

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

**SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Oct. 31.**—The fishing tug *Welcome* returned at 1:30 with a life raft of the lost steamer *Vernon*, which she picked up fourteen miles northwest. On the raft were a coat, vest and a soft felt hat, which evidently belonged to a seaman. The hat was ripped through the crown and had been sewed up and the life raft had two air chambers.

**MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 31.**—Every vessel known to have passed the scene of the propeller *Vernon's* wreck off Two Rivers Point last Saturday has undoubtedly

## REACHED PORT

by this time, and as none have reported picking up anybody on the lake there is now no doubt that every one aboard of her when she left Glen Haven is dead, as no one would have survived exposure to the intense cold more than a few hours. The crew numbered 26, and it is believed the passengers did not exceed 10 in all, as the low stage of the water prevented the *Vernon* from landing at her two principal ports—Charlevoix and Frankfort. The only names additional to those previously given are those of Wm. Albers, of Saukville, Wis., Miss Dunlevy, of St. James, Beaver Island, and Dutcher, a deck hand. Five fishing tugs left Two Rivers this afternoon, and eight miles off the life saving station one of them encountered a mass of wreckage. It includes a

## YAWL BOAT

with the name "Vernon" painted on it, a piece of an ice box and a piece of the cabin. Five oars were strapped to the yawl, which was bottom side up, and it had two holes in her bottom. Another tug found some of the *Vernon's* buckets floating about 12 miles northeast of Sheboygan. A fishing tug came across a life raft. The words "Steamer Vernon" were stamped on it. There was a promiscuous lot of clothing on the raft, but no papers were found on them. Not a single body has been found, and the ten men who were reported frozen stiff and stark in their life preservers, have not been seen again. The wind is off shore, and the tendency is to drive all the floaters into midlake. The wreckage must have been scattered in all directions, as sections of the pilot house have been found 18 miles apart.

## THIS MORNING

the captain of the life saving station at Two Rivers and an Associated Press correspondent examined the life preservers picked up off Sheboygan reef, and found them almost worthless. They had evidently all been worn as belts, and would not remain tied, but were made of grass instead of cork, and had become so saturated they were too heavy to float the body, and had apparently been slipped off by the wearers when they found themselves being dragged down by their weight. The worthless character of the life preservers has caused considerable indignation.

**DUBLIN, Oct. 31.**—The sentence of Mandeville, chairman of the board of poor law guardians of Mitchellstown, was also confirmed and he was taken into custody. Mandeville was jointly indicted with O'Brien for using seditious language at the meeting at Mitchellstown, and was sentenced to two months imprisonment. O'Brien and Mandeville guarded by hussars were placed in a car. The

## CROWD CHEERED

them as they emerged from the court house. The police cleared the streets and prevented any attempt at rescue. The priests assisted in keeping the people in order. The prisoners were taken to the Cork jail.

On his way to Middleton, O'Brien alighted from the train at Queenstown Junction, where he was greeted by an immense crowd of league members with bands and banners. Some of the crowd were mounted and all displayed in their hats green cards of membership of the league. The cavalcade lined the roadside far beyond the depot. O'Brien drove to Carrigwo Hill, where there was another imposing demonstration in his favor. An address was presented to him and in his reply O'Brien said he never saw before such a

## STRIKING EVIDENCE

of the unconquerable spirit that animates the Irish people. The thought of it was inspiring. The spectacle would compensate him for the wretched three months he should have to spend in prison and for his lifelong labor for the Irish cause. He asked the people to show a spirit of discipline and refrain from their purpose to march to Middleton. Reaching Middleton, there was a further demonstration. The police, however, interfered and suppressed it.

As soon as O'Brien entered the court the case for the crown was opened by Carson. O'Brien interrupted him and addressing the recorder volunteered to make a statement which he said would shorten the proceedings of the court. He was not represented by counsel he said, and he

## ASKED PERMISSION

to explain why he was not. Carson objected and the recorder said he preferred to hear evidence proving the crown's case. Carson then continued for the crown. A scene in the court room resulted from O'Brien's attempt to leave the building in order to speak to his friends.

