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FRANCE MAY GO TO THE DOGS

M. Grevy Credited With Expressing This Sentiment.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH M. MARET.

Lord Salisbury Not a Magnetic Statesman—English Politics—King Carlos—Opening of the Reichstag—Foreign News.

Clearly Some One Is Lying.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—A sensation was caused in the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon this afternoon by the report that Grevy disputes the accuracy of an article in to-day's Radical describing his interview yesterday with Henri Maret. According to Le Radicale, the president, after hinting at the dangers abroad which might result in his resignation, declared that he was resolved to resign. I iterviewed Maret at the Palais Bourbon to-day.

"Do you maintain the accuracy of the Radical version of your interview with President M. Maret?"

"Absolutely," was the reply.

"There's no possibility of your having misunderstood anything?"

"None whatever."

"Eh bien alors, it's clear some one is lying. I beg you to believe it is not I. What interest should I have in doing so?" added Maret after a pause. "I am not the president's enemy."

For the first time since the beginning of the crisis I noticed a number of suspicious loafers prowling around the Quai de Orsa and the chamber during the setting. They had the hang-dog mischievous look of professional demonstrators. A squadron of cavalry has been told to guard the Elysee to-night. Happily the weather is wet and miserable.

SALISBURY'S UNPOPULARITY.

Not En Rapport With His Constituents—Churchill and Goschen.

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LONDON, Nov. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—English tories are faithful to their leaders, especially if those leaders are in office, yet I hear many murmurs among the elect about Lord Salisbury's speech last night at Oxford. "He never gives us any encouragement," say even the most faithful of the flock. "He does not seem to be in touch with us or with the people." So the complaints go the rounds. Lord Salisbury will not hear them. His knowledge of what goes on is filtered through a small and chosen few who do not care to tell him anything he may not like to hear. All the same, there is great discontent, and again the cry is "Here, we must have a man in the ministry who has more elements of popularity in and about him." The ministry answer: "Pray leave us alone. We are very happy as we are. If you touch us down goes the union." The argument is effective but it is pressed too far when it is contended that the present officeholders are the only people who can save the union.

You do not hear much of it through our newspapers but there is a subject which stirs up more feeling in the country than even the Irish question and that is the state of trade. Profits decline and wages must decline. Also outcries against the the growing influx of foreign goods are universal. The Times and other journals here ignore all this and boycott speeches and discussion upon it. But they were obliged to record the fact that out of a thousand delegates to the conservative convention of Oxford scarcely a dozen voted against a proposition to place foreign competition under some restraint. I have attended a great many meetings in various parts of England and had frequent opportunities of judging public opinion and I do not hesitate to say that the demand for moderate duties on foreign manufactures, perhaps on corn, grows enormously and springs from the working classes themselves and a speaker who knows how to handle this topic can easily drive all other questions into the shade. The workingmen say "Free trade all round or duties all round." This is a power that must be reckoned with before long. What are the tory leaders going to do about it? Lord Salisbury would not say. He only begged his friends to keep in the background all issues that are vital but they answer: "We cannot keep this in the background because we were elected to push it to the front." Lord Salisbury shrugs his shoulders. He is in a cleft stick. There is his recent ally, Mr. Goschen. He was brought to the ministry to ditch Lord Randolph Churchill—anything and anybody to shut the door fast against Churchill. So Goschen was borrowed snd baptised but he will not hear a whisper about duties on foreign goods. Free trade is the last link which binds him to him to his old party. Lay sacriligious fingers on that and like the Scotch man he will go back again and then what is to become of the great conservative party? Lord Salisbury is blamed all round for saying little or nothing about the trade difficulty. You will see little or no reason why he cannot offend his own supporters. He dare not offend Mr. Goschen who stands between him and Lord Randolph, but the conservative members elected on this knotty subject cannot remain silent. They are bound to move resolutions in the house of commons and I know of between eighty and ninety members who will support it. The ministry could not prevent this. Mr. Goschen might not like it but he holds a conservative seat and a conservative office and to expect him to resign both is to set up much too high a standard of public virtue for days like these. In some respects Goschen is master of the cabinet. He cannot be sent back to his own side labeled "returned with thanks"—his own side do not want him. It must be admitted he never was much use to them. Having taken the tory shilling he certainly is giving them his best services, but the price is not cheap. His presence in the ministry, it is now formally stated, means Lord Randolph's exclusion from office, but the conservative workingmen, of whom there are a hundred thousand, will insist upon being heard upon that point. Sooner or later there will be a tremendous uproar, especially when all the jobbery and corruption in public affairs are brought to light, and before the session is far advanced some startling development may be sooked for.

