THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1885. NUMBER 126.

LAUNCHED FROM THE LIVING.

The Hangman's Halter Hoists Rebel Riel Into Eternity.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE EVENT.

Quebec and Montreal in a State of Riotous Desperation.

RACE AND RELIGIOUS HOWLS.

Frenzied French Canadians Parading and Denouncing the Orange-Men—Burning Effigies of Dominion Officials.

The Execution of Riel.

REGINA, Nov. 16.—Riel has been confined in the guard room of the Canadian mounted police barracks, whose headquarters' post is located on the prairie three miles west of this city, ever since the conclusion of of his trial here in July. The trial and sentence occurred in this city, which is the capital of a vast territory stretching north as far as Alaska, west to British Columbia, and known as the Northwest Territory. The territorial council meets here, and it is likewise the official residence of the resident lieutenant governor and other appointive dominion officials. The half-breed leader of two revolts against the authority of the Canadian government has been kept under the closest surveillance by a force of mounted police stationed here, the latter a very showy body of mounted troops, wearing scarlet jackets, blue trousers and the fur caps of the British dragoons. Ever since the denial of the imperial council of Great Britain to grant the appeal on behalf of Riel to overturn the verdict rendered against him, espionage was more strict than ever, both to guard against escape of their state prisoner and to prevent any attempt at rescue, which might be made by his countrymen in Canada or over the American border. Ninety men have toiled off for this duty Saturday night and last night. Even this number was increased by videttes occupying commanding points a mile from the barracks, and a cordon above the camp proper. The prison of Riel is a long wooden structure with slanting roof and small windows under the eaves grated with iron. The two rebels of the guard occupied rooms in the front portion of the building, while six sentinels paced up and down continuously outside the structure, and another sentinel paced in front of the cell of the condemned half-breed. The precautions extended so far that an officer of the guard was compelled to visit and certify that he had visited the prisoner each quarter hour. Never was a captive more jealously guarded, and possibly never was a captive during the 1[illegible] period of his imprisonment less in need of watchmen in his outward department. Whatever his character may have been in the mind as a martyr leader of his countrymen, in prison he has fallen little short of a religious. His time has been devoted assiduously to prayer. Even when given his constitutional walk on the open ground adjoining the guard room for an hour each morning, he has paced back and forth with hands clasped together in front, his head bowed, and prayers issuing from his lips, versed in either French or in the Indian Cree tongue. Very soon after his capture by the Canadian troops he protessed to throw off his allegiance to the Roman Catholic church and took the guise of a prophet claiming to see visions and foretelling events. Latterly, as his fate seemed more surely sealed, he has sought again the comfort of his original faith, and his constant and almost his only companion for the past two weeks has been Pere Andre, from Fort Albert, close to the scene of the recent rebellion. The churchman's visits have been twice daily and in his absence Riel frequently knelt at his couch in prayer. The remainder of his time has been spent in writing out projections of the future and a defense of his conduct in leading the half-breeds twice to war. These papers have all been entrusted to Pere Andre and will doubtless be produced at some time in the future, although the prelate refuses to surrender them now.

No one, no matter what his credentials, was permitted to pass through the guard room to see the prisoner in his cell, and the immediate friends of the condemned man even did not see him, though no restriction was placed upon them. He received a few days ago a letter from his aged mother, which affected him visibly, and other time during his confinement did he show any signs or weakness which was imputed to him after his capture by the Canadian scouts. The strict privacy of the prisoner was broken down yesterday for the first time, when a representative of the Associated Press was permitted to visit the prisoner in company of the high sheriff and commandant of the mounted police. This was on the occasion of the formal announcement that the death warrant had arrived. The colloquy which ensued was embraced in last night's dispatches. The charm of the rebel's manner was undeniable. He anticipated what the sheriff would say in his own greeting: "Well, you have come with the great announcement. I am glad." He spoke slowly but very distinctly, looking at the sheriff with a resolute eye and without a tinge of bragadocio. He smiled when the latter suggested that he should not speak too long. "You think I will speak too long, that I will be hammered. Oh, no; at the last moment I will be firm." There was a trace of the French patois in his accent, which did not lessen the charm of his speech. His beard was dark brown, neatly trimmed, and his hair was brushed back from a high forehead with a tendency to curl in contrast to the straight hair of his Indian progenitors. His face is slightly Roman, his skin fair but not swarthy. Looking him and witnessing his manner it was hard to discern the influence he had with his people. His address was that of a skilled orator and his college training had never deserted him in the perfection and grace of his speech, all the more remarkable in contrast to that of his followers. While it has been charged that he showed a lack of speech on the battle field or in the presence of danger, no one would urge it against him in witnessing the nonchalance in his bearing and suavity of speech in acknowledging the fiat of his doom. The stoicism lent by the savage strain in his blood it would be conceded stood him in well, as although his final plea that he was urged on by the cancer by the love of a patriot. "I have only this," striking his breast, "to leave and this I tendered to my country fifteen years ago, and am willing to give it now."

