to repeat them. Hence, as this was not done, because I have never seen such written protests. I must needs censure their conduct for not doing the utmost they could in order to stop them, inasmuch as each had declared his intention to be loyal and obedient and think of the interests of the expedition. I will leave this to the judgment of every reader.

Assuming the facts as they are stated in the foregoing can any man conscientiously say

Proofs of the Statements.

A Cowardly Submission.

Mr. Troup wanted medicines and could not

get them, and seemingly did not know any other means to adopt than to keep indoors in

the hut. Mr. Ward enlisted as an officer of the expedition, but whether he was sent away from

Yambuya to the sea, or was ordered to halt at

his assumption of authority all unchecked by

its, from bad to worse.

protests and unresisted by moral and physical force, fearing nothing and without thought as to consequences, advanced, according to all

asked: "What would you have done if I had left Major Earttelot as the only white officer in

of the head native men at Yambua, I

May be handed in at the main advertising office of THE DISPATCH, corner Smithfield and Diamond streets, up to midnight.

THREE CENTS.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Stanley at Last Makes a Com-

plete and Graphic State-

ment for the

BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC.

The Full Story of the March of the Fated Rear Column Given for the First Time.

TERRIBLE TALES OF CRUELTY.

Major Barttelet Seemed More Like a Fiend Than a Man, and Even Intimated That He Believed

STANLEY WOULD TRY TO POISON HIM.

Boys Wers Eicked to Death, Men Flagged and Shot, Women Beaten and the Natives Held in Absolute Slavery.

ANOTHER BITTER ATTACK FROM THE OTHER SIDE

MERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCHA NEW YORK, November 7.-The brightest light possible has now been shed upon the recent exploration of the Dark Continent. For three hours Henry M. Stanley has been in close consultation with a special correspondent of the London Times.

The result of this interview will be found in the following complete and graphic statement from the bold explorer, which is signed by him and is given exclusively to THE DISPATCH and another American paper. It seems to furnish a complete refutation of the charges which have been made. Mr. Stauley begins:

Such Attacks May be Expected.

You must expect such attacks as have been made on me, and many more, because I know from conversations I have had with the surviving officers that many of them are very sore. Mr. Barttelot's book begins in this way, and it is no different to what others say. On page 2, introductory chapter, "Lafe and Diary of Major Barttelot," Mr. Walter Barttelot says; "Mr. Stanley has said that the rear column was wrecked by the irresolution of its officers, neglect of promises, and indifference to written orders. To a soldier of the Queen and a gentleman this is a serious accusation and should not be allowed to pass."

It is on that the book turns. That is the reason for the book's existence. That sentence which Mr. Bartrelot finds fault with was written in August, 1888, two days after meeting Mr. Bonney and the emaciated remnant of the a, when I found to2 men alive out of I71, and only 1 living English officer out of 5. On learning then the details of what had On learning then the details of what had "In Darkess Africa," where he writes to Mr. transpired I wrote that the irresolution of the Bonneythat for some reason which Bonney knew flicers, neglect of their promises and indifference to the written order caused this awful

The Whole Truth to be Given.

You ask me to justify that censure which has been the cause of Barttelot's book. It is a very serious business, although I can quite understand that people should be answered, as I now propose to answer in order to determine the truth. It is absolutely immaterial to me what wiew the people take of this censure, as I had enlisted all those men as my officers, and it was only to me they awed toyalty and obedience according to their contracts.

I am also justified in reserving the right to condemn or award praise. At the same time everybody is at liberty to express his or her views on the conduct, but no one could possia great many offenses and gloss over many rings in order to avoid scandal

Probably the best way in order to satisfy any stance interest in this question would be to all the story of the year column as I beard it at Varabuva, and then the public may understand the shocking effect it had on me when, hastenne to to their relief, I was met by this awful evelation. First as to Major Bartteitot him-In this book, his diaries, on page 169, you Bonney and I talked about our probable acion in the event of Stanley doing certain things. I expressed myself openly.

A Spirit of Insubordination

On page 170, under date of December 6, Mr. Burtlelot states: "After dinner Bonney and I walked again and referred to our conversation of November 24. I made a determination to partake of Stanley's hospitality while our here, as we have a private medicine chest, son, in reference to our conversation of November 21, expressed his determination to act as I should, and also refuse Stanley's hos

lonney to be frank and say what it all meant. He replied: "Well, sir, Major Barttelot asked Don't you think Stanley is a Pritcharda poisoner?' And added that he had heard that one of your ways was to leave Africa alone, so that no one would know what had transpired, and he had heard the story of your leaving an officer in some part of Africa and never going

This gives a little insight into the state of leeling of Major Barttelot and Mr. Jameson's clear comprehension of what had been hinted at. It seems that they had picked up a skit from one of the irresponsible newspapers, saying it was odd Stanley never returned from

frica except alone. Suspected Stanley of Poisoning

I am told Major Barttelot had expressed great curiosity to learn the probable effect of a dose of cyanide of potassium, and one time was caught testing it on his tongue in order to as certain whether its taste would be likely to be detected in a cup of coffee. I was told that the person for whom the dose was intended as Salim De Mohammed, the nephew of Tippo-

I was told also that Major Barttelot's life was twice saved by Mr. Bonny. Once be-cause Major Barttelot had suddenly seized a woman, who was passing near him, and buried his teeth deep in her shoulder. I was told also that frequently Major Bartellot would cause his black followers to shimk before him by standing in their path, in front of the advance ing natives, and grinning like a fiend-that is the expression that was used in describing it to'me-while he would at the same moment grandish a long cypress staff that had upon it a

sharp steel point. He was reported to me to be often running about the camp, prodding his people and then flourishing this stick and hitt ting indiscrimmately without any apparent cause. Manyama chief complained to me that he had been prodded I times in one day with this

WANTS of all kinds are quickly answered through THE DISPATCH. Investors, artisans, bargain hunters, buyers and sellers clonely scan its Classified Advertising Columns, Largest Circulation,

steel-pointed staff, and that was two days before Major Barttelot was killed by Sanga. A Bright Boy Kicked to Death.

