A MERRY-GO-ROUND.

Fargo Argus: *Saturday's St. Paul GLOBE was a merry-go-round--altogether. Its cartoons in its Dakota edition--while sometimes hitting the Argus below the belt--sell papers like sheol. Surely the GLOBE is a prodigy of success--carving out a field for itself--and filling it wonderfully well. The sales of the Saturday's GLOBE increase every week, and there seems to be no end to the demand. Mr. Bestic's great difficulty is to get copies sufficient to supply his customers.*

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

The GLOBE would like to tell you,
In a pleasant sort of a way,
That it's got some space to sell you
In its columns every day,

We believe in letting you know it,
In the calm, clear light of day,
When you've something to blow--why blow it,
That's the only sensible way.

VOL. IX. SAINT PAUL, MINN., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1887. NO. 306.

SHADOW OF DOOM

Joe Howard's Special Dispatch to the Globe Upon the Condemned Anarchists.

Attorney Grinnell Thinks the Supreme Court Will Decide Against Them.

Mayor Roche Pooh-Poohs the Idea That There Will Be Any Disturbance.

He Is Fully Prepared to Have the Doomed Men Quietly Strangled.

Deeply Affecting Scenes at the Meetings of the Anarchists and Their Families.

Prominent Citizens Assert There Is No Likelihood of Serious Trouble.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—State's Attorney Grinnell said to-day: "I expect the federal court will sustain the decision of the lower court. There were no new points brought out by the other side in the briefs, and the oral arguments were but reiterations of well worn details already passed upon by the court below. I have no desire to pass judgment on any of the eminent counsel appearing in the case, for, as each had his little piece to say, it is fair to assume each did it to the best of his ability. Gen. Butler tried now and then to make me the subject for his repartee, but as I remained silent in the presence of his challenge, it proved ineffectual. As near as I can judge, the sentiment in the East concerning the anarchists is similar to that in Chicago, namely, that they ought and will suffer for their crime. So far as the commutation of their sentence is concerned, I shall do nothing. I shall neither oppose nor aid in that direction. I know nothing of the movement said be on foot in favor of Fielden, although it is possible that some of his friends are working to that end." In view of the extraordinary stories printed in the Eastern press and cabled under the water, I thought it wise to see the new mayor, who since the 18th of April of this year has occupied the chair which for many years previous was filled by Carter Harrison. The mayor of Chicago must necessarily be a historic figure, born of the present crisis. His name is John A. Roche. He was born in Utica, N. Y., in August, 1884. When he was four years old his family moved to Worcester, Mass., where he resided until sixteen years of age, in the meantime attending the common schools, where was laid the

FOUNDATION OF AN EDUCATION

since acquired. In his sixteenth year he removed to New York city, and immediately on his arrival became a pattern maker's apprentice, serving the full period of four years in that occupation. During all this time he attended the night schools at Cooper Institute, in New York city, taking civil and mechanical engineering as a special course. Having reached the age of twenty years, he went to Boston and became employed as engineer in superintending the construction of factories throughout New England. Some time after he returned to New York and devoted several years to the perfection of certain machinery invented by himself and afterwards patented. He then found employment with the Corliss Steam Engine company in Rhode Island. In 1867 he removed to Chicago. Once here, he engaged in the machinery business, that of furnishing supplies and equipping factories, car shops etc., throughout the Northwest. Soon after he became one of the firm of W. A. James, Roche & Spencer, but about ten years ago he accepted the management of J. A. Fay's Machinery company, one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the country. His residence in Chicago has been continuous for the past twenty years. In 1871 he married Miss Emma Howard, of Chicago, and four children have been the result of their union, three of whom are still living, the oldest being thirteen years of age. He is a resident of the the Twelfth ward, having his home at No. 432 Warren avenue. On the 19th of last March he received the nomination for mayor of Chicago on the first ballot and was elected by over 28,000 majority. I was told the proper way to approach Brother Roche was through the medium of the county treasurer, Mr. Lewis. I entered the county treasurer's office and was

AT ONCE CONVINCED

of the democratic nature of the establishment by the sight of a policeman smoking a very cheap cigar, and a large and interested company of Johnnies, Mikes and Macs waiting for the imperial presence. Time passed, and convinced me of the folly of an attempt to approach his honor through the favored medium. So, calling in person at the office of the mayor, I found ready access through the courteous aid of his private secretary, G. P. English, long and favorably known as a writer upon the staff of the Chicago Tribune. Mayor Roche is a fine-looking man, and I was favorably impressed with his appearance as he rose to greet your representative. After the ordinary commonplace he said: "I am glad that you have come to see our city in person. There are no troops patrolling our streets. There is no unusual police force on duty. Trade and commerce pursue their vocations undisturbed citizens go to and fro unexcited, and save in imagination there is no perturbation, no excitement, no apprehension, no terror. I am convinced (and he lighted a fresh cigar), that there is no organized opposition here to the constituted authorities. We know all that goes on. Our detectives attend the socialistic meetings. Talk ye and p'en y of it, and blood red, so far as utterance goes, but there is no harm in that kind of explosion any more than in the fierce vaporings that issue from the steam gauge. We know all there is—all there is said, all that is threatened, all that is done. We are absolutely prepared for everything and everybody. Our patrol service will enable us to concentrate a force of 300 or even 400 men at any given point in five minutes' time. But there is no necessity for that. Our police simply continue

