THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THE PITTSBURG MINE HORROR

Additional Incidents of the Terrible Explosion.

IDENTIFYING THE DEAD.

Sorrowful Scenes at the Mouth of the Shaft—Heart-Broken Wives and Mothers Weeping Over Their Mangled Dead.

Death in the Mine.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Dispatches from Pittsburg, Kan., give the following as some of the incidents of a mine horror at that place: For hours after the explosion had snuffed out the lives of nearly a hundred men, the scene at the pit was distressing. Poorly clad women with babies clasped to their breasts came through the darkness by the light cast by the bonfires, like haggard, uncanny beings from another world. Some shrieked above the storm and muttered as they fell helpless on the shoulders of stronger neighbors. Others were mad in their despair, and tore their hair and garments and would have dashed headlong into the tomb but for the strength exhibited by the miners from other shafts. One poor woman whose husband and two sons were in the pit, lay her three youngest children beside the blazing fire and then fell in hysterics among them. She lay unnoticed in this position till morning when she was removed to her home a raving maniac. At one time the crush of women and children was so great that it was feared that violence would be necessary in order to clear a way for the rescuers. The poor creatures fought each other in their despair and in some instances inflicting severe punishment. As night wore on the work of recovering the bodies continued until the floor of the engine house was strewn with mangled men. Their bodies were placed in rows upon the ground where the rain and snow beat upon them. Most of the victims were shockingly mutilated, some being so horribly disfigured as to be unrecognizable. All were covered with blood and dust and many were almost stripped of their clothing. There was nothing left of the first man brought up from the dreadful hole but a bleeding trunk, for his extremities had been blown off. Many of the searchers fainted. As fast as the bodies were brought to the surface there was a rush made to identify them. A dozen women in many cases being engaged at one time scanning the bleeding face of some unfortunate. There are still about fifty bodies in the lower levels. Some of the victims were found buried beneath immense weights of slate, while others were discovered in groups and in all kinds of positions. Two men who had not been identified were so tightly locked in each other's arms that it was with great difficulty that they were torn apart. Their eyes had been blown out by an explosion, and their faces were so horribly crushed that their bones were ground into the flesh.

Coroner Fisher impaneled a jury this afternoon and allowed them to view the remains of the dead. The inquest will begin at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. It will be a long one, as every effort will be made by both company and men to ascertain the cause of the awful calamity with the exception of two or three who will be buried by relatives, the victims will be laid to rest with but one service. The company will have full charge of the general funeral and will see that the men are given a christian funeral. The bodies have been cleaned up as well as possible and placed in neat coffins ready for the solemn services to-morrow. W. W. Allen, superintendent of all the Santa Fe mines, arrived at noon, and began an investigation into the cause of the explosion. Superintendent Robert Craig said he was more than ever convinced that it was due to the ignition of coal dust following an overcharge. The overcharge shot produces a flame which puffs back and gathers up the dust and ignites it. Better ventilation would have made more terrific the explosion in case of dust, because of a plentiful supply of oxygen. Mr. Craig stated that every morning before work two men were sent through the mine to examine it for gas. On Friday, the day of calamity, they reported no gas as usual, and he was of the opinion that the explosion (if caused by gas) would certainly have occurred before 5 o'clock p. m., as 164 men were working there all day with naked lamps; but it did not take place until 5:10 p. m., when they began firing their shots. This convinces Mr. Craig that it was dust explosion. The mine can be put into condition for work in three or four days, and the money damage is only slight. Mine Inspector Findlay's views coincide with those of Superintendent Craig, but many of the old miners express opinions directly opposite. The relief subscription fund already amounts to $1,000 and it is constantly growing. The ladies have been ministering to the wants of the wounded and the care of the widows and children. Farmers' wives have come in for miles with food, clothing, bandages, etc., and all the citizens have been untiring in their efforts to alleviate the suffering.

AN OUTRAGED BANNER.

A Harrison Flag Hauled Down—Public Indignation at the Outrage.

GLENROCK, Wyo., Nov. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A large and costly American flag, which was made and presented to this town last Fourth of July by the ladies, was yesterday suspended between the postoffice building and the bank in honor of the election of Harrison. Last night some miscreant or miscreants cut down the flag and removed it. In consequence, the town is intensely excited this morning. The flag has not been recovered, nor the names of the perpetrators of the deed discovered. All day yesterday threats that this would be done were uttered on the streets, but they were not credited. Rewards have been offered and published and the reward fund has already grown beyond the sum offered. The citizens' committee is investigating the outrage and something will undoubtedly be done if the wretch is found out. A flag committee of ladies has been formed and although the day is the Sabbath, busy needles are going all over town, and by noon a new flag will be raised and guarded. Material for the new flag was not at hand in town in sufficient quantities and donations came in from private sources, contributing the red, white and blue sure enough, but of vastly different shades. One merchant tore down his curtains of red cambric, another gave his blue flannel shirt. All are at work, and the cry on the streets is, if any man hauls down the American flag shoot him on the spot.