LOUIS DAVID RIEL.

Beyond the private who visited him, it was the fate of Riel that there were none of his former companions, either from political or personal fear, that bound their way to the cell, and boys I the announcement of the results of the various cases of his trial he had no knowledge of passing events, or the criticism passed upon his career. His concluding hours were passed in the sole company of his spiritual adviser, who performed masses for him during the early portion of the night. Riel then laid down and appeared to sleep soundly, awakening at an early hour and again resumed his devotions.

The same extraordinary precautions against the possible escape of Riel, the intrusion into the barracks by unauthorized persons, was observed again this morning. At a mile from the barracks mounted patrols challenged all persons and compelled them to disclose written passes. Two other lines of guards were stationed at points nearer the post where the same precautions were again observed. No one was permitted into the guard room until 8:30 o'clock. The scene presented then was that of Riel on the scaffold with Pere Andre and Father McWilliams with him, celebrating mass. Riel was on his bended knee, wearing a loose woolen sutton, gray trousers and woolen shirt. On his feet were moccasins, the only feature of his dress that partook of the Indian. He received the notice to proceed to the scaffold in the same composed manner shown the preceding night on receiving the warning of his fate. His face was full of color, and he appeared to have complete self-possession, responding to the service of the mass in a clear tone. The prisoner decided only a moment before going to the scaffold not to make a speech. This was owing to the earnest solicitation of both priests attending him. He displayed an inclination at the last moment to make an address, but Pere Andre reminded him of his promise, and he then arose and walked toward the executioner repeating his prayers to the last moment, the final words escaping him being "merci, merci." He died without a struggle. Not to exceed twenty persons were permitted within the confines of the barracks to witness the execution, and it was certainly performed with decorum and dispatch. His body was taken in charge of by the coroner, and the verdict usual to all state executions was rendered.

The scaffold had been erected within the contracted inclosure immediately in the rear of the guard house, the only view of which was through a window immediately under the rafters. The last sacrament was taken by the condemned man within the guard house proper, and near the opening which led to the scaffold. He responded to the Latin prayers with a full, clear voice while on bended knees. When the moment came for him to rise and have his hands and arms pinioned he kept looking up, slowly repeating his prayers. He then walked through the contracted 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 responded the priest, "make this last sacrifice and you will be rewarded." Riel turned and remarked: "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 praying. During the night Pere Andre urged upon him not to attempt an address upon the scaffold, and suggested that a reprieve might still be on the way, but this idea Riel strenuously repelled. He said he knew his hour had come; that he was not only prepared, but could not have any other way, as nothing but the alternative of prison life awaited him; to him death was preferable. During the night he addressed a letter to his mother and sister, which touched upon the affection he bore them. He addressed a codicil to his will, specifying that he desired his body to be laid beside his father's in St. Boniface cemetery at Winnipeg, which request will be carried out, Pere Andre going there with his remains in a few days.

His body was interred underneath the scaffold today. He prayed almost continuously during the night, employing the written prayers of the church, and he again prayed extempore in both French and English. He directed a prayer to his friends in the United States, where he declared most of them were, and again for his friends in Quebec. He prayed for his lawyers, speaking of their efforts in going to England in his behalf. The attending father said 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 obligation he asked that the government might soon be relieved from his rule. He partook of a light repast at 11 o'clock and eat no breakfast, which caused him to show at one time some signs of faintness, but he at once quickly recovered from this and displayed no effort in mounting the ladder which led to the attic of the guard house on his way to the scaffold. There was barely a quiver as the drop fell and his death was pronounced instantaneous.

