The National Republican.

VOL. XXVII--NO. 275. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1887. THREE CENTS.

ACKNOWLEDGE THEIR ERROR

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTING TO OFFSET GLADSTONE.

Their Action in the Cases of the Mitchelstown Police and in Quashing the Charge Against Editor O'Brien Regarded as Peace Measures.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—English members of the Irish National League assert that the government's attempt to totally quash the proceedings and verdict of the Mitchellstown inquest, and its proposal also to abandon the proceedings against Mr. O'Brien, rendering his appeal unnecessary, are measures taken with a view to redeem the errors of the government officials and police in Ireland, and in the hope that they will possibly offset, in some degree, the effect of Mr. Gladstone's speech at the coming liberal caucus at Nottingham. Whether such a softening of the public temper can be accomplished by bids so palpably disclosing their object and so ridiculously cheap and indicative of the ministry's low estimate of the people's sense of penetration it is very doubtful, but such tactics, employed with perfect confidence of their successful result, appear to be quite in keeping with the government's prevailing methods. No matter what the government may now do to mitigate or explain away its recent acts in Ireland, it is plainly on the defensive, and nothing short of a most outrageous and unprovoked attack by the Irish people upon the recognized law authorities can turn public opinion in favor of the latter and transfer to the side of the police the advantage of justification. That nothing of that kind shall occur the national leaders will take great care. The government is now in the dock and the league occupies the witness stand, and as long as these relative positions can be maintained no amount of explanation or cheap concession proffered as an afterthought, with the object of hoodwinking the Irish, will avail the governing power. The coercion law must be enforced with the utmost fairness or not at all. It has not been enforced with any regard whatsoever to its literal meaning and manifest intent, and the government cannot, at this late day, ignore the precedent it has established, confess itself as having been in error in its interpretation of the act, and conduct its campaign against the league upon new lines without bringing upon itself an overwhelming wave of stultification, and openly admitting its total incompetency. The nullifying effect that any act of the government can have upon the utterances of Mr. Gladstone at Nottingham will be small indeed.

An immense meeting was held at Finsbury Park to-day to express sympathy for the condemned Chicago anarchists. Prince Kraptokine said if the men were hung their friends would be justified in retaliating in kind.

Thomas R. Buchanan, unionist member of parliament, announces his conversion to home rule.

In a speech at Antrim to-day Mr. Chamberlain said it was not the richer but the poorer classes of Ulster who opposed home rule.

Clement C. Hill, who settled the Haytien difficulty, has been made a commander of St. Michael and St. George.

The unemployed persons who frequent Trafalgar square formed in a body to-day and marched to the Mansion House where they demanded an interview with the lord mayor. The lord mayor declined to hold any conversation with the mob or its representatives. The crowd insisted upon an interview, but were again refused. They then denounced the lord mayor, after which they started back to Trafalgar square. They stopped at the office of the *Standard* and hooted and jeered. The police attempted to move the crowd but were met with resistance. They then charged the mob, and seized a black banner and a number of red flags. The mob then scattered but shortly afterward rallied. The leader of the crowd shouted, "Men, assert your rights," and the mob rushed upon the police and succeeded in forcing them back from their position and in recapturing the black banner. The police soon rallied, however, and again charged the mob, who became demoralized, and ran in every direction.

A heavy gale prevailed on the coast to-day. Several minor casualties have been reported.

Mrs. Hughes-Hallett has addressed an appeal to the electors of Rochester asking them not to insist on her husband's resignation from parliament.

Mr. E. Walsh, the proprietor of the *People*, a nationalist paper published at Wexford, has received six summonses to appear in court for alleged illegal publications relating to the National League.

THE PRESS CENSOR BOUNCED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.—The chief press censor has been dismissed from office. Owing to his suspicious conduct a Jew and a well-known publicist organized a trap for him. The Jew solicited permission to publish a new paper, and it was only after long negotiation and the payment of a bribe of $1,500 that permission was granted.

A hundred Jewish families have been expelled from Kieff.

A ministerial council has been convoked for the purpose of appointing a successor to Mme. Katkoff, who recently announced her intention of resigning the editorship of the Moscow *Gazette* in January next.

BOULANGER'S SENTENCE.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The order removing Gen. Boulanger decrees that he be placed under close arrest for thirty days. If he is deprived of his command he says he will be a candidate for the chamber of deputies. Gen. Broule will succeed to the command. Rumors are in circulation that Boulanger has resigned.

At the budget committee to-day M. Cavagnac stated that Gen. Boulanger had ordered an outlay of 8,125,000 francs for clothing which was unauthorized, and therefore illegal.

The nominal deficit of the Hungarian budget is 2,200,000 florins. The additional expenditures are for the manufacture of new rifles.

FIRE IN A COTTON STEAMER.

