THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THE PARNELL INVESTIGATION

Attorney General Webster Opens the Case For the Times.

A VERY VAGUE STATEMENT.

The Impression Prevails That the Times Has No Absolute Proof of the Truth of Its Charges.

Webster's Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The commission appointed to investigate the charges made by the Times against the Irish members of parliament opened court this morning. Attorney General Webster opened the case for the Times. He promised to give the court the fullest information in the Times' power regarding the source of evidence against the Irish party which the Times had published. It would be shown, said Webster, that many of the men in the Times' particulars have personally taken part in crimes of the worst kind, while, with scarcely any exception, the persons mentioned had never denounced the outrages or crimes. Owing to the failure of the officers of the national league to comply with the commission's order regarding the discovery of bank books, the Times' counsel had been unable to shape their case as they had expected. Still, even without the bank books, they would prove that money had been paid by the league for the actual commission of acts of violence and crimes. Some of the men thus paid were connected with the American league and were provided with money from funds obtained in Ireland. From the outset of the land league's existence, and since the formation of the national league Parnell and his colleagues have been intimately associated with Irish-Americans who were advocates of dynamite. Remarkable evidence would be produced to prove this connection and to show also that an extraordinary number of untraced crimes were due to the incitement of the league. Referring to letters alleged to implicate Parnell and others in crimes, Webster promised to produce before the commission all the letters which had been mentioned in the trial of O'Donnell's case. He then recounted the history of the league's connection with agrarian evictions, and showed how they were related to Fenianism. He recited instances where Davitt, Devoy, Walsh, Egan, Brennan and Matthew Harris had held communications with the Parnellite party and declared they were linked to that party's common interests and aims. The attorney general quoted from the speeches of nationalist leaders from the year 1879 onwards.

When the court adjourned for the day, Webster was apparently only a small way advanced in the presentation of his case. The vagueness and general character of his statement left the impression that the Times has no absolute proof of the truth of its charges. Instead of producing evidence that Parnell and his associates were accomplices, before or after the fact, with the Phoenix park murders, he will attempt to justify the Times' accusations by raking up outrages attributed to members of the league and trying to connect them with the Parnellites.

THREE JUDICIAL OWLS.

Various Opinions Concerning the Parnell Investigation.

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LONDON, Oct. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—There is a well known engraving of three owls mooning on a tree. Beneath all is darkness. I was reminded of it this morning when three bewigged and begowned and bespectacled judges from the bench confronted the crowd in the court room set apart for the commission. They looked so wise and yet so doubtful as to what the coming daylight into the case might bring from the outside. The inside of the court room—except as to some structural improvements for the convenience of the press and spectators—presented such an appearance as I noted in a previous dispatch.

While waiting the coming of the judges, I took a few notes of observation, made from the position where the barristers and persons immediately interested sat gossiping. This inquiry, said one, will form the nearest approach to a state trial that has occurred during this Victorian reign. How feverishly impatient the Parnellites seem to have been throughout, said another, which differs from the dignified silence the Times has observed since the special commission was organized. The reply of a Q. C. to an inquiring spectator was that the issue which the special commission is appointed to try is whether the leaders of the home rule movement have conducted a political agitation by legal and constitutional methods, or whether they have been guilty of criminal complicity in the recent outrages by which that movement has been accompanied, if not promoted, and this will then be a searching inquiry into the origin and causes, direct and indirect, of all the agrarian and political crimes that have been committed by discontented Irishmen for the last nine years. Observed another: The three judges will go through their task, not because a great newspaper made certain charges against a public man, but because the accused gentlemen challenged a complete sifting of those charges by preferring a claim for a parliamentary committee. Parliament then offered him a trial before judges of impartiality and superior to political issues. This offer was made, not because the Times accused Mr. Parnell, but because eighty-six members of parliament eagerly insisted on an investigation into the charges affecting his personal character and political career.

The tickets issued the accused M. P.'s I find omits the names of Messrs. Blaine, Molloy, O'Gorman, Mahon, O'Hanlon, Gilkooly, McNeil, Pinkerton, Nolan, Carew, Marum, Henry, Josephs, Gill, Connolly, Mahoney, Shiel, McKenna, Young, McCarty, McDonald, Corbet, Power, Reynolds, Kennedy, MacDonald and Murphy. Doubtless Mr. Balfour regards them as too small fish for the net, although each is a staunch nationalist. Nevertheless several of these uncharged M. P.'s were agog, seated in the dense crowd, and one was ignominiously hustled out of the compartment allotted to suckling barristers.

