THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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SETTLEMENT NOW IN SIGHT

Lord Salisbury Shows the Way Out of the Venezuelan Tangle.

SETTLERS' RIGHTS TO BE RESPECTED

British Premier at the Lord Mayor's Banquet Makes Many Important Declarations Regarding England's Foreign Policy.

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LONDON, Nov. 9.—In bright, crisp weather today the time-honored "lord mayor's show" took place and the new lord mayor of London, Mr. A. Faudel-Phillips, was formally installed in office, succeeding Sir Walter Wilkins.

The old established custom showed little sign of becoming obsolete, and, owing to the popularity of the new lord mayor and some unusual features in the street parade, the occasion was the most interesting in recent years.

The committee in charge of arrangements wisely decided to eliminate certain absurd features from the parade. Hitherto it has been customary to have a series of triumphal cars representing some allegorical or historical subject in which numbers of young women have shivered in the November wind. In place of these, in today's procession, the cars were occupied by groups showing the various conditions of London's industry during the last century.

The procession started from the Guild hall at 10:30 a. m. Along the route the usual bunting and decorations were displayed, these being particularly noticeable in Cheapside and Newgate streets.

A particularly pleasing feature of the parade was the maids of honor, who accompanied the lady mayoress. The ladies' who officiated in that capacity were: Miss Faudel-Phillips, Miss Stella Faudel-Phillips, Miss Wingfield, Miss Churchill, Miss Walrond, Miss Fitzgeorge, Miss Evans and Miss Walter. For the first time in the history of these parades, the maids were attended by the following gentlemen as groomsmen: Hon. N. W. Hill-Trevor, Second Life guards; Captain Ellison, Ninth Lancers; Captain Taggart, Fifteenth Hussars; Captain Freyar, Seventh Hussars; Mr. Cecil Lowther, Scots guards; Mr. R. W. Larkin, Scots guards; Mr. T. Matthieson, Coldstream guards, and Mr. Chaworth Musters, Third Hussars.

SOLDIERS MAKE A SHOW.

Another feature of the procession was the military display. The new lord mayor is an authority on street pageantry. He is also acting advocate of military bands and military spectacles, and this feature was largely developed. The Scots Greys furnished the escort, and several line regiments also marched in the procession. The boys of the ships Arethusa, Chichester and Warspritc attracted much attention and were supplemented by a division of the Gordon Boys' orphanage. The fire brigade also made an interesting showing, and the advance which has been made in locomotion during the century was demonstrated by one of the most perfect motor cars, in contrast with an old style coach, equipped with coachmen and attendants in old-fashioned liveries, which followed.

Mr. Faudel-Phillips, the new lord mayor, is the younger son of the late Sir Benjamin Samuel Phillips, who was aiderman from 1857 to 1888, and who served in the office of lord mayor in 1866. He was born in 1840, succeeding his father as aiderman in 1888, having three years previously filled the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex. He has for the last three years been chairman of the special committee of the corporation, appointed to defend the rights, privileges and existence under its present conditions. He has also for several years occupied the position of governor to the honorable Irish society, a body which manages the extensive estates of the corporation in Ireland. He served the post of high sheriff in London in 1895, and is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for London and Herts, in which latter county Balls park, his residence, is situated. In 1885 he unsuccessfully contested the Waterford division of Herts in liberal interest, but is now a liberal-unionist. He is a member of the firm of Messrs. Faudel-Phillips & Sons, warehousemen and manufacturers, Newgate street. He married, in 1867, a sister of Sir Edward Lawson of the Daily Telegraph.

The new lord mayor is the holder of high decorations from Belgium, Servia, Persia and other countries. He is a member of the Reform and Garrick clubs. He is the fourth lord mayor of the Jewish persuasion, his father having been the second.

LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

The arrival of the guests at the Guildhall lasted from 5 o'clock till 7. Seated in state chairs surrounded by a throng of officials, brave in glittering uniforms, the hosts rose to receive the guests, who passed between the double lines. The arrivals of special interest were those of the lord chancellor, Lord Halsbury; the chancellor of the exchequer, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; the prime minister, the marquis of Salisbury; the first lord of the admiralty, Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen; Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Cross, Lord Ashbourne (lord chancellor of Ireland), Sir Richard Webster, Sir Robert Finley, Hon. George N. Curzon, Lord Onslow, United States Ambassador Bayard, the Chinese minister, the Japanese minister and the Danish minister.

