THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 26, 1887. NUMBER 161

PLAYFAIR ADVOCATES PEACE.

Sir Lyon Well Satisfied With His American Trip.

HIS OPINION OF CHAMBERLAIN.

He Expresses Himself Freely on the Irish Question—Paris Communists Hold a Meeting—Other Foreign News.

Back From America.

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LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Looking fresh as paint, Sir Lyon Playfair, M. P., arrived home yesterday on board the Brittanic from the United States, having accomplished the object of his journey—to present a resolution to President Cleveland signed by 223 members of parliament, strongly urging upon the president their desire that diplomacy failing in the fisheries question, the dispute should be referred to an international court of arbitration in lieu of an appeal to arms.

"What success did you obtain in your mission of peace?" asked a Herald correspondent in mid-Atlantic.

"Success everywhere we went—in Philadelphia, Boston, New York and with President Cleveland. The president's answer was thoroughly satisfactory and has been considered so by the English press except the Standard. In my own mind I am perfectly satisfied with the description. He expressed himself to one member as being much struck by General Sherman's speech at the Philadelphia centennial, wherein he said that mechanical mens' slaughter and science were every day rendering war more and more impossible and that war must ultimately end."

"Was your mission on suggestions that Mr. Chamberlain's diplomatic efforts would be futile?"

"No, that had nothing to do with it whatever. Mr. Gladstone has expressed his utmost faith in Mr. Chamberlain—his ability and tact to satisfactorily negotiate the diplomatic difficulties of the fisheries question. Mr. Chamberlain is a personal friend, and I think if any man can have success he has the political training and commercial aptitude fitting him for the task."

"How do you prophesy the outcome of the treaty reciprocity?"

"It appears to me the only solution is when the question comes as to what reciprocities. Then all kinds of influences, policies and interests will be brought to bear on Mr. Bayard."

"In which particular way?"

"Well, I will give you one instance: New England used to and still does make heavy machinery, but she is heavily pressed by the northern states more adjacent to the coal and iron fields. New England is also desirous of availing herself of the rich iron fields of Nova Scotia and would favor free reciprocity, which would naturally be opposed by her southern rivals. Then there is the proposition made by Mr. Atkinson—more, we presume, as a joke than otherwise—suggesting an offer of £50,000,000 for the entire seaboard under discussion. Another counter fight is that probable to be made by the Gloucester fishermen, who want free fishing rights, but not reciprocity. The Canadians take their three-mile limit from headland to headland, a manifestly unfair measure as applied to the Bay of Fundy."

"On what basis, then, do you consider a satisfactory arrangement feasible?"

"On that of reciprocity alone. Reciprocity, applied before, has been a success. I see no reason why it could not be so again. Why should fish be taxed when eggs are not? There must be give and take. If the Gloucester fishermen are given the privilege of touching in Canadian ports for bait and allowed to take fish at will, surely it is not too much to ask a fair entry of fish into American ports for the Canadian fishermen in return."

"How soon do you expect the treaty to be concluded?"

"That is a very difficult question to answer. The treaty may be arranged within a certain period, but I am of the opinion that no treaties will be ratified in the senate until after the presidential election."

Sir Lyon then spoke freely and hopefully of the prospects of the liberal party and said: "The evidence of our nine last elections showed that 12 per cent gain was made by Gladstonians. It only requires 5 per cent gain in our constituency to restore Mr. Gladstone to power. There is no question but that an appeal to the country at the present moment would result in a liberal victory. The conservatives, however, with the aid of the unionists, can constitutionally hold power for five years yet. It is well known that the seats of most of the unionists are doomed on an appeal to the country, and therefore their only hope is their clinging to the conservative party and postponing dissolution. Only a strong expression of public feeling can oust the present government and their Irish question. Unless the present government exercises considerably more discretion than they have hitherto shown they will amass a heap of trouble. We have tried the experiment of governing Ireland on the English system. From the time of the union of '87 coercion acts have resulted, and yet the government is further than ever from a satisfactory solution of the question. The utmost proposal made by the Gladstonians is for giving local government to Ireland, and is not nearly so great as the power held in each state of your union. Home rulers would be satisfied if the judiciaries of Ireland were appointed by the imperial government, whereas the judiciaries of America are appointed in the states where they sit. Most probably, also, the home rulers will consent to having the constabulary appointed by the imperial government. Thus much less power is sought to be given to Ireland than that which holds in the American union, where each state acts in thorough loyalty to the whole country."

"What attitude will the opposition assume in the next session?"