When the judge entered there were bows all around and all rose except a few ladies. The bench meant business and instantly looked at Attorney General Webster, who quickly responded with a suspicious stage fright manner, as four and twenty reporters, all in a row, lifted their pencils at him. However, with a well simulated air of bland, juvenile innocence, he said: "I would like to know for whom my learned friends appear!" waving his shiny silk sleeve at the lawyers of the English or Irish bar who formed a group behind George Lewis, whose Poole toilet formed a foreground for the rustling silk—the man whose white head and black figure made a daamatic picpicture. Sir Charles Russell, browned with partridge shooting and naturally nervous, half smiled at the statuesque Mr. Parnell near him. He moved for the release of William Redmond that he might become a witness. Sir James Hannon, "kindly as a fisher hooks a worm, pitying him the while," answered affirmatively with the conditions, "He will be required to enter his own recognizance in £1,000 that he will take no part with any public proceedings whatever during the time of his temporary release, or while this inquiry is proceeding, and that he will render himself up when the period arrives to undergo the remainder of his sentence." Two or three M. Ps. in a chorus accompany George Lewis' negative shake head, and Sir Charles murmurs that Mr. Redmond would not consent to such conditions.

Now came the question distinguished counsel, mindful of his breakfast of omelettes and a pile of briefs at Chambers, always make when causes celebres begin. "What are your lordships intentions for the sittings?"

The metaphorical owls turn their beaks at each other a la consultation and presently comes the answer: "Every court day this week except Saturday."

Omelettes and briefs remembrances now inspire counsel in a consultation, when for probably the only time throughout the nearing all are unanimous, saying through Sir Charles, "We are unanimous. Four days weekly are enough."

More owlish consultations ensue when Sir James adopts a saying once politically familiar in America, "We'll hear you later," and next a hush comes and stillness pervades even the solemn cryer whose wig much buzzing has set most comically, and he ceases to woo silence by his loud demands for it. Everyone recognizes that the game is to begin. The attorney general stands at his legal wicket and a formidable ten pound big brief is held. All know he is to open his case. He begins with repetitions of proses familiar to the jurymen and the ghosts of nisi prius all over the world, such as, "It is my duty to," "I have now to lay before you," "I think it convenient," "Your lordships will find," and between each stereotyped phrase the well known "also." The Parnell party is charged first with attending meetings of disloyal societies and making speeches inciting to the commission of crimes; second, with being parties to the payment of rewards to criminals; third, with not publicly discouraging or condemning outrages; fourth intimately associating with notorious criminals, murderers, sedition mongers and dynamiters; fifth, receiving money from American advocates of sedition, assassination and the use of dynamite; sixth, publicly denouncing, but privately appointing and encouraging crimes.

Sir Robert soon displays his nervousness by speaking of resistance by English farmers. Sir Charles, whose annotating pen has lost its early quivering, "begs pardon," and adds, "you mean the Irish farmers." Sir Robert bows and amends and one hears a chorus of strikeouts from the stenographers. The attorney general becomes very minute in word painting allegations now thoroughly familiar to all your readers. He made some allusions which called forth from Sir James Hannen the observation, "Please remember we have read every word of the volume, 'Parnellism and Crime.'" George Lewis whispers to Mr. Parnell and both smile.

Once only during the speech Sir Charles seemed to lose his patience, insisting on copies of the speeches from which the attorney general was reading. The latter rather gruffly said, "My lord, I am opening my case." This he repeated after four more interruptions. When Sir James, also seeming impatient, looked reprovingly at the Parnellite Q. C. and said, "It is competent to the attorney general to open his cage in whatever manner he thinks right. If he does not do what is right he will be responsible afterward," During five hours, Mr. Webster, whose manner is always dry and satirical, somewhat harsh and not critical like his solicitor general, Sir Edward Clarke, elaborates the charge. He inveighs against the league; he paints the horrors of moonlighting, but avoids those of eviction; he bemoans boycotting; her crucifies the fenians; he cremates Pat Egan; he welds sentences from many speeches as showing the general intent; He skewered the assassination fund, and, in short, multiplied by hundreds the opening charges which he so fruitlessly made in the O'Donnell case. The only sensation he seemed to create and to which the judges most attentively listened was what he called the American side of the matter. He referred to articles and comments in the Boston Pilot, Chicago Citizen, Irish World and apologetically added: "I shall have to address your lordships at length upon the connection between the gentlemen named and the organizations in America, and I shall have to indicate the heads of evidence from which it will appear that there was being collected in America a very large amount of money by means of literature of the worst kind, which incited and invited people to participate in acts of the most infamous character, such as dynamite, the use of the dagger and the commission of the worst crimes, and it will be part of the case that many of the gentlemen to whom I have referred knew of the way in which the money was collected and with that knowledge continued to consort with—nay to thank the people who had collected the money, and for all I know—I speak for my clients of course—have a considerable portion of it still. Be that as it may, the American part of the case, which in one sense is an entirely separate thing, is one of the main allegations made by "Parnellism and Crime," namely that many of those whose names are included were in active communication with some of the most violent agitators in America, and with a knowledge of the doctrines preached by those agitators availed themselves of their services, received money that they had collected, and continued to consort with them, to be friendly with them after the publication of their views. I do not say at the present time I am in a position to give you the whole details of the working of the conspiracy in America. You have powers and it may be necessary to exercise these powers for ascertainment.

