THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20. 1887. NUMBER 63

PROCLAIMING THE LEAGUE.

The Salisbury Government Proscribes the Irish National League.

COERCION AND GAG LAW.

The Proclamation Received in Ireland—The Intense But Undemonstrative Feeling Evoked—Comments.

The League Proclaimed.

LONDON, August 19.—In the house of lords this morning Lord Salisbury announced that the government had proclaimed the Irish National league.

PARNELL LEAVES TOO SOON.

LONDON, August 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—After the chief secretary's announcement last night, the Parnellite members held a meeting and subsequently Parnell left by the night mail for Ireland. The proclamation of the league will be challenged on Thursday. Gladstone will return to town in order to take part in the debate. The whole of the nationalists here will remain in their places until further notice, and urgent summons are being sent out to bring back those who have gone away.

Officials of the National league say to-night that while the league may be proclaimed it in no way would interfere with the regular workings of the organization throughout the country. The assistant secretary of the league, who is in charge during the absence of Harrington, M. P., said that they had every confidence in the wisdom and judgment of the Irish people under the able leadership of Parnell in the present crisis. The people has been so accustomed to proclamations that this one will be viewed very complacently. Representatives of the league who were interviewed said that the league would exist again under another name and the work go bravely on. The people were never better and more self-reliant or more determined than now that they have the majority of the people of England at their back and the sympathy of the world to sustain them. Owing to the lateness of the hour the Dublin evening papers had little opportunity to express themselves.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S PROCLAMATION.

DUBLIN, August 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following proclamation was issued in this city to-day:

Whereas, We are satisfied that there exists in Ireland an association known by the name of the Irish National league and that the said association in parts of Ireland promotes and incites to acts of violence and intimidation and interferes with the administration of the law, now we, the lord lieutenant general governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of the privy council and every power and authority in his behalf do, by this our special proclamation, declare from the date hereof the said association, known as the Irish National League, to be dangerous. This proclamation shall be promulgated by the same being published in the Dublin Gazette, and by a printed copy thereof being pasted at every police station or barracks and every place in which divisional police courts or petty sessions are held in Ireland.

Given at the council chamber, Dublin castle, this 19th day of August, 1887. God save the queen.

VIEWS OF IRISH LEADERS.

LONDON, August 19.—Concerning the proclamation of the league William O'Brien said to-day. "The proclamation as it now stands will not impede the work of the league. I regard it as a better indication of the hopeless position of the government than even the Northwich election."

Sexton expressed himself as follows: "This action will have the effect of clarifying the political atmosphere. Lord Hartington will probably throw his lot with the conservatives, while Chamberlain may return to the liberal party. The government is answerable for destroying the league's power of restraint."

Harrington said: "The action of the government is an idle display. If they go further our men will continue to work. I myself am going to Dublin to-night to take charge there. The government's policy will undeniably strengthen the liberals in Great Britain."

Dillon said: "The proclamation has been expected for weeks and will not disturb the league."

Parnell, in an interview this evening, said the action of the government in proclaiming the league was a gratuitous insult to the Irish, considering the present condition of Ireland. It was merely a move to cover the weakness of the land bill. If the bill did not protect the tenants from eviction, trouble would be inevitable during the coming winter.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, August 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Daily News has a stinging attack on the government for the proclamation under the heading "The Final Plunge," and is of the opinion that "Nevertheless whatever is healthy and good in the National League will be able to work on just the same as ever. The sad effect of the government's policy is to bring all that is enlightened and just in English opinion and feeling to the side of the Irish tenant. He will have no need of conspiracy to uphold him against injustice and he knows it."

The Times fairly dances in type with joy over the proclamation and airs a new chapter of "Parnellism and Crime."

The Standard has little to say and seemingly apologises for the proclamation on the ground that it is necessary to prevent parliament from being called together after recess.

The Evening Mail, Evening News and anti-Irish organs expressed their peculiar views in anticipation of the proclamation.

The Evening Telegraph, a nationalist organ, referring to the constant blundering of the government, says if they intend to govern Ireland according to logic, they cannot escape the alternative; there is no half-way house between legislation by ministerial violence and vice-regal tyranny.

EGAN AND FITZGERALD INTERVIEWED.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 19.—Patrick Egan, ex-president of the Irish National league, in an interview this evening regarding the suppression of the league in Ireland, said, in part: "The league, by keeping the masses on a line of constitutional agitation, served as a safety valve for the just and natural bitterness and passion of the people. If we now have a repetition of the Phœnix Park tragedy and other deplorable horrors of the past coercion regime, the verdict of a civilized world will hold the English tory government alone accountable. They may proclaim the league, but instead of killing the idea which the league represents they will but strengthen it tenfold. The proclamation can have no other termination but the complete and speedy ruin of the present truculent tory government and the triumph of the home rule cause."