"They can only take one attitude—that of true opposition—discussing to the utmost all the objectionable measures put forward by the government. The conservatives will undoubtedly, as they have promised, bring forward a local government bill for Ireland next season. The measure is scarcely likely to be liberal enough and thereby is one of the issues on which the government may break up. They must at the same time introduce, as pledged, a similar bill for England and Scotland, based on the representative system, and that alone. Lord Randolph Churchill is the only man who would be likely to bring in a measure of sufficient breadth, but he is out of the government and will only enter it when given a free hand. These terms his colleagues will not accept. Lord Salisbury appears assured that he can deal with the Irish question by coercion. This, against all previous legislative experience, we have no reason to suppose that he will succeed."

"The Irish question is, then, the great issue?"

"Yes, the government has assumed a great responsibility and as soon as parliament meets they will be called to account for their administration of the coercion act and its effects. The winter, with its long, dark nights, is upon us. Disturbances are sure to increase. The land league's power to enforce order has been crushed. The land league undoubtedly enforced order. Under its influence crime diminished to a maximum. Under its influence there was less crime in Ireland than in England and Scotland—30 per cent less of serious crime. Its power has been shaken and we do not yet know the result. Force in Ireland has betimes quelled discontent, but has ever been followed by the greater dangers of secret societies and silent intrigues. The policy of the liberals is local government with complete union. In no possibility could Ireland seek separation just now. Ninety per cent of the exports of Ireland are sent to England, which alone would render separation undesirable. A few fenians there are perhaps mad enough to wish for separation, but no parliamentary representative has ever spoken of it. The question of separation is not under debate. The term 'seperotive,' as applied to Gladstonians, is a mere nickname. Mr. Gladstone's plan is to strengthen the union by gaining the cohesion of Ireland. A strong point I would like to mention is that all the latter-day lord lieutenants except Londonderry have been won over to home rule. Lord Carnarvon had to leave Ireland because he reported that he could not govern on the system. Lord Spencer and his secretary, Sir George Trevelyan, came over to home rule. The subjections to home rule are now more of sentiment than reason. It takes 30,000 troops and 11,000 constabulary now to keep Ireland in order. This speaks for itself."

Sir Lyon Playfair evidently returns from this, his tenth trip to America, a stronger Gladstonian than ever.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Death of Lord and Lady Dalhousie.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

HAVRE, Nov. 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Lord and Lady Dalhousie are both dead. Lady Dalhousie's mother and Dr. Fogg, her English physician, were present yesterday at the Hotel Frascati at the time of her death. Lord Dalhousie died this morning of apoplexy, induced, Dr. Fogg tells me, by the shock caused by his wife's death. Lady Dalhousie's body leaves to-night for Southampton.

A Letter By Balfour.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A letter written by Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, has been published, in which he refers to the "grotesque episode" of O'Brien's clothes. He says O'Brien is not treated in Tullamore prison either with leniency or severity. He has succeeded in sheltering himself under a medical opinion that his lungs are delicate and heart action weak. Balfour also says that if O'Brien refuses to wear the prison dress, force will not be applied to compel him.

The Triple Alliance.

PESTH, Nov. 25.—The Pester Lloyd denies that each of the powers in the triple alliance is only bound to assist an ally if two powers attack it. It says an ally is bound under all circumstances to assist. The paper also says: "Bismarck informed the czar at the interview in Berlin Friday that the triple alliance was the result of Russia's sullenness and ill-will."

Arrested For Selling O'Brien's Paper.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25.—Dennis McNamara, a shopkeeper at Ennis, has been sentenced to a week's imprisonment for selling copies of United Ireland, William O'Brien's paper, the selling of which has been proclaimed. This is the first instance in which a person has been prosecuted for selling papers.

The French Crisis.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—President Grevy still stubbornly resists the demands for his immediate resignation. The press unanimously condemn the prolongation of the crisis. Le Paix says President Grevy will not resign before he has placed the republic in a safe position. It declares the Orleans princes are very active, and warns republicans to reflect on the course they are taking.

Condoling With the Crown Prince.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—In the reichstag to-day the president read a telegram from the crown prince in answer to the message of sympathy sent by that body yesterday, thanking them for their sympathy.

Re-Elected President.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Herr Wedell Piesdorff was re-elected president of the reichstag and Dr. Buhl and Hess Enruhe Bomst vice presidents. Budget estimates will be submitted to the reichstag.

