SHAMELESS

The Latest Brutality of the Dublin Castle Government.

A LITTLE GIRL IMPRISONED.

Thrown Into Jail and Made an Asso-

ciate of Criminals. MAGISTRATE SHOWS NO MERCY.

The Sentence Shortened in Order to

Prevent an Appeal. POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A Commoner Talks On the Situation in Parliament-Blaine Calls on Clemenceau-Berlin and Parisian Events-Foreign News.

A Sweet-Scented Official.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] DUBLIN, Oct. 15 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to the Bgg. |- Great scandals are again fathered by the Dublin Castle misgovernment. The official appointed to assist the county court judge in the administration of the new land act in Queens county is no less a person than Valentine Hinds, bailiffin-chief to Lord Lansdowne at Luggacurran. He lives cheek by jowl with Lord Lansdowne's rent office at Luggacurran and within fifty yards of the cottages which have been erected for the fifty familles whom he been the principal instrument in evicting. As to-day's Freeman Journal says: "The land act administered by Lord Lansdowne's bum bailiff is the very latest and most horrible of rascalities of Irish

The second scandal occurred last evening at Taghoen, Wexford, when a special session under the crimes act, the first kind in the country, was held before Messrs, McLeod and Bedkin, R. M. Twenty persons were brought up charged with intimidation and unlawful assembly. The greatest interest is centered in the proceedings. One of the score was a young girl, Miss Mary Ann Lawler, who looked defiantly pretty, but not so much defiantly as to succeed in intimidating a bailiff. There was no jury. Senior Magistrate McLeod said- "Now to come to this young and respectable girl. We did not like to send her to jail, because girls, once sent to prison, the stigma adheres to them through life."

Mr. Leamy of connsel-Under this act it is no stigma to go to prison. It is an honor. [Applause.] Magistrate-What we suggest is that she

enter into her own recognizance for good conduct Miss Lawler-I will give no security at all.

a declaration received with loud and prolonged applause in court.

Magistrate-Clear the court at once. The police set about carrying out this order and the scene for a time was one of the greatest confusion. Mr. Leamy jumped up and protested against the people being shove by the police. Turning to Miss Lawler, Mr Leamy cried out: "You are the best little girl in Ireland, and a credit to your country." Again and again the cheers resounded in and

around the court house. Magistrate-We did everything in kind-

ness that we possibly could. Miss Lawler-Speak up, please, sir I can

not hear you with the noise. Magistrate-We did all we could to relieve you of being sent to jail, but now, as you de cline to give any undertaking, we must send you to jail for fourteen days with the rest. Miss Lawler, in a loud voice -Very well, will go to fail.

Mr. Leamy-It is a shame to send a little girl like that to jail. I would ask you to increase the sentence to six weeks' imprisonment to allow us to appeal.

Mr. McMahon, for the crown-Oh, no, I could not consent to that. I am acting here on behalf of the attorney general and I have not authority to consent to that. The sen tence has been pronounced.

Mr. Leamy-I am asking the magistrates and not the crown. The sentence must be passed before the application could be made Mr. McMahon-The sentence has been very lenient and the great kindness of the magis trate has been repulsed in the most indignant manner. I never saw such a scene before.

Mr. Leamy-With regard to this little girl, what punishment is to be inflicted on her in jail? Surely she is not be allowed to herd with criminals and the worst characters in

Magistrate-It is her own look out. Mr. Leamy-Indeed, it is not her own lool

Mr. McMahon-I never saw such demeanor

Mr. Leamy-I hope you have learned lesson as to the spirit of the people. Mr. McLeod, to the petty session's clerk-

You had better make out the committals. Late at night Miss Lawlor and two boys har co.conspirators, Michael Devereaux and John Kelly, were brought into Wefford jail.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. What a Commoner Says of the Situation in England.

(Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.) LONDON, Oct. 15 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-In liberal and Parnellite circles the conviction gains strength that the government is in a serious difficulty and may even have to resign. Deal ing with the matter simply as a question of fact, I have to say that no ground exists for any such reports. The regular working majority remains not less than eighty, which can be brought up to a hundred in a great emergency. The liberal-unionists, in spite of the defection of Buchanan and two or three others, will hold fast to the ministry. As in dicated by Chamberlain's speeches, the conservatives remain solid with one doubtful exception. There is not the faintest difference of opinion in the cabinet as to the proper course to pursue in Ireland. If Churchill returned, the laws would still have been enforced. His speeches prove his determina tion to maintain the union. There are facts that must be faced. No ministry ever re signed with a working majority of over eighty. As for the legal aspects, the pre vious dispatches will be found correct O'Brien must go to prison. The government desired to let the appeal take its course, but all the lawyers affirm that there can be but one result. Other prosecutions for sedition speeches against English members will be instituted. New and vigorous meas ures will be taken against league theories or wishes. Thus stands the case: The league or the government must go under. Everybody would cry out for the impeachment of ministers who reigned at such a juncture.

