THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1895. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SUNK IN THE OHIO

New Orleans Packet State of Missouri Goes Down Near Alton, Ind.

THIRTY-FIVE PASSENGERS DROWNED

Thrilling Story of a Survivor Who Swam for Hi Life.

FRANTIC STRUGGLE OF MEN AND WOMEN

Two Small Boats Crowded with Human Freight Overturned.

HUNT FOR BODIES NOT VERY SUCCESSFUL

Vessel Wrecked One of the Pioneers in the Lower River Passenger Traffic and Known as a Staunch Craft.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Jan. 20.—The big New Orleans packet, the State of Missouri, struck a rock on the Indiana side of the Ohio river near Alton, Ind., about 6 o'clock last evening and went down in fifty feet of water. She gave a heavy lurch forward and rapidly sank. Four passengers were picked up by the City of Owensboro. They swam for their lives on planks and reached the willows. One reached the shore and the others remained in a tree many hours until rescued. They were W. C. Leathers from Hapkins county, Kentucky, and a man named Gregory of Cave-in-Rock, Ill. The names of the other two could not be learned.

These passengers report that the steamer shivered and gave a sudden lurch forward. A yawl was launched, but so many people crowded into it that it was soon sunk. As the boat lurched again a second yawl was put off from the sinking boat in which four women passengers and some of the cabin passengers managed to get places. Leathers never swam before, but managed to keep afloat until he reached the willows. He saw four men drowned near him, but was powerless to act. One chambermaid was picked up by a boat from a farmhouse near by and several rescued passengers were picked up further on and taken up to Louisville by the steamer Tell City. One yawl that was upset by frantic passengers was full of women and children and all are thought to be lost. There were fifteen cabin and thirty deck passengers and a crew of sixty on board. The surviving passengers think that at least thirty-five were lost.

The cabin and upper works of the boat floated away. The pilot house was towed ashore at Rockport.

The City of Owensboro got out part of the cabin freight from the cabin deck.

Mr. Gregory recovered his overcoat which he had left behind when the boat sunk. In less than ten minutes from the time the boat struck she had gone down. At Rockport and here, as well as at all intermediate points, the bank is lined with skiffs picking up pieces of furniture and watching for dead bodies, but the current was too swift for small craft to go out far.

No names of those drowned can be learned here. The boat is a total loss.

REPORTS OF LOSS OF LIFE DENIED.

Indications that Many of the Passengers Reached the Shore.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—Commodore Laidley and Captain Wise, officers of the Cincinnati, Memphis & New Orleans Packet company, that owned the State of Missouri, insist that they have reports from their officers on the wrecked steamer stating that the boat and the entire cargo are an entire loss, but they do not believe any passengers were lost. It is impossible to get track of all who reached either bank of the river, but they report that the officers are of the opinion that all the passengers will be accounted for. One of the pilots telegraphed his family here that they had a hard time getting ashore, but that no lives were lost.

The State of Missouri left this city last Friday. Most of her crew are from this city, and private dispatches from them to their friends and families, as well as to Commodore Laidley and Captain Wise, say that they are safe, and that no lives were lost. The Enquirer's special says that five men were rescued tonight below the scene of the wreck. They had been clinging to trees.

The Commercial-Gazette's special says seven passengers were picked up in a bad condition at Hawesville, Ky. Advices to both these papers up to 10:30 indicate that no lives were lost.

GENERAL MANAGER DENIES.

Official of the Company Says None but Roustabouts Were Drowned.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 20.—C. E. Hicks, general manager of the Cincinnati, Memphis & New Orleans Packet company, returned from Stephensport, Ky., tonight. He reports there were only nine passengers aboard the steamboat when she went down, and it is believed none of them were lost. The boat had a full crew of about fifty men. The latest information obtainable is to the effect that the only persons lost were roustabouts. The number is not believed to be over five. The boat and cargo will be a total loss. She was valued at $40,000. Her cabin capacity was fifty rooms, and she had a freight capacity of 1,800 tons. Among the passengers were: Casper Whitehead, stock dealer, Logansport, Ind.; James McCuffery and wife, Philadelphia; Sarah B. Long, Philadelphia; a young married couple on a bridal tour from Cincinnati; Mr. Garland, from Cave-in-Rock, Ill.; one man from New Albany, Ind., and one from Morganfield, Ky. The boat was running about twenty miles an hour, and on account of the swift current she got away from the pilot's control as she was rounding Bullock's point. She crashed into the rocks and soon went to pieces.

History of the Vessel.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 20.—The State of Missouri was built at Madison, Ind., in 1890 by the Kansas City syndicate for the Missouri river trade, at a cost of $40,000. She was one of a trio of fine steamers built by the same company, the State of Kansas and the A. L. Mason being the others. She was 250 feet long, with a forty-four-foot beam and sixteen-foot hold. She was never launched on the Missouri, but placed on the Ohio and Mississippi, plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans, with occasional trips to St. Louis.