Important measures will also be discussed shortly in connecting with education in Ireland. The Catholics have long complained that they have no endowments for their schools, the clergy going so far as to maintain that this is the greatest of the Irish grievances and an attempt to settle this difficulty is likely to be made. Meanwhile all my information leads me to believe that the split among the Parnellites is really serious and that matters are not improved by Mr. Parnell's alleged interview with a press reporter. His statement that he was never consulted about the plan of campaign and acknowledges no responsibility for it, is a staggerer for many of his party. Davitt's contemplations to nationals who hide or run away from the police is also a hard hit. The open and public difference between the special force party and the parliamentarians becomes more acrimonious. These tokens of dissension cause much speculation, and I understand there is some anxiety felt among the Gladstonian section of the home rulers. If these bickerings cannot be kept private the Gladstonians may be placed in a very unenviable position. One said privately the other day: "We could win if it were not for our Irish allies." The Irish may possibly return the compliment. Evidently the condition of the political atmosphere foretokens a big explosion somewhere before long.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

DON CARLOS.

The King of Spain and His Pretensions to the Bourbon Succession.

BRIGHTON, Nov. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Don Juan de Bourbon, father of Don Carlos, died here Friday last and the latter arrived Tuesday at midnight in consequence, stopping at the Clarendon Hotel with all his attendants and suite. His personal friend and representative in England, Earl Ashburnham, who is also at the hotel, is in charge of the papers and effects of the dead father. Concurrently with Don Carlos arrival, statements are made in some of the continental and English newspapers that Don Carlos through succeeding to his father's claim to be the rightful king of France would not impress himself and the Bourbon claim upon the existing crisis. Although in a period of mourning and grief he consented for a few moments to see a Herald reporter in the presence of Earl Ashburnham. Don Carlos gave a strong assurance that the rumor is perfectly grounded.

"Perhaps I can better explain his condition in relation to the subject, especially while the prince is so sad," interposed the earl. "By the death of the Comte de Chambord Don Juan de Bourbon, that is Don Carlos' father, became the head of the house of Bourbon and, therefore, by the Salic law the king de jure of France. Don Juan never, however, made any claim to this title, being a man of peculiarly simple and retiring habits. Many years previously he had also abdicated his claim to the throne of Spain in favor of his son, Don Carlos. Now Don Carlos considers himself, above all things, a Spaniard in virtue, not only of the Spanish blood which runs in his own veins, but also of all the Spanish blood which was shed for him by his faithful subjects during the war of 1872. He has consequently, although of course cognizant of his legitimate rights, probably no intention of advancing any claim to the throne of France."

"But," I said, "should he refrain from making such claim will not the fact of his thus holding his hand, so to speak, tell adversely on any claim his heirs may think necessary to prefer?"

"Don Carlos does not think so. Such is assuredly not his desire. Perhaps later a categorical declaration will be made on this subject by Don Carlos, since he has now become, by the death of his father, the head of the house of Bourbon, as well as the legitimate king of Spain, which he was already by his father's abdication. But the fact of his not seeking to press his claim to the crown of France will not in any way prejudice any claim his heirs or successors may feel called upon to make in this direction."

To all of this Don Carlos thoroughly assented.

Considering the painful circumstances of Don Carlos' presence at Brighton I did not feel it necessary to further question him, but in private I asked Earl Ashburnham: "What are Don Carlos' prospective movements?"

"That is a difficult question to answer," said Lord Ashburnham with a smile. "He has just returned from a protracted sojourn in South America. He came to Brighton from Venice yesterday. It is uncertain how long he will stay here."

The conversation led to the father's death.

"He died of heart disease, very suddenly," said Ashburnham. "He was sixty-three years of age. He was a singularly retiring, unostentatious man. For all kinds of pomp he showed he had a natural dislike and was entirely devoid of any political ambition. The funeral, which takes place to-morrow morning at the Church of the Sacred Heart, will be of an entirely private character and no invitations are issued. The body is to be kept in Brighton, but will in all probability be removed to Trieste, the burial place of the Spanish branch of the Bourbon family ever since they were driven into exile."

Then, speaking for himself, Lord Ashburnham remarked that there appeared to a general impression in Europe and America that there were no other claimants to the throne of France except Don Carlos and the Comte de Paris, whereas, as a matter of fact, the Alfonist branch of the house of Spain and the prince of the aranch of Naples and Palma are all nearer in the legimate succession than the Orleans branch, the latter descending from Louis XIII wile the former descend from Louis XIV."

In the invited Lord Ashburnham to give me for publication the opinions of Don Carlos in reference to the critical position of affairs in Paris.