THEIR ORDINARY AVOCATION,

with the exception of a small extra detail at the jail. Now, as for these condemned men, with them I, as mayor and as individual, have absolutely nothing to do. As individuals, I naturally feel for them the sympathy which any honest man must entertain for men so near the terrible fate that awaits them, but as the mayor of this city, its chief magistrate, in whose hands its peace and good order are centered, I feel the responsibility of preserving absolutely the peace. I can do it. The force at my disposal is entirely competent, in my judgment, to keep the peace of the town as absolute on the day of the execution as it is this sunshiny moment. The sympathy which I feel for these men as men in trouble is shared, I think, by all the citizens of the town, and it is particularly keen for those who have wives and children. You know that each day they have what is called an exercise hour, at which time the wives and little ones are permitted to came to what is called the prisoners' cage, an enclosure in the corridor, and between the bars the wives thrust their fingers, which the poor men kiss and fondle, while the little ones at times are permitted to enter the cage, and a most touching sight it is, I assure you, as they are fondled in their fathers' arms, or carried around upon their shoulders. At these hours many visitors ask permission to enter, and it is freely granted, for there is really no danger. They are all married save two, and they have sweethearts."

"It is generally believed, Mr. Mayor, that in case the supreme court decides, as it probably will, adversely, the governor will interfere on the behalf of some of those men, commuting their punishment to a long term of imprisonment. Is that so understood here?"

FIELDEN AND SCHWAB.

"I believe that Fielden and Schwab, through their friends, anticipate favorable action by the governor. Fielden, however, is the only one who has petitioned the governor; Parsons, you know, says, 'Give me liberty or give me death,' and he is the only American-born among them all, a brother of Gen. Parsons, formerly of the Confederate service from the state of Texas; but I wish it to be distinctly understood that with the execution per se the mayor of the city has absolutely nothing to do. He is charged, as I have said, simply with the preservation of the peace in the town. For that he relies primarily upon the police. If they fail he calls upon the sheriff, who has power to enlist citizens, and if he fails we call upon the state, when the governor must furnish troops. The sheriff is like myself, a Republican, and we are in entire accord in this grave and serious matter. The preparations for the execution are made. For them the sheriff alone is responsible. He will invite to that execution his deputies, the jury which convicted the condemned, the representatives of newspapers properly accredited and a jury to view, in legal parlance, the body, a kind of coroner's jury, who will testify as to the cause of death. I am very glad to have the opportunity to assure the country that all talk about apprehension of turmoil, of bloodshed, of social or civic upheaval, is worse than bosh. It is born of the diseased imagination of people who write for the foreign press, which would find no countenance here, because the editors of our local papers know better, and the evidence of our multitudinous citizenship would controvert any expression of that kind."

It is but fair to say that the feeling of entire security expressed by Mayor Roche seems to be shared by the solid men of the city.

WARREN F. LELAND,

known as a chief member of the great Leland family, proprietor of the Leland hotel here, represents quite a million of taxable property here and is outspoken in his feeling that the law must take its course. "Those men," said he, "were charged, tried and convicted of a specific crime. Every avenue of the law was opened up to them. They have had expert counsel and a perfectly fair trial. Had they had anything but a fair trial I for one would have been dissatisfied. I wanted the thing tested. This a big country—big enough for native-born Americans and for foreign-born emigrants if they behave themselves. I believe in independence of thought, speech and action, but I also believe in respect for our constitution and unqualified obedience to our laws. If foreign gentry don't like us let them keep away. If they come here they must abide by the same laws that govern us. I am heartily glad an appeal was taken from our local court to the supreme court of the state and from that to the supreme court of the United States. I can see no possible chance for the condemned there, but I am no lawyer. If the United States court interferes, as a citizen, I shall say, 'all right,' but it does not, and common sense says it will not, then in the name of an outraged country, I say, 'Let the law take its course.' Sympathy is right and proper and natural, but where does it begin, with the dead men or the condemned?