The procession was then formed for the large hall, where dinner was served. On arriving in the hall, the procession walked around the tables, which furnished seats for over 900 guests. The lord mayor sat at the south table near the center of the room, with the two sheriffs, C. T. Ritchie and R. H. Rogers, at his right and left. The marquis of Salisbury came next, and the marchioness sat upon the right of the lady mayoress. Mr. Bayard had a special seat of honor at the main, or south table, while all the other diplomats were seated at the side table. Mr. Bayard was the third person to be presented to the lord mayor and lady mayoress. His predecessors were scarcely noticed, but as Mr. Bayard approached the dais and bowed there were cheers from the guests. Mr. Bayard took his place on the dais behind the marquis of Salisbury.

The scene in the banquet hall was a brilliant one. The huge oaken rafters were decorated with flags and bunting, the hall was brilliantly lighted, showing to the best of advantage the glittering uniforms and the dresses and jewels of the women.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bayard responded to the toast of "The Ambassador" in the following terms:

I am honored in being chosen to speak for the corps of which I am a humble member. I confess that until 5:30 o'clock this evening I did not expect to be asked to respond to a toast. However, I have obtained an idea from a distinguished diplomat, Lord Dufferin, who recently said that the governments of the world were a mass of palpitating, nervous sensations. The result, he said, of bringing together these sensations was to destroy isolation, splendid or otherwise, and to induce nations to feel and act as ladies and gentlemen with considerations for each other's feelings and interests. The people I represent have made a declaration in no narrow sense and in no local or merely national sense, which stands as a verdict and declaration for national honor, speaking to the human heart and mind in favor of that honesty which is essential for the civilization of the world. You cannot today shock civilization, even on its exterior boundaries, without affecting its heart. This enables me to speak not for myself or country but for the whole diplomatic corps. The world is one. Who does not perceive it does not realize the truth and force of the day in which we live.

Mr. Bayard concluded with the words: "God speed the city of London!"

Mr. Bayard's remarks were received with a tumult of applause. Lord Salisbury laughed at the ambassador's reference to "splendid isolation," a phrase credited to a cabinet minister describing Great Britain's position in the family of the nations.

SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

After Mr. Bayard had concluded the lord mayor proposed "The Ministry," upon which Lord Salisbury arose amid loud cheers, which quickly subsided into breathless silence and close attention to the annual Guildhall speech of the prime minister, which is, by common acceptation, looked upon to embody the official announcement of the government's policy to the nation. Lord Salisbury said:

I thank Mr. Bayard for his presence here tonight and for his joining in this historic meeting. By the few words he has uttered he has raised his own plane of observation so high above the mere level of party that, though contrary to our practice to make observations on the internal politics of other states, I may be permitted without impertinence to congratulate him upon the splendid pronouncement which the great people he represents has made in behalf of the principles which lie at the basis of all human society.

It is rather like pathos to turn from that matter to the not very important controversy which his country and ours have had during the recent months with only the purpose of expressing my belief that the controversy is at an end. (Cheers.) It is often surprising by what very obvious arrangements our great difficulties are solved, and in the continent which Columbus discovered the tradition of Columbus and the egg should be reversed. In the discussions we have had with the United States on behalf of its friends in Venezuela, the question has not been whether there should be arbitration but whether the arbitration should have unrestricted application. We have always claimed, respecting those who, apart from historic right, had the right which attaches to settled establishment, that the settled districts should be excluded from arbitration. Our difficulty for many months has been to find how to define the settled districts, and the solution has come, I think, from the country Mr. Bayard represents, in the suggestion that we should treat the colonial empire just as we treat individuals; that the same lapse of time which protects individuals in civic life from having their title questioned should also protect the English colony from having its title questioned; and where that lapse of time could not be claimed, though there should be an examination of the title, yet all that equity demanded in consideration of such title should be granted. It is a very simple solution and I believe it is not using unduly sanguine words when I say that I believe it has brought the controversy to an end.

It is a matter of no small satisfaction to the government, at a time when anxious social questions which are of far more importance than political questions, are troubling America, and therefore troubling the rest of the world, that we should remove from the board at all events any semblance of political difference which might hinder our common action in defense of the common heritage of society.

TROUBLES IN TURKEY.

We have had an anxious year in the foreign office, but we have floated into a period of comparative calm. Unfortunately, one matter has not passed by. That is the troubles in Turkey.

