

UNDER HEAVY BONDS.

Secretary Gibson of the Whisky Trust Arrested in Chicago and Required to Furnish Bail in the Sum of \$20,000 on a Charge of Conspiracy to Blow Up Distilleries Not Members of the Trust.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—George J. Gibson, secretary of the great whisky trust, has been arrested by United States officials on the charge of being a participant in a gigantic conspiracy involving the destruction of life and a vast amount of property. The conspiracy involved the destruction of the Shufeldt distillery and several others which are outside of the trust and which have given the whisky combine a great deal of trouble. The arrest was made at the Grand Pacific Hotel shortly after 6 o'clock a. m., by Inspector Stuart, of the Post-Office Department, Deputy United States Marshal Gilman and Treasury Agent Brooks, of New York. Gibson, who lives in Peoria, had just arrived in the city and was accompanied by his wife and daughter. He was taken into custody as he alighted from a carriage at the door of the hotel, and was at once hustled across the street into the Government building, where he was locked up in the United States Marshal's office.

Gibson was carrying a small satchel at the time of the arrest, and this was captured by Inspector Stuart. In the satchel were found articles which conclusively proved the intentions of the conspirators. The contents of the satchel were locked up in the safe in the inspector's office.

The specific charge against Gibson is that he tried to bribe an employe of the Government named De War to blow up Shufeldt's distillery. All the arrangements had been completed for the fiendish work when De War informed the Government officials of the plan and prevented the consummation of the conspiracy. Solicitor Hart has in his possession the dynamite machine with which the destruction was to be effected and papers closing the contract for the diabolical business.

Solicitor Hart told the story to a reporter as follows:

"Some months ago the Washington department were assured that things were not just straight, from the fact that the trust people tried their best to have a certain man appointed inspector of the department for this district. We set a watch. Soon T. S. DeWar was communicated with, and this man Gibson opened up a correspondence with him. We have the correspondence. Gibson felt his man cautiously, telling him at first that Shufeldt's concern was in the way and that they were trying to get it out of the way. He got a little bolder soon and finally, led on by DeWar, who was all the time in consultation with the department, he made a straight proposition. He offered DeWar \$10,000, and then increased the offer to \$25,000, to blow up the concern. Gibson stated that he had a dynamite machine that could be located just outside of one of the large tanks, so that a few moments after it was placed it would explode. There would be plenty of time, Gibson told DeWar, for him to get away and that he was the only man who could place it, because of the fact that as a Government officer he had access to all parts of the building.

"The result of the success of the conspiracy would have been that the machine would have exploded between two of the immovable tanks, making a terrible destruction, and leaving a sea of alcohol on fire. Gibson lied when he told DeWar that the machine would not go off until he had time to get out, for it would have exploded at once, killing the man who placed it the very instant, before he could possibly get away, thus destroying the only evidence against the trust people and at the same time saving to them the \$25,000 that DeWar was to have received. In addition to the destruction of DeWar and the buildings the success of the plot meant unquestionably the death of 150 men working in the place.

"As I say, Mr. DeWar, under our instructions, went the length of the conspiracy to the point of doing the diabolical deed, and when Gibson was arrested he was waiting uneasily, expecting to hear of the explosion and the destruction of all those lives and all that property. We have in our possession all the evidence to substantiate DeWar's story, the dynamite machine, the letters, the contract between DeWar and Gibson, in fact, every thing. The case is practically over so far as our department is concerned. The case is made."

The whisky trust is a mammoth concern, with a capital of \$85,000,000. Ever since its formation, some years ago, it has urged a bitter warfare against all the distilleries which refused to join it. The principal concern which refused to enter the combine was Shufeldt's big distillery on the North side. Early one morning in the fall of 1888 two dynamite bombs were thrown upon the roof of the distillery, and one of them exploded and tore a great hole in the roof. Had the other bomb exploded the destruction of the distillery would have been complete, as directly under it was a room containing many thousands of barrels of inflammable spirits. The explosion produced a great sensation at the time, but no clue to the guilty parties was ever obtained. It was freely charged at the time, however, that the whisky trust was responsible for the crime. It will be remembered that "Little Kunze" and Dan Coughlin, of the Cronin fame, were implicated in this case.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 12.—Great surprise was caused here by the news of the arrest in Chicago of George S. Gibson. Gibson came here fifteen years ago from Cleveland, O., where he had been employed in a railroad office. He married a daughter of E. Scoville, of Cleveland, a retired iron-mill man. Gibson was first employed as book-keeper in the Monarch distillery, and in 1879, when the Western Export Association was formed, he was elected secretary. Since then he has continually held the office, although the whisky trust has adopted different names. He drew a yearly salary of \$5,000 in the trust and was placed in the way of making several thousand more each year. He was poor when he came here, but is now rated at \$150,000 and owns a beautiful residence on Prospect hill.

