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DUBLIN ALL EXCITEMENT.

The Proclamation of a Meeting Causes Great Indignation.

LORD SALISBURY'S DIPLOMACY.

His Negotiations With France Approved—Jenny Lind—News From Stanley—A Tenor Singer's Romance—Foreign Events.

Excitement in Cork.

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LONDON, Oct. 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The city of Cork is in a state of intense excitement. The populace are in the streets and a detachment of military and police are parading the thoroughfares. The mayor, the high sheriff, and Messrs. Dillon, Flynn, O'Shea, Lane, Cox, Tanner, Healy and Hooper, M. P's., are counselling the crowds not to give the armed forces a chance to murder them. The excitement is the result of the government's proclamation forbidding the holding of meetings of citizens in the corporation chambers to protest against the recorder of Cork being permitted to adjudiciate in the W. O'Brien, M. P.'s appeal case against the decision of the Mitchellstown magistrates, the recorder being a pronounced government partisan. Three hundred military and police seized the corporate chambers, preventing the entry of the mayor of the corporation and citizens. Even the clerks and corporate officers were refused admission. Subsequently the military were evaded and a meeting held in the chamber of commerce. The mayor presided. The Catholic and Protestant clergymen, members of parliament previously mentioned and influential citizens were present. Resolutions were passed protesting against the recorders being permitted to adjudicate O'Brien's case, also protesting against the tyrannical and unconstitutional action of the government in proclaiming the peaceful city of Cork and the seizure of the corporate chambers, the citizens' property. Dr. Tanner, M. P., is now addressing the meeting. At the other end of the city the authorities are marching armed forces through the streets and it is feared a collision will ensue. Tremendous excitement prevails. A copy of the proclamation was publicly burned by the mayor.

LONDON GOSSIP.

Salisbury's French Negotiations—Lord Lytton's Memoirs.

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LONDON, Oct. 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The two chief political parties here are perfectly satisfied with the settlement arrived at with France. Some of the strongest opponents of the ministry acknowledge that Salisbury has shown great acuteness. He kept his negotiations a profound secret until they were successful. There is, however, a fly in the ointment. The opinion gains ground that something more was agreed upon than appears in the convention. I hinted at the truth in my last dispatch and the reader may take it for granted that a private understanding was arrived at with Flourens concerning the English evacuation of Egypt. Undoubtedly no positive condition was made, hence Blowitz in the Times prints a mock remonstrance with Flourens for appearing to press the British government into a corner. This is merely a ruse de guerre. The fact will not be denied that the two governments have come to an agreement on this critical point, England being left in a position to assert no material alteration in her policy. The government has no desire to prolong its occupation. A comparatively small fraction of the public wish for it and the majority of both parties is against it. The government, therefore, runs little risk in giving assurances satisfrctory to France. It is thus in a position to meet parliament unfettered by any difficulties abroad and fully hopes to have Ireland in a much more settled state. The nation decidedly approves of the removal of causes of future disagreement with France. Salisbury's reputation, as a quiet, steady, safe, foreign minister is greatly enhanced. The same degree of firmness is not shown at home, good grounds having been given the rioters to proclaim a victory over the police. Sir Charles Warren decided, once for all, to prohibit the daily meeting in Trafalgar square; Matthews returning from Holliday orders the withdrawal of the prohibition and the mob is, of course, triumphant and the police are discouraged. This shilly shally game will lead to mischief. Among other things it will increase the discontent already smouldering in the police force in consequence of contradictory orders and the excessive amount of work thrown upon them. The police seem to be the rock upon which Matthews is destined to be wrecked—on first the Cass case, now the handing over of a part of the West End to the mob. The shopkeepers of the neighborhood are in dispair at the bad outlook for the Christmas trade. You will soon hear of indignation meetings in all directions. A breeze is getting up against the government as foreseen by Gladstone. If one ministry is afraid, another must be called in. Such is Gladstone's forecast.

Chamberlain having received numerous threatening letters from America and all sorts of warnings not to go, no one who knew the man could doubt what he would do—resolve to persevere with the original plan. He may well consider the bitter risk of failure rather than to yield to the menaces or have it said that he was afraid to show his face in the states. The American correspondent of the Daily News, referring to my dispatch stated that none but Gladstonians would stand a chance of dealing with your government. This is not admitted here and cannot be taken as the basis for action by any ministry. The American government never identified itself with either English party when issues of international importance were at stake. Northcote was not a Gladstonian, though sent out by Gladstone, any more than Gladstone was a Derbyite, though dispatched to the Ionian islands by Lord Derby. Under all the circumstances the general opinion is that Chamberlain better see it through. The American government will find him anxious to do what is right. He is straightforward, plain and sensible, like John Bright. In every respect, a man of first rate abilities. His Irish opinions are what they are. He holds they have nothing to do with the coming negotiations. There he is mistaken, but will go his own road.

