SHEDDING CROCODILE TEARS.

Pathetic Scene Before the House Committee on Pacific Railways.

HUNTINGTON'S GREAT EMOTION.

The Big Magnate's Painful Recital Interrupted By Some Very Embarrassing Questions-Prospective Land Legislation.

A Sad Story. WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE,]

513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10. Vice President C. P. Huntington, of the Central Pacific railroad, was before the house committee on Pacific railways this morning for one hour and a quarter in advocacy of the bill to extend the time for the liquidation to the government of the indebtedness of the various Pacifies. Mr. Huntington confined various Pacifics. Mr. Huntington confined his remarks to the interests of his own road and attempted a pitcous appeal in behalf of a poverty-stricken corporation. Referring to the remarks of Mr. Huntington as to the hearing. Mr. Mason, of the committee, said:

Other prominent democrats have been sent to the proceeding to the white house, where he was closeted for a considerable time with the chief magistrate. Just what the outcome of the conversation was cannot, of course, be ascertained at this time. Other prominent democrats have been sent hearing, Mr. Mason, of the committee, said: "He came with tears in his eyes and prunes in his throat." A stranger to Mr. Huntington and his past career would have been impressed with the idea that it was the widow pleading for the retention of her last mite, but to those who are acquainted with the history of the management of the Pacifics it was a fine piece of irony and sarcasm, To begin with, Mr. Huntington detailed in a racy way the trials and tribulations encountered by Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins, Charles Crocker and himself in raising money on their individual names, buying materials and labor at fabulous prices, suppressing the Indians and chiseling their way through mountain and desert to complete a road

bled, and as he looked at the members of the committee and, gazing into their eyes, pictured the time when he and the other three men who were the architects of the Central Pacific were farm hands at \$7 a month, tears trickled down his cheeks and his heart seemed ready to burst with grief as he found himself, after these long years, unable to hand the government a check for its balance due. He repeatedly called attention to the poverty of the road.
"And have you, Mr. Huntington, and your

which has never paid them a dollar in divi-

dends and which always has been extremely

poor. He had often wondered how they

it off his hands. Huntington's voice trem-

ever pulled through and for years he wanted

companions kept poor with the Central Pacific!" inquired Mr. Mason, imitating the trembling voice of the railroad magnate. There was a painful silence for a moment, but the reply finally came: "Well, no; we are said to be rich, but mind you, we became so through our individual exertions and not through the Central Pacific."

Then Mr. Huntington branched off again on the cost of the road, telling the committee how he had bought rails from \$40 to \$100 a ton, sending them around Cape Horn to the Pacific slope, and in most instances not being able to use the materials, on account of de lays, under a year from the date of shipment. He said he had paid as much as \$32,000 for locomotives when he recently bought better ones for \$6,000. He said, too, that the government had given the Northern Pacific more than it had loaned the Central and had en-abled their northern rival to so cut on rates as to take away all the profits on through

Weber, of the committee, wanted to Pacific would cost with its equipments.

"About as much as the first mortgage inknow how much a duplicate of the Central "About as much as the inst hortgage indebtedness," replied Mr. Huntington, adding: "Yes, less than that amount, and the
road is not paying. No, it is not profitable."
"Well," said Mr. Collins, "if that is true,
would it not be money in your pockets to
throw up the road to the government for the
debt."

For the first time the magnate was nonplussed. He stammered: "We prefer to pay off the debt and keep the road." Again Mr. Huntington branched off into the early trials of the projectors of the road, pleading for an equitable settlement. He talked a great deal about the equity of the road as between it and the government and declared that, in reality, he did not think the read owed the government any-thing. He was willing to let that be deter-mined by the courts, however. The commitmmed by the courts, however. The commit-tee were a good deal surprised at the mys-terious and continuous talk about "equity," and requested him to submit them within a fortnight what he meant by the road's equity, together with a proposition for the liquidation of the debt. He said he thought the entire indebtedness to the government ought to be put into one sum, to date say July next, then divide it up into 250 payments, to be met semi-annually, aggregating \$1.090,000 a year. The committee began to figure that this was an extension of 125 years, when Mr. Hun.ington observed, placidly, that it was an extension about fifty-two years.

No one but Mr. Huntington could see it in RIDDLEBERGER THREATENS SHERMAN. Senator Riddleberger threaten to play havoe with Senator Sherman's presidential boom by throwing all of the responsibility for the British extradition treaty upon Mr. Sherman, who is chairman of the committee on foreign relations. Riddieberger says the treaty is in opposition to all Irish-American institutions and hopes, and that no man who has any sympathy with home rule for Ireland opposed to the oppression of the queen will have any patience with senators who have entertained the idea that the treat country a service by making the fight against star-chamber practices and the barbarous executive or secret sessions of the senate. He had a holy subject and an admirable opportunity to show his strength in the con-sideration of the British treaty, but he seems to have acted so outrageously that he has lost all of the respect he won in the fight he made against the treaty and against the ret sessions. His latest threat against . Sherman is not considered a very serious

"There will be some very important land laws enacted by this congress, I think," said Representative Payson, of Illinois, geing up to the capitol in a street car te-day. "The first thing will be to stop the commutation of entries. The practice of entering under one law and proving up under another has led to great frauds. The committee on public lands is advised that in certain sections of the country there are men who make a business of selling relinquishments and that they advertise them for sale. This is, of course, in direct violation of the law, at least the spirit of the law, although there is no way of punishing it. That is to be stopped. A of punishing it. That is to be stopped. A law will be passed which will make it next to an impossibility to sell a relinquishment or turn over an entry in any way to another

party."
Mr. Payson is the oldest member of the committee on public lands in the house and one of the best authorities on land questions.

