The National Republican.

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HANGED FOR HIGH TREASON.

RIEL, THE NORTHWEST REBEL CHIEFTAIN, DIES ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Preferred Death to Life Imprisonment—Ten Indian Chiefs Soon to be Executed for Murders Committed—French-Canadians Excited.

REGINA, N. W. T., Nov. 16.—Louis David Riel was executed on the scaffold at the barracks of the mounted police force, near this city, for high treason against the queen of Great Britain at 8:23 o'clock this morning (mountain time).

The scaffold for the execution of Riel had been erected within a contracted inclosure immediately in the rear of the guardhouse, and the only view of it was through a window immediately under a rafter. The last sacrament was administered to the condemned within the guardhouse proper, and near the opening which led to the scaffold. He responded to the Latin prayers with a full and clear voice while on his bended knees. When the moment came for him to rise to have his arms and hands pinioned he looked up, slowly repeating his prayers. He then walked through the opening and down the narrow stairway, with his face turned away from the few civilians and soldiers who stood about the opening. When he was about to take his place on the trap the deputy sheriff asked if he had anything to say. He turned to his confessor, Pere Andre, and inquired: "Shall I not say a few words?" "No," quickly replied the priest in French; "make this your last sacrifice and you will be rewarded." Riel turned and remarked in English: "I have nothing more to say." There was some delay in adjusting the noose, but Riel did not remark upon it, and as the white cap closed over him he was to be heard distinctly repeating his prayers. During the night Pere Andre urged upon Riel not to attempt an address upon the scaffold, and suggested that a reprieve might still be on its way, but this idea Riel strenuously repelled. He said he knew his hour had come, and that he was not only prepared, but that he would not have it any other way, as nothing but the alternative of prison for life awaited him, and to him death was preferable to that.

During the night he addressed a letter to his mother and to his sister which touched upon the affection he bore them. Headded a codicil to his will specifying that he desired his body to be laid by the side of his father's in St. Boniface Cemetery at Winnipeg, which request will be carried out. Pere Andre will go there with Riel's remains within a few days. His body was interred to-day underneath the scaffold. He prayed almost continuously during the night, using the prayers of the church, and then again praying ex tempore in both French and English. He directed a prayer for his friends in the United States, where he described of most of them were and again for his friends in Quebec. He prayed for his lawyers, speaking of their efforts in his behalf, and of their going to England for him. The attending priest told him it was his duty to pray for his enemies. He replied: "That is so," and at once began to pray in English for the premier of Canada, but in his supplication he asked that the government might soon be relieved from his rule.

Riel partook of a light repast at 11 o'clock last night. He ate no breakfast this morning, which caused him to show at one time some signs of faintness, but he afterward completely recovered from this weakness, and it appeared to require no effort in mounting the ladder which led to the attic of the guardhouse on his way to the scaffold.

There was barely a quiver as the drop fell, and Riel's death was pronounced an easy one.

During the early hours of the morning he gathered up all his papers which covered his desk, embodying supposed visions he had seen and his prophesies, and asked the privilege of the officer of the guard to destroy them. This was allowed him and gathering them together he carried them to an open stove fire and thrust them in, watching them until the flames had devoured them. He then returned to his cell and his devotions.

The executioner of Riel was a man named Jack Henderson, who was a captive of Riel's in the rebellion of 1870.

Rev. Charles H. McWilliams, who assisted Father Andre in his attendance upon Riel during his last hours, and was a classmate of the rebel at Montreal College in 1860, is firm in the belief that Riel was insane, and so expressed himself to the representative of the Associated Press to-day. In this belief he addressed a letter last Monday to the governor general of Canada citing his firm conviction, and saying that while he deemed Riel a dangerous person, and one who should be confined for life, expressed the view that the sentence of death was carried out his blood would be upon the head of his excellency Lord Lansdowne and his immediate advisers. He addressed a similar document to Sir John A. Macdonald, prime minister of Canada. The Rev. Mr. McWilliams has in his possession a series of letters written by Riel within the past ten days, which serves as a partial index to his character, and his claim to being a patriot and likewise a prophet. Riel's handwriting is bold and moderately regular.

All letters are signed Louis "David" Riel, the word David invariably being quoted. The following letter was written, the reverend gentleman said, while Riel was laboring under excitement:

REGINA JAIL, Nov. 9, 1885.—For assisting to alleviate the wrongs of my countrymen I am to be—, but I will not say it. For having done all I could to better the condition of the people at large as an aboriginal, as an American, and as a prophet, will I lose my temporal life? LOUIS DAVID RIEL.

Twenty minutes before he went to the scaffold he wrote the following in French, of which a close translation is given. This was his final missive and is in a clear bold hand:

What there is too presumptuous in my writings must say that by them persons I subordinate it entirely to the good pleasure of my God, to the doctrine of the church, and to the infallible decisions of the supreme pontiff. I die Catholic, and in the only true faith.

