THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING OCTOBER 19, 1896. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

KAISER UNVEILS A STATUE

Speaks in Eulogy of His Grandfather, the Founder of the Empire.

WESTPHALIANS GIVE A HEARTY WELCOME

Greet Their Emperor with Salutes of Guns and Blasts of Trumpets and a Chorus of Six Hundred Voices.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Emperor William and Empress Augusta received an encouraging greeting at Porta, Westphalia, today, where they attended the unveiling of the monument in honor of Emperor William. The route of the imperial procession was lined with veterans and gymnastic societies and with grandstands, from which the exercises were witnessed by the numerous distinguished visitors. The emperor's arrival was greeted by salutes of guns from the neighboring heights by the Musco (Hungary) trumpeters and by a choir of 600 voices, which sang an ode to the late emperor, whose memory was being commemorated. The ceremony of the dedication was performed amid deafening cheers, and while their majesties were inspecting the monument the choir and the trumpeters joined in a splendid chorus.

In replying to a toast to his health at a luncheon during the day, Emperor William made a felicitous speech of eulogy of his grandfather, and of the patriotism of Westphalia, and expressed himself as feeling sure the Westphalians would joyfully respond to a summons, should danger ever again threaten the empire.

The monument unveiled today consists of a series of stone terraces on the summit of Wittenden mountain, 150 feet wide and 110 feet long, with a cupola open all around, in which is a statue of the late emperor, twenty-three feet high. The work was erected at a cost of 1,500,000 marks.

BANK BILLS BASED ON SILVER.

Plan Unanimously Endorsed by the Havana Board of Trade.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—The Board of Trade here has unanimously endorsed a plan for basing the new Spanish bank bills on a silver value instead of on a gold. It is understood the government will approve the plan.

The gunboat Contramestre saw a suspicious steamer on Saturday night at the Straits of Trinidad. The officers believe the steamer to have been the Laurada. Others believe it was the Dauntless. The gunboat fired four cannon shots at the mysterious stranger.

A train near Navajas, in Matanzas has been dynamited with two bombs by the insurgents. The cars were blown up and two employes were wounded. As a result of several skirmishes the insurgents have had nineteen killed, while the troops had eight wounded.

The police here have arrested two white men and a mulatto, said to have been delegates from the insurgent junta in New York. They are also charged with conspiring to blow up buildings by the use of dynamite in order to afford an opportunity to create a panic and plunder the city.

MAKES SPAIN A TRIFLE ANGRY.

Newspaper Story Sent from Washington Provokes Madrid Imparcial.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—Commenting upon the statement contained in a dispatch from Washington that President Cleveland intends to intervene in Cuba in a manner tantamount to the recognition of the independence of the insurgents, the Imparcial declares Spain ought to demand a full acknowledgment of the Washington government. "She cannot brook such a threat over her head," says the Imparcial, "even for a single day. By what right does the United States define the time for Spain to settle a question of her internal administration? It must be affirmed before the whole world that the American government cannot interfere upon any sort of terms with us." After denouncing the United States "fictional neutrality," the Imparcial concludes as follows: "The conduct of the United States will arouse general indignation. If Spain should remain alone in a conflict with the United States Spaniards, by their own efforts, will know how to mark the difference between the noble defenders of their own property and the vile traffickers at Washington."

SIR EDWARD CLARKE EXPLAINS.

Says He Was Afraid of the Controversy Becoming Dangerous.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Sir Edward Clarke writes to the Times this morning regarding the terms of his speech, contesting the justice of the British claims in the Venezuela case. Sir Edward says he did not suggest that the Venezuelan question was being used by either party in the United States as a factor in the presidential election. "The object of my speech," he says, "was to point to the danger of delaying a settlement until after election. It quotes a passage from the Venezuelan case, alleging a falsification of the maps, but expresses my belief in the truth of these accusations, for the purpose of showing the serious elements of danger if the question comes to be a matter of hot controversy between the United States and England."

The Times says editorially of the above: "Sir Edward Clarke's letter is an inadequate answer. He showed a curious ignorance of the elements of the question when he was tempted to talk of it six months ago. It is lamentable that a man who had been a law officer of the crown should lay himself open to reproof in such a manner."

PETITION FOR FREE FOOD STUFFS.

Workingmen at Cape Town March in Procession to the Governor.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 18.—At a meeting of several thousand workingmen here, a resolution was passed praying the governor of Cape Colony to summon Parliament with the view of abolishing the duties on food stuffs. Those who attended the meeting afterwards formed a procession and carried their resolution to the governor.

Germany Covets Part of China.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says that the usually well informed Schlesische Zeitung reports that the German government meditates sending a mission to endeavor to seize a tract of territory on the east coast of China to enable Germany to share in the industrial and commercial development of China.

