LUST.

The Awful Ending of An Illicit And Unholy Love.

A HORRID CRIME.

John Foley Shoots Alice Flick and Her Escort and Then Kills Himself Instantly.

Some Investigation Into the Cause of the Tragedy.

THE FAREWELL NOTE.

The Action of the Coroner's Jury—The Condition of the Woman Critical ---Yates' Disappearance.

The fearful tragedy of yesterday morning was naturally the talk of the town all day yesterday, and THE MINER was eagerly sought for and the brief account ravenously read and discussed. To the men about town who knew the two principals the event did not seem the occasion for much surprise, for it was known that Foley was insanely in love with and jealous of the woman, and that his temper, under the influence of drink, was liable to lead him into the commission of almost any crime. To what may be called the moral portion of the community, it was a shock. They could hardly realize that after the comparative quiet that has reigned in the camp so long, so awful a crime could have been committed. It is needless to moralize over the event. It is the same old story of lust, miscalled love. For the foolish man there was but one feeling, that when he took his own life he did the best thing possible under the circumstances. For the woman there was more or less sympathy, but this was largely on account of two innocent children, who are made the involuntary sufferers by the tragedy. Below will be found a full statement of all the facts bearing upon the case, supplementing the account of yesterday, which was necessarily meager and incomplete, owing to the lateness of the hour:

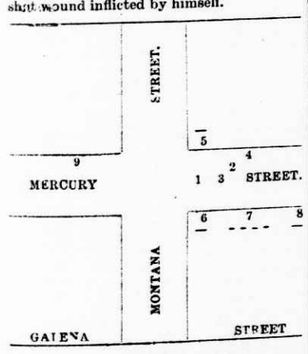
THE INQUEST.

Yesterday morning the Coroner, Dr. Whitford, Jr., impanelled a jury and held an inquest over the remains. Chief Meiklejohn was the principal witness. He testified in regard to the difficulty that occurred at the Toledo, at which time witness only escaped being shot by getting his thumb under the hammer of the pistol. Deceased roomed at the house of witness, and from what he had seen and heard, he was sure something was wrong. On the morning of the occurrence he followed Foley to the scene of the tragedy, but was some distance behind him. When near Stoner's stable he heard the first shot, and then three others in quick succession. After the third shot he heard the screams of the woman, and rushing to the spot, found her lying in the road, and about thirty feet distant was Foley. The man was still gasping and, bending over, witness asked: "Foley, what have you done?" To this there was no reply, and in a few seconds he was dead.

Mrs. Flick was examined and testified that she had not seen nor spoken to Foley since the night of the difficulty at the Toledo. On the night of the shooting she was going home with the man Yates, and as they were passing along Mercury street, by Stoner's stable, he fired at her from behind a wagon. The first shot did not take effect. Then he followed up and fired two in quick succession. She instinctively grabbed the arm of her companion, and thinks that by so doing she saved his life, as it caused the ball to glance instead of striking him full in the face. At the third shot she was struck, and falling, uttered several piercing shrieks and exclaimed, "My God, I'm shot." Yates ran, and then she heard the fourth shot. She stated that for a month past she had been afraid that Foley would kill her, and that if she could have gotten the money she would have left this section of the country, but that she could not go and leave her children.

THE WOUNDS.

Dr. Whitford, the coroner, explained the nature of the wounds of all three parties. Deceased was shot in the head, the ball entering the right side of the mouth, cutting the lips and ranging upwards. It penetrated the brain, pressing and cracking the skull, and lodging there, raising a protuberance of fully half an inch. Death was almost instantaneous. Mrs. Flick was shot on the right side between the third and fourth ribs, the ball entering the breast and passing through the upper lobe of the lung and coming out just below the shoulder blade. Yates was struck on the right cheek, the bullet making an ugly furrow, cutting to the bone and necessitating the taking of six stitches, which was done by the coroner. The weapon used was a 45-calibre and four of the chambers were empty. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a gunshot wound inflicted by himself.



1—Where Mrs. Flick fell.
2—Where Foley's body was found.
3—Place of revolver.
4—Foley's cap.
5—Blacksmith shop.
6—Livery stable.
7—Small houses.
8—Mrs. Flick's home.
9—Chief of Police Meiklejohn's position when he heard the shots.

THE FUNERAL.

After the completion of the inquest the body of Foley was removed to the undertaking rooms of B. Pettit, on West Broadway, where during the afternoon it was washed and dressed, and placed in a neat coffin. A great many visitors called during the day and viewed the remains of the form which had been so familiar to them on the streets. The features were quite natural, and showed no signs of the fatal bullet, there being no powder marks visible except in a few places on the lips, showing conclusively that the muzzle of the weapon had been placed in the mouth before being discharged. This morning at 11 o'clock the body will be buried in the city cemetery, and the leading spirit in the awful tragedy will have passed from sight, to linger but a short time in the minds of many of those now interested in it. The body has been taken in charge by Messrs. Gordon & Hamilton, and they with the aid of a few of the friends of deceased will see that it is given a decent burial.