LOUIS DAVID RIEL.

REGINA JAIL, 16th November, 1885.

Father McWilliams declares he never witnessed a more resigned feeling than was shown in the case of Riel during his last hours.

The members of the northwest council are now in session here, but as a rule are not willing to prognosticate the probable effect of the death of Riel upon the half-breeds of the country generally. One of the half-breed members said that his countrymen undoubtedly sympathized with their leader and doubtless would do so doubly now that he was dead. It is declared this afternoon that the government will probably not allow his body to be removed to Winnipeg through fear of the demonstration which might possibly be made by the half-breeds at his funeral.

The hanging of Riel is to be followed at Battleford by the hanging of ten Indian chiefs for atrocities committed during the recent rebellion, and in each instance for murders committed. These last executions will close the book of criminal procedure growing out of the northwest war, as other persons convicted were given prison sentences, all of which are now being served.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—The news of Riel's death was received quietly here. The Protestant conservatives are considerably elated, however, at what they term their triumph. A large number of them waited on the premier and Hon. MacKenzie Borvall, minister of customs, congratulating them on the carrying out of the sentence of the court. Among the French-Canadians, who are in a large minority here, there is a deep feeling of displeasure, which may break out into open hostilities on the slightest provocatiqe.

GLORY TO RIEL.

QUEBEC, Nov. 16.—The excitement here over the hanging of Riel is almost beyond restraint. A flag was hoisted at half-mast upon the Canadian office, and some English-speaking citizens who felt aggrieved at this came near to being roughly handled. Flags decked with mourning emblems are also displayed, and many men have crape on their hats and around their coat sleeves. It would be hard to tell what the result will be. To-night two or three hundred students with their friends have been marching through the streets shouting, "Glory to Riel," and cursing the Orangemen. Crowds are gathered near Sir Hector Langevin's house in St. Louis street, and it is feared that they intend mischief in that quarter. The police, however, are on the alert and are patrolling in large numbers.

The uneasiness felt has been somewhat intensified by the news that Mayor Langelier left the city this morning on professional business, and that it will be impossible for him to return to-night except by special train. However, it is believed he has left some one to act in his place in case of riot. B battery and the other soldiers on garrison duty at the citadel have not been allowed out all day, and are held in readiness for any emergency.

Three scaffolds have been erected in St. Rochs and effigies are to be hoisted and burned, and each mock execution accompanied by a stirring national speech, which will undoubtedly stir the already kindled enthusiasm of the populace and cause a riot.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, Nov. 16.—The city council this afternoon adopted a resolution to adjourn as "a protest against the odious violation of the laws of justice and humanity in the execution of Riel."

Portraits of Riel, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, and Col. Ouimet were exposed in a window on St. James street, and an excited crowd kept the sidewalk blocked all day. Riel's picture was framed with crape and had a French flag for a background. The other two portraits were prostrate and each had a drop of sealing wax on the forehead to represent drops of Riel's blood. Underneath these pictures were French inscriptions signifying "traitor" "hangman" &c.

There is a movement afoot to have a requiem mass celebrated in all the Catholic churches throughout the province on Monday next for the repose of Riel's soul.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 16.—Hon. W. F. Luxton, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, who is in the city, was very anxious this morning to learn if Riel was hanged, and when informed that the rebel leader had been executed he evinced the greatest surprise. "Why are you surprised?" he was asked by an Associated Press reporter. "I really thought the man would be reprieved at the last moment," he replied.

"What is the feeling in Winnipeg about the matter?"

"The general opinion is that Riel deserved death, not because he was the recognized leader of the rebellion, but because he is a person. Many facts came out in evidence during the trial that he made a proposition to the government to sell out his friends for a cash compensation of about $50,000, and although 90 per cent. of the residents of Manitoba and northwest territory were in full sympathy with the half breeds who have been woefully ill-treated, this evidence of his intention to sell them out was so sooner made public than a revulsion of feeling set in, and it was a foregone conclusion that he would be found guilty. His friends hoped to the last, however, that Sir John Macdonald would commute the death sentence.

A Winnipeg special to the Pioneer Press says: Jackson, Riel's lieutenant, who has been confined in a lunatic asylum, escaped across the line some days since and wrote a letter to his sister from St. Vincent, asking her to write to Sir John Macdonald, begging him to shoot him (Jackson) and spare Riel. His escape was not disclosed until today.

RABBINICAL CONVENTION.

