THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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BEN BUTLER'S BUNCOMBE.

His Ingenious Argument in the Anarchist Case.

PRIVILEGES OF FOREIGNERS.

The Boston Lawyer Holds That in Some Cases They Are Superior to Those of Americans—Grinnell For the State.

Made the Judges Smile.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The proceedings in the anarchists' hearing to-day were less interesting than yesterday. Everybody knew the points relied on by the anarchists' counsel and the arguments made on them, and it was apparent from Butler's brief in the case that he had only one new point to make, which was mentioned in my dispatch of last night. States Attorney Grinnell from Chicago made the first argument to-day and addressed himself mainly to the constitutionality of the Illinois jury law. He made quite an impression as an able and logical advocate, and the court paid him unusual attention. Butler finished the argument in a speech of an hour and three quarters. To say that he made an argument is perhaps doing his speech too much honor. He spoke ramblingly, like a man who either has no definite ideas or whose ideas are sadly mixed. He sought to strengthen Tucker's arguments as to the jurisdiction of the court, and then actually claimed that aliens in this country must be tried under the laws in force here at the time when the treaty of amity between this and their respective native countries went into effect. These treaties only stipulate that foreigners shall have the same privileges and immunities when tried under the laws of the United States, but Butler's position, actually, was that Spies should have been tried according to the law in force a hundred years ago. The court did not follow Butler's speech with attention. The judges smiled occasionally when the old gentleman became a little witty, but they generally occupied themselves with looking over briefs and other papers. The lawyers present seemed to be amused at his line of speech and one of them said afterwards that his argument was nothing more than ingeniously absurd. The lawyers of the anarchists show a want of confidence in their success. Captain Black and Mr. Solomon went about in a disheartened sort of way and after the hearing was closed General Pryor stood in the corridor, leaning against a pillar, moodily smoking and chewing a cigar, while Tucker was standing by them with his eyes cast on the floor and seemingly lost in thought. Only Butler was as usual, puffing, blowing and chewing away as though he had some particularly tough cud to dispose of. The opinion generally prevails that the court will deny the petition.

The Arguments in Detail.

[Press.]—When the supreme court opened at noon, Attorney General Hunt stated that he had practically finished his argument when the court adjourned yesterday and would not resume to-day, but would give way to Grinnell. Grinnell spoke forty-five minutes, paying particular attention to the composition of the jury. After reviewing briefly the ground covered by the argument of Attorney General Hunt yesterday, Grinnell said that so far as the composition of the jury was concerned there was only one man in it to whom any objection was raised by the defense and that was the man Sanford, who was the last juror selected. The attempt had been made, he said, to show that another juror named Denker had also been objected to but in reply to that it was only necessary to say that at the time Juror Denker was accepted the defense had the right to 142 peremptory challenges. If they had objected to him very strongly they might have used one of the preemptory challenges to exclude him.

After reviewing at some length the cases of the jurors, Sanford and Denker, Grinnell said that every man on the jury was duly qualified under the common law. It was in no sense a class jury. Three of the jurymen were men who labored with their own hands; one of them was a man of foreign birth, and there was not a capitalist among them.

With regard to "unreasonable search and seizure," Mr. Grinnell said he did not desire and this was not the place to apologize for anything he had done in this case. He believed, however, that it had always been regarded as proper to deprive a criminal of the instrument of his crime and to use such instruments as evidence against him. It had been done when the pistol was taken by force from the assassin Guiteau, and, if he remembered rightly, Guiteau's papers had also been seized. He recited the history of the bomb throwing in Chicago and enumerated articles, such as bombs, dynamite, etc., which belonged to Spies, Lingg and others of the anarchists which had been taken, not from their private houses, but from the Arbeiter Zeitung office, the headquarters of the anarchist party. He maintained that the question was not, how did these articles get before the court, but what did they prove, and again referred to the case of Ker vs the people of Illinois, cited by the attorney general of the state yesterday.

After speaking about forty minutes, Grinnell closed and General Butler arose and objected to the latter part of Grinnell's argument on the ground that it went outside of the printed record and brought in extraneous matter to which no reference had before been made. He observed that this extraneous matter must be popular with the court or its introduction would not be permitted. He and his associates had been taken by surprise and he must ask more time in order to go into the case fully and show that the facts stated by Mr. Grinnell were not in the record. If he should be wrong, he hoped he would be corrected by men who did not advocate and defend man-stealing and property-stealing.

