minister to escape from Rio de Janeiro, as

tion to continue the bombardment.

renewed the bombardment.

#### FIXED ON HARRISON

Republicans Nominate the Grand Island Man for the Supreme Bench.

MAXWELL DELEGATES DESERT THEIR MAN

Enough Prove Recreant to the Trust to Defeat the Chief Justice.

SNAP JUDGMENT OF CHAIRMAN THUMMEL

His Ruling on a Motion to Nominate Precipitated a Little Trouble.

ONLY FIVE BALLOTS WERE TAKEN

Pleased Delegates Began to Sip Away from the First-Manipulations of the Opposition-Ticket Named and Platform Adopted.

For Justice of the Supreme Court .... 

Lancotin, Neb., Oct. 5 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The allied forces of the opposition were successful in encompassing the defeat of Judge Maxwell, in the republican state convention held in this city today, and on the fourth formal ballot the nomination for associate justice of the supreme court was given to Judge T. O. C. Harrison of Grand Island.

This result was in a measure due to the perfidy of delegates who were sent to the convention instructed by their county conventions to work for the nomination of Maxwell, and use all honorable means within their power to accomplish this It was well known that some of these instructed delegates were not for Maxwell at heart, but it was hardly to have been expected that they would deliberately betray the trust reposed in them, and sell out the choice of their constituency at the behest of the railroads. It transpired, however, that this was what they were there for, and they demonstrated most conclusively that the corporation pluggers had not reckoned without their host in

striving to secure places for them on the various delegations. True it was that nearly all the instructed delegations cast their solid vote for Maxwell on the informal ballot, when there was not the slightest possibility that it could result in frustrating the plan of the anti-Maxwell combine by causing a nomination of the chief justice, but they showed their hands as soon as the second ballot, which was the first formal ballot, was

Mallallen Led the Break.

Buffalo county was the first to throw honor to the winds and deliberately go back on 1ts instructions. The treachery was engineered by John T. Mailalieu, superintendent of the Kearney Reform school, and it was under his management that a split in the delegation was caused then and there, throwing three of the twenty votes of the Buffalo contingent to Abbott of Hall. This action was recorded on the informal

ballot, and at no time did this delegation cast its vote in accordance with the instruc tions of the convention that created it. The same was true of the Custer county

delegation, from the home of the recently impeached commissioner of public lands and buildings. Although instructed for Maxwell, some of the delegates distened to the persuasive pleadings of Commissioner Humphrey for a "vindication," and from the very first four of these delegates failed to cast their votes for Maxwell, and in each of the succeeding ballots still further cut into the Maxwell vote to keep up the appearance of a continuous and steady loss, until, on the third formal ballot, the delegation went solidly to Harrison and there remained. Barsby Handled Fillmore.

The Fillmore delegation was another into which treachery entered very largely as an ingredient. Here the work of political assassination was entrusted to John Barsby. The vote of the delegation was recorded for Maxwell on the informal ballot, but there it stopped, and off the first formal ballot a fourth of the delegation was recorded for the apposition. On the second formal ballot the friends of Maxwell in the delegation succeeded in overcoming the influence of Barsb and a compromise was arranged by while the solid vote was to be east once for the chief justice, but it was impossible to hold the bolters in line, and on the very next ballot the sixteen Fillmore delegates, with a single exception, slid in a lump to Harrison, which, together with the action of Clay and Custer in leading the break, paved the way for the irresistible landside in the next

Of the twenty-eight counties instructed for Maxwell, but one-half remained true to the trust reposed and stayed with the chief

Perkins was another that failed to stand by its instructions and but one of its four votes was ever recorded for Maxwell.

Every Sort of Means Used. Emissaries of the opposition displayed the most unblushing effrontery in making bids for treachery on the part of the Maxwell delegates and coerced concessions when other means failed to secure the desired de-

fection. There was an evident determination to de feat the nomination of Maxwell, either by fair means or foul, and the foxy manipulation of the vote by Tom Cook required the closest kind of watening on the part of divided Maxwell delegations to see that the vote was properly recorded. Maxwell was deliberately cheated out of votes when both the Dauglas and Laucaster delegations were pelled, two of the former that were voted for the chief justice being recorded for Powell and one of the latter that was voted for him being counted to the credit of

Another sample of the secretary's "fair ness" was evinced when the Maxwell men cheered the solid twenty three votes of Cass on the informal ballot. He insisted that there must be no applause, as it was likely to disturb the correctness of the count, and "It was hard enough anyway to run this job right." He induced the chairman to suppress the applause, and Mr. Thummel fell in with the proposition with a suddenness that showed a disposition to be wonderfully accommo tading. It was noticed, however, that no objection was raised to the storms of applicase that subsequently greated the changing of delegations and the consequent swelling of the votes of the opposition.