There is now likely to be a goodly row over the codandrum propounded by Gladstone last week whether some conservatives before the last election did not promise to vote against coercion. It is uncertain whether any did. O'Connor cites two cases, not much in point, if consistency is a test of political virtue. It is hard to say who will come out unscathed. The position of affairs is changed around since the election of '85 and men have changed with it. Even O'Connor's opinion of the Gladstone-Larcourt liberal party generally, is not what it was. Then it will be curious to see who takes first prize in this new competition.

Although the public reports of the condition of Jenny Lind have been more unfavorable for the last day or two, privately no hope is entertained of her recovery. The cause appears to be a general failure of her vital powers. She suffered much from bronchitis and has became very thin and weak and seldom went out. No one ever before the public led a more pure or blameless life or will be more respected when she is gone. Her fortune has been a source of good to thousands of the homeless and friendless of all nationalities. Like Christina Nilson, who is also in very bad health, Lind was always proud of her humble origin and retained her true simplicity of life, love of home and retirement to the last. Frequently She spoke with a high appreciation of Barnum who, when she found the agreement signed not as favorable as it should have been, said, "Tear it up and fill in another one on your own terms and I will sign it." She made twenty thousand pounds in America and gave it all away in charities. Her husband was conductor of one series of her American concerts. The manner in which she defended him when accused of gambling her money away is still remembered. Her earnings and fortune were a trifle compared with the enormous sums gained by Patti, but sufficient to enable her to do a world of good.

To-day's World says: "The Duchess of New Castle and Mr. Hatcher, who are now in town, return next week to Clumber." This suggests some strange recollections. Anastasius Hope had by his first wife the late Beresford Hope. His second wife was governess to the children of the first and her daughter is at present Duchess of New Castle. The duke, like the rest of his family except his parents, was a bad lot. In Exeter's time, people began to notice that a remarkable friendship was established between a tenor singer, named Tom Hatler, and the duchess. It caused a good deal of comment at the time. Mrs. Hope did her best to silence the awkwark rumors. At last the entire menage went from bad to worse. The duke gambled and lived anyhow; the duchess and the tenor defied appearances and public opinion. The tenor's appearance in the concert room grew rare. He never was a great favorite, as he had a powerful, but coarse, voice. He took his voice to the best market. The duke went away and the tenor took his place. The duke died and the duchess married the tenor. Deepdene is on the Surrey Loveless estate, where Disraeli wrote Coningsby. Clumber park is in the heart of Robin Hood's Sherwood forest. All are free for Tom Halter to roam over and his movements are duly recorded in the fashionable newspapers. Even Sims Reeves has not done so well as this.

Before Lord Lytton goes to Paris, people want to know, Will he finish his father's memoirs? If he does, some very curious things will be made known. The late Lord Lytton was an absolute believer in astrology and spiritualism. The present lord told me his father had cast a horoscope of Disraeli whee a very young man which came out true to the letter. Among his papers are horoscoped other great men. Some are still living and have verified these predictions remarkably, even by recent events. The haunted room at Knebworth where Castle Reagh saw the vision of the yellow boy passing his hand across his throat foretelling his future fate is still an object of dread to the servants but the late lord frequently used it. His recorded experiences in the world of shadows far surpass anything ever published. The present lord began his father's memoirs on too large a scale and cannot complete them. He does not like turning over the papers to strangers. Whenever they see the light they will cause a great sensation.

The papers to-day are full of rumors about changes in the ministry. Days ago you were in possession of all the facts. There is absolutely nothing to be added to them. Hartington will most certainly not join the ministry at present. A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

KAISER WILLIAM'S SPORT.

The Old Man Puts in a Big Day Shooting.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

WERNINGERODE, AT THE FOOT OF THE BROCKEN HARTZ MOUNTAINS, Oct. 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Kaiser Wilhelm is none the worse for his hunting trip to Count Stolberg's castle. The long drive through the Hartz hills, followed by hours of shooting in a cold, windy atmosphere, has left his majesty still strength enough to stand in a snow storm viewing fourteen deer and twelve wild swine which fell to his gun, later in the day to dine in company with Chief Huntsman Mueller and several other officers of the count's household, appear at the castle windows to view by torchlight the game laid out in the castle court yard, and finally a game of billiards as the ending for a day which would have tired some younger men more than it appeared to tire the oldest huntsman present. After the kaiser finished shooting I stood within arms length of him as he inspected the game and chatted with Graf Stolberg over the day's shoot. The emperor stood firmly, unexhausted by the cold or the recoil of his gun, spoke clearly and showed much interest in all that was going on. He shook his cane laughingly at young Graf Stolberg, who, in spite of a poor place, bagged the best horns obtained to-day. Prince William was also present and killed eleven head. Among others of Count Stolberg's guests were twenty princes and the count's military men. A total of seventy-six head of game was killed in two hours.

