PART I

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1-8

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1887—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 162.

POLITICAL PREMIUMS.

Offers Expected From English Leaders for a United of Party.

ORGANIZATIONS AT LOGGERHEAD

The Great Union Aggregation in Danger of a Split.

LORD SALISBURY'S BLUNDERS.

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PRINCE BISMARCK'S EXPOSE.

The German Chancellor's Revelation of the Orleanist Intrigue the Sensation of the Hour—Latest Parisian Gossip—Other Foreign News.

A United Party Badly Wanted.

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LONDON, Nov. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Political leaders here will soon be offering a premium for a united party. Principles will be a matter of no consequence. The existing organizations are getting at loggerheads within as well as without. The great union party at one time seemed safe enough, but Lord Salisbury's recent speeches have done it no good. He caused it to be known that in the new local government bill Ireland shall be excluded, but scores of conservative members are deeply pledged to support a fair measure of local government for Ireland. They have been made to vote for coercion, although "no coercion" was the mot de ordre from the conservative leaders two years ago. Are they now to be asked to deprive Ireland of these reasonable concessions of purely local government to which she is fairly entitled? If so, there will be very serious dissensions in the ministerial party, and some conspicuous bolters. It is important that the position taken by many conservative members of parliament should be understood. They object to Mr. Gladstone's bills because they believed these involved separation. But they are in favor of extending any just and prudent measure of local government to Ireland. They would abolish castle rule and enable Irishmen to rule Ireland, subject always to the imperial parliament. They would not allow of a separate parliament in Dublin. The Parnellites would not have the support of these members because they refused to vote for Gladstone's bills, yet they are none the less of the opinion that repeated and distinct pledges in the question of local government ought to be fulfilled. Lord Salisbury's programme would compel them to break these pledges most discreditably. It is beginning to be asked whether it may not be possible to drive a willing party too fast and too far.

Then there is another vital question on which the Oxford speeches awakened much uneasiness. Lord Salisbury announces a bill for buying out the Irish landlords. This idea cannot be carried out without pledging the state credit as security. Many ingenious devices have been suggested, but, remotely or immediately, they all make the British taxpayer responsible for the money. Three-fourths of the conservative party have vowed and declared that they never would vote for any scheme involving this liability. Must they foreswear those vows, too? I think there are some who will not do it, not even to please Lord Salisbury, who, having no constituents himself, never stops to consider the promises and undertakings which many of his supporters gave when they were elected. He is very attentive to foreign affairs, but knows little of what goes on at home. Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell and the late Lord Derby all emphatically stated that no one man could properly discharge the duties of prime minister and foreign secretary. Lord Salisbury is daily bearing testimony to the truth of the remark. That he should be resolved to meet parliament without strengthening his government, while struggling himself under the crushing load of his double office is universally regarded as a most rash experiment. Last session only one question was before the commons—coercion. When a government officially announces that it can no longer govern one section of the country without exceptional legislation, the party behind that government has no choice but to obey. Next session other qestions will arise and a greater measure of freedom will be taken. A critical discussion will take place. Who is to conduct them for the ministry? That is the question many conservatives are asking. Presently the country will begin to echo far and wide with that inquiry. Most opportunely for the ministerialists is the differences existing among them. Their opponents are still worse off. Numerous secessions from the Gladstonian party are taking place which are never reported publicly. Every local political agent knows such cases.

Then to crown all, there came a great fissure in the Parnellite household. The physical force wing is growing in power in proportion as the improbability of Gladstone ever passing his measure is realized. Practical politicians cannot fail to mark that pubic opinion looks with increasing disfavor upon those measures; that, in spite of all shouting and crowing of partisans, they are loosing ground. That conviction weakens the Parnellites in parliament and has helped to drive the leader into retirement.

The Times is hard upon Mr. Parnell in insinuating this morning that he is hiding for fear of his life. The truth is, he has long known that his hold upon life is of the frailest. His malady might well save him from the reproach of cowardice. That many of his old associates have deserted him is true. Parnell helped to push Butt aside. Perhaps his own turn has come now. It may be doubted whether any other living Irishman can hold the party together like Parnell. There are are better speakers in the ranks, but nobody so cool, patient and subtle in placing deep combinations to take effect months afterwards. In exercising a potent spell over the most impulsive and undisciplined of his followers no Irish leader has ever equalled Parnell. Not a half dozen of his supporters really know him. There is nothing very surprising in his having gone under an assumed name, for his movements are always mysterious. Probably those who think he is quite done with politics may find out their mistake. In the present condition the Irish party is undoubtedly strengthened. The government ministers get all the credit for the quarrels which either seethe secretly or rage openly among the home rulers. You hear it said everywhere: "There never was an Irish society or party which did not go to pieces through its own dissensions." Poland and Ireland have been oftener betrayed by their friends than by their enemies.

