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LABOR TO CONTROL CONGRESS

Legislation to Be Shaped by Its Fusion With Either Party.

RANDALL'S POWER DECLINING.

Returns Show Carlisle's Majority to Be Seven Hundred—Minnesota Still in Doubt—Other Election News.

The Power of Labor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Congressional figurers are still unable to tell the complexion of the next house. Although returns have been received as fast as made out and the states gone over carefully a number of times, doubtful districts—about ten of them—leave the situation very nearly as it was twenty-four hours ago. The figures from two districts in Illinois, one in Ohio, three in Missouri, one in New York and the uncertainty of the outcome in two or three other districts in as many states, make the final calculations extremely doubtful. It is more than likely, however, that the democrats will have a plurality. This will leave the balance of power in the hands of the labor members and make the fusion of that strength with either of the regular parties probably in the organization and selection of a speaker a matter of speculation. It is not a sure thing by any means that Mr. Carlisle will wield the gavel in the Fiftieth congress, even though his party has elected more members than the republicans have. There is talk of a fusion of the labor and republican members whereby the former will be given the speakership, but this is merely talk and its fruition will depend solely upon the laborers having a competent man for the position. Great anxiety is yet evinced over the Indiana legislature. The republicans believe that it will develop in a majority for them and return Senator Harrison, as they are unwilling to concede the election of the state ticket and the defeat of the legislature, when the fight was made especially with reference to the latter. But there seems little, if any, doubt that the republicans have gained a senator in California, saved Senator Van Wyck in Nebraska, Senator Miller in New York, and held their own elsewhere.

RANDALL'S POWER GONE.

Secretary McPherson, of the republican congressional campaign committee, says that after an analysis of the results in various districts he believes the results are a sequence of democratic efforts to reform the tariff and dissatisfaction over the distribution of federal offices. He believes that Randall will have less power in the house than ever because he will be shorn of all that abstract respectability given him by the republicans on account of holding the balance of power on tariff reform. Now he will be needed only by the democrats, and as he will not go with them in all of their reforms and has not their confidence he will not be wanted anywhere. A number of democratic congressmen openly blame President Cleveland.

DISSATISFIED WITH OFFICE DISTRIBUTION.

Colonel Watson, of Indiana, says the losses are due to dissatisfaction over appointments and disappointment growing out of offices. He declares, however, that he heard no complaints in his state against the administration.

Representative Eustace Gibson, of West Virginia, rips open the administration and thinks both of its eyes have been closed by Tuesday's election.

TRYING TO COUNT HIM OUT.

A dispatch was to-day received from Representative Small, of South Carolina, stating that efforts were being made of the boldest character by the democrats to count him out, although he has had a regular majority of 25,000. Small declares that he is elected, although he will be the only colored member in the next house.

SEATS TO BE CONTESTED.

There will be more contests in the fiftieth congress than in any for ten years. It is said that upward of twenty members have been elected on margins of less than two hundred, and that there will be thirty members who will have less than five hundred majority each.

A COMPLIMENT TO VAN WYCK.

This evening's Critic says: "The re-election of Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, will be unpleasant to some of his colleagues because of his independent and aggressive manner. Senator Van Wyck is probably the boldest man on the floor of the senate. He strikes out fearlessly, and if his nearest neighbor is under a ban he never feels secure."

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER VIOLATED.

Postmaster General Vilas and his chief clerk, Mr. Nash, have returned from Wisconsin, where they went to vote. Mr. Nash, in conversation to-day, said that they had made every effort to carry their state for the democrats. Allusion was made to the fact that western papers had reported Mr. Vilas as taking an active part in the canvass, and the question was asked if Mr. Vilas had made speeches while at home. "Oh yes," replied Mr. Nash, "the general made speeches while at home." It will be remembered that the attorney general, after a talk with the president, told one of his assistants, Colonel Ben Wilson, of West Virginia, that should he make a speech while he was at home during the canvass, such action would be regarded as a violation of the president's order. Commissioner of Patents Montgomery was also informed by Secretary Lamar that if he should make a speech at his own home at Lansing, Mich., on the last night of the campaign he would in so doing violate the order of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Vilas will probably be called to account.

IN A RATHER PECULIAR POSITION.

Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton finds himself in rather a peculiar fix by the election of a republican lieutenant governor of Indiana. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Edgerton both live in Indiana and very near each other. Some years ago when Mr. Edgerton was running for office, Robinson said that if Mr. Edgerton was elected he would go over to the latter's house and make a speech from the front porch. Mr. Edgerton said he would be very glad to listen to such a speech, but Mr. Robinson did not have a chance to make it, because Mr. Edgerton was not elected. Some years later Mr. Robinson was nominated for the same office, and Mr. Edgerton, not to be outdone by Mr. Robinson, remarked that if Mr. Robinson was elected he would go to the latter's house and make a speech. He even went farther and said if ever Mr. Robinson was elected he would go to his house and address the people of Fort Wayne from the front porch, but Mr. Robinson was not elected. Last summer Mr. Edgerton was home when Mr. Robinson was again nominated by the republicans for lieutenant governor. A friend came to him and said: "Come over to Robinson's house and make that speech," but Mr. Edgerton replied, "I said if he was elected, not nominated, and so I will. I will say he is a good man, but I don't admire his politics. Oh, if he is elected I will make a good speech." This satisfied the gentleman. Mr. Robinson has been elected and that is why Mr. Edgerton feels uncomfortable. He fears that a delegation will come on and take him home to make the speech. When the promise to speak was made Mr. Edgerton did not think Mr. Robinson had any chance of election, but this has been a "funny election."

REBUKING CLEVELAND.

Democrats arriving here from all parts of the country, and especially from Indiana, say they lost the elections on Tuesday last through a lack of enthusiasm for the administration. Democratic voters refused to go to the polls, saying that when they got a democrat in the White House at the head of affairs they would take some interest in national politics, but as long as they simply had a man who kept a sort of protectorate over office-holders and did nothing for the party, they would not vote for national or state officers. It is now pretty generally conceded that the lower house of congress will be democratic by a very small majority.

Carlisle's District.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—Speaker Carlisle is probably elected but by a narrow margin. He claims a majority of from four to six hundred. The official count begins to-day in the counties composing the district, and must be completed. Unfortunately for those who are most anxious to learn the final result, counties whose votes will decide the matter, are almost inaccessible. Two of them have neither railroads nor telegraphs, but it is probable that some information may be obtained some time during the night to furnish material for a decisive statement of the result. The opinion here is universal that the cause of the surprisingly close contest lay in the fact that nearly all democrats in the back counties were unaware of any formal opposition to Carlisle and thousands of them stayed home. Boone county, which will give Carlisle about 500 majority, is democratic by at least 3,500 and this is a sample of the indifference. The majority for Thoebe in Campbell and Kenton counties is due chiefly to the large number of Knights of Labor in Covington and Newport. The chances this morning are decidedly favorable to Carlisle.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The official count in the Sixth Kentucky district give Carlisle 2,401; Theobe 1,633. Carlisle's majority, 768. With reference to his comparatively small majority Carlisle said to-night to an associated press reporter: "If the vote against me last Tuesday had been larger than the vote against me heretofore, some significance might be attached to it. Such, however, is not a fact. Two years ago my opponents received nearly as twice as many votes as were cast against me on Tuesday, and yet two years ago my majority was 6,000. If it had been generally supposed that the opposition to me really amounted to anything I think my majority at this election would have been six or seven thousand. In outside cities and towns it was scarcely known I had an opponent, and even in cities and towns my friends attached very little importance to the opposition. They were thrown off their guard by the fact that several times heretofore candidates had announced themselves in opposition and had received a very small vote." Carlisle did not think his views on the tariff affected the vote to any extent. Carlisle said further: "The losses are by no means confined to states or districts where the representatives voted to consider the tariff bill at the last session of congress, and there is nothing in the result to discourage the advocates of reform. Many causes contributed to the defeat of our candidates in different localities. Some of these causes were local, some general. It is too early to attempt to enumerate them, but I think it is safe to say that local causes have contributed far more to produce the result than general ones. At any rate there is no just cause for alarm or despondency. The democratic party has survived many defeats which would be fatal to any other political organization, and this little repulse will only stimulate it to greater exertions in the future. We need not surrender any principle or abandon any policy heretofore announced, but we must prepare to meet our opponents openly and manfully on every issue that divides the two parties."

The Minnesota Election.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 5.—From full returns from all counties the Pioneer Press figures the next Minnesota legislature will stand: House—64 republicans, 38 democrats, 3 alliance. Senate—28 republicans, 16 democrats, 1 alliance.

From complete returns from every county in the state the Pioneer Press figures a majority of 3,000 for McGill, republican, for governor. The democratic state central committee claim the state for Ames by 6,000 majority. The Globe figures the state to Ames by 1,500, and concedes the election of the rest of the republican state ticket, and says the republicans elected 114 out of 150 members of the state legislature. Returns have not been received from all counties yet, and both parties have raised the cry of fraud. The republican state committee claims the state for governor by 2,500, while the democrats claim it for Ames by 5,000 to 7,000. It will no doubt require the official count to determine who are elected to state offices.

