THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1886. NUMBER 138.

HE MARRIED HER BY FORCE.

The Grounds on Which Mrs. Sebright Asks For a Divorce.

AN ENGLISH HIGH-LIFE SCANDAL.

Waldemar's Pa Says His Son Cannot Accept the Bulgarian Throne—Threatened Republican Uprising in Spain.

The Sebright Case in Court.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Sebright divorce case was brought up for preliminary hearing to-day. The action is brought by Mrs. Arthur Sebright, who asks to have her marriage declared void on the grounds that she was induced to consent to have the ceremony performed by fear, and that the marriage has never been consummated. The plaintiff is the daughter of Lady Scott, of Southampton, and is noted for her beauty. The defendant is a well known London club man. The plaintiff's friends assert that the defendant, coveting her private fortune of $300,000, managed to inveigle her into financial transactions which finally fell upon her for settlement at a time when she had to choose between refusing to pay and be compromised, or escaping by marrying the defendant and permitting him to liquidate. At the hearing to-day Mr. Sebright's counsel admitted the marriage, which he says was performed at a registrar's last January. He contended, however, that no marital relation had ever taken place; that the parties had never lived together, and that there had been no impropriety in the financial transactions which caused the marriage. Mr. Sebright had induced the petitioner to accept certain bills, and she had been led to believe that the marriage ceremony between her and the respondent would relieve her of financial liability incurred. The judge said he thought that under these circumstances it would be impossible to nullify the marriage, and announced that he would hear the testimony with a view to deciding if there was sufficient reason to grant a divorce. Mrs. Sebright was called to the witness stand and sworn. She testified that through her father she had inherited in her own name $130,000, in addition to a reversion of $150,000 on the death of her mother. She had met Mr. Sebright when she was but fifteen years of age, and the acquaintance had been continuous. He proposed marriage to her after they had been acquaintances a short time only, but her mother declined to permit an engagement. Mr. Sebright continued his visits to the house, and was received on terms of friendship. Finally Mr. Seabright induced the witness to engage herself to him in marriage unknown to her mother. After this he persuaded her to sign "bits of paper" which he supplied. Eventually witness ascertained that she had appended her name to notes and bills and made herself liable for sums amounting to $16,625. When they were served upon her she appealed to Sebright. He said the only way she could save herself from ruin was by marrying him. This, witness said, she refused to do. Mr. Sebright next requested witness to meet him alone. She did so. He took her to a place unknown to her, but which she learned was a registry office. She wished to leave the room the moment she found where she was. Count Balhanny, a friend of Sebright's, who was present, locked the door, and Sebright said to her that he would shoot her if she dared to show that she was not acting with free will in the marriage which he was about to have performed between them. He then forced a ring on her finger, and witness threw it off and again tried to leave the room. Sebright seized her by the arm and forced her back and made her sign the register. Witness said that she did not hear the registrar read the form of marriage, nor hear him say anything. "I was too upset and too dreadfully frightened," she declared, "to hear anything at the time."

The registrar being sworn deposed that when Mrs. Sebright was before him she was agitated, but that she repeated the marriage declaration without any hesitation, and also the marriage form when Sebright took her hand. Witness added that subsequently the lady threw the marriage ring on the floor, but signed the registry without hesitation or demurring.

Lady Scott, Mrs. Sebright's mother, and two doctors, testified that the petitioner was completely broken down, mentally and physically, after the ceremony, and was always tremulous and crying, and in constant terror. At this point the hearing in the case was adjourned. During the proceedings the court was crowded with people belonging to the aristocratic class.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

A Republican Scheme Frustrated—A Cry From Cuba.

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MADRID, Nov. 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—I am able to state that extensive precautions were taken last night in Madrid and the whole of Spain, because the government discovered by its diplomatic agents abroad, and by the vigilance of General Daban, the new director general of the political police, that the republicans had prepared a movement toward uniting in the principal garrisons and in naval dockyards of the capital also. This plan, even if successful, would have caused the fall of the present cabinet, before the cortes meets November 18, thus avoiding debates and revelations. The republicans seem in fear that the precautions will continue until the cortes assembles. The depression will be severe if an outbreak occurrs.

The republican coalition deputies held a meeting to-day in the congressional committee room. They resolved to authorize their leaders—Senores Salmeron, Margall and Aycarae—to declare in the coming session of the cortes that the members of the coalition unanimously consider it necessary and legitimate to use force in order to insure a triumph of their ideas so long as the government refuses to re-establish universal suffrage and pass laws protecting them in the exercise of their individual rights against the arbitrary acts of the authorities. They also resolved to invite Zorilla to return to Spain if the reforms mentioned are granted. The Castelar party took no side or part in the meeting, and their organs blame those who were present for the attitude adopted.

