

Louis Walker, Piney Walker, and another colored woman named Lucy. "I do believe," continued Denery, "that the boat burned up in about fifteen minutes after the first alarm was given."

#### CAPTAIN BROWN'S STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, 14.—Captain Henry Brown, State Engineer, who was a passenger on the *White*, estimates the loss of life at 36. He gives the names of the following persons who were saved, but who were all slightly injured and were left at Mr. Burgeois': John Stahl, pilot; Hortense Smith, Mrs. Smith of Racine, Wisconsin, and a gentleman and his wife from Chicago, name unknown. There were about 30 cabin passengers and a number of negro cabin passengers in the "bureau." The number of deck passengers is unknown. Captain Brown says: "Wash Lloyd, formerly clerk on the *Will S. Lloyd*, ran through the cabin calling up the passengers and nobly lost his life trying to save others. Captain Muse, Commander of the *White* had been ill all day and was in bed when the fire broke out. The chief mate was in charge of the steamer. I had about ten feet the start of the fire and although I ran rapidly forward, when I reached the bank the fire was within 25 feet of me. I had on my underclothing. I did not see a soul in the cabin as I ran through. The cabin was in full blaze at the time and the flames were rapidly eating their way to the hurricane deck."

Pilots Stout and Smith say from the number of persons they saw around them in the river fully forty must have perished.

The following is a list as far as ascertained of white persons missing:

S. A. Spofford, wife and daughter, of Vandalia.

Captain G. W. Floyd, a well-known steamboat man.

Mrs. Murray, of Natchez.

Miss Agnes McCabb, of Westfleton, and two other lady passengers, names unknown.

Three men and one woman were walking on the hurricane deck when it fell in, and all disappeared in the flames.

The following is the list of colored persons lost:

Levi Robinson, captain of the watch; two unknown negro women; Dick Randolph, fireman; Oscar Landay, pastry cook; Lewis Martin, second cook; Albert Brown, cabin boy; John Parker, cabin boy; Piney Walker, chambermaid; A. Martha Washington, chambermaid; Duncan Fouth, cook; two negro waiters, names unknown; a negro woman from Port Hickey and her son, aged 16; Volstin Bell, a laborer and two negro women, each with an infant.

Two white men, Wm. Daly, of Nebraska, and Mr. Oberchain, of Kentucky, are thought to be lost. Mrs. Wade, of West Felicton, had an almost miraculous escape. She speaks in glowing terms of the heroic and gallant conduct of Captain Floyd, who sacrificed his life in trying to save the lady passengers. All of the officers of the *White* were saved.

Among those who escaped were J. E. Carew and wife, of Ottawa, Illinois.

BOSTON, 14.—The weather is clear to-day, and consequently a large vote is expected.

At noon the Democratic vote was not as large as the Republican, but the heaviest part of the Democratic vote is being polled in the afternoon. There is yet no decisive indication as to the result.

The labor men are hard at work in every precinct, and indications are that the party will poll a surpassingly large vote, but it is not thought it will be large enough to defeat O'Brien. Extra efforts are being made by the temperance people, and many well-dressed ladies are distributing ballots at the polls.

The license vote will be much closer than last year.

The city vote for mayor, with two precincts missing, gives O'Brien (Dem.) 22,883; Hart (Rep.) 18,174; McNiece (Labor) 3,572.

Complete returns give the following vote for mayor: O'Brien, 23,387; Hart, 18,719; McNiece, 3,564. The license vote was: Yes, 20,223; no, 16,736, a majority for license of 3,487, against 9,969 last year.

BOSTON, 14.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Hugh McGivern, Lawrence O'Neill, John Burns and Wm. McNally, sailors on the bark *M. and E. Gann*, which arrived from Buenos Ayres on Friday, complained of extremely cruel treatment by Captain J. R. Daren, his second mate and boatswain. The captain was in court, but the two latter have disappeared. One sailor, named Edward Sparrow, was treated so brutally that he jumped overboard and was drowned. The sailors say they were forced on the bark at Buenos Ayres, being threatened with death if they resisted, and were locked in the fore-cabin until the vessel started.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—Bernard Heins, who was mortally wounded in a melee at the terminus of the Sutter Street Railroad yesterday, died from the effects of his wound to-day. John Kelsey, who was arrested yesterday, and who was alleged to have fired the fatal shot, was charged with murder as soon as Heins' death was announced. Cars were run on both the Sutter and Geary street roads during the entire day. No disturbance of any kind occurred.