An Insane Russian.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Yesterday afternoon Harris Fuchs, a young Russian, was arrested for abusing a bridge gate keeper, to whom he refused to pay toll when it was demanded. When arraigned he acted in a peculiar manner. He would not tell his name and informed the judge that he should not ask foolish questions. Fuchs' case was continued until to-day and he was locked up in the city jail. Last night the man became violently insane and attempted to devour himself. As he was locked in a cell the jail officials did not notice him until his ravings became so violent that it was deemed best to place him under restraint. When they went to his cell it was discovered that Fachs had torn the flesh from his hands and arms with his teeth, and was biting and snapping at other portions of his body with all the ferocity of a wild animal. Ropes were secured and the maniac cannibal placed under restraint. Doctors were summoned, but before they could give the man surgical attention it was necessary to place him under the influence of opiates. He was taken to Fort Madison to be examined by the insane commissioners.

A Kansas City Drug Failure.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Theodore Egersdorff, a prominent druggist of this city, made a voluntary assignment to-day. Liabilities, $60,318.18; assets, $63,000. The cause of the failure is claimed to be bad collections in Kansas.

Commercial Union in Canada.

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—The Commercial union club last night instructed its president to communicate to Chamberlain and Tupper, British fisheries commissioners, a request from the club that they receive a delegation from it, whose duty it shall be to urge the importance of a commercial union with the United States.

Collision on the B. & O.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 25.—Two freight trains on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad collided near Cochrane's mills, fifteen miles from this city, this morning. Both trains were completely demolished and three trainmen killed and five others injured.

A Cold Wave Coming.

The following prediction was received at the United States signal office at 1:30 this morning:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1:10 a. m.—To the Observer, Omaha, Neb.: Hoist cold wave signal. The temperature will fall 15 to 20 degrees by 7 a. m. Sunday. GREELY.

GENERAL REDUCTION NEEDED

So Colonel McClure Writes About Tariff and Revenue Taxes.

BUSINESS INTERESTS DEMAND IT.

Randall's Friends Uneasy About the Chairmanship of the Appropriation Committee—Dr. Newman Denounces Anarchy.

The Tariff and Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Colonel Alex K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, has had an interview with the president and Speaker Carlisle about tariff revision and revenue reduction, and the result of it is a long dispatch to his paper. In it he says, in part: "There will be no attempt to pass a tariff bill or a bill reducing internal taxation until there can be the fullest and frankest conference of representatives of all shades of conviction on the subject. The minimum of tax reduction necessary to protect the business interests of the country from probable distress or panic is $60,000,000 and may find from $60,000,000 to $80,000,000 as a reduction that is indispensable to business and financial safety, with the dominant sentiment in favor of $80,000,000. The excess of revenue this year to actual government expenses, exclusive of the sinking fund, will be in round numbers $114,000,000. Many of the most conservative men of both parties believe that the amount given to the sinking fund should now be limited to the sum pledged to government creditors, which would warrant a reduction of over $80,000,000 of revenue. It is certain that no effort will be made to revise the tariff on a free trade basis. There are many democrats and some republicans who would be glad to see such a tariff revision, but no party dare accept the responsibility for it, and the necessity for revenue reduction is so imperious to assure business stability that all may agree to a tariff reduction on the long accepted basis of incidental protection to all general industries. There will be friction between the extreme views. Those with free trade proclivities will seek to reduce protection to a minimum, and those with protection tendencies will seek to limit the free list to save industries which are large enough only to be designated as general productive industries, but a medium basis of agreement may be reached in view of the universal demand for largely reduced revenues. It is safe to assume that the tobacco tax will be repealed if any tax reduction shall be attained, and a modification of the liquor tax may be made to include a rebate for all used for mechanical, medicinal and scientific purposes. The whisky tax will not be repealed, simply because it cannot be done. Protectionists would like to repeal all internal taxes to force the government to a tariff for all revenues. The free traders would like to maintain all internal taxes to force the reduction of the tariff to the lowest standard. Neither can succeed and both will probably take half a loaf as preferable to none, as revenue reduction is the one necessity that no party dare refuse to obey. The president's forthcoming message is certain to be very emphatic and unanswerable in a demand for revenue reduction. The argument in its favor is twofold. First, the industries of the country are wantonly taxed not less than $80,000,000, and, second, the hoarding of hundreds of millions in the treasury must sooner or later, and soon at the latest, precipitate a panic and general business revulsion and paralysis. With the executive demand will come an equally emphatic demand for tariff revision on a basis of protecting the labor of the country. I believe that the basis of tariff revision and revenue reduction to be recommended by the president will be accepted in good faith by Speaker Carlisle, and an agreement of the hitherto disputing factions will then be assured on revenue reform, leaving only the details to be adjusted. Tariff revision and tax reduction, while not absolutely assured in the coming congress, are not only possible but quite probable, and upon a basis that will not disturb the industries of the republic.