The police are watching all ports, owing to rumors that Spanish revolutionists abroad are preparing to return to Spain and that Zorilla is promoting a rising. The despots for arms and barracks and telegraph offices are strongly guarded. The colonels commanding the troops in Valencia and Barcelona are suspected of disloyalty, and are being closely watched. The home secretary, civil governor and General Pavia remained in consultation the whole of Thursday in consequence of the rumors.

A CRY FROM CUBA.

The principal planters of the province of Matanzas, Cuba, have telegraphed to the Madrid government and the leading papers stating that at the present prices it is impossible to make the sugar crops pay the cost of production. They therefore implore the government to suppress all export duties on sugar and also to suppress entirely the fourth column of the Cuban tariff and encourage the prompt introduction of free labor, or Cuban agriculture will be ruined. The papers say they will support the Cuban petition, which is partly forestalled by the plans the minister for the colonies will present at the next session of the cortes.

Terrible European Floods.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The city of Nice has been visited by enormous waves from the Mediterranean. The water swept away the quays and promenade on the Anglais plantation. Upwards of one hundred people have been carried off their feet and the quays are covered with sand. The devastation wrought by the waves extends two miles along Nice's water front. At Cannes, which is twenty-five miles from Nice, a fierce storm has been raging and two vessels are known to have been wrecked. Men standing on the quays were carried out to sea on the enormous waves. The Croisette promenade was destroyed. Rain amounting to almost a deluge has been falling for four days at Gap, the capital of the department of Harrtes, Alps. A number of houses have been utterly destroyed by floods resulting from water falls. The city of Aix is so badly flooded that travel in the streets is impossible except in boats. In Nimes two parishes are under water and another is isolated by floods.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Genoa says that floods have caused enormous damage in that region. The railways at Ventimiglia appears to have suffered severely. It will require months of labor to reopen the road. A wealthy man named Rocca, while viewing the storm from the terrace of the Diquinto hotel, was struck by an enormous wave and washed into the sea. The body has not been found. The king and queen of Wurtemburg, who were traveling to Lyons, were detained a whole night at Ventimiglia.

London's Paupers.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The local government board has made public its reply to a letter recently addressed to it by the social democratic federation, calling attention to the alleged enormous increase in the number of poor and unemployed in London. The board's reply asserts that in the month of October, 1886, the percentage of paupers in London was 22 to every 1,000 of population, while in the same month of the year 1868 the percentage was 42 to 1,000, and argues that these figures prove that if pauperism does increase in London, the government will be quite able to manage it and its attendant evils. The board promises to assist local authorities in the work of relieving the poor.

The British Grain Trade.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—The leading weekly grain circuluar says: Prices are firmer in all branches. There is a greater disposition to do business on speculation. Millers are receiving small supplies from farmers. An advance is paid for English and foreign wheat in the principal markets. Cargoes are held for higher rates. There was a good attendance at to-day's market, with a better tone. A fair trade was done in wheat at extreme rates. Flour was firm, with improved inquiry. Maize was in moderate request at an improvement of ½d.

The Situation in Burmah.

MANDALAY, Nov. 12.—Civil war is inadequate to restore order in Burmah, and severe measures of repression are imminent. The Dacoits subject to cruel torture all natives suspected of loyalty to the British. They also, for the purpose of arousing hostility to the British, spread false reports. The British intend to restore King Theebaw to the throne and then leave the country.

Waldy Can't Go.

SOFIA, Nov. 12.—The king of Denmark, on behalf of his son, Prince Waldemar, has sent a telegram to Tirnova expressing thanks for the honor conferred upon his son, but declining upon any coudition to allow him to accept the throne. It is therefore needless to send a deputation to Cannes to meet Prince Waldemar.

A Celebrated Jockey's Funeral.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The funeral of Fred Archer took place at Newmarket. Business was suspended in the whole town. Among the mourners were Lord Grosvenor, Baron Alington, Lord Carneross, the Messrs. Tattersall and a large number of persons interested in the turf. One hundred wreaths were placed upon the jockey's coffin.

Evidence of Victory.

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.—The Ghilzai rebels in Afghanistan have been attacked by the Afghan general sent to subdue them and badly defeated. The general sent to Cabul ten cartloads of heads of rebels killed in battle as a token of the victory his forces had won.

A Denial From the Vatican.

ROME, Nov. 12.—The Vatican denies Stampas' statement that the pope has sent a note to England asking for the establishment of diplomatic relations between that country and the Holy See.

Another Socialist Demonstration.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The socialists announce that a monster demonstration will be held in Trafalgar Square on the 21st inst. They also announce that a socialist deputation will call upon Lord Salisbury.