The President Elect at Church.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 11.—President-Elect Harrison attended divine services this morning as usual at his church, the First Presbyterian, Rev. Dr. Haines pastor. He was accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, his son Russell and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. McKee. The church was crowded with strangers in anticipation of General Harrison's presence. In the sermon Dr. Haines made no reference whatever to the recent elevation of one of his congregation to the presidency. After the services had closed many members of the congregation gathered around and shook hands with General and Mrs. Harrison. A large crowd awaited his coming out, but there was no demonstration. The day at General Harrison's residence was a very quiet one. The general passed most of his time in the library reading or conversing with his family. In the evening a number of his neighbors dropped in and visited for an hour or more.

Hon. Wm. H. Barnum's Condition.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 11.—A bulletin received at 6:40 p. m from Lime Rock states that no change has taken place in William H. Barnum's condition since midnight.

LORD SALISBURY'S DINNER TALK

He Sneers at the Methods of American Politicians.

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LONDON, Nov. 11.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Lord Salisbury has informed the world that all is peace, and the sky of England is all serene. This is doubtless the proper thing for prime ministers to say when they are dining with the lord mayor, but the latter part of the speech, dwelling with great emphasis on the necessity of England's making greater naval and military preparations, contradicts the former part. For he is well aware that the sky, instead of being clear, has a good many ominous clouds in it. How about the position at Suakim, over which Lord Salisbury passad so lightly? Is there no danger there? The English force is small and the enemy are accumulating with a speed which gives no light anxiety to experienced English officers. This very morning it is announced that General Grenfell is in favor of a policy of passive resistance at Suakim. What does that mean, except that the English force is not strong enough to cope with the Arabs. Are we in for another Egyptian war, which can bring no possible advantage to English people and will inevitably lead to large sacrifice of life and expenditure to drain the treasury? So it would seem. Lord Salisbury gives out word that the English do not mean to retire from Egypt just yet. They will have to pay dearly for staying there. That much may be inferred from the past, for fresh troops will have to be sent shortly unless the rebellion collapses in an unexpected manner. I venture to doubt whether the nation will see those movements with satisfaction. Next comes the little disagreement with the United States. It may be doubted whether Lord Salisbury's reference to that was at all judicious, for he expressed no regret for the highly mischievous interference of Lord Sackville in the domestic politics of the United States. He does not deprecate the act but contents himself with a sneer at the electioneering methods in America and utters an ill-disguised exultation over the fact that President Cleveland and his party have been turned out. Well, is that wise, especially as Lord Salisbury has made up his mind not to renew diplomatic relations with the United States for some time to come? The side which undoubtedly put itself in the wrong at the outset has not much right to show resentment, even if it receives an affront. The affront is a part of the consequence of its own act. Lord Salisbary evidently takes a different view of matters and thinks Lord Sackville was not to blame, and the sole responsibility rests with President Cleveland's government. Is that the view which is taken by most Englishmen or by a majority of the house of commons? There are very good reasons for doubting it. Perhaps the question may be brought to some sort of test before very long.

Removing the Remains.

RAPID CITY, Dak., Nov. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The remains of Thomas E. Pendleton, George W. Jones, John Erquhart and J. W. Patterson, the four men who were murdered by Indians near Rapid City in August, 1876, were today removed from their place of burial to Evergreen cemetery. Exercises of an imposing order accompanied the event, and were attended by the surviving pioneers of the Black Hills. The address of the day was made by D. R. Hughes, editor of the Journal, a '76er. The procession to the cemetery was one of the longest ever seen in this town. The affair was conducted under the auspices of the city and county.

AMUSEMENTS.

The announcement that Gilmore's wonderful band would give two performances, matinee and evening, drew large audiences to the Grand opera house. In their anticipations the public were in no wise subjected to the slightest disappointment. Gilmore gave two complete and eminently successful demonstrations of his great capacity as a caterer or public favor and the efforts of himself and assistants met with unstinted applause from an audience that were prodigal in their favors but somewhat exacting in their demands for encores. Gilmore's artists appeared yesterday with all the triumphs of their past successes thick upon them, and the many "catchy" features of their work as instrumentalists were supplemented by the presence of a very capable quartette of vocalists. In addition to this the cannon accompaniment was introduced with much effect at certain stages of their performance. The solo work by Signors Raffaylo and Stengler on euphonium and clarionet, together with Mr. Sax, who received a double encore for his flute obligato and selections from Gounods' opera of "Faust," furnished abundant proof of the capacity of the orchestra.