The Evening Dispatch, from returns received, and without estimates from precincts not yet heard from, figures out a majority for Ames, democrat, for governor, of fifteen hundred.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 5.—Three entire days have passed since the polls were closed and it is not yet certainly known who is to be the next governor of Minnesota. Both parties still claim the election of their respective candidates, and charges of fraud and prospects of a protracted contest and possible litigation are looming up unpleasantly. The Evening Dispatch has the following summary: Forty complete counties, McGill, 8,205; Ames, 17,353; twenty-six, nearly complete, McGill, 9,406; Ames, 3,001; fifteen counties only meagerly reported, McGill, 1,280; Ames 97; leaving Ames in the lead by 156. At the Pioneer Press it is claimed that official returns to-day received have increased McGill's majority to 2,532. It figured out for McGill this morning about 1,000, so that his majority now stands at about 3,500. This is on a basis of the official returns from forty counties and comprehensive but not complete returns from all the others.

Nebraska Returns.

STANTON, Neb. Nov. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The official count shows 330 democratic, 312 republican, and 21 prohibition votes cast in Stanton county. No vote for United States Senator. A. B. Slatter, representative, republican, is elected, and Frank Fuller, republican, for state senator.

PONCA, Neb., Nov. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The republican state ticket and Spencer, republican, for the senate, and Dorsey for congress, have about 100 majority in Dixon county. Norris, republican, for county attorney, was elected by 150 majority. The vote on representative was very close, but Wright, democrat, is probably elected by a small majority. A very light vote was polled throughout the county.

LONG PINE, Neb., Nov. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—John Tracy, democrat, is elected member of the legislature from Lincoln and Logan counties.

OGALLALA, Neb., Nov. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The official vote of Keith county is as follows: Thayer 565, North 391, Hawley 13, Shedd 565, Bowlby 394, Graham 13, Laws 562, Thompson 394, Babcock 559, Ebinger 394, Hopper 13, Leese 561, Green 395, Brown 13, Scott 561, Smith 394, Panner 14, Lane 561, Cooley 396, Smith 10, Dorsey 567, Webster 389, Holinger 8, McNamer 530, Hinman 416, Van Wyck 6, McCann 575, Irwin 386. Van Wyck received 17 votes.

ST. PAUL, Neb., Nov. 5.—[Special to the BEE]—The election in this county passed off quietly Tuesday last. The full vote was not polled. It was emphatically a field day for democrats and opponents of the Kendall and Paul rings. Heartily did they enter into and prosecute the battle, and most grandly did they triumph. The contest was mainly over Henry Nunn for county attorney, and Irving for commissioner. Bills, Paul's partner, and Nunn's opposing candidate, was the nominee of the ring. Nunn walked over him with a clear majority of 263. And Irving came in first at the death with a good, strong majority. Conger, candidate for senatorial honors, was beaten in the county by Jones, democrat, by a small majority. In short, the democrats and opposition carry the county for their entire ticket, excepting governor and representative. This, too, when in fact there is a republican majority of two or three hundred. But the name republican has been so prostituted and dishonored that it has become but the synonym of political trickery and knavery. It has long ceased to be the symbol of any political principle; hence, in this contest the struggle has been for men rather than a meaningless name. The result has taught the republican party here an important lesson. Hereafter men whose hands are foul, who are besmirched all over, will not be permitted to shape or control the destinies of the republican party. In short, the ring is dead. Peace to its ashes.

Crooked Work at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—A good deal of local excitement is developing here in political circles over the alleged counting out by the democratic canvassing board of Mr. Irvine, republican candidate for judge of the criminal court. On the face of the returns Irvine had a good majority, but when the canvassing was completed his democratic competitor, Ayres, was declared elected by 71 votes. During the canvass of the votes many disputes occurred over erasures and changes in the tally sheets, and all these were decided in favor of Ayres. The republicans charge that the changes in the tally sheets were made by the order, or at least by the consent of the canvassing board. The count was the subject of excited talk among the republicans during the day, and it was determined to make an effort to locate the alleged fraud. The case was presented to Judge Woods, of the federal court, and he called the grand jury before him and informed them they had jurisdiction of the matter and that the investigation was limited to no particular charge or county. No other legal proceedings were taken. This afternoon at 4 o'clock the democrats held a public meeting at the supreme court building, at which it was charged that the republicans were trying to steal the legislature and a committee of one hundred was appointed. In the evening the citizens' meeting was held in the court room, presided over by General John Coburn, at which resolutions were adopted and submitted, five being appointed to name a committee of one hundred citizens of both parties to assist the authorities in ferreting out the frauds and prosecuting the guilty parties. Several democrats participated in the last meeting, the principal ones being William Henderson and A. B. Conduitt.