So runs the bitter taunt and ministerialists rub their hands and give all the thanks to Balfour. He is likely to become quite a hero, though it would puzzle anybody to explain what wonderful things he has done, but with Pyne, M. P., being hauled up and down from his dungeon walls and prisoners refusing to put on clothes is an element of the ridiculous that has been introduced which would injure any cause. Caricatures of refractory prisoners taking to bed in the sulks or sitting in their shirt-tails is helping to decorate every bookstall. Laughter is sometimes more dangerous than serious argument.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

THE WEEK IN GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck's Revelation the Reigning Sensation.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Germany has had a sensational week. Prince Bismarck's revelation through the Cologne Gazette of the Orleanist intrigue, involving all the courts of Europe and intended to create anarchy on the Orleanist thrones in France and among the Balkans, was enough in a general way to keep German attention busy for a week. But when in additional Bismarck stated that an influential part of the Berlin court was about to be brought before the police tribunal for forging a letter to mislead the czar, and when, inferentially, the names of the princes and nobles were given, Berlin became roused to feverish interest in such an extraordinary intrigue. If true, as stated in various government organs, the Orleanist plot is diabolically clever—nothing less than the formation of international party organs and a powerful membership at every capitol city in Europe. Its object—a great war—is bringing France so near destruction that the French nation will turn in despair to its legitimate king. This is to be accomplished by embroiling Germany and Russia as the first step toward a universal European war. To create a crisis came these forged letters and telegrams with which the czar astonished Bismarck. Berlin opinion takes Russia seriously at all times, but is not so much inclined just now to regard the French intrigue as dangerous. To tell the truth, Berlin does not credit the Orleanist faction with brains enough to originate or even control such a wide-reaching Jesuitical plot. Germany is, therefore, waiting for some explanation which shall make clear both the origin of these forged letters and also why the Orleanists have for years been the scapegoats in German politics. Meanwhile Berliners think that if the dispatches from Bismarck were forged by spies, who were working for money and not for political ends, so to speak, and bunkoed the czar, there is some amusement at the thought that Russian action in Bulgaria and against Germany has been taken on the strength of dispatches which were forged instead of stolen.

OFFERING THEMSELVES AS SACRIFICES.

More favorable news from the crown prince has gladdened German hearts for several days. There are not wanting people who insist that there has been error upon error in the crown prince's case and that in reality the prince is not suffering from cancer. Not a physician or a surgeon openly endorses this view, but there are some who claim that the recent microscopical examinations have failed to show cancer cells where they should be if the prince has cancer. Throughout Germany, interest in the prince's case is proved by crazy people who come to Berlin to cure him, also in a better way by the many offers his surgeons receive from people willing to submit their throats to all manner of dangerour or fatal operations, provided only that by such experiments the crown prince's illness may be more easy to treat. One pretty idea now being carried out in all parts of the world is that all Germans shall stop for a moment to pray for their prince.

AN ECONOMICAL GERMAN.

Among those Germans who allow nothing to interfere with their minute economies I hear this week of a most unhappy man in Berlin suburbs. He kept three pigs and to avoid inspection fees he secretly slaughtered his pigs, and with his family ate heartily of the interior part of one of them. Next day the inspectors confiscated the pork, inspected it and in one pig found truchinal. It so happens that no human being can tell of which pig the family ate, so naturally they are waiting the course of events with much interest. The least touch of indigestion causes thrills of horror to run through the whole family.

REWARDS OF MERIT.

In servant-ridden America there may exist a servants' society for conferring medals upon mistresses who are satisfactory to their maids. Here the conditions are reversed. At the hotel Russie Hans Frauens Verien this week decorated twenty servants for long and satisfactory service. The senior wrangler, so to speak, was the servant who has been thirty-five years in one house. In twelve years 400 such servants have been decorated.

Parisian Gossip.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Nov. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Mlle. Arnoldson's photographs adorn Nilsson's show windows now in place of Mrs. Potter and Miss Anderson. I saw her at the Bellevue yesterday. She is young and very pretty, more of the Spanish type, although she is a Swede and not a Russian, as the American papers state.

Theater gowns are all the rage and will soon be popular in New York. I saw two for transportation to New York yesterday. One was a jacket of yellow velvet, embroidered in gold, half velvet sleeves, with undersleeves of white gauze; the vest was of gauze and also the skirt. Another was of black velvet for half mourning, and white, made in the same way. A superb sky blue crepe robe de chamber for a New York belle was sent off to-day. It was entirely of crepe—long train, full watteau back and edged all down the front, neck and sleeves with blue gauze, embroidered in black silk.

The Grand Duchesse Le Mecklenburg Schwerin has ordered a superb wardrobe for the Riviera season from Morin and Blossiers. She goes to Cannes in a few days.