The State of Kansas was sold to enable the company to continue business. Then followed the total loss by the sinking of the A. L. Mason and her cargo at Friar's Point, Mo., January 4, 1894. This misfortune, with the low rates and 18 per cent insurance on the Missouri River forced the Kansas City syndicate into liquidation, and shortly thereafter the State of Missouri was sold to the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Memphis Packet company for $15,000, or a little more than one-third of her cost. She went down from overloading near New Madrid last February, but was pumped out and raised.

These misfortunes caused old river men to look upon the State of Missouri with superstition and they have been expecting some such fate as that which has overtaken her. She was in charge of Captain Joseph Coulon, with Jules Wehrman as clerk.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE DISASTER.

More Definite Details Indicate that Many Passengers Escaped.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—The Cincinnati & New Orleans packet steamer State of Missouri struck in the Ohio river below Alton, Ind., Saturday evening at 5 o'clock and it is believed at least ten lives were lost. The boat struck a sharp rock and ripped the starboard side open from one end to the other. In less than ten minutes she was a complete wreck. The crew and passengers, nearly 100 in all, were paralyzed at the shock and before anything could be done the vessel was almost completely under water. The upper deck broke away and floated off. Nearly everybody went into the river and made for shore, some hundred yards away.

The State of Missouri left Cincinnati for New Orleans Friday. She had on board twenty passengers and a crew of between seventy-five and eighty. Most of the crew were negroes. So far as can be told, no passengers were lost. The following are known to be saved: Captain Joseph Conlin, Cincinnati; Chief Clerk Julius Wehrman, Newport Ky.; Second Clerk W. P. Howard, Metropolis, Ill.; Third Clerk Russel Laws, Smithland, Ky.; Pilot James Bell, sr., Dayton, Ky.; Pilot James Bell, jr., Dayton, Ky.; Mate Henry McAdams, Ironton, O.; Second Mate Lewis Jones, Cincinnati; Carpenter Swain, Metropolis, O.; Steward Fred Hartelein, Cincinnati; Watchman Dick Brogan, Dayton, Ky.; Barkeeper Joseph McCabe, Cincinnati; Watchman Joseph Gardner, Cincinnati. Passengers: James McCafert and wife, Philadelphia; Miss M. B. Ong, Philadelphia; Mr. Garland, Cave-in-Rock, Ill.; James Bush of Arkansas and a young bridal couple from Cincinnati.

One man rescued four passengers on a mule, which swam ashore. The passengers were all ticketed through to New Orleans.

The trip was uneventful until the dreaded point of Horseshoe bend, near Alton, Ind., was reached. Here the pilot slowed down, as the current was swift, and turned his wheel so as to avoid an obstruction known as Bullock rock. The rudders failed to respond to the wheel, and there was a grinding, crashing sound. The boat was first lifted on one side, then she settled and began to careen. There was no time to think, so fast did she go down. Everybody rushed for the upper decks. There was a flash of fire from the furnaces and a cry that the boat was afire. This added to the terror, and passengers and crew began to jump into the water.

Thirty-five of them swam to a clump of Willows opposite Hardman's landing and clung to the trees until Mr. Hardman came out in a boat and took them to his house on the bank. Thirteen managed to secure the boat's yawl and floated down to Alton, Ind. Many of the crew were not lucky enough to get to the upper decks, and they went down with the boat. It is believed at least one, if not more, were drowned. Joseph McCabe, the barkeeper, and most of those named above were picked up at Hardman's landing and came back to Louisville tonight on the Tell City. McCabe says the wreck was something awful, and the experiences of those rescued were dreadful. The officers kept as cool as possible under the circumstances, but there was little time to think and none in which to act.

Drowned in Red River.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Jan. 20.—The Red River line steamer, Nat E. Dortch, struck a snag and sunk fourteen miles below here last night. No lives were lost, but the boat will prove a total loss.

BURLINGTON SUED FOR A MILLION.

Chicago Lumber Company Thinks a Spark from an Engine Fired Their Plants.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Suits aggregating $1,250,000 will be filed against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad within the next few days. They are to recover losses caused by the big fire in the lumber district the evening of August 1, 1894, which started in the lumber yards of the S. K. Martin Lumber company, and which, before the flames were under control, swept away the entire plant of several lumber companies, besides the electrical plant of the Siemens & Halske company and the car building shop of the Wells & French company. The suit is being brought to make the railroad responsible for the loss on the theory that the fire was started by a spark from a passing Burlington engine. It is brought in the name of the owners of the property, though in reality it is mainly for the benefit of the insurance companies who lost in the fire.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 20.—July 24 last a disastrous fire took place in Chenoa, a town on the Chicago & Alton. The damages aggregated nearly $400,000, about $300,000 of which was paid by insurance companies. The insurance companies have recently had detectives working on the case, whose work shows, it is said, that the fire originated from a spark from a passing train on the Chicago & Alton railroad. An attorney is authority for the statement that the companies will at once commence suit against the Chicago & Alton road to recover their loss.