CONDITION OF THE VICTIM.

Yesterday morning the woman Alice Flick was removed from the hospital to her apartments on Mercury street. She is attended by Dr. Whitford, Jr., and has been placed in the care of an experienced nurse. She was visited last night by a representative of THE MINER and found to be resting easily. In addition to the nurse her daughter was at her bedside ministering to her wants. She is a woman of considerable vitality, and notwithstanding the dangerous wound she was comparatively cheerful. There has been considerable hemorrhage from the wound, but it has not apparently weakened her much. She has but little fever, and while realising that she is badly hurt seems to have confidence in her ability to pull through. Dr. Whitford, while he did not care to express an opinion, seemed to be doubtful of her recovery. He fully appreciates the gravity of the wound, and while paying the patient marked attention, thinks that when the reaction sets in there is great danger to be apprehended. The woman was without money, and last night her condition in this respect being made known a few sympathetic friends contributed a purse of $32, and it is expected the sum will be largely increased to-day. When told of the occurrence she appeared to be very grateful and it brightened her up considerably.

THE DECEASED.

Foley was what might be termed a typical man of the West, and since his advent into this country has experienced all the ups and downs that fall to the lot of the roving pioneers. He was a man about 40 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, of spare build, but long and muscular, and weighed in the neighborhood of 180 pounds. His hair and moustache were jet black, and he always dressed well and looked neat. His birth place could not be ascertained, for even those who knew him best could give no information on that point. In search of information the following facts in regard to his career were gleaned from a gentleman who has known him for some years. They met in Wichita, Kansas, in 1872, where Foley was dealing in stock and incidentally gambling to a considerable extent. He was sometimes in and again out of luck, and after a few years he moved to Dodge City, but only remained there a short time. In 1876, he landed in Pueblo, Colorado, but not liking the climate he went further south, and picked out Alamosa as a stopping place. He did not tarry long there, but moved to Del Norte, in the San Juan, where he purchased some teams and engaged in the business of freighting. Again becoming dissatisfied he started with his wife and made a trip to New Mexico, with a view of bettering his condition. He located in Santa Fe and opened a fine saloon and billiard hall, and did well, but his restless spirit caused him to sell out, and he returned to Del Norte. From there he went to Rico, and again engaged in the saloon business, and when the Durango excitement broke out in 1880 he went into that camp and opened a restaurant in the name of his wife. He soon made friends, and was elected as a member of the city council and subsequently as City Marshal, serving in that capacity for three years and giving entire satisfaction to the people. The restaurant business did not prosper, and the council having cut down the salary of the marshal, Foley resigned and went to Denver. Not finding any field there he came to Butte, arriving here in April last. His recommendations were excellent, and he was at once engaged by Gordon & Hamilton as doorkeeper, which position he has filled to their entire satisfaction. Those who knew him best say that while he was a man of physical bravery and great determination, he was not in any sense of the word a "bad man," and that unless under the influence of liquor he was as quiet and peaceable as any man in the country.

THE WOMAN.

Mrs. Flick, the victim of the assassin and suicide, is a woman of comely appearance, about 35 years of age. She is of good physique, regular features and has a full suit of black hair. She is full of vivacious temperament and had a host of aquaintances. She was from a village in the interior of Ohio, and was there married to a Mr. Blade, by whom she had two children who are now with her. The eldest is a daughter, a very handsome girl aged 15 years, and the other a bright boy of 13. The two children are now at the bedside of the wounded woman. In 1880 she came West and met with and married Flick. She was with him in Leadville until 1882 and they then separated, she going to Denver, and he drifting off to some other point, the last heard of him being at Glendale. Mrs. Flick came to Butte about a year ago and entered into the business of selling beer in the variety theaters. She subsequently brought her children here and they have been attending school. About four months ago she met Foley and they at once became intimate, but about a month ago he became angered at her for some reason and beat her severely. According to her statement from that time she tried to break away from him, as she was in fear of her life, but he pursued her persistently and the difficulty of Thursday night and the tragedy of yesterday was the culmination of his unholy passion.

THE LAST MESSAGE.

Upon the person of Foley was found a scrawl written on the back of one of the Comique programmes, which, after hard work, was deciphered, and reads as follows:

"NOVEMBER, 8, 1885.

Horrid crime. Hart broken man. Good bye, Moley Foley, Durango, Colo."

There were two additional words, but they could not be made out. There was also on his person two pawn tickets—one for a diamond ring, $11, and the other for a watch and chain, $22.50. He also had a watch and chain, and on his breast was a badge of "deputy sheriff."

During the night the following dispatch was sent:

BUTTE, M. T., NOV. 8, 1885.

Mollie Foley, Albuquerque, N. M.:

John Foley suicided this morning. Left note "Good bye, Mollie Foley." Funeral 2 o'clock Monday. Answer.