In the rotunda under the dome of the capitol a man probably fifty-two years old, a very little gray, of medium height and build, modestly dressed, with a broad face fringed with a sandy beard, resembling a seagrass rope, and wearing a slouched hat, stood for over an hour this afternoon gazing at the large paintings on the wail, and seidom looked around at the many people who passed him going to the house and senate, although ne scrutinized every one and was observed by all who were near him. He rolled his argo, deep-scated and wicked-looking eyes at every one, and could trace the passers by a long distance by his ability to turn his eyes. His face was so remarkable and his eyes so penetrating that many stopped and in wonder peered at him. Wornen who looked into his eyes drew away, for their blood ran cold. It was the most trightful lace they had ever seen. The notice of their ace they had ever seen. The man at Lot

stalked down on the floor below and visited the committee rooms. It was observed that the committee rooms. It was observed that he talked to many members and that most of them were from Missouri. He went to the unoccupied senate chamber to see the two Missouri senators and seemed to have something on his mind, although he was as cool as an ice chest. I asked a Missourian who the man was, and he said: "Maxwell, from St. Louis, father of the young man who is to hang for murdering Preller. He came here to work up a pardon for his son. He frightens everyone who see him." ens everyone who see him."

NEW YORK POLITICS.

In spite of the confident assurance of one of the New York state committeemen, in which he stated that the even division of the state committee on the question of a successor to Hubert S. Thompson had no presidential significance, there is a decided feeling of uncasiness in white house circles over the want of harmony in New York state. The president is worried over the outlook. His kitchen cabinet has been called together and nervous consultations have been held almost daily to devise ways and means for cement-ing the democrats of the Empire state to-gether for harmony and Cleveland. Among those who have been consulted are ex-Mayors Grace and Cooper and Morris Powers, who have spent a great many hours with Cleve-

land within a few days past. Secretary of State Cook arrived to-day and for and will shortly be here, and, if possible, some plan will be arranged by which differences can be healed and harmony inaugurated when the national committee meets here on the 22d. There is still a small amount of patronage for distribution in New York state itself and several more or less important of-fices to fill in Washington, and New York is getting her share and rather more. Cleve-land may not be a candidate for re-election, but he has all the candidate's symptoms, and, if reports are to be believed, he is leaving no stone unturned which will aid him in securing it. It is probable that the first two dele-gates to the democratic convention will be chosen for the District of Columbia. The Washington city convention will meet within a week after the meeting of the national committee. The city is divided up into twenty districts, each of which sends three delegates to the city convention. The word has passed, and Messrs. Wilson, Tretter, Claggett and Ross, respectively marshal, recorder of deeds. recorder of wills and postmaster, are working recorder of wills and postmaster, are working might and main in a quiet way to control the selection of delegates to the city convention who are friendly to Cleveland's interests. The workers of the party are not among the number. Nearly every man in Washington who took a prominent part in the election of 1884 is opposed to Cleveland. They assert that they collected \$33,000 in small sums in 1884 and sent it to New York and then bethat they collected \$33,000 in small sums in 1884 and sent it to New York, and then, besides, they sent upwards of 250 voters home to New York state. In return their leader has been ignored and every prominent man among them has been disregarded in the local appointments, consequently they propose to send William Dickson, the present secretary of the national committee, and another to the presidential convention. Dickson will not vote for Cleveland this time and his colleague will vote with him.

league will vote with him.

A member of the democratic central committee said to-night:

"Cleveland may pull every wire at his command, in fact, he is pulling them all, but it will be impossible for him to control the city convention, and it is as certain as anything can be that the two delegates for the District of Columbia will vote for Cleveland under

no circumstances. DEX-Representative Cobb, of Indiana, put in an appearance at the capital to-day. It is said that Cobb is fishing for an appointment of some kind and that he is so anxious to get into public life that he has no choice about the recognition he is accorded by the admin-istration. Some of the Indiana democrats who have been working for the appointment of Acting, Commissioner Stockslager to be commissioner of the general land office say Cobb has been working for the place himself and are inclined to speak a little harshly about him for it. They say that if he had kept away from here Mr. Stockslager would weeks ago have been appointed, but that since he has been hanging around neither will get it. Mr. Stockslager and his friends are unable to fathom the object in delaying the appointment of some one to the commis

STOCKSLAGER PUSHING THE WORK. Acting Commissioner Stockslager, of the general land office, seems to have turned out a great volume of work while he has occu pied that desk at his department. During the past three months over sixteen thousand land patents have been issued. Mr. Stock slager, who is a modest man, said to-day that this increase of cases settled was due to a change in the system of transacting the busi ness of the office rather than to a change o the policy which has prevailed during the present administration. He acknowledged that the work of the office is behind, but says that it is due to inadequate clerical force and says that business is dispatched as rapidly as it ever was with a like force.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. Captain Phillips, of Lincoln, and the Hon. Charles F. Goodman, of Omaha, were at the apitol this afternoon. Mr. Dorsey's bill for the relief of the Greely arctic sufferers has been favorably reported to the house by the committee. Representative Conger and Captain E. L. Moorst, of Iowa, called on the president to-

Star mail service between Fairbury and Kesterson, Neb., will be discontinued after the 15th inst.