HOPE ABANDONED.

O'Brien and Dillon Discouraged at the Result of Their Efforts to Settle the Irish Troubles—They Will Return to England and Serve Out Their Terms in Prison.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—William O'Brien has issued a long statement on the Irish Parliamentary party situation. He says: "The experience of the past five weeks, gathered in personal interviews, letters and newspapers, confirms my conviction that only a hearty reunion can save the Irish cause. It is my duty to solemnly declare that no difficulty existed which a little more sacrifice of personal feelings on both sides might not have surmounted. No useful purpose can be served by publishing the details of negotiations, and I have, therefore, decided to regard them as confidential; but I think none of the parties concerned will seriously question that on the main points a substantial agreement was established. I can not too strongly express with what feelings we found the settlement shipwrecked at the last moment by mere conjectures of words, which offer a shocking inadequate excuse for committing the country to a struggle involving appalling influences. Hampered at every step by a mischief-making section of the press and also by responsible persons who seemed to resent any attempt to give a less barbarous character to the conflict and the reconciliation impeded by persons fatally deceived as to our own and our opponents' strength, the irreconcilables of all sections have carried the day. Dillon and myself can not longer stand their deplorable work. We should have been more sensitive to the obliquity we incur by refusing to participate in such a conflict had we ever shrunk from a conflict with Ireland's enemies. We can do nothing more till we have recovered freedom of action by getting through with the sentence standing against us. On the expiration of that term I shall be happy to submit myself to the judgment of my constituents; and if I can not otherwise assist I can enable them to commit their interests to other hands."

Mr. O'Brien expresses the hope that the inevitable conflict forced upon the country may be conducted without personal bitterness and degrading personality, so that when the unhappy passions of the hour have exhausted themselves all may again co-operate in the Nation's cause.

Mr. Dillon, in a short statement, admits that he had been largely influenced to mediate by the action of Mr. Parnell's most prominent opponents. Mr. Parnell, he says, had been assailed with shocking personal vindictiveness and brutality in utter disregard of what was due him in return for his splendid services. This personal element had in many minds hopelessly obscured the great public issues and driven thousands in Ireland and America into Parnell's camp who otherwise would have opposed his continued leadership. Mr. Dillon continues:

"I have resented the whole of Mr. Parnell's proceedings. I was utterly unable to accept his leadership after the famous manifesto, yet had I been free from the sentence of imprisonment I should have formed the same opinion if not impossible, to throw myself heartily into a struggle conducted in a method utterly abhorrent to me. The Havre conference found myself in perfect accord with Mr. O'Brien on the facts submitted to me that no alternative but the arrangement he suggested would free our cause from the burden which felt it to be my duty cordially and loyally to support him in the difficult task he had undertaken. Events have fully borne out Mr. O'Brien's views and proved that the arrangement he contemplated was perfectly possible, but from the beginning of the negotiations powerful influences were working on both sides against peace. I am now compelled sorrowfully to announce failure. Those who, either from ignorance or malice, sneered at and misconstrued our efforts, will before long realize the full extent of their responsibility. For my own part I can not even now abandon the hope that the good sense of the Irish people will assert itself and insist upon putting an end to an insane conflict that can result only in her humiliation and ruin."

Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon will immediately return to England and surrender themselves to the authorities, and serve their terms in prison.

FARM ANIMALS.

Number and Value of the Various Kinds as Reported to the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The estimates of numbers and values of farm animals, made at the end of each year and returnable in January to the Department of Agriculture, have been consolidated. There appears to have been little change in numbers, except on the Pacific coast and in certain portions of the Rocky mountain area, where the winter of 1899-90 was unusually severe. Losses were especially heavy on the Pacific slope. The number of horses on farms, as reported, is 14,056,750, and the average price of all ages, \$67, a decline from last year of \$1.84. The number of mules is 2,296,582, having an average value of \$77.88, a decline from last year of thirty-seven cents. The number of milk cows is 16,019,591, an increase of 66,708 from last year. The average value per head is \$21.62, which is less by fifty-two cents than last year's average. There is a tendency to increase of dairying in the South, especially in the mountain region, which offers inducements of cheap lands and abundant grasses. Other cattle aggregate 36,875,648, including those on ranches. The highest value is \$28.64 in Connecticut; the lowest \$8.46 in Arkansas, and in Texas \$8.89. The estimated number of sheep is 43,431,138; the average value \$2.51, or an increase of 24 cents or more than 10 per cent. All other kinds of farm animals have declined slightly in price. A tendency to increase of numbers is seen in most of the States, though the heavy losses from the severe winter of last year on the Pacific slope have decreased the aggregate. The aggregate of numbers of swine is 50,625,108, showing a decline of nearly 2 per cent. The average value is \$4.15, a decrease of fifty-seven cents per head. The scarcity of corn caused a slaughter of stock hogs in poor condition, tending to glut the market, and reduce the price temporarily.

