

Hundreds of relatives and friends awaited them. Captain H. C. Vanderz of the ill-fated vessel said to a reporter: "We had eight cabin and 133 steerage passengers, and a crew of 45 men. For several days prior to Oct. 24th complaints had been made to me that the oil tank, situated under the bridge on the upper deck, was leaking. That day Denver, one of my seamen, went with a light into the oil room to make an examination. A moment afterward an explosion was heard, and the sailor with burned face and beard, rushed back on deck crying 'fire, fire!' We put into use all our appliances for putting out the flames, but they gained headway. Then we took to the boats. We could save nothing of the cargo or of the private property—only the very clothes we stood in could we take away with us. There was a heavy sea running at the time. The passengers created little or no confusion. I think they were too much frightened, and justly so, to do anything but obey orders. The *Rhein* picked us up soon after 9 o'clock.

"There were 35 passengers in each boat," said Dr. Smith. "We remained near the burning ship, hoping some vessel would see the light and come to our rescue. The masts fell at 5 o'clock. The conflagration was a grand sight, not appreciated at the time. I couldn't save even my instruments. There was something ludicrous even in our dilemma. We had a pair of lovers in our boat, and the man could not be induced, nor would the girl permit him, to take his arm from her waist to stand his turn at the oar.

Heinrich Wolff, a passenger, said: "The officers and crew did all they could to save the vessel and us. The steam pumps could not be got at on account of the heat. When the *Rhein* picked up our boats we were being tossed about at a lively rate and the boats were half filled with water."

Burns Peterman, first officer of the *Rhein*, was the man to spy what he thought to be a fire away in the distance, and climbed to the topmast head to make it out. It seemed to be a ship on fire, about twelve miles to the southwest. The *Rhein* was promptly headed for the light, and was about an hour in getting to it. The flames lit up the sea for five miles around. The signal lights on the boats were soon seen, and the boats got alongside. Ropes were lowered and the people hauled on board. The women and children had to be taken up in baskets. "The sea was very rough," said Mr. Peterman, and a severe storm came up at midnight. Had we been two hours later in getting to the burning ship, not a soul of the Maasdam's passengers or crew would have been saved."

Captain Vanderzel, of the steamship *Maasdam*, burned at sea, makes the following statement: "Left Rotterdam Oct. 11th, with eight cabin, 133 steerage passengers, and a crew of 45 men. All went well until the 23d, when we encountered a violent gale, during which the petroleum tank commenced leaking. Next day at 2 p.m. one of the crew, in looking for the leak, placed a lighted lamp near a tank, which exploded with a loud report, the contents taking fire and putting the ship into a blaze. Every effort to control the fire was useless, so at 4 p.m. I ordered all hands into boats. At 9 p.m. we were picked up by the steamer *Rhein*. No one was lost or injured in the slightest degree."

NEW YORK, 31.—At the business men's meeting this afternoon in Chickering Hall, Senator Sherman delivered an elaborate address. At the conclusion of his remarks Blaine came upon the stage. His appearance was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration. When silence was restored, he said:

Business men of New York:—I deem it an honor to follow Senator Sherman. I deem it an especial honor to follow Secretary Sherman, for I can say that in our financial history he takes rank among the really illustrious men who have administered the Treasury Department of the United States. It was the good fortune of Mr. Hamilton to organize that department with his masterly ability, and place the credit of the young republic upon an enduring basis. It was the good fortune of Alexander T. Dallas to carry the finances of the government through the embarrassments resulting from the war of 1812. It was the good fortune of Wm. H. Crawford after the great depression that followed our victorious struggle, to revive the national credit by the protective tariff of 1824. It was the good fortune of Thomas Ewing, after the great Whig victory of 1840, to initiate those measures which gave us the protective tariff of 1862. It was the good fortune of Salmon P. Chase to carry the government through all the extraordinary crisis which was precipitated by the civil war, and it was the good fortune of a third eminent citizen of Ohio, John Sherman, to lead the nation back to a sound basis of specie payment, and it was a singularly happy circumstance in the career of Mr. Sherman that in the legislative department he was permitted to shape the resumption act and in the executive department to administer its provisions and carry it to a successful issue. That resumption act is a continuing blessing and benefit to this country. It has placed the Government finances and the finances of its people upon a stable foundation, and I am sure that, from the brief historic review I have ventured to submit, the transition is easy to the duty of the people in the impending national contest. If the resumption act and the great series of financial measures to which it was a fitting climax be a benefit to the business interests of this

