THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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COMMITS CASTLES FOR TRIAL

Magistrate Newton Sends the Americans to Clerkenwell Sessions.

PRISONERS STILL HELD IN HEAVY BAIL

Mr. Castle Explains Some Strange Features of the Case and Says He Was Well Treated in Jail.

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LONDON, Oct. 20.—Directly after the routine police cases had been disposed of today the courtroom was cleared of the throng which had been interested in them and almost immediately afterwards refilled, this time by an overflowing gathering of storekeepers, city men and others. All the bondsmen of the Castles were among those present, and H. Hodson, representing the United States embassy, was accommodated with a seat at the solicitors' table.

There was a humming of excited comment, which was quickly hushed by the magistrate, Mr. Robert Milnes Newton, as Mr. Castle, calm and dignified in demeanor, entered the court. He was followed by his wife, who was stylishly and becomingly dressed in a tailor-made dress of gray material. Mrs. Castle carried a handkerchief in her right hand and held it almost continuously up to her face, as if to thwart the efforts of the police court artists, if there were any in the vicinity, to sketch her features. She was more composed than last week when her distress touched everybody present. But in spite of this gain in strength, due, no doubt, to her release from prison, and rest at the residence of a friend, Mrs. Castle no sooner found herself in the presence of the prison dock than she showed symptoms of fainting, verging on collapse, which caused the policeman on duty at her side to fetch a seat and place it in the dock for the use of Mr. and Mrs. Castle. The latter sank wearily upon it, closed her eyes and leaned her head on her husband's shoulder, as if seeking there the strength necessary to enable her to bear up against such a trying ordeal. Mr. Castle, as on Tuesday, supported her as best he could.

During the further proceeding of the case against her, and incidentally against her husband, Mrs. Castle frequently moaned so piteously that, finally, the kind hearted policeman, already referred to, handed her a bottle of salts and Mr. Castle was kept busy whispering words of comfort in the sufferer's ear, holding her hand while stirring in every possible way to encourage the half fainting woman.

Miss Patty Allwood, a saleswoman in the employ of Augustus Ellus, a furrier of Regent street, testified that on Thursday, August 1, Mrs. Castle and her son, 10 years old, visited the store. The female prisoner, witness added, asked if the firm could make a chinchilla cape and was informed that the work could be done. The witness further testified that the prisoner showed her two small chinchilla skins and remarked: "I should like to have those matched."

RECOGNIZED THE MUFF.

Continuing, Miss Allwood said: "I went to another shop to speak to Mr. Ellus, and on returning the female prisoner said she could not wait, as she wanted to take her son to lunch and would return in half an hour. But I did not see her again until October 8, when I was summoned to the Vine street police station. There I saw this sable muff, which I identify as the property of Mr. Ellus. I first saw the muff in the shop ten minutes before the female prisoner entered. The muff was in a glass case close to where she was standing."

Replying to questions on the subject, the witness said that the door of the case must have been opened in order to get the muff and that the door was not properly closed when the prisoner left the shop.

Replying to another question, Miss Allwood stated that it was after the female prisoner had left the store that she noticed that the door of the case was not properly closed.

The next witness was Alex Switzell, a furrier of Great Portland street. In substance he testified that on September 30, Mrs. Castle went to his store alone and asked to see a chinchilla cape. Her son came in later alone, and while Mrs. Castle was in the store she was followed by Mr. Castle. Witness, continuing, said: I continued talking to Mrs. Castle while Mr. Castle stood looking at some furs on the right hand side of the show room. There were fur trimmings in the case near where he was standing. He continued looking at the furs, but I cannot say he touched them. Mr. Castle and the boy left the shop first and they were followed soon afterwards by Mrs. Castle, and I saw no more of them until October 1. Then the wife came along during the morning alone and I showed her some chinchilla skins to be matched. I named £45 as the price of the cape she wanted. She offered £42, which I declined. The boy then entered and asked her to call somewhere at 4 o'clock. She said she would think over my proposition and they left the shop after she had promised me to return. I did not miss anything until October 8, when I went to the Vine Street police court and found two ties, one a sable and one a kalinsky fur belonging to me and valued at £4 and £15, respectively. They were in the right hand part of the show room where Mr. Castle stood."

After similar evidence had been furnished by other furriers, the manager of the Hotel Cecil identified the plated toast rack and cream jug marked "Hotel Cecil" found among the effects of the Castles. A detective recounted the incidents which accompanied the arrests of the prisoners, and the case for the prosecution was closed.

After this feature of the case had been formally wound up Mr. Charles Matthews, leading counsel for the Castles, asked that the prisoners be committed for trial at the Central criminal court, but Mr. Newton refused to do so, saying that his instructions were to send all shop-lifting cases for trial at the sessions, and therefore he committed both prisoners for trial, allowing bail in £50,000 ($250,000) as before, at the Clerkenwell sessions, which opened November 2.