"There is so little to say on this point," he replied. "Since the death of the Comte de Chambord Don Carlos has felt quite disinterested. He has ceased to take any special interest in French politics. He, however, wishes well to the country for which he has a sincere affection." After this it was, perhaps, hardly reasonable to expect an answer to the question, "Does he think the republic is drifting into serious peril?" and indeed no further answer was forthcoming.

"My own opinion," said Lord Ashburnham, "is that Don Carlos is by no means animated by any sentiments of hostility to the French republic."

Lord Ashburnham has been acting for some years past as the unofficial representative of Don Carlos in England, and came down on Saturday last, on being made aware of the fact of Don Juan's death, to take possession of the body on behalf of Don Carlos. Besides Lord Ashburnham Don Carlos is accompanied at Brighton by his brother, the infant Don Alfonso and Don Alfonso's wife, the infant Maria de Las Neunes, the Chevalier Resaldiza and Father James Hayes and Captain Merry, formerly an officer in the service of Charles V. though, as his name implies, an Englishman.

ENGLISH MOST CASES.

Francis Connelly Tried for Using Seditious Language at Hyde Park.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Nov. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—There was a species of the Most case to-day in the Bow street court before Sir James Ingrams. One Francis Connelly, aged twenty-seven years, was on summary trial. "Charge—Using seditious languarge at Hyde park on Sunday week. Intent—To incite riot." Two strong constables, who were in plain clothes there gave testimony that the prisoner's words were these: "I intend to go down to the square this afternoon and I intend to take a stick and I intend to use it. Mind, I don't tell you to use a stick, but if a policeman strikes me I will strike him back. I have a good sound oak stick that came from Mitcheltown, and its got a drop of Shinnick's blood upon it, and it has helped to kill one policeman and it may help to kill another. * * * * * We wish to tell you this, that it is our intention to go down to Trafalgar square every Sunday till we are allowed to meet. If we cannot meet in public let's us do the same as the Fenians did in 1866. Let us meet in private. It is our duty, it is your duty, it is a public duty to meet in Trafalgar square, but if we can't meet there let us meet here. Let us split up into several parties, some go there, some here. We are millions and the police are few. They cannot be everywhere. * * * * * Let them come in their thousands and you can come in your hundreds of thousands. You do not need to bring sticks. There are better weapons here than bayonets. Pull down these railings and stick them into their guts. I went to the square and if I had got into it I would have told the people there what I tell you now, if we were 35,000,000 instead of the 5,000,000 that we are we would have killed every infernal policeman."

The counsel for the accused admitted the language but pleaded to have the case sent to a jury and not summarily disposed of, so that the legal question might be raised. "Are such words, unaccompanied by acts, liable to punishment?" But the magistrate refused and held the accused in high bonds to keep the peace. This was done under a Victoria statute which, by the way, was copied into the New York special sessions amendment act, laws of 1860, and forms now section 1,458 of the municipal consolidatian act, subdivision 3.

Another case heard, with another conviction and holding in bonds for the peace, was that of Benjamin Somerville, who used this yet more violent language: "I have done Warren to-day, for I spoke for five minutes on a 'bus and if I had had a revolver or a life preserver I would have used it. I would not have thought of the other world. I have come here to preach sedition and I mean to do so. I have preached sedition all my life. Next Sunday come better armed with sticks or anything else. I mean to go armed and if you meet with force, use force. Don't forget '48 and Hyde park. When the railings were pulled down I helped to pull them down. If they stop free speech there will be secret meetings, then there will be dynamite used. The nights are getting dark. Don't forget the Carlton club and Park Lane. This will be a second Peterloo with Warren and his crew. I would like to hang him on a lamp post, or worse than that, burn him and do away with that feather bed robber, the Duke of Cambridge. They are going to put another in his place. Don't forget to come around next Sunday."

This accused did not even claim to be intoxicated.

Much interest is felt by the authorities as to the result in the Most case.

All Well on the Alva.

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TRIESTE, Nov. 22—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Alva sailed Monday for Palo, and will probably be at Zera to-day, thence to Cottaro, Corfu, Constantinople and Alexandria. All well on board.

Gould at Marseilles.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

MARSEILLES, Nov. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Jay Gould and family arrived here yesterday and went for a flying visit to Nice to-day by rail. The Atlanta has been here since the 12th awaiting stores and a steam launch from New York.

Blaine Dines With Morton.

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PARIS, Nov. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Blaine dined with Morton to-day. Morton leaves for London to-morrow to spend a week there. The weather is mild and rainy.