The little boy, Sondi, whose death I have ecorded in "In Darkest Africa," was a little felow of 10 years. Major Barttelot refers to him. in a general way as a clever little fellow. I have described him in my book as a wiseheaded little fellow. Major Barttelot was irritated at this little boy one morning and kicked him, and from the effects of that kick the boy

John Henry, a mission lad, was flogged with 300 lashes and died very soon after receiving them. A Soudanaise soldier was placed on guard while suffering the torments of hunger nd he stole a piece of the meat of a goat, for which he was flogged 150 lashes. He was sentenced to receive 200, but as he could not stand that at one time, they left off at 150 for him to recover, with the threat that he would receive the other 150 as soon as he was in a fit ndition. Meantime he was put under guard. One night he broke away, took his rifle and ran

Search was made and in the next day or two he was caught, tried and sentenced to be shot and the sentence was duly carried into execution. There was scarcely one among the anzibars who had not been a victim of this system of remorseless punishment. Cases of Remarkable Cruelty.

They bore their wounds on back and on mbs, and or course, as Major Barttelot had ent the medicines away down the river-two full cases-the means to alleviate them were wanting. For the want of these medicines many of the men died. Major Barttelot told Mr. Bonney, I am informed, that he recommended his brother Walter to look after Mr. Troup on is arrival in England, in order that Mr. Troup might not be tempted to disclose what was going on at Yambuya with the rear column. I am told that when the deserters from the advance column reached Yambuya and told Major Barttelot the graphic tale of my being killed by 17 arrows, he exclaimed: "Thank God, I shall be made Colonel, now." That statement has been sworn to by a person who heard it in

the presence of witnesses. Soon after this, Major Barttelot declared that he had a project to undertake in connection with Mr. Jameson to pay for the goods under his charge and send the other three officers come and start them on an expedition of his But he was kind enough, I am told, to tell Mr. Bonney confidentially that if he cared o join him and Mr. Jameson he might, and the ther two fellows could shift for themselvesleaning Mr. Ward and Mr. Troup,

To Explore on Their Own Hook Another project was that Major Barttelot proposed to leave the surplus goods at Stanley Falls, in charge of Mr. Troup, while he (Major Barttelot) and Mr. Jameson started on their own hook to explore. Major Barttelot also uggested that they should leave Yambuya and start for Unyoro by way of Uzizi, thus making a detour of 1,500 miles. Tippoo Tib, it seems, expressed his willingness to accompany them, provided that \$30,000 was guaranteed him. Mr. Bonney, I am toid, ou learning these views of Major Barttelot suggested that Mr. Troup and Mr. Ward should accompany him and broceed to the Major to demand an explanation, but Mr. Troup declined to do this although it is reported that Mr. Troup had known of this intention of the Major long before Mr. Bonney heard of it. The intention of cetting a full explanation from Major Barttelot in regard to these ideas was frustrated by the want of unanimity on the support of the others.

thers.

I was told there were two parties in the camp. Barttelot and Jameson constituted one, and Ward, Troup and Bonney the other. It is said that when Mr. Jameson was asked whether approved all these acts of Barttelot he was he approved all those acts of Barttelot he was too canny to say much, although another man tool me Mr. Jameson in confidence to him said many things were done which did not meet his approbation. It will be found that in Major Barttelot's letter to the Emin Bey Rehef Committee he stated that he intended relieving himself of Mr. Ward, owing to a suspicion Barttelot entertained that Mr. Ward was in the habit of abstracting brass rods from the camp. He actually sent a courier, it is said, with a severe letter to Mr. Ward, saying he would make a strict account into his proceedings.

Much Ill-Foeling in the Camp. A reference to this may be seen in Mr. Jameson's letter of August 12, 1888, published in he had an intention of stopping Mr. Ward from joining the rear column again. There was a great deal of ill-feeling that had been cacited in camp, especially in the mind of Jameson, by Ward and Troup having unstrewed Jameson's boxes in the view of finding out whether or not there were concealed there in some provisions they said were missing.

A bill was also sent from Banga station to Maior Restrictor of 2000 house.

Major Barttelot for \$,000 brass rods, which it was then stated Ward had received. I am told that Mr. Troup applied to Major Barttelot for nedicine while he was ill, and Barttelot reused to give it to him, I also heard there deed to give it to daily. I also heard the officers in the camp, and upon one occasion, on account of a protest from Mr. Bonney, Major Bartlelot ordered a guard of Soudanese to arrest

im.

In the log-book signed by Major Barttelot and Mr. Jameson there is one record after mother, in each day's entry, how people were ill treated by flogging going on day after day without any intermission. He bought four lave chains from Tippoo Tib for, I believe, £45, no order to but these become in chara. It is order to put these people in chains. It is aid that Major Barttelet confessed to Mr. many of the things done at Yambuya were known in England he would be instantly dismissed from the service. Upon which, it is said, Mr. Bonney asked why did he ommit these things, since he knew they would disgrace him in the eyes of his countrymen.

