THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 22, 1887. NUMBER 157

DAMAGING TO ARENSDORF.

Appearance of a New Witness in the Haddock Trial.

SOME STARTLING TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Josephson Describes Minutely the Scenes That Occurred on the Night of the Murder—Other Iowa News.

The Story of an Eye-Witness.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—To-day has been one of decided sensations in the Arensdorf trial. Early in the day it began to be noised about that new and startling testimony would be introduced by the prosecution and this made the famous case the principal theme of conversation and drew unusually large crowds to the court house. The sensation came when Mrs. B. Josephson, an eye-witness of the shooting of Rev. Haddock, and hitherto unassociated with the case so far as the public is concerned, was put upon the stand and corroborated fully the stories of Leavitt and Bismarck, the witnesses for the prosecution. The witnesses examined to-day were ex-Councilman Grady, ex-Superintendent of Waterworks Robson, Bismarck and Mrs. Josephson. Grady and Bismarck testified the same as on the previous trial.

Robson was at Junk's saloon on the night of the murder, leaving about the same time Arensdorf and the crowd did to go to the murder. Robson went east and testifies that Arensdorf positively went west along with the others, completely upsetting the alibi theory. It was Robson's testimony that upset Munchrath's alibi and probably convicted him.

Mrs. Josephson went on the stand this afternoon, following Bismarck. She is about forty years of age, is a native of Russia, of German and Russian parentage and a Jewess. With her husband she came to this country about six years ago, when the Jews of Russia were so mercilessly persecuted. They became residents of Yankton, Dak., soon after coming to this country and subsequently moved to this city and are now possessed of some means, being diligent and industrious. For some time after coming to Sioux City Mrs. Josephson peddled notions and then went into the dairy business. On the night of the murder the husband and wife were delivering milk. They separated and Mrs. J. continued the delivery of the milk, an arrangement being made for a meeting at the Lone Star restaurant, then kept by Mrs. Potter. Mrs. Josephson arrived there about 10 o'clock, and seeing the crowd, one of whom the recognized as Bismarck, she determined to watch them, and hastily driving into the alley east of the Lone Star restaurant left her wagon and after putting the can of milk on an ice box at the restaurant, secreted herself here and there, watching the movements of Bismarck, who was on the opposite side of the street. Afterwards she secreted herself on the side of the blacksmith shop on the corner of Water street, north of the scene of the murder. She had not been there long when she was joined by her husband, and together they watched the crowd, which by that time had gathered opposite. She described the incidents occurring accurately, detailing the circumstances and all the movements made. Her testimony in the main tallied with Leavitt's. As to the meeting of Arensdorf and Haddock on the crossing, she says: "I saw Mr. Haddock start out from the Columbia house corner, and the two men, whom I recognized as Arensdorf and Peters, started from the opposite side and walked rapidly towards him. They met. Haddock raised his hand as if to strike, and, stopping near the preacher, Arensdorf fired and then ran, followed by Peters, toward the bridge. The preacher staggered, made a sound like this—" (here Mr. Josephson gave vent to a peculiar noise—half gurgle, half hiss—that cannot be described), "and, reeling, fell, as the crowd was running, some up and some down Water street, and some towards me. I shrank back into the shadow of the building and hid. I think one man must have seen me, for he came toward me, stopped and then ran another way. We then made our way back to the wagon in the alley and drove home."

This testimony is most damaging to the defendant, Arensdorf, unless it can be disproved. The position of the woman at the time was undoubtedly such as to give her the best possible chance to notice what was going on without exposing herself and be observed. The question naturally suggests itself, Why did she not before this tell what she knew of the terrible affair? The fact is, however, that great fear, bordering on terrorism, undoubtedly prevailed then and prevented much that was known from coming out.

If Bismarck's testimony be true, Arensdorf and his agents did all in their power to get those who were witnesses and any way connected with the affair to leave the city, and previous developments have proven that the parties have not divulged the secrets about the affair until they felt it perfectly safe to do so. That murder will out is now certainly being proven. The Josephsons are Russian Jews and the Jews of Russia have known in a practical way what it was to encounter the resentment of a Russian mob. It is not, therefore, strange that they should have kept secret what they saw. Investigation will soon develop whether what has been testified to to-day is true or not. Considered in many respects to-day has been one of the most exciting in all the history of this great trial. The subject is on all lips and the greatest expectancy prevails to know what shall come out next. That there is more, is certain. Many are beginning to believe that Arensdorf will make self-defense his final plea.