Equestrian Statue of Washington.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—An equestrian statue of Washington, destined for the city of Philadelphia, has just been finished here. It will be shipped in December.

A Berlin Theatre Fire.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Harding Casino, this city, took fire last night while a ball was in progress. Four persons were killed and a large number injured.

Gigantic Naval Display.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—It is proposed to hold a gigantic naval display at Spithead in honor of the queen's jubilee.

"ALIVE."

The Laconic Reply Which Was Sent to the Pension Department.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 12.—Special Pension Agent Barry was sent to this city to secure evidence of the sanity or insanity of Hascall M. Cole, of the Daily Times. Cole is by no means wealthy, but he voluntarily relinquished the pension of $16 a month which had been granted for a disease contracted during service in the late war. The pension department proposed, in case Cole proved to be insane, to secure the appointment of a competent guardian, through whom the pension could be paid. To save the department Cole sent the department all his papers when he believed himself cured of his disease. A letter from Washington asking if he was alive or dead, and if the latter, date of death, received the laconic reply, "Alive." Cole is a believer in the faith cure, and thinks the disease would certainly return if he should allow the pension to resume, "for," he says, "the Lord would not allow me to enjoy good health and a pension for being sick at the same time."

The Camerons Broken up.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Violet Cameron, of Lord Londsdale's opera troupe, has decided to abandon the proposed tour of the principal cities of this country. The unpleasant notoriety gained by the star and her lordly manager caused a number of out of town managers to cancel their dates of the company at their houses. This taken with the fact that their engagement at the Casino has been a financial and artistic failure, decided the lord to take his troupe home again.

Schooner Beached.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The heavy gale, which had been blowing on Lake Michigan all night, drove the small schooner, "Nellie Wanderlach," of Marinette, Wis., on the beach a quarter of a mile from the shore this morning. The crew consisting of a captain and a seaman escaped by jumping upon the breakwater. The schooner had a load of slabs, which were washed overboard.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The total number of business failures occurring throughout the United States and Canada is 241 for the last seven days.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—The Evening Wisconsin special says: The Nation Vehicle company's works, at Racine Junction, are in the hands of its principal creditor, Addison Bigbee, of Indianapolis. Liabilities, $20,000.

ONE SMALL RIOT QUELLED.

A Slight Disturbance at the Yards Promptly Sat Upon By Deputies.

THE BIG BOYCOTT INAUGURATED

Two Train Loads of Non-Union Men Taken to Work, and Agents Abroad For More—The Militia Still on Picket Duty.

The Places of Strikers Being Filled.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—It was about 6:30 this morning when Packingtown began to assume the appearance of business activity. Long before this the militia had been posted on picket duty around the yards, and soon the rush of men in search of work began. At 6:45 o'clock a train of six cars pulled out on the Lake Shore road. Every car was jammed. The cars were designed to hold sixty people each, but it is safe to say that 600 men got off these six cars. This train was followed by another of the same kind. Most of the men went into Armour & Co.'s house and a few scattered to the various packinghouses in the yards. At Washington Butcher's Sons house fully 2,000 men were in line waiting for a chance to reach the breakfast tables. A long line of deputy sheriffs kept the crowd in order. A similar scene is enacted every morning in Armour & Co.'s three dining rooms, and in those of Swift & Co., Nelse Morris, and Fowler Bros. There was a large increase in the number of men at work to-day, and it would seem that in a few days the houses would have full gangs at work. One packer, on looking over a crowd of a thousand or more, remarked that the material was none of the best and would need considerable weeding out before it would be very serviceable. There is a crowd of colored people among the imported men. Of the imported men one was recognized as an ex-captain in the Thirtieth queen's dragoons, one of the crack English regiments. Seven years ago he drove through London in his own drag and kept four servants. He was a prime favorite, but lived above his means and this morning applied for a position at $2 a day. A prominent packer, who replied to a question as to the probability of a speedy settlement, said that while they would all willingly have peace they would not now take back all or even any large percentage of the strikers. In the first place there was not nearly as much business to transact as formerly, owing to the loss of European contracts, which the impending trouble had prevented competition for by the Chicago packers, and in the second place the employes were provided with many good men who had come to them in their time of need, and who would be kept at work. They would not be allowed to go as they were at the settlement of the last strike, because they were much stronger in number and because if they were not protected and were forced to leave by intimidation they would never be willing to go to work and help the packers out in any trouble in the future. "Besides this the election is over," said the speaker, "and we are convinced that the authorities will not dare to wink at any violations of the law which the strikers might commit in assaulting the new men, as they might do in order to gain votes before the election. You can put it down that this time the new men will be protected, and will not be driven from their places by strikers."

A dispatch received from Peoria, says that Fowler Bros. have an agent there organizing a force to work in their packing houses at Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City. The agent is expected to secure 100 men to-day.

