THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1888. NUMBER 137

AN OFFSET FOR SACKVILLE.

Is Cleveland Preparing Another Anti-Canadian Bombshell

TO CAPTURE THE IRISH VOTE?

According to an Omaha Man He Needs Something Very Badly to Save His Failing Cause—Washington Gossip.

Growing Desperate.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.

Evidences multiply that the administration is very much worried over the Sackville letter and that strenuous efforts are to be made to prevent the further stampede of voters from the democratic ticket on account of that unfortunate occurrence by the kindly intentioned British minister. In the first place every effort of the administration and its friends is being used to show that Mr. Ottis was the instigator of the original Murchison letter and that it was a put up job from the start to entrap the British minister. This, of course, would have no weight even if it were true but Ottis himself says it is not true and that Murchison was a bonifide British resident of California anxious for information from the representative of his former home government. Ottis is very well known here. He was at one time foreman in the government printing office and he was so well known and his reputation is so thoroughly good in every respect that there are men here who are willing to stake all they are worth that his statement in regard to the receipt of this now celebrated letter is absolutely true in all details. The administration can scarcely expect to undo the damage by simply requesting the recall of the British minister. If Cleveland and Bayard were as much shocked and outraged over the expression of opinion by that official as they make it appear they are, Lord Sackville's passports would have been sent to him without delay. The truth is that it was only after they were cognizant of the damage that had been done that they thought it necessary to disregard the word "private," and call the attention of the British home secretary, through Minister Phelps, to the minister's act. It is said here that a coup is to be sprung this week as a direct outcome of this letter incident. A very high official of the government said to-night: "Prepare for a surprise. I am informed on most reliable authority that Cleveland is preparing a proclamation in regard to the fisheries which will astonish those politicians who have claimed that he has no desire to retaliate upon Canada." If President Cleveland is guilty of such a thing at this time he will be open to the charge of the most flagrant demagogism and his proclamation, coming at this late day, will be certain to do him much more damage than it can possibly do good.

PLEASED WITH THE OUTLOOK.

Mr. A. P. Cunningham, of Omaha, at present an officer of the United States senate, has just returned from an extended trip through New York and Indiana. Mr. Cunningham is an Irishman by birth, and is one of the many forcible speakers among the natives of the Emerald Isle. He is besides a keen political observer and his examination of the situation leads him to predict the election of the republican ticket next week beyond peradventure. To your correspondent he said: "The republicans will poll 110,000 votes in the city of New York, and Harrison and Morton will have at least 16,000 plurality in the state. Erhardt's chances for election to the mayoralty of New York are excellent and unless there is trading in the city Miller will be elected governor by a handsome majority. He will not poll as many votes in the state at large as Harrison for the reason that Hill has the liquor men with him and they do not all support Cleveland."

"What do you base your estimate upon?"

"The sentiment among the Irish-American voters. There are thousands of them all over the country who voted the democratic ticket in 1884 and in all previous elections, who are to-day with Harrison and Morton upon the great national question of tariff, which is the issue of this campaign. In every town of Connecticut there is at least four or five Irishmen who have changed their party allegiance, and in the cities of New York and Brooklyn the number is swelled to thousands."

"What do you gather of the situation in Indiana?"

"Hovey will be governor by a majority of 8,000 or 9,000. Nothing can beat him. Harrison's majority will be about a thousand less."

"Did you find that the Sackville letter has had much affect among the Irish-American voters?"

"It certainly has had a decided effect in convincing them that the British government is anxious to see Mr. Cleveland reelected, but the Irish voters had largely made up their minds to vote for the republican ticket before that letter made its appearance, so that its effect had been discounted."

THE MILWAUKEE MILK CASES.

It is expected that the United States supreme court will to-morrow rule upon the motion of the attorney general of Minnesota to dismiss the cases appealed to this court by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company, known as the "Milwaukee Milk Cases." The cases arose out of the action of the Minnesota railroad commissioners in fixing the rate of tariff on milk carried by the road named into the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The company held that the commissioners had no right to arbitrarily fix the rates and they applied to the state courts for relief. They were defeated and the action of the commissioners was sustained in each of the courts to which the cases were carried and the company then appealed to the United States supreme court. Two weeks ago the attorney general of the state submitted a brief asking that the appeal be dismissed on the ground that the supreme court had no jurisdiction, as the rates in dispute apply solely to traffic within the state of Minnesota. The decision will settle the question as to whether or not the United States courts can pass on the legality of an act of the state railroad commissioners when their acts have no bearing upon inter-state rates.

A BOGUS INDIAN CLAIM.