The bourse is still nervous. The weakness from Berlin and Vienna, combined with the uncertainty of President Grevy's intentions, produced uneasiness on the bourse at the opening, but, excepting in foreign descriptions, a recovery took place later on, leaving rentes at about yesterday's quotations by closing time. Other French stocks remained firm, but showed little or no activity.

The success of Sardou's "Tosca" and Sarah Bernhardt's triumph of the first night are now fully confirmed by the Vrale Publia. Places are all sold up to the 4th of December and 50,000 francs were taken in at the box office at Porte St. Martin yesterday.

To-night "Mathias Sandorf," a grand spectacular melodrama in five acts and sixteen tableaux, by Jules Verne, William Busnach and George Maurens, was produced at the Theater d' Lambigu with considerable crisis. The play is taken from Jules Verne's three-volume novel of the same name. Sandorf is an Hungarian count, whose consuracy to revolutionize Austro-Hungary is discovered by a Sicilian pirate named Sarcany, who captures a carrier pigeon bearing a political message. How the Hungarian patriots are condemned to death, how they escape by a subterranean river, how electricity and hypnotism are brought into play to execute the eccentric and quixotic freaks of the drama, all make up an attractive diversion for Parisian boulevardists. The play is mounted with magnificent realism. We have electric yachts and submarine torpedo boats dashing across the stage through real waves. Dumaine, who by the way is, physically, the largest actor on the French stage, his weight is 261 pounds, acts the role of Cap Mattifou to perfection and was loudly applauded. The scene of the play is the Adriatic, Malta and the Tunisian coasts, the places, in fact, that Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Jay Gould have chosen for their winter cruising in the Alva and the Atlanta.

Movements of Americans.

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PARIS, Nov. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Several proprietors of leading hotels say that the Grevy circus has a depressing effect on their business. A well-known English family was booked for the Windsor hotel, but sent a telegram to-day saying they were afraid to come to Paris during the present condition of affairs.

Levi P. Morton left for London last night. He, with his family, ate their Thanksgiving dinner at the Hotel de Londres.

Minister and Mrs. McLane entertained at dinner Thanksgiving day.

Miss Hattie Mitchell and Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander have left the Hotel du Rhein for Vienna.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Ramsey, of New York, are stopping at the Hotel Bellevue.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Brimmer, of Boston, have gone to San Remo.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Bliss, of New York, have arrived from Nice and are at the Hotel Meurice, where are also Mrs. Biddle, Miss Biddle, Mr. Thomas Biddle, Miss Meigs, Mr. J. G. Bennett and Mr. Antonio de Castro.

Mr. W. H. Peck, of New York, sailed from Havre to-day on the Bretagne.

Mr. Post and the Misses Post are at the Hotel Liverpool, but will leave during the week for Cannes.

Mr. George C. Lyman, of New York, gave a select Thanksgiving dinner party at the Rinda. Among the guests were General and Mrs. Lessig, Mrs. Kimberly and Miss Moffat, of Colorado, Mr. King, of Cleveland, and Mrs. and Miss Hines, of Brooklyn.

Mrs. L. Manasse and Miss Manasse, of Chicago, arrived at the Hotel Chatham last night.

Mrs. J. Worthington and Miss Lyons, of Toledo, arrived at the Hotel Rinda last night.

Mrs. John H. Cushman and Miss Cushman, of New York, have taken apartments at No. 7 Rue de Troncader.

Mr. Clarence Howland and Mrs. Louisa Howland, of New York, left Paris to-day for Spain and Egypt.

Mrs. C. H. Matthews and Miss Matthews, of Illinois, and Mrs. Henry W. Gibson are at the Hotel Athenee.

Young Grand Duke Michel, brother of the Duchess Mecklenburg Schwerin, now staying at the Hotel Mirabeau, is a suitor for the hand of Mme. Marie Van Zandt, who leaves Monday to sing in "Lackme" and "Mignon" at Buda-Pesth.

Mr. Blaine during the last few days has been taking Turkish baths, which he finds does him a vast amount of good. He remains in the hot room ten minutes, then has a massage, then a warm shower bath, then a cold plunge and emerges as elastic and vigorous as a young lieutenant of Chasseures de Afrique. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine and family leave for Marsailles Wednesday and will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Bambridge Clark, Mrs. S. P. Colt, of Bristol, R. Q., will join them at the Rievera.

A Case of American Interest.

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LONDON, Nov. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The unfortunate Atlantic & Great Western railway was to-day extended into a London police court. No less than a Q. C. came into it at Westminster in the person of Mr. Willis, as counsel for James McHenry, complainant. Magistrate Partridge granted a summons against no less a person than Henry Louis Bischoffsheim, the banker. The complainant alleged that the latter had, by false pretenses, obtained payment of cheques to the aggregate value of $250,000, calculated in American money. The alleged fraud occurred so long ago as 1874, and the Q. B., when asked by the magistrate why the discretionary statute of comitations did not apply, and to explain why the complaint so late, answered that McHenry had only recently discovered by correspondence given up from the France-Egyptian bank, between it and the accused, that the representations on which complainant parted with his money were false. The alleged misrepresentation was that the railway was largely indebted to the accused. He had no money to pay the coupons and could not dispose of the second mortgage bonds in his possession, whereas the correspondence just discovered showed otherwise and that he had already sold the bonds and pocketed the proceeds. The summons is returnable next week. It seems likely that the case will soon become a "cause celebre."