Dr. Newman Denounces Anarchy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Much was said to-day about the sermon preached yesterday by Rev. John P. Newman, at the Metropolitan M. E. church in this city. Newman was President Grant's pastor and preached the funeral sermon at the grave of the illustrious chieftain. His text for a Thanksgiving sermon yesterday was "The Safeguards of the Republic," and he took occasion to make some remarkable observations, considering that his regular congregation is composed of some of the most prominent democrats, as well as republicans, at the national capital. He first denounced what he termed the "villainous attempts of church organizations to interfere with public schools," and then gave attention to the anarchists. He said:

"He who by language incites to treason is a traitor; he who incites to anarchy is an anarchist. We must hold men responsible for their utterances." John Most's speech of two weeks ago was read, and at its conclusion Dr. Newman said: "He incites to anarchy and murder, and should follow his brothers who were hanged in Chicago." [Loud applause.] Captain Black was scored terribly for his address at the funeral of the anarchists. Some of the preacher's keenest forms of sarcasm being used very liberally and effectively.

"What shall we say," he continued, "in comparison with free speech in New York and Chicago to free speech in Macon by a man named Jackson (save the mark); a man who has represented the United States in another country. My wife brought me this (holding up a bunch of laurel leaves) from the grave of another man named Jackson—the great Jackson who struck nullification down and who said the union must and shall be preserved." [Continued applause.] A couple of extracts from Jackson's notorious speech were read and its author was denounced in scathing terms. The preacher closed his remarks on Jackson with a beautiful tribute to the memory of Lincoln and it was highly appreciated by the congregation. "Let us prevent," he went on, "such utterances as those of Most, of Black, of Jackson, and then in all this land shall float but one flag—no red flag, no black flag, no English flag, no French flag, no German flag, no Indian flag, no Spanish flag, no Irish flag, no flag but the stars and stripes, and may it float forever." [Applause.]

The Tariff Reformers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There seems to be a conflict of statements in regard to what is being done and what is not being done at the white house affecting tariff reform. President Cleveland denies that he is now, or has been in conference with Speaker Carlisle or anybody else, upon any matter relating to the tariff. Speaker Carlisle says he has frequently talked with the president, Secretary Fairchild, and others, and that he intends to talk to Mr. Randall and as many members of the house as possible, and get their views as to what should be done in the way of a bill which can be passed. The fact is a half dozen gentlemen are going to try to get all the glory there will be in the tariff bill, which will soon appear in the house, although all now deny that they would make a canvass for the popular chord. The tariff agitation is to be begun with the president's message. The scheme of the free traders for driving Randall and the other protectionists in the party into line is to go into caucus and agree upon a bill. It is stated that Randall and his followers will bolt any caucus action on a tariff bill that does not suit them.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Pensions were granted to the following Nebraskans to-day: Emiline C., widow of Levi S. Drinkwater, Prairie Star, Mexican war—Lafayette Munsell, Red Cloud. Original—Jacob Kindscher, Guide Rock. Increased—Thomas J. Massman, Ansley.

Pensions for Iowans: Louisa, widow of Joseph M. Anderson, Webster; Margaret E., mother of William D. James, Ewart. Restoration and reissue (old war)—Minor of Thomas H. Hart, Eldon. Mexican war—Willis Carter, West Side; James M. Spicer, Hamburg. Original—Darius Wilber, Afton; Jeremiah M. Rankin, Mason City; Joseph L. Bates, Bethlehem; Sterling Pitman, Exline; Franklin Elliott, Monona. Increase—Lemuel Lewis, Jackson; Robert Rose, Lime Springs; Cornelius H. Harrington, Drakeville; George W. Kitterman, Ottumwa; Martin Anderson, Montrose; William Copeland, Morning Sun; James A. McLeavy, West Liberty. Reissue William F. Warthen, Cool.

To Protect the Drummers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Several times attempts have been made in congress to secure the passage of a bill which would prohibit the imposition of a tax upon commercial travelers in any of the states, but in each instance the attempt has been futile. In the last congress Darwin R. James, of Brooklyn, introduced such a bill. It was endorsed by the committee to which it was sent, but it never came to a vote. Since congress adjourned the supreme court of the United States has again decided that such taxes are unconstitutional. Yet many of the states, especially in the south, continue to impose them. Owing to the fact that the aggrieved persons are compelled to seek redress in the state courts, and because there is no law on the statute books to prevent the collection of "drummers' taxes" the decisions of the supreme court have had no effect. The Commercial Travelers' Protective association has therefore determined to come to congress for the necessary legislation once more, and the president of the association, Mr. Pindell, has, at the instance of the executive committee, presented a bill to Congressman Farquhar, of Buffalo, for introduction in the house as soon as the opportunity presents itself. Following is the text of the bill: "Be it enacted, etc., that residents of each state and territory may, within the other states and territories and within the District of Columbia, solicit from dealers or merchants orders for goods and merchandise by sample, catalogue, card, price list, description or other representation without payment of any license or mercantile tax."