No such idea was ever for a moment entertained. The cabinet may be reconstructed, but the change will effect the position of the hostile forces now drawn up in battle array Whether Salisbury, Hartington, Churchill or Chamberlain is at the head of the government that the result in this respect will be

the same cannot be too clearly stated. Gladstone's recent attacks on the police have scared off many who were returning to his fold and immeasurably widened the breach between him and the moderate independent men. These menacing crowds in London do splendid work for the government without meaning it. Everybody seeing them asks, "Where should we be but for

police, whom Gladstone tries weaken." Taking up the cudgel for Lyons, the socialist, his great mistake for months past, the people feel as they would in America if Cleveland made a speech defending the Chicago anarchists. Gladstone representing a gentleman named Lyons as a victim of brutal coercion has done more harm to his Irish allies than the attacks of their worst enemies. You will hear much of this for

weeks to come. As one of the decisive incidents in a Parnellite war, threats against Balfour pour in daily. He has made up his mind to see the fight out come what may. Even in English papers covert threats have appeared that may prove awkward if anything happened to Balfour. A strict record is being kept of public incitements to assassination. They cannot belo the Irish cause.

The deputation to the president started today. As one of the signers of the memorial I may say that it represents all shades of parties and opinions in parliament. The idea inspiring it is that the two nations ought now to set an example to the rest of the world in agreeing to decide all future disputes by arbitration. So much the worse for the world. If it will not allow the example of the proposed treaty to eminate from congress it would then be pressed upon the British government by parliement. If the idea seems quixotic to some, pray give us credit for good intentions. The French scandal will cause considerable

rattling of skeletons in certain curboards here. There is no corruption of which we can boast, or we hope not, but there is a good deal of jobbery. Government contracts are too often obtained by all sorts of underhand influence. The official reports show how dishonestly they are filled, one contractor being supplying for years a peculiar paint condemned all over the world by the navy, yet he continues to get the contract. It can't be a reward of virtue alone. The government stores are filled with rubbish bought at extravagant prices and never examined. The original contract, perhaps, was jobbed out three or four times over. I never heard of admirals being dismissed for corruption. The French papers were probably thinking of poor buying. General Wolsely often denounced jobbery, being happily above all reproach himself. No officer of the government has been accused or suspected of jobbery for a hundred years. But how about vestries and metropolitan boards of works. Street opening jobs have been perpetrated quite as scandalous as ever took place in New York. Architects have paid large sums for contracts they ought never to have had. Corner lots have been mysteriously sold long before the public had a chance of getting in. Many a man has cause to bless his lucky stars that he had a kind friend in the board of works. Yet we are all ready to shake our heads solemnly over those awful Frenchmen. People are sorry Boulanger is mixed up. Without knowing much about him he was rather popular here. The steady increase in the de mand for his portrait is a good test. The public is inclined to join in the song that Boulanger will return.

Bankers as well as brokers are getting seriously alarmed at one heavy blow after another in American stocks. I know of more than one eminent house that used to strongly recommend American railroad bonds to clients that now discourages all such investments, and lays the blame upon the Baltimore & Ohio. It has fallen from its former high estate so far as this country is concerned. In the time of the late Garrett it stood first in estimation. Now it is difficult to say where it stands or whether it stands at

Think what people may of Hughes-Hallett. there can only be a sentiment of admiration for the noble way in which his wife is standing by him. A tissue of falsehoods having appeared in one of the contemporaries concerning Hallett's designs on his wife's for tune, she denounced it and fully vindicates her husband. She also interests herself in his be half at Rochester and begs to be allowed to appear before conservatives, which may, to some extent, exonerate her husband. She believes he is almost as much sinned against as sinning. Vanity Fair tries to convict Captain Selwyn of the responsibility for hounding Stead on. If this is established, Selwyn must go down with the others. He would never be forgiven the exposure of his sister. But Selwyn denies it. I happen to know that he was particularly reticient when the story first leaked out. Long before Stead got on the scent, Selwyn's position at best was extremely difficult, his sister never having anything much to do with him. In consequence of a namily quarrel she had always declined to regard him as any authority As at present seen, she still resent his interference, and she alone seems to be responsible for the publication in the Pall Mall Gazs'tee of the story which effectually seals her ruin.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

PARISIAN PRATTLE. Boulanger's Fall and the Decoration

Scandal the Chief Topics-Blaine.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]
Paris, Oct. 15.—[New York Herald Cable -Special to the BEE.]-The weather continnes cold, wet and windy- Umbrellas and waterproofs monopolize the boulevards, and not even Boulanger's arrest nor the extraordinary panorama of swindlers and dupes that makes up the 'Caffarel-Limouzin-d'Andlau Withon-Ratozzi scandal has yet fanned Parisians into anything like the blaze of excite ment and revolt that had been confidently predicted. The carefully planned hunt for the corpulent but still inevitable General d'Andian has become a of standing joke. All day and all night six policemen and six detectives pace solemnly uv and down Rue Scribe in front of the Jockey club where the missing general used to dine. These videttes are re lieved every four hours. Other squads of police and detectives are patrolling up and down in front of Twenty-fifth avenue, Dan tin, where the general used to sleep. Still larger detachments hover around the beautiful chateau of Verderonne near Liancourt where the general used to shoot pheasants and partridges. Still more detectives are stationed at every railway station within a radius of twenty miles of Paris. In fact the entire police force of Frauce has for three days been hunting after the general and trying to stack him as if he were a deer, but the wily general, handicapped as he is by corpulency and gout, has completely