Harrison's Doom.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—The democrats have the legislature by two majority on joint ballot, according to latest advices. The figures are: Senate, democrats, 31; republicans, 19. House, democrats, 45; republicans, 55. The returns on the state ticket are not yet in from all counties, but the figures of last night will not be materially changed. The republican plurality will be about 4,000.

Complete returns from all counties in the state, save one, and one unofficial, give Robertson, republican, for lieutenant governor, 4,600 plurality.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—The official returns from every county in the state show that Robertson, republican, has 3,647 plurality for lieutenant governor. Reports received do not give the total vote nor do they include the prohibition or national vote. The legislature stands as follows: Senate, republicans 19, democrats 31; house, republicans 55, democrats 45; total, republicans 74, democrats 76.

The Result in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 5.—Complete returns of the city and almost complete of the state give Bartlett, democrat, for governor 302 plurality over Swift, republican. Bartlett's plurality in the city is 2,282. If the remaining county returns improve for Swift the official count will be necessary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Corrected returns from San Maleo county give Swift, republican, 69 more than first reported. Corrected returns from San Benicio and Salinas counties give Bartlett, democrat, 323 more than first reported. The republicans now concede the state to Bartlett.

The latest returns give the First and Second congressional districts to the democrats. The other four are carried by the republicans. The democrats elected the full city ticket except county clerk.

The Result in Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 5.—The Herald, democratic, has returns from all counties in Iowa except eleven counties, and with these estimated it gives the state to Jackson, republican, by 14,000. Henderson, republican, carries this district for congress by 3,800.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 5.—The State Register has returns from every county in the state which gives Jackson, republican, for secretary of state, a majority of 15,674, a republican gain of 8,695 over the vote for governor last year. Complete returns from 94 counties give Jackson 172,071, Sells 156,493. The remaining counties, which have reported only by majorities, will increase the total to about the same figure as last year.

The Jersey Tie.

PATTERSON, N. J., Nov. 5.—The official canvass does not change the result in the Third assembly district of Passaic county. The board decided there was no election. There will probably be a recount.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 5.—The boards of canvassers met in all the counties to-day and canvassed the votes of Tuesday's election. In Essex county no result was arrived at and the board adjourned until to-morrow. The legislature remain one democratic majority on joint ballot without the Emley district.

Illinois Prohibition Vote.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—R. A. Burnett, secretary of the prohibition state central committee, said to-night that his party has cause for great rejoicing over the result of the election in Illinois. Up to this evening the state central committee had received nearly complete returns from sixty-nine counties, in which the prohibition vote foots up 16,100. There remains thirty-three counties to hear from. Two years ago the vote in Illinois for St. John was 11,884.

The Cry of Fraud.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Nathan Frank, republican candidate for congress from the Ninth district, says he will contest Glover's right to his seat on the ground that many votes legally caste for him (Frank) were rejected by the judges of election. He says that if these votes had been counted he would have been elected by a majority of over 200.

A Close District.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The remarkably close race between Little, republican, and Campbell, democrat, in the Seventh Ohio district, will be settled to-night by the official count. Greene and Butler counties, the only ones not having made the official count, begin this afternoon. Meanwhile both sides claim the election by majorities of from five to twenty.

A Political Contest.

SALEM, Nov. 5.—The board of canvassers met this afternoon for Salem county, and the result as announced gives Newell, democrat, for the assembly 13 majority. Captain Whitaker, republican candidate, employed counsel and will at once apply for a recount.

Democratic Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 5.—Delaware official returns complete foot up: For governor, Biggs, democrat, 14,000; Hoffecker, prohibitionist, 8,000. For congress, Pennington, democrat, 14,000; Cooper, prohibitionist, 8,000. The legislature is solidly democratic.

A Proposition Voted Down.

ALBANY, N. Y. Nov. 5.—The proposition for a constitutional convention must have 475,000 affirmative votes to be adopted. The returns received by the Journal indicate that the vote has fallen short of this number.

West Virginia Democratic.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 5.—From the most reliable information received here the next legislature will be democratic on joint bglot by nine votes. This will elect the successor to Senator Camdon, democratic.

Springer's Small Majority.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The Daily News Springfield (Ill.) special says the official count of vote for congressman in the Thirteenth district shows a majority of 974 for Hon. William M. Springer.

A Doubt Removed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Complete and corrected returns for the Third congressional district of New York state, show S. V. White, democrat, elected by a majority of 116.

Arizona Democratic.

TUCSON, A. T., Nov. 5.—The democrats elect both houses of the legislature.