NEW YORK, 14.—The base ball committee to-day awarded the championship to the St. Louis "Browns," with the recommendation that the cham-

pionship of the world should also be awarded them.

The committee reinstated Burns, but out of respect for the Eastern League, of which the Newark Club was a member, it was decided that he should not be allowed to sign a contract before January 15th, so that the personal contract which Mr. Day, of the New York Club holds with him, is null and void. He will, it is anticipated, go with the Baltimore next season.

They then adjourned. The annual meeting of the American Association takes place to-morrow.

At a meeting to-night of District Assembly 64, K. of L., composed of printers, a resolution was adopted condemning the unfitness of the trial of the Anarchists at Chicago.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., 14.—The Sheriff, his deputy, and four policemen made a raid on a negro gambling den near this city last night, when a fusillade occurred between the occupants of the house and the officers. The result was that five of the gamblers were captured and two killed. None of the officers were hurt.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., 14.—The brakemen of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road to-day joined the freight conductors in their strike, claiming that if the conductors are entitled to extra pay, they are entitled to the same.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The conference report of the Inter-State commerce bill has been signed by all the conferees except Senator Platt, and is ready for presentation to the two houses. Platt will not sign it. His principal objection is the prohibiting of pooling.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Preston H. Leslie, of Kentucky, to be Governor of Montana Territory.

Henry A. Handen, of Minnesota, to be clerk of the District Court for the District of Alaska.

#### RAILROAD LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office to-day ordered the local land offices at San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, and Santa Fe and Las Cruces, New Mexico, to give notice by publication that the lands granted to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and which were forfeited by act of July 5th, have been restored to the public domain and that the books of their offices are open for the entry of said lands and other unoffered public lands. Those within the granted limit to be \$2.50 per acre and those within the indemnity limits at \$1.25 per acre. The restored lands in the Territory of New Mexico are east of the Rio Grande River and the California lands are outside of the conflicting limits of the grant to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The restoration of the lands within the conflicting limits is deferred until the claims of the Southern Pacific Company can be heard.

Preston H. Leslie who was to-day nominated to be Governor of Montana is a native of Kentucky, about 35 years of age, and an uncle of Representative McMullin of Tennessee. He was Governor of Kentucky after the war, and was for some years on the Circuit Bench of that State.

The Senate bill providing for the admission of Washington Territory into the Union of States was taken up by the House Committee on Territories to-day and amended by adding a section including Montana Territory within the scope of the bill. In this shape it will be reported to the House.

California—Henry Fox, Healdsburg; B. T. Smith, Pasadena; C. H. Finley, Modesto; L. A. Manchester, Merced; Philip Stein, Pomona.

Nevada—James P. Smith, Elko; James C. Hagerman, Reno.

Colorado—James W. Forrest, Georgetown.

Montana—G. W. Carleton, Deer Lodge.

Idaho—T. B. Grass, Boise City.

Washington Territory—G. G. McNamara, Port Townsend.

New Mexico—A. N. Young, Silver City.

CHARLESTON, 15.—A week ago the *News and Courier* published a dispatch from York County, S. C., reporting that a white boy named John Lee Good had been so beaten and mangled that he soon died, and that four colored men had been arrested as the murderers and committed to jail. It was stated that the theory was that some of the negroes had been detected by the boy in the act of stealing cotton from his father's field, and that to prevent their arrest they killed him. There was great excitement in the county in consequence, and several more arrests were made. The *News and Courier* to get the facts, sent a special correspondent to York and will publish to-morrow the result of his investigations. There is evidently an alarming state of affairs in York County, and it is probable that an organization exists among the colored people which contemplates murder in the event of the detection of any member of the accused twenty-six negroes who are now under arrest. An inquest on the body of the murdered boy, before a discreet jury, brought out all of the facts. One of the negroes turned State's evidence and another admitted he killed a man who was found murdered in the county eighteen months ago. Several of the colored witnesses at the inquest swore distinctly they had a Club in the county for the purpose of stealing cotton, provisions, whisky, etc. The members were to steal whatever they wanted, and if detected were sworn to kill the person who detected them. The Club had different names, but was generally

known as "The Rising Star Lodge No. 14 of Grand United Order of National Laborers and Political Society of North America." The charter came from Charlotte, North Carolina, and is dated December, 1884. The charter, however, would seem to show that the society had only benevolent and fraternal objects. Among other things revealed at the inquest was a plot to waylay wealthy men who had money. One of the witnesses gave a detailed account of the murder of the poor boy John Lee Good, and also the names of his accomplices in the crime. The talk of general lynching has abated, but the indignation and unrest are intense.