Opening of the German Reichstag.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The reichstag was opened to-day. Minister William Boetticher read the speech from the throne. The speech was substantially as follows: Germany, in her foreign policy, has successfully endeavored to strengthen the peace of Europe by the cultivation of friendly relations with all of the powers by treaties and alliances aiming to avert the danger of war and to jointly oupose any unjust attacks. Germany has no aggressive tendencies. She has no wantst o be satisfied through victorious wars. An unchristian disposition to surprise neighboring peoples is foreign to German nature and to the constitution of the empire. The military organization of the country is not calculated to disturb the peace of her neighbors by arbitrary attacks. Germany is strong in parrying surprises and in defending her independence. She wishes to become so strong that she can face with composure every danger. The resumption of the reichstag comes at a serious time. The grave complaint with which the crown prince has been visited fills the mind not only of the emperor but of his august allies and the whole of Germany with anxious care. Nothing that human science and knowledge and careful tending can do will be left undone. Our eyes and prayers, however, are directed towards God, whose decrees rule the destinies of nations as well as that of individual man. Firm confidence in God and a faithful fulfillment of duty have been in all times, especially grave moments, tried supporters of our people, and they will now also enable us to do justice to the labors awaiting the legislature. There has been a gratifying improvement in the financial condition of the country, and it is expected that next year will show a surplus of nearly 60,000,000 marks.

During the reading of the speech Minister Von Boettischer was often interrapted by applause and enthusiastic cheers. At the close Van Boettischer, having declared the reichstag open, Herr Wedell Piesdorff, president of the body, called for cheers for the emperor, which were given with enthusiasm.

The president, in his opening address, alluded to the serious nature of the illness of the crown prince and the grief of the country over his fate. Anxiety concerning his condition relegated all other thoughts to the background. The members would join in the president's aid in expressing the sorrow and declaring that they placed their confidence in God's grace and mercy. He asked authority to convey these sentiments to the emperor and to send the following telegram to the crown prince:

The reichstag, in profound reverence and cordial love, thinks of your imperial highness. May God protect your precious life and preserve it for the salvation of the fatherland.

The deputies listened to the address standing and unanimously approved the president's suggestions.

Ribot to Form a New Cabinet.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Grevy has requested Ribot to form a new cabinet and charged him to convey to the chamber his message of resignation. Ribot consented, but advised Grevy that as a message was a political act, the tenor of which required the approval of the cabinet, the president ought to confer with the retiring ministers. Grevy accordingly summoned Rouvier and his colleagues. The Ribot cabinet will probably include M. Flourens, M. Waldeck, Rousseau, M. Sado, Carnot and General Ferron.

Radical journals strongly oppose the election of General Saussier to the presidency.

It is reported that Ribot in a second interview with Grevy advised the president to retain the Rouvier ministry in office until he had resigned.

American Banquet in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—A Thanksgiving banquet was given by the American colony at the Hotel Arnim to-day. Pendleton, United States minister, presided.

Pendleton, in his speech, referred in very feeling terms to the crown prince, remarking that there were no human ills which human sympathy was unable to alleviate. At the instance of Chapman Coleman, first secretary of the American legation, it was unanimously resolved to send the following telegram: "Americans in Berlin offer their most heartfelt sympathy with the crown prince in his sufferings and their best wishes for his early return, restored in health, to his people and their hospitable capital city."

English Peace Delegates Return.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The peace arbitration delegates who arrived at Queenstown to-day speak highly of their reception in America and express themselves as hopeful of good results from their visit. They say they found old jealousies giving way to generous interest in English affairs.

Protests on O'Brien's Treatment.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—A crowded meeting was held here to-day to protest against the treatment of O'Brien by the Tullamore jail authorities. Lord Mayor Sullivan acted as chairman and seven English members of the house of commons were present.

Sullivan Seven Times Summoned.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—Lord Mayor Sullivan has received seven summonses for publishing in his paper the proceedings of suppressed branches of the League. His trial will begin the 1st of December.

Funeral of Scholten Victims.

DOVER, Nov. 24.—Five thousand people attended the funeral to-day of the victims of the W. A. Scholten disaster. There was a general suspension of business in Dover. The queen has sent a message of sympathy to the bereaved families.

Crofters Routed.

LONDON, Nov. 54.—The crofter movement for the extermination of deer on the Isle of Lewes collapsed on the appearance of a force of police. Troops have been sent to prevent a renewal of the attempt. There has been heavy slaughter of deer.

Sugar Bounties Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The sugar bounties conference was formally opened to-day. The foreign office gave a banquet to the delegates.