GORDON & HAMILTON.

INTERESTING FACTS.

An intimate friend of Foley's, who, however, has only known him since his arrival in Butte, says that on the night previous to the shooting, he met Foley in a saloon about 10 o'clock, that he then appeared nervous and restless; that among the parties in the room was McDonald, the man whom Foley hit with the revolver at the Toledo. They looked at each other, but did not speak. Foley had his boots blacked, and while he was thus occupied the gentleman spoke to him about his troubles, and asked whether he had not better see Alice and persuade her not to appear against him at the trial, to which he replied, "Oh no, don't bother about it. I don't think she will appear anyhow." Deceased was very illiterate, and the gentleman did his writing for him, and kept up a correspondence with his wife. He appeared to hold her in high regard, and her answers were always very affectionate. In July last he wrote her a letter enclosing $75, and telling her to come to Butte. The same night he was introduced to Alice and went home with her, as she was afraid to go home alone. The next day he telegraphed to his wife not to come, and upon informing the gentleman of the fact, he remonstrated with him, when Foley replied that he was all right, that he had a new girl. He became perfectly infatuated with the woman, and from the first time he met her he was a changed man. Referring to the wife, the gentleman said that she was the only person that Foley was afraid of, and that when they were together she could and did always conquer him. That no matter how angry or excited he was, she could go to him, disarm him, and take him home. Since his liason with Alice he has always been in dread that she would find it out and come to Butte and kill him. Speaking of the difficulty at the Toledo, Foley told the gentleman that he regretted that either he or Frank McDonald were not present, as he would have willingly given up his gun to either one of them, but they were the only men in Butte to who he would give it up.

LETTER FROM MRS. FOLEY.

Five days ago, according to the story of Miss Mattie Cook, who is an old friend of the family and very intimate with them, Foley received a letter from his wife stating that she had sold out her effects at Durango for $200, and had started for Alburquroe to visit her daughter—by a former husband—who is the wife of a railroad engineer, living at that point. Miss Cook states that Foley has a brother living at Alma, Col., and that only a few days ago he requested her to write to Mr. Marsh, a sporting man at that place, and ascertain how and what his brother was doing. She complied with the request but has as yet received no answer. The lady yesterday sent the wife a letter conveying the intelligence of his death and a lock of his hair and other keepsakes. She states that Foley always expressed the greatest affection for his wife.

MARSHAL STONER'S VIEWS.

Regarding his knowledge of the chief actor in the bloody affair, City Marshal Stoner said that when he came into his position in May last, Foley had been commissioned as a special police officer, and there were many recommendations made to him to keep Foley in his position as a special at the house. With so many requests before him the Marshal could not well do otherwise than retain a man whom he had every reason to believe was a good officer, but in a short time Foley became too free in the use of his gun and club, and the Marshal was forced to remove him from the force. Foley expressed sorrow at the action of his chief, but said that under the circumstances he did not himself think that the Marshal could do otherwise. Foley said at the same time that he would behave himself in the future, and would not get into any further trouble, and Marshal Stoner is firm in the belief that he has kept his word, and has had no trouble from that time (about toe middle of May) until the row at the Toledo on Thursday night.

AS A DEPUTY SHERIFF.

After Marshal Stoner had revoked his commission, Foley went to the Sheriff to be appointed a deputy, and has since that time worn the badge of a deputy sheriff, having the same pinned on the front of his vest at the time he committed the tragedy of yesterday morning. Sheriff Sullivan states, however, that he had no commission, and the use of the badge was unauthorized.

THE CHIEF'S STATEMENT.

Chief of Police Meiklejohn has, since the first disturbance at the Toledo, had several conversations with Foley, and in each one of them he professed to feel sorry for the turn things had taken, but thought that he would come out all right. He said that he had positive information that the woman would not make any charge against him, and if the Chief did not make any he could easily dispose of the one under which he was arrested. The officer told him that under the law he was compelled to make a complaint, and had done so. Foley alluded to the newspaper comments on the affair, but said although they were pretty rough he could outlive them.

However, Meiklejohn was afraid that he would do some mischief, and when Foley left the Comique on yesterday morning the Chief followed him for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he went to his room or was bent on making trouble. Foley passed down Galena street toward Montana, while the officer went across the lots to Mercury street, and was standing a little to the west of the new steam laundry building when the shots were fired. Mr. Mieklejohn is quite certain that Foley crossed over Montana street on Galena, and passed through the alley in the rear of Thompson's lumber yard and reached Mercury street about the same time that Yates and Alice Flick did, or perhaps a moment sooner, and stood behind a wagon waiting for them. Foley fired the first three shots very close together, and then ran several yards toward the Sisters' Hospital and stopped and fired the shot into his own head. As soon as the shooting commenced the Chief ran down Mercury street, towards the reports and flashes of the pistol. He was perhaps 100 yards away, and just as he reached Montana street he met Yates just turning into Montana. The latter seemed dazed and would run a short distance and then fall down, making his way to Park street in this manner. A few yards west of Montana street Mr. Mieklejohn found the woman lying on the ground, breathing very heavily, and about seventy or eighty feet from her he found Foley, who was not dead, but breathed two or three minutes after the oficer arrived, when he died. Other persons arrived on the scene and the woman was conveyed to Dr. Whitford's hospital, while Mr. Mieklejohn took charge of the corpse, until the Coroner arrived, when it was turned over to him.