Randall Apprehensive.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE]—Samuel J. Randall is a good deal exercised at this time over reports which have come to him about the make up of the house committees. It is stated that Mr. Carlisle intends to give the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations to another man than Randall, because the place gives Randall too much influence, which is wielded in antagonizing tariff and other measures which Carlisle and his followers are championing. Randall, seeing the slender thread upon which he hangs, is now going about among his friends rallying his strength to keep his position in the house. Should he be displaced open war will be declared between the two democratic factions in the house and the party's wings will flap together. Some of Randall's friends declare that if he is deposed they will join the republicans, bolt the caucus nomination and defeat Carlisle's re-election to the speakership. They propose to learn before they vote for Carlisle for speaker what he is going to do in reference to continuing Randall at the head of the committee on appropriations.

Military Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Army orders: Captain William E. Van Reed, Fifth artillery, to examination for retirement; First Lieutenant L. H. Ortman, retired, detailed as professor of military science at the Florida agricultural college; Major Richard S. Vicero, to temporary inspection duty at Hot Springs, Ark.

Captain John T. Morrison, Tenth cavalry, is granted indefinite leave on account of disability.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Collins, Seventh infantry, is relieved from duty to await retirement.

The president has appointed First Lieutenant Crosby P. Miller, Fourth artillery, to be assistant quartermaster to fill the vacancy in the quartermaster's department caused by the recent retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds and the promotion of Major Dandy and Captain Furey. Many applications for the position were received, both from army officers and from civilians. The president, however, held to his former custom of making such appointments in the service.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Star mail service has been established in Nebraska as follows: Lawrence to Neganda, five and a half miles and back, three times a week, by an hour and a quarter schedule.

Wellsville to Minitare, twenty-three miles and back, twice a week, by a six hour schedule.

Box Butte, by Fleming to Nonpariel, twenty-eight miles and back, twice a week, by a seven hour schedule.

LOSS OF THE WHITE STAR.

Mate Murphy Tells the Story of the Wreck.

LEAMINGTON, Ont., Nov. 25.—Mate Murphy, of the schooner White Star, ashore on Point Pelee, tells the following story of the wreck: "At 6 o'clock yesterday morning I thought we were near the dummy light off Point Pelee, but it was black as ink outside, and we could not locate ourselves. Suddenly there was a crash and the vessel went on head first. It was a rocky bottom which ground right through her, and she filled in a few minutes after she struck. There was one yawl boat aboard and we managed to get this to the boat's side. There were seven of us and the little yawl would hold but five. My brother, the captain, and one of the sailors stayed on board. We got a boat down to the water and when the last man slid down the rope the yawl capsized and we were thrown into the water. Some of the boys got on top of the upturned yawl, others caught drift and we were all reached alive."

Murphy says the men will freeze to death if the boats are not sent to them at once. About the last hope went out this morning when a telegram was received from Sandusky from which point a life boat was expected, saying they could not send the boats as the fog was too thick. The scene of the wreck is twelve miles down the shore from here.

Captain Murphy and a sailor named Hunter were rescued by fishermen this morning. Hunter suffered terribly from cold and is in a critical condition. The White Star has broken in two and is a total loss. She is owned in Oswego, N. Y., and had a cargo of 600 tons of coal aboard.

Dishonesty and Death.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 25.—A morning paper says it has been discovered that the late Charles Albert Kebler, the attorney, who committed suicide Wednesday, was driven to the deed by the approaching revelation of heavy forgeries committed by him in the management of estates and trust funds committed to his care. The estimate is that the liabilities thus incurred will amount to $125,000 while the property left by Kebler will not exceed $60,000. The persons most seriously affected are his own family and friends. The revelation discloses the motive to be nothing more than to keep up a style of luxurious living beyond his means. Kebler is thought by friends to have been insane.

The Missing Heard From.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The New York agent of the Netherland American Steamship company has been informed that thirteen of the passengers of the steamer Schotten before reported missing are now known to have been saved.

JENNIE JOHNSON IS INSANE.

Her Marriage With Young Farmer Cherritt Declared Invalid.

THE BEREFT HUSBAND RESOLUTE

Ex-Police Judge Parsons Arrested—The Dunbar Terror Again Behind the Bars—A Blizzard Coming.

