SPARKS TO QUIT THE SERVICE

Resignation of the Commissioner of the Land Office.

Conscientious Attempts to Govern Public Land Affairs Repeatedly

Opposed By the Secretary of

the Interior.

HIS LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Land Commissioner Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- Land Commissioner Sparks this afternoon personally delivered to the president a letter defending his course in the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway land grant cases and formally resigned his office. He refers to Secretary Lamar's letter of the 11th inst., and cites the cases in question which were adjusted by him

in September. He adds: On October 7 two decisions of the secretary were rendered in the Omaha cases non-concurring in my adjustments and overruling the authority on which they were based. He directed me at the same time to cause the directed me at the same time to cause the grants to be adjusted in conformity with said decisions. I now infer from his published letter that these decisions were not approved by the official law adviser for the department of the interior. The point at issue is relative to the claim of the railroad companies to indemnity for land that, under the railroad granting acts, were reserved from the operation of these acts by the express terms of the statutes. Previously—in 1875—lands that had been reserved by the government for Indian statutes. Previously—in 1815—lands that had been reserved by the government for Indian and other purposes, and which, excluded from the grants and from the operation of the granting acts, had been patented or cer-tified to the companies, both as granted lands and as indemnity, promiscuously with other lands. This seems to have been done in pur-suance of the practice of giving the railroad companies whatever they asked for. In that year title to a large quantity of such lands in the state of Kansas, which had been year title to a large quantity of such lands in the state of Kansas, which had been so enormously conveyed to the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad company, was decreed invalid by the United States supreme court. Since that date lands that were reserved at the date of the grant or the date of the definite location of the roads, as the case may be, had been regarded and treated in the decisions and practice of this office and the department as excluded not only from all grants, but from the indemnity basis, under all grants wherein such reserved lands are, by the terms of the law, "excluded from the operation of the acts." The secretary held in the Omaha cases that the company was entitled to indemnity for such lands. This decision, if adhered to, will have the effect to take from the people many million acres of land within the railroad indemnity limits, which, by your advice and your approval, as expressed in the Guilford Miller case, have been proclaimed to the country as restored to the public domain. The question restored to the public domain. The question of the correctness of these decisions became therefore a matter of momentous concern. I they correctly declared the law these lands belong the railroad companies. If they did not correctly declare the law the lands benot correctly declare the law the lands belonged to the people. The Omaha decisions
purport to be founded upon the decision of
the supreme court in the case of the Winona
& St. Peter railroad company vs. Darney,
the assertion being made that the
"plain language" of the court in
that case seems to be "exclusive of the questions presented," and also mean a certain rule

ing an axiom of construction. Said decisions were further enforced by reference to the unreported decision of the United States circuit court for Wisconsin, which was said in the Omaha cases to be a peared to me that the decision of the suprem court in the Barney cases was absolute! silent upon the question decided in the Omah and that not even the arbiter of the court

tions presented" and also upon a certain rule of statutory interpretation relied upon as be-

sustained these decisions.

It also appeared to me that the question at issue was not in the case decided by the circuit court for Wisconsin and it seemed that the rule of statutory interpretation adopted in the Omaha cases was the opposite of the rule of construction adopted by the courts and laid down by law writers. I was therefore profoundly convinced that the secretary had been committed to errors of law which, if brought fully to his personal attention, might be corrected.

It is the practice of the department to per mit representatives of railroad companies and other private interests to apply for re view and reconsiderations of decisions when questions are decided against such interests, I believe that, as an officer of the govern-ment having immediate guardianship of the public lands and immediate charge of the issuance of patents under all grants of land by congress, I had at least an equal right with the representatives of private interests to ask the secretary of the interior to re-examine his departmental decision, and I believed it especially proper to express my views to the secretary because I had not—but would have done so in the original instance—if I had an ticipated a change of the ruling and decisi Accordingly I waited upon the secretary and personally expressed to him my desire to have a review of the decision in these cases. He suggested to me to let the matter rest for the present, in which suggestion I of course cheerfully acquiesced. The formal applicaon for review, couched in the ost respectful terms, was completed about October 26, but was not put upon the official records and was not made public. On November 11 I received a note from the secretary, desiring me to present to him what I had to say on this subject. My letter was accordingly signed and delivered to him on the 11th, with the necessary change of data, etc. A copy of this letter is herewith en-closed for your inspection. Several import-ant questions were decided in the Omaha cases other than the one referred to herein, the question of "indemnity for lands ex-cluded from the operation of the granting acts," that being of overshadowing import-

ance. In presenting this application I in-formed the secretary that it would not be made public unless by himself.