Inquiring Into a Murderer's Sanity.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The case of Chester Bellows, sentenced to be hung at Charles City December 16, is attracting much attention, as there has not been an execution in this state for twenty years. Efforts have lately been made to have the man escape the gallows on the ground of insanity. Judge Ruddick, of Floyd county, the judge who presided at the trial of Bellows, has asked the governor to consider the propriety of inquiring into the man's sanity. The governor has accordingly advised the sheriff of that county to summon a jury to set as a commission de lunatico inquirendo. No report of the result has yet been received by the executive officers.

Dubuque's High Bridge.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 21.—The bridge over the Mississippi river here will be completed this week. It is the only bridge over the navigable portion of the river high enough for steamers to pass beneath, besides that at St. Louis, and consequently without a draw. It is designed solely for foot and wagon traffic, and is a third of a mile long. The bridge was built entirely of Dubuque capital. The preparations for the celebration on its formal opening, November 29, are going on on a large scale.

To Be Tried For Attempted Murder.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 21.—The grand jury has found an indictment for assault with intent to murder against Edward Gill, who shot Miss Mary Brown and mortally wounded Fred Ernst, in North Hill park, on the 4th instant, because the former [illegible] Gill's attentions. His trial will take place in a few days. To a reporter Gill stated that he would prefer the gallows to a term in the penitentiary.

The Quarantine Raised.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following proclamation was issued to-day by the governor:

In compliance with the recommendation of the state vetrinary surgeon and the board of health, I, William Larrabee, governor of the state of Iowa, do hereby again permit the importation of cattle into this state from the state of Illinois except from that part of Cook county now quarantined against by that state.

Thieves Running Loose in Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 21.—For the past few weeks this city has been infested with a gang of dangerous characters, and burglaries are reported with unusual frequency, some of them being committed in broad daylight. Ladies and young girls have also been assaulted by these men, but thus far the police have been unable to capture any of the miscreants.

A Divorced Wife's Suicide.

FRIEND, Neb., Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A woman by the name of Mrs. Kate Spears was found dead in her bed this evening. She left a note saying: "I want Louise to go to her grandfather. I cannot bear any more trouble." The trouble referred to is supposed to be that between her divorced husband and herself. He has been writing to her lately, and his letters have been very bitter. She has been earning a living by dressmaking. The Louise spoken of in her note is a little girl about five years old. The indications are that she hung herself, as there is a piece of rope hanging in the doorway just above where she was found and another piece on the floor.

A Fatal Hunt.

BLUE SPRINGS, Neb., Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Cora, the sixteen-year old son of Parley Shaw, of Holmeville, accidentally killed himself yesterday afternoon. He went hunting about 3 p. m., taking his dog with him. About 5 o'clock some neighbors heard a dog barking and went to ascertain the cause. They found their neighbor's boy dead with a large hole just over his heart which showed that the shot gun had been accidentally discharged. He had run a rabbit in a hole and was digging it out when the gun went off. The surroundings proved he had lain there nearly two hours, and all that time the faithful companion kept up its howl, which brought the neighbors to the scene. He was a bright boy and loved by all who knew him.

Parker's Lecture Tour.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Dr. Joseph Parker has decided to cut short his lecture tour and return to London December 10 instead of waiting until April. The attendance on his lectures have not been as large as was anticipated, and it is thought by some Brooklyn people that the prompt filling of Beecher's pulpit by calling of Rev. Berry has had something to do with Parker's decision, as it was understood he did not look with disfavor on the talk of offering him the vacant pulpit. He was unfortunate in using on his tour lectures already published and widely circulated.

STEAMERS AGROUND.

The Cuba and Yakimi Meet Disaster Near Sault Ste Marie.

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich., Nov. 21.—There are eleven feet of water in the forward hold of the steamer Cuba, aground in the Neebish rapids in the Sault river. It is thought her cargo, 56,000 bushels of wheat, is uninjured, as the vessel's steam pump keeps the water bottom free. The steamer Yakimi is aground below Topsail island, four miles from here, and is being lightened.

Meeting of B. & O. Stockholders.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—At the stockholders' meeting of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to-day the following new directors were elected to represent the New York and London syndicate: James Sloan, jr., Charles F. Mayer, James L. McLane and William Keyser. With the exception of four displaced to make room for them, the old board was reelected. The report of the president showed a revenue the past year of $20,659,035, an increase of $2,236,598 over the preceding year. The earnings of the main stem were $11,201,348 and expenses $6,858,004, leaving a net balance of $4,343,343. The surplus fund, which represents invested capital derived from net earnings, and which is not represented by either stock or bonds, now amounts to $18,083,720. The report then relates known facts about the sale of the company's express business and the execution of the car trust mortgage of $2,500,000 last February, and adds: "Under an arrangement made with a syndicate of eminent bankers, funds sufficient to take care of the floating debt of the company have been secured, and this debt, it is expected, will be funded during the coming year in accordance with the plan which has received the approval of the syndicate."