After describing what happened previous to the Haymarket meeting, he said: "At that meeting a bomb was thrown by somebody for some purpose, and there is not one word in these 8,000 pages of evidence to show that any one of these men had anything to do with the throwing of that bomb. Its explosion killed a single policeman and within a few days all these men were arrested without warrants, committed to jail and held without examination and without process until they were indicted by a grand jury." He said he was ready to pledge himself that there was not a single man of the jury selected who had not said that he had a firm and some of them an enthusiastic conviction, opinion and prejudice against the defendants. After a great deal of rambling talk about the composition of the jury, dissatisfaction with the record, lack of time for preparation, sentencing of the prisoners in their absence and that of their counsel, the injustice done them by unreasonable search and seizure, etc., General Butler said that if all these things could be done, the question to be debated was whether this government would not be better if it were overturned into anarchy than if it were to be carried on in this fashion. "I have no fear," he said, "of being misunderstood upon this question. I have the individuality of being the only man in the United States that condemned and executed men for undertaking to overturn the law. There were thousands of them, and for that act, please your honors, a price was set upon my head as though I were a wolf, and $2,500 was offered to any man that could capture me and murder me by Jefferson Davis and his associates, and who, if they were here at your bar trying to ascertain whether they should have an honest and fair trial for their great crimes, and they called upon me, if their lives were in danger I should hold it to be my duty to do all I might to defend them." After some further talk General Butler said he agreed fully that the first ten amendments of the constitution were limitations of federal power and not restrictions of the rights of states. "Privileges and immunities," however, claimed by the prisoners were privileges inherent in each one of the citizens of the several states of the union, because in a vast majority we were British subjects and had certain privileges and immunities inherited under common law and the magna charta. We claim that all rights, privileges and immunities that belonged to a British subject under the magna charta belonged to each citizen of the United States. The words "Due process of law" mean "By the law of the land," and not the law of the county, a province, or a state, but the law of the country—the whole country. Any other meaning given to "due process of law," as used in the fourteenth amendment, would make it simply ridiculous and frivolous, because any state may enact a "due process of law" according to that state, by which a man's life may be taken, and from which not a single right or immunity of citizenship can protect him. General Butler then proceeded to consideration of the special and peculiar questions raised by the cases of Fielden and Spies, who are foreigners. He contended that treaties were the supreme law of the land and that these prisoners were entitled by virtue of the treaties with Germany and Great Britain to all the rights and privileges of American citizens at the time such treaties were made. A state had no power to try these men by one of its own laws which was not the law of the land at the time the treaties were ratified. He did not mean that a foreigner could come into a state and break its laws with impunity and that the state could only try him in accordance with the law of the land—the whole land—at the time the treaty with his government was made. This was an important question to every American citizen because in return for the concession made by this government in the treaty with Great Britain the government of that country had made similar concessions to us. Suppose a citizen of the United States should go to Ireland, make remarks about a republican form of government, be arrested and tried by the crimes act in violation of the treaty. Would we not stand up and say this man must be tried by a fair and impartial jury? If this should happen General Butler hoped the English authorities would not be able to hold up to his gaze the decision of the United States supreme court sustaining the right to try an Englishman by the local law of a state which was nothing but a swamp and a howling wilderness at the time the treaty was ratified. After some desultory remarks about the record, references to breaking open the safe and desks and charges of prejudice against the jury, General Butler said that the defense was compelled to accept the last juror, Sanford. Their peremptory challenges were exhausted and they could do nothing else. Under the circumstances they talked to him and coaxed him and tried to get him into a state of mind as favorable to their side as they could. Referring to the assertion of counsel on the other side that the petitioners had waived some of their rights through not insisting upon them by exception or objection at the proper time, and that, therefore, they were stopped from asserting these rights now, Butler contended that when a man was on trial for his life there was no such thing as waiver or estoppal. General Butler returned again to "unreasonable searches and seizures." "Why, your honors," he exclaimed, "they searched under a burglary headed by the state's attorney on his own admission—no miserable policeman or half-witted constable, but the state's prosecuting attorney does the burglary, steals the papers and says you can't help that. He puts it with a sort of triumph and yet we are told that our immunities and privileges are not invaded and our remedy is to sue for trespass. What a beautiful remedy. Sue the state's attorney and be tried by such a jury as the law of Illinois would give. Better be in a place not to be named for comfort." General Butler again urged that the prisoners had been sentenced to death in their absence and in conclusion said: "If men's lives can be taken in this way, as you have seen exhibited here to-day, we had better have anarchy and better be without law than with any such law." General Butler thanked the court for its indulgence and took his seat.

The chief justice called the next case on the docket and the hearing of the motion of the anarchists for a writ of error was over.

It seems to be the general impression among those who have paid the closest attention to the proceedings that the counsel for the state had altogether the best of the argument, and that the writ of error will not be granted.