The band displayed all its old-time precision of execution. At no time was there the stightest appearance of lack of harmony, and the great maestro, Gilmore, kept his forces thoroughly in hand, weilding the baton as only Gilmore can do, thereby securing a perfection of ensemble so necessary for performances, such as those of yesterday. Constituted as Gilmore's orchestra is, every man an artist in himself, "great expectations" were formed. Perfect faith was kept by the performers, and the public went away delighted. In the selection from "Chimes of Normandie" nothing could be finer than the execution, and a cleverer rendition of "Planquette's" music could not have been obtained. The delightful piquancy with which the movements were commenced and carried through a succession of intricate forte and pianissamo passages was perfectly delightful. Probably the andante from the fifth symphony by Beethoven was the most perfectly executed number. This was played superbly. All the ideas of the great composer were given full issue and the colouring was something to be remembered. In like manner the "Alpine Storm Scene," one of Kunker's most perplexing orchestral compositions, was played by the band, with the assistance of mechanical effects, in such a manner as to rouse the audience to great enthusiasm.

The "Prayer and Finale," from Wagner's "Lohengrin," as well as Pagawini's "Carnival of Venice," brought into full display the great musical resources of the company under Colonel Gilmore's control. The latter presentation introduced no less than fourteen soloists.

Madame Blanche Stone Barton is a soprano singer of considerable celebrity, and her vocalism at both matinee and evening concerts met with great approbation. Miss Dudley Campbell is the fortunate possessor of a contralto voice of great flexibility. This lady sang the Page Song from "Les Huguenots" with perfect execution and such earnestness of delivery as to win for her the sympathies of the audience. Signor Ernesto Baldanza, the tenor vocalist of the company, is as fine an exponent of that role as Omaha has had the privilege of hearing for many a long day. His chest notes are magnificent, and singing perfectly in tune in every number allotted to him. His performance yesterday were one of the great features of the concerts. Herr Emil Steger is a very reliable baritone singer. In the delicious quartette from Verdi's "Rigoletto," these four artists gave their hearers a genuine treat.

In every respect the exhibitions given under Colonel Gilmore's direction were most pleasurable displays. He has lost none of his tact in conducting, and carried the various numbers to more than successful termination. Their ending amounted to positive furores of applause. Gilmore is truly a marvelous man at his business, and his baton was aptly described by an old concert frequenter as "Not a baton at all, but a magician's wand."

FRUITS OF THE VICTORY.

Some of the Benefits to Be Derived From Harrison's Election.

REPUBLICANS' BRIGHT PROSPECT

The Advantages of Controlling the Reapportionment of the Congressional Districts—Harrison's Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.

There is one feature of the victories at the polls last week which does not seem to have fully dawned yet upon the minds of the actors, but which is being discussed with a great deal of concern by some of the democrats of the south. That is that the control of the two houses of congress will give the republican party the control also of the apportionments under the eleventh census. The eleventh census will be taken in June, 1890, and the reapportionment of congressional representation will follow during the session of congress succeeding. The suppression of the colored vote in the south will certainly lead to a curtailment of the number of representatives in that section, and a corresponding increase in the representation of some of the western states, notably Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota, which are naturally republican. This, together with the admission of four new states with at least twelve electoral votes, in 1892, will change the status of the next campaign to a considerable degree, and will be likely to have a marked effect in maintaining the ascendency of the republican dynasty. Southern men profess to believe that their section will lose at least ten electoral votes in the new apportionment, which they naturally infer will be added to the strength of the republican states of the northwest. If this is done and the new states admitted prove to be republican in sentiment there is reason to believe that the solicitude of the southern democrats is well founded and that some at least of the elements of uncertainty will be removed from the next grand contest. Republican success this year also means that the control of the United States supreme court is no longer in danger of passing out of the hands of the republican party. President Harrison will, in all probability, have the appointment of four, and possibly five, associate justices during his term, and that will insure the control of the highest court in the country for the generation unless the mortality among the members of the court is much heavier than it has ever been before. On the whole therefore the republican party has increasing causes to congratulate itself as the significance of last Tuesday's victory becomes apparent.