The Striking Brewers.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—Union brewers at the Cream City brewery refused to handle any more malt for the commission malt houses. The union men declare they will force a general lock-out if necessary. A card has been issued calling upon workingmen to boycott the brewing establishments of Fred Miller, Adam Gettleman and the Cream City Brewing company, for using non-union malt. The card was adroitly worded so as to avade the conspiracy law. The secretary of the brewers' union says in case a general lockout occurred, The American federation of labor will issue a boycott against Milwaukee beer. The federation has over six hundred thousand members. Some of the maltsters claim that all brewing firms employing union men will shortly notify their men to quit the union or leave their positions.

Won the Fight On a Foul.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—The fight to a finish with skin gloves at Rahway this afternoon between George McArthur, middleweight champion of Canada, and Jim Donnelly, the "cowboy boxer," of Kansas City, was given to Donnelly on a foul in the tenth round. McArthur having lost his temper and hit his opponent on the head with his left forearm, knocking him senseless. Donnelly received much the worse punishment and was knocked down seven times in the early part of the fight.

National Grange Proceedings.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 21.—At to-day's session of the National grange the executive committee recommended the establishment of permanent headquarters at Washington and favors changes in the patent laws, the present one being injurious to the interest of agriculturists.

Business Troubles.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—The store of Savage & Sons, grocers, was placed in the hands of a receiver this morning.—The firm is indebted to the extent of $23,000. Their stock is valued at $12,000, and outstanding accounts at $10,000.

A Steamer at Death's Door.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 21.—The steamer Christie, which was exposed to the storm off Death's Door, with broken machinery, managed to reach Manitowoc safe, where she will go into winter quarters.

Whitelaw Reid's Farm.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Herald states that Whitelaw Reid on Saturday bought the Ophir farm, adjoining the property of Ben Halliday, and formerly of John Roach, for $700,000.

SHOT FOR A GAMBLING DEBT.

Fatal Quarrel of Two New York Men in London.

ARRESTED AS DYNAMITERS.

Americans Roughly Handled—Grevy and the Deputies—Further Particulars of the Scholten Disaster—Other Foreign News.

Sensations in London.

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LONDON, Nov. 21.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Americans are to the fore to-day with sensations. Thomas Callan, giving an address at Lowell, and Michael Harkins, at Philadelphia, were committed at Bow street this morning as dynamiters, and this evening Colonel George M. Graham, of Rochester, is dying from revolver shots in the university hospital, and Dan Doherty, said to be a New Yorker, is in custody, charged with the shooting, and seems to need as good counsel as his Philadelphia namesake. A due account of the former incident has already been sent. The latter incident occurred late this evening, and the police or medical supervision temporarily erect barriers against full particulars. It seems that on Saturday at a gambling place named the Churchill club, on Oxford street, Doherty lost £500 to a Mr. Howard, of New York, for which the latter took a verbal I. O. U. Over Sunday Doherty conceived the idea that he had been cheated, and this evening at a chance meeting in the Criterion bar room, Piccadilly, Circus, of Doherty, Howard and Graham, a dispute about the fairness of the game arose between the two first named. Graham subsequently took supper with Doherty, who during the repast, asked the former how he was to get rid of paying the money which he claimed to have unfairly lost. Graham claims—there were no witnesses—that he mildly answered the debt was one of honor which seemed to make Doherty, who had been liberally drinking, very angry and with his revolver he shot Graham in the abdomen, but immediately ran down stairs saying to some he met: "I have shot my friend by accident." Graham was removed at once to the hospital and Doherty taken to the Hunter street police station in St. Pancras. Inquiring at the former showed that Graham's wound is likely to bring an peritanitis and prove fatal. He was too weak to recount the circumstances. Unfortunately for Doherty he cannot be a witness. The Irish members last winter having beached and defeated the bill to allow prisoners to testify in their own behalf. He, however, strenuously insists upon his act being accidental.

The French Crisis.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Clemenceau had an interview with President Grevy this morning and informed him he was ready to form a cabinet.

In the chamber of deputies to-day Jolibois moved that the constitution be revised, urging that some remedy for the present situation was to restore the people's rights to nominate the head of the state and thus make the people arbiter, instead of, as at present, a plaything of political parties. He demanded urgency for his motion.

Barodel and Michelin spoke in favor of the revision of the constitution in order, they said, to abolish the presidency.