The inspector of police refused to let him go. O'Brien insisted on his right and had a struggle with the police when they stopped him. Harrington lent him assistance, but finding it was useless to resist the police he returned to the solicitor's table and shouted for justice, declaring O'Brien could not have been legally arrested, as no warrant had been signed.

The recorder agreed with him and said O'Brien should go.

Stokes, the magistrate, thereupon shouted: "Do not let him go. I will be responsible for the consequences."

## HARRINGTON

then exclaimed at the top of his voice: "See how justice is done. The judge's authority is defied."

There were cries of "Let him out!" and a fierce struggle ensued between the people and the police guarding O'Brien. Meanwhile the magistrate had signed the warrant for the arrest of O'Brien and he was removed to the rear of the court-house in custody.

**DUBLIN, Oct. 31.**—An affray between moonlighters and constables occurred at Castle Island. Two constables were reported shot.

The news of O'Brien's return spread like wildfire through Cork, and the streets through which it was supposed he would pass were packed with people when he arrived. Arriving at the prison O'Brien compelled the police to remove him forcibly from the car. He was accompanied to prison

## BY THE MAYOR.

Vice-Chairman Aberne, of the board of guardians, made a speech, after which the crowd marched away, singing "God Save Ireland." The wildest enthusiasm was manifested.

**LONDON, Oct. 31.**—The league convention at Cardiff today adopted a resolution condemning the sentence of O'Brien and the treatment to which he is subjected.

Herbert Gladstone speaking at Glasgow today wished O'Brien God speed. He said the liberals would soon thwart the coercion act forced upon Ireland.

**CARDIFF, Oct. 31.**—In the league convention today T. P. O'Connor said that O'Brien's sole crime was he stood by the lowly and weak. "May many such crimes be committed by Irishmen," he exclaimed, "and may it be the only form of crime which Irishmen commit."

**ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.**—Early this morning an explosion of gasoline in the rear cellar of Michael Newman's grocery store at 13 South Fourteenth Street, lifted the two story building from its foundation and dropped it back again in a mass of ruins beneath which were buried seventeen persons.

## THEY WERE:

Michael Newman, aged 52; Mrs. Newman, aged 40; Mamie Newman, aged 18; Nellie Newman, aged 15; Kate Newman, aged 11; Eddie Newman, aged 13; Charles Devere, Mrs. Charles Devere, Hattie Brown, of Columbus, Ky., Charles Efferd, Miss Bryany and Mrs. Beasley.

The explosion was followed by a fire which was with great difficulty put out by firemen. Then began a search for the dead. All of the upstairs was occupied as a tenement. Newman and his family lived over the store. The force of the explosion was terrific. The entire block of buildings north of and across the alley from the building in which the explosion took place was gutted by the blast. Newman block was

## CRUSHED IN

and was covered by a roof which had settled down upon the ruins and formed a barrier through which the rescuers had to cut away the beams and walls which impeded their progress.

Newman's two daughters were taken out alive but they cannot recover; the rest of the Newman family were dead.

In the same building lived Charles Devere, a traveling salesman, and wife. Visiting them was Miss H. Brown, of Columbus, Ky. She was badly injured but miraculously escaped death and was the only person who passed through the horrible ordeal and lives to tell the story of escape.

## THE CORRECTED LIST

of the dead and wounded by the explosion is eight dead and three wounded seriously. Six others who lived in the building reported missing have been found either uninjured or slightly bruised. Five of the Newman family are dead. Mamie is horribly mangled and burned and beyond all hope of recovery; Nettie lies in a terrible condition, but may recover; Chas. N. Devere and wife and Mrs. Agnes Bezeley are dead. The others are badly bruised.

**PARIS, Nov. 1.**—Dr. Solter, of the wrecked ship *Manzaleh*, accuses the master of the English ship *Glenshiels* of having compelled the captain of the *Manzaleh*, which was waterlogged, to hand over the ship to him at the risk of being abandoned on the ocean. The English crew boarded the *Manzaleh* and laid hands on everything of value. He hints that the *Manzaleh* was sunk designedly.