MR. CASTLE EXPLAINS.

At the conclusion of the court proceedings a representative of the Associated press had an interview with Mr. Walter M. Castle. The California merchant said: "I have been instructed by my attorneys not to talk for publication, but I am glad of the chance to explain certain things. I must, first, ask you not to divulge our present abode, as my wife is very ill and any published notice of our whereabouts would cause us to 'move on.'

"I cannot sufficiently thank our friends in California and elsewhere for their kindness. I am in deep trouble, but I am entirely innocent. It will be clearly proved at the trial that my wife has been suffering from a disorder which makes her irresponsible; and she is now under the care of physicians and of a professional nurse. Last May, while in London, I was obliged to call in doctors to examine her, and we are now living where she has absolute quiet."

Mr. Castle was asked how he explained that, living with his wife in one room at the hotel, he did not know she had stolen articles in her possession. He said: "Let me tell you that at least 75 per cent of the articles the police found among our effects I myself paid for. Of this I have proof which will be produced at the trial. I am not a millionaire, but I give my wife plenty of money to buy what she wants. She has money of her own also. I did not know the contents of her trunks, but if I had seen twice as much in them I would have thought that she purchased them.

"I had no idea she was thus afflicted. Never in the ten years of our married life did I discover such a tendency, and never before has there been a suspicion against her character or mine. Our friends at home can easily prove this."

When Mr. Castle was questioned regarding the nature of his experience while in Holloway jail, he remarked: "We were treated kindly, but it is an unpleasant place. Imagine my feelings there with my wife utterly prostrated.

"I have nothing to say about the examination at Marlborough Street police court, save that I think the magistrate has been unduly severe. Had I been a common criminal he could not have tried to place me in a worse position. I understand that our London friends would come forward to the extent of $1,000,000 for bail if it was necessary.

"The police have been kind to us, especially Inspector Arrow. He has expressed sympathy with us, saying that at first he had misjudged me."

Mr. Castle was asked what his plans were for the future and he replied: "I shall try to restore my poor wife as much as possible until the trial. But one line of defense is possible and that is my wife's health. I do not apprehend any trouble in proving my own innocence."

During this interview Mr. Castle's eyes frequently filled with tears, but his bearing was manly and dignified, and he at once retired. "Excuse me," he said, "my wife gets nervous if I am away and I must reassure her."

WAS NO DANGER OF A CONFLICT.

Relations Between Spain and the United States Still Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—It is stated by officials that the reports coming from New Orleans as to an exciting controversy at Havana between General Fitzhugh Lee, United States consul general, and General Weyler, over the attempted apprehension of a Mexican named Fernandez, on board the American ship Vigilancia, give a significance and importance to the event not warranted by facts.

If there was any apprehension that war would result that feeling must have been confined entirely to Havana, for the law on the subject is so clear and its application has been so firmly established by precedent that the officials here were in no doubt as to the outcome. Consul General Lee has not informed the State department of the affair and the fact that he did not deem it worthy of the expense of cabling, but will treat it only in the routine way through mail reports, is evidence of the importance he accorded to the incident. The Spanish authorities have received Havana advices fully explaining that the incidents were of an entirely pacific character, and treated the matter as having been satisfactorily adjusted between General Weyler and Consul General Lee without any breach of their friendly relations.

The facts as reported are substantially these: General Weyler ordered the arrest of Fernandez as a suspect, not knowing at the time of the issuance of the order that he was on board an American ship. Later General Lee notified the Spanish authorities that the Vigilancia was an American ship which, under out treaty rights, had an immunity from search and seizure for suspects in transit to other ports. General Weyler promptly acceded to the position taken by General Lee, and the affair ended. No protests or claims were submitted to Washington by either side. It is said positively that the reports that General Weyler ever contemplated firing on the Vigilancia, or trained the guns of Morro castle are incorrect.

The doctrine maintained by the United States in cases like that of Fernandez is that any foreign ship not a national vessel or man-of-war entering a port subjects herself to the local laws of the place. Consequently, if there should be on board a fugitive from justice he can be reclaimed by the local officers providing it is done strictly in accordance to process of law. It is in justice of this proviso that Fernandez found safety, and in this his case is a parallel to that of the American merchant, Samuel Tolon, who was taken off an American steamer at Havana, but afterward released by the Spanish officials upon Consul General Lee's demand. In that case the Spaniards failed to follow due process of law, but arrested the man under military process and it is supposed from the press reports that this was attempted in Fernandez's case.