I SAW HORACE M'VICKER,

of McVicker's theater, to-day. He was busily engaged in preparation for a busy and an eventful season, but paused long enough to say: 'Anarchists, oh, yes. Well, let me say to you that Chicago is, like Illinois in general, as calm and placid as the traditional moon in May. The men sentenced to be hanged will be hanged, and they should be. I don't mean to say they all should be hanged, because there is some ground for a commutation, though not overmuch, of the sentence of two of them, but the gang as a gang must go. All this talk about excitement is idiocy. I am, as all theater managers are, a law-abiding citizen. If the court had decided in favor of the anarchists I should have accepted the decision. As they have decided against them, I accept that. I am very glad the condemned had money enough to pay the expense of their present appeal. As an American citizen I am heartily glad that they have exhausted the legal possibilities, so that no one can ever say they had no fair show.' The fact is the one fault in the whole procedure is the delay. Had these men been tried and convicted and sentenced at once the world would have applauded, but the lapse of time has blunted feeling for the dead and roused it for the living, and there we are. All this talk of the blood of the martyrs being the seed of the church is poppycock. We hear only of the martyrs who died for a subsequently proved just cause, but nothing is said of thousands who died in vain and for causes which had no ground in honor or in truth. No, no! It is the galled jade that winces. These men defied the law to which they now appeal. That law has sheltered them during argument, and now if it decides against them let the play move on."

JOE HOWARD, JR.

Fifty Vessels Ashore.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 1.—The storm which visited this section Sunday and Monday has proved most disastrous. Although telegraph lines along the coast are all down, yet from meager reports received here to-day it is estimated that at least fifty vessels are ashore. Many of them are total wrecks. As yet no lives have been reported lost. A steamer is reported ashore at Ocean View, fifteen miles from this port.

A Vernon Victim.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1.—Edward B. Borland, traveling agent for the wholesale drug house of H. Bosworth & Sons, in this city, was one of the victims of the Vernon disaster. He was about thirty-five years of age and leaves a wife and three children.

Explosion of an Engine.

NEEDLES, Cal., Nov. 1.—An engine exploded near Hack Berry last night, killing Engineer Schroeder, Fireman Long and Brakeman Trapp. The bodies were found 300 feet from the track.

VERY WILY SAVAGES.

Sword Bearer and His Followers Elude the Military and Escape,

The People of Montana Fear the Worst Results From This Event.

The Fargo Board of Trade Declares Vigorously Against Prohibition.

Dairy Convention in Iowa--General News of the Northwest.

Special to the Globe.

BILLINGS, Mont., Nov. 1.—After watching Sword Bearer and his 200 followers for three weeks, the military allowed them to make their escape for parts unknown last night. They are supposed to have come toward this place, and considerable uneasiness is felt here for the safety of the people along the Yellowstone and also at Junction City. The actions of the defiant Indians about confirm the belief that all is not right. It is noticed that all are well armed, and can make a long struggle. Many stockmen, who have cattle on the reservation, are sending out men for their protection. Just now they are fat, and many will surely be killed by the turbulent reds. The citizens here are greatly incensed to think that the Indians were allowed to escape to make trouble, when they might have been captured.

8:30 p. m.—News has just reached here that 150 Nez Perces have arrived on the Crow reservation. They say they came to trade with the Crows, but as their nature is well known by the settlers many think their coming means no good. Fears for the safety of settlers increases as time advances, and there is some talk of organizing a minute company, to be on hand in case of emergency. It is needless to say that the people have good cause for the fears entertained.

A FARGO SENSATION.

The Board of Trade Declares Against Local Option and Prohibition.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., Nov. 1.—The board of trade to-day threw a bomb into the local option ranks by the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated in those states where it has been tried that prohibition, or the refusal to grant license to sell and deal in intoxicating liquors under proper restrictions, has not aided the cause of temperance, but on the contrary has generally resulted in the extension of the evils incident to their improper and excessive use; and

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this board that in several counties the question of license or no license is not to be submitted to their voters, and for that reason a uniform policy on that question in this territory is impossible; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this board it will be detrimental to the material commercial interests of this city and county to adopt the policy of no license by reason of our close proximity to a state where license is granted, and on account of the great reduction of municipal revenues that must inevitably follow; be it therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of the board of trade, of the city of Fargo, that a policy in its nature prohibiting of the sale of intoxicating liquors ought not to be adopted in this city or county, but on the contrary their sale should be permitted under such rules and regulations as will restrain and keep in check those who are licensed to deal in them; and it is further

Resolved, That this board is in favor of high license, but not of prohibition in this city or county, unless it can be universal throughout the territory and the several states.

There was a hot time in the board over the matter, it being urged that prohibition would reduce the value of property 25 to 40 per cent. The minority insisted that it was political in character and should not be acted upon, none however favoring prohibition. The business interests are nearly solid against local option, but the action of the board has caused a great local sensation and will make the contest red hot.