Buchanan's Opinion.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—"What do you think of the point made by Butler yesterday that Spies and Fielden, as aliens, have privileges guaranteed by treaty?"

"I think it's a poor point," said J. R. Buchanan, of the Labor Enquirer, to whom the question was addressed, as the man most prominent in the effort to obtain amnesty for the anarchists, "I think it is a bad point. In the first place it is not so, Mrs. Spies tells me. August Spies is a naturalized citizen, so she tells me, and I think Fielden is, too, but that doesn't cut any figure. Whether they are voters or not is of very little consequence now. They have made up their minds to hang these men, and I guess they're going to do it."

"The point has been made that unless the condemned men sign the petition the governor cannot take any cognizance of it."

"That's all bosh. Why can't he? The law provides that executive clemency may be granted under certain conditions, and when these conditions are simmered down they mean that executive clemency must be asked for. The prisoners may sign the petition either for themselves or by attorney. Well, if I hustle around for them, ain't I acting as their attorney? I don't understand that all of them have refused to sign the petitions. I think there are only two of them who wont, but if the others do and a general amnesty is granted, do you mean to tell me that it wont apply to them? Such restrictions can only work to abridge the right of petition which is granted to every citizen of the country. Take that away and wherein does the government differ from the worst form of despotism ever devised?"

Just before this interview took place Miss Van Zandt was talking to Mr. Buchanan, and she said in the hearing of the reporter: "It seems to me that the ruling of the supreme court, which is that it doesn't make any difference how the evidence was obtained so long as it proves the man guilty is an entire novelty in law. The article in to-day's Tribune which says that a bomb was found in August's desk, is just as mean as it can be. The editor who wrote it knows just as well as anybody that they only found keys and some letters there. Oh, its just awful. They're riveting more fetters on the people of this country every day. I'm sure I don't know what is going to become of us all."

Over at the jail the sightseers exhibited more than usual impertinence and vulgarity. Three or four women came in and hung around where Parsons was talking with his wife and did their very best to overhear what was said. Then they listened awhile where Nina Van Zandt was talking to Spies. Spies' sister-in-law talked with Schwab awhile, and they tried to eavesdrop on their conversation. Miss Van Zandt turned around and gave them a look freezing enough to put out a blast furnace, but it did not effect them in the least.

"When is they going to hang 'em?" said one of the women, right out loud, with calm indifference.

"Why, November 11!" replied another.

"Oh, my, tain't but a little while. Let's see to-day's the 28th," said the first, counting on her fingers; "thirty days hath September, April, June and November,—only three days more in this month and then eleven days—why it'll be just two weeks from to-day. I'd kinder like to see 'em hang. I know it'll be just awful, but I'd like to see it, just to kinder brag about it, you know," and thus they chattered on, as utterly regardless of the feelings of the men on the other side of the painted wire netting as if they had been so many pigs to be slaughtered when it came to be hog killing time. The male curiosity seekers were just as offensive. They stood around and gaped at the relations of the anarchists much as they would at a fat woman in a dime museum. Parsons was asked about the point that the governor could not consider the pardon unless the names of the condemned were signed to it. He said: "I haven't heard of it before, and I am not very much interested in it." Mrs. Parsons said to him, "You'd better take your exercise now," and he obediently turned away, while she took her wicker basket, and with a sigh, turned and left the cage.

The sheriff visits the jail every day now, but he preserves a sturdy silence about all preparations for the execution. "Have you received any intimation that Governor Oglesby will grant the condemned men a respite in case the supreme court denies the petition for a writ of error?" he was asked. "Not a syllable; don't know whether he will or no; no particular reason for it, as I see," the sheriff replied.

THE TELEGRAPH COMBINE.