One of the gentlemen holding office under the present administration is D. R. Risley, who is United States marshal for southern California, with headquarters at Los Angeles. Some one interested in the record of the democratic officials has dug out an old report relative to the claim of Frank D. Yates and others, who asked the government to pay them $14,675.85. This money was earned by them in removing the Indian property and supplies belonging to the Whetstone agencies from White River, Dak., to their new reservation in the same territory, in the years 1872-73. The evidence secured by the Forty-sixth congress was to the effect that while Yates and the others interested performed the work of freighting the supplies in question at the rate of a cent a pound, they were never paid, but that D. R. Risley, who was then agent for the Indians at the Whetstone agency, entered into a conspiracy with Henry Graves, physician at the agency, to defraud the government, and issued vouchers for $33,541.88 instead of $14,675.85, which was the proper amount. The connection of Risley with this attempted fraud was fully substantiated, and in July, 1875, a commission was appointed, with ex-Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, of Missouri, as chairman, to investigate the affairs of the Red Cloud agency, the report of which is the following, in relation to the Whetstone agency:

"Yates and the men who actually did the work of moving the agency acted in good faith, so far as I was able to learn from my examination of the men who were about there at the time. They took their teams and hired and paid their men to do the hauling; this they did relying upon the authority of the agent to employ them. The agent represented the government, and the men who did the actual work knew that he had contracted with Graves only after they had completed the work of moving the agency to the mouth of Beaver creek. They thought they were working directly for the government. The evidence I had satisfied me that only after the work was done were they informed that Agent Risley had let the entire contract to Graves, and that a voucher had been given Graves for the whole work, and perhaps for more, too, and that they must look to Graves for their pay. F. D. Yates, Todd Randall, Raymond and others, who did the hauling, worked in good faith for the government, and the government got the benefit of their labor, and at a price which was shown to be reasonable and fair. The department refused to pay Graves, and properly refused to pay him. But Yates and the men who did the work would be able to recover all they claim in any court upon a quantum meruit as against an individual standing in the place of the government. The denial of their legal and equitable rights to Yates and the men who worked there for the government is not only a wrong of which the government ought not to be guilty towards its citizens, but is a policy which has cost millions. What wonder that no man will work for the government as cheap as for a citizen when he is liable to be treated as these men have been? The government never paid anybody for this work."

Another member of the commission reported at the same time in the following language:

"The commissioners became satisfied that the pretended contract between Risley and Graves was a fraud, and entered into with the intent to get out of the government for their mutual advantage a large profit on the work done by Yates and others. There can be no doubt that the department acted wisely in rejecting the claim of Graves and refusing to pay one dollar thereon. The contract was not only fraudulent, and therefore void, but nothing was ever earned by Graves under it. Yates and others did all the work and earned all the pay, and were employed by the agent, Risley, without notice that he was acting otherwise than on behalf of the government of the United States."

In spite of the fact that this was all called to the attention of the president at the time he made the appointment for marshal for southern California, Risley was appointed, and as no fight was made on him in the senate he was confirmed.

STATE DEPARTMENT SNOBLETS.

A great deal has been said from time to time relative to the lordly manner in which the employes and clerks of the state department conduct themselves. There is more of the blue blood of aristocracy, or at least the outward and visible signs of that sanguinary fluid in the average employe of this branch of the government's service than was ever exhibited by the scion of the most honorable house in Europe. The state department is located in that fine building facing the White House to the west, which was erected for the accommodation of the three departments presided over at present by Messrs. Bayard, Endicott, and Whitney, respectively. All the corridors of this building connect with each other, and there are no walls between them. But the state department people do not permit the indiscriminate use of the halls and corridors which run through their wing of the building by the more plebeian and less fortunate individuals who sling ink for the government in the other two departments, and consequently an iron lattice fence was erected some years ago between the state department and the others, and a watchman was placed at each gate to see that none but the elect should be admitted.

But the lordliness of the state department employes extends beyond this, and they carry their aristocratic notions to the farthest possible limit. To-day, while your correspondent sat talking to one of the clerks, who at the moment was in charge of a bureau, the gentleman in question touched an electric button and a swarthy messenger appeared at his elbow in a moment. Not a word was said but the clerk with a grand air passed to the messenger a lead pencil, the point of which had been dulled. The messenger bowed almost to the floor and vanished without a sound. In two minutes he again appeared and with an obsequious salaam he handed the newly-sharpened Faber to the clerk and again almost striking the floor with his head, he departed without a word having passed between the two. This is one sample of the way in which the air in the diplomatic branch of the government affects an unsuspecting young man who is induced to accept a governmental salary for the service he performs there.

