THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1888. NUMBER 167

SENATOR SHERMAN THE MAN.

He is Said to Have Consented to Be Harrison's Premier.

ALLISON FOR THE TREASURY.

Warner Miller and John C. New Mentioned—A Place to Be Tendered the South—The Doubtful Districts.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.

A republican who arrived here from Indianapolis to-day, fresh from the Harrison house, thus outlines the latest plans relating to the cabinet. Enough has been ascertained from the friends of Senator Sherman to warrant General Harrison in depending upon that statesman as his secretary of state. Senator Allison is to be tendered the secretaryship of the treasury, and if he declines, it will be offered to Warner Miller of New York, who, if the Iowan accepts, will take another portfolio. John Wanamaker is to be tendered a place, probably the postmaster generalship. If, however, it is deemed advisable give a cabinet position to Indiana this place will be given to Colonel John C. New, and the secretaryship of the navy or war will go to the Philadelphia merchant. A place is to be tendered to the south, and it is to go to North Carolina or Tennessee. It is believed that Editor Clarkson of Des Moines was authorized the other day to tender the secretaryship of the treasury to Mr. Allison.

REVOLUTIONARY PROCEEDINGS POSSIBLE.

If, by any hook or crook, the democrats in the lower house should instruct their clerk to enter a majority of democratic names on the roll of the Fifty-first congress, it is probable that there will be a very stormy scene when that body convenes in extra session in December of next year. It is not generally understood, but the best parliamentarians in Washington say that a single objection to the swearing in of a member of the house will stand him aside, subject to the decision of the contest, which must take the regular course. The most candid and better class of democrats in the house, say it is better that their party should not try to count in a majority of the next house, and they are advising frankness and an immediate acknowledgement that the republicans will organize the Fifty-first congress. There are, however, quite a number of democratic members who are determined to fight the question to the end, and they will resort to every possible disreputable move to secure the organization. The first move when a new congress is called to order by the old clerk is the election of the speaker. When that officer takes his seat he directs the old clerk to call the roll of members. The states are called in alphabetical order, and blocks of about twenty members take positions in front of the speaker and are by that officer sworn in. If a member appears upon the call of the clerk, whose right to the seat is questioned, a member whose title is unquestioned may rise and object to the oath being administered, and he must stand aside. Some of the shrewdest and oldest republican members in the city, who are elected to the next congress, say that they propose to object to the swearing in of the democrats, who are claiming election, in one district in each of the states of Maryland, North Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, Virginia, and three in West Virginia—in all three states—where the republicans have undoubtedly elected members. If the governors in these states should issue certificates to these democrats, they will, therefore, not be permitted to take the oath. It may be claimed by democrats that this objecting process can be conducted on both sides of the house, and that as fast as the republicans object to a democrat taking the oath the democrats can object to a republican, which will have the effect of making a stand-off. There is nothing in this, however, as every republican who will present himself for the administration of the oath will have a perfect right to receive it, and it will amount to a public revolution for the democrats, merely to "get even," objecting to the swearing in of men against whom there is not the slightest real objection. If all these eight districts were given over to the democrats the democratic party would have a majority of one in the next house. But there is not one chance in fifty that all these districts can be stolen, not one chance in a hundred that all of them could be held, even if the democratic governors issue certificates to their candidates for congress. In the event of a wholesale challenge to the swearing in of democrats who have no right to take the oath, it is possible that the democratic side of the house will refuse to act with the republicans, and that they will leave the hall of the house of representatives and establish an independent body. President Harrison, however, would undoubtedly recognize the body that remained, and only its acts could be made legal.

SACKVILLE GONE TO PARIS.

Rather an interesting piece of diplomatic gossip was heard here to-day. A gentleman who is very well informed in all diplomatic matters usually, said to your correspondent: "Perhaps you are not aware of the fact, but it is nevertheless true, that Lord Sackville changed his plans and gave up his trip to Canada on account of orders from his home office. I have not seen any mention of the fact in the American newspapers, but it is a fact that his lordship has been ordered to Paris, where he will remain two years as charge d'affairs of the British legation. The British ambassador to Paris will be granted two years' leave of absence upon the arrival of Lord Sackville, and at the expiration of that two years the former British minister to Washington will be regularly assigned to Paris. This I hear from absolutely reliable sources, and I think that it is the true explanation of his lordship's plans, and is the reason why he hastened to Paris direct instead of taking the trip through Canada, which he had contemplated."