"On October 21, 1879, it was resolved that Mr. Parnell should go to America to obtain assistance for the league. I shall prove by statements made in the organs of the land league party that Mr. Parnell did go to America and had communications with Devoy and Walsh; that on March 11 or thereabouts the American land league was formed and very large sums of money came over from the American land league for the use of the Irish land league. It appears to be clear that the American and Irish organizations were working together. Large sums of money were sent over the water by one who did not hesitate to advocate the worst schemes and methods by which to gain its ends. Mr. Parnell, in the speeches which he made in America reported in the New York Herald, was frankly treasonable, declaring that it was not their intention to desist until they had destroyed the last link which bound England and Ireland together. Then there was in Ireland occupiers of the land and in connection with the occupation of the land it was necessary to satisfy the American people or the American subscribers, that by coupling their own particular agitation and organization with agrarian agitation and organization the end for which both Americans and Irish were working would be effected. When Mr. Parnell visited America he was there with Mr. Dillon, and it will be proved that Mr. Parnell's expenses to America were paid by the land league. There are several matters in connection with the relation between Mr. Parnell and others of his party and these in America, which make it most important that the way in which these excursions to America were conducted should be proved before you. I think it will be clear that from that date there was harmonious action between the American section and the land league at home. The American section was satisfied that their aims would be obtained by those who were keeping up what they termed the war with England, and who were making reprisal against these who occupied the land contrary to the will of the land league, though the fact is that though the Irish nation were constantly spoken of as being at war, a war being carried on against the tenants who would not carry out the behests of the land league, a war in which the landlords who were murdered were treated as the victims in what was spoken of as the victory, and obtained by the Irish over the Irish nation. You will find that Parnell and Dillon, envoys to America, were in communication with Devoy, a converted fenian, and also with a man named Walsh, and shortly after Mr. Parnell went to America there was formed an American branch of the land league, on which were a considerable number of Americans, selected and nominated and recommended by Mr. Parnell himself, showing that he had a great deal to do with the American league."

The best part and the only impressive portion of the opening was the ingenious, melodramatic fashion in which the attorney general summarizes all the most startling cases of moonshine murder in Ireland during the last several years, much as the bloody shirt journals in America in 1886 used to mould the incidents connected with the kuklux in the southern states. During those recitals Sir Charles shrugged his shoulders and George Lewis adjusted his eyeglasses against Manager MacDonald of the Times, as if saying, "Well, what of it. How can you identify us with such things?" As the fog deepened outside and the gas was lighted inside the attorney general's throat also grew foggy. The judges looked at each other inquiringly. "Was this to be another Warren Hastings trial or a legal combat, such as the claimant had?" and then an adjournment was had until morning.

WILLIAM'S WELCOME.

A Cordial Reception on His Return from His Trip.

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BERLIN, Oct. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The German emperor arrived yesterday morning at Orewitzheim station, on the Berlin Wetzlar railway, at which his grandfather and father have so often alighted when returning from abroad to their Pottsdam residences. He looked more sunburnt than ever and perhaps a little fatigued from his long journey, but seemed perfectly well. The station was gaily decorated with flowers and garlands, and warriors stood as a voluntary guard of honor, surrounded by many Pottsdamers and Berliners. On the train steaming into the station the emperor appeared at the window and cast eager glances right and left, and a happy smile lit up his grave face when he saw his consort waving her handkerchief from her carriage. The emperor then alighted, and on his reaching the empress their majesties kissed each other repeatedly, amid the cheers of the crowd.

The first question put by the emperor to his consort was, "How are the boys?" which was answered by a hearty and very audible "All well."

Two little girls handed splendid bouquets to the emperor who graciously thanked and caressed them.

After words with Count Bismarck and other high personages who were present, his majesty took his seat by the side of the empress in the carriage, which his elder sons had profusely decorated with flowers, and drove to the marble palace. On reaching the marble palace he found the five. blonde-haired princes' waiting to welcome their father. From the surrounding country numbers of people had flocked to witness the arrival of his majesty.

The suite continued their journey to Berlin. The emperor himself commenced work almost immediately and continued occupied with various state affairs until dinner, which he took with the empress, his five sons and Prince Leopold.

BERNHARDT ON DIVORCE.