Abolishing Many Traditional Features of the Hebrew Religion.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 16.—The national rabbinical convention of the Reformed Hebrew church, called to consider the propriety of abolishing many of the traditional features of the Hebrew religion, was opened in Concordia Hall, Allegheny City, at 10 o'clock this morning, by Rev. Dr. M. M. Wise, of Cincinnati. Thirty-five delegates from all parts of the country presented credentials. Rev. Dr. Kohler, of New York, through whose efforts the convention was brought about, made a long address advocating the passage of a series of resolutions tending toward the reform of Judaism in America. Dr. Kohler said the movement contemplated the doing away with some of the traditional features of Judaism, such as the belief of orthodox Hebrews that they are all to go back to Palestine. It is intended to eliminate all the teachings that give Judaism a national or Oriental character. This evening a public meeting will be held in the Eighth Street Synagogue, at which addresses will be made by Rabbis Kohler, of New York; Herst, of Chicago; Sunscheine, of St. Louis, and Wise, of Cincinnati.

Dr. Kohler strongly argued in favor of a ritual for Sabbath schools as the best means of inculcating the truths so earnestly advocated by the convention. He also recommended that a universal service be adopted for marriage and funeral ceremonies, and strongly reprehended the practice now in vogue of each synagogue having its own forms and ceremonies. In reference to the reading of the Scriptures, he recommended that those portions be eliminated from the Pentateuch which referred to certain subjects not fit to be read in public or placed in the hands of children. In vigorous language he denounced the rite of circumcision as a relic of barbarism, which had come down from savage Africa. He lamented the fact that the religious fire had almost died out of the homes of the people, and thought more cheerful forms of worship should be devised.

Fishback's Reply to Vincent.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 16.—W. P. Fishback has addressed a letter to the Indianapolis Journal in reply to that of Judge Vincent to the President in which an attack is made on Rev. O. P. McMains, Mr. Fishback's brother-in-law. He details the facts connected with the murder of which Mr. McMains was accused, and shows that it was a mere technical offense for which he was fined $200 and from that he appealed, was granted a new trial, and the indictment nol prossed.

Fatal Grafting Operation.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—A special from Meridian to the Picayune says: "H. A. Roland, of Noxubee county, recently had his arm cut by a gin and had some skin from the arm of a Mrs. Holland grafted over the wound. Both Mrs. Roland and Mrs. Holland have since died from the effects of the operation, and the doctor who performed the operation is now in a critical condition. It is supposed that the knife used by the doctor had been used in dissecting.

Billiard Tournament—Slosson Defeats Vignaux.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The opening game of the great fourteen-inch balk line billiard tournament, in which Maurice Vignaux, of Paris, Jacob Schaeffer, of New York, and George F. Slosson, of Chicago, are the contestants, took place to-night. The first game was between Slosson and Vignaux and resulted in favor of the former. Highest runs—Vignaux; 75, 67, 106; Slosson: 89, 77, 60.

Grangers Opposing Corruption.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The National Grange Patrons of Husbandry was opened in the fourth degree to-day. At the request of the committee on the good of the order the resolution of the New Jersey grange, requesting the national grange to take steps toward putting an end to the corrupt use of money at elections and to call the attention of subordinate granges to the shameful practice, was referred to the committee on resolutions.

Full Penalty for Rape.

CAMBRIDGE, MD., Nov. 16.—Charles Williams, the negro who on Friday last was convicted of outrage upon Mrs. Eliza J. Keene, was this afternoon sentenced by Judge Holland to be hung at such time as the governor may appoint. The outrage, which occurred several months ago, was particularly aggravated, and Judge Holland felt compelled to impose the full penalty.

Chinese Fraud Sentenced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Choi Ah Jow, who was found guilty of impersonating another Chinaman on a certificate issued under the Chinese restriction act, was sentenced to-day by Judge Hoffman, of the United States district court, to pay a fine of $5,000 and to be imprisoned at San Quentin for five years. A stay of execution of the sentence was granted until Monday next.

Gold Medal to a Hero.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Capt. Nelson Spaulding, recently of the barkentine Chelmsford, of Philadelphia, who is now in this city, received today from President Cleveland a handsome gold medal struck in commemoration of the heroic rescue by the Chelmsford of the master and crew of the wrecked American schooner William H. Thare, adrift at sea Dec. 1, 1883.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

AFTER DESPERATE FIGHTING THE SERVIANS GAIN A VICTORY.

Bulgarians Obstinately Resisting—Collapse of French Colonial Enterprises—The Pope's Caroline Island Decision—Newfoundland Fisheries Agreement.

BELGRADE, Nov. 16.—After desperate fighting yesterday the Servian troops occupied positions at Raptcha. The losses on both sides were heavy. This victory enabled them to turn the very difficult and rocky gorge of Dragoman pass, and the Bulgarians, after a gallant resistance, retreated to Slivnitza, where an important engagement is expected to take place today, which will probably decide the fate of Sofia.

BELGRADE, Nov. 16.—It is reported from the front that the Servians, having turned the Dragoman pass, are now marching on Sofia, and that the road to the line of intrenchments of that city is clear.