Alsatians Shout for France.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Daily News has a Berlin dispatch which says that a batch of Alsatian recruits who were traveling on the railway mutinied and wrecked the railroad carriages and shouted "Vive la France." This is supposed to indicate a revival of Chauvinism since the czar's visit.

Floated the Big New Cruiser.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Madrid says the new 7,000 ton cruiser, Princessa de Austrias, which has been fixed in the mud for a month, owing to an accident in the launching at Carracca, was yesterday floated of its own accord unhurt.

On His Return from His Post.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 18.—Mr. Larz Anderson, secretary of the United States embassy at Rome, sailed for New York from Southampton on the steamship Berlin on Saturday.

Tynan is En Route to America.

CHERBOURG, Oct. 18.—Tynan, the dynamite suspect, recently released at Boulogne, has arrived here on his way to the United States.

DALY HELPS THE CONTROVERSY.

Discussion Between Asquith and Ridley Goes on Apace.

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LONDON, Oct. 18.—The controversy between Henry Asquith and Sir Matthew White Ridley, the late and present home secretaries, respectively, over the treatment of the dynamiters, Daly, Devany, Gallagher and Whitehead, is daily gaining strength, in anticipation of the meeting of the Parliament, when it is to be raised in the most vigorous form. It is to be brought up also at the great meeting of conservative associations, to be held at Roehdale next month. Mr. Asquith has declared that when he was home secretary the men were not suffering from ill health. Sir Matthew Ridley, in the act of release, declared their health was giving way. Sir Henry C. Howorth has conducted a fierce controversy in the Times on the subject, calling upon the home secretary for explanation. The question seems to be one of facts and dates, for it is to be presumed Sir Matthew Ridley made no change in the treatment accorded the prisoners at Portland prison.

In response to a letter on the subject Daly wrote the Associated press as follows:

I have seen the statement referred to and so far as I am concerned it is without foundation.

Mr. Asquith must be well aware that my health broke down in September, 1894, or thereabouts, that Dr. Lilly had me in the padded cell for nearly two weeks, the circumstances of which it is not at all necessary for me to go into now, as I trust it is one of the things that will be the subject of a square, independent parliamentary inquiry as soon as the house meets. However, I may say that the extent of my breaking down has been judged from the fact that the medical officer of the prison had me excused from all orderly work, the lifting of heavy weights, scrubbing the landing floors, etc., etc., after that time, and that continued throughout Mr. Asquith's home officeship.

I cannot say when Gallagher, Whitehead and Devany broke down; but, this I can say, that if Gallagher and Whitehead are insane now they were insane all the time Mr. Asquith was in office, and I have no fear of my placing my veracity against Mr. Asquith's on this subject, and on the conduct of the medical experts and prison doctors in stating that these men were shamming before an honest parliamentary inquiry. J. DALY.

P. S.—There was no change in our treatment after Mr. Ridley came into office, as that, I think, was impossible while Harris was governor.

CROSSED OCEAN WITH ONE ENGINE.

Steamer Paris Arrives in Southampton Four Days Late.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 18.—The steamship Paris, Captain Watkins, from New York October 7, reached her dock in this city at 9 o'clock this morning. She reports that at 9 o'clock a. m. on October 8, in latitude 40 degrees 45 minutes north and in longitude 67 degrees, while going at a moderate rate of speed in calm weather, her starboard tail shaft broke. The engines were immediately stopped and a boat lowered and examination made, from which it was ascertained that the propeller had been jammed and broken. The shaft was secured and the ship proceeded with one engine. There was not the slightest uneasiness amongst the passengers over the turn of affairs and the officers were all perfectly cool. The North German Lloyd steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived in New York October 9, bringing the first news that the Paris was disabled, was sighted two hours after the ship had got under way again. The Paris kept in the track of westbound steamers during the voyage in order to be reported and to be able to request aid if needed. The weather was fine throughout the voyage except on two occasions, when there were gales. No cause is assigned for the accident, but it is thought to have been due to a flaw in the shaft. The passengers stated they had had a pleasant trip, and some expressed themselves as being sorry that the voyage was ended. All speak in the highest terms of the coolness and seamanship displayed by the officers, in whom they had the most complete confidence.

Crowds witnessed the arrival of the Paris. It was found her shaft broke about fifty feet from the screw.

The Fuerst Bismarck offered to tow her back to New York, but Captain Watkins declined. During the voyage efforts for the temporary repairs of the shaft were futile. On October 15 there was a terrific gale which somewhat alarmed the passengers, but Captain Watkins easily reassured them. From the time of the accident the average speed of the ship was twelve and a half knots an hour. The Paris was placed in dry dock tonight for repairs.