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

It would be difficult at this time to gauge public feeling clearly in the northwest as to Riel. Expressed views are almost entirely unfavorable to him, and the half-breeds are usually silent upon the subject. A majority of the resident population believed he deserved death, and this is undoubtedly the case in Manitoba.

Here he was tried. There was some expression of sympathy for him and at times declarations that he was right in his demands, as they have nearly all since been granted to the half-breeds. The execution 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 case for murders committed. This will close the work of the criminal proceedings growing out of the Northwest rebellion, as the other persons convicted were for prison sentences, all of which are now being served out. The executioner of Riel was a man named Jack Henderson, who was a captain of Riel's in the rebellion of 1870.

REGINA, Nov. 16.—Rev. Chas. A. 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 a representative of the Associated press today. 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 who should be confined for life, expressed the view that if 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. Rev. McWilliams has in his possession a series of letters written by Riel 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. He handed Father McWilliams the following November 9, four hours before he heard of his respite:

REGINA JAIL, N. W. T., Nov. 9.—On the 4th of November, 1885, it was revealed to me your death is reprieved. There are ten lawyers. On the 9th, in the morning, it was said to me from above, the council will meet Tuesday on your indictment.

LOUIS DAVID RIEL.

These happenings transpired as he indicated in his paper. All the 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.—I am most acknowledging towards you, my God, for having fulfilled the promise which you never fully made to me through your beloved servant, Ignace Bourget, that you would not abandon me on account of the mission which you have goodly given me to fulfill in all points.

LOUIS DAVID RIEL.

The following was written the same day:

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.

About 7:30 o'clock this morning he wrote the following:

REV. C. A. WILLIAMS—My good thanks for assisting me in different ways principally by your prayers. LOUIS DAVID RIEL.

November 6, 1885.

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 presumptious in my writings and I say that by these presents 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 a Catholic.

LOUIS DAVID RIEL.

Regina Jail, Nov. 15, 18 5

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 his countrymen undoubtedly sympathized with their leader, and doubtless would do so doubly now that he was dead. It is declared this afternoon the government will probably not allow the body to be removed to Winnipeg through fear of the demonstration which might be made by half-breeds at his funeral.

Excitement Over the Execution.

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—There was much excitement among the French Canadian citizens here when the news of Riel's execution was received. French Canadian students, to the number of 500, carrying a tri-color, marched through the several streets of the city, giving vent to cheers for Riel and groans for Sir John McDonald. Flags are at half mast in many parts of the city. There will probably be a demonstration to-night.

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—About 400 students started from Victoria university to-night to parade through the city. When they reached Champ de Mars the number had been augmented by a following cautiously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000 persons. The paraders carried French flags, torchparaches, and effigies of Sir John MacDonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. John A. Chapleau, Hon. Mr. Langevin and Mr. Quinet. Chapleau and Sir Hector were burned in effigy on the Champ, where a number of shots were exchanged between the paraders and the police. No one was injured, however. From this place the procession moved to Victoria Square, where Sir John MacDonald's effigy was set on fire in front of Queen Victoria's statute. Quite a large body of police were present, but offered no resistance to the paraders. When the premier's effigy had been partly burned a party cut it down with the remark, "There goes the cursed serpent." The queen's statue was much blackened. After marching through the west end of the city the crowd returned to the Champ, where the demonstration is now breaking up.

QUEBEC, Nov. 15.—The excitement here over the execution of Reil is intense. When the news was received that Riel had paid the last penalty it seemed as if a thunderbolt had fallen among them, reversing their feeling to a tone of rejoicing when the dispatch was received stating he had "Died game." It would seem as if it only required this news to start them pouring forth their torrent of feeling. Although the French Canadians are agitated in the extreme, no difficulty is experienced. The French Canadian ministers are being severely criticized on all sides. A public meeting is to be held to-night at St. Roches, and some trouble is expected to arise therefrom.