MR. M'DONALD'S INJURY.

In connection with the Foley-Flick trouble on Thursday night the name of Mr. D. R. McDonald has figured very prominently. Yesterday Mr. McDonald appeared on the streets with his head tied up and badly injured from the blow given him by Foley. Mr. McDonald is an old-timer in this country, and his connection with this affair was simply as a visitor to a place of amusement. That gentleman went into one of the boxes and was engaged in a friendly conversation with one of the performers on the stage, whom he has known for many years, and when the time came for her to take part in the performance, she asked Mr. McDonald to remain where he was until she returned, and in the meantime she would send a friend in to entertain him. In a few moments Alice Flick came into the box, and almost immediately followed by Foley, who, without a word of warning, and without passing any remarks whatever, struck Mr. McDonald across the face with his six-shooter. The gentleman did not know the woman, nor did he make any effort to take her part or defend her, as no attack had been made on her. Mr. McDonald was sitting in a chair, and was so dazed by the blow that he had not the strength to do anything or to take any part in the subsequent trouble. His face is very badly bruised, the bone under the left eye being broken, and the whole side of the face is very much discolored and bruised.

Alice Flick.

The condition of the woman, Alice Flick, who was the victim of Foley's shot, still continues to attract general attention. She is lying at her residence at the corner of Mercury and Washington streets and is attended by Dr. Whitford, jr. At an early hour this morning she was resting easily and there are fair chances for her recovery. While it is true that the wound is a very dangerou sone, the wonderful vitality of the woman is liable to pull her through. She seems imbued with a belief that she will live and added to her spirsts the care and attention that are being bestowed by Dr. Whitford, the nurse and the daughter of the wounded woman, it is not at all improbable that she will recover.

The Missionary Conference.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Bishop Foster lectured before the Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day, his subject being "Missionary Work." In the course of his remarks, he said that he believed that the Roman Catholic Church was a great Christian camp, which needed reconstruction, and that was the reason the Conference was sending missionaries to the Roman Catholic countries.

A Famous Gambling House.

From the Leadville Herald.

One of the most noted gaming houses in America is undoubtedly the Texas House. It was founded in 1879, and from the very hour its doors were thrown open they have never since been closed. Millions of dollars have been placed upon the green cloth at this house, millions have been lost and won, and still the games go on. It has turned far more money than any mine in the district has produced, and with all its big plays it has never lost its reputation of being a square house, and when a man has lost his money against its game he knows that nothing but luck was against him. Likely hundreds of columns have been written about scenes that have transpired within the walls of the Texas House, and the great majority of these sketches were founded upon absolute fact.

During all these years the same proprietors have not had control of the house, but its many friends will be glad to know it is getting back to first principles. The building was only a few days ago purchased by Mr. B. C. Youngson, well known to every business man and miner in Leadville, and at 1 o'clock this morning the games passed into the hands of Messrs. B. C. Youngson, Con Featherly and Thomas Dennison.

These gentlemen are all old-time Texas House men, and have made for themselves enviable reputations for square dealing and perfect integrity.

Oregon Railway Branches.

NEW YORK November 10.—The building of a branch by the Northern Pacific Railway to connect with the extension of the Palouse branch of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has been planned for a long time. President Harris, of the Northern Pacific, said yesterday that it had been under consideration since 1880. He said that the company would soon build a branch to Farmington, whether the Oregon Company extended its line or not. Surveying parties have been sent out recently to select the route. President Smith, of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, said he was in favor of building the Farmington branch, but did not know when the work of construction would be begun.

Stanford's Liberality

SAN FRANCISCO, November 10.—The first definite details of Senator Stanford's scheme for the establishment in California of a great university, were made public today. His ranch at Palo Alto, near Menlo Park, about thirty miles from San Francisco, has been selected as the site. The several buildings, comprising the university will be in the general plan of a parallelogram, and constructed so as to permit additions being made as the necessities of the institution may require. Senator Stanford will donate the university, his Palo Alto, Gridley and Vina properties, worth $5,300,000. To this he will add a money donation so as to make the total endowment of the university $20,000,000.

Bounced by the Mormons.

SALT LAKE, November 10.—Ten of the twelve Mormon Apostles sign a notice in this evening's church organ, the *Deseret News*, that Albert Barrengton, one of the twelve Apostles, "after a full and patient trial" by the authorities of the church, has been excommunicated from the Latter Day Saints for adultery and lascivious conduct. No particulars are given and the facts have not transpired.