After March 1 the service from Almena to Pucadum will be increased to tri-weekly.

The time schedule of star mail route from Beaver City to Spring Green, Neb., has been changed as follows: Leave Beaver City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m.; arrive at Spring Green by 12 m. Leav Spring Green Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 p. m.; arrive at Beaver City by

L. H. Staunton was to-day appointed post master at Potter, Cheyenne county, vice, John Seagul, deceased. The name of the postoffice at Bainbridge, Harlan county, was postoffice at Bainbridge, changed to-day to Huntly. Permy S. Heath.

Fast Mail to Council Bluffs. Washington, Feb. 10.-Postmaster General Dickinson has entered into a new contract with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company for fast mail service be tween Chicago and Council Bluffs, to take effect march 13. The present contract calls for a fast mail service on a schedule of sixteen hours west only six times a week. The ew contract is for a daily service both cast and west upon a schedule of fourteen and one-half hours, leaving the time at either end to be controlled by the postoffice department. By this arrangement the California mail, leaving San Francisco in the evening after business hours, and arriving at Council Buffs in the afterneon of the third day, will be taken up by the fast train, and will reach Chicago in time for the first morning delivery in the fourth day from the Pacific coast. It is the purpose of the superintendent to secure, if possible, a fast man from Chicago cast, to leave Chicago on the arrival of the Pacific coast train and make New York in about twenty-five hours from Chicago, and about one undred and twelve hours from San Fran-

Affairs of the Army.

Washington, Feb. 10.- [Special Telegram to the Brg.] - Lieutenant Van Vleet, adjutant Tenth infantry, left the city last evening with his family for Port Union, New

Captain Zaliaski, Fifth artillery, delivered an interesting lecture in the war denortment ibeary this merning on the merits of his invention—the paeumatle gun. Among these resent were the secretary of war. Schala Hawley and many distinguished army and mayy officers and department of-ficials. The lecture was illustrated with tercopticae views made from instantaneous diotographs, showing the experiments made with the gun. All present expressed them-selves as much interested in the invention. Apply orders: First Licutement George H.

Hunter, Third cavalry, granted fourteen days' leave; First Lieutenant William W. Tyler, Third infantry, granted leave, having been found incapacitated by a retiring board.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions. Washington, Feb. 10.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Pensions have been granted Nebraskans as follows: Original invalid-William D. Davis, Waco; Edward Joslin, Franklin, Increase-Henry Logan, Lincoln Samuel Hemphill, Ashland. Reissue-Andre

Samuel Hemphill, Ashland. Reissue—Andre C. Chamberlain, Stanton: Charles Q. Wyatt, Madison. Original—Widow and minor of James T. Smith, Pickerell.

Pensions for Iowans: Original invalid—Abraham Pope, Sharpsbury; John Gallagher, Laporte; David Morgan, Hawleyville; Washington L. Davis, Woodbine. Increase—John F. Deuser, Bedford; Henry C. Leland, Council Bluffs; Henry S. Lee, Webster City; Ambrose Warren, Chilicothe; John N. Wolf, Troy; Joseph D. McGarraugh, East Des Moines; Thomas C. Gregg, Rockwell City; James Axley, Marion. Reissue (navy)—Romyn B. Fish, Rolfe. Reissue and increase—John M. Wortz, Lyons.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

Half of the Business Portion of Platte

Center Burned. PLATTE CENTER, Neb., Feb. 10.-[Special Telegram to the BEE. |-One-half of the business part of our town was burned down this morning at 5 o'clock. The fire started in the store of R. W. Hughes. The following are the losses: Hallen & Byrne, \$4,000, insurance, \$2,000; R. L. Rossita, loss \$500, no surance, \$2,000; R. L. Rossita, loss \$500, no insurance; T. Brady, loss \$600; A. Henry, Omaha, \$2,000; Platte Center Argus, \$2,000; Paist & Co., \$500; D. H. Carrey, \$1,000, insured for \$300. The damage to Dr. Edwards' store and stock of goods is \$500. R. N. Hughes, total loss of stock, insured for \$4,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Dr. Edwards' brick building was saved by hard work.

Never in the history of Nebraska was such hard work done at a fire without waterhard work done at a fire without water-works. Our people are now red-hot for

Board of Trade at Friend.

FRIEND, Neb., Jan. 10 .- [Special to the Bee.]—A board of trade was organized here last night with quite a large membership. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: L. E. Southwick, Hon. M. McDougall, J. Warren, J. O. Frantz, H. K. Johnson, Hon. H. P. King, D. P. Burley, Wm. Porter and J. D. Pope.

After the board of trade meeting the citi-

After the board of trade meeting the citizens present discussed the mysterious disappearance of William E. Bes and appointed a committe consisting of H. P. King and A. S. McKay to go to Lincoln and make a thorough search of the city to see if they could find any trace of the missing man. Up to the present time nothing whatever has been discovered to lead to his whereabouts.

CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED. Meeting of Kansas City & Saline Pass

Stockholders. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-A meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas City & Saline Pass railroad company was held in this city to-day, four-fifths of the capital stock being repre sented. The capital stock of the road was increased from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000. First mortgage forty years 6 per cent bonds were voted issued to the amount of \$3,000,000 to take up \$2,485,000 of first and second mortgage bonds previously issued. The \$515,000 remaining after the old bonds are taken will be used to pay for equipments. It was decided to build the road from Kansas City to Pierce City, Mo., this year, a distance of 171 miles, the cost of construction being from \$15,000 to \$18,000 per mile. The Sabine Pass road, as it is called, will extend from Kansas City to Sabine Pass, Tex., passing through the Indian territory and Arkansas, and, when completed, will be 660 miles in length.

Assignment Papers Filed. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-A copy of the assignment papers of the firm Kurtz, Blanchard & Co., bag manufacturers of New York, for the benefit of creditors, was filed in the recorder's office this morning. A branch of the firm transacted business at 1204 West Eleventh transacted business at 1304 West Eleventh street in this city up to January 21. The as-signee's name is Lucius Bradley, of New York City, and the liabilities are placed at \$113,863.96. No statement of the assets was filed. The assignment makes provision for the payment in full by the assignee of all the unpaid employes and prefer them to other

Atlantic & Pacific Reorganization. Kansas City , Feb. 10 .- [Special Telegram o the BEE |-C. W. Smith, president of the Santa Fe railway company, H. C. Nutt. president of the Atlantic and Pacific, and H. R. McCullough, general manager of the Chicago & Northwestern, and several other officials, left this city on the Santa Fe this morning to attend a meeting at Alberquerque looking toward a reorganization of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad company.

Preparing to Consolidate. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10 .- [Special Tele gram to the BRE.]-A meeting of the directors of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf and the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis railroads was held here to-day and prelimin aries were arranged for the consolidation of the two lines. At the next meeting the con-solidation will be effected and a name

General Manager McCool Resigns. St. Josenn, Mo., Feb. 10.- Special Tele gram to the BEE. |-D. McCool, general manager of the St. Joseph & Grand Island rail road, handed in his resignation to-day, to take effect March 1. Mr. McCool goes to Los Angeles, Cala., as general manager of the California Central and the California South ern, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe lines in that state. The two roads have a mileage

A Three-Cent Verdict. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10.- Special Tele gram to the BEE. |-After two year's litigation the suit of R. W. Midaleton against Calvin Moore for \$10,000 damages was con cluded to-day in Judge Gill's court. Middleton traded land in Kansas City for land in Nebraska with Moore and claimed false rep-resentation as to the land in Nebraska on the part of Moore. Moore alleged fraud on the part of Middleton. The jury returned a verdiet for Middleton for \$535.75 and for Moore \$535.79.

Dangerous Digging.

CINCINATI, Feb. 10.—Some men were dig-ging up some dynamite which had been buried near Bellevue, O., to-day, when one of them struck the explosive material with his pick. The explosion instantly killed them. None of the injured will die. The injuries were mostly by flying fragments. The new Methodist church at Wapello, Pa., 300 feet away, was completely wrecked. No trace of the packing house was left, not even the foundation. Rocks weighing over one hundred pounds were blown to the top of a mountain a quarter of a mile away.

NEW YOUR, Feb. 10 .- A meeting of the joint committee of scaboard and trunk lines and their western connections was held at the office of Commissioner Fink to-day, at which it was resolved to return to the old

system of export tariff rates. The Canadian

Pacific to-day signed the joint circular re-

forring to the abolishment of the payment of

Returned to the Old System.

commissions to agents selling tickets in trunk line territory. Marble Workers Strike. Boston, Feb. 10.-A demand for nine hours' work per day caused a strike of \$00 marble workers in this city to day.

ROYALTY AND TRAMPS FEAST

Two Notable Dinners Eaten in London Yesterday.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENTS.

British Metropolitan and Provincial Journals Comment Freely on the American Burglar-The Extradition Treaty.

The Two Extremes.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Feb. 10.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-Two notable dinner parties were given this evening-at a West End hotel to a queen, a prince, his affiance and their suite, at the East End to 1,200 tramps and vagabonds. Classes and masses were thus made as strictly differential as was possible. Of the two menus many would think the tramps had the best of it, since the Grand hotel, where the queen of Sweden, Prince Oscar and Miss Ebba Munck and suite arrived this afternoon is one not well reputed for the nicest bills of fare. In a royal sense the Swedish party may have also been called tramps, having been lately speeding through Germany, Belgium and France. Prince Oscar and the ex-maid of honor whom he is soon to wed, probably at Bournemouth, have already had their love romance told. I attended at their arrival at Victoria station. Pimiico, where the crowd of curiosity-mongers outnumbered those who on a previous evening had welcomed the G. O. M. The queen was a motherly-looking person, dressed plainly in black. The prototype of her Swedish face has been often seen doubtless in Castle Garden.