Captain General Weyler has all along maintained that the operations of civil law were frequently suspended in Cuba during the progress of the rebellion and that martial law reigned supreme. Under this construction he arrested Tolon, and doubtless attempted to arrest Fernandez. But the United States has taken the contrary position and in this has been sustained by the superior authorities at Madrid, who beyond question foresaw that if they supported Weyler's contention it would amount to such an admission of the existence of a state of actual war as would not permit of the further delay of recognition by foreign powers, and perhaps even the graver steps of formal recognition of the independence of the insurgents. Therefore, the only manner in which Fernandez could have been held by Weyler would have been under civil process and it is assumed that either he had no opportunity to complete the necessary formalities or found himself lacking in the proof that would be required to sustain his case before the civil courts of Cuba.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS TORN UP AGAIN.

Protestants Object to Concessions Made to the Catholics.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 20.—It is learned that a hitch has occurred in the conference for the settlement of the parochial school question now in progress at Ottawa.

Premier Laurier and the delegates from Manitoba had agreed to allow a half hour a day in each school for teaching of religion by the Roman Catholics, the belief being that this concession would settle the difficulty.

It might have settled it as far as the Roman Catholics were concerned, but when the protestant leaders heard of it they raised a big row. Such a concession they claim to be a violation of the national school principles.

So the Manitoba premier, Mr. Greenway, had to withdraw from this agreement, and now, as far as can be learned, no other scheme can be devised, and the settlement is as far off as ever.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE MEANS IT ALL.

Believes the Venezuelan Commission is Adverse to England.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., conservative, formerly solicitor general and member of Parliament for Plymouth, referring to the adverse criticism of his recent speech on the Venezuelan question at York, in which he said that "No honest and impartial arbitrator or commission could decide in favor of England's claims upon the evidence," has written a letter to the Associated press on the subject. He says: "The speech was deliberately made in the belief which I still entertain, that it will be of public service, and was, of course, made after a full study of all the documents officially published on the subject."

Czar and Emperor Get Together.

WIESBADEN, Oct. 20.—The czar, Grand Duke Sergius and the grand duke of Hesse arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon and were received at the railroad station by Emperor William, who wore a Russian uniform. Their majesties drove to the castle in a carriage drawn by four horses. The route thereto was lined with troops, and the crowds present accorded the Russian emperor an enthusiastic welcome. The czar will return to Darmstadt this afternoon.

Sultan to Carry Out Reforms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—At the audience which the Russian ambassador, M. de Nelidoff, had with the sultan on Saturday, the latter expressed his firm intention of carrying out the reforms decided upon for the better administration of Armenia. M. de Nelidoff will leave this city shortly for Russia in order to make a personal report to the czar on the situation of affairs here.

Russian Mints Working Hard.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 20.—At the imperial mint 3,200 poods of gold and silver are being converted into coin. Of gold 200,000,000 roubles will be turned out, 25,000,000 of silver will be struck off, and 1,000,000 in small coin will be prepared for circulation.

BULGE DUE TO SHORT CROPS

India's Famine Only a Minor Cause in the Great Rise in Wheat.

LONDON BROKER EXPLAINS THE ADVANCE

English Markets Will Follow the United States—Demand for Steamers an Important Feature of the Situation.

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LONDON, Oct. 20.—At the Baltic today the wheat market opened 6d under yesterday's price, but sales stiffened later, holders demanding yesterday's top prices. There was little doing, however. A representative of the Associated press had an interview today with the broker who does the largest business in wheat on this side of the Atlantic, in regard to the situation. He said in substance: "In half, the natural half, of course, we have only followed the lead set by the United States, where speculators are very active. The year's scarcity, in spite of the fact that England had a seven-million crop, has induced speculators to rush in. Russia's crop is poor and Austria's is practically nil. But what is of great moment, consumers having large advance milling contracts also rushed in to secure supplies even at top prices, which today are 2s per cent higher than last week.

"The California wheat sent to India is only a drop in the bucket, but the moral effect of the movement and the impending famine in India has been very great. Of course, if rain falls, quantities of California wheat will not be wanted. But I doubt this, and that, coupled with the viceroy's grave telegrams, naturally affords speculators the real element of uncertainty they delight in.

"Still this does not account for more that half the rise. The balance is a solid advance, owing to shortness of supplies. We shall follow the United States closely, however, and the speculators who force the market. A rise in freights has at all times been in advance of a rise in wheat and the demand for steamers is most brisk. The closing of the sea of Azof early in December will free numbers of ships to load elsewhere, though at present the Azof boats are loading as rapidly as possible."