RUMORS ABOUT THE BANCROFT.

Contradictory Reports of Her Intention to Force the Dardanelles.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Constantinople telegraphs to his paper as follows: "It seems probable the entry of the United States steamship Bancroft into the Dardanelles was arranged before she left New York." This correspondent also states that Secretary Olney has telegraphed to the Porte his thanks for its permission accorded to Armenian women and children whose husbands and fathers are in the United States to proceed to America.

The Times' Constantinople correspondent says that is untrue, as the United States legation is pressing the Porte for the admission of a dispatch vessel.

ATHENS, Oct. 18.—The Asty publishes a dispatch from Constantinople which states the United States guardship intends to force the Dardanelles and that in consequence two Turkish torpedo boats have gone to the Dardanelles and two others to Smyrna.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18.—It is stated here that the United States minister here is going to Smyrna to consult Rear Admiral Thomas Selfridge, who is in command of the squadron of the United States war ships which have rendezvoused there.

MAY SETTLE SCHOOLS QUESTION.

Canadian Cabinet's Compromise with the Catholics of Manitoba.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 18.—The cabinet was in council with the Manitoba ministry all yesterday on the separate school question. It is understood that the matter has been finally settled. The terms of settlement are as follows: Manitoba is to retain her national schools. They will not be disturbed. Some concessions have been made to provide for religious instruction in the schools after school hours, and where Roman Catholic children predominate, Catholic teachers will be employed, but all teachers must have certificates of qualification and the schools will be under government inspection.

RUSSIA IN THE MARKET FOR GOLD.

Prices Bid for Bars, Dollars, Sovereigns and Other Coins.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.—The Imperial bank announces that bar gold will be purchased at St. Petersburg and foreign coin at all the bank's branches at the following prices per Russian pound: Gold bars, 352.26446; gold rubles (with deduction of 1 ruble for the cost of assaying) sovereigns, 322.81515 gold rubles; other foreign coin, including United States dollars, 315.94995 gold rubles. The bank makes the alternative proposition that gold will be accepted at the same price against the deposit of certificates.

Greek Archbishop Attacked.

SALONICA, Oct. 17.—The Greek archbishop monastic, while attempting to visit some Bulgarian villages in the Brilip district, was attacked by a large number of Bulgarians. Turkish troops dispersed the mob, and during the disturbance many of the rioters were wounded.

Reinforcements for the Phillipines.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—Reinforcements of 3,000 men, led by four generals, will start for the Philippine islands on November 12 to to take part in the campaign against the insurgents there.

COST THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Secretary Lamont Issues His Report on the Year's Work.

BUILDING UP THE NATIONAL DEFENSES

Saving of Over Half a Million Dollars Has Been Effected in Office Expenses During the Past Four Years.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Secretary Lamont will tomorrow transmit to the secretary of the treasury his estimates of appropriations, required by the War department for the next fiscal year. The aggregate is $52,875,628. The estimate for the running expenses of the war office in Washington is $1,464,236, showing, the secretary says, a reduction in the annual expenses for salaries and contingencies in that office of $621,942, from the estimates of four years ago. The other estimates in detail are as follows:

Pay of the army, as fixed by law	$13,522,880
Subsistence of the army	1,659,837
Quartermaster's supplies	2,200,000
Incidental expenses of the army	600,000
Barracks and quarters, including hospital construction	835,000
Shooting ranges	25,000
Cavalry and artillery horses	130,000
Army transportation	2,500,000
Clothing	1,100,000
Medical supplies	140,200
Ordnance department	1,131,000
Military academy	521,812
Arsenals	139,736
Military posts, national cemeteries and national parks	1,558,330
National soldiers' homes	3,443,214
Artificial limbs for soldiers of the late war	191,000
Public buildings and grounds in Washington	139,962
Miscellaneous items	49,000
*Rivers and harbors	5,349,030

*Payments on existing contracts, the department at this time being unable to say what sum will be required by future contracts for which authority exists.