PERRY S. HEATH.

BEWITCHED BY NEIGHBORS.

The Strange Hallucination of a Pennsylvania Farmer.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 28.—In Oakland township, Venango county, twelve miles distant, Jerry Pritchard, a farmer and member of a prominent family in the county, alleges that some of his neighbors have bewitched him. So firmly does he believe this that he went to Franklin, the county seat, and laid the case before a lawyer. He was willing to make affidavit that several of his neighbors, whom he named, could and did stand beside him while he was at work, and, by some peculiar power, deprive him of the strength to perform any labor. He said that these people had troubled him so much in this way that they had absorbed about all his strength and left him helpless to attend to his farm work. In consequence of this he has been greatly reduced in physical strength and he wanted to bring suit for damages. The lawyer declined to take the case, and Pritchard said that if the law would not protect him against his neighbors, who possessed such extraordinary power, he would have to sell his farm and go elsewhere.

DESTITUTION IN DAKOTA.

Condition of the Settlers in the Vicinity of Devil's Lake.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 28.—Territotial Auditor Ward, of Dakota, has just returned to Fargo from Devil's Lake, where he has been investigating the condition of the Jews and other destitute settlers of Ramsey county. In an interview he said that he found among the business men of Devil's Lake a sentiment that the whole matter had been greatly exaggerated, although the residents of the northern part of the county had lost their wheat crops entirely and a portion of the other crops. He made a thorough personal investigation and found that the Jews had sufficient hay, oats and straw to winter stock and teams enough to do fall work. They had comfortable houses, but lacked flour, clothing and fuel. A large quantity of supplies had already been shipped them by the Jewish residents of St. Paul, Minneapolis and other points, who had promised to supply their wants. Many American families were in want and will have to be supplied from the funds already donated. A committee was appointed to make an equitable distribution of the funds, and if any is left in the spring it will be used in purchasing seed wheat for the needy.

A Northern Pacific Wreck.

BRAINERD, Minn., Oct. 28.—The Portland fast express, westbound, on the Northern Pacific, ran into an open switch near the east end of the Crow Wing river bridge last night. The engine broke loose, and the tender, mail car and two baggage cars went over an embankment into the river. Clinton Mayne, who was riding on the front of the mail car, was fatally injured. The mail clerks escaped with bad bruises and a thorough wetting. The engine ran across the bridge on the ties, but on the further side turned over in the embankment, killing the fireman, Alexander Brown, and severely injuring Engineer Swart. All of the passenger cars remained on the track, and none of the occupants were injured.

Zanzibar Advices.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 28.—Three German messengers sent to the Mwapwa Seklers have been murdered on the coast. Reports have been received here of fighting at Kismayua, between the Italians and Somalis.

THE MANITOBA TROUBLE.

A Crisis With the Government Seems Imminent.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A great sensation was caused here last night by the publication of the following: "It has been learned from undoubted authority that Lieutenant Governor Schultz, although advised a week ago to call the legislature for the dispatch of business next Monday, has so far declined to accept the advice of his constitutional advisers, thereby forcing a crisis on the government, as it is understood that members of the cabi- contemplate immediate resignation. The government, it is learned, were anxious to have the house in session to assist them in securing the necessary legislation to back up their position on the railway question, should the injunction be dissolved. His Honor was advised some time ago to summon the house, but so far the advice has not been followed and the proclamation is still unsigned. If the government resigns, as seems to be the present intention, the province will be in a very bad box, as a dissolution of the legislature would likely follow and Manitoba could count on having railway competition blocked for a year or two."

The argument on the railroad injunction case was continued yesterday, and the judge will give his decision Monday. It is said the Canadian Pacific solicitors have grounds for application for another injunction should the one before the courts be dissolved. All is quiet at the Pembina branch crossing, but all preparations are complete for active resistance at any hour should the necessity arise. During yesterday afternoon about thirty men, under the direction of General Superintendent Whyte and Assistant Superintendent Murray, went to Morris and dumped a dead engine on the side of the track, across the proposed intersection of the Morris-Brandon branch. Only four men were left in charge but the engine is sunk up to the axles and is immovably fixed.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