An Explanation.

PESTH, Nov. 5.—Tisza, who made the speech to the Hungarian delegation last night relative to the duty of the members touching the eastern question, was not the premier, but his brother.

Disapproved of the Speech.

PESTH, Nov. 5.—Count Kalnoky, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in answer to inquiries from the Austrian delegates, stated he disapproved of Smolka's speech in the Austrian delegation yesterday.

BLAINE'S MOVEMENTS.

Gossip About His Visit to New York and Its Objects.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Herald publishes this morning two columns of gossip in regard to the visit of Blaine to this city. It says: "Not the least of the incidents that came under the Herald reporter's eye during the day was the early presence in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue hotel of John Reid, managing editor of the Times, and the late arrival there yesterday afternoon of George Jones, proprietor of that paper. The story is afloat that overtures have been made for a reconciliation between the Times people and Blaine. It is positively asserted in some quarters that Blaine has been asked to consider whether he would meet Jones. He is said to have been favorable to the suggestion, but has held back on account of influential friends in the newspaper business. Jones sat on a sofa with Levi P. Morton when the Herald discovered him, and they were talking about Blaine, whose name was heard from their lips several times. Morton is friendly to both Blaine and Jones, and is named as the intermediary who is bringing them together. John Reid has been anxious to have the political policy of the Times changed, and is believed to have been instrumental in getting Jones to consider the subject of reconciliation.

"Mr. Morton is said to have another peace-making mission which is to be effected, if possible, during Blaine's stay here. It is to bring Blaine and Conkling together, and also Blaine and Arthur. The Maine statesman has not yet indicated whether he is pacified in mood or not, but before his departure it will be possible to judge by what he does in reference to meeting these old antagonists.

"A summary of the whole matter of Blaine's visit to New York may be briefly made. He regards New York state as pivotal in 1888. He regards New York City as the battle ground of the state. Here, therefore, the next president will be made or unmade. He sees in the George movement a chance to make a republican president and he is moving accordingly.

"Blaine's movements yesterday were interesting. He took breakfast with Senator Eugene Hale and General Anson G. McCook. Then he had a long conference with S. B. Elkins, at which it was arranged that he should dine which the latter Saturday next, to meet Chauncy M. Depew, Whitelaw Reid, Levi P. Morton, Senator Evarts, Sewart Woodford and a number of other leading New Yorkers. In the afternoon he went out for a drive and on his return was again met by Elkins, Charles Emery Smith and others of his friends. The fact that he is to dine with Elkins Saturday indicates his intention of remaining here much longer than was announced when he came here, and private business will not serve as an excuse for a prolonged stay in New York. Blaine is in excellent health and spirits. He weighs nearly two hundred pounds, eats like a working man, and has a great deal of surplus energy, and surprises persons at the hotel by his appearance."

JIM CUMMINGS' COMPLIMENTS.

He Sends Frank James a Relic of His Train Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A special from Nevada, Mo., says: Frank James, ex-train robber, received the following letter yesterday, containing four new bank bills:

ST. JOSEPH, Oct. 31.—To Frank James, Esq.—Dear Sir: Please accept the inclosed as a memento of the late 'Frisco train robbery of October 25. Yours truly,

JIM CUMMINGS.

The inclosure consisted of four unsigned national bank notes made for the Merchants' and Planters' National bank of Sherman, Mo. The notes were one $20 and three $10 bills, the latter of which had not been detached from each other. The letter was written evidently in a disguised hand, and was mailed from St. Joseph on November 3. Manager Damsel, of the express company, was shown the above dispatch, and said that the detectives were already following up the clew contained in it, but he did not know whether the money stolen October 25 contained that received by Frank James yesterday or not. He would ascertain, however, as soon as possible. He had two theories in regard to the affair: The real robber had sent the letter to turn suspicion upon James and put the detectives on the wrong trail, or else some over-zealous detective really thought Jim Cummings and Frank James were one, and wanted to see what effect the reception of the letter and bank notes would have upon him and what disposition he would make of them. The matter would be fully investigated, and might lead to some interesting developments.

Gently But Ironically.

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Allgemeine Weiner Zeitung gently but ironically says: "The work like speeches of the presidents of the delegations yesterday will be pleasant to Kalnaky, because he will thus be compelled by the popular voice to take a decided stand, but the emperor's speech on Saturday will settle all." The above is not entirely true. Official efforts are being made to diminish the effect of what was said and many things may happen. There is a court intrigue against Kalnaky, who may be compelled to retire. The Russian refusal to recognize the Bulgarian cession of Brigora to Siberia, because it was done by the regency, make a bad impression. This is poaching on the Austrian preservio.