SEVERE STORM RAGING IN COLORADO.

Genuine Blizzard Prevails in the Mountains and Snow is Falling Fast.

DENVER, Jan. 20.—Dispatches from all through the mountains report heavy snows, with the storm raging tonight. At Telluride, where the snow was already three feet deep, nearly as much more has fallen today. A snow slide filled the creek supplying power to the electric plant of the Smugglar Consolidated Mining company, which furnishes motive power to many of the principal mines.

As a result, the plant had to be shut down. At Leadville a genuine blizzard is in progress, and at Red Cliff the snow in many places is four and five feet deep. Many snow slides have been reported, but no fatalities have yet been heard of. On the Rio Grande Southern road there is little prospect of getting a train through for three or four days, at the least.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE RAGING.

Many Business Houses at Warrenton, N. C., Destroyed and Flames Beyond Control.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 20.—A destructive fire is reported at Warrenton, N. C. Most of the business portion was consumed, including stores of T. M. Mirathy, W. J. Powell, T. J. Ellery, J. H. Miles and two restaurants. The fire was still raging at 8 p. m. Probable loss very heavy. At that hour the Western Union operator at Warrenton said the fire was across the street, and as it was getting too hot he would have to leave. The Postal telegraph office is also closed and further news has not been obtained.

TO PROMOTE TRADE.

Elaborate Arrangements for the National Convention of Manufacturers.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—The arrangements for the national convention of manufacturers here this week are as elaborate as for a national political convention. The original fund of $1,000 has been doubled. Over 1,200 delegates have written that they will be here. While it is proposed to open up commerce with the South American republics, yet all the interests of manufacturers will be considered.

HUNDREDS CRUSHED TO DEATH

Dreadful Results of an Earthquake in Northeastern Persia.

CITY OF KUCHAN WHOLLY DESTROYED

Intensely Cold Weather Adds to the Sufferings of the Citizens of the Stricken Place—Not Their First Experience.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times had a dispatch from Teheran, capitol of Persia, stating that the town of Kuchan in the province of Khorassan, which was destroyed by an earthquake fourteen months ago, and which was subsequently rebuilt, was again destroyed by an earthquake shock on Thursday last. There was, as on the previous occasion, great loss of life. One hundred women, who were in a bath house, were crushed to death by the falling building. The weather was intensely cold, and this increases the sufferings of the survivors whose houses were destroyed. The dispatch adds that four distinct shocks were felt at Meshed within three days. None of these shocks, however, was of sufficient strength to do any damage.

Kuchan lies at the foot of the Shah Jahnkuh, a mountain 11,000 feet in height. The town, which is about eighty miles northwest of Meshed, is 3,300 feet above the sea level. It is, or was, an important place, being on the route to Shirvan. The population prior to the earthquake of 1893, which destroyed every house in the place, was between 20,000 and 25,000. The official report of the disaster places the number of persons killed at 12,000. Fifty thousand head of cattle perished in the valley, at the head of which Kuchan is situated. From November 17 to November 24, there were 160 distinct shocks. It was the first shock that destroyed the town.

ANOTHER JAP VICTORY.

Chinese Forces at Hai-Chang Dispersed by General Nodseu.

HIROSCHIMA, Jan. 20.—General Nodseu, commander of the first Japanese army, telegraphs as follows: "The Chinese have commenced an attack on Hai-Chang at 8 o'clock on the morning of January 17, advancing from three routes, Laiu Yang, Pulangton and New Chwang. At about noon they extended their front five miles, coming within 1,500 metres of our advance line. The third army division, after maintaining the defense of the north side of Hai-Chang until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, assumed the offensive, and attacked the enemy's right wing. Shortly after 6 o'clock we succeeded in dispersing the Chinese. The enemey's strength was over 10,000. The main force is retreating north and west and the remainder toward New Chwang. The Japanese loss was as previously stated. Inquiries are being made as to the enemy's loss. Seven guns were taken, besides other spoils."

SHANGHAI, Jan. 20.—It is reported here on good authority that a part of the Japanese fleet is bombarding Ting Chow, a short distance from Cheefoo to the west. No details have yet been received. The British warship Daphne and the American warship Yorktown are in the vicinity of Ting Chow.

MEXICO STANDS FIRM.