ADMIRAL PORTER

Death of the First Naval Officer—Arrangements for His Funeral—Sketch of His Life.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Admiral David D. Porter, who has been in failing health for some time, died suddenly on Friday at his residence in this city. Dr. Wales, the physician attending Admiral Porter, was hastily summoned to his bedside, but the Admiral was dead before he arrived. All of the members of the family were at home at the time of his death. Word was at once sent to the President and the Secretary of the Navy and the flags on the White House and on all other public buildings were placed at half-mast. Secretary Tracy at once visited the family and conferred with them in regard to the funeral arrangements. It was settled that the funeral should be marked with the highest military honors and that the interment should be at the Arlington National Cemetery. The President was informed of Admiral Porter's death by an orderly, and sent a feeling message of sympathy to the family. He subsequently sent a message to Congress notifying that body of the death.

The funeral will take place Tuesday at 2 p. m. The Navy Department will be closed, the flag will be displayed at half-mast at all navy yards and stations and on board all ships in commission, and seventeen minute guns will be fired at noon from each navy yard. The department will be draped in black and all officers of the navy and marine corps will wear the badge of mourning for thirty days. The honorary pall-bearers will be: Vice-President Morton, General Schofield, Senators Manderson, McPherson and Hawley, Representative Boutwell, Rear Admirals Rogers, Almy, Howells, Crosby and Stevens, and Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania. The death of Admiral Porter has been so long expected that it caused little excitement. The Admiral has for several months been practically dead to the world. He has not left his room since he entered it in October, on his return from his summer home at Newport. His death finally came from the result of a combination of causes, not the least of which was his advanced age.

The Admiral's death will result in no naval changes. Though nominally on the "active list," he has been in practical retirement for a great many years. In fact, he could not be retired except at his own request and that request the vanity and ambition which have ever been the Admiral's strongest characteristics would never permit him to make. He long ago determined to die at the head of the navy in name if he were not so in fact. By his death the rank of Admiral ceases to exist.

The ranking officer of the navy now will be Rear Admiral Kimberly, who was executive officer of Farragut's flagship at Mobile bay, and who two years ago lost his own flagship, the Trenton, at Samoa. Admiral Porter leaves several children. One son is a Lieutenant in the navy, another is a Captain in the marine corps, and David Essex, the eldest son, was formerly an officer in the army. There are also one or two daughters. One of them recently married Captain Campbell, of the army. During the war Admiral Porter received more than \$100,000 in prize money and since 1870 he has received \$13,000 a year as Admiral. He therefore leaves a very comfortable estate.

David Dixon Porter was born in Chester, Del., June 8, 1813, and after studying in Columbian college, Washington, accompanied his father in the John Adams to suppress piracy in the West Indies. Subsequently he served in the Mexican navy and in 1839 entered the United States navy as midshipman. His promotion was rapid until he became commander. When the civil war broke out he had charge of the steam frigate Powhatan, which was dispatched to join the gulf-blockading squadron at Pensacola. Then, in 1861, he was placed in command of the mortar fleet which assisted Admiral Farragut in bombarding Forts Jackson and St. Philip below New Orleans. He also assisted in the operations at Vicksburg, though the navy did not take a conspicuous part in the capture of that city. In 1862 he acted as rear-admiral of the Mississippi squadron, and in January of the following year helped General Sherman to capture Arkansas Post. In 1864 he had command of the fleet that bombarded Fort Fisher, and in 1865 took part in the capture of the same fort. In the course of the war Porter was four times voted the thanks of Congress. After the rebellion he was made Vice-Admiral and served as superintendent of the naval academy until 1869, being then detailed for duty in the Navy Department at Washington. He was appointed Admiral of the navy in 1870.

GOING ON A TOUR.

