's amendment was rejected—233 to 171. Several more amendments having been disposed of, the chairman put the question whether the clause should stand as a part of the bill. Sir Charles Russell entreated the house to consider gravely the objectionable character of the clause. While he was speaking the hour of 10 arrived. The ministerial benches rapidly filled, the members pacing in from the lobbies. The Parnellites simultaneously arose and left the house, the chairman twice calling upon them to resume their seats. Amid great confusion a division was ordered. The clause was adopted—332 to 192. The Gladstonians who went out returned after voting but a division having been declared immediately arose in a body and withdrew among conservative cheers and laughter. The remaining clauses were put and carried without comment and the bill passed the committee stage, the conservatives again cheering. The report stage of the bill is fixed for the 27th inst.

After division the Gladstonians returned to hear the result and then left the house altogether, the majority having paired for the remainder of the evening. Not a single Parnellite voted. All left the precincts of the house immediately. The unionists voted solidly with the government. As the unionists were the only occupants of the opposition benches after division, Chamberlain, Lord Hartington and Mr. Heneage were sitting isolated on the front bench. Many conservatives crossed to the opposition benches and sat down. Major Saunderson was loudly cheered on taking Healy's seat. Quiet was restored in half an hour.

Parnellism and Crime.

LONDON, June 17.—O'Donnell, ex vice president of the Home Rule confederation, writes a letter to the London Times from Cologne to correct what he calls that paper's misstatements concerning the alleged connection of Parnellism with Irish crimes generally, and particularly its charge that the Parnellites were guilty of complicity in the crime committed by Frank Byrne. O'Donnell declares Byrne did not owe his position in the land league to any relationship she may have had with any of the Parnellites, but that he inherited that position from the home rule confederation, of which he was a member, and he was an especial favorite of Dr. Butt, the Irish leader, and, in fact, of all members of the commons with whom he came in contact. His participation, the letter goes on to say, in the assassination conspiracy was cowardly treason to honorable members of the constitutional organization, whose confidence he misused and whose policy he endangered. "I believe that his fall was only another instance of the consequences of joining a secret society—that curse of modern politics." The Times, commenting on the letter, accuses O'Donnell of evading an important point of its charges, and says: "If Parnell supplied Byrne with money to leave the country, the significance of such action cannot be obscured by any casuistic subtleties.

A WEDDING IN PARIS.

Marriage of An American Heiress to a French Banker.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, (via Havre) June 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The American cathedral in Avenue Elmo was enfete this morning from entrance gate to altar to celebrate the marriage of Miss Clinch, one of the wealthiest and prettiest heiresses in Paris, to Mr. John Merrill, a popular and accommodating banker of Paris. It will be remembered that the late Mrs. Stewart, of New York, left something like $9,000,000 to her nephew, Hon. J. C. Clinch, father of to-day's bride. The match was purely a love match, Mr. Merrill having met his wife at the gay fox hunts on Pan, where, during the hunting season, she wears a pink tight-fitting vest, and is fearless in dangerous passes, and always first in a finish.

The bridegroom is a bronzed, military-looking man, with close cropped brown hair, hazel eyes and mustache turned up with a victorious air that sweet sixteen would rave about. He was decorated and wore the diamond cross of the Legion of Honor. The bride is a fair-skinned, perfectly formed beauty, has large grey eyes, small, straight nose, sweetly smiling mouth, light brown hair. She wore a superbly fitting gown of ivory satin, back and train exceedingly plain en manteau de coeur. The front was one poetic mass of filmy India muslin artistically fixed with narrow cordons of orange blossoms from neck to waist slanting, and from hip to hip on the left of the skirt. The train was caught up with a huge bunch and trail of bridal blossoms. The service was fully choral, "Send Out Thy Light" Gounod's touching anthem, being sung with splendid effect. Rev. Mr. Morgan performed the ceremony. The witnesses for the bride were McLane, United States minister, and Mr. Edward B. Holton. As soon as the ceremony was over the entire bridal party drove to the Catholic church at St. Elysees, where the ceremony was all gone through a second time to fulfill the requirement of law. The bridegroom is a Roman Catholic. After this double-barrelled wedding the guests drove to the hotel Meurich, where a wedding breakfast came off with great eclat, and in the afternoon the happy pair started for Luncheon to pass the honeymoon. The weather is very hot, nearly 90 degrees in the shade, but in spite of the heat nearly all the American colony remaining in Paris put in a splendid appearance in their daintiest toilettes.