Barttelot Anxious to Desert. At one time Major Barttelot got in such a andition of mind that he wished to retire from the expedition and I wished Mr Bonney to give him a medical certificate a tthe same time asking him: "Don't you think' I am sick enough to go home?" Now, coming to the day of the tragedy, Major Barttelot during the hours that tervened between July 17 and the morning of the 19th, had kept the camp in a state of up-roar. Things had been going on pretty well during his absence at Stauley Falls, but what ever good feeling existed before his arrivaipletely dissipated by his return. He first ened a quarrel on the Arab who owned the

ened a quarrel on the Arab who owned the ion of Banalya, and demanded 60 slaves ored that word, and put carriers in I have rejected that word, and put carriers in e log book. The Arab complained that, on zonnt of such a large party of whites having one, the natives had become frightened and account of such a large party of whites saying come, the natives had become frightened and had all run away, and could not be induced to stay in the neighborhood. It was therefore impossible to catch any slaves, but Major Barttelot was inexorable, and insisted on a supply

drumming and singing; he sent some Soudaness soldiers to try and stop it. As this had no effect he sent his little boy. Still no use, and finally he went himself, taking with him his loaded revolver and that cypress staff with the steoint, which had already made such mi

nd with these weapons in his hands he walked the scene of the singing.

The Death of the Tyrant. "There he saw a woman beating a drum, accompanying it with her voice, as is the usual custom with the Manyamas at the dawn of day which they always open with wild music, Major Barttelot, on seeing the woman so engaged, ordered her to desist two or three times, accompanying each order with a prod of his steel-pointed stagg, then with a blow of the staff and finally he began to kick her. Attracted by the woman's screams her husband, Sanga, seeing Bartteiot with a revolver in his hand, thrust is gun through the loophole of a hut opposite o where this was taking place and shot Bart dead. Jameson then went to Sta Falls, where Sanga was proven to have killer Major Barttelot and was consequently sen

If Sanga had been brought before me, and if If Sanga had been brought before me, and if the story as reported to me orally and in writing was shown to be true, I should have acquitted him. Suppose such an incident occurred in the street of any civilized city, would not any jury have acquitted the husband who thus killed the assailant of his wife?

Since I have consured the whole rear column, it is perhaps necessary, if the foregoing does not contain a sufficient explanation, for me to say why I consured them. It must be understood that any one of these officers, with a little firmness, could have arrested Major Barttelou's proceedings without violence. A

Barttelot's proceedings without violence, mere letter from any one of them protesti against such acts and threatening to report the

would have stopped it. The Officers Unable to Agree. It has been clearly shown from many acounts-even Mr. Troup's own narrative shows -that they disagreed with many things Major

Barttelot did, and it is probably true that the

protested by word of mouth, but no amount of

verbal protests would have the same effect as

written arraignment of these tyrannical pro-ceedings. I am sure had Major Barttelot re

colved such a letter be would never baye dared

marches accomplished during the year, we find a grand total of 2,352 Eaglish miles, according to a tape line measure, foot by foot, making an average of 614 miles performed through each day of the year, to gain an advance into the interior of 52 English miles. Take away the necessary days of rest enjoyed during the year, a period of 91 days, employed in making a passable road for the wagons, which, unless tolerably level, would have been impassable for our top-heavy wagons, and the average rate of travel will prove we must have had an unusual and sacred regard for duty, besides a large hope that some day we should he rewarded with positive success after all this strenuous endeavor." That work was performed by 68 Zanzibaris dragging five wagons and carrying 2,000 loads. We finished the work, besides making the road, in 356 days.

I suggested that Tippoo Tib might not supply the carriers he had agreed to because in 1576 he broke a contract he made then with me. Instead of going for 60 days with me

broke a contract he made then with me. Instead of going for 60 days with me he went but 25. If he broke one contract I felt that he had enough of the Arab in his nature to back out of another. Mr. Barttelot states I didn't pay Tippoo Tib. The Daily Telegraph is my best answer to this, since they had to pay the draft for \$2,600. I gave him \$100 more than I agreed.

The Money Stanley Contributed. better than the other. A man was liable to b well to-day and sick to-morrow, picked out the men who were well at the tip lett and took them, for I wanted to make

was very willing.

Twelve cotton handkerchiefs were then given and with them a little girl of 10 or 12 years was purchased. She was given to the en and Mr. Jameson is said to have told "Now, let us see what you can do." The child was tied so she could not move. Mr. Jameson took a sketch move. in hand and when he book ready the knite was plunged into the child's heart, and Mr. Jameson is said to have stood there while the life blood spurted over the body. He is said to have made six sketches descriptive of the various seems that took place the child's the various scenes that took place, the cutting up and the disposing of the body.

up and the disposing of the body.

Shis appeared so incredible at first that when
we expressed doubts, a European came forward
and said he had seen the sketches. Another
European, upon being asked what he knew of it,
said Jameson showed the sketches to him also. said Jameson showed the sketches to him also, This was reported to the authorities of the Congo Free State, and they took evidence re-garding it. On my arrival at Banaya I wrote Mr. Jameson a letter and sent a courier with it. In it I said: "Before you can join our expedi-tion again I hope you will be able to disprove

the rear column, traveling so hundred of miles only to hear terrible recitals, day after

PITTSBURG. MILLIONS IN

> Laying Bare a River Bed for an Immense Store of Gold.

> SUCCESS CROWNS A BIG EFFORT.

Shoveling Out \$5,000 a Minute of the Precious Metal From the Gravel.

MMENSE FORTUNES NOW ASSURED

Assuming the facts as they are stated in the foregoing, can any man conscientiously say that my censure of the rear column was harsh or unjust or undeserved when I state things after hearing all these horrible things and after seeing the effects of those acts on the rear column—when I staid, two days after being brought face to face with this misery, that the rear column was wrecked by the irresolution of its officers, the neglect of their promises and their indifference to written orders? Starvation and continued ill-treatment caused the condition of the men to which I have referred and produced the ulcers which ate the fiesh so that their bones were almost exposed. Their backs were entirely gone. They were unable to stand, and still they were punished day after day. PEPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH.1 SAN FRANCISCO, November 7 .- The success of the great scheme of laying bare the There is the log book as it was given to me, bed of Feather river, the largest mining enterprise ever undertaken in California, is with day after day the accounts of the most horrible punishments. The records are signed now assured, as within two days samples of by all the officers. They did not appreciate the ount of it, making the daily entries, but as I richly that Manager McLaughlin conread it over all together there stares me in the face a record of evils and a continuous fidently expects to gather in story of horrors. Starvation led to all this, and yet Mr. Troup says in his letter to me, dated March 4, 1890: "What do you think of us in the Varibuse." from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Last week the bed of the river was exposed for yet Mr. Troup says in his letter to me, dated March 4 1890: "What do you think of us in the Yambuya without any supplies; cloth, etc., and lour days from Stanlev Falls, where plenty of food could have been purchased, yet never an effort was made by Major Barttelot to help our poor, starving men. It is absurd to say that Tippoo Tib refused to supply us with food. He was never asked."