How Its Constant Possibility Lends a Charm to Married Life.

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BRUSSELS, Oct. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—"And do you think marriage a failure?" Such was the question that the Herald's correspondent put to Sarah Bernhardt last night just as she had finished reading in the Herald of Saturday what Mme. Jane Hading had said upon the subject in New York. What Mme. Hading said to the Herald reporter about herself and M. Damala amused the divine Sarah immensely, but she pleaded headache and begged the correspondent to give her time to think over an answer to the question. She was suffered to sleep over it for a few nights. She awoke refreshed and her headache gone. Then she took up a pen and this is word for word the result of her nocturnal reflections on the all-important question:

The possibility of divorce makes the association of man and woman as formed by marriage more agreeable in the fact that it equalizes their rights. Forced slavery no longer existing, the necessity for revolting against it is a thing of the past. Mutual concessions can now be made without causing a feeling of humiliation to either side, for these concessions have now become voluntary. The knowledge which husband and wife now has, that each can regain his or her liberty, if married life is no longer supportable almost gives an amorous turn to the reconciliations after quarrels and allows the veil of poetry to be thrown over the pantoufles de monsieur et le pot au feu de madame.

(Signed) SARAH BERNHARDT.

This letter reveals to the world a new Sarah Bernhardt. A Sarah Bernhardt who reflects, who weighs her words and who aspires to a pretense, with the silver-toned voice of hers, to true words of wisdom.

Flood Slightly Better.

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HEIDELBERG, Oct. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Flood's condition is slightly better. It is considered there is no immediate danger. He left his bed a few hours and reclined in an arm chair by the window. Sister Rosine is attending him day and night. The weather is delightful, bright and sunshine.

TO INSURE AN HONEST COUNT

The Thorough Precautions Being Taken By Chairman Quay.

DETECTIVES ALONG THE BORDER.

Repeaters Both in New York and Indiana Will Have a Hard Time of It—A Boodle Scheme Defeated.

Repeaters, Take Warning.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.

From New York and Indiana letters were received to-day written by men influentially connected with the management of the republican campaign in those states and both announce that Harrison and Morton can be defeated only by fraud and that every effort is being given to prevent it. Chairman Quay has 2,000 detectives at work in New York City alone, and he says that if fraud is practiced he will fill the prisons with democrats on election day till their feet stick out of the windows. Over $300,000 is being spent by the republicans to prevent fraud in New York City alone. Detectives have been stationed all along the southern border of Indiana to keep out democratic repeaters. Democrats here concede that the republicans will come up to New York City with 70,000 plurality, but say that will be overcome. Republicans say it cannot be overcome, except by fraud. Blaine went into the city with but 62,000, and came within 1,100 of election.

HE DIDN'T LIKE CLEVELAND.

Some surprise was expressed during the last two or three days of the session of congress at the persistency with which Congressman Sowdon, of Allentown, Pa., resisted the proposition to give the employes of the house an extra month's pay. Mr. Sowden seemed to remain in his seat for the sole purpose of defeating this resolution, and he was successful. That he had more than an economic object was manifest to everyone. It was not until to-day that the truth of the matter was learned. It seems that Mr. Sowden ascertained that there was an agreement between the democratic employes of the house, whereby, in the event of securing this additional allowance, each would contribute one-half a month's salary towards the democratic campaign fund. Since the veto of the Allentown public building bill, Mr. Sowden, although a democrat, has had no particular love for Grover Cleveland, and he was not disposed to permit any scheme to go through the house which he could prevent, which would be likely to aid the democratic party to the extent of $15,000 or $20,000, which this would have done. The "fiscal agent" of the democratic national committee, who expected to reap a rich harvest this morning, has been cursing Sowden all day, and he is probably receiving the same kind of left hand blessings from all the members of the national committee who knew of the arrangement.

NEW YORK LOOKING TOWARD NEBRASKA.

Information has been received at republican headquarters in New York from Nebraska, I am reliably informed, to the effect that the Union and other Pacific railroads are furnishing large quantities of money to carry the legislature there with a view to electing a democratic successor to Senator Manderson. The Pacific railroad companies are simply showing their gratitude for the democratic efforts in the house during the past session to secure an extension of their indebtedness to the government. I also understand that Pacific railroad money is being expended to bring about the re-election of all who favored the scheme of extending the indebtedness and the defeat of those who are opposed to it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator and Mrs. Manderson will have their accustomed apartment in the Portland for the congressional season.

Representative Conger, of Des Moines, was the only northwestern man at the capitol today.

There are twenty-five men confined in the jail here charged with murder.