The Country Again at the Mercy of the Monopoly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Tribune says: The most important step toward complete settlement of the telegraph war, probably second only to the purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio system by the Western Union company, was taken yesterday. An agreement was made between the Mutual Union, the fighting contingent of the Western Union company, and the Postal Telegraph company, which now represents the only opposition. It is probable that this agreement merely foreshadows a perfect coalition, but the principal officers of both companies insisted that it covered only an advance in unprofitable rates. It was stated with much positiveness that no purchase of the opposition lines was ever contemplated, and at the office of the Postal Telegraph company it was said that the tariff, in accordance with the agreement, had not was that this acquisition of the Baltimore & Ohio lines by the Western Union was not anbeen made and common opinion in Wall street nounced until terms with the Mackay companies had been arranged, and that the present agreement was the natural consequence. It was anticipated that an advance in cable rates would be made immediately, and in fact the control of the opposition telegraph and cable lines was in the hands of the Western Union company. It is tolerably certain that some sort of an agreement exists between Gould and Mackay and the proposed advance in rates by the Mutual Union and Postal companies is generally accepted as sufficient proof. Gould said in reply to an inquiry whether the agreement meant absorption of the Mackay land and ocean lines: "I guess not. As I understand the situation, the Mutual Union and Postal companies have agreed to advance rates to something near our tariff. They have been fighting each other, but the Western Union is not greatly interested. I have not heard of any advance in cable rates." Vice President Rosener, of the Postal company, said: "The purchase of the Mackey lines by the Western Union is out of the question. I do not think there is any intention of that kind on either side, and it is understood that the advance in rates on the Postal lines will carry with it abolition of rebates, and that all competitive 10 and 15 cent rates will be given up, and the new schedule will agree very nearly with Western Union."

The officials of the Postal Telegraph company have formally announced that as a result of the conference yesterday the rates of the Postal company will be advanced to the Western Union standard on all messages under 25 cents and where the standard is higher than that figure the competing companies will make a slightly lower rate. The advance will take effect on the 1st of November.

CLASH OF AUTHORITY.

A California Sheriff Trying to Capture United States Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—United States District Attorney Carey has received a telegram from the sheriff of Mendocino county informing him he was gathering a posse to capture Captain Shaw, whom General Howard had sent in command of United States troops to eject sheep herders and others from the Round Valley Indian reservation in this state. The telegram also states that the state court has issued a writ of injunction ordering Captain Shaw to desist from removing trespassers from the reservation. District Attorney Carey advised General Howard to order Captain Shaw to surrender to the sheriff, which General Howard declined to do without orders from the president or secretary of war, whereupon Carey sent a dispatch to the attorney general at Washington, in which he reviewed the above facts and states: "If the sheriff persists and General Howard continues to refuse following my advice it will probably result in bloodshed."

The China-American Bank.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—That part of the report telegraphed from San Francisco on Wednesday regarding the new China-American bank which referred to Vanderbilt as the new president of the bank, was treated with incredulity yesterday at the general offices of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad company. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was supposed to be the Vanderbilt alluded to, was not in the city and will not return until next week. President Depew, after carefully reading the San Francisco dispatch, said that Vanderbilt had not told him that he had assumed any such relations to the China-American bank. "My belief is," said Depew, "that Vanderbilt does not intend to be president of this Chinese bank. He is not the man to permit the use of his name in an enterprise which he would not back financially, and become thoroughly responsible for. Vanderbilt is much too busy now with the affairs he has on his hands to enter this new field."

Receiver For the Chesapeake & Ohio.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 28.—Yesterday the Chesapeake & Ohio railway company confessed judgment in the clerk's office of the circuit court of this county in favor of C. P. Huntington for $1,772,976 with interest and costs. At the special term of the circuit court to-day Huntington filed a bill in chancery against the Chesapeake & Ohio railway company and others, setting up a lien of his judging and of his judgment and alleging default of full payment and of interest on bonds, and claiming that the Chesapeake & Ohio railway company is insolvent and praying for the appointment of a receiver. The court appointed William C. Wickham receiver. Wickham is now second vice president and acting manager of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley company.

A Great Case Settled.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—The great $20,000,000 case against the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad company was ended in the common pleas court to-day by payment of the small amount of costs remaining. The suit was brought in 1881 by James McHenry and J. C. Conybeare for themselves and others, holders of certificates issued in exchange for bonds and shares of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad company against Charles E. Lewis, J. Bates and others and the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad company.

Royal Arch Masons.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Illinois held the final session of their thirty-eighth annual meeting to-day. Philander W. Barclay, of Cairo, and Sylvester O. Spring, of Peoria, were elected grand high priest and deputy grand high priest, respectively.

SIMMS SNUBBED BY SPARKS.

The Courtly Southerner Fails to Carry a Point.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Andrew Carnegie Talks About Mr. Blaine's Presidential Prospects—Military Matters—Federal Building Bids.