The minstrel performance for the benefit of the Episcopal Church will be a splendid one, and will afford lots of fun.

A PALACE GOES DOWN.

Fearful Disaster to a Steamer on Lake Superior.

MANY LIVES LOST.

A Splendid Vessel, Lost in a Fog, Strikes Upon a Rock and Sinks.

WINNIPEG, November 9.—A fearful disaster occurred on Lake Superior, off Port Arthur early the morning. The magnificentiron clad steamer "Algoma" of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was wrecked and thirty-seven lives lost. Only meagre particulars have been received up to the present hour. They consist mainly of telegrams to private persons, announcing the loss of friends. E. Dudgeon, of this city, received a few moments ago the following telegram: "Algoma gone down. Your wife and two children are drowned.

JOE VIVIAN."

Mr. Dudgeon's wife is 35 years old, and the children are a boy and girl, 6 and 4 years old respectively. The steamer left Port Arthur at 3 p. m., and was wrecked off the Isle of Royal, just outside of Thunder bay. A heavy storm prevailed all Sunday afternoon and night, and the steamer lay to for a time. When the weather slightly improved the vessel started again, but made very slow progress. In the morning a dense fog prevailed, and the steamer felt her way along, blowing the fog horns. She struck a reef and went down, all hands on board being reported lost. The steamer was bound for Owen Sound with passengers for Toronto and other points East. Captain Moore was the master of the vessel, and Mackenzie, a nephew of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, is the purser.

THE DETAILS.

It now turns out that the steamer "Algoma" was coming into Port Arthur and not going out when the wreck occurred. She left Owen s Sound last Thursday, and was wrecked on Saturday night. The first known of the disaster was when the steamer "Arthabasa," of the same line, arrived at Port Arthur, late this evening with the crew of the ill-fated "Algoma," consisting of thirteen men and two passengers, who were the only ones saved. The "Arthabasa," which left Owen's Sound two days ago, came upon the wreck at Isle Royal, and found the crew and two passengers in a perishing condition on the island. The wreck had been dashed with maddened waves against the rocks and was finally beaten on the shore of the island. The survivors saved themselves by taking to the life boat and

BATTLING WITH THE WAVES

until the shore was reached. The boat was washed over several times by the waves, but righted again, while the men clung with the despair of death to the sides. They succeeded in reaching land in almost a dead condition from exhaustion and exposure. The storm continued to rage furiously all night long. The rescued persons remained on the beach, watching the wreck beat against the rock-bound island, and seeing dead bodies dashed in the surf against the shore. The "Arthabasa" came along about noon to-day, and as the channel is narrow could not avoid seeing the wreck and distress of those on the island. A boat was sent ashore and brought the rescued to the "Arthabasa," which set sail for Port Arthur, where she arrived about 7 o'clock this evening. There is intense excitement in this city tonight, as many had

FRIENDS ON BOARD.

The list of cabin passengers can only be had at Toronto or Sault Ste Marie, where a manifest of passengers is given to the Custom Officers.

The "Algoma" was thoroughly built and a splendidly equipped Clyde steel steamer, lighted by electricity. Her gross tonnage is 1,780; length, 270 feet; breadth, 38 feet. She was complete in every detail. The furnishing was luxurious and equal to the finest ocean steamer. The vessel cost $450,000, and is understood to have been insured for $300,000. It is one of three steamers, the "Alberta," "Arthabasa" and "Algoma," purchased two years ago by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the lake traffic, since which time she has been plying steadily between Owen's Sound and Port Arthur, doing a big business.

THE SAVED.

Among those saved thus far are Captain John Moore, First Mate Joseph Hastings, Second Mate Richard Simpson, Watchman Henry Lewis, deck hands R. Stephen, James Bolton and Daniel Laughton, waiters John McLean, George McCalland and Joe McKenzie, and passengers W. J. Hill and W. B. McArthur.

TERRIBEE TORNADOES.

Death and Destruction Follow in the Wake of the Wind Storms

SALINA, Ala., November 9.—On Friday night one of the most terrific and destructive storms ever known in this State passed over this section of the country just north of this city, washing away bridges, railroad beds, growing crops and levelling forests and houses for miles. The cyclone was accompanied by torrents of rain and appalling electric discharges. It started on the Catawba river, passed through Dallas, Perry and Biff counties, leaving a dead waste of forests, plantations, houses and villas. Exploring and relief parties say that the track of the cyclone was half a mile wide. They have gone over forty miles, picking up the dead and wounded and do not know how much longer the track is. Thirteen persons have been found killed outright and forty or fifty dangerously wounded. A large number of persons cannot be accounted for. Bales of cotton were blown from the gin houses and bursted and scattered everywhere. A man who was driving with cotton to the city has been lost. The cotton and wagon were found a quarter of a mile from the road and the man and mules were carried off and cannot be found. Ground crops of potatoes, etc., were torn up from the ground and even the trees and cotton stalks were barked. Relief parties are searching for dead and dying everywhere. Everything is being done to relieve the destitute. The negroes are frightened nearly to death, and huddle together or squat alone unclad in the brushes and under fallen trees, stupefied and speechless with fear and superstition, unable to tell where any of their household is. The city is being canvassed for money and subscriptions to bury the dead and relieve the wants of the destitute.