In the Spalding corn market wheat rose yesterday 5 shillings per quarter and one farmer sold 140 acres of wheat at 40 shillings.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—The wheat market here today was less feverish than yesterday, when there was great excitement and enormous buying. The option market opened with a decline of 3d from yesterday's top prices and recovered 2½d on good buying. The market remained steady for the rest of the day. Spot wheat was firm at 7d advance, compared with Friday, until the fall in American prices sent prices down 2½d. Today's business has not been phenomenal and was chiefly for solid trade purposes. It is thought that prices will keep high while Russia withholds supplies, and that when the latter country relaxes America must follow suit and the market will topple down. No leading firm, however, would forecast when that will occur.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The excitement in wheat abated considerably today and prices here had quite a decline from the extreme points reached yesterday. May opened at $1.54 and fell to $1.51, closing at $1.51¼. December opened at $1.49 and dropped to $1.48. At 10:15 December sold down to $1.46 and May to $1.49⅞. At 11:15 the news of a sharp rally in the Chicago market somewhat strengthened the situation here. May opened at $1.54, a gain of 4⅛c over the previous lowest price, and then sold back to $1.51⅝. December opened at $1.49 5-8, rose to $1.50 and then fell like a plummet to $1.47½, closing at $1.47⅝. Spot wheat was weakened somewhat today by its speculative decline and the unsettled state of affairs generally. Nominal quotations are $1.42½ to $1.45 per cental. Wheat options were steadier this afternoon. At the call board regular session December opened at $1.49¼ and closed at $1.48¼. May opened at $1.53½, rose to $1.53 5-8 and closed at $1.53.

GOLD COMING TO PAY FOR WHEAT.

London Times, However, Sees Indications of Hoarding.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Samuel Montague & Sons state that today's large withdrawal of gold ($4,500,000 in American gold) is owing to the advance in wheat, much of the sixty-day exchange falling due and the rate of exchange, in consequence, being lower.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The following engagements for import are reported: Loeb & Co., $1,000,000; Bank of British North America, $500,000; Muller, Schall & Co., $25,000; Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston, $750,000; Lazard Freres, $1,500,000; L. Von Hoffman & Co., $500,000. Total, $4,325,000.

Suspends a Russian Newspaper.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 20.—The Grashdanin has been suspended for having published dispatches which its proprietor, Prince Meschersky, telegraphed from Paris at the time of the visit of the czar and czarina to the French capital, in the course of which the prince attacked President Faure and the army of France.

Receives a Threatening Letter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.—The Catholic Armenian patriarch, it is announced, has received a letter from the Armenian revolutionary committee demanding £1,500, and threatening him that, unless the money is sent, he will meet the fate of other Armenians who refused the demands of the committee.

BEFRIENDING EDWARD J. IVORY.

Irish National Alliance in New York Takes the Matter in Hand.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The Irish National alliance has cabled to alliance representatives in London to see that the best counsel is retained in order that when the case of Edward J. Ivory of this city, arrested on suspicion of connection with an alleged dynamite plot, is called up again in the police court on Friday a demand be made for his discharge. President Lyman has also written a strong letter to Secretary of State Olney demanding that his department take action, and that Ivory be accorded all the rights to which an American citizen is entitled. The letter is said to be couched in very strong terms.

Funeral of Henry E. Abbey.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Funeral services over the remains of the late Henry E. Abbey were held today in the Church of the Paulist Fathers in this city. The pallbearers were: William Steinway, Robert Dunlap, Edward Lauterbach, G. L. Rivers, A. M. Palmer, Augustin Daly, Frank W. Sanger, George G. Vanderbilt, D. Ogden Mills, James H. Coffin, M. Coleman, John Burke and Walter Damrosch. There were in attendance a great number of people prominent in the world of amusement. Among them were the following: Charles Frohman, Daniel Frohman, Signor de Vivo, Henry Dunlap, John Matthews, Jacob Lott, Erlanger, William Pruyll, Charles Cooke, Georgia Cayvan, W. A. Brady, E. G. Gilmore, William Seila, Henry Wolfsohn, George Perugini, Ada Gilman, August L. Heckler, Charles E. Rice, Anna Held, Ted Marks, Robert McWade, Louis Elbridge, Rudolph Aronson, A. H. Canby, Marcus Mayer, Mrs. Barney Williams, Horace McVicker, G. Hibbard, Curtis, Tom Karl, E. E. Rice, Oscar Hammerstein, G. C. Boniface, George R. Schoeffel, Lotta Crabtree, Agnes Booth, T. H. French, J. W. Morrissey, E. H. Sothern, Virginia Harned, Albert Bial, F. F. Proctor, Augustus Pitou, Charles R. Gallaghan, Frank McKee and Fred Ruhman. The remains of Mr. Abbey will be buried in the grave of his first wife at Northampton, Mass., to which place they were taken.

THIRTY THOUSAND OFF THE DEBT.