LUCKY LIMOUEZIN.

French Students Handle Her and Her Lover Pretty Roughly.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Nov. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The weather, like politics, remains cloudy and threatening. The average temperature of the week has been 42 degrees. The boulevards still ring with the nasal shrieks of young gavroche, uttering the famous "Oh, quel malheur que avoir un gendre; quel bonheur quel d'avoir un beau pere." The streets are almost denude of policemen, they being, like the soldiers, all collected in the barracks and posted near the Elysee. They are able to protect Beau Pere Grevy in case of a fight. Two regiments of infantry have been ordered to Versailles to be ready for the meeting of congress, as the government does not consider it prudent to reduce the garrison in Paris.

Quite a lively incident took place last night in the Latin quarters, showing which way the wind blows. The famous little Madame Limouezin and her lover, Lorenz, both of decoration scandal fame, have been trying in vain in all parts of Paris, from the heights of Mont Maitre to the Pantheon, to buy a cafe to sell vermouth, absinthe and lemonade to the thirsty Parisians, but on three occasions they have been chased away as soon as recognized. Last night Limouezin and Lorenz dropped into the Cafe Medicis, near the Eden theater. After sipping some brandied sherries they were recognized by a student. In ten minutes five hundred youngsters, accompanied by their sweethearts, surrounded the cafe, shouting: "A mort la Limouezin! Vive la France!" The windows were smashed. The students caught hold of Limouezin and Lorenz and held her and examined her carefully to find out whether she really has a hump on her back or whether it is a false one. After verifying that it was a real lump all the students rubbed it with their left hand for luck, as they said, then put Limouezin in a cab with Lorenz, but the crowd, getting more excited, pulled her out of the cab and made her dance about. Opposite the Restaurant Foyot they tore her hair from her head and were about to cruelly her on the railings of the Luxembourg gardens. The soldiers and police soon arrived, cleared the ground, took possession of La Limouezin and her lover, locked them up in the guard house, and toward 3 o'clock in the morning, when the crowd dispersed, sent them home in an ambulance.

The funeral of Mrs. C. S. Reinhart, of New York, wife of the popular artist, took place at noon to-day from the Church of St. Francis de Sales and was attended by large numbers of the American colony and all the American artists present.

BISMARCK AND THE CZAR.

The Significance of the Forged Letter Episode Overestimated.

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BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The truth of the revelations which associate the Orleanist intrigues with the forgeries which Prince Bismarck denounced to the czar, continue to be questioned by the progressist papers and by certain court organs. Diplomatic circles here do not share this incredulity. Neither the Comte de Paris nor the Orleanist chiefs are thought to be directly involved in the intrigues, but the members of the Orleans family who are related to the Danish and other courts are believed to be the sources of deception. The intrigue aimed to persuade the czar that Bismarck, while affecting the neutrality of Germany toward Bulgaria, privately initiated and supported Prince Ferdinand. The political importance of this discovery has been over-rated. It may tend to peace in helping to disabuse the czar's mind of the impression that the German policy is two-faced, but it cannot affect the policy of the triple alliance in resisting Russian aggression in Bulgaria, nor alter the permanently unfriendly relations between Germany and Russia, which are dependent upon the cessation of anti-German agitation in Russia. Late advices from St. Petersburg credit the czar with having the complete submission of the pan-slavist party and state that the ministerial changes foreshadowed last week have been made. The finance minister, Vishnigradski, has been dismissed and Count Taistoi has resigned as minister of the interior. The czar is also about to countermand the war minister's orders for concentration of troops in Poland. The Moscow Gazette to-day in an article on relations between England and Russia, continues its attack upon Germany, and invites England to abandon her jealousy of Russia regarding India, come to a thorough understanding with Russia upon all questions and turn her attention to Germany as a dangerous competitor of England by land and sea.

Chapman Coleman, first secretary of the American legation, sent a dispatch to the crown prince in the name of the American residents of Berlin who were present at the Thanksgiving day dinner, expressing sympathy with his imperial highness. To-night the prince replied thanking the Americans of Berlin for their message of sympathy. According to court reports the crown prince declined to see Bismarck regarding the formal act of renouncing the throne and wrote a letter to the emperor which stopped Bismarck from going to San Remo. The relations between Prince William and the chancellor are strained. The crown prince's general condition is favorable, but no improvement in his malady is indicated. The Empress Augusta is in rather better health.