The Financial Transactions of the Past Week.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended October 27, 1888, with the rate per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week last year:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$683,132,608	5.4	
Boston	102,015,751	21.9	
Philadelphia	69,077,042	17.7	
Chicago	61,960,000	6.1	
St. Louis	17,079,628	6.4	
Baltimore	12,378,141		1.9
Cincinnati	9,938,900	1.9	
San Francisco	15,890,311		12.2
Pittsburg	13,170,199	12.5	
New Orleans	10,283,492	4.2	
Kansas City	8,953,105	20.9	
Louisville	4,742,440		1.2
Providence	5,955,700		0.5
Milwaukee	5,087,000	8.2	
St. Paul	3,811,615		10.2
Minneapolis	4,982,574	3.7	
Omaha	3,550,527	26.2	
Denver	2,394,498	14.4	
Detroit	5,478,943	34.2	
Cleveland	3,589,380	10.3	
Galveston	1,994,397		0.1
Indianapolis	1,891,482		11.2
Memphis	2,796,774	10.4	
Columbus	2,168,420		4.9
Hartford	1,654,039	11.6	
New Haven	1,074,363		2.5
Peoria	1,456,481	21.9	
Portland	1,079,322	10.3	
Springfield	1,137,703	12.9	
Wichita	806,620		15.8
Duluth	2,226,760		30.9
Norfolk	1,326,554		9.7
St. Joseph	1,263,333		25.8
Worcester	1,079,739	21.8	
Lowell	802,151	23.3	
Syracuse	711,508	13.8	
Grand Rapids	651,492	18.3	
Topeka	351,388	14.1	
Total	$1,067,331,673	7.2	
Outside New York	348,269,065	10.5	

KANSAS CROPS.

The Agricultural Board's Report Makes an Excellent Showing.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The quarterly report of the state board of agriculture just issued shows the total product of winter and spring wheat this year to be 16,720,719 bushels as compared with 9,278,000 bushels last year. It is the heaviest yield since 1884. The total product of corn this year is given as 168,754,087 bushels—more than double the yield of last year and the largest since 1885. The total product of oats is given as 54,665,055 bushels, the heaviest yield in the history of the state.

AN OLD MAN'S COURAGE.

He Kills a Mad Dog After a Desperate Fight.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 28.—Yesterday, in Rockingham county, as a negro laborer was leaving a farm yard and walking with a scythe upon his shoulder down a lane, a mad dog of great size sprang at him. The negro turned and ran into the barn yard, where there were a number of men. The furious dog bit some mules and then attacked the men. The latter all got away save an aged man name Gray, who seized the scythe which the negro had dropped and met the dog. He sprang at Gray, and there followed, on the part of the latter, such a struggle as only love of life will induce. The dog fought the man steadily and wickedly. Gray showed great dexterity with the scythe, and after a struggle of more than twenty minutes, killed the dog, whose body was literally cut to pieces. The brave old man was utterly exhausted.

Republican Rallies.

SEWARD, Neb., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Yesterday was the greatest gala day Seward ever witnessed. The republicans had a large procession in the afternoon, and in the evening Senator Manderson addressed a thousand people at the opera house. Messrs. Laird and Tate held two overflowing meetings at the opera house and court house in the afternoon. The Lincoln flambeau fifty arrived at 6 o'clock. There was a great torchlight procession and display of fireworks. The David City and Beaver Crossing Glee clubs entertained the audiences. The city was profusely decorated. Attorney General Leese also addressed an audience at the opera house.

JOHNSTOWN, Neb., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A large and enthusiastic republican rally was held here last night. The principal speakers were M. B. Malloy and T. Winters of Long Pine, L. K. Alder of Ainsworth, and Judge James Morris of Johnstown.

BERLIN, Neb., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republicans of this precinct held a great ratification here last night. A splendid torchlight procession, headed by the Syracuse band, was an attractive feature. General Stanwick, Frank T. Ransom and Paul Schminke addressed the people in the town hall to the number of 300 or 400. Dr. Lattas and O. Horne, legislative candidates, were in attendance to help boom the demonstration. General Van Wyck is striking some telling blows throughout Otoe county for the republican ticket.

Blaine and Mills.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—Mr. Blaine passed a quiet night at the residence of George A. Halsey. To-day he left for New York.

Congressman Mills spent the night at John McGregor's house. He was indisposed during the day but was better to-night.

Considering the Sackville Affair.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Lord Salisbury had a private conference with Minister Phelps at the Hatfield house to-day in regard to the Sackville affair.

SACKVILLE WEST MUST GO.

A Democratic Conference Seals the Minister's Fate.

CLEVELAND ASSERTS HIMSELF.

And Will Insist Upon His Recall or a Discontinuance of Diplomatic Relations With the British Legation.