The demand for urgency on the motion was rejected by a vote of 381 to 173.

The conference on the subject of the president's resignation was held in accordance with Grevy's request and Floquet, Goblet and De Freycinet adhere to the opinion of Clemenceau. Grevy finally announced that he would appeal to the statesmen for assistance.

Michelin then moved for urgency for the proposal to abolish the presidency. Jolibois supported the motion. Ribol appealed to the united republicans to refuse their assent to the proposal, which he said tended to discredit the republic. Michelin's motion was rejected by a vote of 369 to 191.

The chamber adjourned until Thursday.

Grevy, in an interview this morning, said he would leave to Clemenceau the fullest latitude in the choice of his colleagues. Clemenceau replied that the devotion of the president to the public was indisputable and that he might render her a last service by resigning, in view of the fact that his authority had sustained a blow that was hurtful to the republic. Grevy intimated that his refusal to resign was not final. He asked Clemenceau to join with Floquet, Goblet and De Freycinet in a conference on the subject of his resignation.

Replying to Clemenceau, President Grevy said that for many reasons he desired to retire to private life, but it was his desire to quit Elysee palace with honor. Therefore he would remain in office until things were so arranged that he could take his departure with dignity. He felt this was due to his past life and the office he held. He must avoid setting a bad precedent. He referred to Wilson as a victim of political intrigue against himself. The conference was renewed in the evening, when Clemenceau, Floquet, Goblet and DeFreycinet each declined to accept the task of forming a ministry.

President Grevy summoned M. Brison at 10 o'clock this evening.

Demanding Grevy's Resignation.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—A meeting of the autonomists and socialist sections of the municipal council was held this evening. The following proposal was adopted: The deputies of the Seine are requested to demand the resignation of the president, and only to support a government which will devote itself to the introduction of reforms, and which will promise to demand the resignation of M. Grevy.

News From Paris.

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PARIS (via Havre), Nov. 21.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Normandie arrived at Havre at 9 this morning. She had rough weather and variable winds during the entire passage. A pilot boat with the Herald's European edition on board met the Normandie outside the bar last night. To-day the passengers reached Paris all well, Mrs. Levi S. Morton driving at once to the apartments of Mrs. Frederick D. Hauteville where she will remain until Mr. and Mrs. Morton secure apartments for the winter.

Jay Gould leaves Paris to-morrow for Marseilles to await the arrival of his yacht there.

Mr. Blaine takes his last gymnastic lesson to-day. Mr. Blaine says violent exercise, especially a good step and swinging from iron rings, have benefitted him greatly and he now feels ready for any emergency.

A telegram just received from Gras, port of Valencia, announces the arrival of the American yacht Intrepid there with all well on board.

The Scholten Disaster.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Two bodies of victims of the sunken steamer, W. A. Scholten, which collided with the steamer Rosa Mary, have floated ashore at Deal. There is no doubt that Captain Foot went down with his steamer. Robson, one of the passengers saved, stated to a reporter that the W. A. Scholten had just weighed anchor when the collision occurred. There were 800 life belts aboard, and most of the passengers were supplied with them, but they proved useless in the majority of the cases, as the people were engulfed with the ship. The steamer's decks burst when she was sinking. The sunken vessel lies in twenty fathoms of water. The survivors will sail for New York Wednesday.

DOVER, Nov. 21.—Eighty persons in all have been saved from the wrecked steamer W. A. Scholten. The chief engineer, Edixhoven, was landed at Seaford yesterday morning. It is the universal feeling that the fault of the collision rests with the steamer Rosa Mary. The chief mate, Wells, of that vessel states she left Hartlepool on Friday in command of Captain Webster and with a crew of sixteen men. On the night of the collision, there was a shifting of the fog. Sometimes it was dense, while at intervals it was clear. About 8:30 o'clock, he says, the collision occurred. "We had been at anchor since 8 o'clock with our lights burning brightly and the fog bell was sounding constantly. I first saw the colliding steamer off our starboard bow. She was showing white and green lights, indicating she was shaping her course for the starboard side. We could not shift our position, being anchored. The steamer soon ported her helm and attempted to cross our bows. The tide, however, not being rightfully judged, settled the vessel on her bows, cutting her to the water's edge. I cannot say whether it was the W. A. Scholten that collided with us. Whatever vessel it was, she proceeded on her course and soon disappeared in the darkness."