Continuing, Lord Salisbury said that he believed that the people of Great Britain were now virtually unanimous against isolated action, than which a worse course could not be adopted to benefit the Armenians. If it were merely wished to pursue a course to punish or worry the Turkish government, Great Britain had abundant means of doing so, but if they had a higher wish, to rescue the Christian and Moslem people from atrocious misgovernment, they must seek to draw into co-operation as many nations of the world as possible. If it were desired to use force in Turkey, the fleet would not suffice; military occupation alone would be effective, and the latter would be a large undertaking. He would not pretend to say what Great Britain might do in case she exhausted all her forces, but if they wished a military occupation, requiring a very large army, Great Britain must begin by establishing a conscription. The talk of Great Britain's exhibition of incapacity was absurd. Great Britain could not use a great army if she did not have one. Therefore, said the prime minister, he hailed with great satisfaction the indications that public opinion had been aroused by the horrors of which the Turkish government had been guilty. Yet he recognized the most fitting instrument of reforms was not an army in an island 2,000 miles off. It might be done by others. Therefore, the only wise course he saw was an adherence to the European concert. If the European states were willing to act they had means of action which Great Britain did not possess. If they were unwilling there was not only great risk of failing in the undertaking, but the risk of bringing about the frightful horrors of a European war. It was nonsense to say that Great Britain was humiliated if she could persuade the other five powers to adopt her particular purposes. Lord Salisbury demurred entirely, he said, to the idea that they were able to bend the counsels and the forces of gigantic empires to whatever course Great Britain thought desirable. He denied that they were acting from selfish principles in not interfering actively in Turkey. They were the trustees of the interests of vast populations, and they would be deeply culpable if those interests were neglected. A general European war might involve territorial changes vitally affecting the nations of Europe.

NOT PHILANTHROPY WITH THEM.

"You cannot expect those nations," Lord Salisbury proceeded, "to regard the problem in the same emotional and philanthropic spirit as you in your splendid isolation. You may consider that dilatory, but you must confess that they have good motives for prudence. We have been told by Mr. Courtney and Mr. Morley (opposition leaders) that we might influence the powers to our way of thinking by abandoning Egypt and Cyprus. That is a pretty and almost idyllic conception of international policy, but I do not believe in it.

"And I may say," Lord Salisbury added, "in connection with the eastern problem that we see no cause to abandon the policy hitherto pursued or to relinquish a single acre of the land we now occupy."

Having warmly eulogized the work of Sir Herbert Kitchener, the sirdar of the Egyptian forces, and Lord Cromar, the British agent at Cairo, in connection with the Soudan expedition, Lord Salisbury said that he could not say more than that the concert of Europe seemed to be more real than ever before. He was very much pleased with the eloquent speech of M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, outlining the requirements which the powers would insist upon from the sultan. He believed, he said, that France would do nothing to baffle European action.

Lord Salisbury's remarks contained only a guarded reference to the disclosures made by Prince Bismarck, through his newspaper organ, of a secret treaty between Germany and Russia which existed prior to 1890. The premier alluded to Prince Bismarck as the greatest statesman which the latter part of the century had produced.

Lord Salisbury demurred absolutely to the presumption of the existence of a permanent and necessary antagonism between Russia and Great Britain. Of this presumption Lord Salisbury said: "That is a superstition of antiquated diplomacy. I have good grounds to believe that Russia entertains the same views and pursues the same object as ourselves concerning the terrible event in the east."

In a short peroration, Lord Salisbury, having spoken for forty minutes, repeated the sentiments expressed by him in previous speeches on the subject to the effect that "our first duty is toward the interests of our own country; our second duty to all humanity to bring redress to thousands without threatening millions with ruin."

India's Famine Leads to Rioting.

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.—Serious rioting occurred yesterday at Sholapur. A band of 5,000 men looted 1,500 bags of grain. The efforts of the police were of no avail and therefore they fired upon the mob, killing four men and wounding six. A further outbreak is expected, as Sholapur is one of the worst famine tracts of the district.

Cabinet Crisis in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 9.—Owing to the decision of the council of ministers not to submit to Parliament the military reorganization scheme drafted by the minister of war, General Brassine, the latter has resigned, but his resignation has not been accepted.

TALE OF SPANISH CRUELTY

Frederick Graycroft and His Wife Attacked by Enraged Soldiers.

AMERICANS ASSAULTED IN THEIR HOME

Full Particulars of the Outrage Sent to Secretary Olney—Soldiers Murder Nineteen People in Cold Blood.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 9.—Advices from Havana last night give details of an outrage upon an American citizen and butchery of nineteen non-combatant Cubans, including four women, by Spanish soldiers. The massacre occurred last Thursday near the town of San Jose de las Lays, Havana province. A detachment of Spanish soldiers surprised six insurgents, who, however, made their escape, which angered the Spaniards, and they began to raid the houses in the neighborhood, alleging that the inhabitants were in sympathy with the rebels.

The Spaniards went to the sugar estate of Frederick Graycroft, who came from Indiana about three years ago. Some of the soldiers entered the house and some of them seized Mrs. Graycroft and assaulted her. The husband, in desperation, rushed to his wife's aid, but was struck down by a sword in the hands of an officer. Two terrible gashes were made in his back and his right arm was nearly severed.