WORSE THAN REPORTED.

GALVESTON, November 9.—A special from Dangerfield says: Late accounts show that the cyclone in Cass county last Thursday evening was worse than was at first reported. Hardy Pitman and three children, aged 6, 7 and 8 years, and also a nine-year-old boy named Richard Hawethorne, were instantly killed by the destruction of a dwelling. The head of one child was twisted off and carried 200 yards from the body. Mrs. Bruce, a widow 80 years old, and her daughter were badly injured by the wrecking of their house.

The Long Strike.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, November 9.—Out of a force of about 5,000 miners in the Hocking valley and the Ohio Central regions less than 200 were engaged to-day. The influence of the strikers has extended to the furnaces, all of which have closed with two exceptions and it is expected that they will shut down this week. The operators claim that the only thing for them to do is to close their property. The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway has discharged its train men and shop hands to the number of several hundred in order to save expenses. There is an inclination on the part of a certain element among the miners to reinaugurate vandalism and already two or three attempts to destroy mine property have been frustrated.

Stead's Modesty

LONDON, November 9.—Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a letter published to-day respecting the verdict of the jury on Saturday in the Armstrong abduction case, says that he will not quarrel about the verdict; that he had a fair trial. He preferred that Rebecca Jarrett should be treated with mercy in preference to himself. He also states that he will not attempt to have the sentence set aside. He adheres in main to the truth of the revelations published in the *Gazette*, and says that of the seventy-four columns only three emanated from Mrs. Jarrett.

Indian Murderers.

FORT WORTH, Texas, November 9.—In Southern New Mexico a band of hostile Indians have recently killed two men. Troops have been sent after the band.

NORTHWEST NOTES.

Interest in Riel's Case—Troops Expecting Orders to Go West.

QUEBEC, November 9.—Since the return of the detachment of B Battery from the Northwest grave rumors have been circulated in military circles, and members of the battery are convinced that their officers have received orders from Ottawa to hold everything in readiness for their return to the Northwest in anticipation of more trouble there, especially of a raid upon some of the forts in the Territory. Their conviction on the subject is strengthened by the recent order respecting the doubling of the force at Regina.

RIEL'S COUNSEL'S LABORS.

Up to noon to-day Lemieux, who presented the petition to the Dominion Government, asking for the appointment of a medical commission to examine into the question of the sanity of Louis Riel, had received no intimation of the Government's intentions in the premises. Lemieux does not believe his client will be hanged.

THE DEATH WARRANT.

TORONTO, November 9.—A special from Ottawa says: A rumor is circulated that the warrant ordering Riel's execution was forwarded to Regina some time ago by a special messenger.

NO NEWS AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, November 9.—Nothing new has been learned in connection with Riel's case.

A LITTLE LONGER.

REGINA, N. W. T., November 9.—Riel has been respited until the 16th inst. Preparations are already being made for his execution on that date, although the warrant has not yet arrived.

WILL NOT INTERFERE.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—Major Edward Mallett, of this city, a well-known worker in the French cause in the United States, and an intimate personal friend of Louis Riel, had an interview with the President this afternoon and made a strong appeal for the interference of this Government to prevent the hanging of Riel by the Canadian authorities. The President heard him fully, and after giving the matter a thorough consideration concurred with Mr. Bayard's opinion previously given, that it was not a case in which the United States Government could properly interfere.

ROUMELIAN RUMORS.

The Czar's Hasty Action—Troops Suffering from the Cold Weathe

VIENNA, November 9.—It is stated that the Czar, in a fit of anger, erased the name of Prince Alexander without consulting his Ministers, on hearing that Prince Alexander had handed the British Consul of Lascelles papers showing that Gavrill Pasha was intriguing with Russia, with a view that their publicity would justify the revolution.

SUFFERING SERVIANS.

BULGARIA, November 9.—A tour of the Bulgarian frontier shows that the Servian army is suffering greatly on account of the inclement weather, having only thin clothing and inadequate tents.

RUSSIA'S REASONS.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, November 9. — Prince Alexander has received telegrams of sympathy from some of the European courts. Russia's action is supposed to have been intended to goad Prince Alexander to imprudence in order that there might be an excuse for the Russian invasion of Bulgaria.

CONFERENCE CONCLUSIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 9.—It is stated that a proposal has been made at the Balkan conference to appoint a temporary governor of Roumelia, and to request Prince Alexander to withdraw, pending a settlement of the question.