T. B. Barry's action in regard to the alleged dispatch from Powderly, sent to the board of trade and Fowler Bros.' yesterday, is very difficult to understand. If he had plainly said that he did not believe it genuine he could easily have saved the men from being misled into the belief that the strike had been declared off. As it was, his conduct, if not his words, encouraged belief in the genuiness of the dispatch, and had as much to do with giving the false report currency as the dispatch itself.

One small riot, promptly nipped in the bud, was all that occurred at the stock yards to-day to relieve the monotony of the situation. A hundred or so of strikers attempted to tear in pieces the outfit of a recently engaged employe of Armour & Co., who was moving to a new place of residence. Some of the sheriff's deputies interfered before much damage was done, but the mob remained in the vicinity for some time, and at last accounts the unfortunate employe was still under protection of a strong guard. There is a large increase in the number of men at work, and it would seem that in a few days the houses would have full gangs at work. A committee consisting of Messrs. Barry, Carleton, Marsnal and Schilling, was in session all morning at the Transit house. Numerous visitors were ushered up stairs to the room in which the committee sat, but no amount of inquiry could elicit any information. A new feature of the strike is the boycotting of Armour's meats by District Assemblies 57 and 24, Knights of Labor. A local boycott has been placed on Underwood & Co.

To-night many people are of the opinion that the stock yards strike will be settled before Monday. The supposition is that Armour knows more about the probabilities and possibilities of a settlement than any one. He to-day decides not to take any more men until Monday, and it is this fact that gives color to the belief that the matter will be settled before that day. Many rumors as to the settlement are in circulation, but none that could be confirmed. One report was that the proprietors of two smaller establishments had agreed to withdraw from the packers' association and by taking their pick of the most skillful former employes of Armour, Fowler and other leading packers, attempt to gain prestige on that score as well as by starting up Knights of Labor houses. The strikers' leaders received as well as sent many telegrams during the day and evening, but absolutely declined to say a word as to whether or not the condition of affairs had been altered. In the afternoon Mr. Carleton, accompanied by Barry and the strikers' executive committee, left their headquarters ostensibly to call at the down town office of the packers. Late to-night Messrs. Barry and Carleton said they "had been working a certain line, the import of which they were not at liberty to explain." Carleton admitted that he had an engagement to meet a member of the Packers' association to-morrow, but said he had an idea that the meeting would be fruitless and that the packers merely wished to show that the employers' original plan had not been changed. Messrs. Barry and Carleton denied that they had been in conference with any of the packers and intimated that their secret departure from the stock yards was merely a ruse to rid themselves of a swarm of reporters. The opinion is general among well-posted strikers that important instructions have been received from Powderly, and that the leaders are engaged in shaping their policy to accord with the ideas of the general master workman.

The County Robbed.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 12.—A telegram from Montevideo, Minn., says: At 2 o'clock this morning the court house of Lacqui, Pule county, was broken into. The end of the brick vault was battered down and the complete county records taken. The burglar proof safe of the county treasurer was also taken. The safe is said to contain considerable money belonging to the county. Madison was voted the county seat at the last election. Governor Hubbard received a telegram from the county recorder stating that the records were being removed to Madison and asking for instructions. Governor Hubbard answered: "County attorney and sheriff will be able to secure obedience to the law and the court."

A Colored Roast.

SEDALIA, Nov. 12.—Charles Hudson, colored, who plead guilty to incest Wednesday, saturated his clothing and bed in the cell yesterday morning with coal oil and then applied a match. He was fatally burned. He gave as a reason for his attempt at suicide that he was afraid he would be hanged for his crime.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Moody's Church in Chicago Nearly Destroyed By Fire.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Moody's old church had a narrow escape from total destruction by fire this morning. As it was the loss will be $25,000. The church was built with money solicited by Mr. Moody from every part of the world, the idea of each contributor owning a brick being inaugurated in the course of this collection. It succeeded the old tabernacle which, before the fire of 1871, stood at the corner of Illinois street and La Salle avenue, where Moody began his career as a lay preacher. The first story was put up when the panic of 1873 arrested progress, and for two years the great evangelist used this incomplete structure for his ministrations. In 1875 the finished building was dedicated, free of debt. Moody and Sankey held a most successful revival season there then. The total cost was $100,000.