Much Ado About Nothing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There is a decidedly mixed state of things in the general land office, which promises to result in the loss of one official at least. General Simms of Virginia, is the chief of the division of fraudulent land claims. Simms is a courtly gentleman, very punctilious in all matters of decorum and etiquette, not a personal friend of Commissioner Sparks, but, on the contrary, he does not get along very well with that gentleman. Sparks' especial pet has been a man named George, who made a sensation a few years ago by accusing Congressman Ellis, of Louisiana, of all sorts of unpleasant things. George has been employed as a special agent of the land office for some time and has been under the direction of General Simms. This gentleman never liked George and has been for some time trying to get him discharged. Sparks opposed, but at last Simms succeeded. Recently George was sent by Sparks to Simms for a statement of his account. He carried a note from Sparks, in which that official asked the chief of the frauds division to treat Mr. George courteously. This was very displeasing to Sims, who remarked that he did not think that it was necessary to instruct him how to treat a gentleman as a gentleman should treat another. This remark was carried to the ears of Sparks by a man named Young, who is the assistant chief in Simms' division. Simms heard of it and demanded the removal of Young. Sparks declined to remove Young, but intimated that he would accept the resignation of Simms if the latter chose to tender it. This Simms declined to do. Instead he went to the secretary and asked that Young be "fired." Secretary Lamar at once instructed Sparks to discharge Young. Sparks said that he would do nothing of the kind but that he would carry the matter to the president. Yesterday the attention of the president was called to the controversy and all parties are anxiously awaiting the result. If the president sustains Sparks, Simms will have to resign. If, on the other hand, Simms is sustained the commissioner of the land office will probably swallow the insult and retain his office. He is not likely to let a little thing like that induce him to leave a fat place.

Carnegie on Blaine.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Andrew Carnegie is at the Arlington hotel, where he was called upon last evening by a former classmate of Mr. Blaine's. This gentleman to-day repeated to your correspondent what Mr. Carnegie had said about the Maine statesman. He denied the stories about Mr. Blaine's health having given way.

"The fact is," said he, "Mr. Blaine never enjoyed better health in his life. Oh, yes, he talked quite freely to me about the political outlook and said he would accept the nomination if it was offered. He is not nor will noi be active with a view to securing the nomination, but expresses the hope and belief that if he is nominated he will be elected."

In regard to the return of Mr. Blaine to the United States Mr. Carnegie told my informant that no date had been settled upon, but it was certain he would not return before next May. Mr. Blaine in one conversation referred to the political status of New York, Ohio, Virginia and Maryland and said that they could undoubtedly be carried by the republicans by a vigorous canvass. Then Mr. Carnegie added on his own account that there was no doubt that Blaine was the coming man; that if nominated he would surely be the next president.

Military Matters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Forty-five recruits have been ordered to Fort Snelling, Minn.; 200 to the Twelfth infantry and 20 to the Twentieth infantry. A board of engineer officers consisting of Colonel Thomas L. Casey, Colonel Henry L. Abbot and Major William R. King, has been ordered to meet in New York for the examination for promotion of First Lieutenant S. A. Rossler and Second Lieutenants David Dubo Galliard and Harry Taylor. Lieutenant Colonel James Moore, deputy quartermaster general, has been relieved from the department of Dakota and ordered to take charge of the quartermaster's depot at St. Louis, relieving Major Charles Foster, who is ordered to Fort Leavenworth; Major James Gillis, on being relieved at Fort Leavenworth, to report to the quartermaster general for duty in this city. Captain Henry Q. Haynesworth, is transferred from Philadelphia to Buffalo, relieving Captain Daniel H. Floyd. Captain Floyd will relieve Major Augustus G. Robinson at St. Paul, Minn. Captain Curtis E. Munn, assistant surgeon, has been relieved from duty at Fort Canby, Wyo., and ordered to Fort Klalath, Ore. Second Lieutenant Thomas Ridgeway, Fifth artillery, has been relieved from duty at the cathedral school at Garden City, L. I., and granted fourteen days leave. Extensions of leave have been granted as follows: Captain Joseph Hale, Third infantry, three months; First Lieutenant Oscar J. Harney, First cavalry, ten days; First Lieutenant Williston Fish, Fourth artillery, has resigned, his resignation to take effect December 31.

Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following Nebraska pensions have been issued: Original: B. F. Graham, Clay Center; Wellington Potter, Elm Creek; Amos Miller, Ulysses; S. C. Huckins, Calvert.

Iowa pensions: Mexican war: Sarah, widow of George Cox, Corydon; J. R. Grimes, Russell. Original: C. M. Norton, Marshalltown; William Gray, Glenwood; Charles H. Stewart, Avery; N. B. Flack, Sac City; Westley Harack, Walker; Jacob Frazer, Marion. Increased: Hiram Rockwell, Bedford. Reissued: F. M. Perkins, Parkersburg.