Parnell Heard From.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—An interview was had with Parnell here to-day during a flying visit made by him on business. He looked thin and careworn, but said that his health was slowly improving. Respecting the general situation he said: "I may say that in my judgment a more feeble or inert government never held reins in Ireland. They are teaching Irishmen a most disastrous lesson by their bungling incapacity—teaching that law may be successfully defied, for the law, as recently constructed by the unionist majority in the commons, is daily defied, and with impunity, by thousands of members of suppressed branches of the League and by every nationalist newspaper editor in Ireland. In fact, one of the extraordinary results of the coercion act and a 'firm and resolute government' is that for every offense against the law committed before the passage of the coercion bill hundreds are committed now. I leave it to you to say whether Ireland's respect for the imperial government, the possibility of her continued government by the same agency or the solidity of the union is likely to be increased, or whether this administrative incapacity does not render much nearer a concession of such reasonable powers of self-government as will make our people law-abiding, prosperous and happy."

A Brave Empress.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—The Austrian imperial yacht, with the empress on board, was in collision with an Italian vessel on the Austrian coast to-day. The accident happened during a fog. The yacht was not damaged. The empress came on deck and ordered that every effort be made to save the crew of the other vessel. All were rescued except one boy.

De Giers Wants to Quit.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—It is believed that De Giers has asked to be allowed to resign the post of prime minister upon the completion of twenty-five years service this winter.

Banquetting the Crown Prince.

SAN REMO, Nov. 21.—The British and German residents gave a banquet to the crown princess to-day in honor of her birthday.

Another Steamship Wrecked.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Liverpool steamship Douro, has been wrecked off Cape Finisterre. Thirteen persons were drowned.

THE WABASH WESTERN.

Proposed Consolidation With the Eastern Division and Other Changes.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—From reliable information received here, it is ascertained that before very long the Wabash Western and the eastern division of the road will be consolidated. The Wabash Western has, ever since the two roads were separated, made money, and expenses have been reduced on the eastern road to such an extent that the entire system is now a paying institution. The receiver that controls the western road will be removed and the Wabash Western will take control soon with General Manager Hayes as general manager of the entire road. The change, local railroad men say, may take place in two weeks, perhaps not before January, and probably not sooner than May 1. But it is understood that the change will positively take place. The officials of the two roads have been waiting long for an opportunity to consolidate the two roads, and the financial condition of the companies will now enable them to carry out their purpose. Few changes will be made in the officers of either road. It is whispered that if General Passenger Agent Snow remains with the road a new office will be made for him, as one general passenger agent will be sufficient to do the business of the whole system. All the other officers will remain about as they are, and even the most humble employe of the road, it is thought, will retain his position. The Kansas City office will remain the same.

The road to-day made a reduction in the New York dressed beef rate of 5 cents. It has also put on a special dressed beef and packing-house product train which will run via Hannibal, Mo., and Toledo, O., for New York.

The Junketing Conductors.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The excursion party of the Passenger and Freight Conductors Mutual Aid and Benefit Association of the United States and Canada arrived in this city this morning at 6 o'clock over the Chicago & Alton railroad. The conductors were met by a reception committee of the local lodges at a station forty miles from this city and on their arrival were escorted to the union depot dining room where a banquet was served. The party consisted of over two hundred members and their families, representing every important railroad in the United States and Canada and a good many small roads. The special train consisted of six Pullman coaches and ordinary coaches and a baggage car which was tendered to the use of the association by the Pullman car company.

Murdered and Devoured By Wolves.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 21.—The body of John Gaul, who left Marion four weeks ago for Herrington, Kan., for the purpose of investing about $400, which he had on his person, in real estate, was found last night in the north part of Dickinson county. The body had been devoured by wolves, but he was identified by his clothing. His money and watch had been taken. A bullet hole was found about one inch above his left ear. Suspicion points to a young man who was in company with Gaul, as the murderer. Since Gaul's disappearance the young man has had plenty of money. He will be closely watched until the coroner's inquest is held to-morrow.

A Petty Quarrel Ended By Murder.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 21.—Charles Dobson and Charles W. Fridell, of Eldorado, quarreled last night about chickens and tried to settle the dispute with a fight. They were separated, when Dobson secured a revolver and followed Fridell into the street, shooting him in the back. He then fired two or three shots into him after he fell. Fridell lived only a few hours.

Elgin Dairy Market.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 21.—Transactions on the board of trade to-day were light, but the sales of the entire week foot up 1,287,929 pounds, aggregating $252,288.15.

Gleason and Welch Purchased.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 21.—The Athletic club has purchased Gleason and Welch, short-stop and center-fielder, from the St. Louis Browns.

CAN CLEVELAND NEGOTIATE?

Important Points Being Discussed in the Fisheries Dispute.

THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Inter-State Commission Renders a Decision Against the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road—Other Capital News.