American Missionary Association Holds Fiftieth Annual Meeting.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The fiftieth anniversary of the American Missionary association, for the observance of which an elaborate program has been prepared and which called together many of the leaders in the missionary work from the country, was auspiciously opened here today. The new Tremont Temple, Park street, church and Faneuil hall have been engaged for the meeting and the list of speakers includes missionaries and prominent men and women in religious, literary and official life and it is expected that full 5,000 visitors will attend the meetings.

Today's exercises opened with a well attended meeting in Tremont temple. President M. E. Gates, LL. D., president of the society of Amherst, Mass., presided and the delegates were welcomed by Acting Governor Wolcott and Mayor Quincy. Treasurer Hubbard's report was read, after which Rev. A. J. Lyman of Brooklyn, N. Y., read the fiftieth annual report of the executive committee. It was substantially as follows: "We have reduced the debt of $96,000 to $66,000. The association has received in contributions and legacies over $28,000 more than last year. Of this amount about $20,000 has been subscribed into the 'jubilee share funds.' Last year's expenditures were $5,000,000 less than those of 1893, three years ago. Operations are conducted in behalf of five different races in our country. They consist of the establishment and support of missions and churches and of schools. These lines of work are carried among 8,000,000 of colored people through all the south, among 2,000,000 of the southern people of the Appalachian highlands, among the Indians, among the Eskimos of Alaska, and among the Chinese of the Pacific coast."

The evening opened with an even larger audience. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Henry J. Patrick of Newtonville, Mass., followed by a sermon by Rev. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn, N. Y. Communion followed, conducted by Rev. William H. Davis of Newton, Mass., and President E. M. Craveth of Fisk university of Nashville, Tenn. Benediction by Dr. Patrick closed the meeting. There will be four meetings tomorrow, including a patriotic meeting in Faneuil hall.

STRIKES OUT THEIR RESOLUTION.

American Missionary Society and Growth of Parochial Schools.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 20.—Today's session of the American Christian Missionary society opened with a sermon from the Board of Church Extension by George W. Muckley of Kansas City. An address on "Church Extension" was delivered by D. O. Smart of Kansas City. Reports were read from the Board of Negro Evangelization and Education by C. C. Smith of Ohio, the Board of Ministerial Relief by A. M. Atkinson of Wabash, Ind., and the national bible school superintendent by R. H. Waggener of Kansas City.

The following officers were elected: President, M. M. Davies, Dallas, Tex.; vice presidents, E. T. Sweeney, Columbus, O.; R. T. Matthews, Des Moines, Ia., and F. E. Udell, St. Louis; corresponding secretary, Benjamin L. Smith, Cincinnati; treasurer, E. P. Tingley, Cincinnati; auditor, L. C. Fillmore, Cincinnati. It was decided to hold the next national convention at Indianapolis in 1897.

The following resolution reported by the committee on foreign population, created a very heated discussion:

We look with alarm upon the growth of the parochial schools and the increasing antagonism to our system of free schools as one of the chief bulwarks of our liberty and national greatness.

Moreover, that school that seeks to dominate political parties, shape legislation in its own interests, secure large appropriations from the national treasury for sectarian purposes, and which, under the cover of darkness, does not hesitate to strike down Godly men and patriots who dare to oppose their diabolical schemes, has no right to a place upon American soil. In view of the fact which confronts us, we recommend the cultivation of the American spirit, loyalty to the flag and love for our American institutions.

After discussion, it was decided by a vote of 181 to 72 to strike the resolution from the report.

WHY ARMENIANS ARE DETAINED.

Dr. Senner Explains the Position of the Immigration Authorities.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Commander Booth-Tucker appeared before the board of special inquiry at Ellis Island today to plead for the admission of the 157 Armenian refugees detained there pending a decision as to their desirability as immigrants. Dr. Senner defined the position of the government in the matter as follows: "Some days ago, General Booth-Tucker, Rev. Mr. Green of the Armenian relief fund and a representative of the Christian Herald appeared before me in the interest of Armenians that were then expected to arrive. I laid them our position. It is this: 'We cannot allow these people to come here and compete with our workingmen. I explained that we don't know any Armenians or any other class. All people come here as immigrants, and as they arrive we decide as to their merits as individuals, and not as a class. If they are eligible then they will be admitted the same as any other desirable person. Before we can admit these people that the Salvationists and other philanthropists have landed we must have some substantial guarantee, in the shape of bonds, that the people so admitted will not become a charge on the country, and not general promises that they will not become public charges.

The workmen of Massachusetts have complained very much about the immigrants from Armenia during the past few years. It is claimed that they have lowered the standard of wages in some industries, especially in the shoe trade. Some manufacturers, they say, have even gone so far as to employ none but Armenians.

The question of Armenian immigrants must not be considered exclusively as the stated point of a sentimental sympathy. Due consideration of American interests must be taken into account."