Public attention having now been called to the matter, I shall feel at liberty to furnish the public with a copy of this letter after it has been communicated to you and a copy transmitted to him. The issue raised by me was strictly one of law. The presentation of this issue was strictly in the line of legal ar-gument. In the letter addressed to me that sue is not met, and its effect is to create the erroneous impression that the issue was one of authority alone, and that I had refused to secretary's official orders. diversion of the issue from one of legal construction to one of authority and insubordi nation is a substitution of force for ment, a diversion of the public mind from the merits of the case, and, if not registered by me in this presentation to you, would be a suppression by that power of a proper and considerate effort on my part, as commissioner of the general land considerate effort on my part, as commissioner of the general land office, to secure in the public interest an impartial hearing by the secretary of the interior on a purely legal question affecting the dministration of the office with which I am

The office of commissioner of the general land office has been one of intense labor. I have endeavored to discharge my full duty in it in the face of many discouragements and much calumny and abuse from those whose interests were to defeat the policies pursued. If these decisions foreshadow a change in official policy on this subject, knowing well what this will mean in a practical application ould not, of course, with my duty, be an instrument to the change. Having ever, as now, regarded the commission I hold from you as subject to your recall, and desiring to relieve you from any possible emborrassment, I herewish tender you my resignation of the effice of commissioner of the general land office and ask its early acceptance, and, in thus severing my connection with your administration I bog to assure you of my carnest wish that

you in the estimation of your countrymen.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. J. SPARKS.

How the Letter Was Received.

Washington, Nov. 15.—[Special Telegram to the Beg.]—A good deal of surprise is expressed by the friends of Land Commissioner Sparks at the temper of his letter made publie this evening in reply to the philliple of Secretary Lymar. It was generally supposed that Sparks would come back at the secretary in much the same tone in which he was attacked. Sparks' reply is a mild and moderate review of the Omaha case, a citation of the law upon which he based his action, a suggestion that it was in harmony with the policy of the administration as laid down in the Guilford-Miller case, and closes with big compliments to the president and a formal tender of his resignation. It is stated that Sparks is very much in doubt as to whether the president will accept his resignation, now that Lamar is going out of the cabinet. Sparks saw the president a few minutes this afternoon and to night talked a little. He said he was bindly resided at the white said he was kindly received at the white house, but that he did not discuss the controversy he is having with Secretary Lamar. He only laid his letter in the hands of the president and requested an immediate answer to his tender of resignation. Sparks said he expected a reply from the president to-morrow, but refused to say what he expected it will be Thore is no doubt in of pected it will be. There is no doubt in of ficial circles that the president will promptly accept the resignation, and it is generally be lieved that Assistant Commissioner Stock-slager, of Indiana, will be promoted to the

LEE MOSIER HUNG.

Strenuous Efforts Fail to Secure Commutation of Sentence.

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 15 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]—In spite of the continued efforts to secure a commutation of sentence. Lee Mosier was hanged here this morning at 9:34 for the murder of Hugh B. Campbell on Campbell's ranch in the Indian territory, October 8, 1886. President Cleveland was appealed to, but refused to interfere. At 9 o'clock Deputy United States Marshal Sharritt arrived at the jail and proceeded at once to test the rope and gallows with a heavy sand bag. The machine worked perfectly and to the entire satisfaction of the authorities. Shortly afterward the examining physicians arrived and were followed within the stockade by the reporters and officials of the federal courts. At 9:15 Mosier was brought from his cell and taken to the jail parlor, where were assembled a number of press representatives and jail officials. As Mosier entered he glanced around, but made no remarks. Deputy United States Marshal Sharritt read the death warrant. The death march began at 9:28. The condemned man walked firmly, and, although his face was pale, he showed no other signs of fear. The march continued around the jail and the condemned around the jail and the condemned and his jailers entered the enclosure, followed by the reporters and the officials. Mosier mounted the scaffold without assistance and was never more stoical than at that moment. The rope was adjusted carefully and when asked if he had anything to say, Mosier re-plied: plied:
"Nothing, only I don't like to die in this

way." Marshal Sharritt asked him if he de sired to send any word to his parents. "No. I saw them yesterday.

r requested to have his boots re-He then stepped upon the trap and as the black cap was being placed over his head uttered his last words saying: "Tell Smith how I stood it."

At exactly 9:34 the trap fell. About two minutes before the trap was sprung there was a loud beating on the enclosures door and was a soud bearing on the encourses agor and a dispatch was handed in as follows:

Washington, Nov. 15.—I am very sorry that my conception of public duty will not permit me to interfere in your son's case, though I am much moved by my sympathy

for his worthy and suffering parents.
[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND. [Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mosier's body was cut down about fifteen minutes after the springing of the trap and taken to the undertaker's, where large crowds viewed it. Mosier's body was forwarded to his parents at Linberg, Harper county.

A VOICE FOR SHERIDAN.

Senator Farwell in Favor of Little Phil For President. CHICAGO, Nov. 15 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE]-Senator Farwell, who has just returned from England, said he did not consider the recent New York election as very

significant. When asked his favorite for the presidential nomination, he replied: "Phil Sheridan, I am also for Judge Gresham, but he is for Sherman. General Sheridan would run like a scared Indian, as they say, and he can be elected easier than any man yet named. I want the New York people to come together, though, and agree on a man who can carry their state, and that is the fellow I will be with. Blaine cannot do it, nor do I think Sherman can: but Sheridan, he could not be beaten. We must have a man who can carry New York, and Blaine, as I say, can get neither that state or Indiana. He made a mistake when he wrote that let-ter withdrawing the libel suit, saying he could not get justice in an Indiana court." Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, who is

in the city, said he did not believe there was any man in the country who could tell who would be the next nominee for the presidency on the republican ticket.
"Then you don't think it will be Mr. Blaine! "No, I don't think so, but I can't tell any

thing about if. If I knew, I might regret the knowledge, for I might at once begin to prognosticate defeat, and that would not be an encouraging pastime for a man who desires his party success."
"What significance do you attach to the

result of the recent election in New York!"
"I don't regard it as the strong indication for 1888 that many do."