The result of the convention could hardly

The fourth formal ballot witnessed a land-slide, the break to Harrison that was made

have surprised any one who knew the number who came in on free transportation and were taken to the Windsor hotel, where they remained during their stay in the city without the expense to themselves of a single cent. Many is the delegate who voted "vight," from a railroad standpoint, who will now take a trip to the World's fair and see all that there is to be seen, and that, too, without "putting up" for it. If a close tab were kept on this class of delogates for the next two weeks a decided political exotus to the White City would be noticed. One

from the Kansas state line, hastened home this evening for the avowed purpose of taking a hurried departure for Chicago, although he had maintained before his election as a delegate to the convention that he was too poor to take the trip this year.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

delegate, who resides not a thousand miles

Chaleman Thummet Rated It-The Ticket And the Platform.
Convention Hall, Lancoun, Neb., Oct. 5. |Special Telegram to THE BEE |-It was just 11 o'clock when Chairman Cady of the also that the diplomatic corps believes he state central committee called the convention to order and Assistant Secretary R. S. Townley read the official call. Not more than three-tourths of the delegates were in their seats at the time, and the galleries

were not more than half filled. The chairman announced that the secretary had the list of accredited dolegates, and further stated that there were no contests or conflicts of any kind, whatever, as everything in the republican party was harmonious. The secretary began to read the list of delegates, but Caldwell of Lancaster moved that the reading of the list of delegates be dispensed with and the convention agreed.

Mr. Cady then introduced George H. Thummel of Hall county as the temporary chairman recommended by the state central committee. The Hall county gentleman disappointed those who expected the customary address. He simply thanked the convention for the honor thrust upon him by the committee and asked the further pleas-

ure of the delegates. Regline of Thayer, Shumway of Dixon and Kennedy of Washington were made temporary assistant secretaries, and then, on motion of Watson of Otoe, the entire temporary organization was made permanent.

Took Snap Judgment on the Start. McKesson of Lancaster moved that an informal ballot be taken for a candidate for judge of the supreme court. This was declared carried by the chairman, although the motion was made and put to the convention with a celerity that was at least strongly sugrestive of a preconcerted arrangement.

Windham of Cass was on his feet with a protest, but the chair informed him that he was too late. A. E. Cady insisted that the convention should deal fairly with all interests. He said that in all fairness the convention should vote to reconsider Mc Kesson's motion in view of the fact that the chairman had neglected to put the negative side of the question.

side of the question.

Chairman Thummel denied the imputation cast upon him by the chairman of the state central committee. He declared that he had but both sides of the question. The chair suavely announced that if any gentleman who voted in the affirmative desired to move a reconsideration, he was at liberty to do so.

Judge Hays of Norfolk picked up the im Judge Hays of Norfolk picked up the implied challenge and stated that he had voted in the affirmative, and in the interest of fair play would move a reconsideration.

Upon division the chair counted 458 votes in favor of reconsideration and declared that masmuch as a two-thirds majority would be required, the motion was tost.

On motion of Ben Baker of Omaha, a com mittee of nine was appointed to draft resolu-tions for the consideration of the convention. The chair later announced the following members of that committee: Baker of Douglas, Hammond of Dodge, Collins of Laucaster, Watson of Otoe, Clark of Boone, McPheeley of Kearney, Hill of Lincoln, Wright of Dawes and Dolan of Red Willow.

Then the Balloting Began. The convention then proceeded to take an

informal ballot for court. It resulted	ludge of the supreme
Mixwell Hayward Powell Abbott Harrison Cobbey Frick Calitins	375 Kinkald         28           123 Re-se         20           83 Humbers         14           81 Shephers         1           62 Watson         1           56         1           51 Total         948           44         44
The first formal	pallot resulted as follows:
	380 Cobbey 50

Mercer and Hainer Send Regrets. The secretary read the following telegrams from Washington addressed to Hon. A. E.

Extend my congratulations to Nebraska republicans in convention assembled. Victory is in the air everywhere. Democracy is divided in Washington. Stand by honest money, hon-est elections, honest government, and Cleve-land will be succeeded by a republican. Dave Mercer.

Official duties demand my stay here, pre Official duties demand my stay need to venting my attendance on state convention. Convey regrets to your associates. Maintain republican position for sound money, granine bimetallism, protection to home industry and honest elections, and the gates will open wide for republican victory.

E. J. HAINER.

Trouble in the Douglas Delegation. The second formal bailet proceeded without interruption until Douglas county was reached. Chairman Webster announced the result as: Powell, 73; Maxwell, 36.