country, the political influence of the business men of the country should certainly be given to the party which augmented and enforced that legislation. There is no need for me—before the business men of New York—to supplement this argument, which I am sure Mr. Sherman has made complete, and I should hardly have dared to give myself the pleasure of appearing here but for my desire to testify, in this great metropolis of the Union, my appreciation of your distinguished guest's services. And while I am here I may be permitted to add that not alone in the financial and business departments, which interests every man, but in all the great avenues of life, in all that relates to the career of a great people, the twenty-three years during which the republican party has been in power are certainly distinguished beyond any equal period in our history, saving and excepting alone the immortal period which gave us our independence and our constitution. At no time, certainly, have the educational interests of the people been so greatly and so rapidly advanced. At no time has the spirit of humanity and benevolence of the people been so generously developed as during that period. At no time, certainly, has Christian charity made so marked an advance as during the period in which the republican party has administered the government. At no time does the memory of any one who does me the honor to hear me has there been so little bigotry in the country as there is to-day. At no previous time has there been an occasion of great public interest relating to the fate of the government in which, upon the same platform and for the same patriotic end, has there been such cordial and hearty co-operation as there now is among the great religious denominations of the Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew. Certainly that is the great consummation which a Republic pledged to civil and religious liberty should aim at, and it will remain the lasting glory of the republican party that that consummation has been achieved during its broad and wise and liberal administration of the national government.

When Mr. Blaine sat down there were calls for Mr. Evarts, who responded in a short and humorous speech. Then Gen. Fremont was called out and spoke briefly. From the hall Mr. Blaine returned directly to his hotel, where he received callers until dinner time. Later he reviewed the great torchlight procession.

The parade in honor of James G. Blaine to-night is considered the greatest public demonstration of the kind that ever took place here. The night was extremely unpropitious for such an affair. Rain fell in a drizzle most of the time, and the streets were covered with slimy mud that made marching difficult. Among the features of the parade was the Edison Electric Light Company. Each man wore in his helmet an incandescent lamp, fed from a wire stretched along a rope borne on the shoulders and connected with the dynamo machine, being driven by steam from an engine which carried a calliope playing "The Conquering Hero Comes." As they passed Mr. Blaine. A battery headed by a transparency inscribed "Black Jack's Grammar at Shiloh," in the rear a formidable piece of cannon, made Mr. Blaine and other spectators laugh heartily. Among the visiting delegations was one from Saginaw, Michigan. The applause of the night, after Blaine, seemed to be reserved for John J. O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien is chairman of the republican county committee. The procession was pronounced well worth traveling from Saginaw to see. It was very late when the last corps passed the reviewing stand; yet Mr. Blaine remained to the close, seemingly one of the best pleased of the spectators.

NASHVILLE, 31.—A man named Taylor has been arrested in Breslin, Tenn., on the charge of poisoning Andrew Swim, Mr. Jones, Mr. Groome, and another man. Swim is dead. Taylor says he has killed thirteen men. It is thought he will be lynched to-night. All his victims are men of prominence. He attempted to poison the guard on his way to jail.

CHICAGO, 31.—The meeting of the Colorado pool lines was continued to-day and completed its work, fixing the territory of the pool as follows: On the west, Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and all points on the Denver and Rio Grande and junction points with the Denver and South Park; on the south, all points on the Denver & Rio Grande and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, all territory in Nebraska and Kansas and competitive points on the Union Pacific in Colorado. The Missouri river is the eastern boundary. George H. Daniels was elected commissioner and J. F. Tucker, arbitrator.

NEW YORK, 31.—A letter from Nassau dated Oct. 24th, says: A hurricane, which swept the eastern part of the Bahamas from the 10th to the 16th inst., caused considerable damage on land and sea. A number of vessels engaged in sponging and interinsular commerce are known to be lost. The American schooner *Jonathan Knight*, from Philadelphia to New Orleans with coal, was driven upon a reef at Palmetto Point, Eleuthera, at midnight on the 15th and became a total wreck. Only two of her crew were saved. Captain Malloy and son, the steward and three seamen were drowned. The schooner *San Blas*, a Baltimore trader, was lost, together with her crew.