The secret understanding with Tippo Tib is just of a piece with his resolve not to take Stanley's hospitality again. As I heard from the surviving white officer and his men these fearful revelations and of the extremes to which a tyrranous despotism will lead a civilized man. I expected every minute to hear at least of one effort being made to break the shackles and resist their imperious despotism. I thought Mr. Troup, who bad encountered a policeman one time on Piccadilly, and was a strong, substantial man who would weigh one-third more than Major Barttelot, or Mr. Ward, whose looks were those of a spirited young man, would have faced the despot and asked him to halt there and then. But it appears they were all as submissive as Madras coolies. the first time. Seventy feet above, sweeping through Grant flume, are the imprisoned waters of Feather river. The work has been going on night and day, and a few days ago Manager McLaughlin made the first sample of the pan gravel from the river bed. At a point where a little streak of top gravel was reached, Manager McLaughlin began paning, and men who had been his trusted lieutenants during the long struggle with

PAN AFTER PAN OF GOLD. Five cents to a pan is considered very rich tor good dirt, but this top gravel, or rather debris, ran 25 cents, and a little deeper it went dollars. Such richness at the top would indicate richness at bedrock far exceeding the expectations

the river bent over to see the first glitter of

the precious metal. A smile went over each face when they saw the gold.

most sanguine gold miner. Pan after pan of dirt was worked and itewas the same everywhere—gold in every-thing and plenty of it. When the richest of it is being worked, it will simply mean \$100 and upward to a pan. At the present time it is hard to estimate the amount of wealth that will be lifted from the bed of the river. The gravel will be shoveled up into sluices and earlied over sories of virules where and carried over a series of ripples, where it is forced by a rush of water over the usual appliances in use to save gold. So rich are the gravels now known to be that much of

leit Major Barttelot as the only white officer in command here, and you had seen him kill off your people so?" "Oh, master." he replied, "I would have carried him to Stanley Falls." "But why did not my officers do that?" "Oh, master." he answered, "they were afraid."

The reason why I was absent from camp for 14 months instead of five, as I expected, was this: I left Yambuya on June 28 and arrived at Albert Nyanza on December 13, 1887. Then I returned, since there was no news of Emin, a distance of 130 miles, where I built a fort, housed the sick, stored the goods and returned to the Albert Nyanza. I arrived there in April, '88, and stayed there 28 days, having found Emin. Then I started to hunt for the rear column, and found it only 90 miles from Yambuya, Emin Net Made a Prisoner. it will be worked by rocker. SHOVELING UP \$5,000 A MINUTE. Estimating \$1 to a shovel and estimating that every man lifts ton shovels a minute, with 500 men at work, \$5,000 per minute will be taken out in gold. This some idea of the immense returns which come to a successful river miner when he selects the right place for operations. The Golden Gate is now being worked for all it is worth, in order to make a clean-up before the winter rains set in. It is merely a question of weather, and every Emin Not Made a Prisoner.

Emin's own letters published in "In Darkest Africa" explains how he came to my camp and that he was not taken prisoner by me as has been charged. Now, in Mr. Barttelot's book, first sign of a rise in the river from mountain rains, subflumes, derricks, pumps, sluices, etc., will be removed, waste gates opened and everything placed in readiness for mountain floods, which for several months will send a Niagara of water over the heavy deck apron which now shields

the big dam from mountain torsents. PREPARING FOR THE SUMMER. As soon as the water trubedee in summer work will be begun as early probably as July, and the work of removing the gold will be more carefully and systematically done. The gold on Feather river is another claim below the Golden Gate, and is one and a half miles in length. After the water leaves the flume it will be kept from returning to the river by an enormous canal, now being blasted in the solid rock bank, and a series of con erete walls, ten feet high, whose founda tions are being built on the same solid rock The two claims adjoin each other and are expected to yield from \$10,000,000 to \$15.

HAMLET was an old story when Shakes peare got hold of it. In THE DISPATCH norrow Mark F. Griswold will tell the original story. A library curiosity. A high ss newspaper. Twenty-four pages.

FOUGHT OVER THE CORPSE. OUEER ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE IN A BROOKLYN COURT.

The Mother-in-Law of a Dead Man Resents the Interference of the Latter's Father in the Funeral Arrangements and Asserts

Herself. INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCIL1 NEW YORK, November 7.-Mrs. Louisa

Geiser, of 206 Floyd street, Williamsburg, was before Judge Goetting on a charge o assault, preferred by William Klein, of 101 Varet street. Mrs. Geiser's daughter is the widow of William Klein's son, Peter, Peter and his wife had quarreled, and Mrs. Peter Klein was living with her mother. When her husband died Mr. Klein took possession o4 his son's body, and gave directions for the funeral without consulting the widow. Mrs. Geiser resented what she considered the unwarranted interference, and deter-

mined to pay Mr. Klein a visit. She took her daughter's 6-weeks'-old baby with her. When she arrived at the Klein residence she found old Mr. Klein in the front parlor sitting beside the ice box, on which was the dead body of his son. After a little interchange of verbal hostilities, Mrs. Geiser litted up the baby and danced it up and down on the lid of the ice box. aying that the infant had a right to be with

Mr. Klein tried to take the child away for fear, he says, that the ice box would be upset, and then Mrs. Geiser caught hold of him and shook him violently. Mr. Klein's story was corroborated by several of his neighbors, and Mrs. Geiser did not attempt to contradict it. Justice Goeting found her guilty, but permitted her to go under susension of sentence.