The czar has conceded to the Princess Hohenlohe the possession of the estates left by Prince Wittgenstein.

GLADSTONE WILL STAY AT HOME.

His Expected Intention of Visiting America Authoritatively Denied.

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LONDON, Nov. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Every few weeks some one starts a rumor that Gladstone is going to America, and to-day it took place in the ranks, where they parade rumors about the throat of the crown prince, President Grevy's resignation and Parnell's retirement from politics. In the proper quarter the Herald took the trouble to again investigate as to the liberal leader and the report is again authoritatively denied. Indeed Mr. Gladstone is in a worse state of health than when, a few months ago, he told the Herald correspondent that at his age his going to America was too great a journey to undertake.

The Forged Bismarck Letter.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The passion shown by Bismarck in his interview with the czar here was on account of his learning of the receipt by the Russian government of forged letters purporting to be signed by himself in regard to the relations between the two governments. It was after the czar had heard his explanation of the matter by Bismarck that he gave him the assurances spoken of by Pester Lloyd.

The German Tariffs.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The following new duties go into effect to-day: Wheat and rye, six marks; oats, three marks; barley, two marks twenty-five pfennigs; maize, two marks; malt, four marks, and mill products, twelve marks.

Grevy May Not Resign To-morrow.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—It is not yet certain that Grevy will announce his resignation on Monday. In an interview to-day he said: "I am master of my day and hour. I must yet see what I have to do and say."

Parnell Has No Cancer.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The report which was current here to-day that Parnell was suffering from a cancerous tumor is denied.

Marshal MacMahon Seriously Ill.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Marshal MacMahon is seriously ill.

Steamship Arrivals.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arrived—The Auraula from New York, the Michigan from Boston and the Lord Clive from Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Arrived—The Polynesia from Hamburg and the Helvetia from London.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 26.—Arrived—The Edam from New York for Amsterdam.

Elkins Still on the Committee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The national republican committee has declined to accept the resignation of S. B. Elkins, who has taken up his legal residence in West Virginia, as a member of the committee, and expects him to continue to represent New Mexico. Elkins thinks the national convention will be called at Chicago.

Tammany Wants the Convention.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The board of sachems of Tammany hall decided to-day that the democratic national convention of 1888 ought to be held in this city, and to tender the use of Tammany hall for that purpose.

ROCKEFELLER ON THE STAND.

The Standard Oil Conspirators Testify About the Oil Trust.

HOW THE DIVIDENDS ARE PAID.

Illinois Democrats Disappointed—Why Allison Booms Blaine—Entertaining Chamberlain—Postal Statistics.

The Standard Oil Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—J. D. Rockefeller, chairman of the Standard Oil Trust, was sworn and examined before the inter-state commission this morning in connection with the Standard Oil cases. Counsel for the complainant asked the witness to produce a paper which he had, giving a list of the several papers of the companies held in trust. Immediately the counsel for the Standard Oil trust and for several of the defendant railroads, interposed objections, the former on the ground that the Standard Oil trust was not a party to this case, and that the production of the paper would be an unnecessary and irrelevant disclosure of the witness' private affairs. The railroad attorneys argued against encumbering the record with matters not already brought into other cases. The counsel for the complainant said the railroad witnesses had disclosed the names of a number of consignors and consignees who had received rates and enjoyed privileges like those allowed to have been accorded the Standard Oil company alone; and it was desirable to disclose whether or not these independent consignees and consignors were not in fact a part of the Standard Oil trust. The commission, after deliberation, said it was competent to show by this witness or any other whether the stocks of any company or person that had been connected by the evidence with shipments over these roads during the period of controversy are held by this oil trust that had been spoken of, and also to show whether any of the persons who appear in the case as shippers or consignees are in any way connected with this oil trust or under its control. It is also of the opinion that if it should appear from the evidence that any of these companies or persons stock is held by this trust it will then be competent to go further and show what extent of capital that is contracted by the trust and also the extent of business controlled by it, for the purpose of putting before the commission the extent of the operations of the trust. Objection to the admission of the list itself having thus been sustained the counsel for the complainant proceeded to question the witness in accordance with the ruling of the commission. The witness stated that the stock of the Standard Oil company, of Ohio; Standard Oil company, of Kentucky; Camden Consolidated Oil company, of West Virginia; The Waters Pierce Oil company, of St. Louis and the Consolidated Tank Line company, of Cincinnati, was held by the Standard trust. The stock of these companies was received from the owner and certificates of trust received in exchange. The profits of the several companies were not divided among its holders but was paid into the trust and divided among the holders of trust certificates; also that the aggregate of outstanding certificates was about $90,000,000.

The complainant's counsel proposed to show that the actual value of the Trust certificates was much greater, but this was excluded. The witness states that between 75 and 80 per cent of the oil refining business of the country was done by this company; but he subsequently changed the estimate to 65 per cent. The Trust certificates were held in all parts of the country. The Trust had nothing to do with the making of rates. All that being done by subordinate companies. George Rice, the complainant, was examined and submitted a number of papers bearing upon the features of the oil business. His testimony aside from this, covered familiar ground.