bailled all his pursuers. To make the hunt of

General d'Andlan more amusing it turns out | topped high on the sides, corsage buttoned that General d'Andlan had an intimate acquaintance with two American ladies, named Harriet Hare and her daughter Miss Emma Hare, who are also in the decoration scandals. These occupied very luxuriously furnished apartments at No. 4 Rue Boceador, near the Champs Elyses. Forty police agents are now in full chase after these Hares, but they seemed to have left Paris a year ago, and the police have so far been unable to get

upon their scent. The way in which the Parisians received the news of Boulanger's arrest proves un-mistakably that the "brave general" has fallen many a peg in popularity. Even his own supporters, Rochefort, Clemenceau, Emmanuel, Arnia, acknowledge that, judged from a military point of view, General Ferron had no other choice left open to him but to arrest the once popular hero, and M. Francis Maynard in to-day's Figaro hits the nail exactly on the head and says what ninetynine out of a hundred Frenchmen really feel. M. Maynard writes: "Ex-army officers demand that General Boulanger should be put on the retired list. think the slight punishment that General Ferron has inflicted is much more spirtuelle and in exact proportion to the fault committed. It required a head far strongerand far better ballanced than General Boulanger's to resist the avalanche of popularity that was showered upon him. When he denied having written the famous letters to the Duke d'Aumale he compromised, to my

sion much more than his recent comments on acts of his superior officer. His friends tell us with tears in their eves that he bows his head in silence before the provishment inflicted upon him but, great heavens, what else could he do! Suppose he resigned, why then he would no longer be a general, he would no longer have his famous black horse nor his white plume and even his beautiful beard would become merely a vivilians beard and be no longer of the slightest use to him. Non, non, he won't resign. He will come beck to Paris about eagter holidays, perhaps euen New Years day and the gobe menches of the capital will continue to admire themselves in the person of their hero made after their own image, like themselves mediocre bayard and tapajeurs."

mind, the dignity of his profes-

Quite a stir was made in American and English colonies in Paris by the news published in the New York Evening Telegram and cabled to the Herald's European editor about Messrs. Brentano's intentions of starting a branch establishment in Paris. This morning a Herald reporter, walking along the boulevard des Capacinis met Mr. Artrur Brentano just as the latter was buying a European Herald at the newspaper Kiosque in front of the Jockey club. Mr. Brentana was surrounded by several New Yorkers who asked him, "when is the great book shop going to start!" Bentane replied, "Very soon. I have just been hunting for premises. We mean business." "Well," was the responsive chorus, "I'm glad there's no mistake about it." "Where do you think of settling?" the re

but symewhere near the Place de l' Opera. It's the only quarter now suitable. The Rue d' Rivolis is a thing of the past from our point of view. I have my eye fixed on the place to let next to the Herald." The reporter asked, "When do you think

Brentane said, "I have not yet decided,

porter asked.

of beginning operations, Mr. Brentane?" Just as soon as ever I can rent a place Our stock could be here in about three weeks."

"Have you found any wide felt want for new bookseller here!" "Yes, indeed. I have heard lots of ir quiries. At present, you know, there is not a single bookseller in Paris worthy the name, as I understand the term."

"Will you cater only for Americans?" "Oh, dear no. We will have books and papers for Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, in fact for every body. No expense will be spared. We mean business."

Mr. James G. Blaine, who is still en trenched at the Hotel Binda, has deferred his journey south and is looking for private apartments in Paris. He looks far from well. In company with ex-Consul General Walker he dined the other day with Mr. Cernuschi the well-known bi-metalist, who lives in his private museum filled with Japanese goods, Chinese idols, five clawed dragons and unlimited Buddhas overlooking the Parc Monceau. Mr. Blaine also had a meeting with M. Clemenceau, whom I saw to-day in his sumptuous little apartment in the Rue Clement Marot.

"How did you get on with Mr. Blaine?" asked.

"Very nicely, indeed," replied Mr. Clemen ceau, with a pleasant smile, "we talked about almost everything, and I found that Mr. Blaine has some very sound ideas about European politics." "Do you like Blaine as well as you like

Gladstone!" I asked. Clemenceau replied, "O, that is a pretty hard question to answer. In fact, I don't know Mr. Blaine well enough to draw comparisons."

The marriage of Viscomte Emmanuel d'Harcourt with the Duchess de Castries came off very quietly to-day at the Chapelle des Catechismes and de Saint Clotilde. Only the families and other relatives were present The witnesses for the bridegroom were Dude Charties and the Marquis Saint Aulaire and for the bride, Prince George Mayrocor date and the Marouis d'Harcourt for the Duchess de Castries, who wore a simple but charming dress of faille grioperle, embroidered with silver and a delicious little capote with a dazzling aigrette of silver and pearl grey ostrich feathers.