Hon. John Fitzgerald, president of the league, expressed much the same sentiments. "The National League," said he, "is another name for Irish nation, and the suppression of a nation is a mere impossibility. The agitation, hitherto open and above board will be driven beneath the surface and apparent justification will be given for the existence of secret societies, over whose members and methods the recognized leaders of Ireland can have no control. I greatly fear a repetition of wild deeds, when men, despairing of justice, seek the gratification of revenge.

In the Commons.

LONDON, August 19.—Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, announced in the commons this afternoon that the government had proclaimed the Irish National league. He said the league was proclaimed as a dangerous association under section 6 of the Irish crimes act amendment bill recently made a law. (Cheers and counter cheers). The government has thus taken the power conferred upon them by that statute to prohibit and suppress the league. Continuing, Balfour said: "There are two sub-heads of the sixth section of the act mentioned in the proclamation, which declares as follows: 'Whereas, We are satisfied there exists in Ireland an association known as the Irish National league, which in parts of Ireland promotes and incites acts of violence and intimidation.' A voice: 'It's a lie; no branch of the league is engaged in such work.'"

Sexton asked whether the sole ground for the proclamation was that the league was simply an association tending to interfere with the law.

Balfour, in reply, read the terms of the proclamation. Replying further to Sexton, Balfour said that until the viceroy issued an order regarding a particular district the proclamation would have no force.

Harrington asked whether Balfour was aware that nearly all the branches of the league were engaged in registration work, whether he knew that the league was the only association opposed to the conservatives in that work, and whether the proclamation was intended to paralyze the efforts of the league to the advantage of the conservatives on the new register.

Balfour replied that no branch of the league confined to registration would be impeded in its work.

The subject was then dropped and the house went into committee on the land allotment bill.

The house of lords this afternooon adopted the Irish land bill as received from the commons.

An Ill-Advised Move.

LONDON, August 19.—The proclaiming of the league was the subject of excited discussion in the lobbies of parliament this evening. Gladstonians assert that the government is unjust and imprudent in proclaiming the league. Parnellites say the government wishes to create trouble and outrage in Ireland during the coming winter, that the proclamation will force the extremest measures of the league to the front, and that the government will shortly bitterly repent their action. All important documents of the league have been removed from the headquarters in Dublin.

Chamberlain Withdraws.

LONDON, August 19.—Chamberlain and T. W. Russell have withdrawn from the unionist party, in consequence of the proclaiming of the National league.

Praising Tory Firmness.

LONDON, August 19.—The Standard applauds the government's firmness in the matter of the land bill, and is surprised at Chamberlain's attitude. "The only fitting answer to Parnell's menaces," says the Standard, "is that the government will not fail in its duty to protect life and property in Ireland by the free use of the powers parliament has conferred upon it."

Executed For Conspiracy.

BOMBAY, August 19.—Taimur Shah and two officers at Herat have been executed by the ameer of Afghanistan in consequence of having conducted secret negotiations with Ayoub Khan. Abdul Rahman, Shere Ali's general-in-chief, and for some time past a pensioneer on the ameer's bounty, has been placed under arrest charged with a similar offense.

The Government Attacked.

LONDON, August 19.—The Pall Mall Gazette vigorously attacks the government party for adopting in the commons the Earl of Cadogan's amendment to the Irish land bill relating to town parks. The Gazette urges the liberals to revolt against the government's Irish policy in the commons to obstruct the passage of the supply measures and thus force a dissolution.

Regarded as a Baseless Report.

ZANZIBAR, August 19.—Well informed people here regard as baseless the report that Henry M. Stanley has been murdered after having been deserted by his escort.

NEW YORK'S TRADE.

Interviews With Leading Firms Show It to Be On the Increase.

NEW YORK, August 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Herald prints a page of interviews with leading firms in different branches of trade in the city. They show that there has been a gradual but steady increase since the first of the year over the business of the past few years. Many merchants admit, however, that even a better trade would have been done if the money market had not been so close, while others hold that this same closeness of the money market hastened to solidify trade by restricting undue speculation and infusing more care and thought into the minds of those who otherwise might have been tempted to try and fly higher than the strength of their wings warranted. Dry goods men express themselves as being well satisfied with the business done. Collections are reported good. A "healthy and steady market" seems to have been the universal expression. The carpet trade is reported to be in a "remarkably healthy condition." The furniture men are reported as beaming with satisfaction. Dealers in woolen and worsteds state that trade in their line has been fully up to that of last year, but not much over it. Collections are reported good and but few accounts run over time. The clothing men are waiting to hear from the unharvested cotton crop, but seem to be contented. The boot and shoe men seem to be the happiest crowd in the city. They are reported as being crowded with orders at good prices. Jewelers say the outlook is promising and "we are always the last to feel the boom." The wholesale grocers are well satisfied and seem sure that business will continue to increase.