NEW YORK, 15.—Recorder Smith, in his charge to the jury in the McQuade case, to-day, stated that there was a corroboration of the testimony of the accomplices, pronounced the testimony of the servant girl Katie Metz as direct, unshaken, and worthy of having much weight. It was for the jury to decide whether Duffy and Fullaraff's testimony had been corroborated. The case also reviewed at length and laid stress upon the relations of Moloney and members of the board of aldermen with the officers and attorneys of the Broadway road. The fact that the prisoner had not been put on the stand in his own behalf must not be taken against him. Just half an hour after the retirement of the jury as Gen. Tracy and Mr. Newcombe were passing down the stairs to dinner an officer ran after Newcombe and catching him breathlessly exclaimed: "Come back, they are agreed!" The crowd which had hardly left the court room rushed back and for several minutes the greatest excitement reigned. But the principal man whose liberty was at stake showed no more sign of interest than if he were only an ordinary spectator. Presently the jury came in. They had a funeral expression on their faces. The roll was called and the foreman, Henry Ottenberg, stood up, and in reply to a question replied, "Guilty of the crime as found in the indictment." The roll was called again, and each juror answered "guilty" as his name was called. When the verdict was given to the Court McQuade's name remained unmoved. His demeanor was not different from any other day of the trial. The jury at once left the court room declining all interviews.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—The coroner's jury in the case of Bernard Heins, killed during the trouble on the Sutter Street Railroad on Monday, to-day returned a verdict finding that John Kelsey fired the fatal shot and that Superintendent McCord, of the Sutter Street Railroad, gave the order to his men to shoot. Both were charged with murder.

James McCord, superintendent of the Sutter Street Railroad, surrendered to the city authorities as soon as he heard the coroner's jury had charged him with murder. He was immediately released on \$10,000 bonds.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., 15.—At the instance of the authorities of Sioux City, an Iowa man named Ganders was arrested here this afternoon on the charge of complicity in the murder of Rev. G. Haddock, prohibitionist, last summer. Ganders, who passed under the name of James Brown, came down the river in a flatboat and has been working in a packing house in West Kansas City for several weeks. The nature of his connection with the murder case is not known here.

INDIANAPOLIS, 15.—At Switz City, on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, this afternoon, a portable engine which was being utilized to furnish power for a saw-mill blew up. A. H. Shiplaw, owner of the mill, was instantly killed, also his son James and nephew William Shiplaw. The bodies were horribly mutilated.

DENVER, 15.—J. E. Rosenfeld, loan collector of the private banking house of Garfield & Ermerins, was arrested this evening charged with forgery. It is claimed he drew money from the bank to loan, for which he kept returning forged notes for the amount. The operations are thought to amount to \$30,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Early this morning William Rowan, hackman, shot and killed Michael Dolan, also a hackman, during a dispute regarding their hack stands. The murderer was arrested.

WALL STREET, 16.—The opening of the stock market to-day was comparatively quiet; nearly all the brokers had buying orders, and quotations from London being above last night's close, gave a firmer feeling. Leading operators are also said to have assured their friends that they had taken steps to protect the stocks with which they are identified and all have buying orders in the market.

11 a. m.—The advances at the opening over last evening's closing quotations ranged up to 3/4 in Vanderbilts, while three or four were a shade lower and a few unchanged. The advantage was mainly due in the early dealings and in most cases was lost in the first 10 minutes, Lackawanna losing 2, Reading 1 1/2 and Canada Southern, West Point and New England each 1. The market then rallied and material gains were made under the lead of Omaha. Towards 11, grangers gave way again and the remainder followed, but at 11 the market again formed close to the opening figures, St. Paul showing the heaviest decline among the active stocks.