Crowds of Americans were selecting beau tiful furs and garments at Redfirm's vester day. A wealthy Russian princess purchased a real black fox and plain clue cloth evening wrap for 15,000 francs. Another pretty evening wrap was of pearl-colored plush lined with white Thibet and rolling collar of Thibet. The queen of Portugal had a blue electric cloth suit with white underskirt braided with gold and a pointed outside piece in sleeves of white cloth braided with gold buttoned inty the sleves. A small pointed plasteron of white cloth braided in gold adorned the corsage. The costume was rich and handsome and something beyond the ordinary street gown. A togue cloth hat was with it with brim of blue velvet braided in gold and two stiff gold patterns completed the costume Among the others of the pretty street toilets was one for Margherita, queen of Italy. An olive green cloth suit trimmed with astrakhan. The jackets had a small cloth vest of red across which were cords of braid around the edge of the pocket were narrow bands of Astrakhan loops of military braid led from the right shoulder not unlike the Italian officer's striking uniforms. The skirt was of plain green cloth and down the sides were broad stripes of Astrakhan over which they hung in long graceful folds, though very

plain and simple. Another gown for the

queen was a white cloth skirt braided in

gold. The skirts now worn are without bustles, thou, h full and plain in the back. Many of the handsomest street and visiting gowns are of plain pearl cloth braided and with black cloth or lighter color of the same material draped over them. An Irish cloak for evening was very pretty of white cloth lined

on side and trimmed with white and

with silk or fur and a hood lined with silk Miss Hattie Mitchell, daughter of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, had a handsome long black Astrakahn coat bordered with gray of the same material, reaching to the bottom of her gown. The American season is about next month is the busy time for the French costumers, and after that is the Russian season. Fall and winter fashions suggest convenient garments. For a New York winter. Rue de la Paris windows exhibit many fascinating little garments for tollets. After asking the price, however, they usually

resort to another dressmaker who produces a fac-simile from description. The Countess de Casa Mirande, Christine Nelsson, is quite ill at the Hotel Continental. A few weeks ago she took a severe cold at Interlaken and since her arrival in Paris she suffered intensely with abscesses in her ear. She has not been able to go out and has had strict orders from her physician to see no one. Miss Mirrada has left Paris for Lon-

Many Americans are seen daily flitting about the boulevards and the Rue de La Paix, buying dresses and jewels. Among the new comers are Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lyman, No. 4 Rue Darbeur. Mr. George W Picknell, of Boston, has arrived at the Hotel Chatoam; Mr. William J. O'Brien, of New York, is at 5 Rue de Gard; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Stephanie, of New York, are at the Continental; Mr. and Mrs. James T. Deavitt, of New York, at the Hotel Meurice. Mr. Homer A. Norris, of Boston, has arrived at the Hotel Chatnam; Prof. and Mrs. Bottar. of New York, have arrived at the Continental; General Winslow, of New York, is at the Meurice; General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, is stopping at 278 Boulevard St. Germaine. He will leave October 22 for New York. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is at the Bristol and will remain with his family until their departure for the south of France in a fortnight. Henry Probaseo and his young wife are at the Hotel du Louvre and leave the first of the month for New York. Ex-Governor Hoffman left Hotel Liverpool for Londsn to-day to remain till he sails home. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watrons, of New York, have arrived in Paris and are having a busy time of it with the dress makers. Mr. and Miss Muller, of New York, are at No. 7 Avenue due Trocadro with Mr. and Mrs. D'Albani. Congressman Helary A. Hansert, of Alabama, left Paris on Tuesday last for the United States. Dr. Wilkinson and his mother left Paris yesterday to sail from Antwerp to-day. Miss Sara Bellamy Townsend and Mrs. T. B. Partridge, of New York, are stopping at the hotel Du Louvre. Mr. Edward Farrington, of New York, arrived from Baden at Bristol yesterday and will leave for London to-day for a short time. Mrs. Farrington comes from Germany to-morrow to Peris. Mrs. G. Grant and Madison Grant, of New York, are at 45 Rue de Clichy. Mrs. Stanton Hatch and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton are at No. 9 Rue de Bassano. Mrs. S. R. Angle, of New York, accompanied by Miss M. McGrew, of Iowa, are at the Hotel Continental. Mrs. Madison Giltmare and er sister, of Baltimore, will sail for New York on the Red Star line next Saturday Mrs. and Miss Bronson, of New York, are at the Metropolitan hotel in Rue Cambon. General Halderman, late United States minister to Siam, and Mrs. and Miss Halderman, will sail to-day from Antwerp, on the Westerland. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Harriet P. Wilson, and Miss Annie L. Lauglin, of Pittsburg, are stopping at the Hotel Binda. Mrs. Dehone and Miss Minnie Dehone, of New York, are stopping at the Hotel Metropolitan and will probably remain abroad during the year. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hochstetler, of Kansas City, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cupples, of St. Louis, will sail in the Bretague on the 22nd inst The Misses Lowman will remain in Paris for the winter. On the Saale, which sailed yes terday from Southampton are Mrs. Louise N Anderson and children, Mr. H. W. C. Browne Mr. and Mrs. Commodore Badger, Lord Craven, Miss Amy R. Gregory, Baron Von Huppmann, Miss Tillie Lehman, the soprano, Mr. Anton Seidel and Mrs. Seidel Krauss, Mr. George Strobel and Mr. George Weber. The following are among the passengers who sailed from Havre to-day on the Gascogne: Mr. and Miss Davis, Mr. Decoury Fourlies, Mr. H. T. and N. T. Kidder

FRANCE'S MILITARY SCANDAL. The Attention of All Berlin Occupied With It.

and Mr. Edwards.