SHAM BATTLE ACCIDENTS.

Old Veterans Mutilated By Premature Discharges of Cannons.

ENFIELD, Ill., August 19.—About 10 o'clock this morning two horrible accidents happened at the grounds where the Eighty-seventh Illinois regiment and the soldiers of White and Hamilton counties are holding their reunion. During a sham battle a cannon was prematurely discharged and the right arm of James Brockett, of Carmi, was blown off at the elbow. At the sham fort, a few rods away, at almost the same instant, another large cannon was prematurely discharged, the ramrod blown out and the thumb of Robert Johnson, of this place, blown off. Gabe Sullenger, of McLeansboro, had both arms blown off, the left one nearly to the shoulder, the right one at the wrist and the elbow broken. He was badly burned about the face and body. His recovery is doubtful. Irwin Reeder, of McLeansboro, had his clothes blown from his body and flesh lacerated. William Denils, of Carmi, had both hands badly hurt, and Emanuel Bereh, of Carmi, was knocked down and badly hurt. The excitement of the accident and the terrible suffering of the poor fellows is casting gloom over this, the closing day of the otherwise successful reunion.

Bank of London Suspends.

LONDON, Ont., August 19.—The bank of London suspended payment this morning. The bank had a subscribed capital of $1,000,000, of which $223,688 is paid up. Very little loss is anticipated by bill holders.

THE PATH OF THE STORM.

The Ruin Wrought in and About Republican City.

REPUBLICAN CITY, Neb., August 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a heavy, dark-green, black cloud began forming in the northeast, gradually drifting to the north, when a strong upper current of wind set in from the south, producing a swift, gyrating motion, which constantly increased until five minutes past 5 o'clock, when the tornado broke forth with all its fury and could be seen approaching the city at a rapid rate and began its destruction, razing buildings, fences and trees to the ground, striking the residence and store of Dr. James Beechler at quarter past 5, leaving everything a wreck. The brick school house fell a few minutes later, burying eight workmen. The brick boarding house of the college fell, as well as all other bricks in the city, and many frames. The tornado lasted perhaps fifteen minutes, when the storm and wind shifted to the east, and, again working to the north, accompanied by hailstones as large as a small egg, demolishing all windows and flooding all the buildings left standing. Six men were taken alive from the debris in the school house where they were buried ten feet under brick and mortar. They were badly injured, but will recover.

The two dead, who were terribly crushed, will be buried to-morrow. H. S. Wetherell's family, found buried in the debris of their residence, are very low, but will recover. The house is in splinters.

The following is nearly a complete list of persons sustaining damage:

H. O. Bishop, school building, $7,000.
S. K. Morris, lumber sheds and barn, $500.
R. D. Logan, merchandise and furniture, $125.
John McPherson, residence and stock sheds, $400.
F. P. Fox, store building and residence, $150.
G. Chapman, residence, $250.
Smith & Wetherell, store building, $250.
J. H. Mitchell, merchandise, $500.
H. S. Zumro, residence and goods, $175.
D. K. Williams, buildings, $300.
L. E. Wortham, building and stock, $500.
James Hunter, barns and house, $100.
T. C. Hauce, outbuildings, $50.
J. F. Kelly, residence, $50.
Ida Poor, stock of goods, $30.
R. Whitney, residence, $60.
W. Gruwell, residence, $40.
S. J. Harvey, barn, $150.
A. R. Gage, barn and house, $150.
A. Dodd, hotel, barn and residence, $250.
G. Stevens, merchandise, $25.
C. W. Whitney, house, $60.
State bank, $100.
Oscar Vallcott, residence, $1,200.
B. D. Mills, residence and barn, $250.
P. Rolland, house, $60.
S. J. Willefard, house, $30.
J. S. Gifford, barn, $40.
H. Bartel, merchandise, $30.
J. B. Vallicott, barn and house, $200.
E. E. Vallicott, residence and store building, $500.
J. K. P. Hayes, building, $100.
H. Cluskey, assignee, store building, $150.
C. A. Luce, building and stock, $150.
McPherson, normal college brick dormitory, $1,000.
George Pardy, residence, $200.
A. B. Shulker, residence, $30.
A. T. Smith, store building and house, $400.
H. Cluskey, residence, $40.
J. A. Benedict, residence, $30.
J. H. Moss, residence, $30.
D. C. Gillespie, stock sheds, $50.
S. A. Cody, residence, $30.
R. Mason, residence, $25.
W. H. Burr, barn, $300.
E. Friar, house, $75.
H. W. Augh, house and barn, $100.
W. Symonds, stock barn, $75.
Mrs. L. Berry, hotel, $300.
D. J. Gruwell, house, $75.
James Buchter, residence and merchandise, $2,200.
J. A. Smith, brick residence, $1,200.
S. J. Evans, house, $500.
J. D. Smith, barn, $100.
Methodist church, $250.
W. J. Lude, house, $75.
H. S. Wetherell, furniture, $125.
H. C. Barron, building and goods, $40.
W. F. Colby, residence, $70.
W. McFarland, hotel, $60.
S. A. Coon, house and contents, $50.
D. E. Logan, house, $100.
D. F. McFarland, house and barn, $300.
T. A. Hamilton, furniture, $50.
J. D. Stoddard, house, $40.
J. B. Forbes, $25.
W. S. Pitchford, library, $100.
J. M. Hall, building, $40.
Samuel Hood, house, $30.