The senator said he expected some impor tant legislation upon the economic questions of the day. The problem of reducing the surplus was a difficult one to solve, but as a democratic house had that matter in charg he could not say what would be done. He thought, however, the senate would assist in any reasonable legislation to accomplish that object and reduce taxation and import duties upon a number of articles which could be safely and wisely done.

Senator Hawley Married.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15 .- Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, was married at noon to-day to Miss Edith Horner, of Eng and, who has been for several years one of the head nurses at Blockley hospital in this city. There was a large and distinguished assemblage present, prominent among them being General Sheridan, Senator Platt, of Connecticut, Ex-Judge Rollings, George W. Childs, Gen. McCook, secretary of the senate, Murat. Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, and Ex-Congressman Buch, of Connecticut. After the reception the couple departed on an extended bridal tour.

The Families of Anarchy.

Cuicago, Nov. 15 .- It is announced that the amnesty society and defense committee will join forces and assume the responsibility of providing for the families of the dead anarchists, and a permanent fault will be started for that purpose.

Locomotive Explodes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15 -An engine on the New York Central railread, drawing a freight train, exploded near the passenger station at Palatine bridge. The fireman was thrown into the Mohnwh river and instantly killed. The engineer was badly injured, and is not expected to live.

Sr. Perensauno, Nov. 15 .- Severe weather has set in here and vessels are leaving to

DR. RICHMOND ESCAPES. The Murderer of Colonel Strong Re-

gains His Liberty.
St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 15.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—Dr. S. R. Richmond, who murdered Colonel J. W. Strong, of the Herald, June 18, 1886, and who was confined in State Lunatic asylum No. 2, made his escape some time during last night. He was not missed until the asylum trustees were as sembled at the table this morning. An examination failed to reveal his whereabouts and the police and sherwere at once notified of the escape and a posse was organized, but so skillfully had the escape been planned that no clue could be found. Dr. Richmond's crime is familiar to every newspaper reader in this section of the country. He was tried by a jury, adjudged insane and ordered con-fined in the asylum. Since his incarcera-tion the asylum physicians have tried by every pretext to have him liberated, but have failed in every attempt. For three months past he has been allowed the perfect freedom of the asylum grounds, possessing a key of his own to his asylum room and virtually having to his asylum room and virtually having freedom. There is a great deal of indignation expressed at the loose way in which he has been allowed to go. Dr. Richmond is the patentee of, Richmond's Samaritan Nervine and from this medicine his wife derives an immense income. It is believed that his escape was effected through friends on the

A STEAMSHIP SWINDLE.

The Arrow Company a Public Bunko

New York, Nov. 15 .- [Special Telegram to the Ber.]-About a year ago the pros-pectuses of the Arrow Steamship company, which was to build a steamer to travel the ocean at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, were issued. To-day the Herald declares that the scheme was simply a plot to swindle the public. When the scheme was opened to the public the officers were: Engineer in chief and general manager, Robert M. Fryer, ex-tugboat foreman and engineer. salary \$5,000; president, Timothy O'Meara, clerk in the custom house, \$5,000; vice-president, T. S. Weaner, river boatman, \$2,000; treasurer, Mr. Munson, ex-bookkeeper of the Douer Iron works, \$1,200; secretary, the Douer Iron works, \$1,200; secretary, William H. Clarkson, notary and lawyer; corresponding secretary, David A. Curtis, a skillful journalist; resident director of ship yards at Alexandria, Va., James H. Connelly, expert journalist, South American correspondent, sunken ship raiser, short hand reporter, etc., \$2,000. Directors and clerks—Martin V. B. Searing, house builder, \$1,800; C. Wood, carpenter, \$1,200; James L. Hurd, clerk, Washington office, \$1,000, and Mr. Gray, clerk in a barge office. James H. Lancaster, consulting engineer, says that Freyer confessed to him that "our game must not be getting in of big men, who will overhaul the thing too much." but to get small capitalists, thing too much," but to get small capitalists, "make them vice presidents or chief engineer, on any d—d thing they want to be." Then after a while to "fire them out and get

WARREN AND WEIR. Tommy and the Spider Will Fight Fif-

teen Rounds December 5. MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 15 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Tommy Warren, the featherweight, came up from Lacrosse yesterday, where he is training for his fight with Weir, having in his possession the articles of agreement for the coming fight. The articles call for a fifteen-round Queensbury fight in this city on December 5, with two-ounce gloves. the winner to take 65 and the loser 35 per cent of the receipts after 25 per cent has been deducted for expenses. Each of the principals has deposited \$200 that he will not weigh more than 120 pounds on the day of the fight and that he will live up to the other ures of Ike O'Neil Weir and Tommy

The McAuliffe-Carney Fight.

Boston, Nov. 16.-3 a. m.-It is believed that McAuliffe and Carney fought late tonight near here for the championship of the world, but it is impossible as yet to get any facts.