E. Rosewater demanded a poll of the delegation. The demand was received with hisses and yells from the men who, but a few minutes before, had listened with pa-tience to the pell of the Lancaster delo-gation. The pell of the Douglas delegation resulted in giving Powell 71% and Max well 36%, the seven absences being divided in the proportion of 4% and 2%. The result of the second formal ballot was announced as follows:

Total ...... 955

Beginning of the End,

After the second formal ballot the convention worked itself into a temporary frenzy over an attempt to take a recess until o'clock. Several hundred delegates moved this own hands and declared that asmuch as the roll had commenced for another buildt, further metions to adjourn would not be cutertained. The roll call then proceeded and it was no ticed almost from the start that Harrison's stock was rising rapidly, and that the vic-torious work of the anti-Maxwell topbyists, who rushed hither and thither was resulting in serious lareads upon the strength of the chief justice. He 'est one vote in Ante-lope, another in Brown, the entire seventeen votes from Ciny, thirteen in Custer, fifteen in Filmore, two in Frontier, two in Johnson, cleven in Lincoln, two in Nemaha one in Pawnee, one in Platte, one in Polk, two in Richardson, two in Thaver and gained one each in Saunders and Valley.

Thea Came the Landstide.

The following was the result of the third

on the provious bullet becoming general, Johnson, Nemaha, Otoe and Dunay stayed [CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

#### WON BY BRAZIL'S REBELS

Pattle at Cobras Island Decided in Favor of Mello's Fleat.

MANY KILLED IN THE ENGAGEMENT

Spirited Resistance of the Land Forces in the Face of a Shower of Projectiles from the in argent Ships.

C pyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.1 MONTHVIDEO, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 5,- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald - Special to THE BEE. ] -The latest news received in this city from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is that Peixoto declares he is able to crush the revolt in the insurgent squadron under Admiral Melio and restore order throughout the country; can achieve this result. This view of the situation is doubted here, as affairs have assumed a serious aspect not only in Rio de Janeiro but also in Rio Graude do Sul, where the revolutionists are now supreme.

All the efforts of the latter are now concentrated in an attempt to crush the Castilhista's governor of the province of Rio Grande do Sul. Decisive battles are momentarily expected in the cities of Rio Grange do Sul, Porte Alegrea and Pelotas.

Reports from the Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janiero have just been received here giving additional information as to the disturbances in that city about the movements of Mello's repel fleet and the land forces under President Peixoto.

Details of a Sharp Fight. The government troops made a determined effort on September 25 to occupy Cobras island. This island is in the bay about a mile from Rio de Janeiro and is one of the most strongly fortified posts in that vicinity, having been considered one of the chief defenses of the city. It is in the possession of the neutrals, that element in Brazil which includes some officers of the navy who have taken no side in the struggle between Mello Peixoto. The troops met with a spirited resistance. As soon as the intention of the land forces became apparant to the fleet, the ships opened a brisk fire, which the soldiers were unable to withstand. They were repulsed with severe losses, but the number of

killed and wounded is concealed. During the firing the city was slightly damaged by some of the shells which fell among buildings and in the streets. The troops renewed the attempt to take the island next day, but again met with defeat. The neutrals still retain the post. Peixoto is determined to take Cobras island, but the fleet is alert and is well supplied with ammunition and provisions, while the army is short of both and has little prospect of replenishing its stores, as there is a dangerous lack of supplies in the city.

Losses of Land Forces.

The troops have met with several losses in the recent engagements. It was during the fighting which attended the movement against Cobras island that the English bank cierk was killed, as told in former dispatches to the Hera'd. After the adjournment of congress martial law was declared for fifteen days. Peixoto ordered the shore batteries to fire on every vessel coming within range. This proceeding stirred the diplomatic co to action, and the president was asked if he wished Rio de Janeiro to be considered a fortified city. If not, he was told the shore batteries must be removed.

The insurgents made a successful raid on the Gamboa district on the night of September 24. They captured several coal barges and obtained possession of munitions of war for Mello's ships. The fleet was already well provided with supplies, and with this added stock need have no fear on the score of powder and provisions.

Was Trying to Wreck a Ship.

Additional details have been learned of the capture of Dr. Boynton by a British warship. As told in dispatches to the Heraid a few days ago, Boynton, who is an American, was on a tug boat which was flying the British flag, and was engaged in an attempt to blow up the Brazilian flagship Aquinabal. The tug was equipped with torpedoes. She was intercepted by the English cruiser Racer, and Boynton and the others who were associated with him in the designs against the Brazilian ship were taken into custody and carried aboard the British vessel. They were subsequently turned over to Captain Picking of the United States war ship Charleston, who asked Secretary Herbert for instructions as to what he

should do with the conspirators. The presidential campaign in Monteviedo is becoming most interesting. Tajes, the candidate of the socialists, is meeting with bitter opposition in tais city, where Ellauri is a favorite. Both factions are hostile to the present president, who is a supporter of