Twenty-Eight Hundred Bales Ablaze in the Hold.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 14.—At 1:35 this afternoon fire was discovered in the cotton stowed in the after compartment of the British steamship Bothal lying at Southern wharf and taking in cargo for Bremen. About 2,800 bales were aboard, 900 of which were in the after hold. A general alarm was given, and the tug Monarch, together with the fire department, came to the vessel's assistance and commenced flooding the after compartment. At dark five steam engines and the tug were still pouring water into her. The damage to the cargo will amount to about $50,000, covered by foreign insurance companies. The injuries to the ship are not considered serious so far as can be ascertained at this time.

The Savings Bank Not Wrecked.

HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 14.—State Bank Commissioners G. M. Landers and C. H. Noble have issued a notice to the Stafford Springs Savings Bank saying that after an examination of the affairs of that bank they find no loss arising to the institution from the defalcations of the recent cashier of the Stafford National Bank, aside from what may occur from the depreciation of the stock of the national bank which the savings bank holds, and they deem it for the best interests of the depositors that the doors of the savings bank should be opened, and believe that with careful management the depositors will not lose a dollar of their deposits.

Two Men Burned to Death.

CYGNET, OHIO, Oct. 14.—A saw mill was burned here this morning. Two of the occupants escaped by jumping, while two others were burned to death.

Steamship Men in Council.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Representatives of the Florida steamship lines met at the Astor House to-day to adjust rates.

STRICKEN CHARLESTON.

Communication Cut Off—No Explanation Offered.

All the telegraph wires leading into Charleston were interrupted suddenly at 12:25 a. m. and have remained so up to this writing (1:30 a. m.) No earthquake signs have developed at Augusta or Savannah, which are the nearest points to Charleston with which communication is open. Trainmen who arrived at Augusta from Charleston to-night report that a high wind was blowing at Charleston this afternoon, with indications of a cyclone. But telegraphic communication with Charleston was open for some hours after these men must have left that city. They also report a large fire raging at Magnolia, a suburb of Charleston.

2 A. M.—Telegraphic communication with Summerville, twenty miles from Charleston, is open, but the telegraphers there have no explanation to offer for the sudden interruption of the Charleston wires. They report no atmospheric or terrestial disturbances.

A POSSIBLE EXPLOSION.

It is learned that the Western Union wires at Charleston are so arranged that a large fire among the extensive phosphate factories at Magnolia might cut Charleston off for a time. Such a fire is reported by railroad men who left there yesterday afternoon.

CROWN PRINCE'S AFFLICTION.

His Condition Precarious—His Disease Similar to That of Gen. Grant's.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Dr. Woolfred Nelson, of this city, who has just returned from Germany, says when he was in Baden Baden a few days ago he was assured by physicians and other gentlemen who had trustworthy sources of information that the condition of the Crown Prince Frederick is unquestionably precarious. It is admitted now that he is suffering from cancer of the throat, known as tobacco smokers' cancer. The case is very similar to that of Gen. Grant. The prince was for many years an inveterate smoker. In spite of all official opinions to the contrary, German physicians consider the prince already a doomed man. The very severe caustics used have destoyed not only the tissue primarily affected, but the parts themselves. So severe has the treatment been that some portions of the bony tissue is now visible.

"Conservative Germans," Dr. Nelson added, "view the probability of the crown prince's early demise with much alarm. The emperor, already past 91, has had several pseudo apoplectic seizures, though this has been industriously denied. His death is liable to occur at any moment. With the crown prince as the emperor's successor it is believed that a peaceful policy would be maintained and that Bismarck's influence would be less predominant. But if he is at death's door the imperial power will soon fall to Prince William, the crown prince's eldest son. He is a young man of 28 years and is said to be every inch a soldier. People who know him say he is bold, impetuous, and fiery, and ambitious to make a name as a warrior. Much apprehension is therefore felt in regard to Germany's proximate future.

IT IS YELLOW FEVER.

Dr. Porter Diagnoses the Disease at Tampa—Less Encouraging Features.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Oct. 14.—Dr. Jos. Y. Porter, of Key West, arrived in Tampa to-day, and to-night sent the following dispatch:

The fever here is undoubtedly yellow fever. There is not lacking a single symptom in the marked cases to admit of a doubt. Of course there are some light cases. Drs. Wall, Jackson, and Weedon are in unison on the subject. The citizens generally realize the fact, and will organize and equip a hospital to-morrow. Owing to there being no system of reports to the mayor or board of health, it is impossible to ascertain actually the number of cases. Dr. Weedon tells me in the neighborhood of one hundred and Dr. Wall says fifty. There have been twelve deaths to date; four in the past twenty-four hours. Mrs. Warner is in a dying condition, and Charles Wilson lies in an extremely critical state, as is also Mrs. Copeland.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D.,
President Monroe County Board of Health.