A Mysterious Street Murder.

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VIENNA, Nov. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—There was a mysterious street murder in Vienna last evening in a central street near the Russian embassy. A respectable printer, twice a widower, was seen by witnesses to meet a young man, who stabbed him, but escaped. The printer fell and died instantly. His jugular vein was cut. The supposed motive was revenge.

Revolting Regiments Released.

TIRNOVA, Nov. 5.—A release has been issued granting to the regiments that assisted in the deposition of Prince Alexander. This is considered a censure of General Kaulbars, who demanded the release of only the officers, without mentioning the privates. Several deputies telegraphed Gladstone asking him to use his influence with Russia on behalf of Bulgaria.

Iowa's Pullman Car Tax.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—All of the Iowa railroads using the Pullman cars have united in serving notice upon the state officials that an application will be made to United States Circuit Judge Brewer, at Omaha, November 18, for an injunction restraining them from collecting the tax for using such cars. The railroads protested last spring, when the executive council made up the annual assessment, against this tax. Now they propose by legal means to resist it. The state as a counter move has issued orders to arrest the employes of the Pullman company who are found in the state to hold them for the refusal of the company to comply with the Sweeney law, which compels foreign corporations doing business in Iowa to re-incorporate here. For several years the state has assessed the Pullman company, but collected the tax through the railroads using their cars. By special agreement now the railroads propose to dispense with that arrangement and let the state collect its tax from the Pullman company directly. Hence the move of the state to domesticate that company.

Harvard's Celebration.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The celebration in commemoration of the foundation of Harvard college began to-day. At the conclusion of a business session a procession of members of the association and invited guests marched to Sanders theatre, where Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr., delivered an oration, after which they proceeded to the gymnasium, where a banquet was spread.

THE SOUTHWESTERN POOL.

An Ironclad Agreement For the Control of Railroad Earnings.

NO DEATH PENALTY ATTACHED.

The Secret Arrangement Which Was to Have Taken Effect November 1—A Document Supposed to Be Perfect.

A Corporate Combination.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Time Table will print to-morrow the confidential agreement between the lines of the Southwestern association, which was to take effect Nov. 1. It accompanies the publication with the following comments: "The agreement signed by the lines composing the Southwestern passenger association October 28 to take effect November 1, is a cast-iron document, which, it is supposed, will keep the agreeing lines from rate cutting and from all the numerous sharp practices which have been indulged in and are being followed under other pooling agreements. The friction between the lines in the southwestern association has already been great, as the territory covered by them is the most active and progressive part of the country. Agreements without number have been signed, and in each case broken by some of the many bright men connected with those lines. It has been a by-word among railway men that the pools were all right, but there were wrong means for getting business. Like the Spartan youth, they were expected to be sharp enough to prevent detection when guilty of any infraction of pool rates, but they were expected to get the business. The new agreement, which we have printed elsewhere, is expected to prevent even the sharpest cutter from breaking the rules without getting caught. Great secrecy has been observed in the issuing and publishing of the agreement, the various officials being strictly enjoined from talking about the provision to the uninitiated, and especial stress was laid upon the injunction, 'Thou shalt not allow any newspaper man to see, neither shall he know what it contains.' The Time Table prints it verbatim and holds it up as a model of workmanship and an example of what the other pool agreements should be like. Under this agreement peace is almost sure to prevail in the southwest."

The agreement begins as follows: For the purpose of preventing sudden and extreme fluctuations in rates, alike injurious to the public and transportation companies, it is hereby agreed by the following lines, namely: Chicago & Alton, Chicago Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Illinois Central, Hannibal & St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis & San Francisco, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, parties hereto, to establish and maintain an association to be known as the Southwestern Passenger association, and shall be subjected to the stipulation, conditions and limitations hereinafter named. The said association is to continue from October 1, 1886, to September 30, 1889, inclusive, provided, that any member may withdraw from the association on January 1, 1888, upon having given a written notice between October 1 and 10, inclusive, 1887, of intention to do so. The object of this agreement is to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the lines parties hereto to conserve the revenue. Other lines not parties hereto may become members of the association by subscribing to this agreement.