Tenants Reinstated.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—One hundred and thirty of the Gweedore tenants have been reinstated. Their arrears of rent have been reduced £2,500. There is great rejoicing among the tenantry.

Decided to Prosecute.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—The government has decided to prosecute Mahony and Sheehy, nationalist members of parliament.

SIDNEY SUCCEEDS SMITH.

Dillon Elected President of the Oregon Companies.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Tribune says: Elijah Smith has resigned the presidency of the Oregon Trancontinental company and Sidney Dillon has been chosen as his successor. It has been known for some time that radical changes in the management of the Oregon companies were about to be made and the return of Henry Villard to control of the Northern Pacific at the recent election was merely a prelude to his further restoration. It has been supposed that Mr. Villard would take the presidency of the Oregon & Transcontinental, as he might have taken that of the Northern Pacific. His agreement with his Zulin friends was modified so that he could become a director of the Northern Pacific and possibly it might have been stretched to enable him to be in name as well as in fact a controlling power. The fact that Dillon and not Villard succeeds Elijah Smith in the presidency of the principal Oregon company will be a surprise to Wall street. The change will not take place until December 1, but it was agreed upon yesterday. Sidney Dillon said, after he knew that the change had been made: "There cannot be two presidents of one company at one time. I think street rumors must be false. I don't believe you have heard any such stories."

Parsons, who remembered the difficulties that were encountered in making up the Northern Pacific ticket, expressed the opinion that Dillon had been made president of the Oregon Transcontinental company through Villard interests. Some of the directors who urged Villard to take office were most emphatic in the statement that the selection of Dillon was a disappointment to Villard. This undoubtedly is the speculative view, which has no good foundation.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arrived—The State of Nevada, from Glasgow.

MOVILLE, Nov. 24.—Arrived—The Devonia, from Boston for Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 24. — Arrived — The Germania, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 24.—Arrived—The Trave, from New York for Bremen.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Arrived.—The Kansas, from Liverpool.

Organizing a Fuel Gas Company.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—Parties from Pennsylvania have arrived in this city for the purpose of organizing a big company to operate a fuel gas plant. The plan is to manufacture gas at a central point in a coal district of Illinois just east of this city and bring it here in pipes. It is expected that a million or more dollars will be expended in the enterprprise.

An Elephant's Grub.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Drs. Sequin and Godfrey have secured and examined the stomach of Alice, Jumbo's widow. It was found full of hay, and in the hay was found between three and four hundred pennies, part of a jack-knife, a job lot of cane ferrules, a coil of lead pipe and a collection of assorted pebbles.

A Riot in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 24.—A riot occurred on Bedford avenue to-night between members of the notorious "Owl" gang and some twenty-five Italians living in the neighborhood. Pistols, knives and stones were used promiscuously. Two men were shot and twelve or fifteen others otherwise injured, but no person was killed.

Rain Checks the Forest Fires.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 24.—Reports from the surrounding country indicate a general heavy rainfall and the quenching of the forest fires, which for the past week have been so destructive.

Ex-Empress Eugenie's Condition.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 24.—The report of the illness of ex-Empress Eugenie was greatly exaggerated. She goes out walking daily.

PROTECTION AND REDUCTION.

Democratic Leaders Considering a Compromise on the Tariff.

CARLISLE AND RANDALL TO MEET

The People of the Several Territories Confident of Admission at the Coming Session of Congress—Capital News.

The Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—On Saturday of last week Speaker Carlisle mailed a letter to Congressman Sam Randall at Philadelphia. The letter was written at the president's suggestion. It was very brief. In it the speaker informed Mr. Randall that he desired a private conference with him and asked the latter to fix upon the earliest day possible for the purpose. Yesterday Mr. Randall's reply was received. He hoped, he said, to return to Washington either the 23d or 24th inst. Within the next few days following his return he would endeavor to accommodate Mr. Carlisle by meeting him as he desired. An intimate friend of Mr. Carlisle, from whom the following information was received, says the object of the conference will be to secure an expression of Mr. Randall's views upon the subject of tariff reduction in the Fiftieth congress. The conference will be strictly private. There will be no one present but the two gentlemen in question. If Mr. Randall will meet the low tariff democrats half-way some compromise measure may be agreed upon and passed this winter. Should he refuse and manifest a disposition to pursue his past obstruction policy then Mr. Carlisle's friends say Mr. Randall must look out for himself.

When the BEE representative inquired what was meant by this declaration he was told that it meant that Mr. Randall would be regarded by the tariff reformers precisely as a republican protectionist would be, with all that the term implies. When asked if it meant the removal of Mr. Randall from the chairmanship of the appropriation committee, the reply was that that matter would be further considered after Mr. Randall had stated his ultimation. By inference, however, the BEE correspondent was led to believe that anything short of a liberal spirit of dealing with the tariff question would result in Mr. Randall's removal from his present position, and his assignment to one of much less dignity and power.