West's Recall Demanded.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Herald says: "Lord Sackville will be recalled within three days or the diplomatic relations between the head of the British legation and state department will be broken off." This statement was made in democratic circles immediately after a protracted conference between President Cleveland, General Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, and John Doyle O'Reilly, of the Boston Pilot, yesterday. Several other men, high in the confidence of the president, also attended the conference, which was held in Secretary William C. Whitney's house, No. 2 West Fifty-seventh street, before Mr. Cleveland went to view the parade. General Collins and Editor O'Reilly came from Boston expressly to see the president touching the Sackville letter, and to discuss with him the provisions of the republican senate extradition treaty, which makes it possible to extradite political offenders. The talk was long and interesting, and both Boston men left satisfied that Cleveland would have no further relations with Lord Sackville.

This is what a man who saw Mr. Cleveland and talked with him said: "The president, while he will act conservatively and through proper diplomatic channels, will have no further intercourse, nor will the state department, with Lord Sackville. The British minister committed an unpardonable error when he wrote that letter. He had not the smallest right to do so maladroit a thing. Mr. Cleveland feels, and so does every member of his cabinet, that Lord Sackville has practically characterized the president as a liar. The minister's letter admits of no other interpretation. I am satisfied from the nature of the consultation that was held to-day that Mr. Cleveland will assert the dignity of his office and will show that the representative of no power, however friendly, can, while in an ambassadorial capacity, criticize his acts or intentions as far as this republic is concerned."

A Serious Dilemma.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The police commissioners are in a serious dilemma over the heavily increased registration in many sections of the city. How to poll the entire vote within the legally prescribed hours is a puzzle. They added forty-four election districts this year, making 856, against 812 in 1887. But the addition of voters has been so excessive as to prevent a poll of the vote on election day. In the Seventeenth election district of the Twenty-third assembly district 501 names were enrolled during the first three days of registration, and in the Thirty-second district of the Twenty-second assembly district 723 voters were registered with strong probability that the grand total will reach 900. This excess exists in all the tenement districts and in the newly built sections of the city. The law prescribes that the poll shall be kept open ten hours, or from 6 a. m. to 4 p. m. During that time, if the voting is carried on without delays, one man can cast his ballot each minute, so that only 600 voters could be received in ten hours. The heaviest ballotting on record was in Harlem precinct, where 690 ballots were cast, the average not exceeding 500. Allowing the largest possible latitude in the twenty-third assembly district, referred to above, fully 300 voters will be disfranchised solely because of utter inability to receive the ballots within the legal ten hours. It is estimated that at least 10,000 voters will not be able to cast their ballots.

Reports of illegal registration are being supplemented by a few arrests.

General Fairchild's Observations.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—General Lucius Fairchild arrived in this city this evening from Indiana, where he has been speech-making for the republicans for the last three weeks. He said that from his observations in every direction he was satisfied that Indiana would give General Harrison 10,000 majority. There were gains among the laboring people and the manufacturers upon the protective tariff. There were gains among the old soldiers, who were displeased with the president's pension policy. The mugwumps of 1884 were back in the old party, because the president had not carried out in Indiana his promises of civil service reform. Many democrats were not going to vote for Cleveland because they were extremely displeased at the manner in which he had treated the late Vice President Hendricks.

The Authors of the Letter.

LOS ANGELES, Cala., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Tribune this morning publishes the statement that W. A. Bell, of Pomona, Cala., is the author of the Murchison letter. To-night information makes it practically certain that Bell, J. A. Toner and F. G. Halley all of Pomona, are responsible for the job. Halley was interviewed by a Tribune reporter. He said Murchison was a triplet,—German, Irish and American. Haley is of Irish descent, Bell an American. The third party, who is not accurately described, is probably Toner, who is as much a German as Haley is an Irishman. The theory here is that these three met, planned and executed the scheme. Bell is the man who revealed the correspondence. Toner claims that he was the first to see it, Murchison consulting him as an attorney as to the advisability of giving the correspondence to the republican committee. Bell delivered the letters to Judge Fitzgerald of this city, a member of the state central committee, who telegraphed Mr. Estes of San Francisco, and Chairman Quay. The publication here last Sunday was accidental and not expected. Bell to-night denies that he wrote the letter himself, but all agree that he knows all about it. Other and similar letters were written by these men at the same time the Murchison letter was forwarded, to other leading Englishmen in this country, and prominent prohibition democrats. To these replies were received but the West letter was accepted as the most useful for campaign purposes, and the others destroyed.

WORKING FOR CLEVELAND.