QUEBEC, Nov. 16.—The excitement here is almost beyond all restraint. A flag was hoisted at half-mast on the Canadian office, and some English speaking citizens who felt aggrieved at this came near being roughly handled. Flags decked with mourning emblems are also displayed, and many men have crapes on their hats and around their coat-sleeves. It would be hard to tell what the result will be. To-night 200 or 300 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, on St. Louis street, and it is feared they intend mischief in that quarter. The police, however, are patroling in large numbers. Hand bills have been distributed to all passers-by calling on them to meet tonight. These bills are headed in large letters and read as follows: "Riel hanged! Infamie consommee! the triumph of Orangemen over the Catholics and French Canadians! There will be this evening at Jacques Cartier market place a meeting of all French Canadians of the city of Quebec to protest against the terrible murder committed this morning by Sir John McDonald, Sir Hector Langevin and Sir A. P. Caron and Hon. Mr. Chapleau. Let every one of you be at your post to-night."

This bill, appearing as it did, put the people almost beside themselves. Nothing but roaring and imprecations against the Orangemen could be heard in any quarter of the city, and it is stated that a number of Orangemen have been "spotted" and are likely to feel the result of to-night's demonstration. The uneasiness felt has been somewhat intensified by the fact that Mayor Langelier left the city this morning on professional business and that it will be impossible for him to return before to-morrow night, special train. However, it is believed he has left some one to act in his place in case of a riot. "B" battery and 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. Roche's, and effigies are to be hoisted and burned and each mock execution to be accompanied by a stirring national speech, which will undoubtedly stir the already kindled enthusiasm of the populace and cause a riot. A meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste society was held this afternoon and a resolution passed ordering the president to have their national flag draped in mourning and hoisted at half mast for eight days. It is stated that a Mr. Morrisette, who was to have been married this morning, postponed the marriage on account of the execution of Riel. For this he is loudly applauded by some of the French evening papers.

French citizens residing in St. John suburbs have decided to close their houses and business establishments, and attend church en masse to sing a solemn service for the repose of Riel's soul. Le L'Etoeur, liberal organ, appears to-night draped in mourning, and all its articles are most stirring. All its columns are devoted to Riel matter, and it calls upon the French Canadians not to forget the "martyr who was murdered for the French cause." The story that the Eighth batallion are ordered under arms is contradicted. It is believed if that batallion were called out a great disturbance would be caused, as it is almost entirely composed of English speaking residents.

Montreal's Protest.

MONTREAL, 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. Quinet were exposed in the windows on St. James street, and an excited crowd kept the sidewalk blocked all the 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 hendish inscriptions signifying "traitor, traitor, hangman," etc. There is a movement afoot to have a requiem mass celebrated in all the Catholic churches throughout the province next Monday for the repose of Riel's soul.

No Trouble at Toronto.

TORONTO, Nov. 16.—By 1 o'clock this morning crowds began to gather about the various newspaper offices, eagerly waiting for the news regarding Riel. Even at the last moment doubts were freely expressed that the execution would take place, and bets were made, one man wagering $200 even that the prisoner would not be hanged. When the word was received that Riel was dead, the crowds perused the bulletins and then quietly dispersed.

All Quiet at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 16.—The news of Riel's fate was first received quietly here. The Protestant conservatives were considerably elated, however, over what they term their triumph. A large number of them waited on the premier and Hon. MacKenzie Bowell, 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.

His Life to Save Riel.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 16.—A Winnipeg special to the Pioneer Press says: The fact was kept secret till to-day that Jackson, Riel's lieutenant, who has been confined in a lunatic asylum, has escaped across the line. He 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.

Weather for To-Day.

Upper Mississippi valley—Fair warmer weather, followed during Wednesday by local rains, wind generally southerly.

Missouri Valley—Warmer fair weather, increasing cloudiness and local rains, winds generally southerly.

The Montreal Scourge.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—Eleven deaths from small-pox in this city Saturday, and twenty five deaths Saturday.