FOR THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

The correspondent of the Detroit Tribune sends the following to his paper to-night: "The Washington correspondents are more interested in the appointment of a private secretary to the new president, perhaps, than in any other change which will be made upon the inauguration of President Harrison, and when it appears likely that one of their number will be chosen for this important place, their interest becomes still more keen. It is generally thought here that Mr. Perry S. Heath, for seven years the correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal, will be selected for this place, and it speaks volumes for Mr. Heath's popularity that the suggestion of his name meets with the heartiest commendation of every man on Newspaper Row without a single exception. The position of private secretary to the president is an executive one and very difficult to fill. Having business with the executive office a successful private secretary must have a wide acquaintance with public men. He must be thoroughly familiar with the routine duties of the white house, as well as a knowledge of affairs in both houses of congress. Socially he must have the qualifications necessary to take a great deal of the routine from the executive shoulders, and he must be a man upon whom the newspaper correspondents can rely for accurate and not misleading information. Mr. Heath is thirty years of age. He has resided in Washington for seven years, and is positively one of the most popular in the corps of correspondents. His intimate knowledge of matters before congress would make him a valuable advisor to the president when called upon to consider measures which might or might not be shaky. Mr. Heath was one of the first newspaper correspondents here to start a boom for General Harrison and during the latter days of the campaign he has been at the general's side. He is still in Indiana and as he knows nearly every politician in the Hoosier state he will, if appointed, relieve the president of the political work of the state. Mr. Heath has travelled extensively in Europe, and besides his newspaper writings has written an interesting little work on Russia, which was published this summer under the title "A Hoosier in Russia." A few years ago Mr. Heath wrote a series of letters upon the duties of the various executive departments which were the best papers of the kind which have yet appeared. Colonel Alexander, formerly fifth auditor of the treasury, has been mentioned as a possibility in this place, but Colonel Alexander told your correspondent himself on Wednesday last that he had no intention of appearing as a candidate for the position in any way, and further, he said, that in his opinion Mr. Heath was the best man for the place, and the one most likely to be selected by the president-elect.

A FUND FOR MRS. GENERAL SHERIDAN.

A schedule of General Sheridan's estate has been filed in the court and foots up $65,000, including his real estate here and on the island of Nantucket, his library, his valuable swords and other relics of value. As most of the property is unproductive, Mrs. Sheridan will be left with a very small income and a few friends have undertaken to raise a fund of $100,000 for her benefit. They do not appeal to the public, but are quietly passing a paper around for signatures with great success. Several gentlemen, among them George W. Childs, Anthony Drexel of Philadelphia, Vice President Morton, Joseph Pulitzer, Marshall Field, George M. Pullman, P. D. Armour, and General Alger, of Michigan, have subscribed $5,000 each, and a number of others have contributed $1,000. It is believed that the sum desired will be raised without difficulty or much delay.

PREPARING FOR THE INAUGURAL BALL.

The republicans in this city have already got into a squabble about the arrangements for the inaugural ball. The Republican league took the initial step immediately after Harrison's election was assured, and appointed a committee with General Edward F. Beale as chairman, to set the machinery in motion. This league is a political club, which embraces in its membership nearly all the officials in the District of Columbia, and they naturally would like to display their ardor as early and as often as possible, but the prominent citizens who do not belong to the club have clubbed together against this assumption of authority, and have called a meeting, at which a committee of citizens will be appointed to take charge of the ball and raise money to pay the expenses. In order to settle all disputes as to the chairmanship of this committee, Senator Quay has been asked to select a man, and he has named Colonel A. T. Britton, a prominent lawyer, who was the largest contributor in the District of Columbia to the republican campaign fund.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Warmer in eastern portion, stationary in western portion with southerly winds.

For Dakota: Fair, followed in northern portion by light rain or snow, slight changes in temperature with southwesterly winds.

For Iowa and Wisconsin: Warmer in extreme northwestern Iowa, stationary temperature with southwesterly winds.

For Illinois: Slightly warmer, fair, with southwesterly winds.

DID HE MURDER HIS CHILDREN?

Evidence Connecting a Canadian Minister with a Terrible Crime.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In June last the community of Danville, near here, was startled one morning by the finding in a millpond at that place the dead body of Miss Lily Powell, the handsome daughter of Rev. Dr. Powell, a Congregational minister residing at Sherbrook. Investigation showed that the girl was undoubtedly murdered.

George and Fred Allen and a woman to whom the latter was paying attentions had been acquainted with Lily Powell, and the night before the latter's body was found the four had attended a Salvation Army celebration. The Allens were arrested. Fred Allen and the woman proved indisputably that they were not near the scene of the murder, and George Allen proved an alibi by the testimony of the murdered girl's father, Dr. Powell. All the prisoners were discharged and $1,000 reward was offered for the murderer's apprehension. Detectives from Montreal were secured on the case. As a result, two weeks ago George Allen and the woman were rearrested and indicted for the murder of Lily Powell.