Money is loaning at from 12 to 20 per cent.

WALL STREET, 10:30 a. m.—There is very little money offering in the loan crowd and some of the best houses on the street report that they

CAN HARDLY GET WHAT THEY WANT. Borrowing has not yet begun in the stock exchange, but the loans made privately are at 1/2 per cent per day and legal interest. "Shotes," however, are borrowing stocks and carrying them at rates ranging from 8 to 20 per cent per annum. The market itself is comparatively dull and both brokers and outside operators seem to be waiting for developments.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—Two hundred American District Messengers boys went on strike this morning. They wanted fixed wages of seventy-five cents per day instead of a five cents per trip which they are now getting.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the payment without rebate, of the interest due January 1st, 1887, on United States 4 per cent bonds, loan of 1,907 amounting to about \$9,000,000, and also interest on the bonds issued to the Pacific railway upon presentation of coupons and interest-checks at the Treasury at Washington, or at any of the sub-treasuries. The checks for registered interest will be mailed to bondholders as soon as prepared.

Treasurer Jordan said this afternoon in speaking of the situation in Wall Street that he had received information from there to-day which shows that the demand for money is excessive at high rates. The action of the department, however, in anticipating the January interest on the four per cents was taken, he said, without reference to New York, being simply intended to meet the general needs of the country, by distributing money to the banks in all sections, as well as in New York. While exchange in New York is at a discount, checks will be paid at other sub-treasury points in preference.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency, was asked by an Associated Press reporter this afternoon, what he thought of the situation in Wall Street to-day. "So far as the banks are concerned," he said, "I have learned nothing to lead me to think the banks are at all involved in the panic. I have received telegrams from the presiding officers of several banks, and they all concur in ascribing the present trouble to a collapse of stock operations. The more experienced and conservative bankers had foreseen this and consequently were prepared for it. So far as my information goes, none of the banks are implicated with any persons reported as embarrassed by the panic."

#### FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 13.—A destitute locksmith's apprentice named Boehnick, yesterday threw a stone through the well-known corner window in the Imperial Palace, at which Emperor William is accustomed to sit. The apprentice was at once arrested and locked up. His action, it is supposed, was inspired by a desire to attract attention to his needy condition or to secure notoriety. He succeeded in making an immediate sensation and a great crowd assembled near the window. The Emperor was not struck and he appeared at the window to assure the people of his safety and was cheered enthusiastically by the throng.

The commission of the new military bill has concluded the general debate on the measure, and has decided to allow the bill to be read the first and second times and then discuss the clauses separately.

The *North German Gazette* refutes the assertions of the *Tagblatt* and other papers, that the demand for additional army credits constitutes an admission that German interests are seriously affected by the Bulgarian crisis. The demand, the *Gazette* says, in comparison with the forces of other Powers, has become numerically inferior.

The *Tagblatt* says: The Czar recently found on his writing table a letter announcing that the Nihilists would wait no longer to deliver the people from bondage. He thereupon summoned the members of his Council and ordered them to prepare a constitution suitable to the condition of the Empire. At the same time he informed his Ministers that he was determined to have an annual Parliament at Moscow.

The *Chronicle's* Vienna correspondent says: The English Government has decided to supply the army with Austrian Fischer's repeating rifles; that arrangements have practically been concluded, and that Fischer has started for London and will superintend the final trial of his rifle at Enfield.

Advices from Mandalay say that an engagement between the British troops and natives has taken place near Pakeka, and that 200 insurgents were killed.

LONDON, 17.—England has decided to reduce the Egyptian standing army to 10,000 men and the army of occupation to 5,000, thus largely reducing the cost of armament to the Egyptian government.

John Dillon appeared for himself to-day in the action brought by the government against him for agitating in favor of "a plan of campaign." In his address to the Court Dillon contended that the language he used in his speech selected as the basis of the prosecution was justifiable, and that the Crown was straining the law against him.

The judge declared that the "plan of the campaign" was clearly and absolutely illegal. He ordered Dillon to give a bond in the sum of £2,000, with

two sureties for £1,000 each for his good behavior in future, within 12 days, or go to prison for six months.

BELFAST, 15.—Judge Lawson to-day sentenced four men arrested for wrecking houses along the Shank Hill road during the riots last June, to four months' imprisonment each. The prisoners had all pleaded guilty.