FIRE WIPED OUT A TOWN.

Terrible Conflagration in Winslow, a Village in the Hoosier State.

PETERSBURG, IND., November 7 .- A terrible conflagration occurred at Winslow. a town of Pike county, this State, this morning. The whole town has been wiped out of existence. The houses were all frame structures and the fire spread with such rapidity that all the efforts of the people to extinguish it proved unavailing. Not a house is left standing, and 400 persons are homeless. There is no fire department and no provision was made for such a calamity. How the fire originated has not been ascertained, but it is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue. There will much suffering among the people.

MINISTERS ON THE SAME FOOTING. They May Become Candidates for Governo

Like Other Men. LOUISVILLE, November 7 .- In the Constitutional Convention to-day the section of the present Constitution prohibiting ministers from becoming candidates for Governor was amended to put ministers on the same footing with other men by a vote of 32 to 23. Governor Buckner was among the advocates

NOVEMBER 8. 1890 --- TWELVE PAGES. BIRCHALL'S DOOM SEALED. THE GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO INTER-

> And He Will be Executed on November 14-His Jailers Instructed to Keep the Strictest Watch on Him to Prevent His Taking Poison.

OTTAWA, November 7 .- When Mrs. Birchall left Ottawa Wednesday night after her lengthy interview with the Minister of that no definite action would be taken with regard to her husband's sentence by the Government until Saturday. Mr. Mac Murchy, her counsel, who accompanied Msr. Birchall before the Minister of Justice, stated that he was informed nothing would be done until Saturday, which fact, speaking for Mrs. Birchall, he wished cabled to the English press. Anyway, immediately pay gravel cleared up yielded so after this interview, a meeting of the Cabinet was called, and the Minister of Justice laid the case before his colleagues, and in a report to Council recommended that the law

> This afternoon a telegram was dispatched from the Secretary of State Department to the Sheriff at Woodstock, announcing that the Governor General in Council had deon Friday, November 14, the sentence of death should be carried out. The representations in the petitions and of Council were discussed by the Cabinet, and following the report of the Minister of Justice, a recom-mendation to the Governor General was adopted, advising His Excellency that no sufficient cause had been found to interfere with the due execution of the law, and that the sentence be carried out on the day and in the manner already settled. This morning the Governor General returned the recall's doom was settled. A certified copy of the order was at once sent to the Secretary of State Department and from thence the news was wired to the jail authorities.

It is believed in many quarters that Birchall will never see the gallows. The strictest injunction will be given, now the fate of the convicted murderer is sealed, to watch him more closely than ever, with a view to preventing his taking poison. If it is true, as believed, that he wrote the "Colonel" letter himself and got it out, it is quite possible that he will be able to secure the means wherewith to cheat the gallows.

CHICAGO'S EIFFEL.

Nearly 400 Feet in the Air, to Cost \$1,000-

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.1 CHICAGO, November 7 .- A restaurant, a concert hall and a grand promenade perched on top of a steel structure 400 teet in height is the novelty which has been designed by two Chicago engineers to match the farfamed Eiffel tower. The site of this proposed novelty in architecture is on Lake Front Park, and it is proposed to build it on a rectangular piece of ground about 800 feet long by about 340 or 400 feet in width. The design calls for a light and airy ooking framework, made strong by a thorough system of bracing and supported by a large number of steel columns. It is an open work so as to offer the least possible resistance to the wind, and at night it is proposed to make it brilliant with a pro-fusion of electric lights. An inclined plane running lengthwise through the body of the structure furnishes a means of raising

On the very top is situated the building where it is proposed to locate a French, a German and an American restaurant, a huge oneert hall and a series of promenades, If the plan is carried out as is proposed the structure will be about 100 feet higher than the Auditorium tower, which is the highest piece of architecture in Chicago, being 270 feet above the street level, and would be about 200 feet higher than the Court House tower in Pittsburg. It is proposed to charter a corporation to put up the building and get even by charging an ad-

and other privileges. The estimated cost is PITTSRURG'S Police Department has een written up for THE DISPATCH tomorrow by an old newspaper man. A mam-moth addition. All the news, Twenty-four

FEMALE STUDENTS PERSECUTED.

of Pharmacy have preferred charges with the faculty against the male juniors of their class. The trio of ladies is composed of Mrs. Marie d'Amour, whose husband is a graduate of the same college and a practicing druggist; Mrs. N. T. McClain and Miss Augusta A. Bock. The male students are indignant at an invasion of their profession by women. It is said that when one of the three female juniors appears in the classroom when the lecturers chance to be out she is greeted with derisive cat calls, shouts of "Hello girls," "Ah there, my female druggist!" and various other humorous sallies, calculated to make her feel uncomfort ably at home and among friends. When they ask a question during the lecture, their frank confession of ignorance is commented on by their 100 classmates with withering sarcasm or drowned in a chorus of coughs and general feet-shuffling. And when one of the ladies rises to recite, the "gallant 100" voices its unmistakable hostility to female

POWDERLY OFF FOR DENVER.

General Assembly. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

SCRANTON, November 7 .- General Master Workman Powderly left to-day to attend the General Assembly Knights of Labor, which will be held in Denver, commencing on Tuesday of next week. To a reporter he said: The most important business to come before the General Assembly will be the election of officers. We will also pass upon the constitutional question. We will also perfect our plans for a closer co-operation with the Farmers' Alliance. It is my impression that the order will not take action for a separate party at this session. Personally, I am not in favor or such an organization at present. I prefer that we should be in such position as to influence the sold parties to nominate good men. Take Pennsylvania, for instance. Bosses dictated the nomination of the Republican Convention for Governor. The Democrats, being free from those influences, nominated a clean-cut man, who had the manliness to take the side of the people on the great question of ballot reform. Knights of Labor aided it and Pattison was elected. I have nothing to say on the subje of being a candidate for re-election.