A Battle With Monkeys.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Thomas Murphy, keeper of animals, had a terrible battle with two large vicious monkeys yesterday, and received injuries which will lay him up for some time. Murphy went into the cage to clean it out and had been working there some time when suddenly, without warning, a large monkey, named Ben, threw itself upon Murphy with such force as to hurl him to the floor of the cage. Then began a terrific fight. Ben used his teeth and paws with the wildness of a tiger, and in a short time was joined by his mate. Together they fought a powerful battle. Murphy was covered with blood, and it was several minutes before he could make his escape, but finally succeeded in getting out, leaving the fierce brutes behind the bars. Murphy was taken to the hospital where he was found to be fearfully lacerated. The entire upper portion of his body was bitten, scratched and torn. His left cheek was nearly torn off. Sixteen stitches were taken in it. There was a large hole in the fleshy part of his left breast and four more stitches were required there. His arms and hands required seven stitches. The unfortunate man is suffering great pain.

Wife Murderers Executed.

ANNA, Ill., Nov. 12.—William S. Wilson was hanged at Jonesboro to-day in the jail yard, for the murder of his wife. The condemned man are a hearty dinner, and at 1:30 was led from the cell and taken to the scaffold, and at 2 p. m. the trap was sprung. His neck was not broken, but death ensued from strangulation. After hanging twenty-four minutes the body was cut down and placed in a coffin. Before stepping upon the fatal trap Wilson gave the assembled audience, both inside and outside the enclosure, a short speech in which he admonished husbands: "Be true to your wives; wives, be true to your husbands." He also asked the people to be charitable to his seven little children. Wilson's crime was committed in the eastern part of this county, in January of this year. Coming home after one of his customary absences he found a number of young men from the neighborhood cutting wood for his neglected family. His wife kindly asked him in. He seemed enraged, went in, and presently a pistol shot was heard and his wife staggered out and fell dead.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 12.—Albert G. Baynton, who shot and killed his wife and J. B. Kipp, September 17 last, was hanged this afternoon. On the day mentioned above Baynton beat his wife. She fled to Kipp's house for protection. Baynton pursued her and shot her and then shot Kipp, who attempted to defend her.

Hoke's Extradition.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—The Hoke extradition case was continued before Judge Dugas to-day, when C. F. Clarke, one of the directors of the Peoria National bank, was cross-examined by Hoke's counsel. His evidence was to the effect that no charge had been laid against Hoke for forgery until recently, and no indictment had been laid before the grand jury, notwithstanding that the defalcation amounted to nearly two hundred thousand dollars. When Hoke was arrested in Canada these proceedings were instituted against him. There appears to be no doubt that Hoke's extradition will be granted.

In the case of John F. Hoke, the Peoria bank defaulter, F. C. Clarke, one of the directors, to-day testified that the total amount of Hoke's defalcation was $188,000, of which $78,000 had been taken from the Mechanics' National bank, the predecessor of the Merchants' National bank. Clarke also testified that Mrs. Hoke had handed $40,000 to the bank since the defalcation.

Mysterious Murder.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The body of J. B. O'Brien, a prominent farmer living near Beatrice, this county, was found this morning a short distance from home in a badly bruised condition, and although his team in which he left this yesterday morning, was found loose from the wagon in a cornfield, with the harness broken, it is thought now that O'Brien may have been murdered and this ruse of a runaway team made by the perpetrators. The coroner has been summoned to the scene.

The deceased leaves a wife and several children and was a man of good social and sober character.

Much excitement exists in the neighborhood. The sheriff has gone to the scene. Developments are anxiously looked for.

A Little Boy's Accident.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Nov. 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Willie, the eleven-year-old boy of George Fulton, while tending round a power corn sheller, had his right hand drawn into the cogs of the apron, literally grinding off the hand and forearm above the wrist, lacerating and tearing the muscles so horribly that Dr. Schug, who was called to attend the case, had to amputate about two more inches of the arm, the little fellow enduring the operation with patience and fortitude, the boy resting well after the arm was dressed.

A Churchly Hanging.

HAY SPRINGS, Nov.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There was a "hanging bee" at this place yesterday, and great enthusiasm prevailed. In fact, the citizens took pride in the affair, the occasion being the hanging of the church bell in the steeple of the new Congregational church. It was the first hanging of the kind in Sheridan county.

Died From Self-Inflicted Injuries.

LOUP CITY, Nov. 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Frank Noolan, who shot himself with suicidal intent the night of November 1, died this afternoon from blood poisoning. His father arrived Monday last and will take the remains to his home in Madison, Wis., for interment.

A Raid of Bald Knobbers.

CHADWICK, Mo., Nov. 11.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning about one hundred "Bald Knobbers" entered town and began a raid on the saloons, their object being to burst open barrels and pour the whisky out, but while they were at work the citizens opened fire on them, seriously wounding one of the gang, who was carried away. The fire was returned and more than 100 shots fired. The "Bald Knobbers" were stampeded. The affair caused much excitement.