PIROT, Nov. 16.—The Bulgarian troops are making an obstinate resistance while retreating along the whole line. Five hundred Bulgarians have been taken prisoners. The Servian telegraph officials have been forbidden by their government to accept from foreign war correspondents dispatches relating to the movements of the army.

SOFIA, Nov. 16.—Prince Alexander has started for Slivnitza to assume command of the army.

A force of Bulgarians from Widdin has crossed the Timok river and entered Servia, and is now attacking Yegotine.

Bulgaria has resolved to fight to the bitter end. Prince Alexander has again implored the porte for assistance, pointing out that the sultan is suzerian over Bulgaria, and that the Servians are almost at the gates of Sofia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—The ministry has submitted to the sultan a draft of the porte's reply to Prince Alexander's request for assistance. It states that the prince encouraged a Servian attack by breaking the Berlin treaty. The porte has addressed to the powers a circular note touching the situation in the Balkans.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Nov. 16.—Twenty thousand troops have started for the front since Saturday.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, speaking at Bristol this evening, said he hoped that the powers would endeavor to restrict the area of the Balkan conflict which might eventuate in one of those great conflagrations that before now have desolated empires. England's interests in the Balkan disputes, he said, did not exceed those of the other signers of the Berlin treaty.

It is stated this evening that at the meeting of the conference it was decided to continue the conference regardless of war between Servia and Bulgaria. The delegates are unanimously in favor of the re-establishment of the status quo ante.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The Post says: Only Austria was able to perform the task, unpleasant to her, of restraining Servia. The result of the present complications will be a Russian descent upon Bulgaria. If Turkey interferes Mr. Gladstone will raise the cry of Turkish atrocities and upset the conservative government, then the confusion of Europe will be complete.

The Frankfort Gazette says it will be a miracle if Austria and Russia are not drawn into the struggle.

The Cologne Gazette says it is convinced that the Turk will be driven from Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—It is reported that King Milan, at the head of a body of his troops, attempted to attack the Bulgarian rear, but was met and repulsed by a force under Prince Alexander.

MURDEROUS MOONLIGHTERS ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, Nov. 16.—The sons of farmer Curtin, who was murdered by moonlighters near Tralee on Friday night, have identified the prisoners, Timothy Casey and Michael Sullivan, as members of a gang of murderers. They have been remanded for trial. The other men arrested in connection with the murder have been discharged.

THE POPE'S CAROLINE ISLAND DECISION.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—It is understood that the pope has recognized Spain's sovereignty over the Caroline islands, and advises Germany to accept the commercial concession contained in the Spanish note of Sept. 10. The decision, it is said, was presented to Germany and Spain to-day.

COLLAPSE OF FRENCH ENTERPRISES IN TONQUIN AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Prime Minister Brisson, in accordance with the programme announced on Saturday, made a statement in the chamber of deputies to-day of the intentions of the government. He said the government would not hesitate to adopt fresh measures of taxation, if it were necessary to cover deficits in the finance department arising from commercial depression and military expenditures. He hoped the French protectorate over Annam would shortly show good results, and permit the recall of a portion of the French troops in that country in the coming spring. A residency general will be established at Hue, the capital city, and an administration adopted for the government of the country similar to that of Tunis. The cabinet will shortly ask the chamber to vote fresh credits on account of Madagascar when the government would furnish further details thereon. Regarding the religious question, M. Brisson said: "It appears certain that despite the attitude of the clergy a majority of Frenchmen do not favor the separation of church and state. It is necessary that the whole question should be thoroughly discussed at the next session of the chamber. Meanwhile the government will insist on the clergy respecting the law and will support obligatory military service for all." He concluded as follows: "Appearances indicate that all political parties uphold France as a republic."

M. Brisson said that the cost of the expedition to Tonquin and Madagascar has borne too onerously upon the finances of the government, and it behooved France to abandon her former policy, having, however, due regard to the national interests and the honor of the country. It was proposed, therefore, to establish a system of protection at Hue which should radiate throughout Annam and Tonquin and at the same time carefully avoid everything that might lead to the eventual annexation of those countries. It was also intended to form an army consisting of Annamese troops, paid by the king of Annam, and of Tonquinese, paid temporarily by France, to protect the Tonquin frontier. The king of Annam would administer the government of the whole country under the guidance of the French resident.

With regard to Madagascar M. Brisson said the government recognized the fact that the present state of affairs there could not continue. He hoped to elucidate the subject when discussing the credits.

The statements made by the prime minister are taken to indicate the collapse of the French enterprises in Tonquin and Madagascar.

It is stated that Premier Brisson recommends for amnesty only Louis eMichel, Prince Krapotkine, and two Lyons anarchists.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES—ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—An Anglo-French agreement respecting the Newfoundland fisheries has been signed in this city. It is regarded as a satisfactory compromise on the questions involved.