President Harrison Contemplates an Extensive Trip When Congress Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Harrison is expecting to make a pretty extensive trip after Congress adjourns. No President has yet gone out to the Pacific coast, but this is what General Harrison expects to do. Presidents Hayes and Cleveland swung around through the Mississippi valley, and President Arthur went as far as the Yellowstone valley. Senator Stanford some time ago invited President Harrison, on behalf of the Pacific coast, to make a visit, and the invitation was conditionally accepted. Now the President thinks he can go. He will probably be accompanied by one or two members of the Cabinet. The South will also be visited. The journey will probably be begun in April.

THE BLACK VAIL.

Miss Kate Drexel Will Hereafter Be Known as Sister Katherine—Her Final Vows Taken.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13.—Miss Katherine M. Drexel, daughter of the late F. A. Drexel, the Philadelphia banker and millionaire, at 7 a. m. Thursday took the final vows which make her for life a sister of the Roman Catholic church. The solemn and impressive ceremony took place in the chapel of the convent of the Sisters of Mercy in this city, where Miss Drexel has served her novitiate for a year and a half. Less than one hundred persons, including her relatives, a few intimate friends, the Sisters of Mercy and a number of priests, were present on the occasion. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, received the final vows and a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by Cardinal Gibbons, who came especially from Baltimore to participate. After the sermon Miss Drexel was invested with the black veil and became Sister Katherine.

The event is a noteworthy one in the history of the Roman Catholic church from the fact that Sister Katherine proposes to devote her life and fortune, the latter amounting to over \$7,000,000, to the founding of a new order, and its special field of work will be among the Indians and colored people. The new order, which will be known as the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, has received the approbation of Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, who has had the matter under consideration for a long time, and it is understood that it has also received the favorable consideration of one of the congregations of cardinals who are intrusted with authority and discretion in such matters. The mother house will be in Andalusia, a few miles outside of Philadelphia. Attached to it will be the novitiate, where the young sisters will be trained for their future duties in teaching and administering to negroes and Indians.

MANY SLAIN.

A Boiler in a Quebec Factory Explodes, Wrecking the Building—Thirty Dead Bodies Taken from the Ruins.

QUEBEC, Can., Feb. 13.—The factory of the Quebec Worsted Company was wrecked at 9:45 a. m. Thursday by the explosion of a boiler, and nearly half a hundred people were killed. The explosion shook the city like an awful earthquake. Windows of houses half a mile away were broken by the concussion, and the walls of large buildings trembled as if about to fall. The factory of the worsted company is a complete wreck, and gangs of men are at work taking out the dead and dying. Up to noon thirty bodies had been recovered, and the work of rescue was kept steadily on. Among those taken out dead were Engineer Thomas Sayles and Fireman John Doyle.

The cause of the explosion is unknown, but it is supposed that the feedpipe of the boiler was frozen. About 300 operatives were employed in the factory. They were mostly French-Canadian girls, many of whom were among the killed and wounded. It is estimated that the fatalities will reach a number between forty and fifty.

OFF FOR AN IRISH JAIL.

Dillon and O'Brien Surrender to the English Police.

FOLKESTONE, Feb. 13.—Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, upon their arrival at this place from Boulogne-sur-Mer, voluntarily surrendered themselves to the police authorities here. The police who had been apprised of the coming of the fugitives were also on the lookout for the channel steamer. Immediately upon landing Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon, accompanied by Mrs. O'Brien and her mother, Mme. Raffalovitch, walked into the baggage-room and quietly surrendered themselves into the custody of the police. There was no demonstration of any description made by the crowd of people who had assembled to witness the arrest of the Irish members of Parliament. All present were silent and orderly.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—At 6:30 p. m. the Folkestone train, by which Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were traveling in charge of an escort of police, arrived at Charing Cross railway station. Inspector Littlechild, of Scotland Yard, who was in charge of the police escort, after a pause sufficient to allow Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien to receive the greetings of their friends escorted his prisoners to a carriage which was in waiting near the platform and they were driven to Scotland Yard. The prisoners will be held in custody at Scotland Yard until placed on board the morning mail train bound for Holyhead and Dublin.

CLEVELAND ON SILVER.

The Ex-President Expresses Himself in Opposition to Free Coinage.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The following extract from Grover Cleveland's letter to the recent Anti-Silver mass-meeting at Cooper Union shows where the ex-President stands on the silver question: "It surely can not be necessary for me to make a formal expression of my agreement with those who believe that the greatest perils would be initiated by the adoption of the scheme embraced in adopting the measure now pending in Congress for an unlimited coinage of silver in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, uncontrolled and independent silver coinage."