NEW YORK, 1.—The New York Central announces a reduction of its first-class rates to Chicago to \$13.50. Brokers are selling tickets at \$13. The

West Shore road is expected to reduce its rate shortly to \$12.

NEW YORK, 1.—Blaine left the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning with Postmaster Manley, and drove to the Grand Central depot, where he took the nine o'clock train for Hartford. From Hartford, Blaine will go to New Haven by special train and then return to New York, stopping at Bridgeport and other places along the route.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 30.—In the House of Commons to-day, Gladstone said, the advance on Khartoum would have been made earlier had it been possible.

A motion granting precedence of all other business to the franchise bill was adopted without debate.

Lord Randolph Churchill moved the amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, of which he gave notice Tuesday. This censures the Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, president of the board of trade, "for inciting, by his speeches, interference with the freedom of political discussion, and justifying riot and disorder." In making the motion, Lord Randolph charged Chamberlain with moral and direct complicity in the recent Astor riots, which made things uncomfortable for his lordship.

HANASA, 30.—The bandits, Perex, Jimires and Juan Rodriguez are reported killed by troops.

BERLIN, 30.—"Unser Fritz," Crown Prince of Germany, has become Regent of Brunswick. The title of Duke has been dropped. The Prince's eldest son will succeed to the Regency when his father becomes Emperor of Germany.

PARIS, 30.—The *Telegraph* states that Prime Minister Ferry has accepted England's offer to mediate between China and France.

ALEXANDRIA, 30.—Persistent rumors are again current that Khartoum has fallen and General Gordon is a prisoner.

ROME, 31.—The Pope is angry at the reported speech of Bishop O'Farrell in Trenton, representing his Holiness as having expressed the hope that Ireland might soon become independent of the government of England. The Pope has called on this bishop demanding an explanation.

LONDON, 31.—A Madrid dispatch to the *Standard* says: The meeting of the Cabinet Council yesterday was presided over by King Alfonso. Senor El-duayr, minister of foreign affairs, submitted for consideration the conditions agreed upon between the United States, Spanish minister Forster and Senor Alcabate, Spanish commissioner, for a special treaty of commerce with America. This treaty would be the starting point for a new colonial and tariff policy in the Spanish West Indies, as it would open Castilian colonies to American competition against Spanish imports, but it would also admit Cuba and Porto Rico into the Zollverein which America is gradually forming with Mexico and other Spanish-speaking countries around the Gulf of Mexico and Central America. On the basis of reciprocal concessions and discriminating duties to exclude European competition, Canada, the British West Indies and Central American republics will receive the same advances from Yankee diplomacy shortly.

The Hispano-American convention stipulates that its advantages shall apply only to trade between the United States, Cuba and Porto Rico, which is carried on under the American and Spanish flags respectively. By its terms, America will admit sugars, molasses and raw tobacco free of all duty, and the duty on other articles imported from the West Indies will be reduced. Spain will place American flour and cereals imported into her colonies upon the same footing as those imported from Spain and will make a large reduction on duties on cattle, salt, fresh fish, and all but a very few American manufactured goods. Spain will also suppress the consular tonnage duties which are now levied at American ports, and promises further to reform the custom house, harbor and sanitary regulations and fines in her colonies. Only a strong government like that of Senor Conoras Del Castilliano with docile majorities in both houses of Parliament could venture to attempt such a departure from prevailing Castilian ideas of colonial policy and from the old system of protective tariff.

MADRID, 31.—A factory at Hueta burned to-day. Twenty-seven persons perished in the flames and 12 were seriously injured.

PARIS, 31.—The French government has sent an official representative to Corea to watch the interest of Frenchmen there, as German influence now predominates at that court.

Chinese advices via Shanghai state that, despite the blockade, two steamers have landed Chinese troops and war munitions at Tai Wan, on the southwest coast of Formosa.