Kansas City Races.

Kansas City, Nov. 15 .- Seven furlongs, heats: Estrella won, Pearl Jennings second, Woodcraft third. Time-1:2914, 1:30, 1:34. Six furlongs: Hilde won, Kemp Dillard second, Only Dare third. Time-not taken, One and one-eighth miles: Grisette won, Florimere second, Hindoo Rose third. Time One and one-sixteenth miles: Volante won,

Liles second, Dad third. Time—1:51, One and one-eighth miles: Jack Brown won, Malara second, Clonee third. Time-

A Big Express Deal.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 .- Lloyd Tevis, president, and John J. Valentine, vice president, of the Wells-Fargo company, left for the Pacific coast to-day after having completed an im portant contract with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company. The contract covers the express business on all of the lines operated or controlled by the Santa Fe system, about 8,000 miles in extent, and it is regarded advantageous to both parties. The Wells-Fargo company will soon be installed in this city. The new movement is considered in many quarters as the sign for a general express war. For many years various express companies have each, by common consent, had a certain field of operation not invaded by others. But when the Baltimore & Ohio started up it became a guerilla. The move by the Wells-Fargo is looked upon as a radical one and likely to result in a war of rates. sult in a war of rates.

Chicago's Fat Stock Show. CHICAGO, Nov. 15 .- The exhibition of ponies, which occurred in the afternoon, proved the chief attraction of the fat stock show to-day. Prizes were offered for the best saddle ponies and over a dozen little fellows, backed by small boys, galloped around the ring, to the intense delight of the crowd. One of the best represented departments of the exhibition is that of turkeys, presided over by a huge white gobbler. There are over by a huge white gobbler. There are probably over two hundred fowls in this collection and they come in for their full share of attention from the visitors, who are evidently thinking of the near approach of thanksgiving.

Dynamiters After an Inspector. ORANGEVILLE, Ont., Nov. 15 .- To-night the house of Inspector Anderson was again blown up by dynamite. The charge was placed or the veranda. Two front rooms were badly shattered. The veranda is a complete wreck shattered. The veranda is a complete wreek. Mrs. Anderson was alone in the house and was badly shocked. The inspector had just left the house and was only about ten yards away and was stunned by the concussion. A

note was tacked to the fence warning him to desist from the efforts to enforce the prohi

bition law.

Intense excitement prevails

the sixth dynamite explosion in Orangeville in two years. Railroad Reorganization. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15 .- The Inquirer say that the reorganization of the New Jersey Central railroad is practically accomplished and that the holders of bonds and guaranteed obligations to the amount of \$31,663,000 have

receivers January 1. The French Scandal.

accepted the reorganization scheme. The

Pages, Nov. 15 .- La Paix positively denies that President Grevy will resign. The houses of many prominent people are being searched by the police and documents have been seized which contain startling revela-tions in reference to the trade in the orations.

UNBROTHERLY MEDICAL MEN.

They Will Make London Disagreeable for Dr. Mackenzie.

BLUNDERS OF THE LIBERALS.

Lord Salisbury's Party Recovering Lost Ground On Account of Their Exposure of a Money Shark-Other Foreign News.

Mackenzie's Enemies.

Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, Nov. 15 .- | New York Herald Cable - Special to the BER.] -- I have just ascertained that Sir Morrel Mackenzie is not expected home till a late hour to-night, or till to-morrow morning. Should he arrive tonight no one whatever will be permitted to disturb him. Interviewers are on the lookout; so is Mackenzie's butler, who is up to all the tricks of the trade. A man went to the house this afternoon much wrapped up round the throat and asked for the doctor in husky

"Leave your name and address," said the butler, "and you shall receive a telegram."

"I think I will wait," said the stranger. "Impossible, sir. We don't expect Sir Morrell till Saturday night."

"I know him," said the grim Cerberus after he had gone. "He comes from that disgusting evening paper and he has nothing more the matter with his throat than you

But a great many people with bad throats are waiting anxiously for the doctor's return. Just now everybody fancies he has got a morbid growth somewhere in his larvnx. Sir Morrell understands by this time that he will have to stand a pretty hot fusiliade all round from members of his own profession. Even here all the doctors do not love each other and Mackenzie has his full portion of enemies. They will say, as the German specialists are saying, "If you had allowed the operation on the crown prince to be performed in the spring all would have been well." How can anyone prove the opposite? Mackenzie can only urge that in his judgement there was no necessity for an operation months ago and that no unnecessary risks in surgery ought to be undertaken. Still he will suffer. Had he succeeded the world would have been at his feet. Fortunately for him there are thousands of persons in England who have been benefited by his skill. They will not lose faith in him. His own statement, when made, may also dispose of the German attacks. He has got his knighthood out of the cry. I think he will feel, before all is over, that it was dearly