Miss Johnson's Marriage Annulled.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Some four months ago Miss Jennie Johnson, an accomplished and popular young lady of this place and a niece of O. P. Mason, caused a decided sensation by eloping with John V. E. Cherritt, a laborer employed on her father's farm. The couple were married at Council Bluffs. The lady's parents and uncle seriously objected and to-day succeeded in convincing the woman and Judge Fields that she was insane at the time of her marriage and the judge decided she was incapable of entering into marriage relations. Young Cherritt says he will not lose this wife so easily and will make another effort to secure his rights.

The Dunbar Cowboy Rearrested.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Dick Childs, of Dunbar, who was a few days ago up before the district court on the charge of an assault with intent to kill and was heavily fined, was to-day arrested again on a similar charge, having attempted the life of A. T. Hill, at Dunbar, this morning. Childs has a reputation as a desperado, and hails from Missouri, where, it is said, he is wanted for a number of shooting scrapes and general cussedness. He recently created a sensation by running away with the daughter of a prominent farmer, southwest of the city, and marrying her, having won her admiration by his reckless bravada.

A Switchman Killed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Patrick O'Shea, a switchman in the B. & M. railroad yards in this city, was killed about 4 o'clock this morning. He was stooping over picking up a pin when the morning train struck him, knocking him on the rails and amputating both legs, the man dying almost instantly. The remains were taken in charge by the coroner and forwarded to O'Shea's home at Cameron, Mo.

Judge Parsons Again Arrested.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 25.—A. F. Parsons, late police judge of this city, who was removed from office by the council a few weeks ago for malfeasance, was arrested this afternoon at the instance of the school board, charged with embezzlement. His bail was fixed at $800.

Dissatisfied With the Returns.

GRANT, Neb., Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The returns from the precinct on county divisions have created much dissatisfaction in this part of the country. News reached this place to-day of an organization at Lisbon, to contest the vote. Ballot box stuffing and minor voting are alleged.

Winter in Western Nebraska.

GRANT, Neb., Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Winter closed down in western Nebraska to-day. It was intensely cold this morning. This evening a heavy snow storm set in. Old settlers are apprehensive of a blizzard.

THE JOLIET ARSON CASE.

A Verdict Rendered Against the Insurance Company.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 25.—The jury in the case of the California Fire Insurance company against the Lambert & Bishop Wire Fence company, to recover insurance losses paid on the ground of incendiarism, returned a verdict this morning for the defendants. The case was one of the most important of the kind ever tried in the state, and on account of the prominence of the parties concerned and the sensational character of the charges made by the insurance company, it attracted widespread attention throughout the state. The insurance company rested its case principally upon the testimony of J. M. Whyte, formerly superintendent for Lambert & Bishop. This man claimed he had set fire to the buildings, having been instigated to the deed by the defendants, who wanted the insurance money. This statement was denied in toto by Lambert & Bishop, who, beside testifying in their own defense, introduced other testimony to show that the fire did not originate as Whyte stated it did.

TRANSCONTINENTAL LINES.

Their Representatives Meet in Chicago and Adjust Rates.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—As a result of a meeting of representatives of the transcontinental lines here to-day it is said that the Canadian Pacific will be allowed to charge slightly lower rates and participate in California and Oregon business, and that a material advance will be made in present rates, It has also been agreed to pay the Pacific Mail Steamship company a subsidy of $65,000 per month, the latter agreeing to maintain rates and keep out of higher class business. The Chicago & Grand Trunk this morning made another reduction of 5 cents per hundred on dressed beef. Competing lines have made a corresponding reduction.

Mare Island's Dry Rock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The success which attended the docking of the French cruiser Duquesne at the United States dry dock at Mare Island navy yard has relieved the suspense of naval authorities, some of whom suspected that the dock was useless for large war ships, although $3,000,000 has been spent on it, and it is yet unfinished. As that dock is the only one on the whole Pacific coast where a large cruiser can be repaired, the fact of its practicability is important, in view of the contemplated naval improvements and thorough equipment of Mare Island yard for building of iron war vessels. When the Duquesne was docked it was found that sixty feet of her keel had been torn away by some sunken reefs in the South Pacific. The naval officers are smiling over the discovery, as it is supposed to have explained the anxiety of the French admiral to dock his vessel at once ostensibly to have her cleaned. The bottom was found almost free from grass and barnacles, and when the broken keel was discovered the admiral and staff expressed unbounded surprise. It is whispered that the admiral knew full well that his flagship had struck a reef, but with Gallic acuteness constructed another excuse to obtain international courtesies. It might occasion too much criticism to have a big flagship with an admiral and staff on board carroming on coral reefs.