The Spaniards looted the house, took $850 in cash and then raided other houses on the estate. They burned eight building and shot and killed nineteen inmates, four of whom were women.

Graycroft, when he recovered sufficiently, wrote to Vice Consul Springer at Havana. It is understood that the vice consul cabled a full account of the outrage to Secretary Olney.

The Spanish authorities in Havana are greatly disturbed because several thousand insurgents from Gomez's army have entered Matanzas province. So serious does Weyler consider the situation that he has withdrawn 6,000 troops from Pinar del Rio and dispatched them into Matanzas to stay their advance.

During the siege and subsequent capture of Guayamaya City by the insurgents the Spaniards lost 260 killed and wounded. Three hundred and seventy Spaniards surrendered to Cajixto Garcia, commanding the besieging force. Garcia sent word to General Castellanos that they would be exchanged for Cubans held by the Spaniards.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—Captain General Weyler has taken the field in person against the insurgents under Antonio Maceo in the province of Pinar del Rio and reliable news received from the front indicates that the Spanish columns are approaching close to the enemy.

General Weyler left Havana on board the cruiser Legazpy half an hour after midnight, his destination being the port of Mariel, province of Pinar del Rio. From Mariel, it is understood, the captain general will go southward by the highway to the town of Artemisa and along the line of the trocha. Strong reinforcements are being embarked to support the captain general in the operations now in progress against the insurgents.

Marquis de Ahumada remains in charge of the captain general's office here, with Colonel Ramon Dominguez as his chief of staff. The committee of national defense has passed a resolution requesting the government to finish the rebellion by the use of arms and without political interference.

LATEST NEWS OF THE CUBAN WAR.

Action of Political Parties is Much Discussed in the Newspapers.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—General Weyler arrived at Mariel at 6 o'clock this morning and left shortly afterwards going in the direction of Guanaja on the military line and about half way to Artemisa. Advices from Pinar del Rio announce the surrender of the insurgent leaders Filomeno Cimeno, Domingo Parra and Alejandro Rubio and eight of their followers. The insurgents have attcked the villages of San Vinvente and Dos Bocason, the railroad between Cristo and Santiago de Cuba, from which place Cristo is not far distant. Telegraphic communication with Cristo is interrupted. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Zayorro and Maya. Near Jaguey La Grande an electrical battery and fifty-six dynamite cartridges have been found buried.

In the province of Santa Clara there has been an increase of pernicious fever and yellow fever, principally the latter, and many natives have been attacked.

The editorials in the local papers are going over the important act of political parties in joining in the support of the Spanish policy. La Lucha says the act is due to the influence of Governor Porrua and adds that it corrects the error of the autonomists and the reformists in believing in political dealings with the rebels and not in energetic means of suppressing them. The separatists, this paper says, have clearly fixed the issue to be settled with arms and arms must be the only response. It points out that General Campos, at a memorable meeting at the palace before his departure, said nobody could suppose that he possessed sufficient prestige to change the status of the Cuban question, not even by conciliatory measures.

Havana volunteers, recruited from the colored firemen to the number of 300, are leaving Havana for the trocha. The committee on national defense will tomorrow publish a manifesto addressed to the loyal inhabitants of Cuba, calling upon them to join together to secure peace by the triumph of the Spanish arms, with the security that Spain will do justice to all political parties who have united to sustain the national sovereignty. The manifesto nevertheless argues that each respective political program of the parties shall be maintained.

General Arolas, with a squadron of the Principe battalion of cavalry, General Gasco and Colonel Ordonnez, received Captain General Weyler upon his arrival at Mariel today. The people manifested great animation and the mayor of the town and the chief commanders of the army went on board the gunboat Maria Cristina to greet the captain general. The troops extended for five miles along the highway. Captain General Weyler left Mariel with a column of 6,000 infantry, 400 cavalry and six cannon. The First brigade, under Colonel Harnandez Velasco, and another under General Aguilar, with the column of Colonel Pintos, from the plantation of Canas, in the rear, have left the trocha and gone in the direction of the mountains of Pinar del Rio. General Weyler was mounted on a fine black horse.

SHIPS MORE ARMS TO THE CUBANS.

Steamer Dauntless Sails Away with a Cargo of Supplies.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 9.—The steamer Dauntless, which has already landed three expeditions in Cuba, is off again with a large cargo of arms, ammunition and medicine and supplies for the insurgents. The Dauntless was released from custody Saturday morning by the collector of customs of Fernandina. She at once took on a supply of coal, but not enough to attract the attention of the revenue officials. She then went down Nassau sound, where she lay to until sundown. Three yawl boats, manned by seven Cubans each, and towing two flat boats, boarded the Dauntless at 6 o'clock. The steamers Three Friends and Kate Spencer joined the Dauntless, and a number of boxes and packages were transferred to the Dauntless. The steamer, with Captain John Myers on board, then headed southeast.