A dispatch from another correspondent says it has been raining for twenty hours, the east wind is blowing, and the situation is less encouraging. So far five physicians have treated eighty cases during the epidemic. In Palatka the excitement is abating owing to prompt measures adopted to prevent the spread of the disease, and to stamp out the infection. Mayor Teasdale telegraphs to-night: "I assure you most positively we have no other cases of yellow fever in this city."

Rigid quarantine has been established in every direction, and a cordon with mounted patrols has been drawn around Hillsboro county. Gov. Perry has asked aid from Washington.

DEPEW REPUDIATES IT.

He Denies That He Said a Monetary Panic Was Imminent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The scare which stirred up Wall street to-day, occasioned by the reported remark of Chauncey M. Depew, to the effect that the finances of this country were in a bad way—in fact, rotten—lost all foundation on which to stand when Mr. Depew's private secretary received the following dispatch to day from Ohio from Mr. Depew:

Your message received. I said nothing about panic or cyclone. I commented on the fact known to everybody that the real estate boom in the towns had been pushed too far, and there had been considerable railroad building paralleling old lines and which would be unprofitable. On the other hand the business activity all over the west and northwest is phenomenal and healthy. A personal and careful inspection of each of the Vanderbilt lines and 5,000 miles of track showed the highest degree of efficiency and a condition to both lower operating expenses and work a long time on very little expenditure if it became necessary. On the other hand the financial condition of our lines was never better and their prospects for earnings and dividends never more sure. This applies to the lines both east and west of Chicago.

Indignant Colored Men in Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 14.—It is said here tonight that the colored people and the colored soldiers have not been nor will not be invited to turn out on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the R. E. Lee monument on the 27th instant. The colored people regard this as an insult, and in view of the fact that they were invited to aid the Richmond Democrats to select nominees for legislative candidates, it appears that a double insult has been given. The Richmond reformers have put a good ticket in the field as against the Richmond Bourbons, and it is probable the old ring party of this city will be badly beaten in November.

Garrett Will Explain.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—Mr. Garrett proposes to make a voluminous statement of his connection with the recent transactions affecting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Telegraph Companies, and alleging that Vice President Spencer and General Counsel Cowen combined with other parties to wrest the management of the property from him.

B. & O. Stock Advancing.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—There was a recovery in Baltimore and Ohio shares to-day. During the first call at the stock board twenty-five shares sold at 112, and before the close, and between calls, fifteen shares sold at 113. There is not so much offering to-day, many of the holders expressing the belief that it will still further advance.

The Chautauqua Association Dissolved.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Judge Lewis has granted an order dissolving the Point Chautauqua Association, and appointed E. D. Hedstrom receiver on filing a bond of $50,000.

A Nolfsboro Block Burned.

NOLFSBORO, N. H., Oct. 14.—The Piper block was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $20,000.

Cattle Dying of Drought.

TOLEDO, ILL., Oct. 14.—Thousands of cattle in this state are dying from the result of the drought.

FLYING THROUGH THE SOUTH

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Traveling Through a Sparsely Settled Section Where But Few Demonstrations Could be Made—Dave Hawkins's Peculiar Invitation and His Fiasco.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Oct. 14.—The President's special train, preceded by a pilot train, passed here at 5:10 this morning. The passengers were all asleep. A crowd of two or three hundred persons was at the station to see the train. Engines and conductors were changed here, but the transfer was made just outside the town and the train passed the station without stopping. The trainmen report that people were up and waiting for the train at all way stations during the night.

RAVENDEN, ARK., Oct. 14.—The presidential train ran through a sparsely settled region offering little in the way of popular demonstration this morning. An opportunity was offered to examine and enjoy the good things found in the well chosen library of the Alfaretta, an opportunity of which the ladies took the full advantage. The President bade good bye to the northwest, regretting that his stay had been brief, that his flight from point to point had been made so hastily, and that so many things of interest had been left unseen. No sign of malevolence, or even the slightest intentional discourtesy has manifested itself. He is now entering the south in response to the pressing invitations of the people, the municipalities, and state authorities, assured of the limitless hospitality for which southern people are celebrated. Though seclusion and rest have sometimes been secured only at the point of the bayonet, the members of the party have preserved their good health, and all arose this morning in excellent spirits. The train crossed the Arkansas line from Missouri at 9:45, the excursionists being then at breakfast. The expedition's artist abandoned his chops and coffee and took a hasty sketch of as pretty a scene as one can find in a day's journey.