MISSING WITH MILLIONS.

A Paris Banker Disappears with Funds Belonging to Creditors Amounting to \$4,000,000.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Great excitement prevails in the Faubourg Montmartre owing to the sudden disappearance of a banker named Mace, living at 12 Rue Cabet. The police, on being notified, went to Mace's office and questioned his clerks, who one and all said that they did not know their master's private address; that until February he had paid regularly the interest to all who had intrusted him with their money, but when the February bills fell due he had disappeared. The commissary of police received a letter from Mace announcing that his failing business forced him to fly and that he intended to kill himself. The deficit amounts to \$4,000,000. During the afternoon the excitement was intense and agitated crowds assembled in front of the bank, and only a strong police force prevented a riot.

Mace opened a bank in Paris five years ago and attracted deposits by the offer of unusually high interest, which he appears to have paid out of the principal as it came in. At length he could keep up the pretense of solvency no longer, as many began to call for their deposits. There is but, 40,000 francs in the bank to pay the army of depositors. In his letter Mace said that he had left his creditors all the money that he had left, 1,000,000 francs, deposited in the Credit Lyonnais.

ROASTED ALIVE.

A Maniac Burned to Death in His Prison at Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11.—A tragedy in real life was brought to light Tuesday by the burning of an outhouse on the premises of Mrs. N. Little, a prominent and wealthy woman in this place. When the crowd gathered around the burning building they were startled to hear the shrieks of a man evidently confined within the structure, who for some reason was unable to escape and was being roasted to death in the flames. Every effort was made to rescue the unfortunate man, but in vain, and when the fire was extinguished by the firemen the horribly distorted body was found burned to a crisp. The victim was Homer Hubble, son of G. W. Kimble, of Denver, Col. He was a nephew of P. F. Kimble, a prominent merchant of this city, and discharged from the insane asylum at Jacksonville some time ago as incurable. Being violent and dangerous he was kept in this outhouse, where he was chained to his bed. The circumstances surrounding the case are very mysterious. It is not known how the fire originated, but it was probably from a defective flue.

FOOTWEAR FOR BRAZIL.

American Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Seek the Removal of the Duty on Their Products.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The boot and shoe manufacturers of the large cities are endeavoring to have Secretary Blaine arrange a modification of the agreement with Brazil by which the Brazilian tariff restrictions will be removed from their goods. The agreement allows a 25-per cent. reduction on tariff rates on leather and manufactured goods except boots and shoes. That exception is not pleasing to the large boot and shoe manufacturers of Boston, Rochester, Detroit, Chicago and other places. Representative Baker, acting for the Rochester dealers, has laid the matter before Secretary Blaine. The State Department is expected to make an answer in a few days. If it is a favorable one the boot and shoe manufacturers will begin exporting their products to Brazil.

JAMES REDPATH DEAD.

The Noted Journalist and Author Succumbs to Injuries Recently Received.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—James Redpath, the famous Irish Nationalist, journalist and lecturer, and vice-president of the Anti-Poverty Society, who was run down by a Fourth avenue horse-car opposite the post-office one day last week, died at 9:05 a. m. Tuesday at St. Luke's Hospital from the effects of his injuries.

[Mr. Redpath was born in Berwick-on-Tweed, Scotland, in 1838, and came to this country with his parents in 1848. He was a printer, newspaper correspondent and editor, and was long connected with the New York Tribune. He was a war correspondent during the civil war and established at Boston in 1865 the Redpath Lyceum Bureau. He was the author of several books of travel and a history of John Brown. His fame, however, rested chiefly upon a series of letters which he wrote to the New York Tribune from Ireland in 1879 and 1880 depicting the sufferings and wrongs of the Irish people. From that time he was thoroughly in sympathy with home rule and his latest venture was the establishment of a weekly paper in New York devoted to the Irish cause.]

VICTIMS OF THE STORM.

Sons of a Minnesota Farmer Perish—The Blockade Raised.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 11.—Two boys, sons of a German farmer named August Ford, were found dead Monday evening two miles northwest of Utica. They had perished in the blizzard.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 11.—The snow blockade on the different railroad lines in this State is about over, and trains are generally on time. Nearly all the belated members of the Legislature have arrived.

HANCOCK, Mich., Feb. 11.—Herman Hetkamp, an old soldier of this vicinity, was frozen to death in the woods during the cold snap, having lost his way.