The estimate for fortifications and seacoast defenses has been increased to $15,824,928, an amount, Secretary Lamont says, which will be required to continue this work at its present rate of progress, which has been appreciably advanced under the large appropriation which became available on the 1st of July last. In connection with his estimate the secretary has made public a statement of the condition of his work, the advance that has been made by the increased appropriation which he asks. On the 1st of July, 1893, but one modern gun had been placed in position. On the 1st of July, 1897, the department shall have completed defenses with armament as follows: Thirteen twelve-inch, thirty-seven ten-inch, eight eight-inch and four rapid-fire guns and eighty twelve-inch mortars. The remainder of Secretary Lamont's letter transmitting the estimates is of a historical nature, reviewing the progress made in seacoast defense. He says that for the fifteen years preceding 1890 no appropriations had been made for engineering work on our permanent coast defense except the small and steadily decreasing sum annually allowed for the "protection, preservation and repair" of existing works, but small amounts had been granted for the construction of mining casemates and for the purchase of material for submarine defenses, while in 1888 and 1889 a total of about $2,000,000 had been appropriated for modern guns, mortars and carriages. In 1890 was made the first appropriation, $1,221,000 for modern gun and mortar batteries, followed by one of $750,000 in 1891, and by another of $509,000 in 1892. This money was allotted by the department for construction work, at various ports, including a total of four twelve-inch, twenty ten-inch, five eight-inch, and two rapid-fire guns, displacements and sixty-four twelve-inch mortar emplacements. None of them, however, could be made to receive its armament until after the first small appropriations made in 1893, and the two succeeding years. Practically, therefore, the secretary says, it devolved upon the War department since 1893 to make provisions for the completion of nearly all of these emplacements. "It appears," the secretary says, "that seventeen out of twenty-one twelve-inch emplacements, fifty-five out of sixty-six ten-inch emplacements, twenty out of twenty-five eight-inch emplacements, fourteen out of sixteen rapid-fire emplacements and ninety-two out of 150 twelve-inch mortar emplacements have been entirely provided for during the last four years, and that during the same time a large part of those previously provided for have been prepared to receive their armament. This favorable showing is due to the liberality of congress at its recent session. The number of emplacements provided by the act of June 6, 1896, is just fifty in excess of the total provided by all preceding appropriations. The progress in armament has been equally satisfactory. Figures are given to show that prior to the act of June 6, 1896, there had been completed twenty-one eight-inch, fifty-six ten-inch and twenty-one twelve-inch guns, and eighty twelve-inch mortars completed, while there were twenty-seven eight-inch, thirty-five ten-inch and twenty-nine twelve-inch guns in process of construction.

The appropriation of June 6, 1896, while leaving the completed totals, reached the the totals in process of construction to twenty-seven eight-inch, fifty-six ten-inch, fifty twelve-inch, ten six-pounder rapid fire guns and sixty-six twelve-inch all steel. The secretary says:

By the time a new appropriation can become available all details of every type of carriage will have been fully determined. With sufficient money, therefore, the limit to future rapidity of progress in coast defense is the combined annual capacity of public and private plants to supply material. Upon this fact are based the department's estimates for the ensuing year. These estimates will provide the following:

Guns—One sixteen-inch gun, finishing and assembling (forgings already provided); twenty-one sets twelve-inch gun forgings, twenty-one sets ten-inch gun forgings; 144 all steel twelve-inch mortars complete, fifty-five six pounder rapid-fire guns with mounts and 209 rounds per gun, and twenty-four five-inch rapid-fire guns with mounts and 109 rounds per gun.

Carriages—Twenty-one twelve-inch disappearing carriages, twenty ten-inch disappearing carriages, eight eight-inch disappearing carriages, 138 twelve-inch mortar carriages.

For Engineering Work—Twenty twelve-inch emplacements, disappearing; nineteen ten-inch emplacements, disappearing; twelve eight-inch emplacements, disappearing; 113 rapid-fire emplacements, and 144 twelve-inch mortar emplacements.

Thus, if the present estimates of the War department for permanent defenses should receive the favorable consideration of congress, we shall have by June 30, 1898, the following completed items in the system of defense:

Emplacements—Thirty-nine twelve-inch, eighty-five ten-inch, thirty-seven eight-inch, 129 rapid-fire, and 284 twelve-inch mortars.

Guns—One sixteen-inch, sixty twelve-inch, ninety-five ten-inch, seventy-five eight-inch (or more if the Bethlehem company exceeds minimum delivery); 129 rapid-fire guns, with mount and ammunition wagons and 290 twelve-inch mortars.

Carriages — Forty-eight twelve-inch, ninety-four ten-inch, forty-two eight-inch and 290 twelve-inch mortars.

Sales of American Wool in England.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.— Consul Mecker at Bradford, England, reports to the State department that over 1,000,000 pounds of American wool were sold in England early in the autumn at an average price of 9 cents per pound, and that these sales would have continued except for the advance in freight rates and stiffer prices at home, so that there are still large amounts held for sale in England awaiting higher prices.

Judge Richardson is Dying.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Chief Justice William A. Richardson of the court of claims is lying at the point of death at his home in this city. He is suffering from a complication of diseases and owing to his advanced age, 74 years, has been unable to stay their progress. In the 70s Judge Richardson was secretary of the treasury for a short time, which position he resigned to accept the one he now holds.