The Cotton Spinners' Combination.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

MANCHESTER, June 17.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The meeting of cotton spinners held here to-day to consider the question of running on short time in order to defeat the corner in American cotton which it is alleged is created by New York and Liverpool speculations, was largely attended, as I anticipated in a recent dispatch. The assent of two-thirds majority of the trade asked for before the movement could be operative has not been obtained. Twenty million spindles represent two-thirds and only 16,500,000 had sent in pledges. The meeting, however, unanimously resolved to recommend that the trade perfect the movement by running half-time for eight weeks. How far the resolution will be acted upon is doubtful because the pledges to run on short time were given conditionally on two-thirds majority. The failure of the American corners on coffee and grain, however, inspires the anti-monopolists.

Jubilee Notes.

LONDON, June 17.—The queen arrived at Windsor to-day. She was heartily cheered along the route from the railway station.

DUBLIN, June 17.—O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, arrived at Queenstown on the steamer Adriatic to-day from New York and received an ovation upon leaving the vessel. An immense crowd gathered in front of the Queen's hotel, where O'Brien stopped, and in response to repeated calls for a speech, he addressed them.

Custom authorities at Queenstown who examined the baggage of passengers arriving on the steamer Adriatic from New York, arrested Peter Troy, who had a box containing what was supposed to be explosives. Troy will be held pending an analysis of the contents of the box.

LONDON, June 17.—The king of Greece and king of Denmark arrived in London to-day to participate in the celebration of the queen's jubilee. The prince of Wales drove them to Marlborough house. The people heartily cheered their majesties.

Affairs in Afghanistan.

LAHORE, June 17.—It is rumored that telegrams have been received from London ordering the Indian government to forward troops to the Afghan frontier. It is also said that orders have been issued for the completion of the railway to Candahar, and the extension of the Peshawr railway to Jumrood.

Bodyke Tenants and Rents.

DUBLIN, June 17.—Crown Solicitor Murphy intimated to the tenants at Bodyke that if they renew the offer to pay Landlord Callaghan £900 and he refuses, the government will abandon its prosecution of the tenants and decline to furnish further police to aid in carrying out the evictions.

Blaine in London.

LONDON, June 17.—James G. Blaine and members of his family who accompanied him on his trip to Europe, reached here this afternoon.

COOK COUNTY BOODLERS.

Mike McDonald Given a Scoring in the Closing Argument.

CHICAGO, June 17.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The boodle trial is almost at an end. The arguments have all been made and to-morrow morning the judge will instruct the jury. Luther Laflin Mills, the former states attorney, opened the final argument for the defense this morning, and delivered an eloquent address on behalf of the accused. He was followed by States Attorney Grinnell, who most effectively summed up the evidence against the "boodlers." During the course of his speech he looked significantly over to the place where "Mike" McDonald, brother of one of the accused, was sitting, and said: "In Cook county there has long existed an impalpable, shadowy influence which has blighted and destroyed all that it has touched. It has blighted William J. McGarigle because he has not had courage enough to step out from under it into the light of honesty and justice. It has brooded over the politics of our county and polluted them from their very source. It has brooded over this case since it began. I refer to no less an individual than Michael A. McDonald." The latter looked somewhat disconcerted, and one of the lawyers for the defense jumped to his feet and took an exception. Mr. Grinnell finished about 2 o'clock and the court adjourned until to-morrow morning, when the jury will be instructed.

Coke Workers Resume Work.

PITTSBURG, June 17.—Five hundred more coke workers resumed work to-day at the Leisenring Works No. 2 at the old wages. The Hungarian element is becoming more and more dissatisfied with the strike, and the breaks yesterday and to-day indicate that they will all be at work by Monday.

Mormons Want Statehood.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 17.—The Mormons to-day issued a call for a constitutional convention to meet in this city June 30 for the purpose of calling a convention to apply for statehood.

Heavy Storm in Michigan.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 17.—A heavy storm of wind, rain and hail swept over this valley this afternoon. Considerable damage was done to buildings and crops.

STILL UNABLE TO AGREE.

The Shellenberger Jury Out Twenty-four Hours and No Verdict Reached.

SAD ACCIDENT AT DES MOINES.