Werningerode's greeting to the kaiser both last night and to-day was most enthusiastic. People streamed in by the railroad and on foot from all parts of the Hartz valleys, towns and villages. The hilltops, so far as the eye could reach from the castle, were brightly illuminated both nights. To-morrow the kaiser returns to Berlin uninjured by his venturesome trip.

News From Stanley.

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BRUSSELS, Oct. 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—A telegram received at the king's palace to-day brings news of Stanley's advance of about seven hundred and eighty miles since he was last heard of on August 25. He was in excellent health. He had met with a friendly reception from the natives in the hitherto unexplored country through which he had to pass. As a precaution Stanley has had entrenched camps constructed at all his halting places. This news was brought from Stanley pool by the steamer Florida.

Blunt's Trial Begun.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The trial of William Blunt opened this morning at Woodford. Mr. Byrne said he warned Blunt twice on the platform at the meeting of Sunday to desist from speaking, but he went on all the same. Witness did not see anybody assault Blunt, but before he gave the order for arrest he found him lying on the ground and Lady Blunt lying over him.

SHAEFFER SEVERELY SCORED

Judge Brewer Shows Up the Trickster's Record.

A VERDICT FOR JOHN I. BLAIR.

The Defendant Must Lose His Commission—Something About the Mysterious "P. Cardenas"—A Racy Bit of Romance.

Headed Off.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Blair-Shaeffer suit, which has become a cause celebre, was to-day decided in the United States circuit court by Judge Brewer in favor of the plaintiff. It is the same matter for which the defendant, Shaeffer, several years ago was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary but was granted a new trial by the supreme court on a technicality. Shaeffer was again indicted by the grand jury and the case is now pending in the Jackson county commercial court. The plaintiff is John I. Blair, the millionaire and railroad magnate of Blairstown, N. J. The opinion is the most scathing ever delivered in the United States court in this state. This bill was filed to compel the execution of a deed and for a decree adjudging that the defendant has no interest in the land and enjoining him from interfering therein. The facts are these: On February 4, 1884, the parties entered into the following contract: "That Samuel C. Shaeffer, of Lancaster, O., having contracted with P. Cardenas, of New York, for the purchase of 3,647,000 acres of land in Jackson county, Mo., and known as lot 7 of the estate of Thomas West, for which land Shaeffer was to pay Cardenas $21,882, contracts with John I. Blair for the sale of the same tract, the contract to be in Shaeffer's name and a warranty deed of the same to be made in Blair's name, Blair to furnish a check for $21,882." A similar agreement was made between Shaeffer and Blair as to the Marion West estate for $34,559, and another agreement in which Blair was to furnish sufficient sums to buy up the pretended claims of the Anthony heirs to this property. Another contract was made between Blair and Shaeffer, Shaeffer to purchase sixty-nine acres of land from John S. West, adjoining the above-named lands, at a price not exceeding $27,000. Shaeffer was to stake off the lots and to receive 5 per cent commission upon the gross sales to be on the approval of Blair. When Blair had received back from Shaeffer all the money he paid him to purchase the lands, with 8 per cent interest, the remainder of the land was to be divided, 60 per cent to go to Blair and 40 per cent to Shaeffer. Shaeffer obtained possession of the lands, and upon Blair's demand for a deed of the same he refused to give one. Judge Brewer in his opinion says: "The first question arises on the construction of the contract. Shaeffer insists that he is the absolute owner, and Blair maintains that he was only his agent. Shaeffer also claims that a partnership was formed, he putting in his time and services against Blair's money. In every partnership there must be a community of interests but in the above contract there was no such community of interests as authorizes each party to make contracts, incur liabilities, manage the whole business and dispose of the property. Shaeffer as an agent of Blair, was not entitled to his commissions on account of gross misconduct. Shaeffer obtained quit claim deeds from the Anthony heirs for property worth $24,000.30, the consideration in these deeds being so fixed as to amount to $8,450 for which amount he drew upon Blair. I have little doubt that this was the fact and that he intended to charge and did charge and collect from Blair the sum of $24,000 as the purchase price of the property for which he only paid $8,500. In regard to the John S. West tract of sixty-nine acres, Schaeffer purchased it for $20,000 and charged Blair $24,000. The Marion West tracts of land Schaeffer purchased for $41,448 and drew upon Blair for $44,559. In the contract with P. Cardenas for her tract of land, he drew on Blair for $21,832, the facts being as follows: In 1882 he had purchased this land for $10,941, paying $3,000 down and giving security on the land for the balance. He immediately conveyed this land to P. Cardenas and executed a reconveyance at twice the sum, to wit, $21,832. This P. Cardenas was a woman in New York who lived with him as his mistress, bore him a child in 1884 and died shortly thereafter. Shaeffer claims that after she had lived with him awhile as his mistress their affection for each other became so strong that while no ceremony of marriage was performed he recognized and treated her as his wife. But one conclusion can be fairly drawn, and that is that the property was all the while his and her name was used simply to enable him to double the price to any purchaser. By Shaeffer's own admissions he got $21,330.70 of Blair's money. As against this he says he paid out for expenses $7,519 for his services, which were very valuable, which Blair denies. But one conclusion can be drawn from this testimony; that is, that in each of these four transactions Shaeffer drew from his principal on supposed purchase money to the amount of thousands of dollars more than he actually paid out. Could any clearer case of gross misconduct be disclosed? Can it be said that after such misconduct in purchasing, Blair is still bound to accord him the right to sell, and give to him the commissions and profits of such sales? He who cannot be trusted to buy cannot be trusted to sell. If he defrauds in the purchase can it be otherwise than that he will defraud in the sale? He who yields not common honesty in the one direction forfeits all rights in the other. It is said by counsel, and the testimony seems to warrant the assertion, that this land has become valuable and that the profits on its sale would be simply enormous and the question is asked, Ought Shaeffer to be deprived of his share of these profits? It may be hard punishment, and yet the law, in every page and sentence of its sacred volumes iterates and reiterates the ancient truth that honesty is the best policy, and affirms that the agent who deliberately defrauds his principal, justly forfeits all right to commissions and compensations, as well as loses his time and labor. The defendant as the agent, with an interest, deliberately defrauded his principal, the complainant, and therefore has forfeited all the interest and rights given to him by this contract and the complainant is entitled to a decree for the deeds as prayed for.