The Chinese fleet anchored in the river Yang Tsi, has been ordered to Formosa to succor the Chinese commander Lui.

The French man-of-war *Triomphante* sailed from Saigon, Cochinchina, for Kelung, to join Admiral Courbet's fleet.

LONDON, 31.—Chinese advices state that the blocking of Woo Sung River, on which Shanghai stands, and the massing of troops in the vicinity of Shanghai and Peking are still going on.

Paris, 31.—The *Journal Des Debats* denies that France is legally at war with China. It contends, therefore, that England has no reason to forbid

French vessels to revictual at Hong Kong.

Toulon, 31.—Two cruisers and five gunboats have been ordered to prepare to sail immediately for China.

MADRAS, 1.—An unusually fatal outbreak of cholera has occurred here, which is aggravated by the difficulty of procuring provisions, as the terror-stricken villagers refuse to bring to the city the customary supplies.

THE CLOSE OF THE CASE.

ATTORNEYS DICKSON AND RAWLINS' SPEECHES IN THE CONNELLY CASE.—JUDGE ZANE'S REMARKABLE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

We give below the verbatim speech of U. S. Attorney W. H. Dickson, and the substance of the reply of J. L. Rawlins, Esq., of the counsel for the defense, made at the close of the Connolly trial yesterday afternoon; also Judge Zane's charge to the jury. The gist of all these was published last evening, but thinking our readers might wish to see them in full, we reproduce them. At the opening hour of the afternoon session, Mr. Dickson arose and addressed the Court as follows:

"If your honor please, there is no further testimony within the reach of the prosecution, nor of which we have any knowledge. We are forced to rest our case at this point, and during the noon recess I have, in company with my associates, gone over the testimony and we believe that it is insufficient to sustain a verdict of guilty. Believing that, I feel it to be the duty of the prosecution to so advise the court, and to request that the court instruct the jury to find a verdict of not guilty."

At the same time I believe it to be a duty which I owe to the Court, and the jury as well, to state why it is that this prosecution has been set upon foot, and why it has been followed thus far, because more than once, the public prosecutor has been accused and censured for setting prosecution on foot in this class of cases, without sufficient evidence, knowing that there was not sufficient evidence. Of course a prosecuting officer who does that, in any case, is censurable, and it may be, in view of the sudden termination of this case, that it may be thought that this was a case of that character. That there may be no apprehension on that point, I desire to call your honor's attention, at this time, to the evidence of the witnesses who have been produced and sworn here in the case, as it was given by them before the grand jury, that your honor may see upon what we relied as to the proof of the time when this second marriage took place. I first call attention to the notes of the testimony as furnished to me by Judge Sprague.

Mr. Rawlins objected to these notes being read before the jury, until their verdict had been given, but Mr. Dickson having stated in reply that he did not offer them in evidence, the objection was withdrawn. Mr. Dickson then read what purported to be the testimony of Annie Gallifant before the Grand Jury, which will be found embodied in an editorial in another column. Said he:

"I will now read a portion of the testimony of Ellen Gallifant, from the notes of Judge Sprague."

"I heard my sister say in the store that she was married to Connolly. It is about one year ago, I believe, she was married, and married at the Endowment House."

Mr. Dickson.—That was the testimony which we believe was given by those witnesses, before the grand jury, in the latter part of 1882. The witness Ellen Gallifant, while upon the stand yesterday, did not pretend to give the date of the marriage, but she now says it was five or six years ago. Before the grand jury she stated it was about one year before she testified. The witness Anna Gallifant, must have known when she was married. She stated that she was married in 1882, in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City. She goes upon the stand to-day and yesterday and tells us she was married February 27th, 1879. I believe that the testimony given before the grand jury was the truth, and I think I am warranted in saying that the testimony they gave here, in the progress of the trial, was false. I believe it, because all the circumstances go to show that it was false. The testimony here tends to show that it is false. Your honor will remember the testimony of the mother of this second wife. It was to the effect that while the marriage was in February 1879, for more than two years after that her daughter Anna continued to reside with her as a member of the family; that John Connolly did not live there with her as his wife. The daughter Anna testifies to the same thing. This morning we interrogated her further, and she says she remained there two years before she went to the store at all, except occasionally to do sewing, and then she used to go home nights. It was not until 1882 that she went to live with Connolly. Her sister, Sarah Gallifant, was living at home with her mother when this marriage is now said to have taken place, and she never heard that her sister was married until she (Anna Gallifant) went to live with the defendant. David Gallifant never heard of the marriage until his sister was living over the store of the defendant. When we put the question yesterday regarding cohabitation, living together as husband and wife, Anna Gallifant declined to answer for some reason. When she was called back on the stand this