SHOOTING on the Scottish Moors is th letter for THE DISPATCH to-mor

A WOMAN'S REVENGE

Is Wreaked on the Father of Her Rival in Love.

THE SHOOTING OF DR. BRIGHT.

Arrest of the Woman Who It is Thought Attempted to Kill Him.

APPEALING TO PROFESSOR KOCH

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, November 7 .- The woman who attempted to kill Dr. Frank Bright, Master of University College, Oxford, last night, was formerly engaged to Subdean Haines, who is now betrothed to Dr. Bright's daughter. Calling at the college, she first asked the porter if she could see Mr. Haines. Receiving a reply in the negative, she proceeded to Dr. Bright's house and asked for Miss Bright. Failing to see her, she inquired for Dr. Bright, and wreaked her vengeance upon him.

A woman named Mrs. Riordan has been arrested for the shooting. Detective Mc-Guire called at her house, 35 Sydney street, South Kensington, at 9 o'clock last night and inquired for Mrs. Riordan. He was told that the lady was in bed, to which she had been confined for three days. McGuire watched the house through the night, and at 10 o'clock this morning, stationed himself in the passage outside Mrs. Riordan's bedroom, and waited for the arrival of police from Oxford. During the intervals Mrs. Riordan remained in bed. In the afternoon Chief Superintendent, of Oxford, and Dr. Bright's butler came to town. On their visiting the house, Mrs. Riordan consented to get up and dress, but averred that she had not been out of bed for three days. At first she denied all knowledge of Dean Haines, but ultimately admitted that she did know him. As soon as the butler saw Mrs. Riordan he exclaimed, "That is the lady." The landlady and the servant girl are both positive that Mrs. Riordan has been

THE MISSING DUKE.

A Determined Search to be Made for Him in South America.

in bed for three days. But the landlady admitted that she herself had been out all

dan is a well-teatured woman of 35 years,

over five feet six inches in height and very

'BT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1 VIENNA, November 7.-The newspapers here assert that the Archduke Johann Salvator married Milly Stubel secretly in London before his departure. The girl's mother says that she knows nothing of such an event. On leaving Berlin Miss Stubel was accompanied by a maid and well provided with money. The Archdukes Ludwig, Salvator and Leopold Ferdinand will leave Vienna for South America to-morrow to organize a search party to look for the Archduke Johann Salvator, of Tuscany, who, as will be remembered, resigned his title and position to marry Milly Stubel, and was last heard of as a captain of a merchant ship in Brazil, under the name of John Orth. The Archduchess of Tuscany has addressed a circular letter to the governments of all maritime countries, imp ing aid in her search for her son. John Orth's ship was insured with the firm of Diffe & Moos, Hamburg, for the sum of 25,-000 florins.

A DOUBTING DOCTOR

He Does Not Place Much Faith in the Koch Consumption Cure.

[ BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, November 7.- In reference to the recent alleged discovery of Prof. Koch, about which all Europe is at present talking, and which has created a great deal of discussion in medical society, an eminent physician of this city writes to the papers

this morning as follows: There are certain considerations about this matter that make us hesitate before concluding that the medical millennium is about to set in. In the first place, it may be pointed out without any disparagment to Koch or his colleagues that in no field of knowledge are mare's-nests so large and so frequent as in medicine. Infallible methods of treatment have been announced time and time again for all the graver lils to which flesh is heir, and many of them have undeniably shown surprisingly good results at first in a limited number of cases, yet hardly one in a thousand stands the test of a prolonged and extended trial. On the whole, it seems probable that Koch's cure will turn out to be a germicide, in which case its effects are liable to prove lasting, though in any case it is to be hoped for the credit of German medicine that rumors of a secret manufactory for this medicine are unfounded. If this possibly great discovery is to be nothing more than a patent medicine the confidence of the public, not to mention a large fortune, may perhaps be sement have been announced time and time mention a large fortune, may perhaps be se-cured, but that of the profession will never be

APPEALING TO KOCH.

Letters From Prince and Pauper Consumptives all Over the World. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. BERLIN, November 7 .- Professor Koch busy in preparing great quantities of lymph to enable him to meet the demand which is sure to arise as soon as patients are generally admitted. If possible, a bill will be submitted, next Thursday, to the Prussian Diet, authorizing a grant of money to erect special wards in the garden of the Charity Hospital. Koch's correspondence is now being opened by his assistants, as it comprises the most heartrending letter from consumptives, who rest their last hopes of life on the professor's discovery. Mothers write, imploring Koch to save their children. There are letters from princes and paupers in every corner of the Koch is not shown these appeals, lest his mind be distracted from his experiment, and they are all filed away till the proper time for answering them shall arrive.

SOCIETY MEN ALARMED.

A Sorry Sequel for Them in the London Art Gallery Raid.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, November 7 .- As a sequel to the raid made by the Vigilance Committee on the Rabelais exhibition of painting at the art gallery in Pall Mall, there is great excitement among society people, arising from a very simple rule the exhibitors had made. They required every man who entered the private room in which the partieularly glaring pictures were hung to hand his card to the doorkeeper. All these cards have been saved and the exhibitors say they intend to produce them in court, in order that the public may know what a fine class of people attended their exhibition of Monsieur Garnier's pictures. This free advertisement has caused some consternation and it is said that many people would rathe pay large sums than have their cards shown.

Maurice Pinks His Man.

(BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY,) PARIS, November 7 .- Sara Bernhardt's son Maurice fought a duel to-day with a writer in the Courier Français, who had offended the actress by some severe



STANLEY AND HIS PIGMY ENEMIES.