Will Allow No Interference in Guatemalan Affairs by Any Government.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 20.—Don Jacinto Castellanos, the new Salvadorean minister to Mexico, arrived in this capital last evening. In an interview, Hon. Ignacio Miracsal, secretary of foreign relations in the Mexican cabinet, said: "The Salvadorean representative will be received in no other capacity than as the representative of the interests of his government." This means plainly that Mexico will allow no interference in the Guatemalan affairs on the part of Salvador, Honduras or any other of the Central American republics which Guatemala has been making such a great effort to drag into the dispute against Mexico. Mr. Mariscal said that the statement that this communication to Guatemala was in form of an ultimatum was not correct. It was a definite statement from Mexico of claims for indemnity and for the completion of the surveys.

CLERGY DENOUNCE NEWSPAPERS.

St. Johns the Scene of a Concerted Onslaught Against the Press.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 20.—The clergy took concerted action today to end what they consider the undue license of the press in its criticisms of public men and measures. Resolutions condemning the press, protesting against its abuse, recrimination and falsehood and advising people to unite in discountencing such conduct, were heard from all the pulpits by prior arrangement. The newspapers were handled unsparingly, every one of them being treated alike. The comments of the clergymen after reading the resolutions were also denunciatory.

AFRAID OF AMERICAN CATTLE.

Chamber of Deputies Order French Importers to Be More Strict.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—M. Vigere, minister of agriculture, has submitted to the committee of the Chamber of Deputies, presided over by M. Meline, the various suggested precautions rendered necessary by the discovery of pleuro-pneumonia in American cattle imported into Great Britain and Belgium. M. Vigere has directed that the sanitary officers exercise redoubled vigilance to prevent the contagion entering France.

SPANISH PRODUCERS' LEAGUE.

Workmen at Bilboa Organize Against the Opposition of Socialists.

BILBOA, Jan. 20.—At a meeting of workmen and others today there was organized the Spanish Producers league. Speeches were made demanding protection for local industries. The resolutions adopted were forwarded to the government. A number of socialists caused disorder by attempting to storm the platform.

Order of the Red Eagle Conferred.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—A chapter of the Order of the Red Eagle was held today, at which decorations were conferred upon Senor Kranel, the Brazilian minister, Dr. Rottenburg, under secretary of the interior, Senor Serezkow, the Chilian minister, Baron von Kettler, secretary of the German embassy at Washington, and Senor Wickle, the Mexican minister.

Forming the French Cabinet.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—After a conference lasting three hours with M. Poincarre, Hanotaux, Barthou, Peytral and Cavaignac, who promised to enter the cabinet, M. Bourgeois succeeded, by promising him perfect liberty to execute his financial program, in inducing M. Poincarre to accept the portfolio of finance.

Rustem Pasha Recalled.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—It is reported here that Rustem Pasha, the Turkish envoy to England, has been forced to resign, owing to the anger of the sultan because he was unable to prevent England from taking up and investigating the reported outrages in Armenia.

Bourgeois Will Form a Ministry.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—M. Bourgeois met M. Faure last evening, and, after a long conference, arranged to form the new French cabinet with a view to the promises of support which have been given him by the leaders of the various political groups.

Rumored Changes of Diplomats Confirmed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—The official Gazette confirms the report that Prince Labanoff-Rostovsky, at present Russian ambassador to Austro-Hungary, will succeed General Von Schouvaloff as Russian ambassador to Germany.

Reforms to Be Carried Out in Cuba.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—The Chamber of Deputies has finally adopted the modus vivendi with the United States. It is believed the government proposals regarding reforms in Cuba and the tariff on cereals will be carried out.

Death of a German Literateur.

MUNICH, Jan. 20.—Prof. Moritz Carrios, the distinguished German literateur and administrator of the Academy of Fine Arts here, is dead, aged 78 years.

Three Thousand Receiving Aid.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 20.—About 3,000 persons are daily receiving food from the soup kitchens, and the number of destitute is constantly increasing.

CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE WAR.

Rev. Dr. Henry Blodgett Writes of the Present Japanese Invasion in China.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The American Board of Foreign Missions, representing Congregational churches, knowing the value of his opinions on "The War Between China and Japan," has solicited an expression of them from Rev. Henry Blodgett, D.D., of Peking, who has spent forty years in the service of the board and thirty years in Peking. He is now in this country. Dr. Blodgett has responded to the request of the board as follows:

Among the common people of China very little is known regarding either the causes of the war or the facts occurring in its progress, and the wildest and most absurd rumors are afloat. In Japan, on the contrary, everything is published, and, perhaps, some things which do not occur, in their numerous newspapers, and their cities and towns are illuminated at every victory over the Chinese. In consequence, partly, of this the most intense enthusiasm for the war prevails, even the boys and girls in their schools practicing military drills.