BANDITS TERRORIZE THE TOWN.

Had Made Good Their Escape Before Any Posse Was Organized.

GUTHRIE, Okl., Oct. 18.—Further particulars were received here today of the raid of the little town of Carney, about twenty miles east of here, last night. About 9 o'clock at night six masked and heavily armed outlaws, supposed to have been headed by the notorious "Dynamite Dick," one of the associates of the Daltons and Bill Doolin, rode into the place and literally "held up" the town. Carney is a town of about 300 people. The robbers entered the village from the north with a great show of firearms. Two of the outlaws entered the general store of B. Fouts and compelled him and his son to open the safe. After securing about $800 they bound the father and son, threw them upon horses and carried them about two miles out of town, where they tied them to a tree. In the meantime the rest of the gang had entered the postoffice, failing to secure anything of value they raided the hotel, compelling the proprietor and several traveling men who were stopping there to turn over their money, watches and jewelry. Several smaller stores were also raided. Before entering Carney the outlaws had taken the precaution to cut the telephone wires leading to Chandler, so that there might be no chance of a failure. During the raid the bandits kept up a fusilade of bullets in all directions, terrorizing the inhabitants so that very little effort was made to resist the raiders.

It was some time after the bandits had left before order could be restored and an organized pursuit begun. Finally, after considerable delay, about 100 armed men began the chase. The pursuers were divided into three bands and went in different directions. At dark tonight the bandits had not been overtaken. Early this morning a band of four men, believed to have been members of the gang that raided Carney, appeared at Mulhall, held up a livery stable keeper and compelled him to supply them with a relay of fresh horses. News was also received today at the United States marshal's office that two men, supposed to have been members of the gang, had stopped at a farm house, about fifteen miles northeast of here, and demanded food. Several United States marshals, headed by Deputy Colcord, are in pursuit.

THREATS WERE MET WITH A GUN.

One Man Killed and Another Wounded After Wrecking One House.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 18.—David Pearl, a mulatto, was shot and killed at Pondtown, a few miles from here, last night by Harmon Calaman, and John Breidelman, Pearl's companion, was seriously wounded. The details of the shooting, related by Calaman when he was brought to the county prison here today, read like a chapter from a blood and thunder novel. Pearl and Breidelman went to the home of Otho Calaman, against whom Breidelman had a grudge because of the former's refusal to permit him to marry his daughter, and began stoning it. They broke every window light in the house and inflicted injury on Mrs. Calaman and the infant she was carrying in her arms. In addition many articles of furniture and crockery in the house were broken. One of the missiles hurled through a window was a knuckle end of the shin bone of a beef. This made a hole in the stove pipe and lodged there, being seen by the officers when they visited the house today. Satisfied with the damage to the house of the father of Breidelman's sweetheart the two men loudly proclaimed that they would go to the home of Harmon Calaman, a brother of Otho Calaman who resides less than 100 yards away, and would "do him up." Harmon Calaman evidently overheard the threat of the men, for he went into the garden a few feet from his house, armed with a shotgun. When the men began the same abuse of his house that they had inflicted upon his brother's household Harmon Calaman blazed away with his gun, killing Pearl instantly. He then went to his barn, reloaded the weapon and shot Breidelman, who had followed him into the orchard. The load lodged in Breidelman's left leg, inflicting a serious wound. Both men are in prison. Calaman bears a very good reputation.

DAMAGING FIRE IN LOS ANGELES.

Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of Loss and Several Men Injured.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18.—The largest fire that has occurred in this city for years started late last night in the Fowler paper box factory, and before it was subdued over $100,000 worth of property had been consumed. The building, which was a three-story brick, was owned by R. H. Howell, the first floor being occupied by J. D. Hooker, dealer in plumbing supplies; the second floor by the Van Storage company and the third floor by the Fowler paper box factory, where the fire originated. The flames communicated rapidly to the floors below, and before the fire department arrived the building was doomed. Several of the firemen were painfully injured by the falling timbers, and Thomas Meredith, a spectator, was struck on the head by a falling cornice, which inflicted a dangerous wound. The principal losses were:

Name.	Loss.	Insurance.
J. D. Hooker	$55,000	$25,000
Van Storage company	20,000	Unknown
Fowler Paper Box Co.	8,000	Unknown
R. H. Howell, owner of building	35,000	Unknown

The Simson-Hack Fruit company, occupying an adjoining building, sustained $1,000 damage by water. The cause of the fire is not known.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 18.—A fire broke out here tonight in the large warehouse of the Alexandria Chemical and Fertilizer works. The total loss is estimated at $100,000, of which $75,000 will fall to the Chemical and Fertilizer company. Fifteen small buildings near the wharves were destroyed. It is believed insurance covers nearly all the losses.