morning she stated that she commenced cohabiting with the defendant a few days after she was married. Until that testimony came in this morning all the testimony given yesterday tended to the one conclusion: that there was no relation of husband and wife, no visible relation of husband and wife until about the time when she went to live over that store in the spring of 1882. That is another reason why I believe the testimony given before the grand jury is the truth, and that given to-day is false, because we know that cohabitation follows marriage. It always does unless there is some obstacle or impediment.

While that is all so; while I do not believe the testimony of the witnesses given here is true, yet we are so hampered by the rules of evidence (one rule in particular, which precludes our impeaching our own witnesses), that in the attempt to enter the portals of truth the door is frequently shut in our very faces. Not being able to attack these witnesses by showing that they swore differently on a previous occasion, we are in this position: That we have no affirmative evidence of the marriage having taken place at any other time than that fixed by the second wife, her sister and her mother. That being the only affirmative evidence as to when the marriage took place, and that locating it at a time which takes it out of the time fixed by the statute of limitations, I do not think the evidence would sustain a verdict of guilty, and I therefore make the motion I do.

I dislike to bow my head and retire before what I believe to be impudent falsehood and brazen perjury, but we are helpless. God forgive me if I do these poor women a wrong, and God forgive them if I am right.

Mr. Rawlins replied in brief, substantially as follows: "I feel that I should say something in defense of the witnesses who have been assailed by counsel; I was present here myself when Judge Hunter committed Annie Gallifant for not answering the questions of the grand jury. I also remember that at the time of the Miles trial, in 1879, it was currently said that Mr. Connolly had good reasons for appearing as a witness for the defense, as he was in the same boat himself. There has been nothing in the manner or language of the witnesses, I think, to entitle counsel to call them perjurers; the notes produced as being the minutes of the grand jury are merely fragmentary records, and nothing definite can be told from them. No one knows what may have been asked Miss Gallifant in that room. She went there sick, an invalid, childbirth occurred three days afterwards, and I apprehend her answers would not have been very clear at any rate. I merely wished to say this much to protect the witnesses from the aspersions of the other side.

Judge Zane then charged the jury in these words:

Gentlemen of the Jury: Counsel for the prosecution state to the court that they have produced all the evidence of which they are advised, and which they have been able to find by diligent inquiry, and they are satisfied that it is not sufficient to warrant a conviction, because it shows that the offense of the marriage to Anna Gallifant, which was the last marriage, took place more than three years before the indictment in this case was found. In that view of counsel for the prosecution, the court concurs. There have been a good many circumstances tending to show that these witnesses, some of them at least, have not stated frankly, candidly and honestly, all they knew; still, that fact does not authorize a conviction. A jury must convict, if at all, upon evidence.

From the statement of counsel for the prosecution, and the minutes of the testimony taken before the grand jury, it would seem that the prosecution were warranted in prosecuting this case; and that they have investigated thoroughly, so far as they were able to, with this class of evidence; and the court has given them that latitude to which they were entitled when they were compelled to rely upon hostile witnesses, at least some of them. The fact that they were hostile to the prosecution is apparent to any candid, fair-minded man listening to the testimony.

I regret to say, gentlemen of the jury, that I am of the opinion, and have an abiding conviction, that the ends of justice have been defeated in this case by false swearing. I hope never to see it again in this court, or any other. I have no idea that counsel for the defendant are connected with it in any way. They would not advise any such thing. But there are persons who are not guileless, in all human probability.

In view of the evidence, the court instructs you now to find a verdict of not guilty. You can find it where you sit.

AN END TO BONE SCRAPING.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c per box by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

As a Cure for Sore Throat and Coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been thoroughly tested, and maintain their good reputation.