The Porte is arranging for a furt her loan of £800,000 from Baron Hirsch, owing to its heavy military expenses.

RASCALLY ROUMELIAN.

LONDON, November 9.—Dr. Atransky, the chief mover of the Roumelian rebellion and president of the Provisional Government at Philippopolis, has been forced to resign on a charge of bribery.

AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE.

VIENNA, November 9.—The Austrian Government is slowly, but surely massing troops at Herzegovinia. Provisions and ammunition are being forwarded in large quantities.

HUNTING HIS WIFE.

An Insurance Agent Stabs His Wife and Her Mother—Pleading Guilty.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., November 9.—William Wilbur graduated from the University here on the 24th of last June. On the 26th of the same month Clara Greenby graduated at the high school. They were secretly married, but have not lived together. When he has gone to the house to ask her to live with him he has been denied admission. This morning he climbed over the roof, broke in a window and entered his wife's bedroom with the intention of begging forgiveness and asking her to leave her mother and live with him. Clara was not in the room, and he went down stairs and found the mother and daughter there. The mother ordered him out of the house. Wilbur seized a pair of shears and stabbed them both, but not fatally. In court he pleaded guilty to an assault in the second degree, and was held for the Grand Jury. The girl is very pretty. Wilbur is an insurance agent, and has a brother in the insane ward of the County House here. An action for divorce has been begun by the girl.

Resuming Work On the Cruisers.

CHESTER, Pa., November 9.—Work was started in Roach's yard yesterday with 170 men. At 7 o'clock upwards of 1,000 men had assembled around the gates, and when the whistle gave its accustomed toot at intervals of one minute, a deafening shout went up from the crowd, which drowned the steam whistle. Women and children took up the huzza which could be heard for squares away. All the foremen of the departments were taken on and they selected 150 workmen. Tools were given out and about 60 men put to work on the "Chicago." The others were set to work at different things about the yard. All the departments except the foundry were started.

ROACH'S OTHER YARD.

NEW YORK, November 9.—About 150 men resumed work at the Morgan Iron Works, (John Roach's) in this city this morning. The cruiser "Atlanta" and the dispatch boat "Dolphin" were full of mechanics, and the busy hum of industry was heard on all sides. It is said that over 100 more men will be taken on during the week.

An Insurance Company's Troubles.

HARTFORD, Conn., November 9.—The hearing on the petition for a receiver for the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company was resumed in the Supreme Court this afternoon. At the first sitting nearly five weeks ago nothing was done, and an adjournment was had for the preparation of a detailed statement as to the assets of the company. This statement declares the assets to be $2,819,796. The object is to show that the assets are less then three-fourths of the liabilities, in which case the Commissioner is required by law to make an order such as has been asked in the application. The liabilities are $4,365,228.75. The reply of the company is that the valuation is unfair.

The "Bear's" Business.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The United States revenue cutter "Bear," which formed a part of the Greeley relief expedition, sailed yesterday for Puget Sound and Alaska. She will stop at several ports on the way and will hardly reach San Francisco before the middle of February. The "Bear" will cruise along the Alaskan coast for about two years. Her principal duty will be to prevent the illicit trade in whisky. She will cruise in the North Pacific every summer to assist any whaling vessels needing help.

McCullough's Funeral

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—The funeral of McCullough will take place on Thursday next ae 11 o'clock from St. George's Hall, this city. The pall bearers will be Edwin Booth, John B. Carson, of Chicago; William H. Thomson, of St. Louis; William J. Florence, of New York; Mathew Canning, William F. Johnson, of Philadelphia; Henry Edwards, James W. Collier, John A. Cockrell and William M. Conner, of New York.

Mrs. Taber Defeated.

BOSTON, November 9.—Judge Allen in the Superior Court to-day rendered his decision in the divorce suit of Fred J. Taber, from his wife, Annie, alleging adultery with her pastor, Rev. Mr. Downs, of the Boudoin Square Baptist Church. The wife submitted a cross-bill, charging her husband with martial infidelity. The Judge grants the husband a divorce and dismisses the cross bill.

TELEPHONE TRICKS.

How the Bell Patents Were Worked Through.

A VERY QUEER CASE.

The Day's Appointments Standard Dollar Coinage and Other Items from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—To-day was set for the hearing of the telephone case before the Setretary of the Interior, and the large room of the Assistant Attorney General of the Interior Department was crowded with counsel and persons interested in the case. Secretary Lamar opened the proceedings by stating that nine petitions had been filed in this case. Inasmuch as there seemed to be a concurrence of sentiment and by the wishes of all parties concerned in this controversy, that the whole case should be taken up at once, and considered as a whole, he preferred that there should be no discussion to-day on the question of the power of the Government to institute a suit to vacate the patent, and that the respective applicants who are movers in the matter should begin with their evidence and submit their cases.