carned. The English people take more interest in the prospects of the crown prince than anything that is going on in this country, and yet there are many threatening signs about us. The mob is up and it may not be so easy for even Mr. Glads one to disperse it.
All the lawless and turbulent spirits in a community of four and a half millions have been ent araged to believe that with a little "pushine" as Mrs. Besant expresses it, the police would go down like a pack of cards and with them every safeguard for property. The Par Mall Gazette has done its best to produce marchy. There is a whisper of a prosecution to be directed against the proprietor, Mr. Yates Thompson, as well as the editor. Certain articles on Monday evening are thought to afford ground for criminal proceedings. Now that Mr. Gladstone has thrown in his influence, not a day to soon, on the side of order, the advocates of rowdyism are left in the lurch. prosecution for inciting others to commit a breach of the peace would be very awkward for Yates Thompson, who has a social position to lose. He married the daughter of George Smith, of Smith & Elder, publishers. Smith was the original proprietor of Pall Mall. He was said to have addressed Thompson thus; "Take my favorite daughter and with her the Pall Mall Gazette, the paper by which I am now losing a thous and a year." Anyhow Thompson took both and has been in hot water ever since for which of course the lady is not responsible. It was high time Mr. Gladstone spoke out. These riots in London have estranged hosts of friends from the home rule cause. The attempts to suppress them have been vigor-

ously denounced as coercion, the same as Irish coercion. Even confirmed Gladstonians "Oh!" they said, "if that is what you have been describing as coercion we misunderstood you. We approve this sort of coercion," and say they have gone over to the other side and the injudicious friends of home rule have done their cause more harm than all its enemies. The conservatives ought to give Mr. Stead a gold medal. He and the mob have pretty nearly won the game for them and everybody must admit that it looked anything but won a few weeks ago. There will likely be no further disturbance at present as Gladstone has given the word to suspend operations As for Cunningham Graham, he will go back to his immense Scotch estate and shoot grouse. This is safer sport than trying to thrash the police. How about parcelling out the Scotch estate among the unemployed? Graham says nothing about that. I heard him make his maiden speech in the house last session. No one who was there is very likely to forget it. The outpouring of the wildest of stump orators would be tame in compari son. It began with on allusion which I am sure the Herald would not allow me to quote. The same delicacy is not in the house of commons as is in the Herald. Graham's speech would have to be revised if reprinted. We who heard it thought the speaker's head was cracked. If it was not so then it is now, and cracked to little purpose. For, after the police hold the fort and Gladstone has substantially approved, pavement patriot ism will soon be at a discount in the market The government is much stronger than it was when parliament adjourned. Everybody, regardless of party, admits that it is the air that has brought about the change and not any wise or clever stroke of policy on the part of the government. Its enemies have played their interests into the hands of Lord Salisbury who has only had to sit still and give his opponents as much rope as they liked to take. The moral is plain enough for

any one to read. In this city they have a different subject to excite a sensation. Long as has been the question among the regular members of the stock exchange, How shall we get rid of the advertising broker! he seems to be in a fair way of getting rid of himself. The collapse af Abbott, Page & Co., the firm really consisting of one man, John Neil, has delivered a fatal blow at the curbstone broker system. Regular brokers, as you are aware, are not allowed to advertise but skirmishers outside send their circulars flying all over the country, while their tempting advertisements showing the secret of getting rich in four or five days fill columns of paper. Their system is infallible; all oprizes and no blanks. You send your money, it comes back doubled and

you run no risk. A poor widow at Norwich named Sprinks sent all she had, about \$1,000, to Abbott, Page & Co., and of course she heard no more of it. There are hundreds of such cases involving the swindled people in dreadful hardships. This precious firm received about £250,000 to invest. Its assets are estimated at less than £20, say \$100. Perhaps people will now be a little more wary about entrusting their money to brokers who, by some accident, do not belong to the stock exchange.

They say the queen has been very nervous of late about the safety of her jubilee presents in St. James Palace. There is little necessity. The precautions taken for their safety are of the most ingenius character. In a large court yard there are barriers so arranged that every visitor has to traverse three sides of the square before he reaches the door of admission. During this long and lonely journey he is quietly inspected by detectives and other policemen. If he looks particularly suspicious he is followed closely by an officer till he leaves. Numerous policemen are stationed at the doors and keep guard over the presents. Even if a dynamiter or robber passed the critical ordeal of the court yard, he would come to grief in the palace. The queen was also apprehensive for the welfare of the Duchess of Cambridge who lives in St. James' palace and has not been a yard outside of it for years. The shock of any disturbance might easily prove fatal to an invalid in her nintieth year. Thus far there has been no disorder of any kind and the sight of the presents has given boundless satisfaction to her majesty's provincial subjects and members of parliament.

BERNHARDT'S NEW DRESSES. Description of the Toilettes in Which She Plays "Tosca."