The Fisheries Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Legislators are talking very excitedly about the pending negotiations with Canada on the fisheries question. Some hold that the president has no right to appoint a commission to negotiate a treaty without first extending the proposition to the senate and receiving its consent. Others declare that when the president laid this matter before the senate last winter and received a negative reply, he did not surrender his constitutional perorogative "to make treaties" and "to appoint ambassadors other than public ministers and consuls." Undoubtedly there will be at least a wordy conflict over the matter when it comes up in the upper house of congress. These executive acts require the advice and consent of the senate, but such advice and consent is a condition that must follow and not precede the executive act. The president cannot make treaties without the "approval of two-thirds of the senate present," but he can negotiate a treaty and submit the results of the negotiations to the senate. The negotiations must precede the act of the senate and in conducting such negotiations the president may invite the assistance of any official or citizen whose peculiar qualifications would, in his judgement, further the objects desired to be attained. The senate may refuse to ratify a treaty, or, if ratified, the house of representatives, acting in its individual capacity, may refuse to concur in the legislation necessary to make the treaty effective and thus defeat the act of negotiation by the president and the subsequent act of ratification by the senate, but the right of the president to begin, conduct and conclude negatiations is fundamental and cannot be interfered with by either or both branches of congress. The president has authority to make treaties, the senate has power to break treaties made by the president, the house of representatives has power to defeat treaties after they are made by the president and ratified by a two-thirds vote of the senate by refusing to concur in the legislation necessary to give them force and effect, and as the commission appointed by the president, congress may exhibit its disapproval of their appointment by refusing to vote funds for their services. But this is not likely to happen, particularly, should a treaty be negotiated that would be acceptable to the country and which would remove all cause for further controversy. It is not believed that the two-third vote of the senate could possibly be obtained to ratify a commercial reciprocity treaty with Canada.

Military Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Captain John J. Clagine has resumed his duties as chief commissary of the district of New Mexico.

Second Lieutenant A. L. Moriarty, Sixth infantry, has been detailed as recruiting officer at the new rendezvous at Highwood, Ill.

Eighty recruits have been assigned to the Seventh Cavalry at Fort Snelling, Minn., and fifty to the Ninth cavalry, Department of the Platte.

First Lieutenant R. D. Reard, jr., Tenth cavalry, has been appointed recruiting officer at Fort Thomas, Ariz., relieving Captain W. L. Carpenter, Ninth infantry.

A general court-martial convened to-day at Fort Myer, Va., as follows: Major Louis H. Carpenter, Fourth cavalry; Captain George S. Anderson, Sixth cavalry; Captain Henry P. Birmingham, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant William Baird, Sixth cavalry; First Lieutenant Abiel Smith, Fourth cavalry; Second Lieutenant Barrington K. West, Sixth cavalry, judge advocate.

Leaves of absences: First Lieutenant Elbridge R. Hills, Fifth artillery, fifteen days; Major John S. Witcher, six days; First Lieutenant John Carland, Sixth infantry; Second Lieutenant E. O. C. Ord, Twenty-second infantry, twenty-one days; Captain William H. Arthur, assistant surgeon, two months; Major Daniel N. Bash, paymaster, two days; Major Samuel M. Horton, surgeon, six months; First Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, Second cavalry, two months; First Lieutenant Jefferson F. Kean, assistant surgeon, two months; Major Charles W. Foster, quartermaster, twenty days.

Army orders: Lieutenant Colonel Henry M. Roberts, engineer corps, from Philadelphia to Fort Delaware, Delaware, and Finn's Point, N. J., on public business; Lieutenant Colonel Andrew K. Smith, surgeon, to duty at New York city to relieve Lieutenant Colonel Joseph R. Smith, surgeon, who is ordered to duty as medical director, Department of Dakota.

A board of survey to consist of Lieutenant Colonel Amos Beck, with Assistant Commissary of Subsistence Captain James F. Morgan, Twenty-fourth infantry, and Captain Allen Smith, Fourth cavalry, has been appointed to assemble at St. Louis, Mo., to report on the condition of damaged stores.

Sergeant John L. Barrett, Sixteenth infantry, has been placed upon the retired list on his own application.

Second Lieutenant W. E. Almy, Fifth cavalry, has been relieved from court-martial duty at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Page, surgeon, has been ordered to Forts Rena, Sill, Supply and Elliott on public business.

Virginia's Political Phenomenon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—In conversation to-day with a friend who is a prominent citizen of Virginia, Senator Beck, of Kentucky, asked the Virginian how he accounted for the political phenomenon in his state of a republican majority of the popular vote and a democratic majority in the legislature.