"A tidy sort of body, don't you know," ex claimed a masher-spectator at the elbow of a Graphic artist sketching the group. Miss Munck were a chocolate-colored trav

eling costume and velvet bonnet of the same material. She is by no means handsome, large eared, which indicates generosity, a perfectly formed nose, rich pouting lips, a tiny dimple in chin, mirthful eyes and a heavy jaw, denoting determination. My artist neighbor said:

"It is a face of constancy. She seems : homely body in the English interpretation of

that adjective." Prince Oscar accorded with the manly de scription of him already given in the Herald. Their hotel was about two miles eastward. Carriages from Buckingham palace met them. The party took possession the suite of rooms recently consecrated by the occupation of Jay Gould. The register bore the names of the Queen Countess of Hague and the Prince Count of Gropsholme, but the lord chamberlain, the court physician, the queenly named maids of honor and the fair innamorata are registered under their own appellations. The stairways were lined with flowers and palms and the especial chambers of royalty had been especially furnished. Nor were there wanting obligingly advertising toutors about to tell you who furnished the tapestries, the mir-rors, the bed of the time of Louis XIV—he called it Louis Cartherse—the olive green silk chairs and lounges, the blue bedroom set, another chamber set for the prince of seal-colored plush, the portable electric lights, etc., etc. Delmonico would have blushed at the royal menu, which was, simply rendered into English, printaniere soup soles, plainly grilled for entree, chicken with asparagus tips, saddle of welsh mutton, roast pheasant, fried bananas, burnt almonds, as-

sorted fruits and cakes. Meanwhile, at the immense "home" of Dr Barnardo at Bow, in the extreme cast, 1,200 poor chaps of the unemployed, gathered from streets, docks, alleyways and casual wards were feasting on huge rounds of roast beef channel island roast potatoes and bread pudding, liberally stuffed with plums. Here also was the artist of an illustrated paper. If he caught the expressions upon all the faces he has made a priceless picture of human misery and expressed in lineaments. The feast was provided at the expense of a rich Australian merchant. Dr. Barnardo's home of refuge is for East London what the Five Points mission was for New York. When the feast was over and several platefulls had been given to each Lazarus, Dr. Barnardo addressed the poor fellows and invited them to attend to morrow and he would, with a committee, inquire into the condition of each with a view toward obtaining employment. Anyone who saw both the royal and tramp parties at dinner would find Douglas Jerrold's London novel of "St. Giles and St. James" well worth reading.

THE CHICAGO MURDER. English Press Comment on the Killing of Millionaire Snell.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Feb. 10 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-Burglaries on a large scale have become so epidemic in the suburbs hereabouts and so great a sensation is being produced in the public mind that the intelligence cabled here about the Chicago murder has occasioned unwonted interest. This morning's News, referring to it, remarks: "The murder by burglars in Chicago has the vivid and startling interest of a ensational drama. Mr. Snell fell a victim to his extraordinary courage." The article then recounts their circumstances and again comments thus: "A speedy capture of the ruftians and a short shrift is the best wish that can be sent to Chicago just The last is particularly now. important in ordinary circumstances, The murderers, if caught to-morrow, may still be holding levees in jail this day twelvemonth. American justice is slow-footed if not rather slow-witted in the difficulty it seems to experience of making up its mind on the plainest questions of fact. Judge Lynch has often been due to mere force of reaction. A New York paper the other day commented in a tone of envy on the exemplary dispatch with which Dr. Cross, the Irish poisoner, was arrested, tried and hanged."

Provincial papers are also commenting on the tragedy. The Leeds Mercury, among others, says: "An American millionaire has just died from what may truly be called a preventable cause. Hearing a noise in his office, he came down stairs to learn what was the reason thereof. Interrupted in their examination of his safe, the burglars shot him dead. Science provides means of sounding gongs far and near the moment a burglar crosses a threshold on tip-toe or lifts up a window sash, but even millionaires prefer to avoid expense in making themselves secure gainst a midnight thief."

The same issue of the Daily News next raws editorial attention to the fisheries juestion. Chamberlain's empty seat in the commons, with the loss of his eyeglass and orchid, recalled the subject generally, and perhaps the sight of Colonel Hughes Hallett, setting alone and shunned, suggested extradition. The News broke out thus: "The new extradition treaty with the United States may prove a failure. It has been laid before the senate, which has postponed it till De-

cember next. This decision was reached by a strict party vote-the republicans voting for postponement and the democrats against. This circumstance looks more than suspicious. According to their own showing the republicans were anxious to postpone ratification until Great Britain had exhibited a duly complacent frame of mind

the fisheries question.

fisheries question, however, is not a special concern of either party and it is difficult to see whytheir solicitude on that subject should have led the republicans to vote all one way. The welfare of the republican ticket in the forthcoming presidential election would, on the contrary, be just the thing to unite them to a man, and the republican ticket, it is said, at least whenever it bears the name of Mr. Blaine, does not disdain to support the dynamite faction. Perhaps Mr. Blaine and his friends would fare just as well in the long run if they deigned to consider the treaty on its merits. The people of the United States ought by this time to know how to draw a distinction between political offenders and the miscreants who are the common enemies of civilization, more especially as the treaty, as drafted, draws it for them with every possible guarantee against abuses of power. Either motive of the republican senators would be unworthy of them and the motive alleged by themselves is only less unworthy than the one of which they are suspected. It is hardly the thing to carry the famous Bismarckian principle of barter into a transaction for bringing murderers to their

JENNY LIND'S WILL. Disposition of the Property of the Dead Songstress.