Nebraska and Iowa Patents.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Patents granted Nebraska and Iowa inventors to-day: Alvin DeWitt, Elliott, Ia., machine for splicing fence wire. Gardner A. Heywood and J. D. Heywood, Gordon, Neb., hand corn planter. William Holton, Anita, Ia., weather strip. Edward Jeffreys, Mount Vernon, Ia., combined foot rest and kneeling stool. Robert S. Kirkpatrick, Harlam, Ia., book support or holder. William C. Marr, Onawa, Ia., machine for twisting metal and forming spiral conveyors.

Western Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—A postoffice has been established at Hartford, Cheyenne county, Neb., with John Emery as postmaster. Daniel V. Reed has been appointed postmaster at Lime Springs, Howard county, Ia., vice M. L. Menally, resigned.

A Jealous Husband's Crime.

AMESBURY, Mass., Nov. 27.—The particulars of a double crime have just come to light. Jewell Dargenton, proprietor of a boarding house, was found dead last night lying on the floor of a room in his house with a bullet hole in his head, while near by lay his wife, unconscious, with two bullet holes in her neck inflicted by Dargenton. He was jealous of his wife, and the occupants of the house say that when he came home a man jumped from a side window. Dargenton then shot his wife and himself. There is some prospect of saving the woman's life.

More Telegraph Lines For Gould.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—It is reported that Jay Gould has bought the telegraph lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company for $300,000.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Concessions to Be Granted to the Arrested Irish Members.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—In the house of commons this evening Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, intimated that Mr. Hartington, Mr. Finccune and other members of the Irish party under arrest would be permitted to attend the sittings of parliament during the time the Irish estimates were under discussion. The debate on the Irish land purchase bill was then resumed.

Shaw-Lefevre moved to insert in the bill a provision directing that no advances shall be made to any tenant or purchaser exceeding £2,000. He urged that tenants borrowing above that sum came within the peasant proprietor class.

Mr. Balfour proposed as a substitute for Shaw-Lefevre's proposal, that no advance over £3,000 be made, unless the land commission decided that a larger advance—not, however, exceeding £5,000—is expedient. This was agreed to.

Lefevre next moved that no advance be given unless the tenant, or his predecessor in the title, had occupied the holding for at least five years. The object of the motion, he said, was to prevent the creation of bogus tenancies, which might become subject to advances under the act.

Balfour refused his assent. He did not believe in the existence of bogus tenants. It would be unjust, he said, to exclude from the benefits of the act tenants of less than five years.

The oats bill was passed in the house of lords without amendment.

FORBES ON SHERIDAN.

The Great War Correspondent Speaks Very Highly of Gallant Phil.

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LONDON, Nov. 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Archibald Forbes contributed a spirited article to the Pall Mall Gazette last evening on the military ability of General Sheridan, apropos of the publication of the latter's memoirs in London yesterday. He begins by combatting Lord Wolseley's theory that a successful commander must be a master of military history and arts, and cites the notable achievements of the citizen soldiers in the civil war. Sheridan, he says, was a graduate of West Point, but he was not an apt scholar, and there is no hint in his memoirs that he ever, after graduation, opened a book treating of the art of war. Eight years of Indian service strengthened in him the American virtues of self-reliance, judicious boldness, subtlety and adaptability. He served in obscure capacities during the early part of the war, until Grant marked his merit and made him commander of the cavalry corps of the army of the Potomac.

In conclusion, Forbes says that so brilliant was Sheridan's work as a cavalry leader that his name has come to be associated chiefly with that role, but in this injustice has been done him, for he handled armies with equal skill, enterprise and success. In the final, fiercest struggle, that culminated in Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, he stands out as the principal figure, in whose track of tornado-like energy Grant seemed to follow tamely.