Could Not Stand Prosperity.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Judge Cowing in the court of general sessions to-day disposed of the case of "Boodle" Alderman McCabe, holding that he need not be sent to the institution, but might be cared for by his wife. The judge fixed bail at $2,000 for the prisoner's production in court should he recover his reason.

Hotel Burned.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 12.—The Daily News' Mattoon (Ill.) special says: The Beckham house, a large frame hotel, burned this morning; loss, $8,000; insurance, $5,000.

SHERMAN ON THE ELECTION.

The Ohio Senator Considers It a Victory For the Republicans

AND SET-BACK FOR FREE TRADE.

Colorado's Daisy Preacher Politician and His Almost Successful Fight For Congress—Carlisle's Seat to Be Contested.

Senator Sherman's Views.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Senator Sherman is at his Washington home now. He arrived last night from New York. He says the recent elections have been a great surprise to both parties, but have been favorable to the republicans. He is gratified over the gains in Ohio and thinks labor has become a factor so important in politics that it must be recognized. "In Ohio, for some reason which it would be difficult to explain, the Knights of Labor made a determined fight against General Kennedy and reduced the regular majority in one county more than ten thousand votes. There is one noticeable feature in the labor movement. It is confined almost entirely to cities and towns. People living in the country districts rarely change their politics. There are counties in Ohio that have given democratic majorities from Andrew Jackson's time down. The vote against Speaker Carlisle was confined almost entirely to the cities in his district. Undoubtedly the result of the election is a blow at free trade. I believe that there has been a decided growth in protection ideas all over the country and especially in the south. The people are impressed with the fact that American industries should be protected. The democrats in the south who have naturally voted with the democrats when it comes to the direct question: Shall the duty on this or that article be removed? will vote with the republicans before they will consent to it. Industries are starting up in many places in the south and the people will naturally wish to protect them. Free trade, in my judgment, has received a very severe set back. The outlook is very promising for the republicans in 1888."

THREE MORE CARRIERS FOR OMAHA.

Omaha has been allowed three additional letter carriers, to begin December 1.

Captain Charles O. Bradley, Twentieth infantry, Fort Maginnis, Montana, has been granted twenty days leave. First Lieutenant, Francis J. Ives, assistant sargeon, has been assigned by General Crook to duty at Fort David, A Russell, Wyoming.

Army forloughs authorized: Private Peter Schmidt, Company E Nineteenth infantry, Fort Clark, Texas, four months, with permission to go abroad; Private Charles Everett, Company A, Fifteenth infantry, Fort Randall, Dakota, three months; Lieutenant John S. Parke, jr., Twenty-first infantry, who was promoted October 21 to first lieutenant by the retirement of First Lieutenant Robert P. Fletcher, has been ordered from Fort Duchesne, Utah, to his new company, C, at Fort Sidney, Neb.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, is expected here about the 20th inst., when he will begin work in his committee on appropriations.

A DAISY PREACHER-POLITICIAN.

Many inquiries are made in political circles here as to who the Rev. Myron W. Reed is—Reed, the man who came so near defeating Judge Symes, the present republican incumbent in congress from Colorado. There was so much apathy in the ranks of the democrats in Colorado toward the administration, and Judge Symes stood so well before the people there that his majority was calculated up in the thousands. Like a skyrocket, however, the preacher-politician flashed upon the horizon and came so near sweeping the state that the result is yet in doubt.

"Reed is what we call in Colorado a 'daisy preacher,'" said Major W. S. Peabody, of Denver. "He is one of the best all-around preachers and rough-and-tumble politicians I ever saw. He came to Denver from Indianapolis a few years ago and took one of the leading pulpits of the city. Swarthy, and withal unattractive, people regarded him with indifference for a while. But his habits were unusual for a minister, and they were popular. He went on the streets everywhere, into the public places, attended the courts, conventions, everywhere, and the fruits of his observations were given from his pulpit. He went out into the mining districts, remaining weeks at times, camping with the boys, telling stories and making smiles everywhere, and at the same time preaching on Sundays and at nights. He is an orator, full of flowers and rhetoric, and he always enraptures the boys and elicits admiration from the ladies. He usually wears a great white sombrero, and often goes horseback riding. He shambles carelessly along the street, but notices all and is known and received cordially by everybody. From his associations one could not tell at a casual glance whether he was Mexican, French, American or Dutch, or whether he was Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, saint or sinner. But he is never vulgar or rough, nor loose in his remarks, and conducts himself with a dignity becoming a far western preacher. Such is the man who, as a democratic candidate for congress, came near defeating my good friend, Judge Symes, and making the state give a majority to this administration."

THE BANKING PROBLEM.