A Mine Superintendent Instantly Killed By a Descending Cage—Other News of Nebraska and Iowa.

Shellenberger Jury Still Out.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The jury in the case of the state against Mrs. Shellenberger has been out for twenty-four hours and no verdict has yet been reached. To-day the judge ordered them to return a verdict of some kind, but they are evidently divided so widely that nothing will result but a disagreement. T. B. Stevenson, of Nebraska City, Mrs. Shellenberger's attorney, returned home to-day.

Sad Fatality at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—While E. W. Gaylord, general manager of the Standard Coal company, was standing on the second landing of the mine at 7:15 this morning, a cage came down, and he, being deaf, did not hear it. The cage struck him on the side of the head, knocking the same to one side and caught him in the side, forcing his clothing into his body. He fell, breathed twice and was dead. The remains will be embalmed and taken by special train to Minneapolis for burial. Mr. Gaylord was one of the most genial hearted of men and was beloved by both miners and business men, whose confidence in his integrity and fairness was unbounded. The sad affair has cast a gloom over the community. Mr. Gaylord was formerly superintendent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway and was a railroad man all his life.

Iowa Supreme Court Decisions.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The supreme court filed the following decisions to-day:

A. V. Sears, appellant, vs J. F. Thompson et al, garnishees, Cerro Gordo circuit. Affirmed.

Ellen Brady, administrator, vs Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad company appellant, Buchanan district. Reversed.

James H. Tilford vs Fanield Manufacturing company, appellant, Jefferson circuit. Affirmed.

C. F. Recknagle vs Charles Schmalz, administrator, appellant, Benton district. Reversed.

Hanson & Meyer, appellants, vs Olive and Joseph Manly, O'Brien circuit. Reversed.

John Baldwin vs St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, appellant, Lee district. Affirmed.

John Ackerman et al, appellants, vs George O. Vandlich, Butler circuit. Affirmed.

Waterworks For Falls City.

FALLS CITY, Neb., June 17.—[Special to the BEE.]—At a special election yesterday $24,000 bonds for waterworks were voted. There were 324 votes for bonds and three against. The feeling was so unanimous that less than half a vote was polled. All last night bells rang, guns boomed and fireworks blazed. Falls City is now to take rank with the foremost cities of Nebraska. A water-power canal will be built at once to utilize a fall of some six feet in the Nemaha river.

A Miner's Unlucky Day.

WHAT CHEER, Ia., June 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—David Whitehead, sixty-five years of age, caught his leg under the cage at the Big Star mine this morning, and broke it in three places. He is boss driver at the mine. The 16th of a month seems unlucky for him. The 16th of March he was kicked by a mule and laid up for six weeks.

A Missing Hotel Clerk.

OAKLAND, Neb., June 17.—[Special to the BEE.]—Charles Chester, formerly day clerk at the Planters' house and later clerk in the hotel, Council Bluffs, Ia., has skipped from the Commercial hotel at this place, where he was employed as clerk, taking about $25 in money belonging to the house. A good suit of clothes being missing it is supposed they followed him.

Couldn't Prove the Charge.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., June 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—John Gallagher, arrested some time ago for attempting to wreck a B. & M. train, was to-day discharged for lack of evidence. He immediately secured the services of two prominent attorneys to bring suit against the railroad company for damages for false imprisonment.

Lost Both His Legs.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., June 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This afternoon several small boys were carelessly playing around the railroad yards and one of their number, named Bert Duncan, while jumping on and off a moving train, fell under the car and had both legs cut off.

Drowned at Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The boy William Hauer, who was drowned while bathing in the Perry creek near the city last evening, was buried to-day. Hauer, with several companions, went in bathing, and got cramps, causing the sad accident.

Fire Near Rapid City.

RAPID CITY, Dak., June 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Last night a fire at the saw mill of Turner & Price, eighteen miles from here, burned the dry kilns and 15,000 feet of lumber. Loss, $5,000; partly insured. The fire caught from a steam pipe in the dry kiln. They will rebuild.

Miners Buried Alive.

RAPID CITY, Dak., June 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Yesterday Harry Boswell and Ed Stewart went to work as usual in a drift they were running in a gravel bar near Rockerville, a small mining camp twelve miles from here. They did not return at their usual time, and, as it was known some of the drift timbers were unsound, search was made. Both men were found buried. Boswell was still alive when found, but died shortly after. Their funerals occurred to-day. Both men were old-timers in the Black Hills, and leave families.