"The democrats stood by Barbour for the senate almost to a man in the democratic districts," answered the Virginian, "and that gave the majority in the legislature, but in the republican districts, some of which are large and populous, there was a tremendous vote the other way. You see, the theory of a high protective tariff is growing rapidly in Virginia and the people know very well that the republican party is the champion of that idea."

Senator Beck grunted out an unwilling assent to the assertion that protection was gaining ground in Virginia and walked away.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, happened to be standing near by and said to the Virginian: "What do you think the result would be in your state on a distinct issue between protection and free trade?"

"She would give a h—l of a republican majority by G—d," was the remark.

Admitted to Practice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—J. L. Epperson, of Fairfield, Neb., Hugh A. Rooney, of Dubuque, Ia., and C. A. Carpenter, of Columbus Junction, Ia., were to-day admitted to practice before the interior department.

The Kansas Prohibition Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There was a rumor this morning that the supreme court would hand down the opinions in the Kansas prohibition cases, but it did not do so and it was impossible to discover the origin of the report, unless it came from the expectation of a decision by Senator Vest, who was early in the court room. The senator says that he expects a decision at any moment, for he does not believe the court is a tie. The Iowa case, upon which the court divided last spring, he says, did not contain many of the most essential points involved in the Meugler or the Ziebold cases, that come from Kansas.

A Colorado Coal Company Wins.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In the United States supreme court to-day a decision was rendered in the case of the Colorado Coal and Iron company et al, appellants, against the United States. The object of the suit was to have declared void and cancel sixty-one patents for sixty-one distinct tracts of land in Las Animas county, Colorado, amounting in the aggregate to 9,566 acres. These tracts were conveyed some years ago to the Southern Colorado Coal and Town company, which then consolidated with the Colorado Coal and Iron company. The latter company proceeded to mortgage for $3,500,000 the property for which the government received only $12,000. The government charged that it was a gigantic conspiracy; that the original entries were fictitious; that the alleged pre-emptors never lived in Colorado and that the registrar and receiver of the land office connived at the fraud. The Coal and Iron company denied knowledge of the frauds alleged and maintained that it was an innocent purchaser for value without notice of the alleged conspiracy. The court held that the charge that the supposed pre-emptors and patentees were fictitious was sufficiently proved, and that consequently there being no real grantees, no legal title passed from the United States. The circuit court therefore entered a decree in favor of the United States. The court holds that the evidence shows fraud upon the United States sufficient in equity as against the parties perpetrating it, or those claiming under them with notice of it, to justify the cancellation of the patents issued them, but that it is not such fraud as prevents the passing of a legal title by patents. In the opinion of this court the government has not conclusively shown that all the alleged pre-emptors were fictitious, nor are the facts sufficient to overcome the presumption of innocence on the part of the register and receiver of the land office. The decree of the circuit court is reversed and the case remanded with directions to dismiss the bill.

An Inter-State Decision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The inter-state commerce commission to-day decided the case of E. B. Raymond against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company. The complaint was that the company had established rates on a branch line unreasonably high and diverted business to towns on the main line. The answer of the company was that branch line rates were reasonable, but that it had been compelled by competition to make rates too low on their main line. A synopsis of the opinion by Commissioner Morrison is as follows:

When the act to regulate commerce took effect, the grain and flour rate to Chicago from Minneapolis, Red Wing and Lake City on the main line of the St. Paul railway was 15 cents and from Mazeppa, a station on the narrow gauge branch of said road, it was 17 cents. When these rates were reduced it was to 7½ cents and 12½ cents. Rates and charges not unreasonably high of themselves can be so adjusted in their relations to each other as to give undue preference and produce unreasonable advantage which the third section of the act to regulate commerce makes unlawful. In the adjustment of reduced rates, Mazeppa, which had been 2 cents, is 5 cents higher than its rivals, a difference sufficient to divest some of its legitimate business, and the railroad is directed to reduce this difference to 2½ cents by reducing the Mazeppa rate from 12½ cents to 10 cents.