In the law case which is brought to recover money fraudulently drawn from the complainant, I state the account thus:

Amounts received		$92,880.70
Amount paid out per Cardenas tract	$10,941.00	
Amount paid out per West tracts	20,448.00	
Amount paid out per J. S. West tract	3,500.00	
Amount paid out to Anthony heirs	24,000.30	
For expenses shown in letter of February 12, and allowed	500.00	
Total		$60,289.30
Balance		$32,591.40

"For this balance, judgment will go. The declarations of law requested by complainants are allowed."

The Cotton Oil Trust.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—It was announced yesterday that the quarrel among the trustees of the Cotton Oil Trust, which led to the retirement of John V. Lewis as president, will culminate to-day in the retirement of five directors, who have been in sympathy with Lewis and Trustee McCauley. It was decided yesterday to ask J. H. Flagler, cousin of Henry M. Flagler, of the Standard Oil company, to accept the presidency. Flagler agreed on condition that he might name five trustees of the new board. His wishes were assented to.

THE GREAT LAKE GALE.

More Disasters Reported From the Storm of Sunday Night.

COLLINWOOD, Ont., Oct. 25.—The steamer, City of Owen Sound, of the Collingwood Transit company's line, was wrecked half a mile east of Clapperton Island light house during the gale Monday morning, and her crew were brought to this city this morning, having escaped drowning narrowly. The City of Owen Sound was valued at $29,000.

SAULT STE MARIE, Oct. 25.—Navigation through Lake George has been opened again this morning. The propeller George Spencer and schooners Trenton and Tremble, which had been aground on the flats, were released at daylight.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 25.—A life saving crew boarded the schooner Alva Bradley at 10 this morning and succeeded in landing the entire crew. Half of the men went back on the boat this afternoon and the remainder arrived here on the noon train. The boat has not sustained much damage.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 25.—The steam barge Oswegachie arrived down this morning. She left Bay City Friday night with the barges Morris and Dolphin, loaded with lumber for Cleveland. In the gale of Sunday night the tow-line was broken and the two barges were lost. This morning, shortly after the arrival of the Oswegachie, the schooner Breck sailed in, having on board Captain Sheahan and five sailors of the barge Morris. Captain Sheahan states that the two barges drifted around the lake several hours after breaking away from the steam barge, when the line holding the Morris and Dolphin together parted. Several sailors on the Morris declare that the Dolphin, after parting from the Morris, turned over and sank, taking the entire crew with her. The Dolphin had a crew of six men.