A great many others have lost small sums, while others cannot be heard from. E. Frear, a farmer living north of the city, while endeavoring to save his family, was seriously injured, as was also a son. The city to-day has a sickening appearance. But little business is transacted. Hundreds of people are visiting the city to view the wreck. The total damage in actual cash will not be far from $50,000, but in reality is much greater.

Difficulty in Securing a Jury.

LOUP CITY, Neb., August 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The work of selecting a jury in the Richardson case is still going on. About 250 men have been brought in by Acting Sheriff Landers, nearly all being excused on account of opinions already formed. Seven peremptory challenges have been used by both state and defense. If the jury is secured by Saturday night it will be as much as can be expected. Not much interest is shown in the case save by the attorneys and immediate friends. General Connor examined for the state and J. N. Paul for the defense, both lawyers showing great caution, bringing out everything looking toward a prejudice. There is no hope of any evidence being taken this week.

Trader's Store Burned.

LYONS, Neb., August 19.—[Special to the BEE.]—On yesterday morning the trader's store at the Winnebago Indian agency was burned to the ground. It is not known how the fire originated and it will perhaps always remain a mystery. There had been heavy rains the day and night before the fire, and it is generally thought the fire broke out on the inside. Were it not for the insurance on the building and contents, which was heavy, the trader, Mr. C. J. O'Connor, would sustain quite a loss. It is presumed that another building will be erected at once, so that the Indians may be accommodated without having to go far to do their trading.

Messenger Sanger Returns.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Sanger, the Mutual District messenger, returned this morning from Europe, having satisfactorily delivered the souvenirs entrusted to him by Manager Dan Frohman, of the Lyceum theatre, for friends in London. He denies the story of his arrest for violating the English postal laws, and says the story was a hoax.

The Body Identified.

BLOOMINGTON, August 19.—It has been learned that the body of the unknown veteran soldier found near the railroad track in Baltimore yesterday is that of Francis A. Scott, captain of company H, Fifty-fifth Illinois infantry, who since the war has at times been employed by the Lake Erie & Western railroad.

Runaway Locomotives Collide.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—Two big passenger engines ran away in the yard of the Pennsylvania railroad company last night and the engineers, named Morris Thompson and Joseph Kelly, received what may prove to be fatal injuries. The locomotives were almost totally destroyed.

The Improvement in Business.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The Herald prints a page of interviews with leading firms in different branches of trade in this city. They show there has been a gradual but steady increase since the first of the year over the business of the past few years.

STEAMER BURNED AT SEA.

The City of Montreal Destroyed in Mid-Ocean On the Atlantic.

OVER 400 LIVES ENDANGERED.

Seven Passengers and Six of the Crew Lost in a Boat—The Official Report of Captain Land.

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QUEENSTOWN, August 19.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—It was loudly cried here by the newsboys this morning at 10:30: "Here's yer loss of the City of Montreal. Boat and thirteen passengers missing." This startling cry, then spreading soon, created more sensation here than the news that the league had been proclaimed. The National company's tender was immediately dispatched to intercept the steamer York City, and bring the Montreal's crew and passengers ashore. The tender returned at 1 p. m., when Captain Land, of the City of Montreal, kindly gave the Herald the following particulars: "We left New York on the 6th, with 125 passengers aboard. There was no special incident except the extreme fine weather, until the 10th, at 9 p. m., in latitude 43, 38 north and longitude 53, 54 went with the wind light northwest, when a fire was discovered in the after mainhatch among the cotton. Fire annihilators with hand grenades were also used freely and every effort made to extinguish the flames which overcame all efforts and finally spread to such an extent in the upper and lower between-decks that I saw the ship was doomed. From the beginning active preparations were made by manning boats, and putting in provisions. The flames furiously burst out on the fated vessel then almost enveloped by the long tongues of flames. The boats were quickly lowered, notwithstanding it was a difficult task with a very high sea running. The women and children were first put in, then the remaining passengers and crew. I may say that the boats were not manned by their respective crews. The men had to fight down the fire to the very last and could not have been at the boats at the same time. Accordingly as each boat load left the ship's side all got safely away. However, by some unfortunate oversight about twenty people were busied trying to save something and being out of view were left aboard the burning vessel. When this was discovered No. 3 boat returned and took off six of them. No. 5 boat also returned and took off another six. While this was going on a barque was sighted coming down on us. It proved to be the Tribant of Germany. Soon all our boats got alongside and all persons were safely transferred to her decks. While this was transpiring a gang on one boat returned to the Montreal and rescued the remaining people, the vessel being in flames from stem to stern. When all were aboard the Tribant we noticed that No. 8 boat was missing, but soon afterward observed her running with the wind, using her oars for masts and sail. She sped away from us in direct disobedience to my orders as previously given. We lost sight of that boat and have not seen her since. All night we remained on the barge. Next morning we were transferred to the York City, bound from Baltimore to London, which had come up during the night. Captain Benn, of the York City, made a search for the missing boat, but failed to find her. The smoke and eat had so affected all that most were partially blinded for seven hours, especially the chief officer of the barque and myself. The chief officer was let totally blind over the ship's side into the boat and did not recover his sight for two days. All behaved admirably considering that everything had to be done in dense, blinding smoke. The passengers and crew lost everything they had. I cannot say what the origin of the fire was, but am certain it broke out in several places at the same time. The following persons are in the missing boat, which may have been picked up by another vessel:

Passengers—Samuel Kauffmann, George Arnolt, Samuel McKee. Crew—Henry Frazer, Charles Kidder, William Tregney, Charles Hughes, Charles Smith, the interpreter, B. Wouldtones Tupper, Simon Knowsky, and L. Kucheinky. The entire crew and the passengers who were saved landed at Queenstown. The York City proceeded to London.

The Rev. J. M. Donalson, and the Adelida Anstritia, furnished the Herald the following personal narrative:

All went well after leaving New York until the following Wedneday morning about 10, that most terrible alarm at sea, the cry "fire" was given throughout the ship. The most of the passengers had turned in. Some were in a sound sleep, from which they were rudely aroused by the smoke, which increased rapidly, and began to fill the cabin, and darken the lights throughout the ship. In a short time all were hastily dressed and on deck. The utmost energy was shown by the captain officers and crew in seeking out the locality for attempting to extinguish the flame. The effort seemed to have succeeded as the hatches were lowered in hopes of keeping it under, with a view to running the vessel to the nearest port which was St. John, N. F., about 400 miles away. The course was shaped for this but the lull in the smouldering fire was delusive for though checked in the after hatch it unexpectedly burst out from still another hatch midships. From the force and violence of the combustion it soon become evident that all hopes of saving the ship were at an end. Attention was then turned to saving lives by boats. There were eight on board, four life-boats and four pinnaces capable of carrying without undue strain, but with little room to spare, all on board. All available hands were set to work in their different spheres to prepare provisions, to free the running of gear to see the state of the boats and to hold all in readiness. About 8 o'clock, in the morning fires had so gained the inevitable moment had come to leave the ship. All the passengers were assembled on deck, each one encased in a life preserver, a picture of human misery, of the utmost helplessness and despair, such as my words cannot describe. It is no purpose of my narrative, Mr. Herald, to stir up the feelings of your readers with a harrowing picture of that scene; the misery of mothers clasping to their bosoms with a fervency proportioned to the danger of their helpless children, or husbands and wives embracing each other for what they felt to be, in all probability, the last time, and for the natural anxiety which each felt for his own life, all this, the readers can well imagine. To add to the difficulty of the moment the sea ran much higher than at any time during the voyage. The danger of being smashed or swamped in lowering the boats was imminent, yet it was with safety accomplished. The difficulties of putting the passengers aboard, chiefly the women and children, was very great and when that was effected there still remained a heavy sea on in which it seemed scarcely possible the boat could live. Added to this were the discouraging cries that no land was within sight; no succor appeared within the wide range of the horizon. But all this having been accomplished without delay, the order was given to lower the boats. It is satisfactory to relate that every boat was lowered in due course without the slightest pitch and all the passengers were got aboard without the least accident. It is much to the credit of the passengers that there was no phnic, no undue excitement, no attempts made at evading the rule that the women and children should go first. By an oversight which was the fault of the persons themselves a few of the passengers and crew were left behind in the burning ship because they had gone aft instead of forward, and were hidden from sight by dense clouds of smoke, but they were in due time rescued. Thus all were freed from the danger of burning and faced the milder dangers of drowning. By careful forethought and clever management, and, above all, overruling Providence, every boat was safely cleared from the dangerous proximity of the ship.