[Copyright 188s by Jomes Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Feb. 10.-[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Ber.]-Probate has been granted the will of Jenny Lind Goldschmidt. She bequeaths to the king of Sweden her painting, "The Inundation," to Mrs. Victor Benecke the portrait, "Mendels sohn," to her grandson, Victor Francis Maude, the cabinet given to her by the fire companies of New York, to the royal museum at Stockholm the gold silver bronze medals struck in her honor. She devises her freehold estate of Wynds Points, purchased from the private fund of £100,000 an American settled on her on her marriage, to her husband, Otto Goldschmidt, and bequeathes from the private fund, annuities of Swedish kroner to several servants, a legacy of 50,-000 Swedish, kroner to the University of Upsala for the maintenance of poor students, the same amount of kroner to the University of Lund for the maintenance of poor students intending to enter the Protestant church and the residue of said private fund to such hospital in Stockholm devoted to the treatment of diseased children as the trustees may choose, subject to the life interest of her husband. The common fund settled on her at marriage and consisting of the remainder of her then property one-third each in trust for her sons, Walter and Ernest, and her daughter, Mrs. Maude, and she recites that she had previously settled on £5,000 from her moiety of a so-called joint fund derived from the joint earnings of her husband and herself. The executors are Otto Goldschmidt, Edward Wingfield and Richard De Cane,

and the value of the personalty is declared about \$250,000.

The Crown Prince. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] Cable-Special to the Bee.1-Sympathy for the crown prince has brought an unusual number of visitors from the Riviera, who crowd about the villazirs, walking up and down discussing the imperial patient's prospects. The crown prince's condition is unchanged. Drs. Krause and Howell are in attendance in a room next to the crown prince's sleeping room and remain on watch until daylight to-morrow. The general impression about the town is gloomy, but all the doctors are hopeful. Bulletions from the doctors are telegraphed every morning to the queen. The crown prince's family had their outing as usual at half-past 7 this morning. The windows of villazirso were open all day except those of the crown prince's room, to let in the bright sunlight. The crown princess walked in the zirio gardens at 8. Count Sekeondorff walking at her side reading to her the telegrams of sympathy that pour in from all sides. Hundreds of telegraphic congratulations on the successful operation are also received. The crown prince had a good night's sleep last night and took nourishment of beef tea and milk at 9 o'clock with great relish. The pulse continues normal and he has no fever. The family are all in good spirits and confident that no serious result is to be feared. Several telegrams from the emperor and from Bismarck were received at the villazirio this afternoon. The cut in the throat, if all goes well, will be healed in a few days, but it is not expected that he will be able to go out before two or three weeks Sir Morell and other doctors assure me that there is no danger if the weather keeps fine

Smith and Kilrain at Portsmouth [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett,] Роктямочти, Feb. 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Smith and Kilrain are here among the tars and naval heroes, who only box compasses. Last night and this evening the amphitheater was crowded. Fleming has got very easy now in speech-making and got applause in as many rounds as the boxers gave with gloves. He said, among other things: "Every Briton admires Kilrain for courage and coolness and Smith for pluck." The rounds were unusually good. In round one Smith led off and shortly after got home upon the face, but Kilrai retaliated and Smith returned the compliment twice, after which Kilrain was very active with his left. In round two Kilrain resorted to his well-known strong hits upon the body and retired just in time to save a hot 'un. Smith had the best of the sparring after that. round three the dashing leads of Smith and the use of the left by Kilrain caused much cheering. Smith followed up a hit with a second one and Kilrain went down, but was up in a moment. Smith's activity and double shots were prominent and there was cheering when the rounds terminated and cries were raised with a view to getting four rounds, but the champions only bowed their acknowledgements, shook hands and retired.

Balfour's Boasts. LONDON, Feb. 10.-In the commons this evening Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, continuing his debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech, commented on the changed tone Cladstone manifested in his speech of last evening. Where, he asked, was the impassioned orator who used all the resources of rhetoric to inflame the public mind against law and against policemen. Gladstone interrupted the speaker, saying

there was not an atom of foundation for such assertions.

Balfour, continuing, recalled inciting language in Gladstone's Nottingham speech and said he did not complain but rather congratulated Gladstone on his change of tone. Grave reflections had been cast upon the

resident magistrates in Ireland. It was true they were dependent for appointment upon the government, but out of a total of seventy three magistrates Earl Spencer appointed or approved sixty when he revised the list. The number of persons tried under the crimes act was 659, of whom 229 were acquitted. In 1886 the number of agrarian offenses reached 2,196, while in 1887 the total was only 1,837. The total number of cases of ordinary crime reached 1,963 in 1886, and in 1887 was 1,663. The number of agrarian offenses for the six months ending January, 1887, was 455 and for the same period ending with January, 1887, was 455, and for the same period ending with January, 1888, was 364, a decrease of 30 per cent.

The statistics of boycotting, especially, showed the striking results of the crimes act. The number of persons boycotted at the end of July, 1887, was 870, whereas now it was only 208. The government's efforts to protect persons from boycottors had been notably successful in the Counties Clare and Kerry, where the league had been suppressed. approved sixty when he revised the list. The

Kerry, where the league had been suppressed. People now traveling in Ireland declared the condition of the country was greatly in proved, and the judges confirmed this opin-ion. The government was engaged in the old struggle, but never before had any gov ernment arrayed against it the forces recognized by the opposition. He claimed the figures adduced justified coorcion and proved the government's policy successful. [Cheers.] John Morley said the house would infer from Balfour's speech what the temper was in which he administered coercion. Regard in which he administered coercion. Regarding Irish criminal statistics, he said the period showing decrease of crime included six months of calm, during which eviction notices could not be executed. The diminution of boycotting was due, not to epercion, but to an entirely changed state of feeling and a deeper sense of responsibility to liberal members, who were co-workers with the Irish to obtain justice for Ireland. [Cries of "Hear! Hear!"] The Irish party, it was now assumed, would ultimately realize its aspirations. If it should ever be deprived of that hope the effect of coercion in aggravating social disor-

should ever be deprived of that hope the ef-fect of coercion in aggravating social disor-ders would become painfully apparent. Harrington, nationalist, called Balfour's speech "a choice example of his mendacity." The speaker called upon Harrington to with draw the expression. Harrington acquiesced but said he did so only under command Harrington, continuing, said everybody con versant with the affairs of Ireland knew the magistrates did all they could to irritate the people. Balfour's regime oppressed the people; he tried to suppress those vindicating the people's rights. But the principles of liberality would be fought for until they triumphed. triumphed.