In the soldierly characteristics of Sheridan and Skobeloff, there was much in common. Both men had innate military genius; both had magnetism which inspired to heroism the men they led, who, when occasion called, became veritable thunderbolts of war. Both had their fighting vigor under control, and both were endowed with infinite capacity for taking pains to achieve success.

WON'T FIGHT IN AMERICA.

Carney Says That McAuliffe Must Meet Him In England.

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LONDON, Nov. 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Jimmy Carney called at the Sporting Life office to-day and stated, in reply to McAuliffe, that he has no intention of fighting again in America, feeling assured that he would not get fair play. Carney is ready to meet McAuliffe anywhere in the United Kingdom or on the continent for a finish fight for £10,000 or £5,000 a side. He will allow McAuliffe £150 expenses. Carney, having been twice to America, says it is only right that the fight should take place in England or on neutral ground. No other terms will suit. Failing in the match with McAuliffe, Carney is willing to fight anybody in the world in his class for £1,000 a side.

The Duchess of Sutherland Dead.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The duchess of Sutherland died early yesterday morning at the Stafford house. Her death was the immediate result of a cold contracted a fortnight ago, when she went to see the duke of Sutherland off for America. Sunday afternoon she received the last sacrament. In the evening she expressed a wish to be buried at Torquay, where she lately resided and passed away peacefully shortly after midnight. At the deathbed were Lord and Lady Stafford, Lord and Lady Tarbat, Lady Florence Gower and Lord Ronald Gower. The deceased duchess was created countess of Cromartie in her own right. That title will now pass to Viscount Tarbat, who will become earl of Cromartie.

The Pope and Henry George.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

ROME, Nov. 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Cardinal Gibbons recently wrote a letter to the pope wherein he insisted upon the advisability of not condemning the writings of Henry George, as he has contemplated. The letter has created a great impression on the pope and the matter will be considered at the next meeting of the holy conference, which will, it is expected, follow the precedent set in the Knights of Labor case and decide against condemnation. The reasons on which this decision will probably be based will be that condemnation would in the first instance be useless, and secondly, it would be dangerous to Catholic interests in America.

The Second Papal Rescript.

DUBLIN, Nov. 27.—The report that a second papal rescript was sent to the Irish bishops a fortnight ago is now confirmed. It was intended that the receipt of the document should not be made known, but that the bishops should proceed to enforce the commands contained in the first rescript without alluding to the existence of the second one. But this plan was spoiled through the indiscretion of a servant of the bishop of Limerick, who divulged a part of the contents of the rescript. It is probable that the publication of a part of the document will force the pope to reaffirm publicly his wishes regarding Ireland.

More Russian Bonds.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.—An imperial ukase has been issued providing for the issue of 4 per cent bonds to the nominal value of 125,000,000 roubles. The money is to be used for the repurchase of the bonds of 1877 still in circulation, amounting to 253,300,000 marks, and for the redemption of temporary credit notes issued in 1877 and 1878.

A Life Boat Accident.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A dispatch from Whitby says that a life boat was upset there to-day, and that twelve persons were drowned.

ANARCHIST HRONEK'S TRIAL.

Chiboun Takes the Stand and Gives Startling Testimony.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

Well Laid Plans to Murder the Men Conspicuous in Bringing Spies and His Followers to Justice.

The Chicago Dynamiters.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Up to the present time there has been but little interest shown here in the fate of the three Bohemians charged with conspiring to kill Judges Gary and Grinnell and Inspector Bonfield with dynamite, but the startling developments of the first witness for the state to-day will show the importance of the trial. The testimony shows that there was a well laid plan to murder these three men, who were so conspicuous in the bringing of Spies and his followers to justice, and it was also brought out that there was a plot to assassinate President Cleveland when he drove through Chicago a year ago last spring.