The finest lot of Hand Picked Winter Apples in the city at C. B. Moore & Co., 1515 Dodge street.

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

Alexander's Armies Defeated in a Battle at Dragoman Pass.

SOFIA TO SUCCUMB TO-DAY.

The Minor Conflicts so Far Prove the Bulgarians an Unequal Match for the Servian Troops—Foreign News.

The Bulgarian War.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Times' Belgrade correspondent says: "The proclamation of King Milan setting forth Servia's grievances and declaring war against Bulgaria does not touch the true cord of national feeling in Servia. The nation does not share the king's resentment against Bulgaria and the ill will of the Servians against Bulgaria is only skin deep."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—Turkey ordered 200,000 tons of coal at Newcastle to be delivered in six weeks, and has sent $150,000 to Hungary for the purchase of additional artillery horses.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The daily newspapers, in editorials on the Bulgaria-Servian war, are unanimous in condemning Servia, and express great anxiety as to the future of the Balkans.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Emperor William granted permission to Prince Francis, of Battenburg, to serve in the Bulgarian army.

ATHENS, Nov. 16.—The Greek government contracted for sixty mitrelleuse guns and 140,000 rounds of ammunition at a cost of $400,000. The government also contracted with the national bank for a loan of $[illegible].

BELGRADE, Nov. 14.—After desperate fighting yesterday the Servian troops occupied positions at Raptichia. The losses on both sides were heavy. This victory enabled the Servians to turn the very difficult and rocky gorge of Dragoman pass, and the Bulgarians, after a gallant resistance, retreated to Livnitza, where an important engagement is expected to take place to-day, which will probably decide the fate of Sofia. The direct road to Sofia passes through Tesaribrod and Dragoman, but another runs by way of Pirand and turns both dones of Tesaribrod and Dragoman, reaching Sofia by way of Bresnik. Probably on the latter road the fight of yesterday took place.

BELGRADE, Nov. 16.—Djuknitch, commanding the Timok division, drove the Bulgarians from the entrenchments at Kicka and captured sixteen prisoners. The total Servian loss is 2 officers and 50 men killed, and 200 wounded. The official report from Col. Beneczky says, after a brilliant charge the Servians carried four Bulgarian redoubts beyond Tsarisnod.

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

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

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Daily Telegraph says that a numerously signed petition has reached St. Petersburg from Sofia praying Russia to deliver Bulgaria from the "Stranger" in their country. The "Stranger" referred to is Prince Alexander.

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

PIROT, Nov. 16.—The Bulgarian troops are making an obstinate retreat along the whole line. Five hundred Bulgarians have been taken prisoners.

Servian telegraph officials have been forbidden by their government to accept from foreign war correspondents dispatches relating to the movements of the war.

SOFIA, Nov. 16.—Prince Alexander has started over Slivnitza to assume command of the army. The force of Bulgarians from Widdin has crossed the Timok river and entered Servia, and is now attacking Negotine. Bulgaria has resolved to fight to the bitter end. Prince Alexander has again implored the porte for assistance, pointing out that the sultan is suzerain over Bulgaria and that the Servians are almost at the gates of Sofia.

The French Purse Depleted.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Premier Brisson said the cost of the expeditions to Tonquin and Madagascar had borne too onerously upon the finances of the government, and it behooved France to abandon her former policy, having, however, due regard to her 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 an eventual evacuation of those countries. It was also intended to form an army consisting of Annamese troops by the king of Annam, and of Tonquinese, paid temporarily by France to protect the Tonquin frontiers. The king of Annam would administer government to the whole country under the guidance of the French residents. With regard to Madagascar, M Brisson said the government recognized the fact that the present state of affairs could not continue. The statements made by the prime minister are taken to indicate a collapse of French enterprises in Tonquin and Madagascar.

The Balkan Conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—The fifth and probably last sitting of the conference on the Roumelian question was held to-day. M. Nelidoff, Russian ambassador, was present. The delegates agreed on the principal points in issue. It is believed that owing to the effort of Germany it will be possible to localize the war in the Balkans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—The cabinet council are now discussing Prince Alexander's appeal for assistance.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Journal Des Debats' Constantinople correspondent says that Turkey refused to interfere between Servia and Bulgaria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—It is stated this morning that at a meeting of the Balkan conference, it was decided to continue the conference regardless of the war between Servia and Bulgaria. The delegates were unanimously in favor of the re-establishment of the status quo ante.