A Dairy Convention.

DUBUQUE, Io., Nov. 1.—The dairy convention opened at Manchester today under favorable auspices. At 10 o'clock a special train arrived with delegates from New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Paul and St. Louis. This evening Gov. Larrabee delivered an address, welcoming the National association to Iowa. To-morrow the main business of the convention will begin.

Heywood in Trouble.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Alfred Heywood & Son, which is classed as the largest provision importing house in Liverpool, England, was made defendant in a suit for $5,000 in the circuit court to-day by F. H. Whitney. This suit is an outcome of an American venture made by the Heywoods in 1885, when they purchased of Mr. Whitney a packing-house at Atlantic, Io., and commenced to pack hogs and cattle and ship them to Liverpool. The venture was a failure, however, and the business was discontinued. Mr. Whitney claims that the Heywoods still owe him $5,000. Alfred Heywood visited Chicago last week and was arrested last Saturday evening on a capias issued at the instance of Henry Meade, an engineer, who claims money due him under a contract for services. Heywood spent Saturday night in jail but was released the next day.

Blue Earth Sunday Schools.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Nov. 1.—The nineteenth annual convention of the Blue Earth County Sunday School association met this evening at the Presbyterian church in this city. The leading features of this evening were: Opening service, conducted by George H. Brewster; address, "The Sunday School Work, Why all Christians Should Engage in it," Rev. W. Whitney; address, "How to Interest People in Bible Study," Eld. E. Rogers. The convention will continue over to-morrow. Several prominent speakers and Sunday school workers will be present and address the convention.

Tyner's Resignation.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., Nov. 1.—In regard to his resignation, Adjt.-Gen. Tyner states that it was tendered verbally to Gov. Church last March, and the governor frankly told him that he had previously promised the place to Gen. Jenkins. In July Gens. Tyner and Jenkins met the governor at Huron and a resignation was formally tendered, to be accepted after the encampment. Tyner speaks in the highest terms of his successor as a gentleman and crippled Union soldier, and as entirely competent. He says the governor has always treated him with marked courtesy and consideration.

Iron Near St. Cloud.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Nov. 1.—The discovery of iron in this vicinity is now an established fact and no longer a secret. The vein is located on that part which has been examined—on the farm of John Wetel, which is within a mile of this city, A. Rosenberger, of this city, has been prosecuting the examination of the locality. He dug a pit, and at the depth of a few feet found what unmistakably appeared to be iron ore. This he had sent to the state assayer, who reported that it contained from 20 to 40 per cent of iron, which might be increased as the shaft is lowered.

A Libel Suit.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX CITY, Io., Nov. 1.—Sheriff McDonald, who is a candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket, to-night began suit for $5,000 against the publishers of the Evening Times for libel. That paper published this afternoon a statement to the effect that the sheriff allowed one Henry Miller, in jail for obtaining goods under false pretenses, his liberty on condition that Miller would work for votes for him. The Times has been bitter against McDonald during the entire campaign. The fight is getting very warm, and is made by the saloon element on one side against the friends of prohibition on the other.

An Assignment.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Nov. 1.—J. P. Johnson, a grocer doing business on Plum street, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of his creditors to Gust Lillyblad. An inventory is being taken, but the assets and liabilities have not yet been ascertained. It is not believed they are large. The assets of C. A. Hendel, the assigned saloon proprietor, as per inventory, are $983.35. The liabilities, per schedule, exclusive of interest, count up to $5,053.45.

Minnesota Patents.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following Minnesotians were granted patents today: Alvin S. Boyce, New Richland, permulation lock; John Edgar, Rochester, whiffletree center, thill coupling and fifth wheel; Robert E. Gleason, Stillwater, chain; Fred K. Ludwig, Glencoe, boiler furnace; Frank B. Millville, Minneapolis, bustle; Jabez H. Paul, Minneapolis, blank cabinet; John L. Thompson, Minneapolis, hub attaching device and wagon axle.

A Grocery House Fails.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Nov. 1.—The fancy grocery house of C. S. Randall & Co., was closed to-day on judgments in favor of Sprague, Warner & Co., $681.09, Strauss & Hamburger, $113.70, and Hull Bros. & Martin, $154.25. The firm has been doing an extensive business, carrying the largest stock of fancy groceries in the city.

Fatally Injured.

Special to the Globe.

WABASHA, Minn., Nov. 1.—Henry Palm, while engaged about the lime kiln near Read's Landing this morning, fell from a scaffolding on the rocks beneath from a height of twelve feet. A heavy timber became displaced by his fall and followed, striking him on the head and crushing it against the rocks. His condition is serious and a recovery is scarcely hoped for.