Drowned a Duck Shooting Party.

SEVILLE, Nov. 9.—The steamer Aznafarche, while taking a party out duck shooting, was sunk in collision with another steamer. Twenty of her passengers were drowned.

SENSATIONAL TALE OF ROBBERY.

How the Adams Express Company Lost Thirty-Five Thousand.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—Some sensational testimony was given before Judge Barr this afternoon, which revives the story of the theft of a $35,000 package from the Adams Express company a few years ago. Before the arguments in the damage suit of Mrs. Eugenia Elrod against the Adams Express company were begun the counsel for the express company introduced as evidence an alleged confession made by Mrs. Minnie B. Ketchum, Charlie Hardin's wife. In this confession she states her husband had told her that Charlton Elrod got him the position with the express company with the understanding that they were to steal at least a million dollars from the company. Ketchum told his wife, according to her story, that he was completely in Elrod's power and that Elrod threatened to have him returned to the Missouri penitentiary for an unexpired term if he did not do as he directed him. Using this same threat, Elrod, it is alleged, would force Hardin to give up his salary as fast as it was drawn, giving him back only enough to live on and that in amounts of $1 and $2 at a time. Finally, according to Mrs. Ketchum's statement, Elrod's creditors pressed him too hard and he told Hardin to take what money he could get. Hardin came home one morning with about $1,000 and said that he had stolen $35,000 and had turned the most of it over to Elrod. They went to Cincinnati, when he gave Mrs. Braun, his mother-in-law $2,000 with which she bought a house in Moreland, a suburb of Chicago. They made their home there for a while, having gotten from Elrod $13,000. Then they traveled over the country and when he was finally arrested only a small part of it was left. From time to time, she says, Elrod had visited them and had got back as much of the money as they would give him. According to her confession, this nagging by Elrod caused her husband to spend the money and take to drinking. Before he was arrested, he had given his parents in Arkansas $2,000 with which they had purchased a home. It will be remembered that Hardin was acquitted of this robbery in Nashville, where he was taken for trial. He is now in the Michigan City, Ind., prison for another offense.

CONFER ABOUT A PACIFIC CABLE.

Delegates from England and England's Colonies Meet in London.

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LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Pacific cable conference resumed its sessions at noon today in the room of the earl of Selborne, parliamentary under secretary for the colonies, at the Colonial office. The earl of Selborne presided and W. Hope Mercer acted as secretary. All the delegates were present. After an hour and a half of informal chat, during which the routine of the subject and the order of the witnesses were discussed, it was decided to begin with technical questions. The first regular working session of the conference will take place on Thursday next. The earl of Selborne will entertain the delegates at dinner.

Secretary Mercer, talking over the situation with a representative of the Associated press, said: "The conference will now get to work in earnest. Two meetings have already been held—one in June and one in July last. At the June meeting it was found difficult to arrange for immediate subsequent sittings, owing to the Australian delegates being obliged to go to Buda Pesth to attend a congress. At the July session, a change of government having taken place in Canada, the Canadian delegations felt some delicacy about going ahead until the attitude of the new Canadian ministry was ascertained. This necessitated an adjournment until the autumn. These two meetings were little more than formal, still matters were gone into and considerable ground cleared. It is not, however, permitted to me to say just what took place, as the government cannot, of course, make any public statement until the conference is over and the results arrived at communicated to the government of the colonies interested."

STOPPED THE IMPERIAL TRAIN.

Russian Royalty Scared by Visions of a Nihilist Plot.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—A special from Lemberg, Austrian Poland, says that the Dzlennik Polskiu of that place announces from St. Petersburg that a train conveying the dowager czarina, the Grand Duchess Olga and the grand dukes, Michael and Nicholas, was suddenly stopped in the open country between Sumbatowo and Batholw, owing to the loosening of the screws of the joints of the locomotive. Several officers of the Sumbatowo railroad station, it is stated, are under arrest, as suspicion is entertained that the accident was the result of a conspiracy. No confirmation of this story has been obtained.

Yerkes Unpopular in London.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Financial News says that A. L. Dewar, a Chicago broker, is here with the mission to place Yerkes' tramway line securites, and also to raise money to finance a Chicago Stock exchange. The News warns investors that elevated railroads have seriously impaired the tramway line's profit, adding that when they were prosperous Yerkes displayed no anxiety to let British participate.

Italian Rivers Overflow Their Banks.