The Burman War.

RANGOON, Nov. 16.—In a fight with a war vessel belonging to King Thebaw, reported yesterday, the fire from the British caused the crew of the Burmese vessel to jump overboard. The British then boarded the vessel and proceeded up the river with her. It is reported that 3,000 troops are stockaded at Fort Kulgion, which occupies a high dominating position overhanging the river at Minhla.

Small Pox Near Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 16.—Fifteen cases of small pox were discovered at L'Harlotte, a neighboring town. No deaths reported. Citizens are taking energetic measures to prevent the spread of the disease. The local government refused to allow the use of the old unoccupied lunatic asylum near town as a hospital, but the townspeople took possession of it and placed the patients in it.

The Pope and the Carolines.

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 concessions contained in the Spanish note of September 10. The decision, it is said, was presented to Germany and Spain to-day.

An Agreement on Fish.

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

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

Omaha Sixteenth in the List of Leading Cities.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—The following table compiled from special dispatches to the Boston Post from the leading clearing houses of the United States, gives the gross clearances for the week ending November 14, with percentage of decrease and increase compared with the corresponding week in 1884:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$770,941,281	47.7	....
Boston	81,105,521	88.5	....
Philadelphia	50,483,828	33.0	....
Chicago	53,321,000	19.3	....
St. Louis	16,018,216	3.5	....
San Francisco	11,542,971	....	3.2
Baltimore	11,083,117	....	1.4
Cincinnati	9,150,000	1.1	....
Pittsburg	7,367,325	2.6	....
Providence	5,330,500	24.3	....
Kansas City	5,084,853	18.5	....
Minneapolis	4,632,459	....	....
Milwaukee	4,010,000	2.3	....
Louisville	4,199,271	16.3	....
Detroit	3,328,643	12.4	....
Omaha	2,851,013	....	....
Cleveland	2,273,607	....	6.9
Columbus	1,371,100	3.5	....
Indianapolis	1,080,806	6.9	....
Hartford	1,820,651	88.4	....
New Haven	1,114,816	....	6.9
Memphis	2,408,866	14.1	....
Portland	1,185,561	29.5	....
Peoria	689,014	....	17.2
Worcester	875,591	5.2	....
Springfield	659,289	27.2	....
St. Joseph	710,000	36.5	....
Lowell	560,149	....	13.5
Syracuse	546,767	....	8.8
Galveston	.....	....	....
Total	1,064,761,557	39.7	....
Outside New York	295,520,356	25.9	....

NOTE—Minneapolis and Omaha not included in totals.

Review of the English Market.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade, says: The weather has been damp and foggy, and unfavorable for threshing or delivering grain. Trade in wheat is going from bad to worse. Sales in English wheat during the week were 57,416 quarters at 33s, against 59,359 quarters at 31s 5d during the corresponding week last year. The market for foreign wheat is wretchedly slow. Flour is 6d@1s lower, and the tendency is still downward. Corn has an upward tendency, although buyers have fully discounted the immense American crops which are expected to arrive early in 1886. American cars are old corn. There is no feature in the market for white cargoes. Three cargoes arrived, four cargoes were sold, five withdrawn and five remained. Trade forward is dull. The war in eastern Europe failed to cause any excitement in the market to-day. Holders of wheat demand an advance of 6d@1s, but buyers do not respond. Oats are 6d dearer. Other articles are generally unchanged.