Morrison Has the Mopes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—One of the saddest men in the city to-day is Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Morrison. He seems to wander around his hotel as if lost and anxious for a time to make a spurt and pass over a year or two. One of the things that makes him particularly sad is the increasing talk of some tariff reform bill passing congress this session. It is a well known fact that Morrison is not satisfied with his position on the commission and hates to think of himself as being shelved when congress is about to enter upon a most lively time. It is aggravating, to say the least, for him to think, after all his troubles and worry over a tariff bill, to find just at this time that he is out in the cold; that some reduction is likely to be made, or, at least, democrats so think. But Morrison for the last few weeks has been busying himself about the departments. He has been at the postoffice departments as of old, looking after appointments and seeing that things are being kept straight under a view of helping himself when the time comes. Although his friends deny that he thinks of resigning his present position, yet there are many who state positively that Morrison at the next congressional election will run for congress from his old district. Everything is being worked to that end. His fences are being repaired, and he expects to enter the battle with renewed vigor. There are many here who pity Morrison in his present position, and as he sniffs the coming battle from afar he cannot but feel restless and anxious. It will be still harder for him to go to the capitol this winter and hear the fiery debates on the floor of the house and not be able to rush down the aisle and gain the eye of the speaker and take once more his position as leader of one of the democratic rings. Therefore it is no wonder that Morrison wants time to hurry up.

Admission of Territories.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Letters just received from Utah, Dakota, Washington and Montana territories state that the people there do not take any discouragement from the announcement that no territories are to be admitted to statehood till after the next presidential election. They say they will send delegations here the first of the year with arguments and propositions which cannot be refused and that there can be little doubt that they will get admission acts through at this session. They do not ask for the exercise of any state functions, such as participation in elections, until after the election next November. It is stated that the president is more favorably inclined to consider their propositions than formerly and that the democrats in the house are very much divided. The prospects are bright just now for at least three new states.

DECOYED FROM HOME.

Two Young Montreal Girls the Victims This Time.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 24.—Another case whereby two young girls were decoyed away to the states for immoral purposes has just come to light. A very respectable French-Canadian family who reside at the West End have relatives in Lowell, Mass. The family is composed of three girls and a young man about twenty years of age, all of whom worked in the city. A cousin, who worked in a factory in Lowell, about six months ago sent letters to her cousins here asking them to come on there and they could get employment easily at large salaries. The girls did not like to leave home, but finally one of them got out of her situation, and as the cousin in Lowell was still asking them to come, two of the girls, aged sixteen and twenty-two years, started some four months ago.

They were met by the cousin, who was a fashionable girl, and who stated that she was about to be married and had not been working in the factory there for some weeks past. She would, however, get the girls employment at the residence of a lady friend of hers who was looking for servants. They were conducted to the house, a very fashionable one, and were offered good wages and fine clothes, with very little work to do. They agreed, and wrote home conveying the news of their good fortune to their parents. They remained in the house about a month and noticed that there were several other girls there, who received visitors frequently. One evening an incident occurred which aroused the Montreal girls' suspicion, and finally the truth began to dawn upon them. They gave notice that they would not remain in the house longer, whereupon their employer made propositions, but of no avail. They telegraphed home and their brother hastened to Lowell, where he met his two sisters and brought them home. The cousin could not be seen around, and no search was made for her.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Generally fair, slightly warmer weather, light variable winds, generally from east to south.

For Iowa: Fair weather, light to fresh variable winds, nearly stationary temperature.

For Eastern and Central Dakota: Generally fair weather, except in northern portion, followed by local snows, colder, light to fresh variable winds.

GREAT FOOTBALL MATCHES.

Yale Beats Harvard and Lehigh University Downs the Cornell Team.

NEWPORT, Nov. 24.—The great game of football between Harvard and Yale to-day was witnessed by 20,000 people. It was a splendid struggle and ended in favor of Yale, the score being 17 to 8.

The huge audience was extremely enthusiastic and the noise made by the yelling collegians—alumni and ladies—who took apparently equal interest in the contest, was frightful. Everywhere bunches of ribbon streamers and flags fluttered. Yale's blue predominated, Harvard's crimson came next, and Columbian, Princetonian, Union Wesleyan and Pennsylvania colors went to make up as bright and pretty a picture as can be imagined. Not only were the cheers of the contestants and their associates heard, but Princetonian and Columbian cries were also sent forth. The Columbias favored Harvard, while Princeton was inclined toward Yale. When the game was concluded the crowd swarmed all over the field in the wildest excitement, sweeping fences and ropes before them. The victorious players were borne off the field by their fellow-wearers of the blue. For to-night Yale has adopted Harvard's colors and is putting crimson all over the city.