A Corner On Zinc.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 25.—A local commercial paper asserts that the spelter market has been cornered by a French syndicate which has operated through its agents in Missouri, Illinois and Kansas, where about three-fourths of that output is annually produced. The impression prevails that the furnaces are completely sold up for November, December and possibly January. Prices are higher.

Death of Major A. W. Hendricks.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 25.—Major A. W. Hendricks, a prominent lawyer and a cousin of the late Vice President Hendricks, died suddenly to-night of heart disease.

BLOWHARD BUCHANAN.

He Relieves Himself of His Usual Surplus of Wind About Powderly.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—"The threatened resignation of Powderly will have no effect on the action of those whom Powderly designated as 'anarchists' or 'radicals'," said J. R. Buchanan today. "For one reason that we are not so 'fresh' as to be taken in by it, and for a primary reason that we are not fighting Powderly, but the ring which has him in its power. Powderly says correctly that he has striven honestly to better the condition of his fellow men, but he had labored with mistaken ideas. The whole machinery of the order is in the hands of a ring which controls it to its own ends. Our 'kick' is against this ring. It is not against Powderly so much as Litchman. Litchman more than any one else runs the machine; Powderly is a tool. If relief could be brought about by the election of men who would run the order honestly, we should be glad to get into it that way, but it cannot. We made a public 'kick' because the officers of the general assembly refused us the means of making it privately. Now that it is started, we shall keep on. Powderly's denunciation of the members of the Chicago meeting as anarchists is unjust and false. Of all of them but one was an anarchist, and two or three were socialists. The rest were good, conscientious, trades-union Knights of Labor. He says these men did not represent their constituencies. They did not pretend to. They stood up like honest men against the evil of the order's government and left it to their constituencies to stand by them or relieve them from office."

At a meeting of Local Assembly No. 1307, of which A. R. Parsons was a member, resolutions were adopted on the grounds that four innocent men were brutally strangled on November 11, refused a parting word with their families, and the privilege of a farewell speech; denouncing the execution as a "foul judicial murder," a "public crime" and a "national disgrace;" deploring "the condition of a government permitting such a distortion of law; denouncing the methods resorted to in the prosecution;" condemning the action of Governor Oglesby and that of the members of the general assembly refusing to join in a petition for mercy; extending the heartfelt sympathy of the assembly to the bereaved family and pledging themselves to assist the widow and children of their dead brother.

MOST'S TRIAL.

Witnesses For the Defense Placed on the Stand.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The trial of Herr Most continued to-day. The counsel for the defense in his opening address declared that it was not Most but free speech that was on trial. He declared, among other things, that he would prove that when one of Most's auditors wanted to begin the work of destruction at once Most counseled patience. Adolph Schenck, who was convicted with Most last year for taking part in an unlawful assemblage, was the first witness. Officer Sachs had testified that Schenck had presided at the meeting and introduced Most. Schenck swore he was on Staten Island on the night in question. He admitted he was an anarchist and in favor of bringing about a revolution in society by force if necessary. He described anarchy as a condition of things wherein people rule themselves in communities without any state or general government, without courts, without law. Common sense should be the only rule of conduct. There should be no punishment for wrong doing except the guilty persons own conscience, which in time would set him right.

Moritz Schultzer, a printer in Most's office, swore that he presided at the meeting and introduced Most. Schultzer stated that Most, when a voice called out "Revenge," replied "not to-day; revenge is hid in the lap of the future." The witness insisted that Most had not recommended any assassinations or counseled any violations of law.

Emil Kosz said Most made no threats. The witness did not know whether the United States was a republic or a monarchy. He had not studied our form of government. The trial was adjourned till morning.

Florida Jones' Condition.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The announcement of ex-Senator Charles F. Jones' condition has caused a great sensation here, where his tall form and pleasant face has long been a familiar sight. There was much excitement caused by an unfounded report that he had taken his life. It would not surprise many people to learn of his death at any time. He is morose and in a deplorable state of mind. His clothes are badly out of repair. His son John, an employe in the patent office at Washington, who has come here to look after his father, said: "I don't yet know just what we will do with father. I am very much afraid that he can never be persuaded to quietly leave Detroit." When asked if he thought his father insane he said: "I hardly know what to think. It is true that father was for a time partly insane, but that was always regarded as the result of a saber wound and not hereditary. Father has always been in excellent health." The ex-senator himself was seen by a reporter. He talked freely of his past and spoke vaguely of persecutions of some kind, saying his enemies would be sorry yet. When the talk drifted on to his future plans he ceased talking instanter. His friends gave up hopes of getting him to return home.