A British Bark Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The British bark Balaklava, from London to San Francisco, was dismasted during a gale and had her decks stove in off Cape Horn. During the gale nine men, including the mate, were washed overboard and drowned.

Destruction of a Steamer.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The French steamer Hendoustan, which arrived at Marseilles yesterday from New York, was entirely burned last night. She had 3,000 tons of merchandise aboard, all of which was destroyed.

THE PACIFIC COMMISSION.

Resumption of Its Inquiry—Nichols On the Stand.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The Pacific railroad commission resumed its inquiries to-day. Its investigations are about to close.

Effingham H. Nichols, formerly treasurer of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific railway, then known as the Atchison & Pike's Peak railway, was the first witness. His testimony was largely the same as other witnesses before the commission regarding the history of the road, etc. When he went to Washington in 1868 to see about the bill for the relief of the Central branch, Nichols interviewed congressmen. No money was given to congressmen, but some was expended in dinners for them. These were given for the purpose of getting acquainted with the members and talking about the bill. Between January and July, 1870, $23,441 was expended for such incidental expenses. After some testimony regarding the purchase of the road by Jay Gould, during which he failed to explain several discrepancies, Commissioner Anderson astonished the witness by asking him what had become of $131,000 charged against him on the books. Witness thought it must have been for counsel fees, dinners for congressmen and incidental expenses. Witness thought the Central Branch was yet entitled to government lands 190 miles beyond the western terminus of the road. He did not believe the fact that they had not carried their road that distance made any difference. They had filed their maps and were exonerated from continuance of the road. Mr. Nichols believed the government should wipe out the accumulation of interest on all its claims against the Pacific railroads, as they have all benefitted the public to a great extent. They could then pay the principal.

The Nicaragua Canal

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A. G. Menocal, chief engineer of the Nicaragua Canal company, said last evening: "We have been making arrangements to send out eight engineering parties, who will leave Grayton either on the 24th or 30th of November. The preliminary surveys are completed, and their work will be to locate the route of the canal, including dams, sites, locks, etc. They will be equipped with boring machines and will ascertain the various strata to be excavated. We expect that their work will be completed in eight months, and that July 1, if not before, the work of excavation will begin. The total cost will be about $65,000,000. It will not be all outlay. After completion we calculate that one-half of the revenue of the canal will come from California, Oregon and British Columbia products."

Episcopal Missionary Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25.—The first meeting of the missionary council appointed at the last convention of the Protestant Episcopal church was held to-day. After the services the business session of the council was begun, Bishop Whipple presiding. After the committee on rules had submitted their report the council proceeded to the consideration of questions submitted by members. The report of the board of managers showed the receipts to be $402,440; as compared with 1886, a decrease of $17,328. The number of contribution congregations was 2,200, while last year the number was 2,376. Bishop Whipple made a motion which passed, requesting the house of bishops to create the territory of Alaska into a missionary district or appoint a bishop for it.

Business Troubles.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Perkins, Dupee & Co., bankers, successors to Charles A. Sweet & Co., have failed. The firm has been long of the market. A member of the firm stated this morning that the liabilities, which are all unsecured, would not exceed $40,000, while the assets scarcely reach $20,000.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—W. J. & J. W. Fye, wholesale grocers, assigned to-day. Liabilities, $21,000; assets, $25,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—H. C. Allen & Co., dealers in crockery, made a voluntary assignment this morning. Liabilities $10,000, assets, $15,000.

Will Refuse the Advance.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The coal merchants of Chicago, at a meeting to-day decided to resist the advance in wages of 5 cents per ton demanded by the miners at Streator and elsewhere in Illinois. The workmen gave the merchants until November 1 to comply with the demand, threatening to strike on that date unless the advance was forthcoming. A committee was appointed by the merchants to confer with the miners at Streator on the 27th inst.

Bank Robbers Scared Off.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—An attempt was made Saturday night to rob the First National bank at Abbington, Illinois. The thieves had blown open the doors of the vault and of the safe, and were frightened away while at work on the money box. They closed the premises and the vault door carefully, and the attempt was not discovered until Sunday afternoon.

Women's Christian Association.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The ninth biennial international conference of the Women's Christian association of the United States and Canada opened here to-day. One hundred and four delegates were present from many of the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Mrs. Fisher, of New Haven, Conn., was president of the conference.

AN HOUR WITH ANARCHISTS.

How the Condemned Men Look, Feel and Act.

SPIES A COLD-BLOODED LOVER.

The Ex-Editor Treats Poor Little Nina With the Utmost Indifference—Lingg as Strong as a Giant.

Seventeen Days More of Life.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The anarchists as they filed out of the seven cells in "Murderer's Row" for their hour's exercise this morning betrayed neither concern nor nervousness over the ticklish circumstance that the date for the execution is only seventeen days off.