The supreme court having to-day sustained the constitutionality of the prohibition law of Iowa (the case of J. T. Kidd, a distiller, plaintiff in error, against I. E. Pearson and S. J. Loughras) it is believed here that no further effort will be made by the saloon element of the Hawkeye state to break down that law on constitutional grounds. The aim will be to prevent its enforcement.

First Lieutenant Daniel A. Frederick, Seventh infantry, has been granted a four months' leave, to take effect about November 10.

Second Lieutenant Robert P. Watkins, United States signal corps, by an amended order is ordered to proceed direct from the North Platte to Omaha.

M. Joseph, of Dunlap, Ia., has been informed by Acting Secretary Thompson that a number of school books used by him abroad prior to his arrival in the United States would be entitled to free entry upon importation under the provisions in the free list covering "books, household effects, etc., used abroad not less than one year" and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale. The law provides, however, that they must be imported within a reasonable period after your arrival in the United States. PERRY S. HEATH.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—To-day an original invalid pension was granted to Charles H. Frank, of Ayr, Neb.

Pensions granted Iowans: Original invalid—Joseph W. Cummins, Redfield; Lewis Ormsby, Allerton; Abel H. Balcom, Lawn Hill; Jesse C. Mackey, Woodburn. Increase—Nathan J. Moore, Birmingham; William Fraser, Osceola; William Bishop, Whiting; Henry B. Winslow, Albia; Nathan B. Easton, Coin. Original widows etc.—Jane, widow of Samuel Nelson, Grinnell; minors of Edwin Carlton, Sioux City; Joanna, A. Thurston, former widow of Edwin Carlton, Sioux City.

Report of the Surgeon General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Surgeon General Moore submitted to the secretary his annual report for the past fiscal year. In the chapter on the health of the army, he says the mean strength of the army for the year, including officers, and both white and colored enlisted men, is stated at 23,841, of which 21,601 were white and 2,240 were colored. The total admissions to the sick report were 29,727—white, 26,600; colored, 3,127. Deaths from all causes, 214.

Chinese Cannot Land.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Acting Secretary Thompson has received a telegram from the collector of the customs at San Francisco, asking if Chinese laborers arriving from China in transit for either Panama or across the territory of the United States to Cuba can be landed at San Francisco, and if so, how are they to be guarded. Secretary Thompson telegraphed to-day in reply that Chinese laborers cannot land on United States territory, whether for transit to foreign countries or otherwise.

Hayti's New President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Mr. Stephen Preston, Haytian minister here, has received a cable dispatch dated Port-au-Prince, October 17, via Cuba, announcing the election on that day by the national assembly of General Francois Denys, legitime, as president of the republic. Cape Hayti, Gonaives and St. Marc, having revolted against the legitimate government and been closed to foreign commerce, a naval force is before said ports to enforce the decrees of the government against all vessels endeavoring to evade the same.

Nebraska Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Eugene J. Boblits was to-day appointed postmaster at Tuckerville, Custer county, Neb., vice Valentine Dewin, deceased. A new postoffice was established at Eldorado, Clay county, with William J. Stockham as postmaster.

GROSS NEGLIGENCE.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Lehigh Valley Accident.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Oct. 22.—After a three day's session, the coroner's jury, which has been investigating the recent accident on the Lehigh Valley railroad at Mud Run, by which so many lives were lost, reached the following verdict to-day: "We find that the engineers of locomotives 452 and 466 of the seventh section, were guilty of gross negligence, first in failing to discover the red signal in time, the evidence clearly showing that this signal was in full view as their train approached, and, secondly, for not approaching the station under full control, as required by both general and special orders. The evidence also shows that the air brakes of the entire seventh section were under the control of the engineer of locomotive 466, and that he could have stopped the train in spite of locomotive No. 452. We find that the lookout men of locomotives Nos. 452 and 466 were guilty of gross negligence in failing to report to their respective engineers the red light at the station as the train approached. The men were placed on their respective engines as an additional precaution, their special duty being to lookout for signals. The lookout man on No. 452 failed to see the signal. The other one on 466 testified that he saw it when about one hundred and fifty feet from the station, and yet he reported all right to the engineer and claims that he did not think the red light meant anything, as nobody used it. We find that the rear brakeman of the sixth section was guilty of gross negligence, for when his train stopped, instead of promptly going back the proper distance toward the approaching train, he stopped at the station. There was time enough for him to have gone back nearly half a mile, but he went less than 400 feet. We find that the conductors of the two sections failed in their duty—first, in not conforming to the rule requiring each conductor to see personally that his brakeman protects the rear of his train; and, second, in not requiring his train to approach the station "under control."

The coroner's jury investigating the recent railroad accident on the Lehigh Valley railroad at Tamend, by which eight persons were killed and several others fatally injured, rendered a verdict to-day charging the flagman with gross negligence in not signaling the approaching train sooner and censuring the engineer of the Pennsylvania freight train for running too fast and the engineer of the construction train for not carrying out the orders issued.