**DETROIT, Nov. 1.**—The following cablegram, sent from here this morning, explains itself:

To Joseph Biggar, M. P., London:

The league is getting into line. Ten thousand dollars more to test coercion. Half this sum from fearless Philadelphia. O'Brien in prison is worth ten thousand a year.

(Signed)

CHARLES O'REILLY.

**NEEDLES, California, Nov. 1st.**—An engine exploded near Hackberry last

night, killing Engineer Schroedere, Fireman Long and Brakeman Trapp. The bodies were found 300 feet from the track.

**LONDON, Nov. 1.**—Seven vessels were wrecked at Cardiff and many wrecks are reported from other places throughout the storm which prevails throughout the British Isles.

**STURGEON BAY, Wis., Nov. 1.**—Up to the arrival of the schooner *Pomeroy* from Chicago, which passed through the bay today, it was supposed not a single survivor was left of the forty or fifty on board the propeller *Vernon*, which went down off Sheboygan early last Saturday morning.

It is now known, however, that at least one man lives to tell the tale of that terrible night on Lake Michigan. The *Pomeroy* has on board the only survivor as far as now known of that awful disaster. The name of the man who has thus been rescued from death after he had given up all hope of ever again setting his foot on dry land, is

## ALFRED STONE,

of Chicago, one of the *Vernon's* crew. He had been in the water sixty hours exposed to a bitter, piercing wind and without a bite to eat, when the *Pomeroy* discovered him on a raft last night about eight miles from Sheboygan. It was a clear, moonlight night, and Stone was so cold as to be almost helpless, and so weak from hunger that he could scarcely move. Although still very weak from the effects of his awful experience, Stone was able to make a brief statement of the never-to-be-forgotten night:

"I was awakened in the middle of the night," he says, "by cries of the passengers and crew that the vessel was sinking. I sprang out of a window and found myself on a life raft with six other persons. I cannot say now who my companions were. Part of them were members of the crew and part were passengers. It seemed only a moment before the vessel had

## GONE DOWN

and I believe that all but a few of those on board went down with her. I do not know just how many people were aboard at the time, but the number could not have been far from fifty. We passed through an awful night. I never saw such a sea as that which tossed over the little craft. When daylight came we hoisted a signal of distress, using a coat tied to an oar. Two vessels passed so near us on Saturday that they must have seen our signal, yet for some reason they made no effort to reach us. The storm still raged, and it may be they had all they could do to save themselves. One after another of my companions perished in the cold or was washed off the raft when they became too numb to hold on any longer. We never saw any of the others from the sunken steamer, and I don't believe any others survived. The vessel went down so suddenly that the crew had no time to

## MAN THE BOATS.

When Stone was picked up there was a corpse of one man on the raft with him, the others having perished several hours before. Stone says the man was one of the crew, whose name he does not know.

**MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1.**—A tug today picked up two corpses in the lake. They were evidently members of the crew of the *Vernon*, but are unidentified.

**BRESTE, Nov. 1.**—A hurricane has been raging here since morning. Many fishing smacks and pilot vessels have foundered.

**LONDON, Nov. 1.**—It is reported that the British bark *Temple Bar*, bound for Rio Janeiro, foundered in the Bristol channel and the crew, numbering 18, were lost.

**BERLIN, Nov. 1.**—Advices from Warsaw state that Ghisia, in the province of Minsk, was

## TOTALLY DESTROYED

by fire. Three hundred and fifty houses and a number of stores were burned. Many lives were lost.

**MUSKOGON, Mich., Nov. 1.**—The small schooner *Augustus*, Captain W. H. Reese, which left here October 5th for Milwaukee, has not since been heard from and it is believed she has gone down with all on board.

**NEW YORK, Nov. 1.**—The steamship *City of Alexandria*, which left Havana Thursday and was due here yesterday, has not been signaled. The captains of incoming vessels report very heavy weather at sea.

**NEW YORK, Nov. 1.**—It seems to be very evident, judging from the latest developments of the cholera-stricken patients at quarantine, that the health office and commissioners of quarantine are not keeping the public informed of the true state of affairs at the station. A sense of mystery and concealment seems to pervade every movement of the commissioners and Dr. Smith. Monday night Dr. Smith sent up a bulletin announcing that all of the *Alesta's* passengers were well with the exception of two or three who were suffering with

## INTESTINAL CATARRH.

The bulletin also stated that the doctor had removed two small children suffering from measles from the *Britannia*.