"The time is growing near," remarked Jailor Folz as his eyes rested on the pale faces of the doomed men.

"Do they say anything about it?" he was asked.

"Not a word. They ain't a bit changed," was the reply.

At that moment Fielden, with his long, thick hair and bushy beard and defiant air, was leaning indolently against the iron railing ust in front of his cell in an attitude of seeming indifference. Parsons had his soft black hat jauntly cocked on one side of his head and seemed keenly to enjoy the prospect of his sixty minutes' freedom without the narrow boundaries of his prison home. His hair was neatly combed, his clothing was brushed clean, and while chatting with three women who called to see him he toyed with a cigar which he puffed at from time to time. Lingg in appearance grows more and more like a wild animal every day. He has broadened out across the chest since his confinement in jail and appears to be as strong as a giant. His face and head are covered with a mass of intractable hair and his voice is hoarse, thick and gutteral. Lingg is the only one of the anarchists whose demeanor hasn't been changed by jail life. He is still defiant. He walks upright like a soldier and with a heavy step, as if he wanted to crush something every time he put down his foot. A young woman with an ample figure and a healthy, red face, is his sweetheart and calls to see him almost every day. She visited him this morning just a moment or two after Nina Van Zandt dropped in. Nina was burdened with sundry baskets and parcels for Spies, who took them with an ineffusive composure, just as a man reaches out for some money that has long been due him. The ex-editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung is a cold-blooded gentleman. His usual expression of emotion is a crafty smile, a parting of the lips in a grin full of guile that exposes his teeth. There is nothing suggestive of the lover about him in Nina's society. This morning she was at the jail before Spies and his comrades were let out into the corrider. Her eyes were fastened on Spies' cell the very instant she entered the jail office. When the cell-door was opened at length and Spies stepped out, her every look followed him. He walked slowly and deliberately along the iron passage without once turning to look at her. At the turn of the stairs Spies disappeared around the corner for a moment. Nina hastened to catch the very first view of him and then walked rapidly forward to the wire screen and waited for him to come up. He took his time and then stood off a foot or two and cooly surveyed the upturned face of the girl. There was something pleading in her look. She was all eagerness and with feminine effusiveness proceeded at once to tell him what she had brought him. Spies accepted it all as a matter of course, threw a careless look at the parcels and then pulled at his mustache as if he were a trifle bored. On his countenance of late there has grown a frown. Not once did Spies direct an amiable look at the girl. He is no worse off than Parsons, but Parsons has always a pleasant word and he is really bearing up with a nerve that is the admiration of the jail officials. Spies tugged at his mustache with churlish taciturnity. The warm greeting of the girl, her admiration of him expressed in a hundred little ways and her careful forethought in the interest of his comfort, never once caused him to thaw from his attitude of icy reserve. It was overwhelmingly evident this morning that Spies' fancy did not lightly turn to thoughts of love. On the other hand, Nina never once took her eyes off him and when at the expiration of the hour he went back to his cell, she remained stock still, looking at him as he walked away, entirely oblivious of the flock of jail-birds that were grinning at her. She thought only of the man whose death is set for November 11. There is not much change to be noted in the others. Schwab is as apathetic as ever. His wife, despite her pathetic appeal, will not be allowed to embrace him before he dies, so Jailer Folz said this morning. Engel looked like a man who had abandoned hope, but Fischer was talkative and sociable. None of the doomed men like the presence of mere curious people, and this morning none but friends called on them.

Silent Preparations.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Preparations are already being silently made for the great anti-anarchist drama of November 11. Already, it is asserted, orders have been given to members of the Second regiment of infantry of the Illinois National guard that they will be required to be on duty for a full week or perhaps longer prior to November 11 at their armory or wherever else their services may be required. The probability is that the First regiment will be called upon to do the same. It is understood, however, that neither regiment will be called from the armory except in case of actual necessity. The police preparations around the jail are extensive. The sheriff has already decided to limit the number of those present to those that the law requires to be present and to a very few press representatives. Quite a sensation was caused among the inmates of the women's department of the jail to-day by the official request made that they help sew up the shrouds and caps to be used at the execution. The majority of them refused and the work will probably have to be done outside.

Anarchist Editors Arrested.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Max Adler, Edmund Deuss, Frank Bieheifeld and L. Stowrowski, editors and owners of the anarchist organ Arbeiter Zeitung, were arrested this afternoon on the charge of criminal libel preferred by Ernest Legner, formerly a friend of Spies. The Arbeiter Zeitung has recently published charges that Legner, whom the anarchists expected to be an important witness for them, was hired by the police at the time of the trial to go on a secret junket and keep out of the way. All the persons arrested were released on bond.