PARIS, 14.—The provisional estimates to which the cabinet yesterday decided to limit the government's application, and which the Chamber of Deputies, it is generally thought, will readily vote, are for two months only, and not for two departments of government, as at first reported.

VIENNA, 14.—The Bulgarian government has ordered the deputation of Bulgarians to await in Vienna, written instructions before starting for Berlin. The deputation have abandoned the idea of going to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, 14.—A dispatch from Zanzibar says that the Muogo of Usanda with his forces has defeated King Kabreza and 10,000 men.

BERLIN, 14.—The German ironclad *Moeve* has sailed for Zanzibar to punish the murderers of the African explorer Jöhline.

LONDON, 14.—Henry M. Stanley's expedition for the relief of Emir Bey will start in February. The Egyptian Government contributes £10,000 toward the expense, and a private gentleman has guaranteed the projectors against monetary loss.

LONDON, 14.—Five Welsh farmers, leaders in the anti-tithe movement, have been distrained for failing to pay tithes.

Mr. Gladstone writes to the Welsh Liberation Association that he regards their designs with interest, but at his age he must leave agitation to younger hands.

VIENNA, 14.—Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, after a long talk with Count Kalnoky, received the Bulgarian deputation to-day. The Prince told the deputation that he was willing to accept the Bulgarian throne if the Sobranje elected him and the Powers confirmed his election. It is reported that negotiations on the subject have been opened at St. Petersburg and the deputation is awaiting the Czar's reply.

Berlin, 14.—The Bulgarian deputation will be received here unofficially, not as representing the Bulgarian government.

PARIS, 14.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 508 to 12, passed the provisional budget for two months asked for by the Government. In the course of the debate on the budget M. Clemenceau contended that the majority favored a separation of church and State. He said the late Cabinet was overthrown because it had remained stationary. The declarations of the new Ministry were not satisfactory. The Cabinet would find it impossible to obtain a majority without the co-operation of the Extreme Left, which section only asked for reforms which were demanded by the entire Republican party, and the carrying out of which would bring about a union of all the Republicans and Extremeists. [Applause.]

M. Goblet replying, eulogized M. De Freycinet, who, he said, was defeated on a side issue and not by a vote of the Republican majority. [Cheers.]

The Chamber by a vote of 339 to 211 rejected a motion to immediately begin debate upon the bill providing for a surtax on cereals.

LONDON, 15.—The development of the Tory coercive policy has been checked by a strong division of opinion within the Cabinet. Lord Ashbourne insists upon instant action based upon the judgment of the Irish judges that the anti-rent campaign is illegal. He favors the adoption of the severest measures, treating the National Leaguers as engaged in an illegal conspiracy.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, backed by Lord Randolph Churchill, demands the mild enforcement of the ordinary law.

Several members of the Government outside the Cabinet supporters of Lord Ashbourne, advised Lord Salisbury to dismiss Sir Michael Hicks-Beach from the office of Chief Secretary of Ireland, and appoint as his successor a man in favor of thorough coercion.

The *St. James Gazette* and the bulk of the Tory press violently assailed the Government for the dilatory use of the existing powers of suppression.

RUSCHUCK, 15.—Stanaoff, a supporter of the Regency, publishes a letter in the *Silavane*, urging the Macedonians to rise up against Turkish authority, join the people of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria and constituting a state which shall be "Great Bulgaria" with Prince Alexander as King, or otherwise join in proclaiming a Bulgarian Republic.

LONDON, 16.—The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent. The financial markets to-day are animated and indistinctly bullish; investors preponderate. It is reported that a heavy block of bullion has been ordered for shipment to the United States. Owing to disorganization of the exchange, there is but little arbitrage business doing. The feature to-day is the firmness of counsels.

CARDIFF, 16.—Farmers in the north of Wales are resisting the collection of church tithes. In one section of the country, the farmers expelled the collecting bailiffs from their farms and escorted them out of the district. It is feared that this rebellion among the Welshmen may lead to serious results.

LONDON, 16.—Dispatches from Mandalay state that Col. Heyland, with a body of British troops recently pursued 700 Dacoits and killed 200 of them. Many were made prisoners and stores of ammunition were seized in several places.