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, Nov. 15.—| New York Herald Cable—Special to the Ber. |—Madame Sarah Bernhardt's toilettes for Sardous "Tosca," that will be produced next week at Port St. Martin, have just been completed by Morin & Brossier in the Rue d' Anou. They are costumes of the empire and are marvels of exquisite design. The gown for the first act is a rose Bengal crape de chine embroidered with pink buds and flowers draped over a pink satin petticoat, a last empire corsage, with lace chemisette. Around the waists is an olive green satin sash tied in a bow in front and hanging to the bottom of the skirt with long green fringe on the ends. With this gown Sarah will wear an olive green scarf over her shoulders to take the place of wrap embroidered in exquisite oriental designs and colors. The scarf was a gift to Sarah, but once belonged to Napoleon's first wife, Josephine, andgwas often worn by her. A large green hat, with wide brim, profusely covered with green feathers, is worn with this costume. 'The colors of olive and rose Bengal harmonize exquisitely and present a very artistic picture of the em-

pire period. In the second act will be worn as a ball dress a petticoat of white satin, covered with gauge and embroidered with gold. There are gold dots and sprays of gold across, and leaves over the gauzeoverskirt, and the long, square train is of vert deau satin, of most delicate shade, elaborately embroidered in gold acorns and leaves. A part of the bodice is of creme gauze aed the other half of vert deau satin, also embroidered with acorns and leaves. One sleeve is of gauze and the other is of satin. Over this gown is worn a white brocaded velvet wrap lined with Japanese silk, but which is thrown aside upon enterin upon the stage.

In the third and last act will be worn a white embroidered India silk with colored lines of embroidered beads and an exquisite border of oriental colors. The corsage has a lace chemisette and long, close-fitting sleeves with puffs on the shoulders. With this gown is worn a violet-colored satin wrap trimmed with ermine, and a double cape trimmed with ermine. The beauty of the entire outfit is not only conspicuous on account of its elegance but its simplicity and harmony of colors. They are entirely novel and unlike anything yet produced and are most artistically arranged to suit Sarah's siender figure.

THE DECORATION IMBROGLIO. A Proposition to Abolish the Legion of Honor.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, (via Havre), Nov. 15 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to the Beg. 1-To day's sitting in the chamber is perhaps the most important in the history of France since the establishment of the present republic. At 2 o'clock an ordinary observer would have supposed that the chamber of deputies would have been besieged by an anxious and curious mob. for the debate turned on the application of the criminal law. It is unneces sary to go into the niceties of the discussion. Suffice it to say, that every speech proved that the habeas corpus act is the only solution of the present difficulties. M. Pion, a legitimist deputy, tried hard to reform the present criminal proceeding in France, a very animated debate followed and the opinion gains ground that the American-English habeas corpus act is the only guide in criminal procedure, beginning with the unanimously expressed judgment of the chamber and going gradually toward the final climax. It is impossible to deny that France is in a desperate state. Whether Wilson is a swindler or not will be decided in a few days. No effort of concealment can prevent final revelations of all the scandalous transactions. Paul Cassagnac in an interview with the Herald correspondent said: "It is quite true that a petition signed by sixty-two members of the extreme left has been laid be fore the chamber asking the suppression of the legion of honor. Of course if the left take it up we are forced to look upon the measure as one not in our jurisdiction. On the other hand the proposition is not at all an extravagant one." I caught M. Clemenceau in a pleasant sort of way just as he was leaving the lobbies. I asked him whether he did not think it a good thing on the part of Jules Grevy to send a message to the chamber abolishing the legion of honor altogether. "He cannot do that," replied Clemenceau "Besides," added the sparkling, animated deputy, "even if he did he cannot save him-

GOSHEN'S SPLEEN. He Vents It in a Cowardly Way Upon Mr. Parnell.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] MANCHESTER, Nov. 15 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-This evening at an immense joint union liberal and conservative mass meeting in Free Trade hall, Chancellor of the Exchequer Goshen delivered a speech of two hours. Mr. Parnell's mysterious seclusion and sphinx-like silence seems to have provoked these allusions by the orator. I take them from stenographic reports: "I should very much like to know where is Mr. Parnell at the present moment! Why'this extraordinary and prolonged silence ! Does Mr. Parnell disapprove of what is going on and is he afraid of committing himself to disapproval, or does he approve what is going on, but thinks it would damage his course if he were to announce it! Is he giving secret orders, or is he giving no orders at

all? What action is the leader of the Irish national party taking in the present It is of some interest, crisis! should think, even to his own followers, but it is also of interest to tne people of the United Kingdom, because we know that no measure which is not approved by Mr. Parnell will be ever proposed by the other chief of the alliance-Mr. Gladstonetherefore, I ask, what is the good of the recent pronunciamento at Nottingham if we do not know what is the view of Mr. Parnell at the present moment and upon what matter we are in entire ignorance. Now. every one knows that Mr. Parfrequently suffers from illness nell and if it should be illness which has prevented him from taking any part in the great struggle now going on, no word would be said and no further surmises would be made. but otherwise I should like to know why not even a post-card (loud laughter and prolonged cheers) from Mr. Parnell reached the assembled chiefs at the council at Nottingham! Why was there not one short letter saying, 'Brothers in arms, I wish you God speed. I leave to you for the present the conduct of our joint campaign. I have infinite confidence in your generalship and in the arts which you will apply to a victory which we both desire.' But that post-card was not sent. Perhaps it has been in the mind of Parnell that Mr. Gladstone was going too far and that the cautious leader of a violent party had better not compromise himself by a too close asso-ciation with the violent leader of the more moderate party.

BANQUETING BLAINE.