A strict watch was also set over the father of the murdered girl. The trial began on Thursday, but no evidence directly connecting the Allens with the case was adduced until this morning, when Mrs. Schenevin, a neighbor of the Powells, was asked if George Allen had said anything to her about Lilly before the latter was murdered. She said she had been told that Rev. Dr. Powell paid a man $300 to kill his daughter. It seems that Powell's wife when she died left $50,000 to a son and daughter. Powell went sailing with his son one day and the son never returned. The father said he fell overboard and was drowned. It is now believed that Powell killed his son and had the daughter murdered so he could get their money. The case is still being worked upon by detectives, and the trial goes on. Powell is under surveillance.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

The Financial Transactions of the Past Week.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the rate per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week last year:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	539,047,637	10.0	
Boston	93,799,236		7.1
Chicago	62,521,000	2.9	
Philadelphia	58,735,553		3.7
St. Louis	16,614,000		5.9
San Francisco	10,100,225		2.4
New Orleans	12,392,269		7.9
Baltimore	10,718,745	6.5	
Cincinnati	10,617,900	3.9	
Pittsburg	10,093,072	5.4	
Kansas City	8,471,601	8.6	
Minneapolis	6,486,425	21.7	
Louisville	5,720,777	4.1	
Providence	5,348,800		2.7
Milwaukee	4,455,000	11.0	
St. Paul	4,096,154	10.2	
Detroit	4,068,162	1.9	
Omaha	3,750,515	20.3	
Memphis	3,758,738	22.3	
Cleveland	3,467,343	10.5	
Columbus	2,379,028	0.9	
Denver	2,867,126	25.5	
Galveston	2,447,000	18.7	
Duluth	1,889,810	35.0	
Indianapolis	1,925,366	23.2	
Richmond	1,723,614	17.7	
Peoria	1,571,595	30.6	
Portland	1,182,953	6.9	
Norfolk	1,587,900	9.8	
Hartford	1,648,216		1.7
New Haven	1,126,394		3.9
Springfield	1,419,230	47.1	
Worcester	1,035,238		8.6
St. Joseph	962,526		12.6
Los Angeles	931,058		31.4
Lowell	697,045		2.5
Syracuse	690,387		5.6
Wichita	551,192		28.8
Grand Rapids	579,160		13.9
Topeka	325,000	13.8	
			0.6
Total	$968,370,122		
Outside New York	369,226,485	0.6	

Miss West Snubs Mrs. Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A Journal special from Washington says: Through the medium of his pretty daughter, Lord Sackville has revenged himself against President Cleveland in truly English style. Miss West went out shopping yesterday with a well known member of the Italian legation, for whom the young lady has of late shown a decided partiality. The two entered a big dry goods store on Pennsylvania avenue and were talking over their purchases when the president's carriage drove up to the curb and Mrs. Cleveland alighted. Miss West and her Italian friend saw this but affected ignorance of the fact that the president's wife was in the store. Mrs. Cleveland approached them. The young attachee raised his hat. Mrs. Cleveland acknowledged the salute and spoke to him. Then with a smile she extended her hand to Miss West. But that young lady would have none of it. With a supercilious air she looked at Mrs. Cleveland from head to foot as if she were some important beggar. With a well studied dramatic action she shrank from the extended hand and folding hers in front of her, turned her back on the president's wife. Mrs. Cleveland blanched for a moment. Her position was very embarrassing. Half a dozen of the store employes had witnessed this incident and Miss West's Italian friend wore a stolid look of preocupation as if he were careless of the insult offered. Mrs. Cleveland's face flushed, her lips contracted and her eyes flashed. Her equanimity, however, was very soon restored and without saying another word to either Miss West or the Italian, she passed on to a neighboring counter and transacted her business quickly and left the store. Inasmuch as the two ladies have often been seen together of late the incident has provided great food for the gossips. The prevailing opinion is that Lord Sackville's recent discomfiture ought never to have influenced his daughter's good manners. To an intimate friend she admitted that she keenly felt being snubbed, not so much because the British minister's daughter had snubbed her, as for the reason that she had hoped to leave Washington forever with nothing but pleasant recollections of the place.

Rousing Ratification at Grafton.

GRAFTON, Neb., Nov. 11.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A rousing ratification was given in this place last night and Harrison and Morton was in every mouth. There was firing of anvils, blowing of horns, ringing of bells, men, women and children marching and singing, in short a "night made hideous." Such demonstration was indulged in for over an hour, when the procession marched to a huge pile of baled hay saturated with oil, and with proper ceremonies the largest bon fire our people ever saw was started. Then followed the speech making which was of the very best, because, it came direct from the hearts of such old soldiers as Captains Real and Barnett, Mr. Teller, George H. Warren, Editor Fisher, Prof. Barts, Dr. Ballard, H. J. Day and others also favored the crowd with enthusiastic remarks. The glee club was on hand and rendered their usual stirring songs, which were greatly enjoyed. The exercises closed with a grand free oyster supper for the democrats and prohibitionists. Everybody was happy, republicans rejoiced, democrats who had been weeping wiped their eyes and laid aside the red bandana, and even the prohibitionists smiled a sort of a smile.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York—The Alaska, from Liverpool.