Favors a Postal Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE]—Representative Shively, of Indiana, announces himself in this evening's Star as an advocate of postal telegraph. He says: "I would propose that the government commence by building an experimental line between New York and Philadelphia, and then, after a fair trial extend the line to some other large city, say Chicago. Of course the telegraph would be in the postoffice department. I don't propose that the government buy Jay Gould's watered stock; nothing of the kind. It would be only a question of time after the government line was once started that Jay Gould would offer his lines at a reasonable figure. But, saying that the government only established a telegraph system for its own business and people could patronize it if they desired, that would be a great benefit to the country. I can't see how intelligent people could say a postal telegraph would be centralizing the power of the government, because the people themselves would control it. I call it centralizing the power of the government when these important adjuncts of the people are farmed out to corporations. I believe the question will receive a good deal of agitation in this congress, and when the people come to realize the importance of the subject you may depend upon it they will be in favor of the government taking control of the telegraph."

Postal Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The report of the third assistant postmaster general for the last fiscal year shows that the total of the ordinary postal revenue of the year was $48,118,273; the revenue from the money order business was $7,193,336; total revenue, $48,837,609. The total expenditures for the year, including the actual and estimated outstanding liabilities were $53,133,252; deficit in revenue, $4,295,642. In addition to this there was certified to the secretary of the treasury for the credit of the Pacific railroad companies $1,187,097, earned by carrying mails; total excess of cost of the postal service over revenue, $5,482,670. The receipts of the year were 11 per cent greater than the previous year, while the increase of expenditures was at a ratio of but 3 to 4 per cent.

The special delivery system has made considerable advance during the year. The total value of all stamped paper issued by the department during the year was $46,619,680, an increase of nearly 7 per cent.

The postage collected on second class matter was $1,262,348, representing a weight of over 63,000 tons, an increase of 15 per cent over the previous year.

Three important recommendations are made. The first of these is that the postage on all second class matter shall be paid by the attachment of adhesive stamps as is required for all other mail matter. The second is that only legitimate newspapers and periodicals be admitted to the second class rate. In other words that certain books, which it is claimed are in no sense periodicals except that they profess to be issued at regular periods, be admitted only at third class rates. The third is that the number of sample copies of second class matter to be sent out by publishers be limited; many periodicals which, under the law, now gain admittance as second class matter being enabled by the privileges of mailing sample copies, to defeat the law excluding publications issued for advertising purposes, or at nominal prices of subscription.

Allison Works For Blaine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Senator Allison's position in the presidential contest is thus cleverly photographed by one of the Washington correspondents of the Philadelphia Times: "Senator Allison, who by the common acceptance of the friends and foes of Mr. Blaine is residuary legatee of the political magnetic man from Maine, thinks, talks and acts for Blaine. He feels a surety in his interest in the Blaine movement so that he does not divide his thoughts on the subject. If Blaine should be elected he would be elected secretary of the treasury. If Blaine's nomination should be considered inexpedient he would receive the support of Blaine's strength.

Army News.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—First Lieutenant Augustus G. Tassin, Twelfth infantry, now on waiting orders in New York City, has been ordered to Fort Sully, Dak.

Captain Henry J. Haynesworth has reported for duty as assistant quartermaster at Buffalo.

First Lieutenant William C. Rafferty, First artillery, has been ordered from Fort Canby, Wyo., to The Presidio of San Francisco.

First Lieutenant Edward Davis, Third artillery, has been ordered from Washington Barracks to Fort Meyer, Va., for court-martial duty.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Reynolds has been relieved from duty as chief quartermaster of the Department of Columbia and is succeeded temporarily by Captain S. W. Patten.

Pensions Issued.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following Nebraska pensions were issued to-day: Original—William H. Gregston, St. Paul; William H. Scott, Hastings. Increase—Joseph Tooter, Lincoln; Columbus C. Craig, Culbertson; Eli Masters, Ogallala; Franz Monha, Lincoln.

Iowa pensions: Issue of November 19—Margaret, widow of Thomas Frazier, Union. Mexican war—Edward M. McConnell, Des Moines; Jesse C. Keith, Audubon. Original—William G. Morgan, East Des Moines; Herman Bachrodt, Des Moines; Jasper Hagans, Mount Ayr; Daniel T. Wilson, Liscomb. Increase—James Hood, Creston; John W. Cox, Hastings; James Yoders, Winterset; William Byrne, Woodside; Ruben A. Riley, Washington; Francis A. Boughner, Ottumwa; Joseph Allbee, Humboldt; Arge Washington, Keokuk; William Popham, Lehigh. Reissue—Thomas N. Williamson, Burt.