All had got at least a fair start with equal chances, and I have the pleasure of recording a wonderful coincident circumstance leading to our rescue which even those the least accustomed to religious sentiments and expressions spontaneously regarded as entirely the work of that Providence which calmed the waves on the Jewish sea. Among the nineteen left on board there was a fine brave young fellow belonging to the ship, named William Mitchell, who thought he would take a last survey of the the horizon from the vantage of the steamer's bridge. Who can describe the joy which was his and ours as we laid by when he shouted across, 'I have discovered the masts of a ship just rising within the range of vision.' A moment's careful survey with the captain's glasses discovered that the approaching vessel was a barque under full sail and with a fair wind bearing straight down upon us, and evidently seeing our condition. As soon as the joyous vision greeted the eyes of those in the boats, it cheered every heart with hope, and not a few bowed their heads in thankful prayer. In due time the deliverers drew near, hove to and awaited the arrival of the boats. They arrived in due time, but after much difficulty and at intervals extending over four hours. The boats, having got considerably scattered during the ten to twelve hours they were beating about on the water. Oone boat, the most lightly laden and supposed to be the best manned, was missing. It appears they either unwisely allowed it to drift before the wind out of sight forgetful of the advantage, for signal purposes, of the blazing ship to give them a chance, or else made a temporary sail on their own hook. In the morning careful watching was kept without getting sight of them. The captain of ths barque undertook to cruise around for a while, but was unsuccessful. There is, of course, reason to hope that they were picked up by a barque after we left in the York City or by some other passing vessel. It is but right for me to state that the person or persons in charge of the missing boat were mostly men belonging to the ship who were guilty of gross selfishness, cowardice and inhumanity in going off with the boat not more than half full, whilst a number of persons, that they must have seen, were left aboard. I must now refer to the York City and her kind-hearted commander, Captain Benn. It seems that, attracted by the light of the burning ship, he bore down at once. Arriving a little after dark, he discovered the state of affairs. We found our deliverance was only temporary, for the barque was only large enough to float us without any accommodation or supplies of food, but at once he consented to remain by all night. In the morning when the facts of the case became clearly known with boundless and spontaneous kindness, honorable to humanity, he took all on board his little barge. Although it is no part of this interview to make reference to the conduct of the captain and officers of the last vessel, yet this much, I may say that they did their duty faithfully and nobly. All those saved have landed with only what clothes they stand in.

Burned at Sea.

LONDON, August 19.—[Press]—News has been received here of the burning at sea of the Inman line steamer City of Montreal, upon the arrival at Queenstown this morning of the British steamer York City. Thirteen persons are learned to have perished, the remainder being rescued by the York City and brought to Queenstown. The destruction of the steamer City of Montreal occurred on the 11th inst., five days after she left New York. A boat containing six passengers and seven members of the crew is missing. The occupants of the boat are the thirteen persons reported to have perished. She had 420 persons on board. It is learned that shortly after the passengers had gone to bed on the night of the 10th they were aroused by an alarm of fire. A scene of consternation ensued and the passengers were greatly terrified when they found out the true state of affairs. The smoke caused by the fire was suffocating. The passengers dressed and got on deck as quickly as possible. The fire originated in cotton stored in the main hold. Nine streams of water were soon working on the flames, which could not be subdued and spread. It became evident that it was impossible to save the ship and a momentary panic ensued.

Boats were lowered and the passengers and crew got into them. The boats were soon scattered and one entirely vanished. This contained the following passengers:

SAMUEL KAUFMAN,
GEORGE ARNOLD,
SAMUEL MCKEE,
KENARD WOOLTON,
STEPHEN TUPPER,
SIMON ROWTELY,
S. KACHEINGK,

Also the following members of the crew:

HENRY FRAZER.
CHARLES READE.
WILLIAM FRANNEY,
PATRICK HUGHES.
CHARLES SMITH.
THOMAS WILBERFORCE.

There is little doubt but that the whole boat load perished. The boat did not contain a full crew, and left the City of Montreal against the captain's orders, as there was time to take more in it. The other survivors consider the fate of the occupants of the lost boat as a judgment for their cowardice.

A bark was sighted shortly after the boats left the steamer, and her crew were preparing to pick up the survivors when the steamer York City, attracted by the flames from the burning vessel, bore down and with difficulty took all on board.

The lost steamer was worth about half a million dollars. The insurance is not known. She had a cargo of over 2,000 bales of cotton and miscellaneous goods.

There was a heavy sea running and it was with difficulty that the boats were kept from being swamped. The crew worked splendidly and all the passengers were placed in boats in a comparatively short time. How the boats floated with their loads is a miracle. As the last boat was putting off from the ship several of the passengers and crew were seen aft. They had been overlooked and were screaming for the boats to return. They were subsequently rescued, half dead from the effects of the smoke and heat.

The Burned Steamer.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Officials of the Inman line have no direct advices about the City of Montreal. She left this city on the 6th and was four days overdue from Liverpool. Considerable anxiety had begun to be felt about her. She had no first cabin passengers, but carried 223 intermediate and 115 steerage passengers. The burned steamer was built by Tobey & Co., of Glasgow, in 1871, and measured 432 feet over all, forty-four feet beam and thirty-six feet deep. Her gross tonnage was 3,495. She was an iron screw steamer.