DYING DUMPED WITH THE DEAD.

Sickening Sights During the Massacres of Armenians.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Madji Rahsian is a Christian Turk, who was one of the passengers on board La Gascogne, which arrived today. He comes to this country on a business trip. Through an interpreter he told about the massacres of Armenians. He was in Constantinople during the three days' massacre in August last. During the three days 30,000 Armenians, he said, were slaughtered throughout the empire. Wagons filled with bodies were constantly passing through the streets in Constantinople. Cartload after cartload of these bodies were dumped into the sea. The sight was a sickening one, and what added to its horror was the fact that in those wagons were piled the dead and dying, and the feeble cries of the wounded for release could be heard coming from the carts, but the appeals were utterly unheeded. Whether killed or wounded, all were thrown into the sea. Mr. Rahsian says Europeans have not been molested up to date. He added that they are leaving Constantinople, fearing they may be attacked.

RIOT AT A SUNDAY BALL GAME.

Sabbatarians Interfere and Many Arrests Will Follow.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Oct. 18.—A riot was caused here this afternoon by an attempt of the Sunday Observance league to break up a game of ball between Portsmouth and Chillicothe teams. Constables who tried to serve the warrants were chased off the grounds by a howling mob of spectators, and narrowly escaped alive. The crowd then surrounded the office of Squire Cole, where the ticket seller, Richard Thornton, was held. They threatened to release him, and the fire alarm was turned in. The police finally dispersed the crowd. Over 150 arrests will be made on the charge of rioting.

Shot When Seeking Revenge.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Theodore Zularski, a steam fitter, was shot and killed today by Wadesiow Wegozowski, a laborer. The shooting was the outcome of a quarrel several days ago between the wives of the two men during which the murderer hit Mrs. Zularski with his fist.

GUESSES ON THE NEW RECTOR

Some of the Men Who May Be Chosen to Succeed Bishop Keane.

CARDINAL SATOLLI IS SAID TO KNOW

Archbishops and Bishops Are Not Eager for an Office Which Only Lasts for a Few Short Years.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The program for the meeting of the directors of the Catholic university indicates a brief and business like session. The meeting begins at 10:30 on Wednesday in the senate chamber of McMahon hall. The sessions will be private, and the indication is that no information as to the choice of Bishop Keane's successor will be made public after the meeting or until the pope has acted on the recommendation of the directors.

The meeting of the archbishops begins Thursday morning at the same place, but this has to do with the general affairs of the church, and not with the university. Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Williams of Boston, Corrigan of New York, Ryan of Philadelphia, and Gross of Oregon are among those who will attend.

There appears to be no crystallization on any name for the rectorship to succeed Bishop Keane. Objections are raised to most of the names already mentioned in the press, and in university circles it is felt that the conjecture has not come from those who will have a choice in the selection. Very Rev. Augustin F. Hewit of New York, who has been mentioned, is said to be too far advanced in years to undertake the arduous work of managing the university. One of the members of the board has stated that it was at least settled that a man in the prime of life would be chosen. Moreover, Father Hewit belongs to the Paulist order and thus far the university has been directed by the regular clergy outside of the orders. Concerning Bishops Horstman of Cleveland, Bacon of Georgia, Montgomery of California and Spalding of Peoria, it is said that the pope's letter stating that "rotation" shall prevail at the university will make it inexpedient for any bishop or archbishop to accept the place, as the next rector is assured of being "rotated" out of office after a few years' service. The tenure of the bishops is for life, so that they are not likely to give up a place of such dignity and permanence for a temporary position, which, when it was terminated, would leave them without a diocese. The name of Rev. Dr. Brinn of St. Agnes' parish, New York, continues to be prominently mentioned. Archbishop Chapelle of Santa Fe is also mentioned, although the objections already stated make it unlikely that he would accept. It was he who, when in charge of St. Matthews' church here, bought the tract on which the university is now located for the small sum of $28,000. In some quarters connected with the university the impression prevails that Cardinal Satolli knows who the next rector will be, and that the personal information he will be able to lay before the pope at an early day will be decisive in determining the rectorship. The expectation is that the new rector will not enter upon his duties before the Christmas holidays.