AZUA IN A STATE OF WAR.

ST. DOMINGO, Oct. 15.—The government has declared the district of Azua in a state of war.

SCRIMMAGES ABOUT AMERICAN STOCKS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Owing to scrimmages on the street arising from dealings in American stocks, an influential firm of brokers has presented a petition to the board of managers of the stock exchange, asking that, after the regular business hours of the exchange, the American market be removed to a covered space, and that after 5 o'clock all dealings in American securities be prohibited.

GATHERED IN GOTHAM.

"Reform by Swindling"—O'Brien's Appointment Approved—Success of a Washington Artiste.

Editorially, on "Reform by Swindling," the Tribune to-morrow will say:

The history of the operations in behalf of "Cleveland and reform" is largely a history of swindling, ballot-box stuffing, and perjury. Does any sincere supporter of reform by way of Cleveland's election imagine that this statement is unfair? Then let him survey the field and see how matters actually stand in the different states. In Chicago Mackin will go to the penitentiary. The final decision of the supreme court disposes of this swindler and perjurer, and he will serve the country in state's prison for a term of years on account of his zealous service to the Democratic party. * * * Next comes Ohio. At this hour the question is whether crimes so shameless that there is scarcely an attempt to deny them shall prevail in defeat of the will of the people. The supreme court stoops to hear an application on behalf of swindlers and perjurers that their crimes shall not be deprived of effect because of their detection. The court hears because it is a Democratic court, and the object of these crimes was to secure a Democratic senator to support the cause of "Cleveland and reform." Are these men to be punished? Nobody imagines that they will.

Of Virginia the editorial says:

There the Democrats have gained a senator, "Cleveland and reform" have been sustained, and by frauds, the full disclosure of which will, doubtless, be made early this winter, after Congress assembles. Inspection of the vote as returned leaves no room for doubt in regard to the nature of the so-calle l election. The people had nothing to do with its results. Fraud in some form, it is evident, determined that result without regard to the votes of the people. Probably the stuffing of ballot-boxes and the making of forged or fraudulent returns were generally resorted to, because by such means the necessity of shooting down men of the opposite party and thus arousing public indignation could be avoided. Is not this a faithful picture of Democratic performances in three of the states? In each of these states the party had no chance of success except by infamous crimes, which threaten the very base of self-government. Yet these are men who support such a party because they say they expect great "reform" from its success.

SECRET MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

Commodore Chandler has gone to Washington on a secret mission, and he will not return until Wednesday. Though the object of his trip to the capital is not known, it is surmised that his business with the Secretary of the Navy relates to the Dolphin. If the commodore is allowed to put some men to work on this now famous cruiser, he will be able to avert a tremendous discharge of men from nearly all the departments in the yard. The commandant has the yard at heart, and nothing pleases him better than to see it filled out with good and honest workmen. There were twenty-five men removed from the yard and docks yesterday, and this is only a slight foretaste of what is coming. Civil Engineer Asserson said that he had to perform the unpleasant task of dropping these men from the pay-rolls before he went on his three months' furlough to his native land. The men received on an average $3 per day, and were removed for want of work. Stevenson, the first man on the list, is uncle of Paymaster Stevenson, U. S. N., and through the latter's influence has obtained a place in the construction department. A big discharge is expected this week from the construction department. David Biddle, who was recently appointed a clerk in the yards and docks, is an intimate friend of D. B. Harmony, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, to whom he owes his position.

INTERVIEW WITH ALDERMAN STERLING.

Alderman and Weigher Sterling attended a meeting of the Brooklyn board of aldermen this afternoon. In an interview he said: "On the change of administration I thought I would try and better my condition in life, and having had experience as weigher I made application to Collector Hedden, and made all the honorable efforts I could, with the assistance of friends and other gentlemen who knew me, to secure the appointment of weighmaster. I presume the President felt it incumbent on him to suspend me on account of the charges of incompetency made against me, and ordered a civil service examination. I feel sure that the President would have ordered that I be reinstated after having passed the examination if it had not been for the construction put on section 1754 of the Revised Statues. Whether it applied to my case or not the proper authorities have decided it does, and I cheerfully acquiesce in their decision. I feel sure the gentleman who secured the position is competent to perform the duties of the office and if I am compelled to return to laboring work again for a livelihood I will have no hesitation in applying to him for employment on the scales, as I feel thoroughly competent to perform the most laborious work there is to do in the weighing department. I can only say in conclusion that I feel very grateful to Collector Hedden for appointing me, and to the many friends who generously assisted him in securing the position. My failure has not been the fault of my friends. I am perfectly satisfied with the result and hope for better luck next time."

APPOINTMENT OF O'BRIEN APPROVED.