MEET TO CHOOSE NEW BISHOP.

House of Bishops of Protestant Episcopal Church in Session.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America met today in the church mission house. Bishop Doane of Albany is presiding in the absence of Bishop Williams of Connecticut. Nominations were made for the bishopric of Duluth, which was created a year ago. The nominations will be reported upon tomorrow by a committee to whom they were referred. Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, secretary of the House of Bishops, said the names of those nominated would not be given out for publication. When a bishop has been elected his name will be made public, but no mention will be made of the names of the unsuccessful candidates.

Deaths of a Day.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Oct. 20.—Herman B. Schnaubelt, a brother of Rudolph Schnaubelt, the man who threw the bomb in Haymarket square, Chicago, died here yesterday of consumption. Schnaubelt came to California about fourteen years ago and took up his residence in Del Norte county. He was a quiet, unassuming person, and, so far as can be learned, was never known to talk anarchy.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Dr. William Campbell, president of Queens college, Cambridge, is dead.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 20.—John H. McNeilly died suddenly late this afternoon. He was proprietor of the Evansville Journal and an old newspaper man.

Fires of a Day.

AKRON, O., Oct. 20.—The largest fire that has visited Akron since the Schumacher mills were burned, several years ago, occurred here at midnight, when the stoneware works of Whitemore, Robinson & Co. were destroyed. The loss will be $20,000, and the insurance half as much. Two hundred men are thrown out of work.

FIGHT FOR BRYAN HOPELESS

Silverites Abandon Illinois and Go Into Indiana and Michigan.

HARRISON AROUSES THE OLD HOOSIERS

Stumping Tour of the Ex-President a Success from the Start—Troubles of the Popocrats Are Multiplied.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Republicans here are greatly encouraged over today's registration in Chicago. It shows that every sound money democrat will vote against Bryan. Democrats in Illinois state headquarters privately concede the hopelessness of their campaign and have practically closed their work. They will turn their attention to Michigan and Indiana. They have sent their chief of speakers' bureau to Michigan to manage the oratorical campaign in the saddle. The first day's experience has been decidedly discouraging. Telegrams intimate that ex-President Harrison's stumping tour, begun today, has thoroughly aroused Indiana and that the generals' train of old soldiers, touring Michigan, has aroused that state.

The popocratic campaign of misrepresentation proceeds. Their determination to make falsehood the chief ammunition till election day is demonstrated by the official announcement of the popocratic silver organ in Chicago, whose principal owner is under sentence to the penitentiary for sending obscene literature through the mails. This organ republishes the odious Pressley letter from Boston, referred to in these dispatches yesterday, in spite of the fact that Chairman Hanna has denounced it publicly in every newspaper in the country as a falsehood out of whole cloth. Chairman Jones also continues the effort to array class against class and stir up bitterness among the working people by issuing to the newspapers for publication an inflammatory statement, in which he charges that employes are being coerced into the support of McKinley, although this statement has been repeatedly denied and proven false in every case where the charge was specifically made and investigation made possible.

BISHOP SEYMOUR JOINS.

Rt. Rev. George L. Seymour, bishop of the Episcopal church diocese of southern Illinois, today joined in the public expressions in favor of sound money, made by Bishop Newman of the Methodist church and Archbishop Ireland and Mgr. Sonninger of the Roman Catholic church through a letter to the state republican committee of Illinois.

Trouble broke out in the popocratic camp today over the discovery by ambitious men that promises of certain official positions of high grade are being freely made, and that they are being duplicated in a way extremely embarrassing to those who have "put up" to secure the first pledge. This especially was illustrated in the discovery that the position of minister to France, which was promised to Marcus Daly, the Montana silver mine owner, has now been repledged, this time to Daly's bitter political enemy, W. C. Clark, another Montana silver mine owner. It is understood that a contribution of $70,000 was obtained from Clark in addition to $30,000 already given the campaign fund, Mr. Clark's ambition being to shine in diplomatic circles as a "silver king."

TO DECEIVE WORKINGMEN.

This morning's Chicago newspapers contain an advertisement, paid for by the Bryan managers, announcing "If Bryan is elected the mines of gold and silver mines of the western states will need at once 50,000 miners, and at least 500,000 men will find employment at good wages in this branch of labor." Applicants were advised to address a name given at Helena, Mont., "or any mining company in the west." As a matter of fact, all the gold and silver mines and smelting works in the United States never employed but 55,000 men in 1892, when the mining industry was at its height. This is for the purpose of creating an impression that working people are to be in great demand in the event of Bryan's election. When workingmen understand that this bait is a description and a fraud and is paid for by money contributed by silver managers who already have in their employment as many men as they can give work and that it is simply deceit they will not be misled. As announced in these dispatches yesterday, there is to be a sensation sprung for labor circles at Bryan headquarters daily until the close of the campaign.