Still Bombarking fito. Montevineo, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 5 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-Word has just been received here from the Herald correspondent in Rio de Janeiro. Brazil, that the bombardment of the city by the rebel fleet under Mello, which began Saturday, has continued without cessation all day. Shot and shell from the ships are being thrown into: the city, while the shore batteries manned by Peixoto's forces are returning the fire of the squadron. The greatest alarm prevails in the Brazilian

capital, which is in an absolute state of Business has been entirely suspended, banks have closed, the bourse has been made to prolong all commercial transactions, and every man, woman and child who can

do so is fleeling from the city. Frightful outrages are being perpetrated by Peixoto's soldiers, who are committing murder and robbery, and apparently are be yond all restraint. They have killed many defenseless people and generally plundered stores and private residences. Their excesses, which began several days ago, as described in dispatches to the Herald, and which at that time drove many families from the city, have increased in ferocity during the panic caused by the combardment of the city. Neither man, woman, child nor property is safe from these lawless bands. Opportunities for their crimes are offered by the course pursued by their leaders. Squads of armod sol.iers are securing the city in search of recruits, many being pressed into Pelxoto's service on all sides. Artisans, clerks, merchants, everybody on whom these ruiders can lay hands, is forced into the ranks and hurried to the water front, where he is made to man the batteries and fight for the government. Other detachments of Peixoto's troops, under directions of the president's chiefs, are seizing prominent persons who are known to be in sympathy with Mello and throwing them inco jail

### of the city have been warned by the British

the rebel fleet has given notice of its intenan Appalling Nature.

Postal facilities have been suspended and Peixoto is searching all the posts that enter and leave the city. The sympathics of the OVER 2,000 VICTIMS OF THE HURRICANE entire city are with Medo. Peixoto is

blamed for drawing the fire of the fleet upon the town. He opened fire from the shore batteries on the fleet, which replied to his guns. It is argued that by this action Scores of Corpses Along the president drew the fire of the squadron the Shores. on the city, for it is believed that had he kept his guns quiet Mello would not have

Commanders of the foreign men-of-war in the harbor remain inactive, as they are undecided what course to pursue. All of them are awaiting instructions from the home governments as to whether they shall interfore to stop the bombardment. Peixoto has mounted new guns along the water front, preparing to attack the fleet with renewed

In the Argentine.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 5 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to Tue Bee. |-Cordoba and some others of the political prisoners have been liberated, the government believing that the revolution has been suppressed. Dr. Alema, leader of the radicals, is not allowed to communicat : with his friends in Resario. The citizens have petitioned the president to pardon all political prisoners. The National guard has been dis-

banded with a month's pay. President Pena has issued a manifesto. saying he proposes to govern the country with his advisors without regard to politics, and honest men will receive benefits at his hands without preference. He relies on the present cabinet, and will maintain established institutions. The president eulogizes the bravery of the army and navy, consures the revolutionists and thanks the people for rallying to the support of the government. The interventor has arrived in Santa Fe with orders as to the future conduct of affairs there. Minister Virasoro, who it was thought would resign to become governor of Corrientes, will remain in the cabinet until the Chilian protocol discussion is ended in the lower chamber.

Bodies of cavalry are still pursuing the retreating robels. Several hundred colonists were killed during the recent attack on Santa Fe.

Chill's Crisis Enged.

VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 5 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE |-The Herald's correspondent in Santiago telegraphs that the ministerial crisis is ended. Joan Antonio Orrego takes the war and marine portfolio, Francisco A. Pinto becomes minister of justice and public instruction. Villamin Blanco and Alajandro Rosas are also members of the cabinet

The Argentine legation in Santiago has received from Minister Virasoro an official dispatch date 1 in Rosario, saying that at least the republic is trangual. The national authority, the minister declares, is sustained by the public, and the army and navy have proved loyal. Troops sent to swell the rebels are now on their way back to the towns in which they are permanently sta-

RUSSIAN BARRACKS BURNED,

Fifty Soldiers Caught in the Flames or Kitted by Jamping from the Roof. St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.-News has reached here that the infantry barracks at Rosavel, in the province of Smolensk, were

burned last night. The fire was discovered shortly after 10 o'clock by a noncommissioned officer. Before all the men could be aroused the flames had spread through the most of the building. About forty-five men ran out in their night

Of sixty who were driven to the roof and bliged to jump for their lives, eleven were killed and eight injured, four fa-Twenty - three men and noncommissioned officers were overcome in the halls or rooms by the smoke and heat, and burned to death. Many other soldiers are missing, but it has been impossible as yet to learn whether the bodies are in the rains or whether they are merely injured and are being cared for by friends in the town.

The fire is believed to have been started by a member of the regiment, as it spread more rapidly than would have been possible under ordinary circumstances.