Today a reporter visited quarantine. An assistant of Dr. Smith was in charge, and after some hesitation and beating about, admitted that the two cases named were cholera, and that they died on Monday night. He then added:

"I may as well tell you we have no

cases of measles down here, we have nothing but cholera."

The reporter next went to the commissioner's office. No one there knew anything about the case. Dr. Smith's bulletin for the day was on the desk. There was nothing in it about the two patients who

## HAD DIED

and were buried, but the bulletin did state that five more cases of measles had been removed from the *Britannia* to the hospital. One woman was reported dead from pneumonia and a man removed from the *Britannia* suffering from consumption and gastric irritation.

**CHICAGO, Nov. 1.**—George Engel, Louis Lingg and Adolph Fischer, of the group of condemned anarchists, have written a letter to Governor Oglesby refusing any commutation of sentence short of liberty and declaring unabated faith in the principles of anarchy. Their letters are very long and consist mainly of an exposition of their well-known ideas regarding the social conditions existing and the necessity for remedies. They declare in substance that they are

## NOT GUILTY

of any crime; that they have exercised the right of free speech, free thought and free assemblage as guaranteed by the Constitution, and have criticized the existing evils and succeeded their fellow-citizens with their advice, as is the right of every honest citizen. Their experience, they say, has eradicated their belief in the existence of equal rights of the poor and the rich, and the action of the public officers, the police and the militia have produced the belief that the present conditions cannot last long. Not being conscious of any guilt, they say, "the powers that be may murder, but cannot legally punish them," and protest against a commutation of sentence, demanding their liberty or death.

## FISCHER

In his letter declares among other things that if he is held responsible for the death of the policeman at the Haymarket, every abolitionist could have been held responsible for the deeds of John Brown, therefore he could not ask or accept "mercy" without lowering himself in his estimation. He asks if defaming and misrepresenting advocates and the teachings of social reconstruction will do any good, and as an answer quotes an excerpt from Benjamin Franklin's essay on the "Rules for Reducing a Great Empire to a Small One," dedicated to the English government in 1776, in which Franklin says: "If a few of the facetious demagogues should be hanged, the blood of the martyrs shall work a miracle in favor of your purpose, i. e.: Your own rule."

**PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1.**—The gigantic shutting down in oil production went into effect today for a year hence. There will be a complete stoppage of one-half the total petroleum production, based on the gauges of the wells during July and August, and no glycerine is to be used in the same time and no wells cleaned out. The general feature of the deal is that the Standard Oil Company has set 5,000,000 barrels of oil at sixty-two cents a barrel, the profits on this to be divided among those producers who shut in their wells. In addition to this, the Standard and the producers have made a pool of 2,000,000 barrels, the profit accruing from which is to create a

## WAGE FUND

for men out of employment. The purchases made yesterday of the Saxony Gusher property may be taken as an indication that the pool agents will be able in a measure to control that field, which is the only one not absolutely controlled, although the production firms of the Standard and independent have begun to shut in their wells.

**NEW YORK, Nov. 2.**—David Scott, of the firm of Vernon Bros. & Co., paper dealers, and who is reputed to be worth several hundred thousand dollars, has been missing since a week ago Saturday. Thomas Vernon, the head of the firm, says: We find Mr. Scott issued the firm's endorsement to the amount of about \$60,000, and besides that he has out notes of his own, to what amount we

## DO NOT KNOW.

**ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.**—Mrs. Anna Sachs, who threw the pancake at Mrs. Cleveland during the President's visit to this city, was released to-day on appeal by the payment of \$15.

**CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 2.**—At Spencer, Medina County, Tuesday night, the house of Farmer A. D. Garrett was found on fire. The neighbors gathered and extinguished the flames before they had gained much headway. The fire had started in a sleeping room of two grown-up imbecile daughters of Garrett, and the girls were found on the floor of their chamber dead. The faces of both bore marks which led to the belief that they had been murdered. Though no lamp was left in their room, the floor was found saturated with coal oil and covered with leaves and dry grass. The coroner is at work on the case.