Fishery Negotiators Meet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—An informal conference took place to-day between the English and American fishery negotiators, which lasted less than an hour. The meeting was held for the purpose of arranging the line of proceedings to be followed in the regular meetings. The first of these will be held to-morrow at 2 o'clock. Third Assistant Secretary Moore and Mr. Bergne have been chosen as the official secretaries. The frequency of the sessions cannot yet be foretold. A resolution was unanimously adopted to keep the proceedings secret, at least until the conclusion of the work. The statement is authorized by Secretary Bayard that any article that may appear purporting to tell what has been done at any meeting of the negotiators will be entirely unauthorized and must be the purest speculation. He added that the public had been fully informed as to the position of the government in the matter. The English contention has also been known through official publications, so there is nothing before the negotiators of which the public is not informed.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Pensions were granted to the following Nebraskans to-day: Henry, father of William Hamilton, Edison. Mexican war—John Cook, Kenesaw. Increase—Adam Glasgow, Nelson; E. L. Oviatt, Liberty; L. F. Byrd, Turner; Thomas Barrett, Fort Omaha; J. R. Davis, (No. 2), Craig; Samuel Neyhart, Ohiowa; Gottlieb Keller, Nonpariel.

Pensions for Iowa: Caroline S., widow of Robert S. Sheperd, Clearfield. Mexican war—Andrew Cassidy, Elwell. Original—Samuel H. Glasgow, New Market; Newton Battin, Bloomfield; A. W. Davis, city; Thomas D. Smith, Reeders Mills. Increase—J. W. Lias, Sheldon; Thomas Boyle, Moravia; D. E. Dougherty, Angus; A. B. Alexander, Osceola; Thomas S. Filteraft, What Cheer; J. L. Tinkham, Vinton; F. M. Edington, Fredonia; E. W. Bennett, What Cheer; Jefferson Creekbum, Ottumwa. Reissue and increase—Henry W. Beenson, Albion.

A Reply to Our Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The secretary of state on the 15th inst. directed the American minister at Berlin to communicate to the Emperor of Germany the cordial sympathy of the president and citizens of this country in the serious illness of the crown prince. The German charge d'affaires at this capital to-day transmitted to the state department the reply thereto, stating that the emperor was deeply moved by the message of sympathy.

Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The inter-state commerce commission began hearing complaints in the Standard Oil cases to-day. These are the complaints of George Rice, of Marietta, O., against a number of railroads alleging discrimination in favor of the Standard Oil company and other violations of the long and short haul provision and all unreasonable and unjust rates.

Secretary Whitney in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary Whitney has returned to Washington in improved health. He was at the navy department a short time to-day and afterwards called on the president. He will not take active part in the management of the navy department for some days.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Frederic M. Aldin was to-day appointed postmaster at Emeline, Jackson county, Iowa, vice Shepherd Caven, resigned.

Going For Chicago Bucket Shops.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—A crusade against the bucket shops was inaugurated by State's Attorney Grinnell to-day. The first intimation was given when the new grand jury was sworn in. Judge Baker, in charging the jury, started out at once to tell them that the last legislature had adopted laws for the suppression of bucket shops and explained it with minuteness of detail, so there could be no misunderstanding of it on the part of the jury. The state's attorney says he will have the cases of some of the bucket shops investigated right away.

NOT AS BAD AS REPORTED.

Further Details of Barnum's Lurid Show in Bridgeport.

THE LOSS ONLY $100,000.

Some Miscreant Knocks the Watchman Senseless to Prevent an Alarm—The Burned Animals—Several Other Conflagrations.

Barnum's Lurid Show.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—One of the watchmen of Barnum's circus, while making his rounds at 10 o'clock last night, discovered flames in one corner of the building where the horses are kept. He rushed around the building to alarm the other employes, when he was knocked senseless by some one with a club. He lay on the ground unconscious for twenty minutes and when he revived half of the building was in flames. He awakened the sleepers in the building and some one rushed to the alarm box half a mile away and pulled it, neglecting to sound the alarm from the box located at the entrance of the grounds. This caused a delay of half an hour in the arrival of the fire department. When it did come it could do nothing beyond saving the adjacent buildings from being destroyed. Eight men who were sleeping in the building barely escaped with their lives, and one who was sick was dragged off his bed and out into the air. At twelve most of the elephants which had been let loose had been corralled. The rhinocerous was taken out of the building, but was burned and cut both by getting out of his cage and by the crowd, who seemed possessed of a mania to kill all animals which came out of the building. Only the cat animals were burned, the monkeys and others being in the other buildings. Many of the idols which were exhibited with the show were burned. The cries of the burning animals were heart-rending. At 12 o'clock the building was a heap of ruins.

Among the animals destroyed were four elephants, five lions, seven leopards, six panthers, four kangaroos, six horses and a large number of small beasts. One of the larger elephants escaped and this morning was found drowned in the sandbar light-house, where he had gone in his fright.

Bailey said this morning that $100,000 would probably cover the loss. The lost animals and all paraphernalia destroyed would be replaced as soon as possible and the fire would not interfere with next season's show.

The origin of the fire is still a mystery, but the general opinion