[Press.]—Regarding the many stories which have been circulated recently about ex-Senator Jones, it is stated to-night that while his finances are not in as good condition as when he was in receipt of a salary from the United States, he is not in any sense a pauper, nor is his mind unbalanced. Some few weeks ago Mr. Jones chose to leave his hotel and become the guest of Mr. P. O'Neill, of whose house he is still an inmate by invitation. To-day a man took the liberty of circulating a subscription list in aid of the ex-senator. This was the last straw and to-night Mr. Jones issued the following card, the first expression regarding himself he has made since coming to Detroit.

I see it stated in an evening paper that an appeal is being made to the public in my behalf. I have never taken any notice up to this time of anything said in the public press about me or my family. I now desire to say I have given no authority to anyone to ask any contributions of money for me, and that I am not an applicant for public charity.

[Signed.] CHARLES W. JONES.

Mr. Jones stated that he proposes to return to Florida to live after he has settled up his affairs in Detroit, and will be a candidate for the United States senate to succeed Wilkins Call, of Jacksonville.

A Corner on Light.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 25.—The stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric company have ratified the recent deal with the Consolidated Electric Light company of New York. This, it is claimed, gives the consolidated company a virtual monopoly of incandescent lighting.

The Fire Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Fire broke out near Portrero, in the suburbs of this city, this afternoon, and destroyed two blocks of dwelling houses, rendering forty families homeless. Loss estimated at $75,000.

A California Hanging.

SAN JOSE, Cala., Nov. 25.—Charles Goslaw was hanged at noon to-day for the murder of H. A. Grant at Los Gastos, a few miles from this city, last January.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Light snow, colder; from light to fresh variable winds, generally from north to east.

For Iowa: Light rain or snow followed by slightly colder weather; light variable winds.

For Eastern and Central Dakota: Snow, followed by colder clearing weather, with cold wave; fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

A LAWYER AMONG THIEVES.

Result of a Young Blackstonian's Visit to the Cream City.

STRIPPED HIM OF HIS RAIMENT.

Charles Zuckerman Found Wandering About Chicago in His Stockings—Theater Burned at Sioux City—Other Iowa News.

He Saw Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—This morning a young man who claimed to be Charles Zuckerman, a lawyer from Des Moines, Ia., was found by a policeman walking about the streets dressed in a neat suit of clothes and wearing a silk hat, but without covering for his feet other than white stockings. He appeared to be dazed. When taken to the central station he said he came to Chicago Wednesday evening. On the train he met a man giving his name as Wilson, who was acquainted in Chicago and in the evening after their arrival here the two went to a north side beer garden, where they met two women. The quartette drank considerable and Zuckerman was undoubtedly drugged. The last he recollects is going to bed in a house not very far from the garden. He woke up this morning in a hallway of a down town building minus his watch, $400 in money, his overcoat and boots. The police sent him to a hotel to sleep off the effects of the drug. Zuckerman will not stay in the city, but will leave to-morrow for home. He had not the slightest idea of the locality of the house where he slept.

Says Leavitt Did It.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A large number of witnesses for the defense were examined at the trial of Arensdorf to-day. The testimony shows that the defense are still hoping to prove an alibi and to hurt the credibility of Leavitt and other witnesses by exposing their bad character. In the meantime, most of these witnesses for the defense are gamblers or saloon and brewery attaches. Eye witnesses to the murder are getting to be common. The defense, it is reported, will produce one to-morrow. This one is a Mrs. Patterson, who at the time of the killing worked as a domestic. She claims that on the night of the murder she came down town returning about 10:15. She saw the crowd going down to the scene of the murder; saw Leavitt walk out and shoot Rev. Haddock, and then run across the street; that Leavitt ran against her, and that she saw him throw down a revolver. It will be remembered that a revolver was found at about this point, a few days after the murder with one chamber empty. Mrs. Patterson is a laboring woman about forty years old.

The Des Moines Packing House Fire.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The loss by the burning of the Windsor pork packing house last night was greater than at first estimated. The examination of the ruins to-day shows that the loss will amount to about $225,000. The total insurance is $195,000, represented by policies in the following companies: Smoking products: Western, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,500. Building: Sun, $5,000; Home, $5,000; German-American, $25,000; North British, $2,500; Norwich Union, $2,500; Buffalo German, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Continental, $2,000; Queen, $1,000; Insurance Company of North America, $2,000; Rochester German, $2,500. Hogs and hog products: London, Liverpool & Globe