Parnell moved an adjournment of the de bate, which was agreed to.

Terms of the Triple Alliance. VIENNA, Feb. 10.-The Nue Freie Press publishes the triple alliance treaty. The terms of the compact are as follows: In the event of attack by France against Italy or by Russia against Austria the cabinets at Rome and Vienna will maintain friendly neutrality. Austria will support Italy's interests in the Mediteranean and promote no enterprise in the Balkans without previous agreement with Italy. The Italian-German treaty imposes mutual support against France in case of attack. An additional convention. provides that if Austria or Germany is at-tacked by France or Russia, Italy will be obliged to aid the country attacked with all

Parnell's Amendment.

LONDON, Feb. 10 .- The text of Parnell's amendment to the address is as follows: 'Humbly to represent to her majesty that the only remedial portion of the last session of Irish logislation has tended to diminish crime, whereas repressive legislation has done much to alienate the sympathy and re-spect of her Irish subjects for law, and that the administration of the crimes act, as well as much of the general action of the execu-tive, has been harsh and partial." The amend-ment will receive the full support of the

Gilbooly Arrested.

London, Feb. 10.-Gilhooly was arrested to-night and taken to prison on foot, surrounded by a large crowd. The police were to take the prisoner unable a carriage owing to the crowd. Many members of parliament followed the members of parliament followed the prisoner and tried to enter the jail, but were barred out by the police. Gilhooly will be taken to Ireland carly in the morning. Parnell, after witnessing the arrest returned to

Reducing the Tory Opposition. LONDON, Feb. 10.-J. D. Pyne, nationalist member of parliament, was arrested outside of the commons to-day. Pyne is the gentleman who shut himself up in Lisfarney castle in Waterford and defied the police to arrest nim, and who afterwands eluded the Irish authorities and escaped to England. yne is charged with the crime of delivering political speeches without permission from the authorities.

Remember Mitchellstown. DUBLIN, Feb. 10 .- In court of queen's ench to-day the verdict by the coroner's ury in the case of the police officers charged with murder in connection with the Mitchells-town riots, was set aside on the ground that the jury was chosen informally.

Spanish Politics.

Madrid, Feb. 10 .- In the deputies Premier Sagasta said the government was satisfied with the results of their policy. Interna seace was assured, and in regard to the situation abroad the government desired to re-main neutral while assuring respect for Spain and the colonics. The government would continue a liberal programme. The iddress was agreed to by a vote of 261 to 61.

O'Brien and Parliament. LONDON, Feb. 10 .- After a consultation with Parnell, O'Brien obtained the consent of the Irish leader to raise a question of privlege in the commons Monday with regard to

A Sensational Arrest. LONDON, Feb. 10 .- Great excitement has been caused in military circles by the arrest

the arrest of Pyne and himself.

order from the inspector general of fortifica-tions upon the charge of divulging official

of Major Templar, of Chatham, under an

The Anti-Socialist Bill: Berlin, Feb. 10 .-- The reichstag committee on the anti-socialist bill to-day decided to favor prolonging, for two years, the operation of the existing law and rejected the government amendments.

VIENNA, Feb. 10 .- Enormous avalanches along the line of the Arlburg railway have resulted in serious loss of life, and traffic on the road has been stopped.

JEALOUSY AND REVENGE. sensational Murder and Suicide in an

Indiana Town. MECHANICSBURG, Ind., Feb. 10 .- Last night John Buttery went to the residence of his step-mother where he shot and killed Frank Moore and seriously wounded his (Buttery's) step-sister, Etta McMullen. Then he turned the revolver on himself and sent a bullet through his head, dying instantly. Moore and Miss McMullen were to have been mar-

prompted by jealously and revenge. Weather Indications.

ried within a month. Buttery's act wa

For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair weather, followed by light local snows, slightly warmer, light to fresh variable winds, gen erally shifting to southerry. For Eastern Dakota: Slightly warmer, fair weather, followed by snow, light to

fresh variable winds.

For Southwestern Dakota: Snow, followed by slightly colder, fair weather, light to fresh variable winds.

MORE RATE SLAUGHTERING.

Another Cut Making a Total Reduce tion of \$25 Per Car.

ALL IOWA POINTS INVOLVED.

Live Stock Tariffs Must Now Come Down Throughout the Hawkeye State-The Rock Island's

> Latest Slash. Fiercer Than Ever.