Foot Race Trial Heats.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Trial heats in the 130-yard handicap foot race were run at Echo park to-day. The sprinters were from all parts of the country. There were sixty-four entries, and when darkness stopped the sport there remained only the following, who will run the deciding heat on Saturday: P. H. Delee, of Hopkinton, Mass.; Peter Priddy, Pittsburg; P. J. Griffin, Burlington, Vt.; C. O'Brien, Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia's Walking Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 24.—Little Wood still keeps ahead of the record and his friends believe he will beat it. The following was the score at 11 p. m.: Littlewood, 440; Albert, 417; Noremac, 373; Panchot, 400; Elson, 358.

Lehigh University Beats Cornell.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The foot ball contest to-day between the Lehigh university and Cornell university teams resulted: Lehigh 38, Cornell 10.

Rosalind Wilkes Wins.

MERRISANIA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The great trotting match between Rosalind Wilkes and Kenilworth, on the Fleetwood track, took place to-day and was won by Rosalind in three straight heats in 2:21¾, 2:21¾ and 2:22.

TURN THE RASCAL OUT.

Illinois Democrats Denounce the Springfield Postmaster.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—State Senators Stephenson, Seiter, Higgins and Forman have ready for filing the charges against H. W. Clendenin, postmaster at Springfield, with Posmaster General Vilas. The document is a legal brief. Mr. Clendenin is the defendant in the printing combine case which occupied so much attention at the hands of the legislature last winter. The postmaster general is not asked directly to remove Clendenin, but after presenting their charges the senators ask: "Is Clendenin a proper person to be retained in the important position of postmaster at the capital of our state, and that, too, by a party which came into power making the most sacred pledges to economically administer governmental affairs, and reform the public service?" They assert that the public press has condemned Mr. Clendenin, and file a lot of extracts from papers with Vilas. They claim that the republican vote shows a steady decline in the republican majority in the state, but they say the democrats can wage no successful war on their adversaries if the highest authorities in their own party retain in public office one of the participants in the greatest state scandal which ever disgraced them.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

Premier MacDonald's Political Presents and Promises.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—In connection with the endeavor to unseat Sir John MacDonald on the charge of bribery and corruption, the following telegram was received here from Kingston as a result of the investigation now going on: There are thirty-nine charges of bribery by giving or promising to give money for votes in the protested election of Sir John MacDonald. In several other cases, wood work, traveling expenses, and presents are among the inducements offered to get votes for the premier. One party received carpet and other goods below cost on promising to vote the right way, while the premier is said to have made a vote by promising to use his influence to get the voter's grandson out of the reformatory. The affair has caused considerable excitement naturally, in political circles, and the result is anxiously looked for by Sir John's political friends. If unseated in Kingston Sir John will sit for Carleton, which he now represents jointly with Kingston.

Sparks' Rumored Successor.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 24.—The Journal prints a statement to-day announcing the appointment of Judge John F. Phillips, of Kansas City, as commissioner of the general land office to succeed General Sparks. Judge Phillips, in an interview, said he had received no information whatever that such an appointment had been made. He was greatly surprised at the report. Judge Phillips is presiding judge of the court of appeals, this city. He served throughout the war as a lieutenant colonel of cavalry in the Union army, was a delegate to the democratic convention of 1868, a member of the forty-fourth and forty-sixth congress and served in 1876 with Secretary Lamar on the congressional committee investigating the Hayes-Tilden election in South Carolina.

Thanksgiving in the Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—As far as reported there were no unusual features connected with the observance of Thanksgiving day throughout the eastern states. Business everywhere was practically suspended, home gatherings to Thanksgiving dinner were general and there was a great rush of collegians and other to participate in and witness numerous foot ball and other athletic exhibitions. Church services were fairly attended, theaters were crowded and the charitable did not forget the poor.

In Washington the President and Mrs. Cleveland attended union services at the Fourth Presbyterian church. Subsequently they ate Thanksgiving turkey at Oakview, having as guests three young lady friends of Mrs. Cleveland. The observance of the day after the New England fashion appears to be coming into general use in the south, as indicated by reports to the Associated press.