ROME, Nov. 9.—Nearly all the rivers of central and northern Italy have overflowed. A quarter of the town of Citta da Castello has been flooded, bridges have been swept away, several persons have been drowned and large tracts of land have been desolated.

General Weyler Has Not Resigned.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—The report that General Weyler is to be replaced as captain general of the island of Cuba is untrue.

Will Release Mrs. Castle.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Mrs. Walter Castle of San Francisco will be released from Wormwood Scrubbs prison tomorrow.

Brazil's President Seriously Ill.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 9.—The president of Brazil, Dr. Prudente G. de Moraes Barros, is seriously ill.

Ex-Senator Reagan Still Lives.

PALESTINE, Tex., Nov. 9.—There is no truth in the report that ex-United States Senator John B. Reagan, the only surviving member of the confederate cabinet, is dying. John Reagan was taken very ill October 21 and great alarm was felt, but the fever left him and he is now considered much better. He is able to sit up, and though feeble will probably be well enough to fight for democracy for many years yet.

Insane Man's Double Crime.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9.—At St. Stevens, forty miles from Charleston, says a Post special, Fred Van Zebeler, at 2 p. m. yesterday, shot his wife twice and then himself through the temple. The wife was only slightly hurt while Van Zabeler died last night. Van Zabeler was a young business man of good family, but had been sick and been in an insane asylum last year.

Mistake of a Brilliant Policeman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—E. T. Case, an attorney, was arrested late Saturday night for apparent drunkenness and locked up in the California street station. As his stupor increased, however, the officers ordered his removal to the receiving hospital, where he died of cerebral apoplexy soon afterward. Case was formerly a judge in the eastern states.

New York's Bonds in Good Demand.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Bids on the $16,000,000 3½ per cent gold bonds of the City of New York were opened today at the comptroller's office and it is understood the issue was largely overbid. One hundred and eighty-five proposals were received and all of the leading bankers of this city were represented. The premium ranges from 1 to 5 per cent. The total amount of proposals is not yet known.

PREACHER USES A PISTOL

Rev. E. L. Benedict Fatally Shoots Druggist McWhirter at Larribee, Ia.

TRAGEDY GROWS OUT OF PROHIBITION

Druggist Assaults the Minister in the Street and Receives a Bullet Near the Heart in Return.

LARRABEE, Ia., Nov. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—Harry McWhirter, a druggist of this place, is lying at death's door with a bullet lodged just under the left nipple and near the heart. Rev. E. L. Benedict fired the shot that will probably end the young man's life.

One day last week Rev. Mr. Benedict got out a search warrant and had McWhirter's drug store searched for liquors. This enraged the druggist and about 4 o'clock this afternoon he followed the minister into the Larrabee Review office. The minister extended his hand to McWhirter with peaceful intent. McWhirter, however, dealt Benedict a severe blow on the head with his fist. The editor of the Review interfered and the men parted for the time being.

As Mr. Benedict was passing the drug store on his way to the postoffice about 8 o'clock McWhirter and a companion named Burke jumped upon him and a tussle followed. The minister succeeded in freeing himself and drawing a revolver shot McWhirter, who fell to the ground. He regained his feet, however, and walked to the doctor's office. The physician has but little hope for his recovery.

Sheriff Wheeler was telegraphed for at Cherokee and the minister taken into custody.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT GOLD FIND.

Rich Lead Discovered in that Section of Wyoming.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Nov. 9.—(Special.)—A wonderful discovery of gold ore is reported in the Grand Encampment mining district in the southern part of this county. A prospector named C. W. Stetson, who was out hunting deer, made the lucky find. The lead is forty feet wide and projects out of the ground for several hundred yards. Specimens taken at random from the lead gave startling evidence of the richness of the vein when powdered and panned. The new find is a few miles south of Battle Lake and the location is an ideal one for a mine. The lead is on level ground in the green timber and close to water. The finder of the lead and his partner, John T. Beagle, have been offered $10,000 for their claim, but as there is fully $25,000 worth of ore in plain sight they have refused the offer. Although the richness of the find has created considerable excitement it is not thought that there will be any rush to the region until next spring. The entire country surrounding the claim is covered by nearly two feet of snow and prospecting is nearly impossible.

MURDER IN BIG HORN MOUNTAINS.

Charles Murray Shot to Death by a Saloon Keeper.

CHEYENNE, Nov. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—Word was received here today of a fatal shooting at a tie camp in the Big Horn mountains on election day. The shooting was done by Fred Hyle, a saloon keeper at Rockwood, Sheridan county. Charles Murray, a tie contractor, was drinking in Hyle's saloon and, according to Hyle's story, tried to climb over the bar to attack Hyle. Hyle says: "He had a reputation as a prize fighter and I was afraid I might not be able to hold my own with him, so I grabbed a gun and shot him through the forehead, killing him instantly."