Another Steamship Accident.

HOBOKEN, N. J., August 19.—The new North German Lloyd steamer Trave, from Bremen, met with a serious accident this morning while making her pier in this city. There was a tug along side the large ship, when suddenly her bow swung around and crashed into the lower portion of the pier, tearing away the entire roof. A portion of the shed fell upon the bow of the boat, striking several of the steerage passengers and two or three of the crew. A number of passengers had their heads cut open and are believed to be fatally injured. A panic ensued on board the ship and the officers had great trouble in securing order. The names of the injured people could not be ascertained. Several women passengers fainted when the crash came. The captain of the Trave attributes the accident solely to the strong current.

Collided With a Schooner.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The steamer Atlas, hence days ago for the West Indies, returned to-day, having been in collision with the schooner Lizzie Wilson, from Baltimore to Boston, yesterday, off Barnegat, N. J. The schooner sank immediately, carrying down the wife and daughter of the captain and two seamen. The Atlas rescued Captain Chatwick and three sailors and brought them here.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Closing Session of the National Encampment at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 19—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The closing session of the national encampment of the Sons of Veterans to-day was the most interesting, as it involved the election of officers for the ensuing year. The night before a dead lock seemed imminent, but the differences had all been settled and this morning the new officers were soon selected. For commander-in-chief, General George B. Abbott, of Chicago, was chosen. He is as well known as any other member of the order, is a leading physician of Chicago and past colonel of the Illinois division, where he was signally successful. Colonel Henry Frazer, of Ohio, who was elected lieutenant general, is a prominent business man of Cleveland, colonel of an Ohio division last year and was presented with a medal for organizing the most posts last year. The other officers elected are major general, J. J. Speaker of Missouri, commander-in-chief C. B. Cook of Dakota, Colonel Applegate of Nebraska, C. W. Anderson of Pennsylvania, E. B. Smith of Connecticut and J. L. Rake of Pennsylvania. Under these efficient officers and in view of the impetus given to the order by the first national meeting ever held in the west the order bids fair to have a genuine boom and soon to come into greater prominence. Many of the delegates were from the extreme east and all were handsomely entertained while in Iowa. To Colonel Rowen, of the state division, was due the credit of bringing the encampment here and much of the credit of making it so successful. The next meeting will be held at Wheeling, W. Va. An adjournment was taken this afternoon after a splendid parade of the streets headed by the governor's guards and a band. The encampment was successful every way. The weather was good.

Anti-Prohibition Mass Convention.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 18.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A mass convention of anti-prohibtion republicans met in the city hall to-night, and placed in nomination for Polk county representatives, J. C. Cumms, a lawyer, and Adam Baker, an alderman. The anti-prohibitionists claim to have 900 followers in the county, and if the candidates named stand, it may cause the defeat of the regular republican candidate. From a special here to-day it is also learned that the republicans of Sac county have nominated J. S. Hunter for the legislature, defeating Phil Schoiler, the present incumbent on the fifty-eighth ballot. In Hamilton county Augustus Anderson was nominated, and in Floyd county E. W. Wilber was nominated. The senatorial convention at Northwood unanimously renominated for senator, J. H. Sweeney, author of the Iowa anti-foreign corporation law.

WHITNEY AND LUCE.

The Admiral Asks Scott Questions Prepared By Fish Merchants.

NEW YORK, August 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The World's Portland correspondent quotes O. B. Whitten and other fish merchants as saying that the questions put to Captain Scott by Admiral Luce were drawn up by fish merchants. Whitten says: "The fish merchants feel that Admiral Luce's conduct has been misrepresented by the Halifax and other papers. When the North Atlantic squadron was in the harbor the fish merchants of Portland held a consultation with Admiral Luce and all were in doubt as to the attitude of Canada this year. No seizures had been made and Canadians had not shown their hands. We did not know what interpretation the Canadians would put upon the words 'repairs in treaty,' or whether the masters of Dominion cruisers were authorized to enter and clear fishing vessels in port as customs officers are authorized to do. Admiral Luce very readily and very kindly volunteered to ascertain these points for us. We made out a list of questions, the same list that had been published, and Admiral Luce took them with him. He saw Captain Scott and the information was such as we ourselves and our captains were much in need of. We know now just what the Canadians intend to do. That he ordered our men to obey these regulations of Captain Scott on pain of forfeiting the support of our government, I think hardly probable."

Admiral Luce and Secretary Whitney met informally at Bar Harbor yesterday. They will have a consultation to-day.

Retained the Old Platform.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 19.—The committee on platform of the united labor convention held a long session last night, resulting in the retention of the Clarendon hall platform, on which Henry George made his canvass for mayor of New York.