THE WALLS GAVE WAY.

Sad Accident at the Insane Hospital at Yankton.

YANKTON, Dak., Oct. 22.—An accident occurred at the insane hospital this afternoon by which Christopher Thompson was instantly killed, Jacob Lee fatally hurt, Superintendent Koan dangerously injured, and Michael Curry slightly hurt. The disaster was the result of the caving in of the walls of one of the two new wings of the hospital now under construction by a man named Pakee, of Canton. The victims were on top of the third floor of the structure when the arch suddenly began to spread, the outside walls of the building falling outward and some of the interior walls going down in the general wreck. Nine other arches in the structure also gave way, the interior mass of brick, mortar and timber falling through to the first floor. Thompson and Lee had their chests crushed in and were otherwise injured about the head and body; Kean and Curry are hurt about the head and bruised. Kean is superintendent of construction, and the other victims are carpenters. Several other arches in the building have given away during the past few weeks, fortunately without injury to any one. The matter is now in the hands of Coroner McGlimphy. The men at work on the building agree that the walls were very weak. Some of them state there were two courses of brick fitted between with bats and mortar. This constituted the support for the heavy iron interior finishing. The mortar, they state, was nearly all sand.

An Outrage in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Word received here tells of an atrocious outrage perpetrated by east Tennessee toughs at a political meeting at Louisville, Blount county. The republicans were holding a meeting when a dozen drunken men in the audience interrupted the speakers by loud talking. They were ordered to leave, which they did. In a few moments a volley of bullets crashed through the windows, followed by another. George Kizer was mortally wounded, Constable William Morton was crippled and is in a dangerous condition, and Mr. Gourlay was painfully hurt. Half a dozen others were more or less injured. Intense excitement prevails, and it is likely serious fighting will follow.

A Thriving Kansas Town.

SMITH CENTER, Kan., Oct. 22.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.]—The city council of this city to-day made a contract with A. A. Richardson, the Nebraska engineer, to get up plans and specifications for a complete system of waterworks to cost $25,000.

The city is having a building boom and is after the scalps of Oberlin and Norton. We have five fine brick blocks building and a number of others will follow when spring opens. Residences are going up, business is good and merchants generally are feeling jubilant, and with the prospect of a good system of waterworks in the near future everybody is feeling hopeful.

Shot By a Policeman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Policeman Lawrence Cohen was set upon by a crowd of roughs whom he ordered to disperse at First avenue and Ninety-second street last night. He arrested John Farley, a driver, aged twenty, but he eluded the officer's grasp. The latter threatened to fire if the assault was not discontinued, and did fire three times, one shot badly wounding Farley, who was taken to the hospital. Four other men were finally landed in the Eighty-eighth street station. Cohen is badly hurt about the face, arms and body.

Flaccimio's Murderer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The coroner's jury in the case of Antonio Flaccimio, the Italian found mysteriously murdered at Cooper Union on the night of October 14, rendered a verdict to-day that Flaccimio came to his death at the hands of Carlos Quarteraro, and that Vincenzo Quarteraro was accessory to the crime. Carlos Quarteraro is still at large. Vincenzo, his brother, to-day surrendered himself to Inspector Byrnes, whose detectives have been shadowing the Italian four days. He surrendered to avoid being hounded by detectives.

The Death Record.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Judge Brittain A. Hill, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of St. Louis, died yesterday, aged seventy-two. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln during the war. He was author of a number of works on political economy.

Weather Indications.

For Iowa: Fair; warmer, variable winds.

For Nebraska and Dakota: Fair; warmer; variable winds becoming southerly.

THE W. C. T. U.

Frances E. Willard Re-elected President of the Union.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union resumed its session this morning. A somewhat acrid debate was caused shortly after the session was opened by the president's (Frances E. Willard) ruling in reply to a question by a delegate, that delegates must vote according to their convictions and not to be governed by the sentiments of their constituents. Mrs. Aldrich of Iowa, the delegate who raised the question, made an attempt to appeal from the ruling of the chair, but failed. An amendment to the constitution making the private secretary of the president and the associate editress of the Union Signal members of the convention gave rise to another sharp discussion, in which Mrs. J. Ellen Foster took a lively part, opposing the amendment. The amendment carried.

Mrs. Leonard Barry, of Philadelphia, feminine organizer of the Knights of Labor and wife of Secretary Barry, who recently withdrew from the Knights of Labor, was introduced to the convention. She made a brief address declaring that the Knights of Labor and the Women's Christian Temperance union were united closely by bonds of sympathy and similarity of purpose.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. Miss Frances E. Willard was re-elected president for the ensuing year, receiving 360 votes out of a total of 391, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster receiving 6.