Copyright 1887 by New York Associated Press. Berlin, Oct. 15 .- The French military scandal occupies the attention of both public and official circles. It is impossible to denthat the revelation gratifies German sentiment toward France, chiefly because of the disclosures of internal disorders and of corruption and discord in places which help to thwart the revanchist designs and even tend toward abating revance rancors. General Boulanger's conduct is es pecially condemned by the whole press whose opinion is practically unanimous that he has irreparably injured himself. This consciousness of newspaper opinion is not quite shared by official circles, where the resurgance of Boulanger as a military leader of the radicals and revancists is predicted as the certain ultimate issue of the warfare of parties. General Boulanger's innocence of anything but an indiscretion is accepted here as unassailable. Another noteworthy aspect of the German feeling is the tendency of sympathy for the French people. The Vossiche Zeitung claims for the French as national qualities, morality, sobriety and industry, and says it would be unjust to hold them responsible for vicious social excrescence.

The relations between Germany and Rus sia are becoming more embittered. No mask is now worn on either side. The press of St. Petersburg and Mescow is now permitted to indulge in its natural disposition to abuse the Germans. The inspired press here is not backward in responding in kind. Diplomatic intercourse between the two governments is limited to unavoidable communications, which are exchanged with frigid

Plymouth's Temporary Preacher. NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—[Special Telegram to the Bre.]—Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Christian Union, has been engaged as pulpit supply for Plymouth church pending the selection of a permanent pastor, and he will be gin his duties in November. He is, however. not, and will not become a candidate for the permanent pastorate of the church.

A Case of Suicide.

WYMORE, Neb., Oct. 15 .- Andrew Bendenagle a resident of Gage county and a man of family, suicided with a revolver, near Filley yesterday. The body was found near the railroad track by the crew of a passing gold and a long polonaise of light gray cloth I train.

CLEVELAND IN THE SOUTH.

The Presidential Party Gets Left at a Tennessee Crossroad.

NASHVILLE FINALLY REACHED.

The Death of Judge Ellett at Memphis After Delivering the Address of Welcome a Tragic Incident.

The President Gets Left. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 15 .- At McKenzie, Tenn., the president, Mrs. Cleveland and the postmaster general actually got left, the train starting gaily off for Nashville without them. McKenzie is a crossing of two roads and the train had to be switched from one to another on a "C." When the train reached the station the mayor came aboard and told the president that a platform had been erected and the people were waiting to hear and see him. The president said that since they had made preparations he would go out and show himself, but wouldn't talk. cordingly he, his wife and Colonel Vilas alighted while the train was being switched. alighted while the train was being switched. The railroad people put the general manager's car in between the engine and the vestibule train, and when this was done started right off from the opposite side of the depot, the manager of the railroad supposing the president and party were aboard. The train had gone a mile down a steap grade before the manager could be reached, and then, owing to the light engine and heavy train, it took quite a little time to back up to the station again. The party came aboard laughing, but the president said for the future he would confine himself to the getting off places indicated in the programme.

All along the road great crowds were collected to see the passing train and the usual

All along the road great crowds were col-lected to see the passing train and the usual demonstrations were made. At a quarter past 9 the train reached Belle Meade, six miles from Nashville, where ex-Senator (now judge) Jackson and his brother, General W. H. Jackson, entered the car and welcomed the president's party. The president Mea-H. Jackson, entered the car and welcomed the president's party. The president, Mrs. Cleveland and Colonel Lamont entered the carriage of General Jackson, to become his guests until Monday morning, while the postmaster general and wife, Dr. Bryant and Mr. Bissell accompanied the exsenator. The other members of the party proceeded to Nashville on the train and were anatomatical at the Maxwell house. Mr. Lehn quartered at the Maxwell house. Mr. John Himman, of New York, a well-known south ern financier, by invitation, joins the presi-dential party here and will remain with them until their arrival at Atlanta.

Death at the Reception. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15 .- Judge H. T. Ellett, who made the welcoming addressto President Cleveland here this morning, died on the stand before the ceremonies were over. The tragic incident occurred just as Presi dent Cleveland closed his remarks in response to the judge's welcome. Though the day was not uncomfortably warm the spot in the center of the court square where the speaker's stand had been erected was an exposed one and Judge Ellett stood for a time with his hat off. As the president was speaking he sat down and was soon overcome with the heat. Dr. Bryant, of the presidential party, took direction of affairs and remained with the gentleman while the president was escorted to the Cotton and Merchant's Ex-change. Judge Ellett died just five minutes after the president left the reviewing stand.

The fact has so far been kept from the presi Judge Ellett was a man of high local repute. His speech which was not for Mem-phis alone, but for the whole south, was a memorable one. President Cleveland's response was no less notable. The other aspects of the occasion had combined to make the affair extraordinary in all respects. The decorations visible everywhere, were more elaberate and general than those of any place visited by the president, with the possible exception of Madison ,and it was remarked that twice as

Madison and it was remarked that twice as many people were on the streets as had ever been seen in Memphis.