French Witt R mate in Posse sion. [Copyright a 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] BANGKOK, Siam. Oct. 5.- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-The convention signed between France and Siam provides that the French shall only evacuate Chantibun when they are perfectly satisfied with the way the Siamese are carrying out their obligations under the treaty. It is the general opinion here that the French have no intention of ever evacuating the place, but will see pretexts of all kinds in order to continue their occupancy. The British gunboat, the Plover,

ordered here from Japan and the Swift will remain here for the present. The United States steamer Concord has arrived and the Baltimore is expected shortly. Spain's Plans in Morocco,

Madrid, Oct. 5,-The minister of toreign affairs has assured the foreign representatives that Spain would maintain the statu quo n Africa, but the building of forts in Morocco would be continued and would be energeti cally pushed to completion. Any aggression on the part of the Moors would be severely punished, and that Spain would also deman ull reparation from the sultan for the lla outrage. In conclusion the minister declared the government has no idea of carrying on a war in Moorish territory.

Rumors .rom Rio. London, Oct. 5 .- A number of dispatches have been received today from Rio, including one by the Bank of England, which makes no mention of a renewal of the bombard ment. On the contrary, they say everything s quiet, banks are reopening and business A bigh English official received a dispatch from Rio today saying the robels were again

bomoarding the city. French Sacialists Angry. Pants, Oct. 5 .- A dispatch from Lens says that the police interfered with a socialist meeting at Drocourt tonay. M. Baudin, a socialist member of the Chamber of Depu ties, presided at the meeting, and in his speech urged the strikers not to shoot. M. Baudin has telegraphed to all socialist mempers of the Chamber to come to Drocourt

within twenty-four hours. Biamarca's nearth Improvin .. (Copuri, ated 183) by same tior ton B suct.]
Kissingen, Oct. 5. - [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE (-) he condition of Prince Bismarck's health cont nues to im-

TAYLOR Tex., Oct. 5-1 nor bound International & Great Northern passenger train was wrecked today near here. To locomotive struck a steer and was der de together with the express and baggag cars. The passenger coaches kept the trace. A The passenger coaches kept the track. A tramp who was stealing a ride was killed These expeditions abound in chances for the None of the passengers were injured.

#### soldiers to indulge unchecked in the most atrocious abuses. All the English residents ITS HORROR NOT LESSENING

Recent Reports from the Louisiana Storm of

Full Effects of Its Awfal Force New Apparent in Wrecked Towns and the

New ORLEANS, Oct. 5.-The return of several of the relief parties sent to the storm-swept districts fully confirm the report of yesterday, and the corrected lists put the total number of deaths at 2,041. This may be increased some 500 by the news from the St. Bernard marshes, Lake Borgues swamps and from the vessels lying off the Louisiana coast. Such news as is had from the latter show them to have suf-

escaping. The loss of life at Cheniere Canunada is now put at 1,250; at Bayou Andre seventytwo instead of forty, and as Grand Isle twenty-four instead of ten.

fered greatly, few of the smaller ones

Fears are entertained for the fishermen to the number of 200 living at Lake Borguee swamp. This was directly in the line of the storm, and since its occurrence not one of its inhabitants has been seen or heard from. A relief boat was sent out today to hunt them in and see if any survived. There is great complaint from through-

out the Bayou Cook section of the steach from the dend bodies lying in the swamp. A large number have been taken out and carried to Tropical Bend for burial, but there are still over 200 unburied.

Ghouls at Work.

It is claimed that an examination of bodies shows them to have been locted. Some of the drowned men were known to have large sums of money in their pockets when they were drowned, but not a cent was found when the bodies were recovered,

The damage at the Chandelier islands, lying off the coast of Louisiana, east of the Mississippi, proves today to be more serious than was thought at first. Nearly all the vessels anchored there were wrecked. The United States quarantine station was destroyed and everybody on Quarantine island was lost except the United States government physicians. A large portion of the main island is gone and the service will be temporarily suspended. The loss to the government in the destruction of buildings and the wreck of

the transfer steamer Welsh, will be \$130,000. Relief for the sufferers has poured in today. The city of New Orleans subscribed \$2,500 and the Parish of Jefferson and Plaquemine voted much money and at once sent relief c per tions to Bayou Cook and Baratayla benevolent societies have also taken action. Relief boats with clothing and provisions and physicians will oe sent out at once,

It is now well authenticated that several people have lost their lives since the storm from exposure and lack of food and atten tion. The greatest suffering is for water.

VICTIMS OF THE CYCLONE.

News from the Great Guif Disaster Still Un-New ORLEANS, Oct. 5 .- With the informa tion that has reached the city today from Grand Isle, Chemiera Canunda, Bayou Cook and the territory thereto adjacent, from that section lying upon this side of the river from the upper limits of the parish of Plaquemine to the quarantine station. from the lake coast and elsewhere, it is now possible to give a fair calculation of the loss of

life and extent of damage done by the recent storm. In the Pointe-a-la-Hacke country the death list today has been swellen to cighty and the searching parties are still out, with prospects of increasing the number to an even hundred at least. The destruction of property and crops in the same vicinity will

Around Shell Beach and St. Majo the list Around Shell Beach and St. Malo the list of dead is about thirty.