The old platform adopted at the Clarendon hall meeting last year was taken as the ground work for the new platform and enlarged to suit the necessities of a state campaign. A few of the planks of the platform of the old greenback labor party are also used. One of these favored the establishment of postal banks and a postal telegraph system. After a very spirited debate it was decided not to openly oppose the socialist organization, but as a compromise a plank was used opposing state and public control of any subject which is not a matter of public concern. A full state ticket was put in nomination as follows: Secretary of state, Henry George, New York; comptroller, Victor A. Wilder, Kings; treasurer, B. H. Cummings, Montgomery; attorney general, Dennis C. Feeley, Monroe; state engineer and surveyor, Sylvanus A. Sweet, Broome.

Meeker People Badly Scared.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The adjutant general has received a dispatch from Major Randlett, Ninth infantry, in command at Fort Duceesne, under date of August 16, saying that word received from a reliable agency employe on the 15th was to the effect that everything was all right on the Blue mountains. The whites seem to think the people around Meeker badly scared. He had seen nobody who knows anything from Meeker. The Indians living at the agencies are undisturbed and all are at home. Old Colorow is said to be hunting in the mountains of Colorado, and young Colorow, his son, is with McAndrews, the employe from whom word was received.

REDSKINS ARE GATHERING.

Colorow's Band Every Day Assumes More Ominous Proportions.

MEEKER IS GETTING ANXIOUS.

Intrenched in the Mountain Fastnesses They Know So Well, They Are Prepared to Meet Any Attack.

Meeker is Anxious for Troops.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., August 19, 1 p. m.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A man named H. Van Martin came in from Newcastle just now and stated that a courier had arrived from Meeker, leaving there yesterday morning at 5:30. The courier's mission was to notify the settlers down the river that a party of Indians, supposed to be southern Utes and Navajos, had been seen approaching the vicinity of Meeker. The messenger also stated to Van Martin that scouts had been sent out and there are about 400 Indians in the vicinity of Meeker. The troops which are here to-day are looked for by Meeker people to arrive this evening. There is a report that Kendall had an encounter with the Utes on the old Thornburg battle ground yesterday in which three horses were killed and four men wounded, but no courier has yet arrived from Meeker confirming the story. The following telegrams were received by Governor Adams to-day:

OMAHA, Neb., August 19.—Governor Adams, Denver, Col.: Your telegram of yesterday received. Troops cannot be used to return Indians to their reservations unless by the request of the authorities of the interior department and by orders from superior authorities. GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier General.

The following letter was received from Senator Eddy:

AXIAL, Col., August 19.—Alva Adams, Governor: People here commend your action. We feel that no compromise can be made. The only safety is completely and energetically removing the Utes out of the state. I go to the place of action to-morrow. H. H. EDDY.

Eddy is senator from Garfield county, the seat of the war.

Public Sentiment On the Outbreaks.

DENVER, Colo., August 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mayor Lee, to-day sent the following to the New York Tribune:

Enquiries from eastern cities have reached me as to the safety of Denver from the reported threatened Indian war. I desire to state that Denver is in no more danger from Indians than is New York city. There is a little Indian scare several hundred miles from here, in a remote part of the state, which has been grossly exaggerated and which will amount to nothing at all serious even then, unless precipitated by some fun-loving state militia which, in the opinion of the residents, has been ordered out against all reason and without any adequate cause.

WILLIAM SCOTT LEE, Mayor of Denver.

Such expressions as the above are apparent to the citizens of Colorado. Lee is bothered with the buzzing in his hat of the gubernatorial bee, and he loses no opportunity to deprecate any act of the present governor. The facts are that upon the representation of the sheriff, Adjutant General West, the senator, the representative and leading citizens of Garfield county that the Utes under the leadership of Colorow had taken the war-path and that the lives of the settlers and their property were in danger, and upon the refusal of the general government to render assistance, Governor Adams ordered the militia not to wage an aggressive warfare, but to protect the lives and property of the settlers in that portion of the state where the danger was imminent. In this Governor Adams, without a single exception, is upheld by every journal in the state and the majority of citizens, irrespective of politics.

Intrenched in the Mountains.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., August 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A courier named A. H. Thomas came in to-day from Meeker, having left that place yesterday morning. He was compelled to ride cautiously over the old trail, as there are Indians all through the country. In the vicinity of Meeker, and particularly north, it is literally swarming with redskins and they practically have the country to themselves. The news brought by Thomas is not very reassuring, although he had not heard that an attack had been made by the Utes on Kendall's band and of the wounding of four men and the killing of three horses. It is believed that the brave sheriff did meet the Indians as he started out from Meeker on Wednesday with nine or ten men to reconnoitre. The Indians are known to be established in the passes of the mountains near the old battle ground and it would be an easy matter for them to lay in ambush and inflict serious blows on a whole regiment. It is said that the runners sent out by Colorow to the Sioux, Blackfeet and Crows had returned and brought several bucks from these tribes with them. While these