Miss Esther Pugh was elected treasurer by a vote of 365 out of 383. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens was appointed assistant recording secretary by Miss Woodbridge.

A memorial service in memory of Mrs. Mary Whitehall Thomas of Maryland, Miss Rose Phillips of Missouri, Dr. Mary F. Thomas of Indiana, and Mrs. Mary H. Villars of Illinois, who died during the year, was then held.

A resolution was passed petitioning the senate of the United States to make Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson a member of the committee on international arbitration.

Mrs. Carse read a report of the National Woman's Temperance Publishing association for the year. Receipts, $129,174; expenditures, $126,128.

Caroline B. Buell was elected corresponding secretary and Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge recording secretary.

ANOTHER BLOW AT WHISKY.

The Supreme Court Sustains the Iowa Prohibitory Law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The supreme court to-day sustained the constitutionality of the prohibition law of Iowa. The point of issue was the right to manufacture intoxicating liquors solely for exportation to other states, despite the state law, and it was pleaded that the prohibitory feature, in so far as the manufacture for exportation is concerned, was in conflict with the constitutional provisions giving congress the sole right to regulate inter-state commerce. The case is that of J. S. Kidd, distiller, plaintiff in error, vs. I. E. Pierson and S. J. Loughras. The court holds that the state law prohibiting both the manufacture and sale, except for mechanical, medicinal and culinary purposes, is not in conflict with the inter-state commerce provision, and the decision of the Iowa court is sustained. The opinion is by Justice Lamar.

The supreme court, in a decision rendered this afternoon, affirms the right of a state to prescribe tests for color blindness among the employes of railroads.

A Peculiar Suicide.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 22.—A most peculiar case of suicide occurred here last night. Two domestics, working at the residence of Mrs. T. J. Barclay, cousin-in-law of Dr. J. S. Crawford, mutually agreed to commit suicide for the reason that neither of them had fashionable clothes. Last evening they visited four different drug stores and purchased in all 45 cents' worth of laudanum. It was decided to take the deadly drug this evening. Their names were Maggie Lloyd, formerly of Latrobe, and Maggie Galvin of this place. When the latter left Miss Lloyd last evening it was understood that the act would not be committed until this evening. To Miss Galvin's surprise Miss Lloyd was found dead in bed this morning. She was about twenty years of age. Miss Galvin told the story of the compact, but says she will not follow her companion.

Still Shrouded in Mystery.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—An air of mystery continues to hang over the failure of the big lead firm of Corwith & Co. Four days have elapsed since the first suit was begun which precipitated matters and up to to-night nothing definite is known of the firm's financial condition, nor of the whereabouts of the senior member of the firm. He was supposed to have started from New York to Chicago, several days ago, and if he has arrived here the fact is not known. Young Corwith still adheres to his resolution not to talk to the press. The known liabilities so far foot up only $50,000, but it is said by parties competent to judge that the total liabilities are between $250,000 and $300,000, and that the failure is an utter collapse. Corwith, sr., is also connected, by rumor, with old Hutchinson's September wheat deal.

On Trial For Robbery.

DEADWOOD, Dak., Oct. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The preliminary examination of Spud Murphy, John Telford and George Young, accessories after the fact, took place in the court house before Judge Hall at 10 o'clock to-day. The evidence so far shows that the parties charged were at Telford's ranch two days prior to the attempted robbery and ate dinner there the day before. The guns, revolvers and horses were proven to be Telford's excepting the one that Spud Murphy rode. John Wetson had not recovered sufficiently to be in court. Dougherty is still at large.

Thinks They Are Frauds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—United States District Attorney Carey concluded his examination this morning of the fifty-one Chinamen who were released from the steamer Belgic on writs of habeas corpus last week, on the plea of being merchants and not laborers. The district attorney says he is satisfied all of the men, with possibly one exception, are frauds and are barred out by the exclusion act. Judge Sawyer will hear the cases next Wednesday and in the meantime the Chinese will remain in the county jail.

Will Close Their Works.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The Norway Steel and Iron company, with extensive works on Dorchester avenue, South Boston, has decided to wind up its affairs, close up its works and go out of business altogether. Fully 500 men will be thrown out of work. The business of the company consists in rolling iron, steel, boiler plates, etc. The concern is particularly well known throughout the country, because of its extensive dealing in Swedish iron.

They Want Thompson Removed.

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 22.—All the switchmen and yardmen in the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande railway at this point struck this morning, and the freight business is greatly interfered with. The cause is said to be a grievance the men have against B. D. Thompson, superintendent of train service. They unite in asking for Thompson's removal, which, it is understood, will settle the strike.