Chairman Jones' endorsement of Chairman Hanna's suggestion that Saturday of next week be "flag" day in the campaign and that the display of the national colors by voters will mean an intention to vote for sound money, is an open admission that the Bryan managers fear the effect of the flag. The effort of the Bryan managers will now be to have the colors displayed by as many of their supporters as possible in order to create the impression that the insignia means nothing for the republican cause. Governor Altgeld has been going through Illinois for two weeks denouncing in the bitterest terms the republican managers and sound money democrats for advocating the display of the American flag and abusing the national colors in the vilest language. He says that a flaunting of the flag in this campaign is an insult, and that the flag is not endangered or menaced by the free silver proposition, and as a consequence the flag has been torn down by free silver democrats in many localities.

DEFEATS WYOMING SILVER MEN.

Supreme Court Refuses to Have the Official Ballot Changed.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—The supreme court of Wyoming today decided adversely to the democratic state committee in a suit brought by it against Secretary of State Burdick in reference to the nomination for electors in this state certified by him to the county clerk as the official nominees of the various parties. It was alleged that two nominations made by middle-of-the-road populists were irregular because made by petition and should not have been certified by the secretary. It was also charged that the secretary acted irregularly in the grouping of the name of a demo-populist nominee with the middle-of-the-road populists instead of with the democrats. The suit, which was in the nature of an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the secretary to correct the alleged irregularities, was dismissed, the court holding unanimously that the secretary had acted in the matter in accordance with law.

The official ballot will contain four electoral tickets as follows: Republican, three; populist, three; prohibition, three, and democratic, two. One of the populist electors was nominated by the democratic state committee, but he will be grouped with the populist electors.

CHICAGO'S HEAVY REGISTRATION.

Republicans Especially Show an Exceptional Interest in Campaign.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The total registration for the second day in this city was 90,008, which, with the 280,507 for the first day's registration, gives Chicago a total vote of 382,515. The registration today was the heaviest in the wards in the southern part of the city, most of which are republican strongholds. At the same time the democrats were working hard and registered a very heavy vote. The Tenth ward, which is strongly democratic, rolled up 4,500 new voters today. The Thirteenth, a republican ward, came in with 5,557. These were the heaviest wards in the city today.

STREET RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

Fifteenth Annual Convention Holds Its First Day's Session.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—The auditorium in which have convened two national political conventions as well as many national assemblies held today the largest street railway convention that was ever called to order. It was the fifteenth annual convention of the American Street Railway association.

Every bit of available space in the immense building outside of that occupied by the delegates and visitors was occupied with a display of street cars and appliances. Everything pertaining to the business was on exhibition. Necessarily the electrical appliances form the greatest part of the exhibition, the latest and most novel developments in that line being shown. While electricity dominates everything within the building, the cable men have an exhibit without which attracts much attention. A mammoth cable is the chief attraction.

At a meeting of the executive committee, previous to the convention, Randall C. Cunningham of Montreal, Canada, resigned as first vice president, and Captain Robert McCulloch of St. Louis was appointed to fill the vacancy. He will serve in that capacity for a few days, preceding the annual election of officers, when, it is expected that he will be elected president. So far there are but three places mentioned as convention cities for 1897. They are New York, Philadelphia and Niagara Falls. The sentiment seems to be in favor of the selection of Niagara Falls.

Russell B. Harrison came in today to attend the convention. He led the forces of the supply men in their attempts at Montreal to break into the membership of the association, but it is hardly probable that the same fight will be made this year. It is almost certain to come before the body in some manner, as it has every year for some years past, but will not be pushed very strongly.

About 500 members of the association and supply men, mostly from the east, were present when the convention was called to order at 10 o'clock for a several days' session.

BUCKNER ALONE IN WISCONSIN.

Palmer Attending a Funeral and Bragg Attending to Business.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—General Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky, candidate of the national democratic party for vice president, left for Milwaukee and the northwest via the Chicago & Northwestern railroad at 1 p. m. today. General Buckner was accompanied by Mrs. Buckner and Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr. Ellis B. Usher, secretary of the national campaign committee, and J. J. Hogan of La Crosse. General Palmer and Mrs. Palmer did not make the trip across Wisconsin with the distinguished Kentucky warrior. They were left at Bloomington Monday afternoon to attend the funeral of a near relative of General Palmer. General Palmer will leave Bloomington tonight and proceed direct to St. Paul, where he will join the special train and resume the journey through the states of Minnesota and Iowa. Another disappointment in regard to the trip across Wisconsin came in the form of a telegram from General Edward S. Bragg, the famous commander of the Iron brigade, that it would be impossible for him, owing to a pressing professional engagement, to join General Palmer and General Buckner before Thursday.