Phil Kearny's Son Sends Strange Circulars to Old Soldiers.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—John Watts Kearny, of this city, is the son of General Phil Kearny, who lost his life while doing valiant service for his country in the rebellion. John Watts is called "general," although he never took part in an engagement. The only title he is legally entitled to is that of colonel, because he is on the staff of the democratic governor, Green. John Watts is a democrat of the rankest kind. He has just sent out a circular addressed to the surviving members of his father's brigade, and to veterans in general, that for conceit and presumption surpasses anything yet attempted in this campaign. The circular incloses a speech defending the president's pension vetoes, and asks old soldiers to support Cleveland out of respect to the memory of General Kearny, and because Phil Kearny would, if living, favor Cleveland. These circulars are being emphatically denounced by the men who fought under Kearny, and have made scores of veterans indignant. They will act as a boomerang on John Watts and the democracy.

A WEALTHY VIXEN.

Mary Ann Irvine Died in Squalor Although Worth $35,000.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Oct. 28.—Mary Ann Irvine, one of the most noted characters of this section, died last night of heart trouble. During her residence of thirteen years in this vicinity she had proved herself a most venomous Amazon, and lived and died in the utmost filth and squalor, leaving thousands of dollars of accumulated wealth. No woman in Dakota, nor probably man was more dreaded by all who came in contact with her than Mrs. Irvine. Vicious, revengeful and mean, she would hesitate to do nothing against the person or property of one who had incurred her hatred.

For years she figured prominently at nearly every term of court as defendant in various charges, such as applying the torch to the property of neighbors who had aroused her passions, threatening their lives, etc. A loaded revolver was her constant companion, and many a man has been made its target.

It has always been believed that Mrs. Irvine had more to do with the murder of Mrs. Egan in 1882 than Mr. Egan, who was hanged for the crime. She and Egan were intimate, and many circumstances implicated her in the murder; but no one dared to testify against her, and Egan himself refused to "squeal." For the last two years she had been living in this city, and her reign had been one of terror to the neighborhood, for no matter how much she imposed upon her neighbors, they quietly submitted rather than make themselves the objects of her vengeance. In hunting through her hovel immediately after her death several chickens which she had stolen from a neighbor were found in the cellar.

No one ever darkened her doors, and it was only a very short time before she died that even her own children dared to enter her house. When it was discovered that she was dying, and she was asked if a physician should not be sent for, she objected to incurring so great an expense, and not until she had struck a bargain with the doctor for his fee would she allow any medicines to be administered. Her sleeping-room was found so full of all manner of filthy garbage and worthless rubbish that much of it had to be dumped out of doors before the attendants could find room to get in or endure the stench. After her death a search among her effects revealed deeds, mortgages, notes, bonds, and cash to the amount, in the aggregate, of $30,000. The woman was 63 years old, and has three children, to whom her property will revert.

DID THE BRIDE DO IT?

A New Theory Regarding the Wedding Feast Poisoning Case.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 28.—An impenetrable mystery still hangs over the strange case of poisoning on the Bohemian flats. All the theories that have been advanced have failed adequately to explain the circumstances that surround the strange affair. Every circumstance is now being scrutinized, and every circumstance seems to throw a new light on the real motives for the terrible crime. It is now suggested that Mrs. Martin, the three days' bride, was jealous of her sister and cousin, and attempted to dispose of her rivals in this terrible fashion. Then, in a fit of remorse, it is said, she attempted to poison herself. This theory is supported by the finding of the "Rough on Rats," which was picked up by one of the urchins playing about the house, and by the allegation that Mrs. Martin is known to have purchased the box of poison at a drug store. The poison which the bride took yesterday, if she did take any, was so slight in quantity that it only served to make her sick, and by evening she was as well as ever. The different members of the family are all sullen and uncommunicative.

PLACED THE BONDS.

The Omaha Southern Road to Be Completed Within a Year.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Messrs. Hoover and Galloway of Dodge City, who have been in New York City for the purpose of negotiating the bonds of the Omaha, Dodge City & Southern railroad, have returned and were in the city today. They state that they succeeded in finding purchasers for a large amount of the bonds, and that the road will certainly be built. The route contemplated is from Omaha direct to Dodge City and south to connect with another road, probably the Denver & Fort Worth, which will give an outlet to the gulf and afford a great north and south line. Such a line would prove a strong rival of the Santa Fe and also of the Rock Island, which it is said will find its way to the gulf within a short time. The projectors of the scheme say that the material has been purchased and the work will begin before the first of the year. They expect to see the road completed before the end of next year.

The Czar's Narrow Escape.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—The minister of the interior to-day received a telegram from the minister of the imperial court stating that five minutes before the czar's train arrived at Kutais, en route from Tiflis to the Black sea, a Kouban cossack, disguised as an officer, was arrested at the station for having on his person several hand explosives and some poison in gelatine capsules. When arrested the man attempted to poison himself. He was one of the founders of the South Russian Revolutionary society. Other members of the society have been arrested at Simeropol.