The Maine Statesman Dines in Paris With Dr. Thomas Evans.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris (via Havre), Nov. 15 .- New York Herald Cable—Special to the Beg. | - Dr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Evans gave a dinner this evening to Mr. Blaine at their sumptuous and artistic mansion in Avenue de Boise de Boulogne. A delicate perfume of pink, white and tea roses greeted the arriving guests, and eyes were dazzled by rose-colored lights, sparkling crystal and an oriental profusion of crysanthemums. Fifteen covers were laid for dinner and in the doctor's spacious aviary adjoining the dining hall were 500 of the rarest birds-Chinese pheasants. birds of paradise and a sacred ibis, for which a man had traveled thousands of miles in Africa, and, in fact, all birds, except perhaps the dodo, chirped their lively chorus of welcome to Mr. Blaine as he ascended the palatial steps of the Evans mansion. The table was adorned with colored lights in silver candelabras and a center piece of pink and white chrysanthemums in a magnificent silver jordiniere. On the right of Mrs. Evans sat Mr. Blaine. On her left was Minister McLane. On the left of Dr. Evans was Miss Blaine. Mrs. McLanc and Mrs. Blaine were unable to be present. The Misses Strickland, Mr. Dehorrach and General Meredith Read were also among the dinner guests. After dinner there was a reception. Among those present were Colonel Mackeye, Messrs. Brulatour and Brevoort, Mr. Lechitt, Prof. Yeatman, Mr. George Draper, Admiral and Mrs. Stembell, Mr. and Mrs. Martini Briumner, John B. Alley, Mrs. Wickham Hoffman, Mr. Albert Rhode, Arthur D.Lillie, W.P.W. Dana, M. Bartholdi, ex-Governor and Mrs. Baldwin, Captain R. A. Torry and many others. Miss Blaine wore a mauve silk with long train; corsage, decollette, trimmed with velvet with bows of ribbon on the shoulders. Miss Evans, tall

Mrs. Evans is one of the most charming hostesses in Paris. The Growth Increasing.

and stately, gracefully attired in a pale lavender silk, trimmed with duchesse lace and dazzling with diamonds and sapphires,

made her guests feel thoroughly at home.

Berlin, Nov. 15 .- The growth in the crown prince's throat is gradually increas ing. As the prince has declared himself opposed to extirpation of the whole larnyx, the difficulty of breathing will sooner or later arise and probably necessitate trachotomy. The emperor, replying to the address of sympathy from the West Prussian synod, says The pious wishes expressed by the have done good to my troubled heart. this heavy affliction upon my house and on fatherland soon pass away, through God's omnipotence and grace."

Prince William's Malady.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The crown prince's malady attracts much attention among physicians here. but they differ widely in their views of the case. Dr. John H. Douglas, the physicianin charge of General Grant's case, says: "I do not consider that the case of the crown prince in any manner resembles that of General Grant. I have, however, no porsonal knowledge of the crown prince's disease, and must depend upon reports that I have read..'
Dr. George F. Shrady, one of the consulting surgeons on Grant's case, says that the crown prince's disease started in a different way from that of General Grant. "With the latter it was epithelioma from the beginning In the case of the crown prince, judging from the reports coming from medical mer who have been in attendance, it seems firs to have been papilitema, and then changed to epithelioma." Shrady thinks that the prince will be subject to ups and downs, as Grant was. There is no immediate danger, for the nalady is usually slower than is generally believed.

Froude's Fling at Ireland. LONDON, Nov. 15 .- Froude, the historian, has written a letter in which he says: "Any form of self-government which might be conceded to the Irish people, whether local councils or parliament, would be used to increase England's defficulty in keeping Ireland attached to the kingdom. The Irish can be governed more easily than any other people in the world under military or quasi military rule. The police are uniformly faithful and loyal. England never yet succeeded in governing Ireland constitutionally

and never will." The Pope and Ireland.

LONDON. Nov. 15 .- A Times reporter in Rome asserts that the pope entirely disapproves of the lawlessness and political fanaticism of the people in Ireland and sent in-structions to the clergy in reference to their future attitude regarding the relations between landlord and tenant.

A Dynamite Scare. London, Nov. 15 .- Charles Cowatsch, arrested yesterday at Greenocks on landing from a steamer from New York, for having

dynamite cartridges in his possession, stated he was a miner by occupation, and belonged in Rogersfield. He was remanded. Big Bribes. Paris, Nov. 15 .- Baroness De Sellende Seilliere testified before the Wilson inquiry

ceive much in return. Starley Making Forced Marches, Losmos, Nov. 15 .- Private telegrams have been received stating that on October 17 Henry M. Stanley was 400 miles from Emin Pasha, and that he was taking half his force

commission to-day that her husband informed

her that he had given Wilson 2,000,000 francs

on forced marches. Spain Grabs an Island. Madreto, Nov. 15 .- Spain has seleed the island of Perejil, near Centa, on which she

excited over the seizure.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA NEWS.

New Developments Regarding Quin Bohannon's Escape.

LET OUT BY A TRAMP LOCKSMITH.

A Dynamite Bomb Explodes in the Dubuque Iron Works-A Jury Being Secured in the Arensdorf Trial.