The Fight Against Powderly.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The first formal step taken by any Knights of Labor assembly to join the secession was taken to-night by Local Assembly No. 1307, of which Parsons, the anarchist, is a leader. The assembly, after a protracted session, determined in favor of rebellion and a bitter fight against Powderly. The assembly has not yet, however, actually withdrawn.

Printers' Wages.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—The new scale of wages which goes into effect in the daily newspaper offices of the city November 1, is as follows; Men are to give up advertisements and cuts, which will now be set up by men working on salary, and will receive 43 cents per 1,000 ems for ordinary matter. The afternoon scale will be 37 cents.

PIG-IRON KELLY.

The Pennsylvania Protectionist Talks About the Tariff.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Congressman William D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, is in the city revising the last proofs of his forthcoming book on "Industries of the South." A reporter found him last night and asked him what the republicans proposed to do in defense of the tariff when congress reconvened. He said, among other things: "It rests with the democratic majority to take the initiative in the matter. The president, in view of his duty to offer such suggestions as he may have to congress, will dictate the method by which such action by the fiftieth congress will be invited. To prepare himself Cleveland has held a series of conferences with such of the leaders of his party as he cared to talk with. It is said that the result of these conferences will not only be an embodiment of the suggestions of the president's message to congress, but the submission of a detailed scheme of revenue revision. The popular impression appears to be that the wing of the democratic party that is called protectionist has not been invited to these conferences and that it will not be prepared to indorse the conclusions which President Cleveland has accepted. How this may be, I do not know. I have heard from many sources that though Carlisle would not permit the question of the repeal of the tobacco taxes to be submitted to the last session, he and his friends have decided since then not only to permit it to be submitted but to favor its repeal. I am told, however, that they will not consent to the abolition of any other international tax. If the repeal of the tobacco tax shall be submitted as a separate proposition, the republicans will undoubtedly accept it, for that reduction alone would bring the receipts down about $28,000,000 in one year. If, however, the proposition be connected with one to reduce the customs duties in the hope thereby of curtailing the amount of current revenue, the measure will be resisted by the republicans. The republican attitude on the question might be thus summed up to its free trade opponents: "The object to be obtained is a reduction of revenue, and this is the only means of averting a commercial and financial crisis which may be as much greater in its effects than those of 1837 and 1857 as is the magnitude of the manufacturing, financial and other interests of the country greater. Yet you propose to us to make such changes in our tariff as will by inviting increased importations embarrass many of our productive industries while increasing the daily receipts of the country in spite of the repeal of the tobacco taxes which you offer."

POISONED HIS SISTER.

The Confession of a Suicide in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—At the coroner's inquest to-night on the body of Henry Benhayon, who committed suicide last Sunday night, a letter was made public, written by Benhayon before his death and addressed to the coroner. In the letter Benhayon makes a positive statement that he alone is responsible for the death of his sister, Cecilia Bowers, in November, 1885. Dr. J. M. Bowers, husband of the latter, is now in the county jail under sentence of death for her supposed murder. On the trial it was proved that she had been killed by poison and the circumstantial evidence against her husband was so strong that the jury returned a verdict against him. Benhayon says he killed his sister to get her life insurance.

Horrible Work of Fire Bugs.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 25.—An at tempt to burn thirty Italians asleep in a building in the township of Paris, Kent county, was frustrated last night by the timely warning of one of the men who awoke and found the building in flames. There have been hard feelings existing between this crew and another crew at work on the railroad near by. About 10 o'clock last night an unknown man crept into a vacant room and set fire to the house, and then joined the party on the outside, who barricaded the doors and unsuccessfully used every effort to keep the inmates from escaping.

Conspiracy in a Corpse.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A man died suddenly in South London and the police took charge of his body. In searching the clothing of the dead man the fact was discovered that he was an American and was connected with the dynamite conspiracy. The names of his fellow conspirators were given, but the police will not be able to arrest them because they have not committed overt acts. The inquest over the remains will be held to-morrow and full disclosures regarding the conspiracy are probable.

Death of Remenyi.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A cable dispatch announces the death by drowning in shipwreck off the coast of Madagascar, of Remenyi, the Hungarian violinist, who spent some considerable time in the United States. He had a wife and two sons in Paris, but appears to have treated them with neglect. He was born in 1825.

Weather Indications.

Lor Nebraska: Fair, warmer weather, light to fresh southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

For Iowa: Warmer, followed by colder, fair weather, light to fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

For Eastern and Central Dakota: Colder, fair weather, light to fresh northerly winds.