Stevenson's Friends Disappointed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Friends of Colonel Stevenson, first assistant postmaster-general, have been expecting that if Mr. Vilas should be transferred to another department or should go out of the cabinet, the colonel would become postmaster-general. That Mr. Dickinson has been selected by the president for that position is a disappointment to them. The Illinois democrats would like to see Mr. Stevenson appointed, and since he has been in the department he has gained the friendship of most of the democrats in congress. Colonel Stevenson's friends do not attempt to disguise their disappointment that he should be passed over.

Entertaining Chamberlain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Bayard entertained a party of gentlemen this evening at a dinner to meet Joseph Chamberlain. Among other guests were Senator Ingalls, Secretary Fairchild, Secretary Lamar, Postmaster General Vilas, Mr. Putnam, Sir Lionel Sackville West, the British minister, Sir Charles Tupper, General Cameron, Senator Edmunds, Senator Sherman and Mr. Ingell. Later Minister West gave a reception to Chamberlain. The parlors of Embassy were beautifully decorated and 250 guests were invited to do honor to Chamberlain, comprised of the foremost society people in Washington.

Nebraska Land Decisions Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Secretary Lamar to-day affirmed the decision of the land commissioner in the land case of Gershon G. Gobie vs. William B. Renken from the Niobrara land district; also his decision in the case of Robert K. Miller vs. Schuyler King from the Grand Island land district.

ATLANTA GOES "WET."

The Prohibitionists Defeated By at Least a Thousand Majority.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 26.—After the most heated contest on record in the state of Georgia, Atlanta to-day voted against prohibition. The fight has been a peculiarly bitter one. For over a month the citizens have been engaged in the contest. Meetings have been held almost every night and local speakers and foreign statesmen have stumped the county. Early in the campaign the prohibitionists leased the largest warehouse in the city and fitted it up with a seating capacity for 8,000 people. Almost nightly that building has been filled and such scenes of wild enthusiasm are rarely witnessed. Almost every minister in the city preached prohibition from his pulpit. Both sides had full campaign funds and managed their respective courses for all they were worth. The negro vote was the bone of contention and the balance of power, each side making the most strenuous effort to get it. The negroes were considerably divided on the subject, though the majority of them voted with the anti-prohibitionists. One feature of the contest was the active part taken by the women. The result of their work was shown to-day by the appearance of many women at the polls with blue badges. They served hot coffee and sandwiches at every polling place and conducted prayer meetings and singing crusades in open air. Fulton county, in which Atlanta is located, voted two years ago on the same question and went for prohibition by a majority of 1,228. The registration this time exceded that of last year by 2,000 votes. The principal fight made on prohibition during the campaign was that it did not prohibit and that intoxicating drinks could be openly purchased in a number of places throughout the city which paid a tax to the United States government for the sale of whisky. Thousands of gallons had been sent in each month from the cities around Atlanta. The prohibitionists claim that Atlanta has never had prohibition; that while it was so told years ago, licenses then existing did not expire until almost a year ago and that since that time the domestic wine clause in the local option bill allowed many places in the city, by which law could be evaded. This was, however, remedied by the last legislature, when put a license of $2,000 on all wine rooms after January 1. The city has gone "wet" by probably a thousand majority. Great enthusiasm prevails on the streets.

LATER—The official vote of the county puts the anti-prohibition majority at 1,120, out of the late vote of 9,500. There are sixteen precincts in the county, of which six are in this city. The antis to-day carried every city precinct and all but one of those in the county. The most intense excitement prevails to-night and the antis are jubilant. The prohibitionists concede the victory.

Veteran Voters Indicted.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The indictment of 153 inmates of the soldier's home at Bath for voting at the last election, which they did in defiance of the decision of the court of appeals that the inmates of the home had no right to vote in the town of Bath, is creating a great stir in grand army circles in this division of the state.

The Weather To-Day.

For Nebraska: Generally fair weather; slowly rising temperature; light to fresh variable winds.

For Iowa: Fair weather, preceded by light snow or rain in western portion, decidedly colder in eastern portion, [illegible] slowly rising temperature in western portion, fresh to brisk northerly winds diminishing in force and becoming variable.

For Eastern and Central Dakota: Colder, followed by slightly warmer fair weather, light to fresh variable winds.

A Victory For Miners.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Nov. 26.—The eviction cases of the South Coal company, of Milnesville, against the striking miners was decided in favor of the miners this morning. The men will hold possession of their houses during the remaining time of the strike and cannot be evicted.

MUNDAFROM FOUND GUILTY.

His Crime was Murder in the Second Degree.

SO THE WATERLOO JURY DECIDE.

Three Children Drowned at Clinton—A Woman's Fatal Fall at Bristow—The Rainsbarger Trial—Other Iowa News.

Mundafrom Found Guilty.