The journalist was severely

A S / 10 WIND STORM.

The Yacht of 10 Founders and the Own Property of 1 Tri
LONDON, November 10 Trion,
London, S. W., the most 1 dale of the original and the wind known for many years rage. .st night and this morning. Many minor casualties are reported from all parts of the country, but no great disaster is as yet ascertained. A hurricane is blowing in the Irish Chaunel, and the storm is so violent at Liverpool that the mail services are all stopped and the races are postponed. The yacht Urania, owned by Viscount Cantelupe, the oldest the afternoon and evening of the day on which the shooting took place. Mrs. Riorson of Earl Delaware, foundered in Bangor Bay at 2:30 o'clock this morning, and Lord Cantelupe was drowned

BALFOUR ON THE WING.

Nationalists and Unionists Fight at His Omagh Reception.

By Associated Press. ] DUBLIN, November 7 .- Mr. Balfour went from Gweedore to Laterkinney to-day. There he had a long interview with the Catholic Bishop and received deputations of prominent citizens asking for railway extensions. Mr. Balfour, in a speech, declared that present governments would be looked back on as an era of efficient public

works in the poor districts of Ireland. On arriving at Omagh a number of Nationalists cheered for Gladstone and O'Brien, and were attacked by the Unionists present. A scrimmage ensued. When the row was over Mr. Balfour thanked the

people heartily for their reception. From Omagh Mr. Balfour went to Port Adown, where he met with an ovation. In a speech to the people 'he promised at some time in the future to speak to them on polities. In the meantime he thanked them from the bottom of his heart, knowing that no matter what party had misjudged his work, the people of Port Adown had not. At Dungannon Mr. Balfour was received in a very cordial way by many of the people. There was a great crowd to meet him, and, while he was cheered by the plaudits of a large number, there were dissidents in the crowd with a considerable fol-

ing demonstration. HONORS AWAITING AMERICA LONDON-Henry S. Wellcome gave banquet to-night in honor of Prof. Waldstein, the American archæologist. In the course of an earnest speech Mr. Wellcome spoke in praise of Prof. Norton, of the

lowing who would not join in any welcom-

Harvard University, for his advocacy of the project to excavate Delphi, which he said contained treasures surpassing those of Olympia. He urged the United States Government to grant a subsidy and the American public to subscribe promptly for the purpose of securing for America the honor of presenting to the world a great classical discovery.

ORDERED BY THE POPE. VIENNA-The Political Correspondence published a dispatch from Rome saying: The recent pastoral letter of the Irish bishops condemning boycotting and the plan of campaign was issued in compliance with the peremptory orders from the Pope himself, who desires proof of the absolute submission of the Irish episcopate to the de-

contradiction of the report that the Irish bishops are determined to support the League. WELCOMED THE GERMAN.

cisions of the Curia. This is practically a

ROME-General Von Caprivi, the German Chancellor, arrived at Milan to-day, Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, met him at the railway station, and the two statesmen exchanged hearty greetings. The papers cordially welcome General Von Caprivi to Italy. RUSSIA SWEET ON AUSTRIA.

St. Petersburg-The Journal De St. Petersborg says that such sympathy was shown the Czarewitch in Vienna that it must have a beneficial influence on the relations between Russia and Austria, besides consolidating the peaceful situation. JOHN BULL OBJECTS. LONDON-In a speech at Duffield this evening Mr. Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture, said the McKinley

law would certainly make England less ob durate against the importation of American cattle. OFF TO THE RESCUE. BERLIN-A dispatch from Kiel says that a German torpedo boat is ashore near Svanike, on Bornholm Islands, Denmark,

and that a steamer has gone to the rescue. VON BALLHAUSEN RESIGNS. BERLIN-Dr. Robert Lucius Von Ballhausen, Prussian Minister of Agriculture. Domains and Forests, bas resigned.

BLIND CHAPLAIN MILBURN has been relating to Frank G. Carpenter some inter-esting reminiscenses of Thackeray and Car-See THE DISPATCH toligh class newspaper, Best in the State, Twenty-four pages.

ELOPED WITH JAPANESE. Two American Girls Run Away With a Pair

of Foreign Students. ANN ARBOR, November 7 .- Two Japan-

ese students of the Michigan University have created quite a sensation by eloping with two American girls from here. The Japs are Kulsutuaro Fukushima and Reitaro Tokano, both of noble families and graduates of the law department here last

rear.
One of the girls was Miss Fuller, of Yosi. lanti, who is quite young, of good family and very handsome. The other weman is older and well known. The elopers were traced to Detroit, then to Windsor, where all trace of them was lost,

ABOUT THREE TO ONE. That Tidal Wave Majority in Congress Continues to Increase. IT HAS NOW REACHED 162. Republicans Hold the Senate Only by

a Very Narrow Margin.

Wilson, of West Virginia, Seems to be Forging to the Front.

MANY CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER.

LATEST FIGURES OF THE CONTEST

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, November 7 .- Now that three days have elapsed since the political cyclone, the Democrats are recovering from their daze of delight, while the Republicans are picking themselves out of the debris, and both parties inquire simultaneously: "What next?" There is no use in wasting breath on the next House, except so far as relates to the question of the Speakership.

On this point discussion has broken loose in all parts of the country, and already nearly a score of candidates are in the field, either formally or tentatively. According to the general drift of opinion here the three men most eminently fitted to fill the Speakership of the Fifty-second Congress are Mesars, Crisp, of Georgia: Springer, of Illinois, and Wilson, of West Virginia. Crisp and Springer are expert parliamentarians, quick in decision, fair-minded in intention, authoritative in action and rule. Mr. Springer is a veteran in the ranks who has been of vast benefit to the party and to legislation in general, and who deserves some substantial recognition of his valuable services.

A BOOM FOR WILSON.