Convicted of Murder.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A verdict of murder in the first degree was found by the jury to-night against Charles Trumbull, who shot and killed Charles Miley at Lusk, Wyo., on the 9th of October, 1886. The jury was out but one hour and its verdict meets with universal approval in this community.

Cyclone in Dakota.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., June 17.—The cyclone of last night blew over twenty-five buildings. The following were killed outright: Mrs. Fallet, Mrs. Davis, Cora Starbird, and a man named Gummerson. Many others were seriously injured. In East Grand Forks fourteen business buildings were destroyed. The total loss is $1,000,000. The storm was severe at Manuel and Ardock.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 17.—A special to the Evening Journal just received shows the devastation at Grand Forks was fully as bad as reported. Five persons were killed outright, seventeen badly injured, and 100 more or less hurt. Twenty-seven buildings were totally wrecked and many others damaged. Near Fisher, Polk county, Mrs. Falonski was killed by a falling barn, and her son, twelve years old, badly injured, died this morning. The house on the Krist farm was blown down. Mr. Anderson and Mrs. Henderson were killed and seven men injured.

THE PRINCE'S LARYNX.

A Complete Medical History of the Case Received.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Medical News will print the following in its issue of next Saturday: We are in receipt of the following special cablegram from London giving a concise clinical report of the crown prince of Germany. It comes from a source which justifies absolute confidence in the accuracy of its statement:

The crown prince began to suffer from catarrh and hoarseness last January and was treated at that time by his physician in ordinary, Dr. Wegner, director general of the hospitals. A morbid growth on the left vocal cord was discovered by Prof. Gerhardt in the beginning of March, and he applied the electro cautery, with but slight improvement resulting. On the occasion of the emperor's birthday at the end of March, the crown prince was obliged to use his voice much. In the middle of April he was ordered to Ems, where he took the waters for a month, and then returned to Berlin no better. The growth was at this time found to have increased in size. Prof. von Bergmann was called in consultation and subsequently Prof. Tobold, of Berlin, and Dr. von Lauer, the emperor's physician in ordinary and chief of the army medical department. They all agreed that the growth was cancer, but before doing an external operation they advised that Dr. Morell MacKenzie, of London, be summoned. Accordingly the crown prince telegraphed Queen Victoria requesting that Dr. Mackenzie be immediately dispatched to Berlin and he arrived there on the afternoon of May 19. He found that all the necessary arrangements had been made to do an external operation at 7:30 o'clock on the next morning. Dr. MacKenzie, upon examination, found a small sessile growth of the size of a split bean, and he recommended that a portion of the tumor be removed intralaryngeal operation for microscopic examination. Profs. Gerhardt and Tobold thought that this was impossible, but agreed that Dr. Mackenzie should attempt the operation. Next morning, with the aid of forceps, Dr. Mackenzie succeeded in removing a portion of the growth, which, after microscopic examination, Prof. Virchow reported consisted of an inflammatory product. Dr. MacKenzie then left Berlin, but returned on June 7 and performed a second intralaryngeal operation. Prof. Virchow, after examining a large number of sections of the tissue removed, reported that the growth was pachydermit verrucosa, that there were enlarged papillæ and epithelial cells, but no morbid elements in the treolar tissue. The crown prince arrived in England on Monday, and will stay at Norwood under the entire charge of Dr. McKenzie until the middle of July, when he will go to Norrey's castle, seat of the duke of Bedford, in the Isle of Wight.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Discussion on the Matter in the Canadian Commons.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 17.—A discussion took place in the commons to-day over the fisheries question arising out of the appropriation for the protection of the service. Mr. Ellis, of St. John, said it was time the house came down to a common sense view of this matter. It was evident that the British government felt that Canada had gone far enough. It was utterly absurd to stand upon a treaty passed seventy years ago which excluded Americans from purchasing bait or coal when they wanted it. The government ought to take the house into its confidence and state the exact position of affairs. Sir John Macdonald said the government stood on the treaty of 1818, and the United States had recognized its existence in 1854 and 1871 by the terms of the treaty of Washington. He said there were only two questions on which there could be any difference of opinion or contention. The first was the headland question. The government adheres to the stand that the three-mile limit is reckoned from headland to headland and not following the coast. The other question was that of bait. The government held that a fishing vessel was one thing and a trading vessel another, and they could not change their character by securing trading permits from American customs collectors. He added "Her majesty's government has fully sustained us. There has not been the slightest expression of disinclination to sustain the legal right of Canada. Meanwhile, correspondence is going on of which we were duly informed. I believe the government of President Cleveland is extremely friendly to Canada, extremely anxious to extend commercial relations with Canada, and the Canadian government is doing all it can to foster that feeling." The appropriation was then passed.