Collector Hedden to-day received official information from Secretary Manning that the nomination of John W. O'Brien for weigher had been approved. Notification of this fact will be sent to Mr. O'Brien today. To-morrow, it is expected, the new appointee will call at the custom house and take the oath of office. The application of Alderman Sterling for his letters of recommendation has not been granted. Nearly if not quite all of them were addressed to the collector personally, and it has not yet been decided whether or not it would be correct to surrender them for use in any other way. If given up it would only be as a matter of courtesy. Sterling will not contest the appointment of O'Brien.

RELIEF OF GALVESTON.

The movement for the relief of the Galveston sufferers, which was stated in the New York exchange on Saturday, was further progressed to-day. It is now proposed to organize a joint committee comprising representatives from each commercial and financial body.

CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER AND CLERK.

A special dispatch from Albany says: "Al-Mr. Erwin has been here to make a final effort for himself, yet the indications are that Mr. Husted will be speaker. Mr. Batcheller is not a candidate for clerk of the senate. Mr. Vrooman claims to have more than a majority of the caucus, but this is disputed by Fasset, Vedder, and other friends of Ingersoll. The race is probably a very even thing at present.

SUCCESS OF A WASHINGTON ARTISTE.

Mrs. Annie Louise Powell, of Washington, has sung here in a series of concerts under Theodore Thomas, and has achieved remarkable success. She will appear in Washington with Thomas the latter part of this month.

Autopsy on McCullough's Remains.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—In accordance with the wishes of Mrs. McCullough, the widow of the late John McCullough, an autopsy will be held to-morrow on his remains. Only the brain will be examined, as that was the seat of the fatal disease. Mrs. McCullough's reason for wishing to have the autopsy made is said to be a fear lest the body be taken from the vault and mutilated by medical men anxious to ascertain the exact cause of death. It this is shown by to-morrow's autopsy, she believes that there will be no occasion for any violation of the grave.

Stamping Out Smallpox.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Nov. 16.—There are fifteen new cases of smallpox here. A meeting was held this morning to consider the refusal of the government to allow the use of the old and unused lunatic asylum, which is entirely isolated, for a hospital. The citizens resolved to take forcible possession of the old asylum, and did so. The premier, seeing he could then help it, sent out the key, which arrived after the citizens had taken possession of the building. The most energetic means have been taken to stamp out the disease.

Silver Discovered in Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 16.—Silver has been discovered near Millboro Springs, Bath county, this state. Specimens have been assayed in New York, and it is pronounced rich. The vein, as far as developed, extends a mile in length.

United States Marshal Fatally Shot.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.—Deputy United States Marshal H. W. Rozers was fatally shot in Harlan county, Ky., by parties whom he had arrested for violating revenue laws.

IT WAS THE PARIS FIRE CHIEF.

A Mysterious Visitor at a Local Engine House Identified.

A well-proportioned man, straight as an arrow, of fine face and form, about middle age, and with a military air was the object of much attention Sunday evening on Connecticut avenue. The stranger after a short walk out the avenue, retraced his steps as far as K street, when he espied a man standing in front of a house. The man seemed to be a fireman, which was enough for the stranger. He entered the place with an air of dignity that quite staggered the fireman, for the building was No. 1 engine house.

The stranger made himself at home. He glanced searchingly at everything about the down-stairs part of the house.

The man outside grew restless. He thought that the man inside was big enough to be spoken of to the foreman.

"Foreman," said he, "there is a gentleman down stairs looking around. When he came in all that I could understand was if 'Holmes Fair' was here, and before I could tell him that no such person was here he walked in as if he owned the place."

"I will go down and see him," said the foreman, now somewhat aroused by the man's statement.

The foreman found the stranger examining everything as if they were familiar objects.

"What can I do for you, sir," politely remarked the foreman.

A smile illuminated the stranger's face, which the foreman interpreted at once to mean that he could do many things for him. The foreman conducted the visitor through the engine house. The stranger was very quiet and his feelings could only be discerned by his smiles and pleasant shrugs. After the workings of the department had been shown him, and the foreman had about tired himself with talking on fire matters, and as the stranger had so far not said anything, he thought to stop for a moment and give him a chance to talk.

The men be this time reached the brass sliding-rod. The stranger was in the act of taking leave when he was suddenly startled by the forms of two firemen sliding down the rod, at a lightning speed. The stranger's eyes almost popped out of his head, and he looked as if in expectation of seeing a calamity, which gave way to surprise as the men landed nimbly on their feet.

"No; that is a brass sliding-rod," said the foreman, who did not quite rightly understand the stranger's astonished exclamation.

The men were ordered to go though the act again for the edification of the stranger.

"Merciboau coup, messieurs," said the stranger.

This caught the ears of the boys, and they realized that the stranger was a Frenchman.