The National Opera Company.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The National opera gave a magnificant production of Wager's "Tannehauser at the Grand opera house. The vocal and dramatic work which go hand in hand in this opera were grandly given by such artists as Elvi Sylva, the great dramatic tenors; Mme. Fursch-Madi and William Ludwig, Frank Vetta, Alonzo Stoddard, etc. The choral and orchestral work was admirably given under the direction of Gustave Heinrichs. William Hock, master of stage effects, produced some exceptionally fine stage spectacles. The performance was in all respects a triumph for national opera.

Burial Place For Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The anarchist defense committee to-day selected a plot of ground in Waldheim cemetery in which to bury the five dead anarchists. The plot contains about 3,600 square feet of ground.

POWDERLY BOUND TO RESIGN

The Head of the Knights of Labor Determined to Retire.

HIS MIND FULLY MADE UP.

The Better Part of His Life Sacrificed in Honest Endeavors to Build Up and Strengthen the Order.

Resolved to Retire.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 24.—General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, in response to a request from a prominent knight of this city, urging him to reconsider his announced determination to retire from the leadership of the order, has written a letter in which he says he cannot consistently do so and that it would be unfair to ask him to retain the position, which he does not want and which he is confident another man can fill to better advantage to the order at large. During the past year he has received thousands of communications from individuals, in which he was abused, condemned and asked to resign. The papers were full of abuse, threats of impeachment were made and threats of withdrawal from the order freely indulged in. He has never had any fault to find with his official treatment, but believes the best service he can render the order is to step aside and allow some other member do the work he is trying to do. His life, since taking up the cause of labor, has been one constant struggle against the enemies of labor and elements of discord. Such a life has been most exciting and has left him a legacy he never can part with—in the shape of heart trouble—which may do its work at any moment. "It would not be becoming for me," added Mr. Powderly, "to speak of the financial sacrifice I have made for the order, but I am free to say that I would be willing to make the same sacrifice again to either health, wealth or comfort. I have for eight years striven as honestly as I knew how to better the condition of my fellow-workmen by helping to build an organization through which they would be protected in their rights. That organization is built, but profane hands have been laid upon it. The men who gathered at Chicago and gave out that hostile declaration to the world did so only because anarchy could not rule the order. I do not charge all those who attended the meeting in Chicago with being anarchists, but I claim that a vast majority of them did not represent their constituencies."

Pennsylvania Mine Troubles.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 24.—About fifty executive officers of Knights of Labor assemblies and minor organizations met here today to consider the Lehigh region coal strike. It was resolved to issue a boycott against the Lehigh Valley road and the Susquehanna division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Committees were appointed to issue appeals to the public for aid, and to confer with President Corbin, of the Reading road and others with a view to a settlement of the troubles. A special appeal for aid will be made to the miners of the Mahoning region.

Brewers Ready to Strike.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—It is thought that 3,000 brewery employes will strike Tuesday morning because of a circular to be issued to them to-morrow by the brewery establishments, informing them that their union will be no longer recognized because the contract made with it has been broken. The trouble grows out of the attitude of the brewers' union ordering a boycott of three of the firms for using malt made by non-union maltsters.

THE SHOT GUN POLICY IN KANSAS.

Another Version of the Trouble Between Bird City and Wane.

BIRD CITY, Kan., Nov. 24.—[Special to the BEE.]—The note which appeared in the BEE of Monday regarding the election held in this county Friday was incorrect. The election was not for the selection of the county seat, but for the election of county officers. The majority of votes, according to the count, were cast for Bird City candidates instead of Wane. The Wane faction came to Bird City before daylight Saturday, armed to the teeth, and took possession of the court house. No attempt was made to dislodge them, though the homesteaders of the east side flocked to town as the news spread, and were only deterred from moving upon the court house, with a view of driving out the intruders, by determined efforts on the part of the peacefully inclined of this place. The court room was a fair imitation of an arsenal during the stay of the Wane people, which lasted till shortly after noon. The present chairman of the county commissioners was not present, neither was the county clerk, but the self-invited visitors supplied these officials from their own number. They then proceeded to declare every west side candidate elected and to issue certificates of election. Though the affair narrowly escaped terminating in a fight of the bloodiest kind, its peaceful ending causes everyone here to regard it as a roaring farce. The commissioners met Friday last to canvass the voto, but some legal question arose which they decided to submit to the erudition of Attorney General Bradford. This dissatisfied the residents of the west side, hence the invasion. With two sets of officers to take possession of the county edifice upon the first of January, an interesting session of the Donnybrook fair species, with the deadly Winchester in place of the blackthorn, is anticipated.

SCHOONERS ASHORE.

Two Vessels Stranded at Chicago, the Crews Narrowly Escaping.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The schooner Halsted, coal-laden from Buffalo, went ashore at Glencoe last night during a storm and the crew