The floral trophies of this forenoon's ride are one little bunch of golden rod pinned in a piece of pink tinted paper, inscribed, "For the President and his wife." It was handed to the President by a tow-headed miss of 13 at a water-tank stopping place. The President expressed a wish to stop at Marked Tree, Ark., in compliance with a quaint invitation he has just received, signed Dave Hawkins. It promises a hearty and novel reception representing the wild west, which, it says, will be an enjoyable change from the grand parade with music which has been his experience thus far. Bill West, the letter continues, "is hustling to get all his hunting equipments to make a display to meet your coming. If the train does not stop at our station, please let us have a glimpse of you, for Presidents seldom come through these parts." The time will not permit a stop, but the President will be upon the platform of his car, and see the novelties offered. At half a dozen points this morning there have been gatherings of from one to three hundred people, whose tumultuous greetings have been most courteously acknowledged by the President and Mrs. Cleveland. At one point a company of lancers was drawn up in line with arms at present, and at another where the locomotive was coaled the natives had an opportunity to shake the President's hand.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 14.—The line from Hoxie to West Memphis lay in a typical Arkansas region. There were half a dozen little frontier villages, but for the most part groves of blasted forest, giants of living oaks, gums, and cypress bounded the view. Interspersed were openings for corn and cotton fields, in the latter of which picking operations were going on, and there were casual saw mills and lumber yards. The prevalent dwellings were of logs and boards, in front of which blonde youngsters were drawn up line for review, and around which, in default of flags and banners, hung the family wash. Hogs of a shadowy proportion, armed with incredible scouts, glided between the trees, and wild turkeys were sometimes scared up. Seventy-five miles of the region is subjected to overflow by the Mississippi.

Marked Tree proved a fraud. A wooden station house, a half dozen shanties, a bridge, and a score of open-mouthed natives were the only signs of inhabitancy; and neither Dave Hawkins nor Bill West were recognized.

The first sign of the approach to Memphis was the appearance on the train—no one knew how they got there—of handsome lithographs of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the allegorical bordering of which contained figures in the customs of the ancient Egyptians, Memphis, with representations of the industries of the modern namesake. Later bouquets of flowers, surrounded by snowy cotton bolls, made their appearance on Mrs. Cleveland's table.

The train reached West Memphis at 2:40 p. m.

The President is here, the guest of the city of Memphis, and the largest throng of civilians ever gathered within the city limits is here to welcome him to the south. A delegation of half a dozen gentlemen, who boarded his train as it came to a stop at West Memphis, informally conveyed to the excursionists the greetings of the several committees formed to do the honors of the city, and invited them on board the steamer Kate Adams, which lay moored close at hand. Upon the steamer they were welcomed by about 200 of the leading citizens—members of the executive, reception, and entertainment committees. The boat was bedecked with flags and its spacious cabin was a bower of roses.

The Chickasaw Guards and Memphis Merchant Zouaves, with a fine brass band, were upon the boat for escort duty. The Adams cast off her line, and to the music of an artillery salute fired from the levee on the east side, steamed up past the city, the band playing and the people along the shore cheering and waving their hats and handkerchiefs. The vessel went about three miles up stream to give the President an opportunity to see the works of river improvement there in progress, and in turning came back to the custom house, where, after a little delay, the distinguished guests were landed. Up to this time the utmost order prevailed among the 30,000 people on the leves. But when the President and Mrs. Cleveland had been seated in their carriage the throng, in their enthusiasm, broke over all bounds, carrying away the colored militia guards stationed to keep the way open. Indeed, some of the guards seemed to have joined the moving, irregular masses themselves and followed on behind the presidential carriage. The progress to the hotel was by no means the orderly proceeding it was designed to be, a miscellaneous procession of trucks, market wagons, and 10,000 negroes mixing itself up with the carriages of the committees and the guests, but there was ample room, and aside from the delay and the appearance there was no harm done.

The presidential party was assigned comfortable quarters in the historic Gayoso House, the parlors of the President and Mrs. Cleveland being richly and tastefully trimmed with flowers and evergreens.

The guests remained quietly in their rooms till 6 o'clock, when they were summoned to dinner in their private dining room.

At 8 o'clock a committee of nearly 200 ladies and gentlemen in evening dress assembled in the corridors of the hotel to escort the President and his party in carriages to see the fireworks. Here again a great deal of confusion ensued, the President and Mrs. Cleveland being well cared for, but the remaining members of the party being to some extent left to shift for themselves. The fire works made a creditable display. They were exhibited from three bargers in the river, and were witnessed by the presidential party, or part of it, from a stand in front of the custom house. Returning to the hotel the President and Mrs. Cleveland, at 9 o'clock this evening, held a reception which was attended by 2,000 or 3,000 ladies and gentlemen invited by the committee of arrangements.