On the Mississippi sound and vicinity probably a score of people have been lost with reports coming in that the Chendeleur islands were swept by the waves and grea-damage resulted with attendant loss of life The loss to shipping will amount to many thousand dollars.

It is pretty well determined that the loss of life in the Bayou Cook county will ap-proximate 200. Scores of fishing smacks and luggers have been destroyed and the country swept clean of its houses.

Grand Isle's Loss Modified.

Reliable news from Grand Isle reaching here this morning shows the loss of life there will not exceed twenty-five, and strangely enough all are negroes. island had a miraculous escape, due to the fact that the land upon it is higher than that of Cheniere and to the further fact that it was less exposed to the fickleness of the wind and wave and the fury of the elements. Many houses were blown down, bricks were scattered in every direction massive oaks were bent and even huge bars of iron were plexed up and scattered by the wind. The property damage will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

On Grand Terre, part of Fort Livingston, which was built of brick and had a massive oundation, caved off into the gulf, while the Avingstone lighthouse was unscathed. The Cheniere population was 1.400 in round figures, and the loss of life there is some-where between 900 and 1,000. The Chinese camps on Bayou Senet and Bayou Andre have suffered severely and many were drowned there. It is fair to estimate, there ore, that between 1,200 and 1,500 people

perished in the storm.

The property loss will be several million dollars. There were 300 or 400 craft engaged in the oyster and fishing industry, and haif of these have been wrecked, turned bottom up or sunk. The result is a severe to the oyster business, with scarcity of oysters for part the season, at least, in prospect w Orleans gets a large number of her or fee. blow scarcity

oysters from Bayou Cook, Bayou Pareteria, and the lower end of Jefferson parish.

The official census of Chemore in 1890 showed a population of 1,047, and the officials of the parish say there were 1,500 just before the storm. The census of Grand Isla in 1890 showed 150 people last before the in 1890 showed 550 people. Just before storm there were 700 people on the island.

Itarvest of Death. From persons arriving on the Shell beach train this morning, it is learnest definitely that the loss of hie at Pointe-a-la-Hache has now reached eighty. Fifty-seven bodies were found yesterday in the vicinity of Grand Prairie and the old quarantine station, the larger part of whom were Austrian colonists who were engaged in the

Grand Isle, with a population of 700, lost 4 killed. Cheniere Camanda out of a popu-ation of 1.800, lost 650. At Bayou Andre, 73 deaths out of 75 people is the result of the storm. At Bayou Dafont, 10 are jest out of

b. masing a total of 1.750. The majority of prodes are washed out to ca, or washed far into the marsh. The unclupates were found in every imaginable place. Some were lying high and dry on land, where it is supposed they were washed by the water after death had relieved then from their sufferings. Some of the lead were buried under the wreckage of by the water after death had relieved house which evidently collapsed

# without warning. The dead were tora and mutilated in a most horrible manner. Arms and legs had been torn from the bodies and were seen either floating in the pools in the depressions in the fields or lodged on an ele-

depressions in the fields or lodged on an elevation where the water had cast them when the waves receded.

Coffine were out of the question, and the bodies not claimed by relatives or friends were interred in trenches, four or five bodies being placed in one trench. The suffering of the survivors is being relieved as fast as possible, and a second shipment of supplies and provisions was sent out this moraniz.

Reports from Portersyllie, the popular summer resort south of Mobile, are to the effect that the town has suffered destruction entailing a pessible loss of \$30,000 or over. No pecan trees are left and orange trees are No prean trees are left and orange trees are

all uprocted.
Reports received here are to the effect that thirty lives were lost at Ship island and 100 in Bilexi and vicioity.

Vessels Ashore,

Monne, Oct. 5.-Storm returns are still coming in. At Pascagoula the following vessels are ashere: The steamship Maurice. the bark Phoebs, the schooners Griffin, Amelia Franklin, Webb, Taylor, Palos and Fair Wind, and the brigs Elmna. Mary C. and Mariner of Key West. Two of these are lying on the railroad tracks.

Loss of Life on Shipboard-St. Louis, Oct. 5.—According to a Leopublic pecial the number of lives lost aboard ship is eighty-three. The destruction of smaller vessels, schooners, oyster luggers and fishing smacks was complete, being altogether 900 or 700 at the different points. The total loss on this kind of property is \$400,000.

FOUGHT FOR HOME RULE.

Some of Cleveland's App sintments that Have Raised a Storm.

Washington, Oct. 5.- The senate spent the entire day, except a few minutes in the merning, behind closed doors in the consideration of executive business. The greatest part of the day was devoted to the discuspart of the day was devoted to the discussion of the alleged violation of the home rule principle in the appointment of men as Indian agents in one state who live in another. There were five of these cases, and in each case a republican had been removed to make place for a democrat. The appointments were as follows:

W. L. Hargrave of Indiana, at Western Shoshone agency Nevada, Issue I Watters of the state of the stat shone agency, Nevada; Isaac J. Watters of Delaware at Nevada agency, Nevada; Rob-ert Allen of Illinois, at Wnite Earth, Minn; James A. Smith of Mississippi, at Yankton, S. D.; Joseph Robinson of Missouri, at Nez Perges, Idaho.