"On to Peking" was the cry everywhere as we passed through that country. Will the Japanese reach Peking? They have fought well and are very brave. They have gained many victories; they have still a great work before them. In early January they had not taken Yin Gatu, which is the port of Niu Chang, and is more than 300 miles by land northeast from Peking. During the winter the army corps, marching from its present position toward Peking, must be cut off from communication with the sea. Coolies from Japan must carry its munitions of war and supplies for its commissaries. The weather is cold, the mercury falling as low as zero, or even lower than this. Fierce winds sweep down from the north and the ground occasionally is covered by a fall of snow. Already we hear of the Japanese army suffering from the cold. It would not be strange if the Chinese soldiers, who are accustomed to this climate, should recover a little courage and offer serious resistance to the progress of the Japanese. The boast of the Japanese was that they should reach Peking in November. As things now stand it seems improbable that they can accomplish this during the winter.

WHERE EUROPE COMES IN.

What has been written is on the supposition that the war is to be continued. But in the meantime negotiations for peace are going forward. What will be the result of these? We believe they will be successful. The treaty powers desire peace, and will use their influence to secure it. China is ready for peace, even on humiliating terms. Japan, considering the honorable position she has already attained, may consent to give up her march on Peking and grant terms of peace such as can be accepted. Yet these terms may be somewhat difficult to find. They involve the interests of European powers as well as those of China and Japan. The great Siberian railway will be finished in a few years. Will Russia be satisfied to have Vladivostock, a port which is closed by ice for four months each year, as the terminus of this railway on the seaboard? Will she not wish for her transcontinental railway a port further south, which is open all the year; that is, to say, a port of Corea?

But such a port would make Russia a leading power on the eastern borders of China and in the Pacific ocean. Will England consent to such an arrangement? Will France and Germany consent? Will China and Japan consent? Corea is a second Constantinople. The only solution of the difficulty in regard to her seems to be to give autonomy to the nation, autonomy guaranteed by all the powers. As for Formosa, Great Britain and France will be opposed to the cession to Japan of that island, should such a proposal be made. It is a matter of course that a war indemnity should be sought by Japan, and to this claim China will be compelled to agree.

ANOTHER LESSON FOR CHINA.

What has been the effect of the war upon missionary work and upon the Chinese generally, and what is likely to be the effect after the return of peace? For the most part missionaries have remained in their places. In Peking and elsewhere throughout the land missionary work is carried forward without obstruction. With the common people, the laboring classes, when the war is over, the matter will end here. With them the getting of their daily bread is the one concern, and they leave national interests to the government. The government, the literary classes and the business men of China have been taught a grand object lesson on the futility of their old methods and the necessity of adopting the new. Better lessons could hardly have been given. In November last the writer, in passing through the city of Osaki, was permitted to visit the wounded Chinese prisoners. There were forty-nine of them in all. They were quartered in the largest temple in Osaki. Japanese mattresses were laid upon the floor for them to sleep upon. They were furnished with a sufficient bedding and abundant food. The best medical and surgical aid was afforded them, the surgeon in charge having received his medical education in Berlin. They conversed freely with me and seemed cheerful, happy and very thoughtful.

When we remember that early in the war a Chinese governor offered 100 taels for the head of a Japanese private and double that amount for the head of an officer, such treatment of Chinese prisoners by the Japanese is the more remarkable.

TALKING TEMPERANCE AT PIERRE.

Mrs. Cranmer and Mrs. Simmons Hold Forth to a Large Audience at the Capital.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—This evening Mrs. Cranmer and Mrs. Simmons, president and vice president of the Women's Christian Temperance union and chief organizers of the fight against prohibition, held a great meeting in the hall of the house. Both ladies made stirring addresses on the evils of intemperance and in favor of the present prohibition law. For more than an hour they held their audience with descriptions of destruction which drunkenness brings to the home. The ladies are among the most expert politicians at Pierre, and are working with might and main to kill the resubmission bill, which will come up in the senate on Wednesday. According to present indications they will fail, but by a small vote only. Both sides have been moving heaven and earth for the last few days, and this question has almost monopolized the attention of the legislature and the lobby. The resubmissionists are represented by Kaufman of the Sioux Falls brewery and by Gunther of the Pabst company, and they claim that the resubmission bill will carry by a majority of three.

BATTLE WITH BANK ROBBERS.

Surprised at Their Work by Officers at Momence, Ill.

MOMENCE, Ill., Jan. 20.—An attempt to rob the Exchange bank of this town would have been successful had it not been for detectives from Chicago, aided by the town marshal and assistants, who, after a fierce battle with the robbers, succeeded in capturing Weed Love of Momence, who became separated from the rest of the gang in the confusion of the fight. There were two, and possibly three others in the gang, and they got away in the darkness. Later one of the burglars named Schaff was captured, and the detectives are in pursuit of the others.