Doings at Deadwood.

Special to the Globe.

DEADWOOD, Dak., Nov. 1.—The iron on the Topeka, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley was laid to Whitewood this evening, ten miles from here. A big strike of chloride ore was found last night in the combination shaft between the Iron hill shaft and the Albe, making the Albe as fine a property as the iron hill.

A Church Burned.

Special to the Globe.

ST. PETER, Minn., Nov. 1.—The old Swedish church at this place was burned to the ground this morning, and with it a barn and filled granary. The fire was the work of small children playing with matches. The total loss will be about $1,500. The church was covered with an insurance of $400.

A Barn Destroyed.

Special to the Globe.

NEILLSNILLE, Wis., Nov. 1.—The large barn of A. Strow, located seventeen miles southwest of this city, containing several tons of hay, one yoke of oxen and six head of horses, was consumed by fire Saturday night. Loss nearly $2,000.

Here's Bar's Meat.

Special to the Globe.

LITCHFIELD, Minn., Nov. 1.—A two-hundred-pound black bear was killed about five miles north of here last night.

A Moonlight Excursion.

Special to the Globe.

OSAKIS, Minn., Nov. 1.—A big moonlight excursion was given on Osakis Lake this evening by Wes Mann, Captain of the Belle of Osakis, to the head of the lake and return, making a trip of thirty miles. A large crowd was in attendance. The Osakis brass band furnished music. This is the last excursion of this season on the lake.

Poetal Changes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—The postoffice at Plainview, Douglas county, Dak., was discontinued to-day. A. H. J. George was to-day appointed postmaster at Wyatt, Aurora county, Dak., vice George R. Russell, resigned. A postoffice was established at Heekin, Grant county, and Daniel M. Hall appointed postmaster.

A Close Chase.

Special to the Globe.

WABASHA, Nov. 1.—Casper Shellenberger had a valuable horse stolen from his barn on Monday night. He gave chase on Tuesday morning and came so close on to the thief that the latter was obliged to abandon the horse in order to make his own escape.

A Small Failure.

Special to the Globe.

WABASHA, Nov. 1.—P. H. Murphy, a grocer in this city, was closed by Sheriff Cratte this morning, on a writ of attachment. Both assets and liabilities are small. The failure is attributed to dullness in trade.

Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following Minnesotians were granted pensions to-day: Harper, father of Job K. Tyson, Chatfield. Original: John Pierron, Augusta.

A Heavy Docket.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Nov. 1.—The docket for the district court, which opens here next week, holds 130 cases, sixty of which are new ones. This is the largest docket ever known here.

WOMAN'S FAIR FAME

In London, By a Judge's Decision, It is at a Policeman's Mercy.

The Scoundrel Who Arrested and Traduced Miss Cass is Reinstated.

The Princess of Wales as Liable to Indignity as the Lowest Drab.

More About Gladstone--The General Budget of News From Abroad.

By Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The failure of the prosecution of Policeman Endicott for traducing the character of Miss Cass, is a subject of regretful comment among citizens generally and in the press. The Pall Mall Gazette, which took a leading part in the crusade against the police methods, illustrated by the Cass arrest, is especially bitter against Judge Stephen, who deemed the evidence against Endicott insufficient to hold him on. The Gazette says that it may now be accepted as English law that there is no redress for any person accused by a policeman according to Judge Stephen. Remarks the editor: "If the vilest man on the force were to swear that the Princess of Wales was soliciting, he could not be held for perjury unless the princess produced witnesses to sustain her denial. The ordinary rule of law that the burden of proof is on the accuser is set at naught, but the responsible officials of the police department are saved from danger of decapitation, and this boon doubtless outweighs one woman's reputation." Endicott will, as the result of the decision, be restored to his position and receive his back pay in full. The outcome of the case has been unfortunate for Miss Cass in all respects. Though it is conceded that there was no proof of anything improper in her conduct on the evening of her arrest, when she was carrying a bundle for delivery for her employers, yet the great resources of the police department have been used in

TRACING HER HISTORY

during her whole life, and the result has been the discovery of some peccadilloes which have been magnified as much as possible in order to discredit her before the public. It was shown that she was frivolous and indiscreet in her conduct before coming to London, though nothing worse than flirtation was proven. The police also, without any proof to that effect, insinuated that her sudden marriage after the proceedings began was arranged in order to offset medical evidence as to her chastity. It is argued, however, by those interested in criticising the action of the police that this line of attack was an evasion of the real issue and could have no bearing on the right of an officer to make arbitrary arrests of women against whom no evidence could be produced of improper conduct at the time of the arrest. The police certainly have no cause to congratulate themselves on the result of the whole affair, however much Miss Cass may have been damaged by it.