"We will show," said State Attorney Longnecker, when the jury in the case against John Hronek had taken their seats this morning, "how this man, with Frank Chapek, Frank Chiboun and Rudolph Sevic, conspired to murder Judge Gary, Judge Grinnell and Inspector Bonfield. We will show how these men talked their project over together as calmly as you would discuss a business project. We will show that John Hronek had his house fairly filled with bombs, how he took one of them, provided with a fifteen-minute fuse, out on the prairie to experiment. We will show how Hronek went one evening to play a game of billiards and took a bomb from his pocket and placed it in a drawer, while he laid his overcoat aside. We will show how the four had the pictures of the men they expected to murder, and then went to Aldine square, where Judge Grinnell lived, and located his house. We will bring some of these bombs into court, and Inspector Bonfield will tell how he exploded one, and what force it had. Don't shudder, gentlemen. I don't say that we will bring in any loaded bombs."

The state's attorney then said that if it were not proven that the bombs were to be used for illegal purposes he did not ask for a conviction. He only wanted to give an impartial trial. But, he said, the jury must not think that because they were selected in a day it was a trivial case. On the contrary, it was one of the most important imaginable. Mr. Longnecker closed with an appeal to the jury to mete out justice and punish the defendant before he took the lives of innocent men.

Mr. Goldzier, for the defense, talked nearly three-quarters of an hour to the jury. He first assailed the new dynamite law, under which Hronek was indicted. It was passed, he said, in the heat of passion, when the people of the state were inflamed by the terrible event of May 4, 1886. To prove that the statute was a product of the people's anger and passion, the lawyer said, it was necessary to compare it with the other laws on the statute books. Murder may be punished with death, or the jury may regard mitigating circumstances and find the slayer guilty of manslaughter and send him to prison for a year. The dynamite law imposes a penalty of not less than five years nor more than twenty-five—the law being second in severity only to the law punishing murder. The punishment was greater than that for burglary, a crime from which the people of Chicago had suffered severely. Mr. Goldzier said he did not want the jurors to treat the law with contempt, but its character should be taken into consideration.

Hronek's defense, Mr. Goldzier said, would be simple. After the Haymarket riot many anarchists, knowing their guilt, fled the city. Among these was a man named Karaflat, about whom little is known, except that he was employed in the rolling mill. Karaflat called at Hronek's house and left a box containing dynamite, which he said he would call for the next day. He never came back, but left the city, and Hronek was compelled to keep the stuff. This explanation, the attorney said, was not a whit more unprobable than the story about a horrible plot, which the state would bring out by the testimony of an informer.

Judge Longnecker called out, "Frank Chiboun," and a tall, well-built Bohemian, with a round and not bad looking face, stepped forward, from the back part of the court room. He looked frightened as he mounted the witness stand. The witness could speak no English, and his testimony was all given through an interpreter. He was born in Bohemia and came to this country six years ago. His acquaintance with Hronek was made at an anarchist meeting just after the Haymarket massacre. "On the last Sunday in May I went to his house," said Chiboun. "He showed me a plan, which he had made for burning a lumber yard. He showed me some iron and tin bombs, and told me he could get dynamite at Chapek's house to fill them."

A tin can, about five inches high, 1¾ in diameter, and containing a smaller can in the center, was produced. It was covered with a pretty paper picture, and was labelled "Cure for Rheumatism." Chiboun said that some of the bombs were like this, and then three iron gas-pipe bombs were produced and identified as being like the others shown by Hronek. All the bombs shown had yellow fuses projecting from them. The largest was about one and a quarter inches in diameter and about eight inches in length. Another was about two inches in diameter by three in length, and the third was about one inch in diameter by four inches long. They were placed on the attorneys' table in full view of the jury.

"When did you see him again?" continued the state's attorney.

"On June 3. I went with him to Riverside, and Hronek placed a tin bomb on the ground under a little bridge and fastened a fuse to it. He took out his watch and found that the fuse burned down to the bomb in thirteen minutes."

Chiboun told of a number of meetings with Hronek at the latter's house and in various saloons. On one occasion Hronek showed him a lot of dynamite, bearing the trade mark of the Ætna Powder company.

Inspector Bonfield unwrapped a big package and displayed the article, which Chiboun identified when the state's attorney held them up before him. "Hronek," said the witness, "wanted to kill Bonfield. He said he must have revenge on Bonfield, Gary and Grinnell for the death of the anarchists."