The Yellow Fever.

DECATUR, Ala., Oct. 28.—The mayor has issued the following to the people of the country: We are supplying 600 white people and 1,000 colored and are now out of supplies. We appeal to the charitable people of the whole country for assistance for the next three weeks.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 28.—Official bulletin: New cases, 16; of which 6 whites; deaths, 3. Total cases to date, 4,950; total deaths, 348.

Discovered a New Lake.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 28.—Count Teleki has arrived at Mombasa from the interior. He discovered a lake, which he named Bassanarok, due north of Lake Beringo, extending from latitude 2:10, north, to 5, north, lying to the westward of Jkes Sambara and Bassonebore. Two large rivers from the north and west enter the northern part of the lake.

Clifton & Co.'s Liabilities.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—It has been ascertained that Clifton & Co., whose failure was the heaviest resulting from the Hutchinson wheat corner, have liabilities of $230,000, with assets of only $50,000. The deficit is much larger than was expected.

Shot by a Discarded Suitor.

LITCHFIELD, Kan., Oct. 28.—Bill Short, a miner, shot and fatally wounded Mrs. Alma Barnes, a widow, last night. The shooting occurred at a dance, and was caused by a refusal of the woman to allow Short to escort her home.

Foolhardy Women.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Jackson and Miss Nellie Norris poured gasoline on the kitchen floor to-day to kill roaches. It ignited from the range and an explosion resulted. Both women were fatally burned.

An Archbishop Resigns.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The archbishop of Carlovitz, who approved the Milan-Natalie divorce, has suddenly resigned on the plea of ill health.

A Big Fire in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 28.—Ackerman's axle factory and the Farady Carbon works burned to-day. Loss, $90,000; fully insured.

REIL'S EXECUTION.

An Interesting Letter Anent a Recent Resolution.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 28, 1888.—[Special to THE BEE]—The following letter from the sister of Louis Riel, who was hanged for treason by the Canadian government, written to Wilbur F. Bryant, an attorney of Hartington, Neb., is not without interest at this time, particularly when it is remembered that the matter was recently called up in the United States senate on a resolution to inquire into the action of the executive in the case when called to his attention shortly after the trial and while the man who claimed the protection due an American citizen was yet alive.

ST. VITAL, Manitoba, Oct. 16, 1888.—WILBUR F. BRYANT—Sir: To one familiar as you are with the life of my late brother, Louis Riel, it is unnecessary to rehearse the story of his life and sufferings. Suffice it to say for the nonce, that he was an American citizen by naturalization; that he left the United States of America with no hostile intent toward the government of the queen as appears by the written declaration of the envoys who came for him to Montana from the Saskatchewan country. Further, he never committed an overt act of treason within the realm of her Brittanic majesty. To all this Gabriel Dumond and Michael Dumas can bear testimony. The unfairness of the court that tried my brother has not been equaled since the days of the infamous tribunal that sent Joan of Arc to the stake, and would compare in cruelty and injustice with Pontius Pilate. It is the boast of America that she protects her citizens at home and abroad. But how vain has this boast proved in the case of my poor brother.

French Canadians in the United States remember it was President Cleveland who flatly refused to make any inquiry into the conduct of Louis Riel's trial. Yes, the chief magistrate of the great United States stood supinely by and held the garments of them that stoned Stephen.

Painful as this subject is to me, I feel led to exclaim in the words of the widow of Glencoe;

Leave the blood upon his bosom,'
Wash not off the sacred stain;
Let it stiffen on the tartan,
Let his wounds unclosed remain,
Till the day when he shall show them
At the throne of God on high,
When the murderer and the murdered
Meet before their Judge's eye.

Respectfully yours,
HENRIETTA RIEL PORTRAS.

BETTER THAN SCHOOL TEACHING.

How Miss Baker of Boston Secured a Snug Fortune.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A peculiar law suit, the first of its kind ever carried into a Massachusetts court, was ended yesterday by the filing of an agreement in the supreme court for judgment for Miss Lizzie C. Baker against the estate of the late Mrs. Mary G. Perkins for $31,500. In 1880 Mrs. Perkins, aged thirty, who had inherited $100,000 from her husband, an Italian nobleman, became acquainted here with Miss Baker who was fitting herself to be a school teacher. Becoming attached to the girl Mrs. Perkins offered to leave Miss Baker her entire estate if the latter would live with her as an adopted daughter. The offer was accepted. Mrs. Perkins died here in 1888 leaving in her will but $10,000 to Miss Baker and the bulk of her property to charitable institutions. Miss Baker contested the will bringing an action of contract against the executors. A compromise was reached in the case yesterday with the above result. The contract was a verbal one but Miss Baker produced a letter from Mrs. Perkins showing the terms of the contract.