"I wonder, Joe, if he aint Col. Cousant, the chief of the Paris fire department?"

"I don't know, but I guess so," said a companion. The men were not long in doubt as the gentleman who had mystified them as well as others was none other than the celebrated Alfred Cousant, chief of the Paris fire department. Mr. Cousant on his return to Welcker's found that Chief Cronin had been there to see him and had left his card.

Mr. Cousant left early yesterday morning for New York, but will return here in a day or two when he will be cared for and his visit made pleasant.

THE TARDY TREASURY CLERK

He is Reminded of His Reprehensible Conduct by a Neat White Card.

Yesterday afternoon a tremor went through all the clerks in the Treasury Department who have in any way violated rules 1 and 2 of the regulations issued by Secretary Manning, of which copies are hung in the various offices of the Department. The cause of this was a notification from Chief Clerk Youmans to all employes of the department, saying that these rules would be enforced, and notifying every one to become familiar with them. These rules are as follows:

1. From and after this date the office hours of the several bureaus shall be from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4, with a recess of a half hour at noon. All delinquencies in not promptly attending at the morning hour or not continuing diligently employed during business hours will be daily reported, by those having subordinate charges, to the head of the bureau, who, unless satisfied that such absence was absolutely necessary, will report the same to the Secretary.

2. Employes are not permitted to visit each other or to receive visits during business hours. The reading of newspapers or smoking will not be tolerated.

Mr. Youmans has a package of notices, printed on neat, white cards, which he will begin sending to those who violate these rules, to-day or in a few days. They read as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Your attention is particularly called to rules 1 and 2 of the standing rules of the department. As you appear to have violated one of said rules, you are advised that another like offense, if not satisfactorily explained, will be reported for action. Respectfully, &c.,

E. B. YOUMANS, Chief Clerk.

During the past these rules have been disregarded, and, to find how far this was the case, Mr. Youmans ordered the messenger to take the name of every clerk that should arrive at the department on Friday last after 9 o'clock. The names of 235 clerks were reported. On Saturday the same thing was repeated, and resulted in nineteen tardy clerks. This number was reduced to twelve yesterday. The length of the tardiness is from one to twenty minutes each.

"The Secretary has said very little to me about this matter," said Mr. Youmans to a reporter for the REPUBLICAN last evening, "but I know his wishes, and they are that the department shall be run on a business basis. The regulations of the department are to be enforced. If a clerk comes late he will be sent a notification, and if he persists in being late or violating the rules, it will stand against him. I do not know just what action will be taken. It may be that violations will stand against a man in his promotion, and if continued will ultimately lead to his dismissal. We are now looking to enforcing these two rules, but all the rules will be carried out. The duties which are called for from a government are not arduous, and there seems to be no good reason why they should not perform them faithfully."

Mr. Randall at the White House.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall spent three hours at the white house with the President last night, and the gossips were busy in conjecturing as to the result. It is known, however, that Mr. Randall visited the President at the latter's invitation, and it is believed that the conference was mainly devoted to the probable disposition of the question of changing the rules to permit more legislation during the coming session of Congress. The President is in favor of as much legislation as can possibly be crowded into the session, and indorses the scheme to divide the appropriation bills among the committees. He is understood to have said that the tariff could very well go over until next session, if necessary, and that there were more important matters to look after. He is said to favor action on the silver question, and a good deal of his message will be given up to the discussion of that question.

The President's Levee.

A colored nurse was at the head of the line which went up to shake the President's hand yesterday, and in her arms was a pretty blue-eyed, flaxen-haired girl, about 2 years old. When she got in front of the President, the colored woman raised the child, and said, "Kiss de Pres'den." The little one extended its face, and the President, blushing like a girl, imprinted a kiss on its cheek, saying, "Well, little one, there it is."

A rather pretty lady further down the line said audibly, "Well, I wish it was me. His mustache is just the right kind for kissing, not too thick. I wonder if he would kiss me." But she shook the extended hand and looking up into the executive's face, smiled, and, went on. There were 200 other people who did likewise.

Mr. Bowes Succeeds Mr. Kimball.

The Young Men's Christian Association held its regular monthly meeting at the rooms of the association last evening, Mr. Charles Lyman, president, in the chair. After the transaction of routine business an election was entered into to fill the vacancy of vice president occasioned by the resignation of L. G. Kimball, and Jos. Bowes was chosen. Twenty-seven new members were also elected. The auditing committee reported a project to pay off the balance of the indebtedness on the building, some $15,000, which proved acceptable. The members took hold of it with enthusiasm, and there is every indication that the necessary amount will be raised in the next sixty days.

A Proposed New Street Railroad.

A new street railroad is contemplated. Among the projectors are many well known citizens of the District. The route proposed is said to include nearly all the cemeteries. The matter will come up before the commissioners to-morrow.

Investigating the Algoma Wreck.