WATERLOO, IA., Nov. 26.—The trial of William Mundafrom for the murder of his uncle, Christian Hemme, took place to-day. When the case was called the defendant withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree. The county attorney expressed a willingness to accept this plea, but to avoid any complications a jury was impaneled and Mrs. Hemme was called to testify. She stuck to her story as told at the examination of Mundafrom, and said that she was awakened about 2 a. m. by the noise made by Mundafrom while strangling Hemme. She made no outcry because she claimed she feared that Mundafrom would kill her.

Mundaform was then put on the stand, and he reiterated the confession he had made, charging that he was instigated by Mrs. Hemme to commit the murder; that she not only planned it, but assisted in carrying the body from the bed to the outside door.

The jury, after hearing this testimony, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. This crime is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for ten years or over, and it is understood that he will receive a life sentence. A motion has been filed for a continuance in the case of Mrs. Hemme.

The Rainsbarger Trial.

MARSHALLTOWN, IA., Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The fifth day of the trial of Nate Rainsbarger, the notorious outlaw of Hardin county, has involved no sensational features. So far the state has followed the general line of the former trial. Early next week John Bunyer, the man recently shot, will be introduced. Nettie Rainsbarger, the daughter of Enoch Johnson, whom Nate and Frank Rainsbarger, the latter's husband, were alleged to have murdered, is now here and will testify against Nate. Her testimony nearly produced their conviction on the former trial and it is awaited with interest. Other witnesses are expected to give testimony Monday, and the trial will soon take on some very important features.

Conflicting Testimony.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Another day of testimony taking for the defense in the Arensdorf case brought several very important witnesses to the stand. Harry Sherman and Paul Leader, co-conspirators and defendants were examined. One of the witnesses testified that Bismarck did the shooting, others that Leavitt did, and one that the assassin approached Mr. Haddock from the rear. It is thought the defense will rest about Monday night, and that the case will reach the jury some time next week. The sensational testimony promised by the attorneys for the defense has not been introduced as yet.

The Blizzard at Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The first blizzard of the winter is raging here. A strong wind is blowing from the north and the storm has been blinding most of the day. All the railroads are running trains as yet, but anticipate early trouble and delay, especially if the storm continues. Fortunately it has not been very cold, otherwise the storm would be most severe.

Three Children Drowned.

CLINTON, IA., Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Three children, the eldest a girl aged twelve, the other two boys, the youngest aged seven, the children of Charles White, were drowned this morning in Rock Creek, at Morrison, Ill., just across the river from this city. One child stepped on the ice which broke, and the others attempting to rescue it, all were drowned.

A Fatal Fall.

BRISTOW, Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The wife of J. N. Neal, jr., while passing from her house to the well to-day slipped from the steps and fell on a milk can with such force as to crush it. She suffered untold agony and before a physician could arrive she and her inborn babe were dead.

One Year's Progress in Beatrice.

BEATRICE, NEB., Nov. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The real estate men of this city have compiled a list for publication in the Beatrice dailies of the improvements in Beatrice during 1887, which shows that in less than one year $1,000,000 has been spent in buildings. Of that sum $100,000 has been expended for the manufactories with the prospect of doubling the amount another year. The sewer pipe company, the canning company, the paper mill company, the water power company, the Dempster mill company, two planing mills, two foundries, two flouring mills and other smaller manufacturing interests are here and others are preparing to follow. The Union Pacific company have a large force of men at work building a large roundhouse and laying track in the yards to accommodate the business of their division station, and will build a new depot next season, unless the different roads combine and build a union depot. The B. & M. company have bought ground to add to their yard room and will make extensive improvements in the spring.

THE GERMANS IN SAMOA.

King Tamassee Asked to Pay For the Deposition of Malietoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—News from Samoa under date of October 18, received by steamer City of Peking, shows that affairs are still in an unsettled condition there. The German consul refuses to recognize the municipality of Apia which had hitherto been administered by foreign consuls. The German naval commander demanded a large sum from King Tamassee for assistance which the Germans recently offered him against King Malietoa. This new move of the Germans to make King Tamassee pay for being used to further their interest, it is claimed, is only an excuse to depose Tamassee in the same manner as Malietoa was deposed before proclaiming absolute German sovereignty over the Samoan islands.

DRESSED BEEF RATES.

The Grand Trunk Makes an Additional Cut of Two Cents.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The Grand Trunk to-day made an additional reduction of four cents per hundred in the rate of dressed meats to New England points. This makes the rate 39½ in refrigerator and 35 in common cars. They also published a card showing a reduction in export rates via Portland of three cents on provisions and two cents on flour.

The Gould and Sage Case.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The district attorney gave permission to Lawyer De Lancey to-day to furnish further papers in the matter of Jay Gould and Russell Sage whom he is endeavoring to have indicted.

Chopped His Wife to Pieces.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 26.—Larry Finn, a worthless character about town, murdered his wife to-day, chopping her to pieces with a sharp axe.