Chiboun then told of the trip to Aldine square to view the residence of Judge Grinnell. "Hronek," he said, "had got the directions as to how to get to the place from a German named Schneider. On the way back Hronek talked about a plan to blow up Judge Grinnell's house. He said that if the judge could not be killed any other way he would go into the court room and throw a bomb at him, and if the police interfered he would have a bomb for them. He said he had a splendid opportunity to kill Bonfield once, and was sorry he was not prepared at the time to do it. Then there was an agreement between Chapek and Hronek. Hronek wanted to kill Grinnell first, but Chapek was in favor of making Bonfield the first victim. Hronek said he wanted to take all the responsibility of the killing himself, and after he was hung he wanted Chapek and me to avenge his death. He said that when the president was here he would have thrown a bomb under his carriage if Schneider had not prevented him."

Chiboun then related several other conversations of the same character. On one occasion, Hronek, he said, showed him a plan of the streets and alleys in the neighborhood of Judge Grinnell's house. At another time he was shown photographs of Grinnell, Gary and Bonfield, which Hronek and Sevic had.

Judge Longnecker asked the witness if he ever told anybody those things previous to his arrest, when he confessed to Inspector Bonfield. He said he had, but had promised the man on his honor not to tell. It took the state's attorney some time to make him understand that he must tell, but he finally said it was a friend of his named Fisher. Fisher went to Inspector Bonfield and revealed the plot.

Chiboun admitted reluctantly that he was an anarchist, and had drilled with the Lehr und Wehrverein in the old days before the Haymarket episode. He also said he had gone to Chapek's house to receive instructions in the art of making dynamite. He paid $2 for the lesson, but didn't learn anything. He said that Hronek had told him on the trip to Riverside that he was the man who threw the bomb in the Haymarket. At first Chiboun did not believe this, but as he saw the bombs in Hronek's possession he thought that it was the truth, and a few weeks later he told Attorney Fisher about it. He had told no one else prior to this. At this point a recess was taken.

THE ENGLISH LIBEL LAW.

An Interesting Point Raised by a London Barrister.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Barrister Wharlow, honorary secretary of the liberal law reform committee, writes the Times a letter commenting on the verdict in a libel suit brought against a provincial newspaper. It seems that in the existing "newspaper libel and registration act," passed in 1881, and founded on an existing statute in New York state, there occur the words, "Public benefit," introduced thus: "Newspapers shall possess the right to publish fair and accurate reports of bonafide public meetings, providing there is no malicious intention on the part of the publisher, and provided the publication is for the public benefit." The jury in the case mentioned was puzzled over the word "benefit," says the committee. The letter in the Times, after quoting Webster's definition of the word, says:

"The case against the words 'public benefit' was put in a nutshell by the pertinent question addressed by the foreman of the jury to the judge 'Can it possibly be for the public good to publish a libel?' The reply of Mr. Justice Denman, which enabled the jury to give a verdict in accordance with their inclinations, simply amounts to an assertion that the act of parliament contemplated something different to the ordinary meaning conveyed by the word."

The letter concludes by calling attention to the fact that the pending bill before parliament substitutes the words "public concern" for "public benefit," thus shutting out from begefit anything in the nature of a private scandal or irrelevant public attacks upon personal character, but relieving reporters from the invidious, and indeed impossible, task of discriminating between that portion of the speech which is and that portion which is not for public advantage or profit. The committee then expresses the opinion that the word "concern" in the place of the word "benefits" may be preserved in the bill against a notice filed in the commons to replace the word "benefits."

HARRISON'S SOUTHERN POLICY.