Bohannon's Outside Friend. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 15 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The district court convened to-day with Judge Field on the bench. The docket is of considerable length. though there are but few criminal cases. The case against Mayer and Cox, two young men who burglarized the Missouri Pacific depot at Dunbar, was called this afternoon. They plead guilty and were let off with a fine of \$5 and costs each. The case against Klocke, for assisting Quin Bohannon's escape, will be called this week. New developments have come to light which will doubtless clear Klocke. It seems that about the time of Bohannon's escape a shiftless locksmith named Larry Diffenbach slept in the jail corridor by permission of the county judge and one of the commissioners. Soon after Bohannon's escape he also disappeared, and as he was known to be an expert locksmith, it is now believed by many that he and not Klocke opened the doors for Bohannon.

A Narrow Escape.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 15 .- A bomb was exploded in the Iowa iron works in this city at a late hour last night. The works are running a night force and of them some twenty workmen were employed on a large boiler in the boiler shop. They were startled by a sudden explosion on the other side of the boiler. It made a terrible noise and was heard in several parts of the city. The bomb, which was picked up, was made of inch and a half gas pipe about two feet long. One end was still intact plugged up with a cap and a hole in the pipe near it for a fuse. The pipe was split in several pieces, and fortunately the explosion was all in one direction, away from the men. The flooring and parts of the building were set on fire, but were speedily extinguished by the men. No other damage was done. It is a miracle that there was not great loss of life. It is supposed that the bomb was thrown in an open window. The works here had no trouble at all with their men but have been running a double force for nine months. The theory is that the bomb was prepared by somebody having a grudge against the workmen or else an out-and-out anarchist. The bomb was filled with either dynamite or gun cotton. It is now in possession of the city marshal and the anar-chist is being hunted down.

Prosecuting Defiant Railroads.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 15 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE]-Attorney General Baker left this evening for Dubuque, where he goes to argue a motion to have the cases against the Illinois Central and Milwaukee roads removed from the federal to state courts. These are the cases in which the state is endeavoring to compel the railroads to respect the decisions of the state railway commissioners regarding the charges for switching cars in Dubuque. When the cases were first called the railroads asked to have them transferred to the federal court, alleging that they were not citizens of Iowa. The state raises the point now that as it is a party to the suit it has a right to demand that the cases shall be heard in state courts. The decision will be awaited with much interest.

A Presbyterian Pastor Installed. DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 15 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE]-This evening the Rev. S. E. Wishard, D. D., late of Kentucky, was installed pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of this city. The moderator of this presbytery, Rev. Eugene A. Walker, presided and conducted the ceremonies. The formal sermon was preached by Rev. Robert Beer, of Garden Grove. The charge to the pastor was given by Rev. W. M. Bartholomew, of this city, and to the congregation by Rev. A. J. Berger, of Indianola. The Central Pres-byterian church is the leading church of its lenomination and one of the principal churches of this city.

The "Diagonal" Extension.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 15 .- [Special Telegram to the Ber.]-It is announced to-day that the extension of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway, commonly known as the "Diagonal," has crossed the Missouri line and is now within fifty-five miles of St. Joe. Great difficulty is experienced in get-ting steel rails from the foundries fast enough for the track-layers, but unless some unex-pected delay occurs the contractors intend to have trains run through from this city to St. Joe by the middle of December, giving that city another direct route to Chicago.

A Water Famine Threatened.

Angus, Ia., Nov. 15 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The scarcity of water in this vicinity is becoming alarming. Several wells sunk within the incorporation during the last few weeks have been pushed to a depth of over one hundred feet without obtaining any of the liquid. It seems that the mines which underlie the town have drained all the water from the sand stratum above the coal. Water it present is being hauled two miles from the

Second Day of Arensdorf's Trial. Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 15 .- The second day

in the Arensdorf trial has been occupied entirely in securing qualified jurymen. If the legal contest of the case is indicated by the work of sifting the jury, the hardest fought criminal case in Iowa is now taking place, Both sides are exceedingly watchful and aggressive on every material and technical issue. The attendance is greatly increased over yesterday, and interest is reviving.

The afternoon session was taken up the selection of a jury. Up to the present time the state has made eight pre-emptory challenges out of the ten allowed and the defense thirteen out of their twenty.

Caused by Defective Sidewalk. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov 15 .- [Special

relegram to the BEE.]-The city has another lamage suit on its hands. At a late hour last night Mrs. Harding Hampton fell over an embankment, on account of a defective side-walk, breaking a leg and sustaining other se-vere injuries. Nebraska City's bad sidewalks are becoming proverbial. The lady has en-tered suit against the city for damages.

Object to Double-Headers. Mason Cirr, Ia., Nov. 15 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE,]-Forty brakemen on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road at this place struck yesterday and absolutely re-fused to go out on double-headers. The strike will be made all along the division from

Mason City to Chamberlain, Dak. No freight Killed by Falling Coal.

Anges, Ia., Nov. 15 .- [Special Telegram to the Ben.] -- William Cole, a miner working in Keystone mine No. 3, was killed while at work yesterday afternoon by a sudden fall of coal. He was an Englishman by birth and leaves a wife and several children.

Death of General Grant's Nurse. PORTSMOUTH, O., Nov. 15 .- Mrs. Sarah Dowdy, aged eighty, who was present at the intends to erect a lighthouse. The Moore are birth of General Grant, and was his nurse is infuncy, is dead.