The Visible Supply Statement.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The following figures, taken from the official statement of the board of trade to be passed on Change to-morrow morning, show the amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canada on Saturday, November 14, and the amount of increase and decrease over the preceding week:

Wheat	53,110,805	Increase	780,949
Corn	2,403,147	Decrease	1,579,920
Oats	2,057,173	Decrease	83,584
Rye	693,511	Increase	10,227
Barley	2,070,997	Increase	108,356

The amount of grain in store in Chicago on the date named was:

Wheat	12,353,216
Corn	107,122
Oats	91,783
Rye	288,600
Barley	164,000

Effect of the War on the Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The effect of the war news to-day in the various financial centers was depressing to values. The bourse at Vienna was weak and prices at the close showed an important decline as compared with the closing prices on Saturday. At Paris the bourse was unsettled during the greater part of the day, but closed with a better feeling. The Berlin bourse was very weak and closing quotations showed a further general decline of 1 per cent. The market at the London stock exchange opened flat but closed stronger on the belief that the war will be localized.

The Dairy Market.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—On the board of trade to-day butter was steady and in good demand. Regular sales, 18,600 pounds at 27@27½ cents. There were no sales of cheese. The board adopted resolutions condemning the state board of agriculture for admitting butterine to the dairy fair.

HER BACK HAIR BLAZED.

A Cowhiding Scrape in Front of a Newark Church.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—[Special to the BEE.]—A coupe drove up in front of the First Presbyterian church at Newark, just before 8 o'clock last night, and remained there about ten minutes. Then a well-dressed lady and gentleman walked under the glare of the street lamp. When they came opposite the carriage a handsome lady, wearing a long fur-lined circular, and with her dark hair mounted by a fashionably trimmed hat, sprang from the coupe, rushed in front of the couple, and, drawing a whip from beneath her circular, exclaimed: "You will run away with my husband, will you? Take that." She then dealt the man two blows, when he ran hastily away and disappeared in the Newark & New York railway station. The woman then turned her attention to the man's female companion, who ran across the street screaming. Her assailant caught her by the hair and gave two blows, and then told her to go. The lady then returned to the carriage, drove to the Pennsylvania station, and took the 8:20 train for New York. No one was gained as to the identity of the parties. But the lady left a satchel marked "G. S." in the coupe. It is understood the man is a New York broker, and the assaulting lady his wife. It is stated she arrived in Newark at 6:40 o'clock last night, hired a coupe, and went to a well known house, from which she saw the man and woman emerge.

BOXED UP ALIVE.

A Victim of the Hangman Dies in His Coffin.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—It is rumored here today that Azari, one of the Italian murderers hanged Saturday, was not killed, and that when the coffins were opened at the cemetery his body had changed its position and showed signs of life. It is said that the attendants, alarmed at the discovery, and fearing that the murderer's restoration to life would cause him to suffer a second hanging, hastily screwed down the coffin lid again. The coffins were placed in the vault owing to indications that the bodies of the buried would be taken from their graves.

Mr. E. G. Mell, president of the society for the burial of indigent Italians, to whom the bodies were delivered, was seen to-day in relation to the rumor. He admitted that the body of Azari had changed its position, but believed that life was extinct when the coffin was opened.

Victoria and Her Coachman.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—[Special to the BEE.]—Ernest Schilling Hulskamp, the coachman of Giovanni Morrisini, who made himself famous a year or so ago by eloping with his employer's daughter, Victoria, appeared yesterday as the conductor of a Sixth avenue car. He has tried his hand at several things since married, but has not stuck to anything long. Mrs. Hulskamp is engaged for a new play, "Amorita," which is to be opened at the Calsino this evening.

FROM OUR OWN STATE.

Business, Railroad and Court Matters at Nebraska City.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 16.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Nebraska and Iowa packing house commenced killing to-day, some 1,500 hogs being slaughtered. This company employs about 150 men and boys. The new house, the Trans-Missouri, will start a week from today, employing about as many hands as the old house. The low price at present being paid for hogs makes a dull market, and not until the price comes up can it be expected that both our packing houses will be able to run to their full capacity, but when they do from 2,000 to 3,000 hogs will be slaughtered each day. The cooper shops are now running some forty men, but this number will be increased to 100 in a few weeks.

The projected line of the Missouri Pacific railway from Lincoln east has been surveyed as far as Avoca, Neb., and it is learned from good authority that an unpoempta survey has been made from that point to a point on the river four miles above this city, known here as Jones' landing. This, as will be seen, would cut out our city; but we cannot believe that this road would twice be so foolish as to make the same mistake—i. e., to leave Nebraska City to the side, particularly when her star of prosperity is shining as brightly as it does at the present time. If the above route should be selected, our only hope of an entry of this road into our city would be by a branch road from Dunbar, situated nine miles west of us on the main line.