At the treasury department it is said that the most serious problem to come before congress, and one of the most momentous now before the country is the national banking interests. By the end of the present fiscal year, June 30 next, all of the $10,000,000 3 per cents are to be called in. Nearly all of these are held by the banks to secure circulation, and as fast as they are called others must be deposited with the treasurer or the charters of the banks owning them will be forfeited. One of the most serious aspects in which the situation can be viewed is the dissolution of a majority of the national banks in the small cities, banks having less than $200,000 capital. Most of the 3's are owned by the small banks, and they are notifying the comptroller of currency that they will not buy bonds at the premiums commanding now, and will therefore go out of business. The large banks in the great cities report that they are preparing to reduce their circulating medium to the minimum—$50,000—and that they will stay. Their capital stock will remain. This process, they say at the treasury department, acts the same as high license upon the saloon business—the big ones will stay in, but the small ones will be frozen out. The small banks are the ones affording most universal accommodation. Under the present pressure of public sentiment against the national banks, it is not now thought that congress will provide other bonds for securing circulation till after the next presidential election. That is three years away. It is conceded that eighteen months will not pass before the foundation if a majority of the small banks will be removed. Then there will be opportunity afforded the legislature to inaugurate systems of state banks before congress can act. Once established, the state banks will be slow to come back with the national system. This is the view the most experienced treasury officials take of the situation. It is suggested by an experienced national banker in this city that instructions should be given by all communities to their representatives in congress, so that some action may be taken before next March if action is desired. It seems to be a question quite as important to the people as the banks.

VIRGINIANS CRITICIZE CLEVELAND.

"Take it in whatever light you will, and leave out all political considerations, everybody must concede that the president's management of the affairs at the Richmond state fair meeting was abominably bad," said Dr. Snowden, editor of the Alexandria Gazette, one of the staunchest democratic papers in the Old Dominion. "I have severely criticized the affair as much because it was badly managed as anything else. I believe Cleveland is a man who will profit by experience, and I think this will do him some good. There is no question in the minds of Virginians—nor those of people in Washington, so far as I can hear—but that the presence of Miss Winnie Davis in Richmond kept Mrs. Cleveland away. Now, what Virginians object to is the apparent cowardly manner in which the president meets an emergency testing his moral courage. He should have taken Mrs. Cleveland with him, and after the joint reception for her and Miss Davis he could have said, if anybody was fool enough to criticise, that Miss Davis is a respectable lady and that Mrs. Cleveland is not a politician. Why, I presume that if he had known that Miss Davis was going to New York the other day at the same time she went, he would have kept Mrs. Cleveland off the same train. Then the idea of the two ladies riding within fifty feet of each other 230 miles and not meeting. Of course, Miss Davis was on the defensive, and it was Mrs. Cleveland's place to make the move, after refusing to meet the daughter of the confederacy at Richmond. Most ladies, under the circumstances and in Mrs. Cleveland's position, would have requested Miss Davis to occupy the same car and would have embraced the occasion to explain the disappointment at Richmond. I presume, however, she thought 'the least said is soonest mended.' I make no secret of my belief that Virginia could not be induced, under any circumstances, to cast its vote for Mr. Cleveland."

There is but one theme of discussion among the many Virginians who come here daily, and that is the failure of Mrs. Cleveland to attend their fair. The trouble seems to thicken.

CONGRATULATING EDGERTON.

Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton has received scores of letters from the most respectable democrats in the Fort Wayne, Ind., congressional district, congratulating him upon the defeat of Representative Lowry. Mr. Edgerton's home is at Fort Wayne, and although he is a democrat and Mr. Lowry is a democrat he spoke his mind, privately though remarkably plainly, to his democratic friends when at home on two or three occasions during the campaign and advised them to vote for Captain White, the republican candidate, "because one represents the corruption of office spoils, while the other is above office jobbery and the slum system." Mr. Edgerton takes some pride in the overwhelming defeat of Lowry, since, he says, the canvass was made purely on the spoils issue. He thinks that if the civil service reform policy of the administration had been before the voters of Indiana for endorsement, and that it was pitted against the spoils policy of the leaders of the party there, as represented by Mr. Lowry, that it would have carried by at least 20,000. Mr. Edgerton pictures in glowing colors the manner in which some federal officers were made to go out and work for the spoils candidates, and is happy that their masters were properly rebuked. He takes pleasure in the election of his personal friend, Colonel Robertson, to be lieutenant governor. They are near neighbors, and though political antagonists, are the warmest friends. He says he will go home and deliver the speech on the front porch of Colonel Robertson, which he promised to make in the event the latter was elected, if he is asked to do it, but he will only speak of the colonel personally.

CARLISLE'S SEAT TO BE CONTESTED.