Bids For Approaches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Bids were opened to-day by the supervising architect of the treasury for the approach for the federal building at Council Bluffs. The bidders were; John P. Weaver, Council Bluffs, $4,960; John Hammer, Council Bluffs, $3,786; Dumesnil Bros., Louisville, $5,900.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following Nebraska postmasters were appointed to-day: Thomas L. Austin, Julian, Nemaha county, vice Thomas Tobin, superseded; Nelson A. Wells, Lutes, Keya Paha county, vice James Leverick, resigned; Mary Cosgrove, Mound, Howard county, vice Mr. Nettie E. Newall, resigned.

The name of the postoffice at Tyghi, Keith county, is changed to Lisbon, and Edward B. Kenny appointed postmaster, Jacob A. Wertz, superseded.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arrived—The Britannic, from Liverpool; the Canada, from London; the Aller, from Bremen; the Wieland, from Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 28.—Arrived—The Wisconsin, from New York.

HAMBURG, Oct. 28.—Arrived—The Moravia, from New York.

A DANUBE DEMON.

Vienna Astounded By the Discovery of a Ferryman's Bloody Crimes.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—It is just discovered that a ferryman on the lower Danube, who had been in the habit of conveying across the river workmen returning from Roumania, who took this route to avoid producing certificates that they paid taxes in Roumania or money in default thereof, has taken them to a small island where he murdered and robbed them of their savings. Judicial inquiry reveals the astounding fact that hundreds of workmen have been dispatched by him and their bodies buried or thrown into the reeds along the river banks.

The Garfields at Bournmouth.

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BOURNMOUTH, Oct. 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The residents of this sheltered seaside resort, which is as delightful throughout the winter as in the summer, has been politely greeting on the pier, the plaza and in their walks, Mrs. Garfield, Miss Mollie Garfield, Mr. Harry Garfield and their friends, Dr. and Mrs. Boynton, and Mrs. and Mrs. Mason. They are enjoying the balmy air, soft sunshine and enticing walks. I paid them this morning the compliments of the Herald. Mrs. and Miss Garfield showed by their braced appearance that they had entirely recovered from the effects of the stormy voyage, and were already pleased with the many English courtesies shown them from the time they were received by Consul Russel at Liverpool. Young Garfield was spokesman. I had shown them a copy of an American newspaper saying that they were in England for matrimonial purposes. "We are visiting in Bournmouth with American friends," said he. "There are nine of us altogether and we have come on a quiet visit solely for the benefit of the health of a friend. However, the length of our visit will depend on the health of this friend. We shall possibly stay a month. We like Bounrmouth, the public gardens and general surroundings. I have seen the American papers in which reference is made to a marriage. There is absolutely no foundation for it. It is not correct that we are here for marriage purposes. We are solely on a quiet visit with friends and for the benefit of health. We shall soon leave for the continent."

Banqueting Bartholdi.

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PARIS (via Havre), Oct. 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—A grand banquet was given to-night at the Continental hotel to celebrate the anniversary of the Bartholdi statue. Mr. Blaine, who was present, looked very pale and careworn. He made no speech—merely a few casual remarks to three or four persons. M. Spuller, the chairman, who sat next to Blaine, delivered a long address and concluded by proposing the health of President Cleveland, whereupon Blaine turned paler still and touched his lips to a champagne glass with a faint but sardonic smile. There were about fifty persons present, including Napoleon, Ney, Bartholdi, Gounod, McLane and Laboulaye.

Grevy Threatens to Resign.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—This evening President Grevy, at the cabinet council, intimated that he would resign if an inquiry was not instituted into Wilson's alleged connection with the decoration scandal. Grevy said he did not object to Wilson being tried in the regular way for any offense, but he must object to the system of blackening his son-in-law's character, not only through the press, but through a committee of the chamber embracing personal enemies and party hatreds. Floquet assured the president that the chamber held him in undiminished respect and urged him to overlook his hasty, unconsidered action and reconsider his decision to resign. It was finally arranged that Grevy should await the report of the committee.

Resolutions For the Hungry.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—At a meeting called by the lord mayor last night to devise means for assisting the deeerving poor of London, resolutions were adopted advising the public to do all in their power to assist London charities which were able and deserving, but to use more discrimination.

A Question of Veracity.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, the queen's private secretary, in a letter in reference to the statement made by Canon Welden at the recent meeting of the Church of Ireland Temperance society, says he was present during the festival in the highlands and did not see any drunken persons.

Blunt Will Not Down.

DUBLIN, Oct. 28.—Wilfrid Blunt, while traveling to Loughrea, addressed three meetings, and was cheered by the crowds. At Loughrea the police charged the crowd that gathered to meet him, using batons. The mob replied with sticks and stones, but were compelled to disperse.

The Fisheries Commission.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The News this morning says unless Lord Salisbury wishes the fisheries negotiations between England and the United States to be hopelessly doomed from the outset, he must cancel the appointment of Chamberlain and select another commissioner.