Robberies in Momence have been so numerous during the past few months that Chicago detectives had been recently employed to ferret out the perpetrators. Their operatives here gained the confidence of the gang and learned of their plan to rob the bank last night. Had they succeeded they would have secured about $150,000 in cash.

Folk Lore Association to Meet.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—The International Folk Lore association, of which Mrs. Helen M. Basset of Chicago is president, meets here Tuesday morning for a two days' session. Tomorrow night an informal reception will be held at Gaysoso hall. Interesting programs have been arranged. A folk lore concert Wednesday night will wind up the session.

Movements of Steamships Jan. 20.

New York—Arrived—La Bourgogne, from Havre.

NO FACTION TO BE AIDED

Cleveland Makes Public His Instructions to the Philadelphia's Commander.

INTERESTS OF AMERICANS CONSULTED

Former United States Subjects Who Participated in the Revolution Declared Not Entitled to Any Protection in This Direction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In conversation this evening the president seemed entirely willing to discuss the Hawaiian question. He said: "No information has been received which indicates that anything will happen in Hawaii making the presence of our naval vessels necessary, unless we are prepared to enter upon a policy and course of conduct violative of every rule of international law and utterly unjustifiable. All who take any interest in the question should keep in view that Hawaii is entirely independent of us, and that in its relations to us it is a foreign country.

"A ship has been sent to Honolulu, not because there has been any change in the policy of the administration, and not because there seems to be any imminent necessity for its presence there. The vessel has been sent there in accordance with the policy of the administration in every case of the kind and from motives of extreme caution, and with a possibility that the disturbances may be resumed which might result in danger to the persons and property of American citizens entitled to the protection of the United States. The course was at once determined upon as soon as information reached the government of the recent trouble.

"So far from having the slightest objection to making public the instructions which were given to the commander of the Philadelphia and the dispatch he will carry to Mr. Willis, our minister to Hawaii, I am glad to put them before my fellow citizens. Here they are:

NO AID TO FACTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1895.—(Telegram.)—To Rear Admiral Beardslee, Flagship Philadelphia, San Francisco: Proceed with the steamship Philadelphia with dispatch to Honolulu. Your purpose as the United States senior naval officer there will be the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. In case of civil war in the islands extend no aid or support, moral or physical, to any of the parties engaged therein, but keep steadily in view your duty to protect the lives and property of all such citizens of the United States as shall not by their participation in such civil commotions forfeit their rights in that regard to the protection of the American flag.

An American citizen who, during a revolution in a foreign country, participates in any attempt by force of arms or violence to maintain or overthrow the existing government, cannot claim that the government of the United States shall protect him against the consequences of such act.

Show these instructions to and consult freely with the United States minister at Honolulu on all points that may arise seeking his opinion and advice whenever practicable upon the actual employment of the forces under your command, bearing in mind the diplomatic and political interests of the United States are in his charge. Afford him such aid in all emergencies as may be necessary. Attention is called to article 287 of the United States navy regulations, as amended. Acknowledge by telegram.

HERBERT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1895.—(Telegram.)—To Willis, Minister, Honolulu: Although your telegram reporting uprising of January 6 does not indicate that you regard the presence of a warship as necessary, the president deems it advisable that one proceed immediately to Honolulu for the protection of American citizens and property, should a contingency arise requiring it. You, as our sole diplomatic representative, will confer with the commanding officer as to the assistance which his instructions contemplate in case of need.

GRESHAM.

HOW THE ARMS WERE SHIPPED.

Norma Not Believed to Have Had Anything to Do with the Job.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 20.—It is not believed here that the schooner Norma had anything to do with the landing of arms at Honolulu. The Norma was chartered by F. J. Claxton, a representative business man, to take a cargo of salmon to Honolulu. She loaded on the Skeena river and Claxton himself was a passenger on her. Captain Stevenson, who was mixed up in the Emerald smuggling ring and is a fugitive from San Francisco, is in command, and it is believed that among the crew was another well known smuggler. The opinion has been general here that there was opium aboard, but no one believes that Claxton would have anything to do with smuggling.

He is certainly not a man who would go on a filibustering expedition. It it had been desired to ship arms on the vessel there would have been every opportunity to get them aboard, as the vessel loaded at an isolated place.

OFF FOR HONOLULU.

Flagship Philadelphia Loaded with Arms for the Threatened Republic Enroute.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The flagship Philadelphia left here for Honolulu at 11 o'clock this morning, but it is expected she will make the run to the islands in about six days. The Oceanic steamer Australia was to have left for Honolulu yesterday, but her sailing has been postponed until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. She will have a small passenger list, as some of those who desired to make the pleasant ocean voyage have decided that Hawaii is a good place to keep away from at present. The most conspicuous part of her cargo will be 2,000 stand of arms and about 75,000 rounds of ammunition that is being shipped to representatives of the government. The shipment will be stored in the hold near the hatches, so that it can be reached quickly and landed as soon as the steamer arrives at her destination.