Although the question of whether Speaker Carlisle can sit in the chair and make rulings when his own seat is under control—or whether he can be the presiding officer when the contest case involving his own seat is before the house—has been pretty well settled in the affirmative, his most intimate friends say that he would no more think of doing so than a judge in court would preside when a case of his own was being tried by jury. It the seat of Speaker Carlisle is really contested his friends say he will call another member, and most likely a republican, to the chair and make the trial as non-partisan as it is possible. The friends of Mr. Carlisle say he expects his seat to be contested.

COMING CONFIRMATIONS.

A member of the senate committee on judiciary writes to a friend here that there will be just as many contests this winter over the confirmation of nominations to fill vacancies made by removals as there was last winter in proportion to the opportunities. He thinks, however, that the rejection of a number of cases last session has put the appointing powers on their guard, and that there will be less provocations than before. This announcement is not endorsed by other republicans here who are familiar with the plans of the majority in the senate. They say that while the usual conspicuity will be given doubtful cases and they will be investigated and all care exercised, that there will be no mincing, and that the stamp of disapproval placed upon the spoils work last winter was sufficient to evidence the position of the republican party.

THE PAN-ELECTRIC CASE.

It is stated upon interested authority that there will be no positive action in the Pan-Electric telephone cases before the next presidential election; that the president has sat down upon that scandal and does not intend to have any more mess over it till the time has passed for it to affect politics. There may be preliminary work, but it is asserted that there will be no disposition of the case and that the actual issue is to remain in statu quo. There are salaries aggregating from $200 to $400 a day going on, however. John Goode, of Virginia, who was rejected by the senate as solicitor general; Jeff Chandler and General Eppra Houton, as well as lesser fry, are on retainers.

CABINET OFFICERS AT WORK ON REPORTS.

All of the cabinet officers are at work upon their annual reports and will submit them to the president within a fortnight, so that official can compile his message to congress by the first Tuesday in December. It is generally believed that Mr. Cleveland's message will make very many recommendations for legislation, and that it will consequently be of unusual length. The message, of course, is compiled from the reports of the cabinet officers. Finance, customs, the navy, postage, the Mexican and other matters will be discussed, and the position he will take upon them all is very well known.

PAPERS SUPPORTING THE ADMINISTRATION.

An habitue of Newspaper Row has figured up the democratic newspapers of the country that are fighting the administration, and concludes that there is not a solitary prominent democratic organ that endorses it. Only the mugwump press support it. The great democratic journals of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Richmond, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and the entire south oppose the administration, he says, and he gives a list of them. It is said there is but one correspondent in Newspaper Row that endorses the president and his course, and he represents a mugwump paper in New York. All of the democratic writers oppose the administration—oppose it because it is without character. It appears to them to be neither democratic nor republican, and it is notoriously weak as mugwump.

CAPITAL PERSONALS.

G. M. Cumming, of Omaha, is at the Ebbitt. J. E. Hannegan, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is here.

Senator Van Wyck has returned from Nebraska, and will remain through the session of congress.

PRESIDENT ADAMS IN WASHINGTON.

Charles Francis Adams, president of the Union Pacific, arrived this morning. It is understood his mission is to confer with Lamar as to the accounts and financial condition of his company.

A Celebrated Case.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—In the second day's trial of the famous Wilson-Moen case, Wilson was further cross examined by Mr. Morse, but all attempts to probe the depth of the famous secret which underlies the whole case proved fruitless. Lawyer King, in opening for the defense, said he would base his case on blackmail, which had been carried out successfully until the victim refused to go any further. He related that Wilson first met Moen in November, 1875; he then told Mr. Moen he had witnessed an act which he would make a subject of criminal prosecution unless he were paid $100,000. The details of that act were disgraceful and untrue, counsel said, but Mr. Moen in a moment of weakness paid the amount. At various times afterward he paid Wilson large sums in answer to threats. The total amount paid from 1875 to June 7, 1882, was about $20,000. Finally Mr. Moen determined he would pay no more, and after that saw Wilson but twice, once when he wanted $16,000, with which to go out west. Wilson then went to Moen's counsel and said unless the $16,000 was forthcoming he would put the millionaire in jail. After the defense had reviewed the case Moen took the stand. He corroborated that part of counsel's story and his testimony was unfinished when the court adjourned.

Two Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The president appointed to-day Francis A. Hoffman to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Chicago, Ill., and Charles W. Irish, of Iowa City, Ia., to be surveyor general of Nevada.

DOINGS OF THE PRODUCE MEN

The Butter, Cheese and Egg Association Closes Its National Meeting.

A KICK ON EXHIBITING OLEO.

The Farmers' Alliance Elects Officers and Adopts a Platform—The National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry.

The Dairymen's Convention.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—In the National Butter, Egg and Cheese association convention this morning, James Anderson, of New York, chairman of the committee on preserving, packing and transporting eggs, presented the report of that committee. The report expressed