In his speech welcoming the president, Judge Ellett, referring to the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the formation of the constitution of the United States, in which the president participated said: "That which the president participated, said: the southern heart was in full sympathy with that interesting occasion, and that no where in all this broad land will you find more loyalty to the constitution and to the govern ment created by it than among the people of southern states." Speaking of the war and its results, Judge Ellett said the southern people have bowed to the stern logic of events until they have people in a frank and manly way accepted the re-sult of the struggle as a final settlement of all questions in dispute, and they have since labored with rare courage, fortitude and cheerfulness to accommodate themselves to their new condition, to reconstruct their broken fortunes and to contribute as far as possible to the general prosperity and happiness of the whole country.
In responding to Judge Ellett's address the

president said: "The patriotic sentiment ex-pressed in your behalf by your honored fel-low citizen in his address of welcome, I am sure, I may say, will be generously responded to by your countrymen of the north. They want, I believe, rest from sectional bitterness, and they know that the destiny of our country is only to be achieved by true union in sentiment, and in feeling, well as in name. The business interests of the people are too alert and intelligent to be sacrificed or injured by selfish appeals to passion which should be allayed. They only insist that all the results of the arbitration of arms to which reference has been made shall be fully retained and enforced."

After leaving the stand the president drove to the cotton exchange where a reception to the public was held for an hour. The presi dent and Mrs. Cleveland were assisted Postmaster General and Mrs. Vilas. F the exchange the party was escorted to their train, and at 1 o'clock left for Nashville. When Judge Ellett sank into a chair in a fainting condition some confusion ensued Dr. Bryant, assisted by Postmaster Genera Vilas and Colonel Robert F. Looney, caught him as he was falling. Several gentlemen of the entertainment committee aided in the efforts to restore him, as did also some of the ladies. Dr. Kennedy Jones came to the as-sistance of Dr. Bryant and the two worked with the prostrate form, but without avail. President Cleveland, who had just fin-ished his address, stood looking at the efforts being made to restore the venerable jurist, with sad and sympathetic counte-nance, while Mrs. Cleveland seemed deeply affected. The presidential party had left the platform before Dr. Bryant arose from over the body and said to an acquaintance: us join the president's party." In answer to inquiries as to what was the matter with Judge Ellett, Dr. Bryant answered: "He fainted and has not recovered conscious-ness." This was said to dispel the shadow of gloom that might otherwise have been cast upon the festivities. The immense multitude did not know that death had come among them, and rushed after the president to the exposition, leaving to a few friends the sad duty of conveying the lifeless remains of the venerable judge to his home.

HOW THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED THE NEWS. BARTLETT, Tenn., Oct. 15 .- The presiden tial train was on time at this point. The president is greatly shocked at the death of Judge Ellett, which has just been conveyed to him. He expressed the warmest sympathy for the bereaved family. Dr. Bryant says he found no signs of life when he reached the unfortunate man's side, but said nothing until he was relieved a few minutes local physicians, to whom he said the judge was dead.

Returned With the Ringleaders. St. Paul, Oct. 15 .- Major Anderson re turned to Mitchell, Dak., to-day, having it charge the ringleaders in the recent attack on United States surveyors at the Lower Brule agency. No further trouble is an-

MAGNANIMOUS GERMANS. They Cry Down a Play Because it Ridi-

cules Boulanger. [Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Belmett.] Berlin, Oct. 15.—] New York Hera.d Cable -Special to the BEE.]-German taste will

not permit theatrical caricature of foreign officials, even though these officials are French. That is about the way the verdict on the play in Berlin, "In Wort und Bild," reads, but it cost the Friederich Wilhemstadersche theater something like 100,000 marks to get the verdict. Last Saturday this theatre through the excitement of the French Frontier saw an excellent opportunity to put on the boards a new play with General Boulanger as a burlesque hero. To-day, after a week of howling by all the Berlin crit ics the burlesque was withdrawn indefinitely so damaged by the attempt to profit over political excitement that the theatre ma.. ager thinks it will be six months before his 100,000 marks costumes can be again used in a reconstructed version of the play. I saw this afternoon the dramatist Jacobson and askedhis opinion regarding the failure of his play. He evidently was a good deal puzzled by the dist aster as he had thought Boulanger would make an excellent draw. He said every thing was well arranged. "Why, we spent 100,000 marks on costumes. Tastes are unaccountable. My first experience was to have the police go through my play and strike out all lines of political import. The police said, owing to the excitement, they did not wish to risk giving offense. The French burlesque hero was made to resemble Boulanger but really after the play passed police censorship there was nothing left. Boulanger's part was the least offensive to France. The public would not wait to see this fact. The actor representing Boulanger was not allowed to speak his part. The audience seemed determined not to allow such burlesquing. It was a surprise to me, as I thought all nations were pleased at seeing a little harmless ridicu cast at their neighbors. It is not so in Berlin, though. So we take off the piece to remodel it and bring it out again next year when the fury against it has worked off. No, in the remodeled play of the "Boulanger" all allusions to France will be left out."