Memphis boasts of the beauty of her ladies, and no stranger witnessed the array this evening and remained unconvinced of the justice of her claims. The city is handsomely decorated in bunting and flags, and several mammoth arches span her chief thoroughfares. One of the most striking of these is made almost entirely of cotton. At 11 o'clock to-night the Jacksonian Democratic Club serenaded President and Mrs. Cleveland.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

English Members of Parliament Arrive—A Conference with the President.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Three members of the English house of parliament arrived in the city to day by the Inman steamer City of Chicago, forming a part of an arbitration delegation, whose members propose to confer with the President and Congress in order to take steps to conclude with Great Britain a treaty under which the two governments shall guarantee to refer to arbitration any dispute which may arise and which cannot be settled by the ordinary course of diplomatic agency. The three gentlemen are advanced liberals and have a memorial signed by 231 members of the house of commons and which they will present to the United States government. The three gentlemen represent the following divisions in the house: Sir John Swinburne, the Lichfield division of Staffordshire; Mr. Haley Stewart, the Spalding division of Lincolnshire, and Mr. O. V. Morgan, the Battersea division of London. Mr. Stewart, in giving his opinion of Irish affairs, said: "I must say that the exoneration of the police who were engaged in the Mitchellstown affray was a disgrace to any government." The gentlemen propose making quite a stay in this country in order to study some of our institutions.

MEXICAN FORGERS.

Fabricated Powers of Attorney in Government Claims.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 14.—Information was given to-day of the discovery by the treasury department of extensive forgeries of powers of attorney, transferring credits against the government. Luckily these forgeries were discovered by officials, so the government will not lose a dollar. A number of persons have been arrested in connection with the affair. One transfer of credit involved $140,000, and a series of signatures has been forged. Other arrests are likely to be made to-night and to-morrow. Large amounts of the forged paper has been sold here.

A startling report, probably based upon the above announcement, got into circulation to-day to the effect that forged government bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 had been discovered. The report was emphatically denied by Minister of Finance Dublan. It is supposed that the report was put in circulation by speculators in order to depress government bonds, which are gradually rising in this market.

IN FULL CONTROL.

Western Union Officials Take Possession of the B. & O.

BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 14.—Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mr. John Van Horne, and Mr. Charles A. Tinke, of the same company, arrived here tonight. Gen. Eckert said that he had come to Baltimore to take charge of the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph lines. The transfer of possession is to take place to-morrow night at 12 o'clock. Whether any one or how many of the superintendents and operators would be retained he was not prepared to say, nor could he tell at this time if the apartments in the Baltimore and Ohio central building would be used.

Yellow Fever at the Isthmus.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Private letters received from Colon state that there have been many deaths from yellow fever in that city, and the disease still prevails. Absolutely no precautions are taken to prevent its spread. The city is filthy to a degree. Despite the constant presence of yellow, contagion cowels green hills of health to steamers trading with or touching at American ports.

Stain and Cromwell Plead Not Guilty.

EXETER, ME., Oct. 14.—Stain and Cromwell, the alleged slayers of Treasurer Barron, were arraigned for trial this morning and pleaded not guilty. The hearing is set for Oct. 22. The counsel of the Dexter Savings Bank says that Stain's confession published in the New York *World* is pure fiction and a mass of inconsistencies.

A Lead Trust Forming.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—The lead smelting firms of the west are considering the formation of a trust to be known as the National Lead Trust Company. The aim of the trust will be to maintain the present price, which is $4.10 to $4.45. Five of the large firms of the country refuse to enter the trust.

Stock Yards Company Formed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The Chicago Stock Yards Company was incorporated to-day with a capital of $10,000,000. The company propose to do a business similar to that now transacted by the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company.

Helen Dauvray's Brother in a Bad Fix.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Adolph Gibson, a brother of Helen Dauvray, the actress, was today held in $6,000 bail charged with criminally assaulting a servant in the Dauvray household. He refuses to talk about the case.

Fatal Philadelphia Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—In a fire at Murray & Wilson's establishment this morning Mrs. George W. Coleman, who was on the fourth floor, was suffocated to death. She was 50 years of age, and employed as a cutter.

Incendiarism in the United States.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT., Oct. 14.—Statistics just gathered show that of 81,176 convicts in the penitentiaries in the United States 486 are imprisoned for arson or incendiarism. Vermont leads with 1¼ per cent.

Fears of Trouble With the Cherokees.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Oct. 14.—Serious trouble is apprehended at the Cherokee council meeting Monday. It is feared there will be bloodshed in a quarrel arising from dispute over the recent election.

Pope's Schedule.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The assignee's schedule in the Thomas J. Pope assignment shows liabilities $650,555, with $497,279 unsecured, and contingent liabilities $151,276. The nominal assets are $803,392, actual assets $590,297.

The Bankers Go a-Visiting.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 14.—The Bankers' Association spent the day in visiting several of the manufacturing establishments in and about the city. Dinner was served in the engine room of the water works.