OUR ADVICES FROM PARIS

to-night show the rumor of M. Waddington's resignation is unfounded, and that the minister will return to his duties in London to-morrow.

The Emperor William's continued illness causes great anxiety throughout Germany. The fact that the aged monarch does not throw off the effects of his cold so readily as on former occasions leads to apprehensions that his vitality is becoming seriously impaired. The crown prince holds himself prepared to return to Berlin from the South at a moment's notice. His throat is said to be improving, and there is no doubt that his voice is at least stronger than for some time back. There is not any great belief in his complete recovery, notwithstanding occasional temporary improvement.

The quiescence of the unemployed during the past week or so must not be taken as an indication of the complete disappearance of those bugbears of the police. It is said that they are only resting on their laurels and quietly organizing for new efforts. Many fear that the lawless element will choose lord mayor's day as the occasion of a serious demonstration. At any rate, there is a general impression that the proletariat will show themselves in the near future in less grotesque and more serious ways than hitherto.

Gladstone.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in reply to a question regarding free education, in which he says: "I wish to avoid entering into a new controversy. I am devoted to the settlement of one subject, on the progress of which all other subjects must depend." W. H. Smith, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house of commons, writes regarding the charges made by Mr. Gladstone, that the ministry is setting the example of a law-breaker in Ireland, that the ministry cannot deal seriously with the charges, which are refuting themselves. The miniftry, he says, is amenable to the courts if it be a law-breaker.

Dillon's Fiery Harrangue.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—Mr. Dillon, speaking at a league meeting in Limerick today, said that the Protestant judges had confirmed the Mitchelstown sentence against Mr. O'Brien under circumstances astounding even to those accustomed to the mockery of laws prevailing in Irish courts. If Mr. O'Brien's friends had force enough present they would have rescued him at any cost. He would scorn a people who, having the power to procure liberty, would submit to such brutal tyranny.

O'Brien in Prison.

CORK, Nov. 1.—The mayor has informed the municipal authorities that Mr. O'Brien, having promised to resist to the death his subjection to the treatment of an ordinary criminal, the governor of the prison in which he is incarcerated, at the mayor's request, he has telegraphed to the prison's board asking advice as to the course he shall pursue. The mayor will see Mr. O'Brien daily and report to the municipal officers.

A Great Painter Ill.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Meissonier, the great painter, has been advised by his physicians to abstain from all work for a long time, as symptoms of paralysis are developing, especially in his thumb.

Brutal British Sailors.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Dr. Salter, of the wrecked ship Menzaleh, accuses the master of the English ship Clenshiels of having compelled the captain of the Menzaleh, which was waterlogged, to hand over the ship to him at the risk of being abandoned on the ocean. All the English crew boarded the Menzaleh and laid hands on everything of value. He hints that the Menzaleh was sunk designedly. The French crew, he says, were treated with the utmost rudeness.

A Constable Exonerated.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The prosecution of Constable Endicott, who arrested Miss Cass on the charge of being an improper character, and who was indicted by the Middlesex grand jury for perjury because of evidence he gave against her, has collapsed. The judge before whom the case was heard held that the evidence of Miss Cass was not corroborated, and discharged the constable.

The Panama Canal.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Count de Lesseps has announced to the Academy of Science that the Panama canal will be opened on Feb. 3, 1890. The work will not then be entirely completed, but the passage will be free for twenty ships a day. It is estimated that this traffic will produce an annual revenue of from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 francs.

Germany's Revenue.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The revenue of the empire for the first half of the current financial year shows as follows: Increases, Customs duties, 10,300,000 marks; postoffice, 4,000,000 marks; state railways, 1,250,000 marks. Decreases. Sugar tax, 500,000 marks; spirit tax, 2,000,000 marks.

The Wild West Closes.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Wild West show closed last night. An enormous audience was present. During their stay in this city the orderly conduct of the Indians and of the whole company has been favorably commented upon.

An Anarchist Arrested.

VIENNA, Nov. 1.—Kereal, the anarchist leader, has been arrested in connection with a fresh conspiracy against the government.

A Gale in England.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A gale to-day created great damage along the coast and on the channel. Numerous minor casualties to shipping are reported.

Eighteen Lives Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—It is reported that the British bark Temple Bar, bound for Rio Janeiro, foundered in the Bristol channel. The crew, numbering eighteen, were lost.

The Emperor Better.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The physicians of the emperor report to-night that he is slowly improving and if the progress continues he will soon be able to leave his room.

Aid for Ireland.

DETROIT, Nov. 1.—The following cablegram, sent from here this morning, explains itself:

DETROIT, Nov. 1, 1887.—Joseph Gillis Biggar, M. P., London, Eng.: The league is getting into line. Ten thousand dollars more to test coercion. Half this sum from fearless Philadelphia. O'Brien in prison worth $10,000 a week. CHARLES O'REILLY, Treasurer.