FIRST OF UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

Cornerstone of Hall of History to Be Laid Wednesday by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A significant event in the advancement of American education will take place in this city next Wednesday afternoon, when will be laid the cornerstone of the Hall of History, the first of the great group of buildings to form the home of the new well known American university. Last March ground was broken for the university in the presence of a distinguished gathering. President Cleveland has been invited to lay the cornerstone. The ceremonies of the cornerstone laying are to begin at 2 o'clock and the following program will be observed: Singing of the American university hymn, which has been composed by Rev. George Lansing Taylor, L. H. D., of Connecticut. There will be a prayer, responsive reading of the scriptures and addresses by the following: Bishop John F. Hurst, chancellor of the university; ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, Bishop A. W. Wilson, D. D., of Baltimore, Rev. James M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the Christian Advocate of New York, Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D., of Buffalo and Bishop Charles C. McCabe, D. D., of Fort Worth, Tex. The laying of the cornerstone proper will be according to the ritual of the Methodist Episcopal church and after this the Masonic bodies and other organizations will go through a ritual of their own. Over $2,000,000 will be spent in the erection of the Hall of History and when completed the structure will be worthy to rank among the foremost of the magnificent government buildings for which Washington is celebrated. It will be constructed of white marble.

SATOLLI SETS SAIL FOR GENOA.

Cardinal Escorted Down the Bay by a Special Steamer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Cardinal Satolli sailed for Genoa on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. The demonstration attending his departure was the culmination of the honors which have been shown to him during the last days of his stay in America. The cardinal spent the night at the residence of Major John D. Kelley, in Brooklyn, and yesterday celebrated an early mass in Major Kelley's private chapel. At 8:30 o'clock he was driven to the pier in Hoboken and immediately went to his stateroom. To escort the cardinal down the bay the steamer Valley Girl had been chartered. Several archbishops and bishops were present, among them Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, Bishop Wigger of Newark, Bishop McGoldrick of Duluth, and in addition, Father Pambianca, secretary to the cardinal; Rev. John M. Kelley, Rev. Dr. Henry Brann, Dr. McGovern, Sheriff Eamsen, H. Baladasno, Spanish consul; General O'Brien, president of the dock board; General Miachel Kerwin, James R. O'Brien, General La Grange, Justino Daly, Judges O'Brien and Fitzgerald and John D. Crimmins. Only the chief delegates went on the Hamburg line pier and to the Kaiser Wilhelm II. There they were received by the cardinal, who had a pleasant word for each one of them. As the Kaiser Wilhelm II swung out of her dock there was a general tooting of whistles and cheers. Salutations were passed between the larger steamship and the Valley Girl all the way down the bay.

NEW YORK SEAMEN WILL JOIN.

Delegate McHugh Works Up Sentiment for International Society.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Edward McHugh of England, who came to this country recently as a delegate of the International Society of Dock Laborers and Freight Handlers, held a secret conference today with a dozen members of the 'longshoremen's union of this city. The purpose of the conference was to get the several unions here to join the international society, and to enlarge the organization. Plans were discussed and it was decided to follow the suggestions of Mr. McHugh in the matter of an international arrangement.

Armenian Immigrants Arrive.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The steamer Obdam, which arrived today from Rotterdam via Boulogne, brought 246 steerage passengers, of whom 167 were Armenians. It is said the immigration authorities will examine closely into the right of these Armenians under the United States immigration laws to land here.

POPULIST [illegible] TOM WATSON'S HOME.

Conferenc[illegible] Thomson, Ga., but No In[illegible]ation Given Out.

THOMSO[illegible] Ga., Oct. 19.—H. W. Reed, treasurer of [illegible] populist national committee, Mr. Watso[illegible] personal representative at the recent popu[illegible] meeting at Chicago, and National Com[illegible] Freeman Washburn of Massachusetts arrived in Thomson, the home of the vice presidential candidate, Sunday noon. They were met at the depot by Mr. Watson's son and driven to the home of the nominee. The three have been in continual conference since, stopping only for meals. The greatest possible interest is shown by Mr. Watson's personal and political friends in the conference now going on. Prominent local populists, ordinarily in the confidence of the nominee, have called only to find that their leader begged to be excused. Mr. Watson received the reporter of the Associated press this morning at 1 o'clock. He politely but firmly refused to say anything regarding the political situation of his letter. When asked whether he would give out his letter tonight he replied: "It will not be given out tonight. I have nothing whatever to say. Neither have Mr. Reed nor Mr. Washburn. They will leave for Atlanta early in the morning, and if there is anything of interest to the public in our conference they will give it out tomorrow."