WON BY THE ANTIMONOPOLIES

The Thirty Thousand Iowa Railroad Votes Fail to Materialize.

THEIR CANDIDATES ARE ROUTED

While the Anti-Corporation Candidates Roll Up a Tremendous Majority, and the Republicans Sweep the State Like a Cyclone.

A Political Tidal Wave.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The political "tidal wave" has struck Iowa in full force. Harrison and Morton have carried the state by more than 30,000 majority, and every candidate on the republican state ticket is certainly elected. The battle has been fought and the victory won by the anti-monopoly element of the party, and the 30,000 railroad votes that were to be cast against the republican ticket did not materialize on election day, or were more than offset by the votes of old-time greenbackers and democratic farmers, who flocked to the republican standard on account of the bold position taken by the last state convention in favor of the control of corporations. The 60,000 majority called up for Smith and Campbell for railroad commissioners over Wills and Dey, the railroad candidates, attests in some degree the popularity of these officials. C. L. Lund, the other democratic candidate, seems to have been lost sight of in the deal, but he is quite likely behind the party vote many thousand. The railroads appear to have made no effort to elect Lund. Every one of the tickets so industriously peddled on election day by their heelers and strikers had the names of Wills and Dey instead of Campbell ann Mahin, but little effort being made to beat Smith. The scheme to get Wills name on the union labor ticket seems to have succeeded in many places and Dey was supported by them almost to a man. The city of Dubuque, a union labor stronghold, gives Dey more than 4,000 majority over Makin. The railroad and the anti-monopoly elements vied with each other in cutting Makin and voting for Dey, and he has come very near being elected. Makin's majority is not more than 2,500, and may be entirely wiped out by the official returns from Fremont, Pottawatamie, Carroll and other strong democratic counties.

The republicans of this county (Polk) were completely dozed by the completeness of their victory. To carry this county by 1,000 was the highest expectations of the most sanguine, and when the returns showed more than 2,000 majority for Harrison and the election of the whole state and county ticket, they could hardly realize it. Among the residents of Des Moines are a large number of hoosiers who have taken Horace Greely's advice and "gone west," and their enthusiasm was unbounded. Everyone of them, so far as known, voted for Harrison, and their influence contributed largely in piling up the magnificent majority for the state ticket. Another result of the election is the utter rout and discomfiture of the so-called independent republicans.

This element, which favors high license rather than prohibition, and was able to muster eight or nine hundred votes, last year, was squarely defeated. Phillipps, their pet candidate for prosecuting attorney, though endorsed by the democrats and supported by by the union labor party, was beated by Macomber, the republican and prohibition nominee, by some four hundred majority.

This means that the proniboitory law will be enforced for the next two years to the very letter, so far as this officer is concerned. The prohibition candidates for justice of the peace and constables are all elected in the city, with a single exception, and the question whether or not the prohibitory law can be enforced in a city, the size of Des Moines, will have a fair trial during the coming two years.

The defeat of Weaver and Anderson for congress was a surprise to all parties. The heavy vote polled in the district, the excitement of a presidential campaign, the defection of leading old-time greenbackers, and the determination of the democratic leaders, to unload Weaver at any cost, were the main elements that contributed to the defeat of the greenback statesman. The republicans bought the greenback papers in his district, and either suppressed them or turned them against their chief. Every prominent old-time greenbacker who had deserted the party was placed on the stump, and "Farmer Caine," the union labor candidate for governor last year, openly opposed Weaver's election. Davis county, Weaver's home, only gave him 600 majority, a loss of nearly five hundred from two years ago.

The defeat of the great chieftain and leading exponent of the greenback theory means the death of that party in this state. The Streeter votes returned this year only foot up from six to ten thousand against 15,000 votes for the party at the last election. Then there are factions in the party striving for leadership and masquerading with the democrats for personal advantage, and another year will witness a still further reduction of their voting forces.

The defeat of Anderson in the Eighth district was a surprise to the most astute republicans. His own county (Fremont) is largely responsible for the result. His majority of about eighteen hundred two years ago completely melted away, and Taylor county, which gave him seven hundred, now goes about four hundred for Flick. Anderson was not defeated because the people of his district repudiated the "Imogene platform" on which he was first elected, but rather because the republican party has dethroned "Hepburnism," and made the leading principles expounded by Major Anderson a part of its creed. In other words, thousands of anti-monopolists voted for Flick because they believed he was just as strongly in favor of correcting corporation abuses as Anderson. One of the most gratifying results of the election was the complete vindication of the policy adopted by Governor Larrabee in regard to the control of corporations. The magnificent majority of 60,000 for Smith and Campbell for railroad commissioners may be taken as the measure of the governor's popularity.