Cnicago, Feb. 10.—The Milwaukee & St. Paul to-day reduced live stock rates from Omaha and Council Bluffs to Chicago from \$37.50 to \$35 a car load, a total reduction since the fight began of \$25 a car load. The latest cut is a serious one, as it brings rates to a point where they cut live stock rates all through Iowa and make necessary a reduction from all points in the state. All competing lines met the rates. This was followed by a reduction on classes B., C., D. and E., which include car-load lots, a drop being made from 15 to 14 cents. Then came a reduction in hard coal rates from Chicago to Des Moines from \$3.15 a ton to \$1.80. The Rock Island made a cut and all of the Des Moines lines met it. Packing house products from Missouri river points were reduced from 13 to 12\(^1/2\), cents, all lines again participating. The Wabash & Western, which had agreed with the other St. Louis roads not to fall below the rates made by the first cut last week, found it was losing all of its lumber business and to-day reduced lumber rates from St. Louis to southwestern Missouri river points from \$\frac{1}{2}\) to 5 cents per 100. The day was rounded up with another big stash at through rates between Chicago, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Kansas City and Missouri river points, the St. Paul making a reduction of 4 cents per 100 on the first four classes. This by a reduction on classes B., C., D. and E., cents per 100 on the first four classes. This makes rates at present, first class 30% cents per 100, second 25 cents, third 19, fourth 16%. The reductions made in freight rates since a week ago to-day averaged 65 per cents. off. So far passenger rates have not been involved in the war.

The Rock Island's Reduction.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 10.-[Special Telegram to the Bee. |-The railroad war here received additional impetus to-day by a cuf in rates by the Rock Island. Class 5 was reduced to 13 cents, packing house products to 13 cents, cattle and hogs \$35 per car. Classes. A, B, C, D and E were made at a uniform rate of 14 cents. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul contributed its quota by reducing rates on packing house products and dressed beef to St. Paul and Minnerpolis to 15 cents for the former and 20 cents for the latter. All these cuts were promptly met by competing lines. A peculiar feature of the rate war, as far as this peculiar feature of the rate war, as far as this section of the country is concerned, is that it has not increased but rather lessened the freight movement, shippers apparently holding off as long as possible to await a further reduction. As a result, railroad men predict that when the ten days' notice of a restoration of rates is given the amount of freight shipped will be so great that a blockade will be nevitable. be inevitable.

CRAMPED QUARTERS.

The Republican Convention Sub-Committee Discuss Tickets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The sub-committee of the national republican committee this morning elected General Fitzsimmons of Chicago sergeant-at-arms of the national convention. The Grand Pacific was selected as the permanent headquarters of the national committee. out noon the committee took a look at the auditorium building, and were apparently satisfied that the vast edifice would be ready

for the convention. The national committee has limited the number of tickets to be issued to 8,000. The members of the sub-committee, after inspect-ing the auditorium, thought it would not seat more than 7,500. The Chicago committee wanted 1,200 tickets for local distribution, Mr. Clarkson said they would do well if they got 600. There is no certainty of more than 9,000 scats. There are 840 delegates and as many alternates. All senators, congressmen, judges and state officers must have tickets. Each delegate will probably be al-lowed three tickets, admitting to three ses-sions for five days. There will be separate tickets for each session and the delegates can divide them and make them go farther. Mr Clarkson said he had already had over two thousand applications for tickets. The committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman. Messrs. Clarkson, Conger and Clayton will constitute the sub-committee of this sub-committee, having immediate charge of arrangements. They will meet here when Mr. Clarkson thinks they should. The full sub-committee will probably not meet again until Wednesday preceding the

convention. KANSAS POLITICS. A Number of People Out as Candi-

dates For Governor. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 10,-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-It is authoratively announced to-day by the friends of Attorney Goneral Bradford that he will be a candidate for governor. The official announcement of his candidacy will appear to-morrow in the Osago City Free Press, Osago county being Mr. Bradford's home. Mr. Bradford has been urged by leading prohibitionists of Leaven-worth, Wichita, Kansas City, Kan., and other parts of the state where he has been enday-oring to enforce the prohibitory laws, to be-come a candidate. Hon. A. W. Smith, of McPherson county, is already out as a can-didate, and the friends of Rev. Bernard Kelly announce that he will enter the race

some time during the present month.

Atrocious Cruelty at Sea. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.-The Record this morning says one of the most atrocious cases of cruelty ever known in the annals of the sea has been disclosed by the finding of the naval court of inquiry in connection with the voyage of the British ship Macedon, Philadelphia to Hioga, Japan. The Macedon left this port May 19, 1887, and after a protracted voyage of 218 days reached its destination. Five of the unfortunate crew succumbed to tortures and were thrown overboard to be devoured by sharks that followed the ship. The list of deed includes soored the ship. The list of dead includes several Americans. On the arrival of the Macedon at Hioga, out of seventeen surviving members on board, thirteen were suffering from scurvy, Of the five men who died at sea the evidence shows that their death was caused by acts of cruelty of the commanding officers.

A Murderer's End.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 10 .- Patrick John Hart was hanged at 11:30 to day. The crime for which he was executed was the killing of John Pitts, stepfather of his sweetheart, November 7, 1885. Pitts had circulated false stories about Hart, and on the day of the murder had gone to Boulder to secure his arrest for the alleged seduction of his step-daughter. Hart was born in New Bruns-

A Habeas Corpus Granted. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.- Arguments werd heard to-day in the United States district court on a motion for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Valentine Hatfield and eight other citizens of West Virginia, confined in pail in Pike county. The attorney for West Virginia claimed that these men were seized without due process of law. Judge Bare granted a writ returnable next Monday

Extreme Cold in Canada. Tonoxto, Feb. 10 .- Exceedingly cold weather prevails in Ontario and Quebec. At several points in the Ottawa vafley the men