Article 1 provides that the roads named agree to divide, on the basis named in article 5, their gross earnings, computed at established rates, for that portion of their roads lying between eastern and western boundary lines described, on passenger traffic described in this article, all passenger business to or from points located on and that passing through a line drawn from the northern boundary of the United States, on meridian 86, to Lake Michigan, thence along the western boundary of Lake Michigan to Chicago, thence along the line of the Illinois Central and Vandalia roads to St. Louis, thence along the Mississippi river to the southeastern corner of the state of Missouri, referred to hereafter as the "eastern boundary line," which business has its origin or destination at points located on, or which passes through a line drawn from the southeastern corner of the state of Nebraska, thence along the eastern bank of the Missouri river to Kansas City, thence along the western boundary line of the state of Missouri to the southwestern corner of that state, thence along a direct north and south line to the Gulf of Mexico, termed hereafter the "western boundary line;" also business originating at junction points in Illinois on the lines parties hereto, or at points in Illinois with lines not parties, or which may be ticketed through such junction points and destined to or through points on or beyond the "western boundary line" of this association, or which may be ticketed from or through points on the "western boundary line" to or through such junction points in Illinois; except, first, the business of any line party hereto to or from strictly local stations on its owned, operated, leased or controlled lines, but such business is to be reported to the commissioner as provided hereinafter in article 10. 2. Business to or from junction points of lines owned, operated, leased or controlled by members of this association with other lines or roads in or out of this association west of the "western boundary line," which is covered by article 2 of this agreement.

3. Business ticketed through, to or from points north to the west of the "western boundary line" by routes through the line along the southern boundary of the state of Nebraska from the southwest to the southeast corner of that state, thence east across the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs railroad at Forest City, which business has its origin or destination at points located on or which passes through the "east boundary line," or junction points in Illinois described in this article, and which business is covered by article 9.

4. Business to, from or through points in Texas other than El Paso by routes other than through Missouri river points.

Article 2 provides that the railroads agree to divide, as provided hereafter in this article, their gross earnings, computed at established rates for that portion of their roads lying between the "eastern" and "western" boundary lines, on all passenger traffic originating at or destined to junction points of their roads, including their owned, operated, leased or controlled lines west of the "western boundary lines," with other roads not parties hereto, and junctions between themselves west of the "western boundary line" which has origin or destination at, or passes through the "eastern boundary line," and also that having origin or destination at, or passing through, junction points in Illinois described in article 1. The basis named in article 5 shall determine the percentage allotments of lines parties hereto from all junction points where earnings are established, and from junction points where no earnings can be given for the period named, to-wit: 1883, 1884, 1885, percentages shall be fixed by the commissioner subject to appeal by any interested party, to the executive committee, at its first meeting after such percentages are declared. It is agreed to divide, on the basis named in article 5, the gross earnings computed at established rates on passenger traffic from and through Chicago and junction points within twenty miles of Chicago, to East St. Louis, St. Louis, and Cairo, and that passing through East St. Louis and St. Louis, destined to points west of the Mississippi river, and that passing through Hannibal, Moberly, Higbee or Cairo, destined to points west of the Mississippi river and south of the Missouri river, not including business to stations on the line of the Chicago & Alton railroad, Kansas City to Glasgow. It is understood and agreed that in reaching allotments or contributions by the Illinois Central railroad, under the several provisions of this article, the agreed rate or proportion of through rate between St. Louis and Chicago shall be the maximum accounted for by that company. Business between Chicago and junction points within twenty miles of Chicago and the strictly local stations on the Illinois Central railroad south of Cairo, when taken via its direct line between Chicago and Cairo, shall be excluded from the foregoing terms. All such business, however, shall be reported to the commissioner whenever desired by him.