NOT DEPENDING UPON THE NATIVES.

Father of the Hawaiian Revolutionist Leader Talks of His Son's Position.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 20.—William Wilcox, the aged father of Bob Wilcox, the leader of the revolution in Hawaii, who is in the city, says the only thing that prevents the authorities from laying violent hands on Bob is the recognized devotion of the people for him. He has only to command and they obey. Mr. Wilcox said Bob has support outside the islands, but does not know from what direction it comes.

BAKER'S ACCOUNTS SQUARE.

Charge of Shortage Against Crook County's Treasurer Proves Unfounded.

SUNDANCE, Wyo., Jan. 20.—(Special.)—The statement sent out last week from Cheyenne stating that County Treasurer Baker was short in his accounts, proves to have been unfounded. State Examiner Henderson has just concluded an examination of Baker's books, and has found all accounts correct and cash balances on hand all right.

Private Chandler Still at Large.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 20.—(Special.)—Private Ike Chandler of the Eingth infantry, who made a cowardly assault upon Policeman Bob Ingalls with a knife in Cheyenne about two weeks ago, is still at large. Some reachmen employed on ex-Governor Baxter's ranch, on Horse creek, southeast of the city, saw a man answering Chandler's description hiding in the brakes in that vicinity. It is believed he has escaped into the sand hills of Nebraska.

The officer, who was terribly cut by Chandler's knife, is recovering rapidly.

Laboring for a Christian Reunion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Rev. Dr. E. Lunn, who arrived on the steamship New York, with Mrs. Lunn and his secretary, has come to this country to lecture on the reunion of Christendom and the remarkable discussions on that subject which have taken place at the Grindewald conference, of which he is the president.

BARRETT SCOTT'S BODY RECOVERED

Corpse of the Murdered Ex-Treasurer of Holt County Found Under the Ice Near Where He Was Killed.

NIOBRARA'S DEEP WATERS HAVE GIVEN UP THE DEAD

Rope Still Fastened Around the Neck Shows Conclusively How the Mad Vengeance of the Abductors Was Finally Wreaked on the Victim of Their Insane Fury.

O'NEILL, Neb., Jan. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Niobrara river has given up its dead and the body of Barrett Scott has been rescued from its icy waters, a silent but effective witness to an awful crime. Over the sand hills that stretch in wind-swept confusion through the Niobrara valley a silent company bore the bruised and beaten body homeward. Here in a beautiful, but desolated home, a heartbroken woman and a winsome, golden-haired child waited for their coming, and turned in speechless sorrow from those who brought them sympathy. During the time that had elapsed since the terrible New Year's eve, when the husband and father was snatched from their embrace, their bereavement was not without its ray of hope. While his fate was yet a mystery this hope sustained them, but in the light of the final discovery their courage faded and they were helpless in their sorrow.

The body was found in the Niobrara river about 120 feet from Whiting's bridge, just before 10 o'clock last night. The discovery of the quilt during the day had incited the searchers to increased efforts and they were not stopped by darkness. Some of them had left to bring reinforcements as soon as the quilt was found, but Dell Akin, Jake Hersheiser, Sanford Parker and a half dozen others continued to chop away the ice and drag the water by the light of lanterns. A man named Hudson, who lives near Dorsey, was the first to discover the object of their search.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

It was about ten feet from the north bank of the river, and in seven feet of water. Sanford Parker assisted him to bring the body to the bank, when a messenger was dispatched for the coroner of Boyd county, who had jurisdiction at that point.

He arrived at daybreak and even in that sparsely settled country a score of citizens soon gathered. A jury was impaneled, and all the evidence that could be gathered was heard. The jury were not long in agreeing upon a verdict, of which the following is a copy:

State of Nebraska, County of Boyd: At an inquisition held at Whiting's bridge on the Niobrara river in Boyd county on the 20th day of January, 1895, before me, J. B. Hoover, coroner of said county, upon the body of Barrett Scott, lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed, the six jurors upon their oath do say that from the evidence produced before them they find that on the 31st day of December, 1894, by shooting and hanging with a rope by the neck until he was dead, in the county of Holt and state of Nebraska, and that George D. Mullihan, Moses Elliott and Mert Roy, and other citizens of Holt county to the jurors unknown, were guilty of the killing. The jurors further believe from the evidence that the body was carried to the bridge and then thrown into the Niobrara river, from whence it was taken. The jurors further find from the evidence advanced that said killing was unlawful, maliciously and feloniously done by the said George D. Mullihan, Moses Elliott and Mert Roy and others to the jurors unknown. Signed:

J. T. WOODS,
WILLIAM POWELL,
J. C. HARVEY,
B. W. LOUCKS,
CAL MOFFIT,
R. P. STEARNS,

J. B. HOOVER, Coroner.

FIRST THEORY BORNE OUT.