Mr. Wilson is a man of splendid intellectual equipment and of sterling moral qualities, who commands the highest respect of all his associates in Congress. He would be as intelligent and equitable a Speaker as Carlisle. There is some doubt as to his physical ability to stand the strain of the office.

Mr. Dan Lockwood's candidacy meets with favor among the Washington politicians. The only thing urged against him is his comparative lack of experience at the

Capitol. Mr. Mills, of Texas, is said to have reconsidered the matter, and now thinks he would like to be Speaker. In the opinion even of his admirers, there is bardly anybody certainly among the older : embers of the House, who is less fitted for the office than Mr. Mills. His bad temper and impetuosity would alone unfit him for it, now

to mention political considerations. Other candidates are: Messrs. McMillan, Bynum, McCreary, Outhwaite, Hatch, Breckinridge and Blount, most of whom have some

office.

The latest figures from Minnesota, Wisconsin Illinois and other States show that the Democratic majority will be about three

bama ... Arkansas... onnecticut .... elaware ..... uisiana..... lichigan ...... outh Carolina ..... outh Dakota .... Fennessee ..... l'exas ... West Virginia .....

Democratic majority 1890. THE UPPER HOUSE. 247

83

Wyoming.....

Totals.....

Turning now to the Senate, the situation there is becoming decidedly interesting. The Republican majority in the Senate next session, counting in the four new Senators from Idaho and Wyoming, will be 14. By the election of last Tuesday Democratic Senators in place of the present Republican Senators are assured for the Fifty-second Congress, from four or five and possibly six States, while the Farmers' Alliance people will elect Ingails' successor in Kausas. The Republican majority in the Senate after next March is thus reduced to almost

nothing at one blow.

Even it the next Congress should open with the Republicans six shead in the senate, it must be remembered that hold-over Senators, namely Plumb, Pad-dock and Pettigrew have decidedly indeendent tendencies. They voted against the McKinley bill, and similar action part in the next Congress would reduce the

DANGERS OF THE FUTURE. Furthermore, looking ahead two years it

seems possible that new Senators will be chosen then in Rhode Island, Minnesots, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Ne-braska, Wisconsin and Michigan to fill chairs now held by Republicans. this number it is morally certain that the Democrats will be able to secure enough to (Continued on Seventa Page.)

BUSINESS Men will find THE DISPATCH

the best advertising Medium. All classes can be reached through its Classified Advertisement Columns. If you want anything you can get it by this method,

been charged. Now, in Mr. Harttelot's book, on pages 145 and 146, occurs the following passage: "Mr. Stanley actually tells us that he suggested to Major Barttelot that if the carriers of Tippe did not turn up the rear column should advance by making marches of six miles at a time four times over. No one but himself would dare, I should think, to put such a suggestion on paper for fear of the storm of derision it would provoke. The idea (if the subject matter were not so serious) is a splendid conception of the ridiconusly impossible. Just think what this brilliant suggestion meant. The distance to the Albert lake is over 600 miles; to go there by passages of six miles made four mites over means to go over every six miles three double journeys and one single journey, so that to advance one mile the suggestion is to travel seven, and in order to cover the 600 miles a march of 4,200 miles is to be made, which,

and in order to cover the 606 miles a march of 4,200 miles is to be made, which, supposing they march 50 miles a week, backward and forward throughout the forest (a great deal more than Stanley did) would take them \$4 weeks, or more than a year and a half, always supposing that there are no accidents or trouble such as desertion, starvation or attacks by Araus or natives and fair reads." tacks by Arabs or natives, and fair roads. How Another Journey Was Made. In answer to the seven trips which the carriers were expected to make, which is one of Mr. Barttelot's charges against me, in the first volume of the "Congo and the Founding of Its Free State" will be found the following paragraph: "In computing by statute miles marches accomplished during the year, we find a grand total of 2,352 English miles, according

As I said, I gave £3,000 to the expedition. "In Darkest Africa" there is a memorandum of these expenditures. I gave £500 to Stairs, £500 to Nelson, £100 each to the two others to Bonney, paid for my own kit, gave in another manner £700, and gave £500 to the Zanzibars. It is not fair to call the rear column 'scum' One part was no

arches. oney has the penciled note of instruc-Mr. Bonney has the penciled note of instruction I left with Major Barttelot. As to this story about Mr. Jameson, a witness to the incident drew up in his own handwriting an affidavit wherein he swears in the presence of witnesses to the following story: That Jameson, returning from Kasongo and conversing with Tippo Tib and another Arab about canibalism, informed them that he did not believe there was any such thing as canibalism, because, although he had heard much of it, he had never seen it and no white man had ever seen it done. In reply to this Tippo Tib is said to have said: "It is easy enough to prove if you like." Upon which Jameson asked how, and Tippo Tib responded: "Pay for a slave and give it those men there. They will show you." Whereupon Mr. Jameson said he was very willing.

A Most Horrible Tale,

I ask again, if, after all, our endeavor to

FERE IN HIS BEHALF

SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

Justice, she departed with the impression be allowed to take its course.

cided to let the law take its course, and that ommendation to the Privy Conneil office indorsed "approved," and thereupon it be-came an "an order in Council," and Birch-

GROTESQUE SCHEME FOR A RESTAUR-ANT, HALL AND PROMENADE,

000-Proposed Corporation to Erect and Conduct the Affair to be Reimbursed by Admission Fees and Privileges.

carriages to the top, and from there a drive way 35 feet in width, extending around and and furnishes a means of getting back to terra firma, and at the same time enjoying magnificent view of both lake and city.

fee and charging for the restaurant

The Indignities They Are Subjected to in a St. Louis College. INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. St. Louis, November 7 .- Three ladies who are students in the St. Louis College

competition by hissing throughout the lady's recitation.

He Talks of the Business to Come Before the

ubject of Edgar L. Wakeman's charming Twenty-four pages in three parts. All the