Mr. Watson makes no secret of the fact that his letter is in the hands of Chairman Butler, and has been for several days. He is going to Atlanta on Tuesday, and there he will meet Senator Jones of the democratic national committee. The state committee of both the democrats and the populists will meet in Atlanta on the same day and the question of fusion on the electoral ticket will be discussed. It is generally accepted as a fact here that the democrats will make some sort of fusion proposition. The democratic leaders say there is no necessity for it, and expect strenuous opposition inside the party. Watson's close political friends in Thomson are firm in the belief that unless the electoral tickets are revised to suit him that his letter, now in the possession of Chairman Butler, will go to the public in its original form. They are also convinced that in this letter the nominee has expressed his opinion in his own vigorous and peculiar English of the fusion arrangements now obtaining in Kansas, Colorado and North Carolina.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 18.—A special to the Commercial Appeal from Birmingham, Ala., says: Tom Watson is coming to Alabama to stump for the middle-of-the-road populist congressional candidates. Dr. J. B. Crowe, populist candidate for congress in the Ninth district, last night received a letter from Watson saying he was well enough to go on the stump again, and would open up in Birmingham on Wednesday night next. Congressman W. M. Howard, populist of the Seventh district, will join him here, and it is understood the two will make several speeches together in Alabama.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—A representative of the Associated press called on Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, yesterday afternoon and made him acquainted with the substance of the dispatch from Atlanta to the effect that he (Senator Jones) was to meet Populist Vice Presidential Candidate Watson in Atlanta next Monday for the purpose of arranging terms of fusion in Georgia. When asked if he had anything to say in the matter, Senator Jones said: "I shall not be in Atlanta Monday. There has been no proposition, so far as I know, for me to meet Mr. Watson. As to fusion, of course I am in favor of it. I have been writing and telegraphing our people down there, urging that it be brought about."

It can be stated from an official source, however, that a special representative of Senator Jones, a member of the Georgia state central committee, whose name for certain reasons cannot be given, left last night for Atlanta to meet Mr. Watson for the purpose of discussing terms of fusion.

BRYAN ADDRESSES THE NEWSBOYS.

Sunday Evening Advice Regarding the Respect of Others' Rights.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 18.—It was one of his characteristic Sabbaths that William J. Bryan spent in this city today. This morning, accompanied by Mrs. Bryan, he attended the Westminster Presbyterian church and listened to a sermon by Rev. John Patterson, who is a friend of Mr. Bryan. After the sermon the nominee and his wife held an informal and unexpected reception in the aisle near the pew which they occupied. Every person inside the edifice shook hands with them and a few started a faint ripple of applause. In the afternoon Mr. Bryan rested and at 6 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and John W. Tomlinson of Alabama dined with Mr. and Mrs. George W. Moore at their home.

Although it had not been publicly announced, it had been arranged that Mr. Bryan should address the weekly meeting of the Detroit Newsboys' association tonight. The meeting was prolonged, waiting for the distinguished speaker to appear, but was finally dismissed. After most of the audience had passed out the carriage bearing Mr. Bryan arrived and the crowd rushed back into the hall, cheering Mr. Bryan enthusiastically. Mr. Bryan made a short, simple address to the newsboys, advising them earnestly as to the great value of character in all of life's affairs and of respecting the rights of others. At the conclusion of his remarks, the little hall rang with the boyish assurances that Bryan was "all right," despite the admonition of Colonel Butler, president of the association.

Mr. Bryan looked greatly refreshed by his Sunday rest. His special train will leave for Ohio at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning.

GIVES THE LIE TO TOM WATSON.

Populist Chairman Roselle of Missouri Issues a Signed Statement.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18.—Chairman Roselle of the populist committee has had his attention called to the recently published statements of Hon. Thomas E. Watson, populist candidate for vice president, wherein that gentleman denies a statement in the Lamar Leader, Roselle's paper, that he, Watson, favored the electoral fusion in this state. Tonight Mr. Roselle says out a signed statement in which he declares most emphatically that Mr. Watson, at his recent meeting in this city, in the presence of National Committeemen Washburn, Rankin, Reed and Paul Vandervoort of Omaha and J. G. Fallett, said that the fusion as arranged "was perhaps the best that could be done," and also that he had "no objection to fusion on electors, giving him and the party adequate recognition."

PALMER WILL COME TO OMAHA.

Indianapolis Candidates Leave Chicago for the West Today.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Generals Palmer and Buckner will leave for Milwaukee and the northwest at 10 tomorrow. They will visit Omaha and probably Lincoln, Mr. Bryan's home city. They will come east through Iowa, and perhaps go to St. Louis. With only two weeks of active campaigning left, the officers of the national committee are more than ever satisfied that Palmer and Buckner are going to receive their full share of votes in every state where the democrats have organized. Advices state that thousands of democrats who had intended to cast their votes for McKinley are now under the standard of the Indianapolis convention.

GEORGE F. WILLIAMS CONFIDENT.

Says the Middle West Will Be Solid for Bryan in November.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Hon. George Fred Williams telegraphs from Indianapolis to his secretary, saying: "Ohio is as safe for Bryan as Georgia. We will carry the whole of the middle west. It is conceded that the republican campaign has fallen down, with the exception of the money end of it, and there is no hope among those best informed of carrying any of