Dynamite Elevates a Saloon.

PERU, Ind., Oct. 28.—The saloon of Peter Camp, at Rushville, was blown up by dynamite at 3 o'clock this morning. The building and contents were completely wrecked, as well as a livery stable adjoining.

Ayoub's Companion Choked.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—General Nur Mahomed, companion of Ayoub Khan in the flight from Teheran, has been captured and publicly hanged at Herat.

ANOTHER CHEYENNE CRASH.

Baker & Johnson, Wholesale Grocers, Fail For $100,000.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Baker & Johnson, wholesale grocers doing business here and at Lusk, were closed to-nay by an attachment suit brought by J. R. Gordon, dealer in grain and hay. A chattel mortgage for $45,000 was subsequently filed against the concern by the banking house of T. A. Kent. The liabilities of the firm will aggregate $100,000. Assets unknown. Baker & Johnson, in addition to their grocery business, have been heavy speculators in mineral and oil claims and land schemes in Wyoming and their failure is attributed to the unprofitable outcome of these ventures.

Post & Co.'s Statement.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The schedule of assets and liabilities of the suspended banking firm of Morton E. Post & Co. was filed yesterday in the probate court. It shows a total amount of assets, consisting chiefly of stocks, bonds and notes, of $928,403.75; with liabilities amounting to $511,007.85, a balance of assets over liabilities of $417,395.90. Of the assets, however, a large amount is pledged and not available and a large percentage of the notes included as assets are uncollectable at the present time.

Angell and Putnam Return.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Messrs. Angell and Putnam, fisheries negotiators, have returned to Washington and are in frequent consultation with Secretary Bayard regarding the approaching negotiations. The English commissioners are expected here the latter part of the first week of November.

THE WRONG TRAIN WRECKED.

A Freight Strikes an Obstruction Intended For the Express.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 28.—A telegraph pole laid across the Rock Island railroad track between Anooka and Morris this morning about 3 o'clock wrecked train No. 16. Engineer John Mills and Fireman Orff were instantly killed and the head brakeman fatally injured. The miscreants doubtless intended to wreck the Kansas City express due here at 4:30 a. m. The passenger was fifteen minutes late and the freight pulled out ahead to run to Anooka, striking the obstruction with the above results. The excitement here continues to grow since it is definitely ascertained that the obstruction was placed on the track with the deliberate purpose of wrecking the passenger train. The excitement is augmented by the growing belief that the Schwartz-Watt express car murder and robbery gang planned the crime. A large reward has already been offered by the Rock Island company and detectives are on the ground.

A CORPSE IN A CARRIAGE.

The Remains of a Murdered Youth Discovered in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—In a carriage shipped from New York to Studebaker Bros. at the Pennsylvania depot was found this afternoon the body of a murdered man. It was found upon opening the door of the carriage that the corpse was that of a young man twenty-one or twenty-two years old, 5 feet, 8 inches high, slight mustache and brown beard. He wore dark trousers, soft felt hat, laced shoes and rubber coat. Under his hat was a bullet hole. In his pockets were found a restaurant ticket and a ticket to an entertainment to be given to-night by the Beaver Valley assembly of flass packers at Rochester, Pa.

The Mystery Explained.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—B. Lazarus, of Rochester, Pa., telegraphs to-night that the body found in a carriage which arrived on the Pennsylvania road this morning was that of Barney Horan, of West Bridgewater, Pa. Horan left his home Sunday evening last and has not been seen since. He was of a very quarrelsome disposition, and the theory of the detectives at Rochester is that he went to Pittsburg and after spending all his money he started for home on a freight train. Meeting with tramps a quarrel ensued and he was killed.

WAS HE MURDERED?

A Missouri Farmer Dies Under Suspicious Circumstances.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Harvey Henton, a well known farmer living about ten miles southwest of this city, was found dead in his bed by one of his neighbors who chanced to go to his house. Henton has been living with a laborer named James Smith and his wife. Smith was away from home at the time, but the woman's account of how the man came to his death aroused the neighbor's suspicion and he started off and calling in some of the neighbors informed them of the occurrence. In a short while a large crowd had collected and one of the number was sent to the town to inform the coroner. When the latter arrived a jury was selected from the crowd, and the woman, who appeared to be the only witness, was called to testify, but refused to say a word. Smith was next called, but his statement contradicted itself so many times that the coroner ordered the jury to appear at St. Joseph this morning and brought the body to town. The farmers in the meantime took Smith and his wife into custody. An autopsy was held to-day and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a blow received on the head and the criminal neglect of Smith and his wife. It was not clearly shown who struck the blow. Warrants will be sworn out for the arrest of the parties implicated. The affair has created great excitement in the neighborhood.