THE FIRST CASE CALLED

was that of the Globe Telephone Company. The attorney for the company proceeded to read the petitions filed in its behalf. In brief the petitions set forth that the patent examiner who passed Bell's patents was under the impression that it related to a system of multiplex telegraphy; that Bell's original telephone was imperative; that this was admitted by himself; that he could not truthfully claim this priority of invention of the telephone, because it was commonly known that Reiss, Meucci, Gray and others had made and used telephones before Bell's application; that it could be shown that Meucci had used the telephone in 1849, and that he had not abandoned his invention; that the Western Union Telegraph Company, controlling certain telephone patents, had entered into a contract with the Bell Company to compromise their differences by which the Western Union Company received twenty per cent. of the profits of the telephone company, and that these great corporations had united to

COMPEL PEOPLE TO PAY TRIBUTE

to them; therefore the Globe Telephone Company prayed the Department of Justice to begin suit to vacate the Bell patent. The remainder of the petitions were read in the order of their presentation, and included substantially the same matter set out in the foregoing petitions.

During the reading of the petition of the Cushman Company, Humphrey stated that there was a contract in existence made between Cushman and the Bell Company, by which Cushman agreed to remain quiet and avoid interference with the Bell patents. That document was in the hands of the attorneys for the company, and later on they would be called upon to produce it.

In the petition of the Pan Electric Company, it is set out that Gray filed a caveat for a telephone on the day of Bell's application and that contrary to law the contents of Gray's caveat were made known to Bell, by an official of the Patent Office, and that within a few days Bell made an important amendment to his application, covering the matter described in Gray's caveat.

Ganty stated that Solicitor General Goode had acted upon that, after the examination of the authorities upon the telephoney, and of Reiss and other instruments by beginning a suit at Memphis.

Storrow stated that the Bell company had no desire to submit a written answer to the petitions. It was sufficient to

DENY GENERALLY EVERYTHING

that has been set out. He asserted that all of the allegations material to this investigation were disproved by the papers, which the petitions themselves had presented, and referred to with perhaps a few other records from the Patent Office.

Mr. Humphreys then proceeded to read the affidavits submitted in support of the petitions, beginning with the affidavit of Zeenes Wilbur, ex-examiner of the Patent Office, who was in charge of the electrical division at the time the Bell patent was passed. The affiant states that after an examination of Gray's caveat and Bell's application he suspended Bell's application and notified Gray to complete his caveat within three months. These orders had been revoked and a patent issued to Bell. In all his experience in eleven years practice the affiant had not known of a similar ruling. Had the usual course been followed after the suspension order Bell could not have received a patent, and had Meucci's caveat been renewed in 1877 no patent could have been issued to Bell. The affiant did not suspect crookedness at the time. He did not believe Bell's application was for a talking telephone, but for multiplex telegraphy, and is convinced that his device as described in his original application is inoperative.

MORE TESTIMONY.

A. T. Eaton, an electrical expert and an inventor, of Brooklyn, in his affidavit deposes that the Reiss apparatus is capable of transmitting speech. He also describes Meucci's invention, and stated that in his opinion Reiss was the inventor of the telephone.

S. S. Pratt, of the editorial staff of the New York *World*, in his affidavit corroborates the statements of Mr. Eaton, and declares that Eaton, to his knowledge, in 1875 created an operative speaking telephone.

Professor Amos E. Dolbear, of Tufft's College, Mass., makes an affidavit that he was told by Bell in the fall of 1876 that he (Bell) had a magneto-telephone two or three years before, and that it did not amount to anything. This statement had discouraged the affiant, and he did not carry out his intention of applying for a patent for his own invention. Affiant's instruments had through the Gold and Stock Company come under the control of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and affiant was not represented at the interference proceedings before the Patent Office, because of the fact that the Bell Company controlled his inventions. Attached to Professor Dolbear's affidavit are a number of exhibits in the shape of letters from a number of college professors testifying to the merits and the

PRACTICABILITY OF REISS' INVENTION.

Mr. Beckwith, representing the Globe Company, read an affidavit from Antonie Meucci, describing his invention, and exhibits were laid before the Secretary to substantiate his allegations. Meucci recounts his struggles against extreme poverty, which, he says, prevented him from taking out a patent for the telephone conceived by him in 1845, while in Havana, and for which he made a caveat in 1871. A long transcription for his notes of experiments in telephony antedating the Bell patents was read, and a number of corroborative affadavits were submitted. This closed the case for the Globe and Washington Companies, and the further hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Part Taken by the United States in Its Deliberations.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—It is learned at the State Department to-day that prior to the appointment of Manton Marble to visit Europe on the question of gold and silver coinage, the President delegated George Walker, present Consul General at Paris, and well known as an ardent bimetallist and advocate of the use of silver as coinage, and a writer upon monetary questions, to attend the sessions of the Congress of the States comprising the Latin Union, and make a report of their pro