Hyle was given a hearing and pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder. He was bound over to the district court and gave bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance.

MUST PAY A VERY BIG JUDGMENT.

Samuel Barker of Silver Creek, Neb., Secures a Verdict for $8,000.

CHEYENNE, Nov. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—In the United States court here today Samuel Barker of Silver Creek, Neb., obtained a judgment of $8,000 against Robert Smiley of Rawlins, Wyo. In 1892 Barker contracted to purchase 3,000 sheep from Smiley and made an advance payment of $6,000. When the time for delivering the sheep arrived Smiley, under the claim that Barker had not complied with his contract in reference to payment of the balance due on the transaction, sold the sheep on the market and retained the advance payment of $6,000 as damages sustained by low figures realized on the sale. Barker sued to recover and the case has been before the courts several years.

Minor Accidents on the Union Pacific

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 9.—(Special.)—Four minor accidents occurred on the Wyoming and Nebraska divisions of the Union Pacific railway yesterday. Between Harney and Tie Siding eastbound freight, No. 22, had a car derailed by an axle breaking. No one was injured and the car was replaced on the track after two hours' work. The Atlantic express was delayed about two hours by the wreck.

Brakeman F. W. Griswold of this city was painfully injured at Red Buttes while "chaining up" a car. Griswold was working under the trucks of the car when, without warning, the train moved and his foot was caught. Mr. Griswold was brought here. It is thought no bones were broken and that his injuries are not serious. W. C. Henley, while switching cars at Evanston, had several fingers of his right hand mashed between car bumpers. Brakeman Broseman of Sidney had his hand squeezed between drawheads, two of his fingers being mashed. He was sent to his home in Sidney last night.

Will Exterminate Gray Wolves.

CASPER, Wyo., Nov. 9.—(Special.)—The stockmen in the vicinity of Pine mountain, in this county, are arranging for a big wolf hunt. Pine mountain is infested by a great many gray wolves, mountain lions and bear. One hundred hunters and horsemen are expected to join the hunt and it is expected that a great deal of big game will be killed. The hunt will be directed by Joe Jay and Thomas Hood.

Slayers of a Woman Escape.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Nov. 9.—(Special.)—The county authorities have failed to find a single clew to the murderers of Mrs. Louis Wurl, who was brutally slain by some unknown persons on October 25, at Tie Siding. Sheriff Grant has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderers and Louis Wurl, husband of the murdered woman, also offers a reward of $500 for their arrest.

Surveying the Big Horn Basin.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Nov. 9.—(Special.)—A United States geological survey outfit, under charge of W. S. Post of Washington, D. C., has returned from the Big Horn basin where the work of establishing signals and making triangulations has been in progress during the past summer and fall. The work will be continued next season.

Large Number of Suits Dismissed.

CHEYENNE, Nov. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—In the United States courts today suits brought by the United States against the Union Pacific Railway company and others to cancel patents issued to 700 purchasers of railroad lands in Wyoming were dismissed. The costs in all of the suits were paid by the railroad company.

BANKS RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Now Willing to Supply Gold Needed for Exports.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The banks are contemplating the resumption of specie payments, which they suspended in February, 1892, by refusing to supply gold for export and for the payment of government dues. That action threw the burden of supplying gold upon the treasury and eventually forced the issue of bonds by the government which aroused so much complaint.

Since the election the metal has been coming into the banks in such a flood that they see their way clear to what can be termed the resumption of specie payment. By this action of the banks gold will be put into circulation and no reason whatever will exist for hoarding it. They will also resume the task of supplying gold for export and thus relieve the treasury from the strain.

BRISTOL, Conn., Nov. 9.—A business revival is felt here, and the most notable instance of it is found at the works of the Bristol Brass and Clock company. Beginning tonight, the factory will run over time. This course is necessary to fill orders which have been received.

MANCHESTER, Conn., Nov. 9.—The big silk mills of the Cheney brothers begin a full line schedule today. The works have been running at a reduced time for more than three years. The change affects 2,500 employes.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—A Times-Star special from Piqua, O., says the corrugating works, the rolling mill, the Snyder bent wood works and the Orr Linseed mill started today, giving employment to 500 men. The American Strawboard works will start as soon as repairs are made.

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.—The Bank of Bombay has increased its rate of discount to 7 per cent.

GOOD RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

Iowa Institutions Making Improvements and Preparing for Business.

DES MOINES, Nov. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—The Des Moines and Liverpool Packing company of this city opened its plant today and began killing hogs, the first time in six months. It is one of the results of election. One hundred and fifty men are employed.