**PARIS, Nov. 3.**—United States minister McLane, in a letter acknowledging the receipt of a communication from M. Barodet, president of the extreme left in the Chamber of Deputies, to the governor of Illinois, praying for clemency for the condemned Chicago anarchists, says: "I have already informed you that the death penalty in the United States is limited to common law

crimes and that it is never exercised for political offenses. While feeling that it is necessary to point to this distinction, I do not hesitate to say that I am interested in any step to spare human life. I have cabled to the governor of Illinois, calling his attention to your dispatch."

**BOULOGNE, Nov. 3.**—Fifty-nine fishermen have been missing since the gale. Seven bodies lashed together have been washed ashore at Etalles.

**BRUSSELS, Nov. 3.**—Sixteen hundred miners have struck work in Betrisage district. A renewal of rioting is feared.

**JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 3.**—There were seven new cases of yellow fever at Tampa and two deaths during the 24 hours ending last night. There is no yellow fever in the state outside of Tampa.

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.**—The Chief Justice, after making the customary formal announcement of the case, said:

"When, as in this case, application is made to us on the suggestion of one of our number to whom a similar application has been previously addressed, for the allowance of a writ of error to the highest court of a state under section 700, revised statutes, it is our duty to ascertain not only whether any question reviewable here was made and decided in the proper court below, but whether it is of a character to

## JUSTIFY US

in bringing the judgment here for re-examination. In our opinion the writ ought not to be allowed by the court, if it appears from the face of the record that the decision of the federal question which is complained of was so plainly right, as not to require argument, and especially if it is in accordance with our own well-considered judgment in similar cases. That is in effect what was done in *Twitcheell vs. Commonwealth*, 7 Wallace, 323, when the writ was refused because the questions presented by the record were no longer subjects of discussion, although if they had been, in the opinion of the court, 'open,' it could have been allowed.

When under section five of our rule six, a motion to affirm is united with a motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction, the practice has been to grant the motion to affirm when the question on which our jurisdiction depends was so manifestly

## DECIDED RIGHT,

that the case ought not to be held for further argument. Adopting a similar rule upon the motions in open court for allowance of a writ, it is apparent for a certainty that we would not be justified as a court in sending out the writ to bring up for review a judgment of the highest court of a state when it is apparent on the face of the record that it would be our duty to grant the motion to affirm as soon as it was made in proper form. In the present case we have had the benefit of argument in support of the application, and while counsel have not deemed it their duty to go fully into the merits of the questions involved, they have shown us distinctly what the decisions were of which they complain, and how the questions arose. In this way we are able to determine, as court in session whether the

## ERRORS ALLEGED

are such as to justify us in bringing the case here for review. We proceed then to consider what the questions are on which, if it exists at all, our jurisdiction depends. The particular provisions of the Constitution of the United States on which counsel rely are found in articles IV, V, VI, and XIV, of the amendments.

That the first ten articles of the fourteen amendments were not intended to limit the powers of a state government in regard to their own citizens, but to operate on the national government alone, was decided more than half a century ago, and that decision has been steadily adhered to since. It was contended, however, in argument, that "though originally the first ten amendments were adopted as a limitation on the

## FEDERAL POWER,

yet, in so far as they secure and recognize fundamental rights at common law, the rights of man, they make them privileges and immunities of man as a citizen of the United States, and cannot now be abridged by a state under the fourteenth amendment." In other words, while the ten amendments as limitations on power only apply to the Federal Government, and not to the state, yet in so far as they declare or recognize the rights of persons, these rights are theirs as citizens of the United States, and their fourteenth amendment, as to such rights, limits the State power, as the ten amendments had limited the federal power. It is also contended that the provision of the fourteenth amendment which declares that "no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without

## DUE PROCESS

of law," implies that every person charged with crime in a state shall be entitled to trial by jury, and shall not be compelled to testify against himself. The objections are in brief: (1) That the statute of the state as construed by the court deprived petitioners of a trial by an impartial jury; and (2) that Spies was compelled to give evidence against himself.

Before considering whether the Constitution of the United States has the effect which is claimed, it is proper to