Failures in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 14.—J. C. Tremoulet, wines and liquors, has assigned. Liabilities, $17,400; assets, $5,300. Edward Lillenthal, jeweler, has failed. Liabilities, $31,000; assets, $20,000.

A Japan Oven Explodes.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—The Japan oven at the Standard carriage works exploded to-day, fatally injuring the foreman, Frederick Glick.

An Imported Case of the Fever.

PALATKA, FLA., Oct. 14.—The case of yellow fever here was that of a man from Tampa. There is no fear of the disease spreading.

A Jewelry Thief Arrested.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—Edwin A. Burgess was arrested to-day for the larceny of a large amount of jewelry from the firm of S. & B. Ledever, of Providence. It is said he has confessed.

Printers on Picket Duty.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The striking printers here picketed all the railroad depots to induce strange printers to keep out of New York.

Cotton Crop Estimates.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The cotton crop for 1887 is estimated at 6,550,000 bales, against 6,505,000 bales last year.

The Thistle Sails.

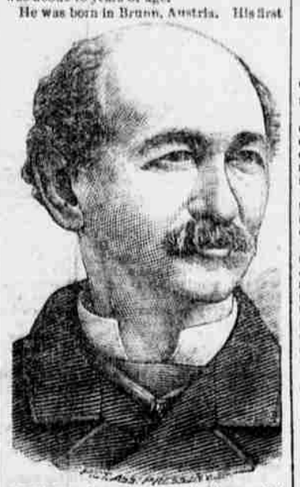
NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Thistle sailed for Queenstown to-day. It is expected to make the run in sixteen days.

MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

The Eminent Impresario and Manager, Lately Deceased.

The above portrait of Strakosch is from an excellent photograph, and shows the eminent impresario as he was in his most energetic days. When he died Strakosch was about 70 years of age.

He was born in Brunn, Austria. His first



appearance in public was at the age of 7 years, when he performed at a concert given in his native town a concerto by Hummell. The success of his effort was so marked that his father consented to allow him to follow his inclination and enter upon an artistic career. For several years he traveled through Germany, always meeting with moderate success. From Germany he went to Italy to complete his musical education. He was provided with a letter of introduction to Mme. Pasta, for whom Bellini composed "Sonnambula." When he had completed his studies in the art of singing he went to Paris, bring in that city when the revolution of 1848 broke out. Finding that music and politics did not agree he started for America, where he met Salvatore Patti, the father of Adelina Carlotti Patti, with whom he had become acquainted in Vienna in 1843. In 1850 he married Amelia, the sister of Adelina Carlotti Patti, who survives him. From her 8th to her 11th year Adelina Patti traveled with Maurice Strakosch, singing in concerts, and in his "Souvenirs" he says that he had frequently to tear her away from her playmates in order that her instruction should not be neglected. In 1859 Mr. Strakosch assumed the direction of the Italian opera in New York and arranged for the debut of Patti, who was then 16 years old. This took place Nov. 24, 1859, and although the young debutante had had but one rehearsal on the piano and one with the orchestra, her appearance was a triumph. After this success the impresario received propositions from managers in all parts of the world.

Deceased was known quite as widely in England and the United States as in Paris, and wherever he was known he was liked. His long experience of life in every quarter of the globe had given him a rare fund of anecdote, and his conversation was set off by an originality of expression which gave it a peculiar zest. He had a remarkable faculty for acquiring languages, but with the exception of Italian, which he had learned with care, he spoke them all with strong accent.

TO BE BURIED AT WEST POINT.

The War Department Complies With Gen. Kilpatrick's Last Wish.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The remains of Gen. Kilpatrick were to-day placed on a catafalque in a room in the city hall. The room was decorated with a large American flag, and guards of honor from Kilpatrick Post, G. A. R., were placed in charge. Gen. Sherman received to-day the following telegram from Washington: "The Secretary of War authorizes interment for Gen. Kilpatrick at West Point, and superintendent so informed. R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General."

The following pallbearers have been selected: P. H. Sheridan, W. H. Slocum, Henry E. Davis, W. J. Sewell, S. D. Atkins, Hon. G. A. Hobert, Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, Hon. Joseph Coult, Hon. John C. Reid, Hon. John Loomis, and Hon. Frederick A. Beelen.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

Sir Charles Tupper Appointed to Represent Canada.

TORONTO, Oct. 14.—Sir Charles Tupper has been appointed to represent Canada on the fisheries commission. The *Mail* says: "As a Novo Scotian he possesses a good general knowledge of our case, the details of which will no doubt be attended to by the officials of the marine department. We do not know why Sir John Macdonald has made way for Sir Charles in this matter. It is very probable, however, that the premier does not feel physically equal to the task of visiting Washington and plunging into discussion of a complex question upon the determination of which so much depends. The fact that Mr. Bayard intends to offer commercial union as a basis of settlement—either that or nothing—may have also deterred Sir John."