G. Van Ginkel today let the contract for building a large warehouse for the William Deering Harvester Machine company, which will open an Iowa agency and distributing establishment here. The establishment of the business was contingent on McKinley's election.

Saturday the sale of the bonds of the Keokuk & Western road, to cover the line from Cainesville, Mo., to Kansas City, was completed in New York. The road has been broadened from narrow to standard gauge. The line extends from this city to Cainesville, and in the spring it will be extended into Kansas City, there to connect with the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, and make a through line from here to the gulf.

ARRESTED FOR AN OLD CRIME.

Resident of Texas Taken Back to Germany on a Warrant.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 9.—About ten years ago a young German who gave the name of August Kermann arrived in the town of Rock Springs and purchased a ranch of 280 acres near the town. He claimed to be from New York. He was possessed of an abundance of money, but made few friends during his ten years' residence on the ranch.

Yesterday a German detective, claiming to represent the German government, arrested Kermann. The latter submitted quietly and said that he would return to Germany without extradition. Kermann said he was at one time in the postal service of the German government, and that an irregularity occurred in his department and that he fled to this continent to escape punishment. The detective refused to make any statement of the case.

KILLS HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Terrible Deed of Coal Dealer for Which No Cause Can Be Assigned.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—W. L. Hayes, a coal dealer, last night cut his wife's throat and his own and today both were found dead in their bedroom. The couple had often quarreled and last night people in the same house with them heard the woman pleading with her husband, as though in fear, after which all was quiet. Hayes' brothers stated that he had come to their house at 3 o'clock this morning and called them up to say goodby to his mother. No one could then understand his actions, but it is now thought he had already killed his wife and after making up his mind to put himself out of the way had gone to bid farewell to his mother. He must have returned to the house and cut his throat. Both Hayes and his wife were young.

KANSAS SUFFRAGISTS AT TOPEKA.

Disappointed that Susan B. Anthony and Anna Shaw Cannot Attend.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 9.—Tonight the first session of the thirteenth annual convention of the Kansas Equal Suffrage association was held at representative hall. Fifty delegates are expected to it, and many members of the association from all parts of the state will attend. The women have been disappointed by the news that Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna H. Shaw and Carrie Chapman Catt will not be here during the convention. They have been conducting a suffrage campaign in California and will return from there some time this week. They will not stop in Topeka, but will go to Kansas City, where they attend the Missouri suffrage convention, November 12 and 14. A reception to Miss Anthony will be held at the train while here, if it can be arranged.

WEST VIRGINIA TOWN IS BURNED.

Thirty-Nine Buildings Destroyed and People Are Panic Stricken.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.—The town of Spencer, W. Va., was almost destroyed by fire last night. Thirty-nine stores and houses were burned. The fire started in a room over Simmons & Co.'s general store and swept along the main business street, leaving destruction in its path. The people were terror stricken and there was a panic. The fire started at 10:45 o'clock last night and burned until late this morning. The total loss is estimated at $200,000. The asylum building, being across the creek from Spencer, was out of danger, but the fire could easily be seen by the inmates and the attendants had their hands full in handling the patients, who were greatly frightened and terror-stricken.

DR. PARKHURST'S SOCIETY GETS IT.

Societies for Prevention of Crime and of Vice Fight Over a Legacy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The supreme court of this county today decided in favor of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is president, and against the Society for the Prevention of Vice, of which Anthony Comstock is the head, in constructing the will of the late Charles Bathgate Beck, who died at Richfield Springs, N. Y., October 11, 1893. Beck left an estate valued at $5,000,000 and as a residuary legatee the Society for the Prevention of Crime comes in for $200,000. The Society for the Prevention of Vice claimed after the will was filed that the testator clearly intended the bequest for them and that the lawyers in drawing the will mistook the names of the two societies.

Indian Territory Courts Upheld.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., says: Judge Carlin of the United States court today passed on the conflict of jurisdiction with Indian Territory courts and his decision is a great victory for Indian Territory courts. He holds that they have jurisdiction over all cases where outside commissioners' examinations were not held prior to September 1.

ADVANCE IN GRAIN RATES

Makes Five Million Dollars Difference on Nebraska's Corn Crop.

WHEAT IS ABOUT ALL GONE TO MARKET

Railroads Get More for Hauling Corn to Chicago Than the Farmer Does for Raising It—Better Rates to the Gulf.

On November 2 the railroad companies advanced grain rates in Nebraska from 3½ to 5 cents per hundred weight, that is about 3½ to 4 cents in the eastern and middle sections and 4 to 5 cents in the western part. This advance was equivalent to about 2 to 2½ cents per bushel on corn and 2¼ to 2¾ cents per bushel on wheat.

There is practically no wheat left in Nebraska to ship, according to the figures of grain