A Bad Witness For Sharp.

NEW YORK, June 17.—In the Sharp trial to-day Thomas B. Brown, bookkeeper for Reed & Cormic, in January and February, 1885, testified to receiving different sums of money for Fullgraff at different times. Several other witnesses were examined without eliciting anything of interest. Then came a sensation in the testimony of William L. Pottle, engrossing clerk of the assembly of 1883. While the general railroad bill was in his possession that year he was approached by Sharp, who wanted some words inserted in the bill. Pottle thinks these words were "Broadway and Fifth avenue railroad." "He said if I would insert the words he would go down stairs and deposit $5,000 with Clerk Baldwin. When I refused Sharp offered to give me $5,000 if I would bring him the original copy of the bill. I told him I could not entertain the proposition." In reply to a question Pottle said the reason he had not exposed this attempt at bribery was because he did not want to be mixed up in any trouble.

Fourteen Fires in One Day.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Up to 11:30 p. m. to-night there have been fourteen separate fires in Chicago since sunrise. Two were in the lumber district during the afternoon, and for a time threatened great destruction. There was no evidence of incendiarism and the blazes are attributed to the overheating of lumber in the dry kilns. The losses by these blazes amount to about $40,000, well insured. Most of the other fires were extinguished with trifling loss and arose from a variety of causes. About dusk flames broke out in Crane Bro.'s foundry, but were subdued with the loss of $30,000. A dense crowd congregated at this fire and the sidewalk on Canal street gave way beneath them. A number of people received bad bruises and cuts, one boy being fatally injured.

Increased the Capital Stock.

CHICAGO, June 17.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central road to-day, it was decided to increase the capital stock by $10,000,000, to provide means to pay for 46,000 shares of Iowa Falls & Sioux City stock, at $50 a share; 50,000 shares of Dubuque & Sioux City, at $80 a share; the remainder to apply to the completion of the Chicago, Madison & Northern road, from Chicago to Freeport and Madison, Wis.

The Wabash Reduces Rates.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Wabash announced to-day that beginning Monday it will reduce grain rates from Chicago to New York 1½ cents, and packing house products 2 cents below the figures charged by the central traffic lines. The officials of the latter lines say the cut will be met.

Charged With the Butchery.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—At Eaton, O., the coroner gave a verdict in the case of Mrs. Beall to the effect that the testimony warranted him in charging the crime upon her and John Beall. The boy was consigned to jail and the citizens are talking of lynching. The boy is twelve years old.

Death of President Hopkins.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 17.—Ex-President Hopkins of Williams college, died this morning.

Paper Factory Burned.

KIEF, June 17.—An extensive paper factory here burned during the night, involving a loss of $250,000.

SOME SECRETS CLEARED UP.

A Member of One of the Clique Firms Explains the Wheat Corner.

ALL SERENE UP TO MONDAY.

The Enormous Arrivals of Cash Wheat Upset the Calculations of the Clique and Absorbed All the Money.

Getting At the Facts.

CHICAGO, June 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A member of one of the clique firms, in a conversation with the writer, cleared up some of the secrets of the attempted wheat corner. The clique had about $4,000,000 of its own money here with which to margin cash wheat and options. There never was a moment up to last Monday when there was any hitch in monetary matters. The trouble then arose, probably, from the enormous arrivals of cash wheat. It had not been anticipated that cash wheat receipts in June would average more than 300 cars per day or aggregate more than 9,000 for the month. There were 5,000 cars received in the first ten days, and it was plain that one important calculation had miscarried. Cash wheat absorbed the clique's money about twice as fast as was expected. That there was some uneasiness, however, among clique brokers a week ago was evidenced by their many trips to Cincinnati. Green was there last Thursday, Friday and Saturday; Dewar,