"O'Brien as an editor never received above $20 a week," said Dr. O'Reilly. "He would not accept more. I do not know what he was worth at his desk; I have some idea of what he is worth in jail."

A Floral Show.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Arrangements were commenced to-day for the floral and horticultural show to be given this week in the battery D building. Prizes ranging from $50 to $500 are offered for the best competitive displays, and the Chrysanthemum show, it is said, will be the most attractive and beautiful exhibit of this favorite flower ever seen in the country. The exhibition will continue for several days, and a different line of designs and flowers will be displayed every day.

The Nicaragua Canal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Williams & Rankin steamer Hondo sails from this port on Nov. 26 for Greytown, Nicaragua, with an expedition which is to complete the final location of the interoceanic canal route and to prepare for the work of construction, which is to be commenced during the winter. The expedition consists of forty engineers and 110 laborers, in charge of Civil Engineer Perry. The chief engineer, A. G. Menocal, will join the party in a few weeks.

The Ophir Farm Sold.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The well-known Ophir farm, named by Ben Halliday after his famous mine, was sold yesterday to D. Ogden Mills by George W. Xuintard, assignee of the late John Roach. The farm comprises about 1,200 acres of the best land in the town of Harrison. It is three miles east of White Plains and it commands a fine view of Long Island sound. It was originally known as the George Miller farm. It is reported that Mr. Mills has purchased the place for his daughter, Mrs. Whitelaw Reed. The price paid has not been made public.

A Farmers' Congress.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Delegates are arriving in large numbers to attend the annual farmers' congress, which opens here to-morrow. It is expected that the congress will comprise about 600 delegates, representing every state and territory in the union, the majority of them being appointees of the governors of their states. The gathering will be one of the most important in the history of American agriculture.

The Panama Safe.

HAVANA, Nov. 1. — The Spanish steamer Panama, from New York, which was ashore on the Florida coast, has arrived here, having floated Sunday afternoon. All on board are well. She has on board a pilot from New York, as well as Mr. Ceballos, her agent in that city. Capt. Alcatina, who was in command of the Panama on her voyage out from New York, has been relieved.

The Hamilton & Dayton.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 1.—The directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad company held an executive session in this city late this afternoon. A. S. Winslow, the president, resigned. His resignation was accepted, and Julius Dexter was elected to fill the vacancy.

A Big Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Controller Lowe has instituted a suit against George Jones and the New York Times company for $100,000 for libel. The complaint was served by Evarts, Choate & Beman on Mr. Jones at the Times office at noon to-day.

The Medford Bank Fails.

MEDFORD, Wis., Nov. 1.—The Exchange bank, of Medford, made an assignment to-day. Liabilities, about $300,000; assets unknown, as everything is encumbered. Many poor people had deposited small amounts at this bank.

THE ONLY SURVIVOR.

A Solitary Sailor Left to Tell the Tale of the Vernon's Loss.

Before His Rescue He Passed Sixty Hours on a Frail Raft.

His Companions Died One by One and He Also Nearly Perished.

Eight Lives Lost by an Explosion at St. Louis--Other Casualties.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Nov. 1.—The schooner S. B. Pomeroy passed here today with Alfred Stone, one of the firemen of the ill-fated steamer Vernon. He was picked up last night eight miles from Sheboygan on a raft. A dead body was found on the raft with him, supposed to be another fireman. Stone says he awoke as the boat was sinking and jumped through a window and found the life raft with six persons on it. He says there were fifty people on board. When he jumped into the water there were people scattered around in life preservers. He saw the life raft on the crest of a wave and succeeded in reaching it. The ice-cold water dashed over the raft, chilling and freezing every one on it. One by one they succumbed and were swept off by the waves. Floating about in the life preservers they stood a poor chance in the terrible sea that was raging. He saw several persons torn out of preservers by the violence of the waves, and go down never to reappear. There was little shrieking or confusion. "The next morning," continued Stone, "I was left alone on the raft, the others all having been overcome by the cold and fallen off. I saw a steamer approaching from the north.

I WAVED MY HANDKERCHIEF FRANTICALLY,

hoping to attract the attention of the steamer, but she passed by about a half-mile away. I thought my fate was sealed. The waves were continuously washing over the raft, taxing my rapidly failing strength to the utmost to hold on. The sea began going down on Saturday and the water stopped washing over the raft. This gave me no relief from the cold, as I was wet through and frost-bitten, but was no longer in danger of being swept off. I was about overcome with fatigue, hunger and cold when the schooner Pomeroy picked me up. I think the cause of the disaster can never be known, as I am probably the only survivor. When I awoke the steamer was sinking and I had only time to get outside before she went down. I think most of the people on board went down with her. It is likely that her machinery gave out and she got in the trough of the sea and her side was stove in by a wave. I am not certain that her engines gave out, but she lay in the trough of the sea when she sunk. The top of the cabin was forced off when she went down and a few people climbed upon it, but it soon broke up."