The remains were then carried to O'Neill, where they arrived at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The body was taken to the undertaking rooms of O. F. Biglin, where it was seen by hundreds of people. The corpse still lies on a stretcher, just as it was taken from the river. None of the clothing had been removed, except the hat. The overcoat, and even the mittens, are still worn. His mittened hands are tied tightly behind his back, and a noose of half-inch rope, still hanging around his neck, tells how the work was done. The rope was cut about three feet from the noose, and the end is haggled, as though it had been done in haste. The appearance of the body corroborates in every respect the version of the tragedy previously given in The Bee. The bullet hole is still apparent in the right ear, and a crimson furrow shows where it grazed the cheek. There are indications that the lynchers were not simply content with taking the life of their victim. His nose had been broken, and twisted to one side. There is a large contusion just about the right eye, and another on the left temple. There is the mark of a knife in his left boot, but as the clothing has not been removed, it is impossible to tell whether the body bears other marks of violence. The body is perfectly preserved, and only the discolored skin tells of its long sojourn under the ice of the river.

NO DOUBT OF ITS IDENTITY.

That it is the body of Barrett Scott no one can doubt. He was a man too plainly marked to be mistaken, and the last doubt as to his fate is set at rest. The discovery confirms the theory of J. B. Berry, which was exclusively published in The Bee of January 7. Berry is one of the oldest settlers in the Niobrara region and was one of the first to take the trail of Scott's murderers. He found wagon tracks where Sheriff Hamilton lost them, and followed them over Whiting's bridge. They went a couple of hundred feet beyond the bridge and then turned back again. It was Berry's opinion that they had halted their wagon on the bridge and from there dumped the body into the river, which was open at that point. On the same day a searching party discovered what was supposed to be a clew in the old well on the Harris farm. This proved to be valueless and then they directed their efforts to dragging the river near the bridge. The position of the body goes to establish the truth of Berry's theory. It was found just where it would naturally have drifted if it had been thrown from the bridge. The quilt was found but a few feet distant, and it is presumed that this was wrapped around the body when it was cut down and used to conceal it on the journey to the river. It is believed that Scott was hung at the place where Schmidt was turned loose, and very soon after. His watch, which was found on the body, had stopped at just one minute after midnight, and this is supposed to be nearly the time when it was thrown into the river. This would indicate that the vigilantes lost no time after they were left alone with their victim. The last words that he is known to have spoken were to his captors to kill him quick, and they took him at his word.

FOR MURDER WILL OUT.

The river kept their guilty secret well. Its shifting quicksands held it in an unyielding clasp, and overhead the ice froze thick and hard, as if to lock it up forever from all human eyes. The lonely brakes and changing sands that lined its banks told no story of guilty footprints to reward the keen and ceaseless search. For twenty days its ice-bound waters concealed their burden, but murder had its day and justice came at last to demand its reckoning.

The news of the ghastly discovery at Whiting's reached O'Neill early this morning. By daybreak it was known all over town and in a few hours the streets were crowded with excited men. A party of thirty came down from Atkinson, nearly as many from Ewing and scores of settlers from the adjacent country helped to swell the crowd. The excitement was increased when the body arrived and it is generally believed that there is trouble ahead for those who are supposed to have committed the crime.

The marks on Scott's body have given some color to the story that he was tortured in the hope that he could be forced to disgorge some of the Holt county money. This added materially to the indignation of his friends, and trouble is certainly expected. No open outbreak is anticipated before the funeral, however, and this evening the streets are comparatively quiet.

MRS. SCOTT IS BROKEN DOWN.

The news that the body had been found was broken to Mrs. Scott this morning by Ed Hersheiser. She had never entirely given up hope, and when the fear that he had been murdered was made a certainty to her, her overstrained nerves gave away, and since then she has been completely prostrated. The suspense of the past three weeks has made a startling change in her appearance, and she only looks a shadow of her former self.

The hour of the funeral has not been set, but it will probably be some time Thursday afternoon. It will be one of the largest gatherings ever known in O'Neill. The Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias of this and adjoining towns will attend in a body. Fully 300 Masons from Lincoln, Neligh, Atkinson and Stuart will arrive Tuesday, and special trains will be run by both railroads.

NEW WARRANTS SWORN OUT.

Now that Scott's sad fate is fully known the hunt for the murderers takes on fresh interest. New warrants were sworn out today for the arrest of