POISON FILLED EGGS.

A Philadelphia Grocer's Folly Responsible for a Woman's Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Early this morning Mrs. Margaret Reitz, aged 58, was found dead in bed at her home on North Front street. It was learned that on Tuesday five of the family had been sickened by eating eggs purchased at the store of James McCurdy. The physician in attendance stated that they were suffering from arsenical poisoning. When McCurdy was questioned he said he kept the eggs in the cellar, and being troubled by rats he had filled several eggs with arsenic and placed them among the marketable eggs. The Hoffman family, with whom Mrs. Reitz lived, were in the habit of getting cracked eggs from McCurdy's, and in one of those was the poison. McCurdy was arrested.

MINISTER MANNING'S FUNERAL.

Services in New York—The Body Shipped to New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Funeral services over the remains of the late Minister Manning were held this morning at Trinity Chapel. The pallbearers were Generals W. T. Sherman, G. T. Beauregard, J. Floyd King, and E. L. Viele, R. W. Gilder, Percy Roberts, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Henry R. Jackson, Gov. Robert Green, of New Jersey; Roswell P. Flower, William Dorsheimer, George Preston, and Dr. William Polk. After the services the body was sent by Adams Express to New Orleans.

A Murderer's Desperate Fight.

FRIEND, NEB., Oct. 14.—A man named Arndt, wanted for the murder of his divorced wife, gave the officers a desperate battle yesterday. After firing several shots from a shotgun he was wounded by one of the posse and finally secured.

Whitney's Defalcation Was $25,000.

MONTREAL, Oct. 14.—The auditors of the harbor commissioners have completed their report on the defalcation of H. D. Whitney, late secretary of the board. It is stated on reliable authority that the shortage footed up $25,000.

Capt. Hussey's Slayer Acquitted.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The jury in the case of Officer Hahn, accused of murdering Capt. Hussey, has returned a verdict of acquittal.

THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE.

REV. DR. TALMAGE'S REMINISCENCES OF JENNY LIND.

He Devotes His Friday Night Talk to Recollections of the Famous Cantatrice and Her Wonderful Success in Her Profession.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 14.—Dr. Talmage's Friday night talk this week was devoted to reminiscences of Jenny Lind. He said:

Jenny Lind is dying. So the newspapers of to-day declare. People under 50 years of age will not understand the full pathos of the announcement. Put all the huzzas and rapturous welcomes which have greeted all the other foreign prima donnas of America, they would not equal the enthusiasm with which this Swedish girl was met when she stepped on the New York docks from the steamer Atlantic, Sept. 1, 1850. It was not more her reputation as a songstress than her fame for generosity and kindness that aroused all the towns and cities of America to do her honor. Her first $10,000 won in this country she devoted to charity, and in all the cities of America she poured forth her benefactions upon the suffering. Castle Garden was then the great concert hall of New York, and I shall never forget the night, when a college boy, I sat there and listened to the first great singer I had ever heard. There were certain cadences of her voice that whelmed the audience with emotion, and I remember a clergyman so overcome with weeping that he was obliged to leave the auditorium. It was not necessary to have a good ear for music to be powerfully wrought upon, but only a soul capable of sympathy. All the woes of earth and all the gladness of heaven sobbed and chanted in the voice of this supernatural cantatrice. The fact was that the school of sorrow and suffering had done as much for her as the musical academy of Stockholm. The woman who had her in charge when a child used to lock her in a room when she went off to her daily work. There by the hour Jenny would sit at the window, her only amusement singing while she stroked the cat on her lap. But, sitting there by the window, her voice fell on a listener in the street. The listener called a music master to stand by the same window and he was fascinated and amazed and took her to the director of the Royal Opera, asking for her the advantages of musical education. But the director roughly said: "What shall we do with that ugly thing? See what feet she has! And then her face! She will never be presentable. No, we cannot take her. Away with her!" But God had decreed for this child of nature a grand career and all those early sorrows were afterward woven into her faculty of song. She never could have been what she was, royally arrayed on the platforms of Berlin and Paris and London and New York, had she not been the poor girl in the garret of Stockholm. She was perfected through suffering. That she was genuinely Christian I prove not more from her charities than from these words she wrote in an album during her triumphal American tour:

In vain I seek for rest
In all created good:
It leaves my soul emblest,
And makes me cry to God.
And sure at rest I cannot be
Until my heart finds rest in Thee.