OTTAWA, ONT., Nov. 16.—An order in council has been passed appointing Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R. N., and Capt. Thomas Harbottle, of Toronto, a court or tribunal to hold an investigation into the wreck of the steamer Algoma, which occurred near Isle Royal on the 7th instant, and was attended with a lamentable loss of life.

Massachusetts Constitution Amended.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The vote at the state election upon the constitutional amendment providing for precinct voting in large towns was light, and from the returns thus far collated it appears that there were about 50,000 votes in favor of the amendment and 8,000 or 10,000 against it.

THE POLEMICS OF PATENTS.

THE LEGAL SIDE OF THE TELEPHONE TROUBLES.

Two Affidavits Are Presented, and the Question Argued Pro and Con Before Secretary Lamar—Another Night Session Necessary—A Tired Court.

The time allowed both sides in the Bell telephone controversy was extended half an hour, and when the hearing was resumed yesterday, a printed brief by J. C. Patton, of New Jersey, was admitted, and Mr. Humphreys, for the Globe company, read the affidavit of W. W. Goodwin, president of that company, in answer to the charge of alleged negotiations of agents of the Bell company for the purchase of Meucci's rights and suspension of his claim.

Bell's counsel denied that Walsh, the man who conducted certain correspondence looking to such negotiations, was attached to their company, but admitted that D. M. McAdoo, who was alleged to have renewed the propositions of such negotiations, was in the employ of the Bell company.

An affidavit by Mr. Riordan said that $1,000,000 was mentioned by Bell's agents in connection with the Meucci claim.

Prof. Gray then read an answer to the affidavit of Mr. Baldwin, his former counsel, read on Saturday. He said it seemed proper for him (Prof. Gray) to explain his apparent inaction in regard to his caveat as shown in the correspondence submitted by Mr. Baldwin. He declared that he had had the fullest confidence in his counsel's integrity and ability, and had acted entirely upon his advice in refraining from contesting Bell's application. It appeared now that he was mistaken. Mr. Gray quoted from his former affidavit the statements concerning his connection with the Harmonic company as sufficient reason for his lack of interest in the issue of the telephonic patent. Again he declared that Bell's invention as set out in his specifications was inoperative, and that no one in the condition of electrical science at that day could have made the instrument speak. He had never fully appreciated the position into which he had been drawn until lately, when certain facts had come to his knowledge which had opened his eyes.

Mr. Beckwith, of the New Orleans company, then began his argument. He inquired of Mr. Starrow how many telephones of the kind described in the Bell patent of 1876 had been sold and were in public use.

"About 200,000 I believe your clients say," remarked Mr. Starrow.

Mr. Beckwith said he did not refer to the instruments on the walls of the room, but to those described in the Bell patent. It was but fair that the Bell Company should be held to a close reproduction of Bell's original instrument as it was insisted that the petitioners must furnish of the Bell instrument. Were more than fourteen of such instruments ever made?

Mr. Starrow said he would answer that question at the proper time.

Mr. Beckwith, continuing, took up the points of law involved in the case and proceeded to answer Mr. Starrow's argument. He then turned to Prof. Bell's claims and characterized as bosh and nonsense his theory of undulatory vibrations of electric current. That soul of hypothesis, said Mr. Beckwith, would be found at some distant day entombed in dark cabinets as a curiosity of the dark ages, but if that undulatory current existed it had been launched by the hand of the Almighty at the birth of creation, and capable ever since of conveying speech. How on earth could there be any invention in that?

After recess Mr. Beckwith concluded his argument.

Mr. Dickerson followed for the Bell company, and said that the petitioners might get a speedy hearing would the government, and if their allegations were true they had only to go to court and defeat the Bell company. Why did the petitioners take this proceeding? Because they wanted to have the sanction of this high authority to the proposition that Prof. Bell had been prima facie guilty of perjury and fraud; that the judges who decided those cases had been guilty prima facie; that it had been shown to the satisfaction of this tribunal that Alexander Graham Bell was not the first inventor. They wanted the sanction of the department to these propositions that they might sell all their stock and telephones, and that they might have, as far as possible, the moral support of this great department in their favor. Mr. Dickerson exonerated the counsel from any wrong intention, but he declared that some scoundrel behind them had deceived them—had deceived the department of Justice—had caused the fair name of the United States to be fixed to the bill charging the Bell company with fraud when he knew otherwise.

Mr. Dickerson, referring to Mr. Gray's caveat, said that it was charged that Prof. Bell had stolen from the patent office information known to the world for fifteen years before. Then he corruptly stole a caveat, and yet he did not put its contents into his patent; it was left out because he did not dare use the words of James Watts when he, under similar circumstances, wrote, "They assail my honor that they may robme of my profits." Mr. Gray had always said—had sworn—that he had no chance of his caveat being honorable