Suit Against Gould Discontinued.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The $6,000,000 suit against Jay Gould and Russell Sage as trustees of Kansas Pacific railroad securities, brought by Stoop & Reno, of Amsterdam, was discontinued this afternoon by their attorney in this city on telegraphic orders from his clients. The cause is not known on this side of the water.

Russia's Allies.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Figaro states that the czar visited Copenhagen with a view of taking decisive action in regard to Bulgarian affairs, and that he has formed an anti-German alliance between Russia, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Denmark. Other powers are expected to join the alliance.

The French Chambers.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The legislative chambers reassembled to-day. In the chamber of deputies Rouvier, prime minister and minister of finance, introduced a bill providing for an extraordinary army and navy credit of 100,000,000 francs.

A Reply to the Count of Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Prince Victor Napoleon has issued a manifesto in reply to the manifesto issued by the Count of Paris some time ago. He demands an appeal to the people and asserts that the Napoleons alone can give France a strong democratic government.

Keeping Up the Fight.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The English Home Rule union has resolved to continue the holding of meetings in Ireland notwithstanding the arrest of Mr. Wilfred Blunt and to send another deputation to that country.

An Inquiry to Be Instituted.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Ih the chamber of deputies to-day M. Dorano (Bonapartist), moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the Caffarel-Wilson Legion of Honor decoration scandal and demanded urgency for his motion. The motion was carried.

The English Turf.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The races for the Cambridgeshire stakes at the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day was won by Gloriation.

SHALL GORMANITES GOVERN?

The Great Question Which Maryland Will Decide To-Day.

BALTIMORE IN BATTLE ARRAY.

The Independents Confident of Being Able to Cast Off the Yoke of Bossism—A Survey of the Situation.

Maryland's Political Contest.

BALTIMORE, Oct 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—To-morrow the question, "Shall Gorman continue to dominate in the politics of Maryland?" will be practically settled. The polls for the municipal election in Baltimore will open at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning and by midnight it will be known whether the anti-Gorman portion of the population is numerically strong enough to throw the yoke which Gorman and his crowd have upon the necks of the people. State and municipal interests alone are involved in the contest this year. Whatever the result may be to-morrow in the Maryland election or on the 8th of November when a new governor will be chosen, it will have no bearing whatever upon national questions, yet the result may be fraught with great things in connection with the campaign of 1888. If the independents should win the contest to-morrow they are morally certain to win in the state election next month. If they win, then Maryland is assured a new election law which will do a great deal towards removing the stigma of political corruption which is the curse of the state. To-night Baltimore is as quiet as a country village to all outward appearances. The headquarters of the clubs and associations alone exhibit any animated activity. The brunt of the campaign has been fought and the independents believe that they have won. Mr. John K. Cowen, who has been foremost in the ranks of the independent democrats, was seen by your correspondent to-night just as he was going home. He said there was not the slightest doubt as to the result to-morrow. The Gorman ticket will be defeated squarely by a good, round majority, but it is not certain that a fair count can be secured. There is a better prospect of a fair count to-night than there has been in Maryland before. The final changes in the judges of election were made to-day. In every polling precinct the independents have secured the appointment of a republican on the board and the reformers express satisfaction with the selections made. Besides this they have secured an order from the board of police directing that two reputable citizens from each party be admitted to each of the polling places to watch the count. This is a great and important victory. It was won only after a hard fight and the police commissioners reluctantly yielded. Besides these safeguards the anti-Gorman party will have eight watchers at each poll, but in spite of all, they are afraid that the Gormans may prove too much for them. Their fears are not groundless, either. Gorman, Higgins, Rasin, "Sonny" Mahone, Thomas, "Hack" Guinn, and all the other delectable political cutthroats are in close consultation at Barnum's hotel to-night, and it is easy to understand that the republicans and independents fear that some dark plot is hatching.

Mr. Blakistone, chairman of the independent city convention, was asked to-night what he thought of the outlook. He replied: "Bartlett, the republican nominee for mayor, will have a fair majority of from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred. Of this the "regulars" will probably steal from six to eight thousand, but he will be elected in spite of all they can do."

These figures are somewhat higher than the estimate of other independent leaders. Mr. John C. Rose, a prominent republican, and the attorney of the reform league, places Bartlett's majority at from six to eight thousand and he expects that from three to four thousand of the majority will be stolen. Others, notably Mr. Irvine Cross, agree with him as to the size of the majority, and all seem confident that the republican ticket will be elected. Senator Gorman's friends carry a bold front. They insist that the independent revolt does not amount to anything and that Mr. Latrobe will receive the normal democratic majority. Still they are working hard to keep them.

To-day the Washington navy yard and the departments were extensively canvassed and all Baltim