There never was any one who could equal Jenny Lind in the warble. Some said it was like a lark, but she surpassed the lark. Oh, what a warble! I hear it yet. All who heard it thirty-five years ago hear it yet. But, it was said, she never sang so well as in her beloved Sweden. To that her heart always turned, and the people of that realm almost idolized her. After a tour of Denmark, and Germany, and the great capitals of Europe she went back to Stockholm, and Frederika Bremer describes her unparalleled reception by saying, "One dusky October night crowds of people thronged the shore of the Baltic harbor at Stockholm. All looked toward the sea. There was a rumor of expectance and pleasure. Hours passed away and the crowds still gathered and looked out eagerly toward the sea. At length a brilliant rocket rose joyfully far out at the entrance of the harbor, and was greeted by a general buzz on the shore—'There she comes! There she is!' A large steamer now come thundering on making its triumphant way through the flocks of ships and boats lying in the harbor. Flash rockets marked its way in the dark as it advanced. The crowds on the shore pressed forward as if to meet it. Now the Leviathan of the waters was heard thundering nearer and nearer. Now it relented, now again pushed on, foaming and splashing. Now it lay still. And there on the front deck was seen by the light of lamps and rockets a pale and graceful young woman with eyes brilliant with tears, and lips radiant with smiles, waiving her handkerchief to her friends and countrymen on shore.

But that life, filled with such exciting scenes, is ending, and she will go up into a brighter harbor and until a more multitudinous welcome. There long departed ones from all parts of Christendom whom she blessed with her charity, and song will be at the gates to hail her in. Surely heaven will have more music than ever when she enters. In what contrast stands out the career of this prima donna is compared with some in these last years who have been prominent in concert, and oratories, and opera, and just as much celebrated for their social vices. So degenerate is public opinion that during the last two decades the most enthusiastic plaudits have been given to some foreign songstress whose immorality has been to them a boast. Respectable men have taken their wives and daughters to hear the songs of women whose presence in a private parlor would throw a household into perpetual disgrace. But behold here one who amid all the temptations of professional life maintains a character illustrious for goodness, and when her capacity to entertain the public by her voice begins to fail, retires to a quiet home, and lives a noble life and a Christian mother to the end of her days. See also the refining process of misfortune rightly improved. The queen of song never forgot the gown of black bombazine given her that she might attend the music school. That memory lingered with her all through. Her last public appearance was for charity's sake, and her name will linger in the churches, as well as in the opera house, as a synonym of generosity and love. Oh, the baptism of tears! How many good women and good men have by it been set apart for noble deeds! By the flash of the furnace they have read their commission to go into all the world and help whom they can. Heaven descended charity. Those understand it best who themselves have received it from garrets of starvation, from cellars of want, from cabins of suffering. How many have come forth to sing, to preach, to emancipate, to save? Those are most helpful to the sorrows of the world who themselves have had it hard. The messiahs of literature, the messiahs of painting, the messiahs of sculpture, the messiahs of good laws, the messiahs of freedom, the messiahs of song were born in a manger. You sometimes hear a singer, and you say, "It was splendid, but it was cold;" and you hear a preacher, and you say, "It was learned, but it did not move me;" and you see a picture, and you say, "It is brilliant, but there is something lacking." I will tell you what is the matter with the painter, with the preacher, with the singer. They have never had any trouble to mold them, to re-enforce them. The hands of hunger and want gave to this woman of Sweden a mighty ordination, which took the world by storm, and your troubles were just as certainly meet to fit you for some mission large or small. They were sent not to break you down, but to lift you up. Not to hold you back, but to push you on. Happy are those whose tears become crystal lenses, through which they may read what God would have them do. Learn also what a glorious faculty is the gift of song. Cultivate it in your children, cultivate it in your churches. It molds, it subdues, it exalts, it conquers. Take away the patriotic airs from the nations, take away the hymns from churches, take away the lullabys from the homes, take away the oratorios from the academies, and the human race would hardly survive the robbery. Thank God for the voices that sang to our cradles, and for those that in after years thrilled us with ecstacy of sweet sound. That which does so much for earth will do still more for heaven. Lowell Mason will be there, Charles Wesley will be there, Bradbury will be there, Isaac Walton will be there, Thomas Hastings will be there, Jenny Lind will be there, all the old-time choirs will be there, and the players on instruments will be there—the harpers with their harps, the trumpeters with their trumpets, and all the nations of the saved, lifting doxology. Those nations that have always been distinguished for their capacity to sing will join their voices in that harmony. They who have had much opportunity to hear the Germans sing will know which idea I mean to give when I say that the great German nation will pour their deep, full voices into the tides of Celestial music. Everybody knows the natural faculty of the African for singing. No singing on this continent like that of the colored churches of the south. Everybody going to Richmond or Charleston wants to hear an African song. All the dark continent redeemed shall send its millions into the heavenly choir, and some nations will carry one part of the song and other nations another part of the song, but all kingdoms and t