AN ARKANSAS FEUD.

A War of Extermination Carried on By Rival Factions.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Men from the Kings river district, northern Arkansas, report a fresh outbreak of the Terry-Wagoner feud. Last January three Terry brothers and two Wagoners, father and son, were killed. Recently Sam Meeks, a cousin of the Wagoners, went to Indian Territory, and during his absence John and Miles Terry brought a charge of horse stealing against him and secured special appointment to go after him. They captured and killed Meeks, reporting that he had attempted to escape. Tuesday night last the Wagoner faction retaliated by killing Miles Terry and fatally wounding John. Cal Garrett, of the Wagoner crowd, was killed and Cyrus W. Davis seriously wounded during the fight.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

The World's Greatest Showman Expresses His Opinion of Free Trade.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Senator Frye, of Maine, spoke before an audience of 3,000 at the rink last night. He was preceded by P. T. Barnum, who said: "I was never more earnest and sincere in my life than when, in 1884, I publicly offered to sell all my real estate in Bridgeport for one-quarter less than its value at that time in case Cleveland was elected president. He was elected, but fortunately a majority in the United States senate was and still is opposed to the democratic doctrine of free trade, and consequently the value of real estate here has not as yet decreased. Although I had for years built twenty or more houses each year, my dread of the probability of free trade was so great that I have not built a single house since Cleveland was elected four years ago, and I now make this offer in writing: I will put up $50,000 in cash binding myself to sell every building and every inch of land which I own in Bridgeport for 25 per cent less than the present prices if Cleveland and a democratic majority in both houses of congress are elected, and I will give $5,000 to any man who will secure a syndicate before election that will put up a like sum binding themselves to accept this offer."

A Disastrious Prairie Fire.

STUART, Neb., Oct. 28.—[Special to THE BEE]—A fearful and destructive fire swept over the Elkhorn valley yesterday, five miles southwest of town, destroying in its course at least fifteen hundred tons of hay. The fire originated from a spark from a passing locomotive on the Freemont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad between this station and Newport. The wind was blowing a gale all day. Help went liberally from this place and Newport or the fire would have done more damage. The timely arrival of this assistance saved several fine farm houses. Several settlers lost their entire hay crop. One lost a stable, a new mower and a new wagon.

Queen Natalie is Obstinate.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 28.—Ex-Queen Natalie declines to receive the document notifying her of the divorce, which was brought by a special messenger, and the decree will be conveyed to her through the foreign office.

A Bloody Row.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 28.—In a drunken row at Yates City last night James Eaton shot Hally Doyle. The latter wrenched the pistol from his assailant and shot him fatally. Doyle is not dangerously hurt.

All Hands Were Lost.

TILLAMOO Ore., Oct. 28.—The schooner Makah, of Astoria, has been wrecked near the entrance to the bay. All hands were lost. It is not known how many were on board.

Asphyxiated by Gas.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Kirwan Stone and Fila Lane went to a hotel in Hoboken last night and this morning were found dead, asphyqiated by gas which was turned on.

"Our Molly" Sails for Home.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 28.—Mary Anderson and her company sailed for New York to-day on the Umbria.

BOULANGER IS BANQUETED.

Wildly Uproarious Occasion Ending With a Breakdown.

DENOUNCING THE GOVERNMENT.

La Guerre Proclaims the Coming Year the Date of France's Freedom—Dancing Ends the Night's Feasting.

Poor Wine and Poor Speeches.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Oct. 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—General Boulanger presided to-night over a grand banquet of his Parisian disciples. All the lights of movements were present and many whose only interest in the occasion lay in eating, drinking and making a disturbance. A large hall in the Brasseri Europienne was the rallying spot, and at 7:30 p. m. it was packed inside and out. Detachments of police guarded the vicinity in anticipation of trouble. Seventy-five waiters did their best to serve 1,000 people, who did their best to occupy about two hundred places. The result was unsatisfactory. A few dress suits were visible and fewer ladies.

General Boulanger occupied the central place at the table of honor. Overhead was a bust of Liberty. Near him sat his trusty lieutenants, La Guerre, Vergoin, Le Sant, Blanchard, Gaillon, Naquet, and others.

Several waiters got excited and let piles of plates