District court meets here to-morrow. There are several important cases on the docket, notable amongst which is that of Thomas Williams, indicted for manslaughter at the last term of court for the killing of Babe Casper last summer. The defendant will be represented by the young, though accredited to be, the best criminal lawyer in the state, the Hon. John C. Watson, assisted by Mr. Frank Ransom, both of this city. The case will be watched with much interest, as the defense will undoubtedly claim that the act was but one of self defense, and in this theory they are supported by all that were acquainted with Casper, who appears to have been of a disposition not calculated for peace or good will, while the defendant bears a record of a quiet, sober, law abiding citizen. Mr. Strode, for the prosecution, will be assisted by Hon. T. B. Stevenson.

Shooting Affray at Camp Clarke.

SIDNEY, Neb. Nov. 16.—[Special to the BEE.]—Another chapter of crime has been added to the history of Cheyenne county. Martin H. Collins was accidentally shot dead at C. A. Moore's store at Camp Clark, yesterday morning, the bullet passing through his head. Two men named Jim Shaw and Jim Collins were playing cards when a dispute arose over the game. One witness says Shaw pulled a revolver and said at Collins, missing him and hitting the other Collins, who was manager of Moore's store, killing him instantly. The former Collins grabbed Shaw and hit him over the head with a six-shooter, calling him a coward and other epithets. Another witness testifies to the reverse, saying Collins did the shooting. The affair is complicated. Coroner Moore started for the scene of the murder. The result will be known to-morrow night. The camp is fifty miles north of here. Collins and Shaw were both put in the county jail. The murdered man is about twenty-two years old and of quiet and pleasing disposition. He recently came from Grand Island. His folks who reside in Elmira, New York, have been communicated with. The prominent discharge of revolvers is condemned by all.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Telephone Case Continues to Engage Lamar's Attention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The hearing of the telephone cases was resumed to-day. At the request of Mr. Young the secretary decided to allow an extension of time in which to close their arguments. Mr. Humphreys, representing the Globe company, read an affidavit by President Goodwin, of that company, in answer to the affidavit of Mr. Tompkins, touching the alleged negotiations. Included in the affidavit were copies of correspondence passing between E. B. Welsh, of Boston, and the Muzzio representatives, in 1883. Mr. Humphreys stated that Welsh was connected with the Bell company. Mr. Dickinson denied the statement, and added that Welsh was one of the agents of the other side. Goodwin deposes in his affidavit that the Bell representatives mentioned the sum of $1,000,000. The secretary inquired if the gentleman had any evidence that Welsh represented the Bell company, and Mr. Humphreys said they won d produce the evidence.

Prof. Gray then read an answer to the affidavit of Mr. Baldwin. He said it seemed proper for him (Gray) to explain his application in regard to his caveat shown in the correspondence submitted by Baldwin. He declared that he had full confidence in his counsels, integrity and ability, and had acted entirely upon his advice in refraining from contesting Bell's application. It appeared now that he was mistaken. 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.

Yesterday's Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The following appointments were made to-day:

To be United States consuls: Augustus M. Boyd, Tuxpan, Mexico; Benjamin J. Franklin, of Missouri, at Hankow, China; Wm. E. Hugar, of Louisiana, at San Jose, Costa Rica.

Sebin Tung Laisan, interpreter to the consulate of the United States at Chin Kiang, China.

Wm. B. Herbert, of Delaware, to be marshal of the consular court of the United States at Kanagwa, Japan.

To be registers of land offices: Emmet Horan, of Wisconsin, at Eau Claire, Wis.; P. S. E. Thayer, of Wisconsin, at Wausau, Wis.

To be receiver of public monies: Sylvester B. Kepler, of Wisconsin, at Eau Claire, Wis.

The Tariff Question in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—[Special to the BEE.]—Moderate democrats who fear the effects of free trade agitation in the house this winter are quietly striving to devise a scheme which will thrust the silver question up