Perces, lidaho.

Senators of the various states to which these men had been appointed took exception to the appointments and freely expressed the opinions they had given out freely heretofore. They complained as one man of the violation of the home rule doctrine, and called attention to the fact that in making amountments the measurements. in making appointments the president had violated the pledges of his own party plat-form. They also showed that in no instance were the states into which men had been unported for the purpose of filling the offices democratic in politics, and asserted that in making appointments, the president was hardly treating his own party fairly in those

Senators Davis, Washburn, Shoup, Dubois, Stewart and Jones are all understood to have expressed themselves upon the subject and to have been endersed by virtually the ento have been endorsed by virtually the en-tire republican side of the senate. Indeed, there came nearer being a division on party lines on the votes taken upon their confirma-tion than upon any question which has arisen during the present session, and many of the republicans expressed their sen-timents in short speeches before voting, some of which were quite animated.

There was at times considerable footing

There was at times considerable feeling displayed in the speeches. Senators Voor-hees, Palmer and others of the democratic side defended the president stoutly. Two democrats, Hill of New York and Martin of ikansas, voted with the republicans, as did Allen, populist, of Nebraska, Murphy of New York was paired against confirmation. The first vote was upon the confirmation of Alleu, and he was confirmed by a vote of 24 o 21, while the vote on the other case stood 24 to 22 in favor of confirmation.

After the Indian agencies were disposed of the appointment of Henry W. Smith of Virginia to be chief justice of New Mexico was taken up and the same fight was made u him as upon the Indian agents, except that it was not so fierce or so long drawn out. He riso was confirmed by a party vote

The appointment of J. J. Van Alen as amassador to Italy and of Robert Preston as director of the mint went over, as there was to time for their consideration. se opposition in the senate on both of these notwithstanding the recommendations of committee which has reported them, but both will be confirmed beyond question istice of the supreme court was not re ceived.

Rev. James Again on the Rampage. Washington, Oct. 5. Rev. John T. James he Methodist divine who smashed a whisky exhibit at the World's fair a month or two ago, assailed one of the finest saloons in this city today and demolished a \$250 plate glass window, several large mirrors and destroyed a large quantity of bottled goods. He was

locked up. Reorganizing the Consular Service. WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.-Hon. Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, lato first assistant secretary of state, is again in Washington, and for the surpose, it is said, of assisting the president completing the reorganization of the consular service. He was at the departm papers bearing on cases under consideration

SCOTT COMING BACK AGAIN.

state Agent Campbell Makes Another Start with His Man. El Paso, Tex., Oct. 5.+[Special Telegram to Tue Beg. |-Sheriff Cunningnam falled to get the \$70,000 worth of securities carried leto Mexico by Barrett Scott. In playing for the big reward Cunningham has misrep-

and Cunningham had nothing to do with the Frank Campbell left Santa Fe vesterday with Scott, accompanied by Cunningham, for

resented everything and everybody from

Nebraska to Mexico. Mexican authorities

say Scott voluntarily surrendered to them.

O'Neill. Dell Akin is still in jail here and the sheriff an't shake him off. Akin waived examination to await requisition, but a telegram re ceived today says Governor Crouase has recalled the requisition. It looks like Cunningham had got the sheriff here into tronbie, as Akin threatens a suit for damages. Matt Dougherty telegraphs that he leaves Kansas City today for Et Paso and will be here Saturday.

GOT THE TRAIN ROBBERS.

Montana Officers Succeed in Breaking Up a Desperate Gang. Essex, Mont., Oct. 5 .- Word has

reached here that the posse stationed at Java, the second station west of the summit of the Rockies, sighted the train robbers a little 10 o'clock yesterday, and at once commanded them to surrender. Upon their refusal the officers opened fire, killing one and wounding two, while the fourth man surrendered. One of the wounded took to the hill and the sster business on the bayous near Grand

of the wounded to posse is in parsuit. Tacoma, Oct 5.—The last one of the Northern Pacific train coboers was captured Northern Pacific train coboers was captured. today at 11 o'clock near Kalispeil, Four robbers were taken and a fifth

who was with them One robber, John Shipman, was felled.
The captured man are: Charles Jones, alias Charles nine ald, wounded; Ben Han, alias then harrow shot through the thigh and not expected to two and tharles Brown. The name of the man caught with them is unknown. The report to General Superintendent Dishinson here says the men were train to Kalispell this afternoon and from there will be taken to Livingston for trial.

## FELL SHORT OF WIND

First of the International Yacht Races Fails for Lack of a Breeze.