CONDITIONS IN COLORADO GOOD.

Rio Grande Earnings Show a Decrease, but Promise to Improve.

DENVER, Oct. 20.—The annual stockholders' meeting of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company was held here today, about 80 per cent of the stock being represented. The following directors were chosen: George Coppell, Richard T. Wilson, William Mertens, Charles C. Beaman, J. Edward Simmons and Arthur Coppell, all of New York City; John Lowder Welsh of Philadelphia; Edward J. Jeffery and Edward O. Wolcott of Denver.

George Coppell, chairman of the board of directors, made a statement to the effect that though the earnings for the past year show a falling off the conditions in Colorado are better than in most sections of the country. The Leadville strike, he said, has caused considerable loss of revenue to the company. The physical condition of the road, he said, is better than ever, and two short branches will probably be built as soon as the financial conditions of the country will justify the invitation of the necessary new capital.

M'LAUGHLIN GETS A NEW TRIAL.

One of the Lexow Victims Will Have Another Chance.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—The court of appeals has reversed the judgment of conviction in the case of Inspector McLaughlin, accused of extortion, and has ordered a new trial. This was one of the Lexow cases.

William McLaughlin, ex-inspector of the police department, was convicted before Justice Barrett in the court of oyer and terminer of extortion on the complaint of Frederick H. Seagriet, jr., a builder from whom it was alleged he took $50 and guaranteed him protection from the building laws. The conviction was appealed on the ground that the jury was prejudiced and that improper evidence was admitted, but the appellate division of the supreme court decided in favor of the prosecution.

An appeal to this court results in a reversal and an order for a new trial. The court writes a long opinion setting forth that the jury was in part biased and that improper evidence was admitted.

AGED SENATOR AGAIN ELECTED.

Vermont Sends Senator Morrill Back to Washington Once More.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 20.—Justin S. Morrill of Strafford was re-elected United States senator from Vermont this afternoon. In the senate no other name was presented and Senator Morrill received the entire thirty votes. In the house, Mr. Morrill received 213 votes and Mr. Herbert F. Brigham of Bakersfield, democratic candidate, received seventeen. In the joint assembly tomorrow afternoon, Senator Morrill will be formally elected.

The honor paid to Senator Morrill by his native state today is an incident of more than usual interest. When, on the 4th of March next he is formally inducted into the office which he has filled for thirty years, he will commence a term which bids fair to beat all records of membership in the national senate. Mr. Morrill is 86 years of age.

DEEP WATER HARBOR COMMISSION.

Five Men Appointed to Choose a Site on the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The river and harbor bill passed at the last session of congress contained a provision that the location of a deep water harbor in the state of California should be determined by a commission to be composed of a naval officer to be detailed by the secretary of the navy, an officer of the coast and geodetic survey to be detailed by the superintendent and three civil engineers to be appointed by the president. This board has been formed as follows: Detailed by the secretary of the navy, Rear Admiral John G. Walker; detailed by the superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, Assistant Augustus F. Rogers; appointed by the president, William H. Burr of New York, George S. Morrison of New York, Richard P. Morgan of Illinois.

Matter Left as it Was Before.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Oct. 20.—The International Typographical union, by voting down a motion to the effect that only printers, members of the union, shall be allowed to work the linotype machines, left the matter of the employment of machinists precisely where it was before the annual session of the Typographical union.

FUSION IS OFF IN GEORGIA

Democrats Refuse the Proposition of the Populists as Insulting.

WATSON'S PARTY WANTED ALL ELECTORS

Chairman Jones' Personal Representative Sent to Help Fusion Along Offered the Resolution Opposing It and Explains His Action.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 20.—Not since the state election, after which the contending forces rested on their oars, has there been such activity about the democratic and populist headquarters as has been displayed throughout today.

This was the last of the five days which the populist state central committee gave the democrats in which to decide upon their proposition for a fusion Bryan and Watson ticket made up of seven democratic and six populist electors. It was to decide on this proposition that the democratic state executive committee and the democratic electors were summoned to meet at the party headquarters at noon today.

At the same hour a block away the state populist committee was assembled. Early in the morning a strong division developed in the ranks of the democrats over the fusion proposition. The Georgia member of the democratic national committee was present as Chairman Jones' representative to urge fusion and lead the fight in its favor, while the opposition was headed by Governor Atkinson and State Chairman Clay. Both committees went into secret session at 12 o'clock.

The nonappearance of Thomas E. Watson occasioned some surprise. He was expected on the noon train from his home at Thomson, but did not make his appearance then. After a protracted and exciting debate the democratic committee rejected the populist fusion proposition, declaring it to be insulting to the democrats in wording. It is further held that the state committee has no right to take down the democratic