Indicted For Murder.

RAPID CITY, Dak., Oct. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In the district court at Custer on Saturday the grand jury found an indictment against D. W. Raridion, charging him with murder. Raridion shot William Grubb in a quarrel over the possession of a house owned by the latter and occupied by the former, near Fairburn, last March.

DOUBLE WYOMING LYNCHING.

Two Brutal Hunters Strung Up By Forty Settlers.

THEY BURNED DOWN HIS HOUSE.

Strangers Take Revenge on a Ranchman For Interfering With Their Sport, and Forfeit Their Lives For Their Offense.

Western Justice.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 22.—A cowboy from the Snake river country brings news of the lynching of F. M. Adams and a companion, known in these parts as "Dutchy," two hunters who maliciously burned the house of a ranchman a few miles north of the Snake. The pair started out with horses and Winchesters to kill elk and deer. They found game in abundance everywhere on the plains, but instead of killing one or two stags, as hunters generally do, they began a wholesale slaughter of the animals. They were not hunting for venison, but for hides and horns. Tom Johnson, ex-ranchman, met them Thursday and remonstrated with them. He said they were violating the game law of the territory, and threatened to have them arrested if they did not cease the useless slaughter. This threat enraged Adams, and that night, accompanied by his partner, he rode down to Johnson's ranch and set fire to his house. He did not attempt to avoid detection, so instead of riding away he hovered around the burning building until Johnson came out, carrying his wife and little girl in his arms. Adams rode over to the ranchman with a cocked revolver in either hand and smilingly told him that he was going to kill all the elk in Corbin county. "And," he added, "if you interfere with me again I'll kill you, too."

A short time afterwards Adams rode away, accompanied by his partner, and then Johnson, who had placed his wife and child in a barn, mounted a fleet broncho and set out for a little settlement on the Snake to alarm his friends. He reached the settlement about daylight, and within an hour he had gathered a force of forty men who were eager to join him in the chase after the vandal hunters. The pursuers separated into squads and started in a northerly and westerly direction. They rode on until noon without discovering any trace of their men, but a short time after that hour an old trapper, who belonged to the party, found a trail that led in a southerly direction. Fresh imprints of horses' hoofs could be traced distinctly in the clay, and every member of the party who saw this agreed with the trapper that they were made by the broncbos of Adams and "Dutchy." Such proved to be the case, for the trail had not been followed an hour when the prisoners rode down upon a little dinner camp, of which the hunters were the only occupants. Adams saw the approaching squadron first and instinctively grasped his Winchester and raised it to his shoulder, but he lowered it meekly when he saw the long line of gleaming six-shooters that suddenly sprang into view.

The two hunters were made prisoners, and after being tied securely to their own horses were started back for the settlement. They reached there about 7 o'clock Friday night and were placed in an old adobe hut for safe keeping. Armed men guarded the only entrance. Their orders were to shoot the first head that showed outside of the mud prison. About 10 o'clock that night, while a furious thunderstorm was raging, a hundred men whose faces were hidden by crude masks, surrounded the doby, their leader, a tall man, who carried a six-shooter in his right hand, commanded the guards to fall back and return to their homes. The command was obeyed without a murmur, and the tall man, followed by half a dozen of his companions, sprang through the narrow entrance of the hut. Those who were on the outside heard a chorus of angry yells and curses, sounds of a fierce struggle, finally a single shot. When the masked men who entered the hut reappeared they were carrying Adams and "Dutchy," both of whom were bound hand and foot.

"What ye going to do with us?" growled Adams as he looked around the strange assemblage.

"Hang ye, ye varmints," said the leader in a low voice. "Boys," he added, "take them to the red tree and let 'em both dance from the same limb."

The "boys" responded with a cheer. Adams and "Dutchy" were seized by a score of hands and carried swiftly in the direction of the river. Neither of the doomed men uttered a word, though he knew he had only a few minutes to live, and when the noose of a lariat was adjusted around Adams' neck he smiled as if he rather liked the touch of the leather. Presently the red tree was reached. The knots and nooses were readjusted, the ends of the ropes were thrown over the lower branch and seized by as many hands as could find a hold.

"Have you anything to say?" the tall leader demanded as he eyed the two victims sternly.

Adams shook his head but "Dutchy" did not move a muscle. The leader raised his pistol, cocked it, and after counting one—two—three as deliberately as possible, fired a shot in the air. This was the signal the men who held the lariats were waiting for. The instant they heard the detonation they gave a great shout, and two writhing bodies sprang into the air. The ends of the lariat were made fast around the trunk of the tree, and the lynchers left the spot with all possible haste. When the cowboys who brought the news left the Snake the bodies were still swinging in the air.

Fell From a Horse Car.

NEW YORK,