DENVER'S CAPITOL.

The Building Contractor Getting Deep in Financial Quagmires.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The trouble between Contractor Richardson, of the state capitol building, and the board of capitol managers, inaugurated a couple of days ago over the payment of money for the construction of the foundation, which resulted in Richardson stopping all work and going east, is increasing. He had hardly left the city before the McPhee & McGinnity Lumber company attached a train load of cement consigned to Richardson to cover a claim of $1,800. Several other attachments were made upon material and tools lying in the yards, and to-day the Union Pacific attached all the other material and property of Richardson to secure a claim of $2,650. The attachments now aggregate $30,000. Richardson's attorney, ex-Attorney General Thomas, says he will return in a couple of weeks, effect an amicable settlement with the board, and resume work. Upon this subject, however, there are many opinions. It was rumored upon the streets yesterday and to-day that Mr. Richardson is heavily embarrassed financially. His debts in Colorado are estimated in the neighborhood of $80,000, and in Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois he is reported to have judgments standing against him aggregating $200,000, and if he fails to overcome this complication the result may be serious. According to the contract if work is discontinued on the building for a period of ninety days the contract is annulled and the building becomes the property of the state.

Set Fire to Herself.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.—This morning Lina Geissert, aged twenty-six, the maniac daughter of a well-known saloon keeper, eluded her keeper and after saturating her clothes with kerosine oil set fire to her person. She was burned in a shocking manner and will probably die.

Plague Peddlers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The health authorities apprised Surgeon General Hamilton that they had found thirteen of the immigrants which came over on the Independent from Palermo, and that the packages and bundles which they brought with them would be either burned or fumigated.

A Profitable Shoot.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 28.—J. E. Smith, the express messenger who recently killed two train robbers near El Paso, was paid $2,000 yesterday by order of Governor Ross as a reward for his act. Smith will probably get $2,000 from the express company and $1,000 from the railroad company.

Bail Reduced.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—On application of counsel for C. G. Francklyn in the suit for $3,000,000, brought by his cousin, Judge Donohue to-day reduced his bail from $500,000 to $250,000.

Francklyn was then released from jail on bail, a number of the most prominent men in New York having gone on his bond.

Chicago Job Printers Will Strike.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Typographical union last night voted to restrict a day's labor to nine hours, with no reduction in pay. At a meeting of employing printers this afternoon a resolution was passed to resist the demand to the bitter end. A strike on November 1 by job printers will probably be the result.

Locomotive Engineers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The proceedings in the meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to-day consisted mostly of routine business. Richmond, Va., was chosen as the place for holding the next meeting.

AN ECHO OF A CONVENTION.

Embarrassing Position of a Postmaster Near Sioux City.

THE HEMME MURDER CASE.

Progress of the Trial at Waterloo—Scarlet Fever Among School Children at State Center—Iowa News.

Arrested on a Gross Charge.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A. Gross, of Correctionville, was arrested last night, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. It seems that M. E. Crowther, of Correctionville, had Joe Marks, the Sioux City Savings bank and the Sioux City National bank cash checks which were issued on the bank of Correctionville by Gross. It was learned that Gross never had any money in the banks. The checks were for $50, $40 and two for $25 each. Mr. Crowther was asked to make the amount good, but refused to do so, saying he rightfully obtained the checks. Gross could not give bonds and went to jail. Crowther presided at the last democratic county convention and is a leading democrat and postmaster. Gross was seen in jail to-day by a reporter and said: "It was upon the day of the democratic convention. Crowther wanted some money, and asked me to sign the checks, saying he would pay me the amount in full when he returned to Correctionville the next day. I did as he wished. The checks were drawn in Frank Tibbetts' office. T. P. Green, Crowther and others put put in the night at the gambling houses and Crowther lost all the money he had drawn on the checks. When we returned to Correctionville I asked him to square the deal. He said he would get me the money in a few hours. He kept putting me off and finally refused to pay me the amount. These are the true facts in the case. I think Frank Tibbetts heard part of the conversation in his office upon the evening the checks were drawn." Gross was to be in court at 2 p. m. to-day. Mr. Crowthers last evening telegraphed that he would be hear by that time. About noon a telephone message was received stating that he would be in the city to-morrow and settle the matter by making payment in full. The matter will rest until that time.

The Hemme Murder Case.

WATERLOO, Ia., Oct. 28—The examination of William Mandfrom, charged with the murder of Christian Hemme, began this morning. Considerable testimony was taken, but nothing of much importance