At the theatre I have found a strong dis position to discuss the reasons for the play's failure, but a very emphatic statement was made that "Boulanger" would not appear on their stage again. Among the critics as well as among the public generally I find strongly expressed views that it was an outrage to attempt to burlesque a leading French officer on the German stages. It is a source of considerable pride that in a city of Berlin's size Germans enough cannot be found to support a play caricaturing a French general in a way which would be unpleasant for Germany's Molke to be caricatured. On the whole this theatrical episode, though costly for the theater, has considerable political value.

Unless the continued steady fall of Russian securities can be properly called an event, Berlin has passed a week which leaves nothing worth registering. Russian se curities have been dropping all week with monotonous steadiness in the face of well sustained prices for other stocks. There has been no panic or sudden drop in Russians, but each day's friction wears off 14 to 1 per cent in values with as yet no really just reason. Why Russian values which have been held firm during the many war panics of the last year should not be slowly sinking is as unexplainable as is the sudden fan c. Northern Pacific seconds. This stock dropped 136 points in a single day and has been declining slowly since then although other issues of the same road remain unaffected.

While the stock exchange has been puzzling over the fall in Russians scientific Berlin has been equally puzzling over the two tailless kittens which are interesting for the mother's sake. It seems the kittens' mother, in some unexplained way, had her tail chopped off soon after they were born and these kittens have no vestage of tails. Therefore, of course, naturalists ask whether they are merely freaks or whether the mother's misfortune proved to be the kittens' loss.

WILL POWDERLY RESIGN? Trouble in the Knights Which-Causes a Hot Fight.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 15.-The report that General Master Workman Powderly had resigned at 12:30 this morning created genuine surprise. It was not generally believed. Powderly was seen early this morning. He emphatically denied having written his resignation. Regarding the lack of harmony among the members of the executive board which has been given out as the cause of the alleged resignation, Powderly refused to ex

press himself.

Since the convention opened Barry and Bailey have been known to advocate every measure presented by the "antis." This has been strikingly true of Barry. He took issue against the administration when the anarch ist question was being discuseed, and made such a sensational speech supporting the resolution that the general assem-bly protested. He also advocated the side of the "antis" in the fight over the Chicago stock yards strike matter. In each case the "antis" were defeated by a heavy vote. It is asserted that Barry has been making this fight on personal grounds. There is no doubt he and Bailey have many warm personal friends among the delegates and that they have been working hard to gain more. They knew a fight was to pain more. They knew a fight was to be made to get rid of them in the present convention and they have been making preparations for it, but none too soon. It is now on, and biter it promises to be. There seems to be ittle doubt that the "antis" will be rou ed. Although the press committee would take no report this noon, it is learned that the general assembly spent the forenoon in a rednot discussion over the resolution introduce last night regarding the change in the man ast night regarding the change in the manner of appointing the executive board, which was for the purpose of providing for getting away with Barry and Bailey. It is understood that no decision has yet been reached. The situation in the general assembly tonight is unchanged, and it is now thought the examination of the charges against the members of the executive board will not be completed before Tuesday. Powderly denies that he has written his resignation, but nies that he has written his resignation, but it is generally believed that if not yet written its execution is imminent.

A DISASTER AVERTED. A Trestle Fired in Advance of the Presidential Party.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15.-[Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-When the Kansas City Fort Scott & Gulf train, preceding the presi dential train, arrived at the trestle near Jonesboro, Ark., vesterday morning the en gineer discovered the trestle to be on fire. The train passed over in safety, the engineer being unable to stop the train before it had passed over the burning section, and as examination was made. A section ten feet square was found to be in flames, and the fire had evidently started on the under side o the timber. The fire was soon extinguished. The flames had not eaten dangerously far into the wood, and the trestle was still safe Had the train been ten minutes later, how ever, there would have been another horro to chronicle. A correspondent happened to be on the train and made a careful examination of the burned timbers, which gave un-mistakable evidence of an attempt at trainwrecking.

FIELDEN'S FRANTIC APPEAL

Ho Addresses an Open Letter to Governor Oglesby.

A RATHER CHEEKY DOCUMENT

The Claim Set Up That the Proceeds ings of Judge Gary's Court Will Fully Establish His

Innocence.

An Anarchistic Appeal. CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 15 .- The following letter letter to Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, was given to the Associated press to-night:

To His Excellency, Richard J. Ogelsby, Governor of the State of Illinois.—Dear Sir: I am aware that petitions are being signed by hundreds of thousands of persons, addressed to you, beseeching you to interpose your prerogative and commute the sentences of myself and commute the sentences of myself and comrades from death to im-prisonment in the pennitentiary. You are, I am told, a good constitutional lawyer and sincere man. I therefore beg of you to examine the record of the trial, and Thea conscientiously decide for yourself as to my guilt or innocence. I know as a just man you will decide in accordance with the facts, truth and justice of the case, but I write to reiterate the declaration made in my published appeal to the people of America on published appeal to the people of America on September 21, 1887. I am guilty or I am in-nocent of the charge for which I am con-demned to die. If guilty, then I prefer death rather than to go "Like a quarry slave at night scourged to his dungeon." If inno-cent, then I am entitled to and will accept nothing less than liberty. The records of the trial made in Judge Gary's court prove my innocence of the crime of mtr, der, but there exists a conspiracy to judicially murder myself and imprisoned companions murder myself and imprisoned companions in the name and by virtue of the authority of the state. History records every despotic, arbitrary deed of the people's rulers as having been done in the name of the people, even to the destruction of the liberties of the people. ple. I am a helpless prisoner and completely in the power of the authorities, but I strongly protest against being taken from a cell and carried to the penitentiary as a felon. Therefore, in the pententiary as a feron. Therefore, in the name of the people, whose liberty is being destroyed, in the name of peace and justice, L protest against the consummation of this judical murder; this proposed strangulation of freedom on American soil. I speak for myself. I know not what course the others may pursue, but for myself I regret the petition for my imprisonment. I am innocent, and I say to you that under no circumstances will I accept a commutation to imprisonment. In the name of lawful, constitutional, natural, inalienable right to liberty. Respectfully yours, Albert R. Parsons, Prison Cell 29, Chicago, Ills.; Oct. 13, 1887.

A PLUCKY MESSENGER. How Texas Train Robbers Were

Foiled and One Killed. El Paso, Tex., Oct. 15 .- The accounts sent from here last night of an attempted train robbery, in which one robber was reported killed, was partially incorrect. When the two men had compelled the engineer to the train one of them, as shattered the door the express car with dynamite ordered the express messenger out. The messenger, J. Ernest Smith, together with J. R. Beardsley, a clerk in the Wells-Fargo of fice at Fort Worth, will out. They had extinguished the lights when they first heard the revelver shots out side and the robbers commanded Smith to go back into the car and light; the ising. He climbed back, the forelighted the lamp. He climbed back, the fore-most robber following him. Smith seized his revolver, which was just his the door, and shot the robber the light his heart. The other one then attempted to get his comrade's body on the engine evidently intend ing to uncouple the train and run. While he was trying to lift the body Messenger Smith got his double-barrel shot-gun, leaned out of the car, and shot at him. The robber sank got his double-barrel shot-gan, leaned out of the car, and shot at him. The robber sand down, then sprang up and ran out of sight. The train returned to this city. This resul-ing deputy marshals went out and found the body of the second robber about fifty body of the second robber about fifty yards from the scene of the shooting. The dead body has not yet been identified. One of them had on his person a receipt dated Terre Haute, Ind., September 28, for a trunk marked J. E. Emmerton. Messenger Smith is the hero of the hour. He hails from St. Louis but has been employed on this run our years.

TRAIN AT LINCOLN'S TOMB. He Says the Remains Are Not the Martyred President's.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill. Oct. 15 .- George Francis Train succeeded in creating a sensation at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, where he, together with Belva A. Lockwood and a number of other persons, visited to-day. Train declared unqualifiedly that the remains in the sarcophagus were not those of Lincoln but only dummy or sham. Afterward Train exdummy or sham. Afterward Train ex-plained that he had reason to believe that at the time of the theft of Lincoln's body a sub-stitution was made and that the whole affair was preconcerted by detectives in leagued with unprincipled Shylocks, who paid the with unprincipled Shylocks, who paid the thieves to go to the penitentiary, and who would sooner or later be hawking about the emains of Lincoln as an attraction for

dime museum. More Home Rule Literature. London, Oct. 15.-Messrs. Gladstone and Morley each contributed articles for the "Home Rule Land Book," which will be issued on Monday, preparatory to the liberal federation meeting in Nottingham. Mr. Gladstone's article is entitled "The Lessons of Irish History." He traces the history of Ireland for the past 700 years and deals with the necessity during the present crisis of becoming acquainted with the true state of the account between the islands of the United Kingdom. Earl Spencer, in a preface to the work, says: "We can safely pass a large land purchase scheme without establishing some strong Irish government to act between the imperial government and the tenants." He urges that home rule possesses a vitality which will survive the land

The Company Blamed. Indianapolis, Oct. 15 .- Dr. Charles L. Wright, of Huntington, Mo., a surgeon in the employ of the Chicago & Atlantic railway, has resigned his position, and states

that in doing so, his sympathy goes with those who remain in the company's employ. Dr. Wright adds that he was bodily injured at Koutz and sought to communicate with his friends by telegraph, but this favor the com-pany refused. He also says that engineers are forced to take unsafe locomotives on the road and that on the night of the accident Engineers Dorsey and Wyman were refused a supply of sand before leaving Chicago. Confessed and Took Poison.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 15 .- Hattie Woolstein, the girl who is under arrest here on suspicion of killing Dr. Harlan, a dentist and sporting man, and afterward burning the de a confession of her guilt to-night and then took poison. She was still alive at

A Box Car Blaze.

A small fire occurred in the B. & M. yards in a box car, last night, which caused the fire department to respond. The fire was extinguished by the chemical engine, without calling on the others at hand.

Whisky Dealer Assigns. NEW YORK, Oct. 15 .- Charles S. Bryce, wholesale dealer in whisky, made an assignament to-day. His assets and liabilities are unknown.