VALKYRIE HAD THE LEAD AT THE END

Fully a Mile Ahead of the Vigilant When the Race Was Abandoned.

DISAPPOINTED THOUSANDS OF WATCHERS

Immense Fleet of All Serts of Craft Crowded with Enthusiastic People.

NO JUDGMENT CAN BE FORMED YET Neither Challenger Nor Defender Had an

Opportunity of Sh wing What She Could Do - The Orifting Match in Detail. New York, Oct. 5. - Baffled by light winds,

the yachts Vigilant and Valkyrie, which started today on the first of the international races for the America's cup, were compelled to abandon the contest. It was just 5:10 o'clock in the afternoon

when a tug took the Valkyrie in tow, and the dismal tooting of whistles announced the failure of the day's sport. The English cutter was then a mile in advance of the Vigilant, and the point from which they had started almost six hours before was yet miles away.

It was a keen disappointment to the thousands who had stood by the rails and clung to the vantage ground on board the steamers all day. The overpowering attraction of the big race between the English and American prize winners drew the biggest fleet that over sailed to Sandy Hook to see a yacht race. And every boat was crowded, too. Not one on board had thought other than of the outcome of the first contest of the ships, for in that result hey could foreshadow the coming contests. The fair god who looks out for landsmen, however, made a material change of the entire program. From a dull, misty, threatening day, it changed toward noon to all brightness and balminess. The little wind that promised something in the morning almost died away in the afternoon, and just before sunset, when the huge ball glowed through a bank of mist, there was scarce a ripple on the water and not more than a breath of air stirring.

Would Have Welcomed a Cyclone.

Even the tail of a cyclone, which a few of he weather bureau's advocates had promsed, would have been preferable to the tantalizing catspaws that merely touched the flapping sails of the yachts. There was not much of the "wetsheet and the flowing sea" and a wind that follows fast about the race of today. It was aggravating, but it was landsmen not yachtsmen that had the first call. They were both there, yachtsmen and landsmen alike. They were filled with enthusiasm and hope and expectation early in he day, and when the night came they

simply did not know what to think. The fact that it was necessary to tow in both boats, and that there were still several miles of the course to traverse, made the crowds more uncertain at nightfall than they had been the previous day. Even the prospect of an additional race failed to turn

the disappointment into joy. Followed the Racors.

A long streak of craft, from iron steamers to towhoats, swept past the Battery and down through the narrows almost from daybreak. All the way down the course to the stake boat the big flotilia followed the cracks and when they drew, like a hollow square of guardsmen, they resembled a miniature world's exposition more than anything else. Once around the stake boat, and standing out for the homeward journey, the favorites of two nations still had the

same faithful following. What little breeze had sprung up was fair with the racers, and screw paddles and wheel paddles were kept in motion for a few miles run on the return. But it had taken four hours to reach the stake boat and it was evident long before the Valkyrie rounded the turn that unless a veritable gale sprung up it would be practically impossible to finish the race inside the six-hour time limit. And so it proved. Fifteen minutes before the limit the yachts gave up the con-

tests. It was a day of thorough disappointment to the lovers of the sport. There was as a matter of fact, no test between the yachts. Allowing that the cutter is a better model for reaching and rouning, as all naval architects do, it has to be admitted that the Valkyrie had everything her own way.

Started in Good Style. The wind was close to due northeast, and the regatta committee decided that the boats should start away to the leeward for the first fifteen miles, and return to windward. It was only forty seconds after the starting gan was fired that the Vigilant got over the line which was drawn between the May and the Sandy Hook lightship. Just before the line was passed the Vigilant dropped her spinnaker boom to starboard and hung up her big sidesail in a jiffy. The English boat was about six lengths behind on the lee quarter, and succeeded in setting her spunnaker in only about twenty seconds less time than did the American. Within about two miles the centerboard had gained at least half a minute in time apparently. The Valkyrie's top jibsail was drawing very poorly, while the Vigilant's was doing good work. There was not enough wind to balloon out any sail on either, but such as there was helped the American boat more than the English. During the first two miles the breeze freshened up a bit. Scarcely had the spurt made itself known than it died out and left less air than had originally been present. From then the boats entered into a drifting match,

Vigi and Lo t Her Wind. They were about six miles out, with the Vigilant proffs nearly balf a mile ahead of the Valityrie, watch was on her weather quarter, when the accident of the day ocarred. The Vigilant was seen to point off to leeward, that is, the east ward, as though about to outer new waters. Great surprise was expressed by the speciators at the yacht's singular action. In transpired later that the seases had lost its wind and could not hold its hold. It was fully a quarter of an hoar before the Ve liant made an indica-tion of picking up her beels again. By that time her adversary was so far ahead that it was generally conceded that the floglish boat must win the race of the day miess

it should happen a good, stiff brocker should spring up. The wind becan to haul to the south, and before they knew it there was a