It is safe to say that this emphatic endorsement of the people will not only encourage he railroad commissioners in doing their duty, but will also allay the fears of timid partisans who dread the power of the railroads in politics. When Judge Hubbard gets through counting the votes Wills lacks of a majority, if he is wise he will advise the Northwestern that hereafter it had better attend to its legitimate business of transporting freight and passengers and keep out of politics, especially in a state where the people are as determined as they are in Iowa to correct corporation abuses and secure relief from railroad extortion. The curses of the average democratic politician at the course pursued by Chairman Hunter are both loud and deep. If their memory does not fail them, it will be many a year before they will allow themselves to be drawn into another corporation combine to defeat the will of the people. REX.

Columbus Will Celebrate.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Nov. 11.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The election of Harrison and Morton will be celebrated by a grand jollification Monday evening. A torchlight procession, headed by two bands, will parade the principal streets. The buildings will be illuminated on the route of the procession. C. B. Stillman will convey a pound of cheese to the residence of E. D. Fitzpatrick, in a toy wheelbarrow. L. W. Weaver will enjoy a ride in a wheelbarrow around the public square at the hands of another democrat. John Tannahill, a veteran of the war, will act as grand marshal. Delegations will be invited from the country and surrounding towns. Columbus was the first city in the United States to ratify the nomination of Harrison and Morton, and L. Gerrard made the first speech. Mr. Gerrard will be called upon Monday evening to address the people in Fitzpatrick's hall on the election of the ticket.

WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW.

The Effect of the Presidential Election on the Country's Trade.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The same features that were observed in financial circles during the preceeding week largely prevailed during the past week. Money was in good demand from the local grain trade for the purpose of handling cereals here and at interior points where there are stocks accumulating. Country bankers are also asking for liberal lines of discounts, and the demand for mercantile purposes has been good, and also by many jobbers whose collections are cash. Sales were materially curtailed by neglect of business for politics, and now that the election is over business will claim more attention, and the demand from that source is expected to subside; the decrease, however, will be more than balanced by enlarged calls from other lines of business instead of diminution in demand. It is likely to still further expand and although banks are strong in funds they will unquestionably find the supply of paper seeking discounts quite as large as they care to provide for.

Interest rates were firmly maintained at 6 per cent on call and 6½@8 per cent on time loans, and borrowers need not be surprised to see slightly stiffer prices within the next few months. Such, at least, is the opinion of some of the best banks in this city, unless, however, there is enlarged foreign demand for gold to settle our trade balance, which unfortunately has been materially increased by the refusal of Europe to take the average per centage of our bread stuffs.

There is little reason to look for an uncomfortably close money market during the next six months. Shipments of money to this country were moderate. New York exchange has been barely active at 25c discount to 25c premium per $1,000 and closed at par. Foreign exchange was stronger and higher. Documentary sterling sold at $4.82½@4.83¼, closing at $4.83. Jobbing trade in dry goods and miscellaneous lines of merchandise was slow, but prices for nearly all leading articles were steady, and marked changes in values are not anticipated in the near future. Merchants who are in a position to select their customers say that collections are fairly good, but some houses complain of slow payments, though hope for better results in the near future.

The New York stock market was dull during the early part of the week, as Wall street operators devoted more attention to political affairs than to speculation. The first two days were devoted to evening-up trades, as shorts feared a sharp advance. There was also a disposition on the part of room traders to buy for a small bulge. A firmer feeling was developed and prices advanced moderately. The market opened strong and higher after the holiday and the "longs" took advantage of the advance and sold freely and secured fair profits. Outside support proved inadequate to sustain the appreciation and a sharp recession in values followed, and about all of the gains were lost. The feature of the trading was the activity in Chicago gas trusts, which are on "unlisted room," and a listed and larger advance was recorded and fairly well maintained. The weakest securities were "coalers" and southern stock, which sold freely. Granger stocks were quiet, the only feature being the statement of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for September, showing a net loss in earnings from 1887 of $144,000, and for nine months ending September 30 of $5,739,000. This, however, had little effect on values.

Vanderbilts were steady and relatively stronger than other trunk line stocks, owing to a report that they were earning more than their present dividends. The closing days witnessed increased trading. Taking the market on a whole, it was a narrow and nervous one. The total sales on the New York stock exchange for the week ending Friday were 640,783 shares.