Article 5 provides that percentages for the first year, October 1, 1886, to September 30, 1887, inclusive, shall be arrived at by allotting to each company except the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and St. Louis & San Francisco railways, an amount equal to one-third of its actual earnings for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, from traffic subject to this agreement. In excepting the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and St. Louis & San Francisco railways it is understood that those companies may be permitted to take as a basis for their allotment for the first year any one of the three years named, which year shall be decided upon before this agreement goes into operation. Percentages for the second year, October 1, 1887, to September 30, 1888, inclusive, shall be made by allotting to each company an amount equal to one-half of the sum found by adding to its allotment for the first year to its actual earnings for that year, from the traffic subject to this agreement, and the excess of such percentage earned by either company shall be divided between the parties hereto in proportion to the allotment for the second year. Percentages for the third year, October 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, inclusive, shall be made by allotting to each company an amount equal to one-third of the sum found by adding to its allotment for the first year its actual earnings for the two years, October 1, 1886, to September 30, 1888, inclusive, from traffic subject to this agreement, and the excess of such per centage earned by either company shall be divided between the parties hereto, in proportion to their allotment for the third year. The affairs of the association shall be controlled by an executive committee, composed of one member from each line a party to this agreement. The executive committee shall, under the rules and agreements of the association, direct and control the commissioner. A commissioner to represent all parties shall be elected by unanimous consent and may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the executive committee. No free passes or other forms of free transportation shall be issued by any company party to this agreement for the purpose of influencing or securing any business that is subject to this agreement; and it shall be the duty of the commissioner to carefully inquire into and report any alleged violation of this section. The penalty for violation of this section shall be, for the first offense, $25; for the second offense, $50; for the third offense, $100; for the fourth and each subsequent violation, $500. The maximum commissions paid shall be, between St. Louis and Missouri river points, Kansas City to St. Joseph, inclusive, 50 cents; between Chicago and Missouri river points, Kansas City to St. Joseph, inclusive, $1; between St. Louis and Missouri river point north of St. Joseph to Omaha, Neb., or Council Bluffs, inclusive $1 except on business to or through Denver to Cheyenne, on which business the commission shall be 50 cents; and between Chicago and Missouri river points north of St. Joseph to Omaha, Neb., or Council Bluffs, inclusive, $1. The maximum commissions between Chicago and St. Louis or Chicago and Mississippi river points north of St. Louis and intermediate points in Illinois shall be 50 cents. Any payment of any commission or consideration of any nature whatever to any ticket, broker or other person at any association point shall subject the offending line to a fine of $500 on each ticket on which such commission or consideration is paid, the same to go, one-half to the informing line and one-half toward defraying the expenses of this association. It is agreed that earnings from 1,000 mile tickets shall not be considered either in reaching the allotments or in making contributions hereafter, but it is understood and agreed that if such tickets issued after August 1, 1886, are found at any point within the jurisdiction of this association disturbing the revenue from the traffic covered by this agreement the commissioner or any line party hereto may purchase said tickets and have them redeemed through the commissioner by the line issuing the same, at 2½ cents per mile.

Convicted of Murder.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Nov. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The trial of Jeff Long for the murder of the Bascombe family was concluded to-day by the jury bringing in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The trial lasted six days. Sinclair, Bixter and Church were attorneys for the state and Thurston, Hinman, Grimes, Nesbit and Hoagland for the defense. Long's attorneys filed a motion for a new trial, which will be argued November 27.

Youthful Horse Thieves.

YORK, Neb., Nov. 5.—[Special to the BEE.]—William Van Winkle and Sherman Lapoole, two boys under sixteen years of age, were arrested yesterday at Malcolm and brought here last night by Sheriff Hamilton to answer the charge of horse stealing. The boys hired a team on election day at W. L. Clark's livery barn to drive to Waco after a trunk. Mr. Clark became alarmed the next day and sent Sheriff Hamilton after the youthful horse thieves. The team was found at Seward, where the boys abandoned it for fear of detection. The fellows are fair candidates for the reform school.

A Cannery For Nebraska City.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—At a meeting held last evening a canning company was organized with $30,000 paid up capital, under the name of the Nebraska City Packing company. The following are the directors chosen: J. Collins Lloyd, Robert Payne, F. W. Rothmann, Edward H. Sheldon and John W. Steinhart, jr. The company propose canning all kinds of vegetables as well as meats. The erection of the building will be commenced at once.

In a Fit of Despondency.

LOUP CITY, Neb., Nov. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—About 11 o'clock last night, while in a fit of despondency, Frank Norton, son of R. S. Norton, of Madison, Wis., attempted suicide by shooting himself in the left breast. His condition was not discovered until this afternoon. He was taken to the Messasoit house, where he lies in a critical condition.

Puffing the Gatling.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 5.—General Middleton, commander of the militia of the Dominion, in his annual report will recommend that gatling guns now held by A and B batteries be transferred to two of the infantry schools, and that additional gatling guns be purchased to supply one to each of the infantry schools. He believes, after a thorough study of the American weapon, it could be made serviceable in the hands of the militia.

A Miner's Fatal Fall.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Yesterday afternoon an old man named Anton Hestler, left home for the shaft in which he worked. Not returning to supper a search was made for him and he was found later at the bottom of the shaft. It is supposed that the ladder by which he was descending the shaft broke and he fell ninety feet and was instantly killed.

Train Wrecked and Burned.

SEYMOUR, Ia., Nov. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—About 9 o'clock last night the westbound freight on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ran upon a broken culvert, which broke under the weight of the train, wrecking seven cars, which caught fire and were entirely destroyed. They were loaded with lumber and ties. No lives were lost.

Sparks Sustained.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The secretary of the interior affirmed the decision of Commissioner Sparks in the case of Crawston vs Seal, of Grand Forks, Dak., holding service of contest notice by registered letter is sufficient service.

Wyoming's New Governor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The president to-day appointed Geo. W. Baxter, of Cheyenne, Wyo., to be governor of Wyoming, v