It was 5 o'clock yesterday morning when Stone was picked up. The dead man was the other fireman. The other six on the little raft died of exposure, the steward dying two hours after going on the raft. Stone does not remember the names of any of the persons on the raft with him.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Nov. 1.—Up to the arrival of the schooner Pomeroy, from Chicago, which passed through the bay to-day, it was supposed that not a single survivor was left of the forty or fifty people on board the propeller Vernon, which went down off Sheboygan early last Saturday morning. It is now known, however, that at least one man lives to tell the tale of that terrible night on Lake Michigan. The Pomeroy has on board the only survivor, so far as is now known, of that awful disaster. The name of the man who has thus been rescued from death after he had given up all hope of ever again setting his foot upon dry land, is Alfred Stone, of Chicago, one of the Vernon's crew. He had been in the water sixty hours, exposed to a bitter piercing wind, and without a bite to eat, when the Pomeroy discovered him on a raft last night about eight miles from Sheboygan. It was a clear, moonlight night. Stone was so cold as to be almost helpless, and so weak from hunger that he could scarcely move. Although still very weak from the effects of his awful experience, Stone was able to make a brief statement of the never-to-be-forgotton night. "I was awakened in the middle of the night," he says, "by the cries of the passengers and crew that the vessel was sinking. I sprang out of the window and found myself on a life raft with six other persons. I cannot say now who my companions were. Part of them were

MMEBERS OF THE CREW

and part were passengers. It seemed only a moment before the vessel had gone down, and I believe that all but a few of those on board went down with her. I do not know just how many people were aboard at the time, but the number could not have been far from fifty. We passed through an awful night. I think I never saw such a sea as that which tossed our little raft at its mercy. When daylight came we hoisted a signal of distress, using a coat tied to an oar. Two vessels passed so near us Saturday that they must have seen our signal, yet for some reason they apparently made no effort to reach us. The storm still raged and it may be that they had all they could do to save themselves.

"One after another of my companions perished in the cold or was washed off the raft when they became too numb with the cold to hold on any longer. We never saw any others from the sunken steamer, and I don't believe any others survived. The vessel went down so suddenly that the crew hadn't time to man the boats."

When Stone was picked up there was the corpse of one man on the raft with him, the other four having perished several hours before. Stone says this man was one of the crew whose name he does not know.

A tug that went out to search for the bodies of the lost Vernon's crew and passengert to-day picked up two floaters. They were evidently members of the crew, but unidentified. One of them was in the water in perpendicular position, being held up by a life preserver that had slipped up under his head. The other body floated on the surface.

EIGHT LIVES LOST.

A Horrible Calamity Occurs at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—A flash followed by a dull roar and then the crush of walls convulsed the center of this city at 2 this morning, and the clamor that followed carried the rumor of the horrible calamity that had befallen three familes while wrapped in slumber. An explosion of gasoline in the rear of the cellar of Michael Newman's grocery store, No. 13 South Fourteenth street, had lifted the two-story building from its foundation and dropped it back again in a mass, beneath which were buried Michael Newman, aged fifty-two years; Mrs. Annie Newman, aged forty years; Miss Mamie Newman, aged eighteen years; John Newman, aged sixteen years; Nellie Newman, aged fifteen years; Kate Newman, aged eleven years; Eddie Newman, aged thirteen years; Charles Devere, Mrs. Charles Devere, Miss Hattie Brown, of Columbus, Ky., bruised about the lower limbs; Charles Eifford, Miss Patty Bryant, Mrs. Beasley. The messenger of death had scarcely wrecked the place before fire swept through the ruins. But good work began and then began the search for the dead. A store was on the corner of the alley running through from Fourteenth to Targee street, and was the north room of the building, covering 7, 9 and 11 South Fourteenth street. The building, a two-story brick, was completed but a short time ago and only one storeroom was occupied. All the up stairs portion was occupied by tenements. Mr. Newman and his family of seven lived over the store. The force of the explosion was terrific, the entire block of buildings north of and across the alley from the building in which the explosion took place were gutted by the blast. The Newman block, crushed in, was covered by the roof, which had settled down upon the ruins and formed a barrier through which the rescuers had to cut a way.

BEAMS AND WALLS

impeded progress, and threatening walls on either side overhung ready to crush the gallant men who pressed to the spot where calls for help directed them. These