Business in produce circles has been more settled and the excitement attending the presidential election has died away. Speculative trading has been only moderately active. Neither buyers nor sellers were apparently willing to trade to any extent but were rather disposed to even up their trade. Among shippers there was more inclination to forward grain eastward before the close of navigation, consequently there was a little more life in shipping circles.

Receipts of grain at all western markets have been moderately free, and shipments well maintained, especially from lake ports. Considerable grain also has been moved from the interior points on through rates of freight. The prices which have ruled were somewhat irregular, ruling higher on some cereals and lower on others.

Export movement of corn has stimulated that article and oats have sympathized slightly. Seeds have shown a little more steadiness, but improvement in prices was slight. Provisions were stronger and prices more favorable to sellers, due to light receipts of hogs.

Receipts of cattle and sheep were well maintained. Export movement of articles, excepting corn, has been small, considerably less than at this time last year. Speculative operators give more deferred deliveries preference and are gradually transferring their trades ahead. May delivery is slowly gaining in favor. The bulk of trading is now in deliveries beyond the opening of the year.

Wholesale Horse-Stealing.

TOPEKA, Kan. Nov. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Morton county farmers are greatly excited over the wholesale horse stealing which has been in progress there for several days past. Morton is situated on the Indian Territory line. Friday night twelve desperadoes headed by the notorious outlaw, Bill Doty, came up from No-Man's-Land for the purpose of driving off all the horses in the southern part of the county. They began with Captain Milton's herd of thirteen thoroughbreds, which were released from the stables and started in the direction of the territory. The remainder of the gang then visited every ranch in the township and took possession of every horse of value. When they reached the farm of James L. Horton he and his sons showed fight, and with three shotguns and plenty of ammunition they made it warm for Doty's crowd. The desperadoes were too numerous, however, and Horton and his sons were finally captured. The three prisoners were tied to a fence with heavy rope and were compelled to remain in this position until discovered seven hours later by a neighbor, when they were released and found that every horse on their farm had been driven away. Over sixty head of horses were captured by the gang and driven to a point three miles below the territory in No Man's land. Here the gang congregated yesterday with their horses and started for the Oklahoma country. They had gone but a short distance when they were overtaken by a posse of Morton county farmers. A desperate fight ensued during which George Hill, one of the horse thieves, was seriously wounded and his crowd was compelled to take to flight, but managed to get away with twenty-five head of horses. The farmers are organizing a vigilance society and will be prepared to meet the gang when they put in another appearance.

A Farewell to Rev. Copeland.

Farewells usurped the place of the usual Sabbath evening services in the Unitarian church last night, and members of the congregation crowded around to say good-bye to the pastor they had listened to for years. To-night the Rev. Mr. Copeland leaves Omaha for Spokane, W. T., and as he makes no promise to return, it is probable that the far west will be the scene of his future labors. If he so decides his family will leave in the spring, and bear to him the best wishes of the many friends made during his pastorate in this city. Last evening was spent in a home-like, informal manner, which gave everyone present a chance for a parting word and a farewell clasp of the pastors hand.

The Fire Fiend in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Fire broke out at the corner of Ninth and Market street about midnight. McCus' carriage factory, Pringle's shoe factory and Fink & Schindler's furniture factory burned. Total loss, $100,000; insurance, $30,000.

IN MEMORY OF THE MARTYRS.

Disciples of the Red Flag Hold a Meeting.

THE USUAL SPEECHES MADE.

Fervid Appeals to the Laboring Man to Throw Off the Yoke of the Capitalist—A Fiery Emblem Captured.

At Metz Hall.

Simply, yet strikingly, was Metz' hall decorated yesterday, but the red and black colors of anarchism took the place of the national flag, as they draped the portraits of those who, a year ago, explated upon the gallows the crimes their teachings had led others to commit. Around the walls were pictures emblematic of the growth of anarchistical doctrines, interspersed with German mottoes, and below the portrait that adorned the stage was one reading, "Our Heroes Against Tyranny." Those in German were of the usual nature, calling on workingmen to awake and know their might, and urging them to "Down with tyranny" Anarchy still lives. Ladies were among the audience, listening quietly to the declamations of the orators, and altogether there was an air of quietness about the meeting that seemed at variance to all preconceived notions of what it should be like.

Otto Von den Stein took the chair, and after briefly recounting the incidents they were called upon to memorize, introduced as the first speaker, Andreen Ahlens, of Council Bluffs, who said it was not the first time he had addressed an Omaha audience on a somewhat similar occasion, and referred to the killing of Arm strong by the militia some years ago. He said they were accused of being revolutionists, and yet a capitalistic paper in Omaha had said, the day after election, that events were p