A Communication to the Editor of a South Carolina Paper.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Nov. 27.—The Greenville Daily News to-day prints a letter recently received by its editor from General Harrison, and published by his permission. It was written in reply to a letter urging that the southern commercial interests would be relieved from the obstruction caused by doubts and fears regarding the southern policy of the coming administration of General Harrison, and asked that he make some general assurances of his purpose to follow a conservative course towards the south. After stating that he was not ready to make any public utterances on a public question, General Harrison said:

"I understand that you have yourself been satisfied with the expressions made by me in my public utterances to visiting delegations during the campaign. When the surprise and disappointment which some of your people have felt over the result has passed away, and they give some calm thought to the situation, I think they will be as much surprised as I am that they should, in thought or speech, impute to me an unfriendliness toward the south. The policies in legislation advised by the republican party, I believe, are wholesome for the whole country, and if those who, in their hearts, believe with us upon these questions, would act with us, some other questions that give you local concern would settle themselves."

The Knights Adjourn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—The general assembly of the Knights of Labor took a final adjournment this afternoon. The place for the next meeting will be chosen by the general executive board and will probably be at either Atlanta, New Orleans or Albany. The Blair educational bill was endorsed.

Powderly was given the privilege of appointing a committee to investigate the Philadelphia office, and has appointed Delegates McKee, Beaton and Gannom.

Run Over and Killed.

MCCOOK, Neb., Nov. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Bert Johnson, night yard-master at this place, was run over and killed in the yards here to-night. His foot got fastened in a frog and his body was completely severed. Death was instantaneous. He leaves a young wife, to whom he was married only a few months ago. Mr. Johnson had a narrow escape from death in a wreck at Alma about three months ago.

Chicago Switchmen Sympathize.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Lodge No. 1 of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association of this city, at a meeting held last night, passed resolutions endorsing the course of the striking switchmen at Indianapolis, extending sympathy to them in their struggle and offering them financial assistance.

Washington Brevities.

Secretary Endicott said to-day that staff and other vacancies in the army will not be filled until after the meeting of congress.

In accordance with his custom, Secretary Whitney has presented each of the four hundred employes of the navy department with a large turkey for Thanksgiving dinner.

The inauguration committee proposes to reserve a place in line for the veterans of the election campaign of 1840, and the committee is desirous of hearing from all such persons who would like to be in the parade.

A statement prepared at the pension bureau shows that of 15,000 estimated cases under the act of June 7, 1888, allowing widows arrears of pensions from the date of their husbands' deaths, 14,502 have already been allowed and settled without expense to the government. The commissioner expresses the hope that widows having claims under this act will speedily file the same in the pension office.

Fifer's Plurality for Governor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—The official canvass of Illinois election returns was finished to-day. Fifer, the republican candidate for governor, has 12,532 plurality over Palmer, democrat. Harrison's plurality over Cleveland is 2,188.

A British Ship Founders.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A British, ship, the Douglas, from Martin Island for Hamburg, foundered off the Island of Texel, in the North sea. Two of the crew were drowned. The remainder have arrived at Yarmouth.

The Reichstag.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—In the reichstag to-day the debate on the budget was opened.

A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

Effects of the Recent Storm on the Atlantic Coast.

A STEAMER PROBABLY LOST.

No Such Destruction of Property Was Ever Known in the History of the Eastern States.

Effects of the Storm.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 27.—The storm has abated and the sun is now shining brightly. A survey of the situation shows that no such destruction to property on this beach has been known since the incorporation of the city. Hundreds of property owners from Philadelphia and other localities have come down, fearing that their property would be swept away last night. The tide receded to-day and the sea, under the influence of a northwest wind, was beaten down, but the result, especially in the lower portion of the city, is one of almost complete destruction. The work of the waves was quick and complete, and individual losses are numerous.

In the excursion house district the destruction of property is enormous, although unexpected, as the survey shows that for twenty years the beach in that section has changed but little, and danger from storms was not anticipated.

The beach to-day is lined with thousands of residents and visitors, including photographers and artists, sketching the ruins. Many of the sufferers by the storm are people of moderate means, and their losses will be severely felt in the coming winter.

COHASSET, Mass., Nov. 27.—It is reported that the Philadelphia collier Allentown foundered off this port. There seems to be little doubt that a steamer sunk on some of the ledges directly outside this port. At about 2 p. m. Sunday a number of people at the village heard a steamer's whistle, and last night an immense amount of wreckage came ashore at Sand Grove and on Sandy Beach, the marks upon which indicated conclusively that the wrecked vessel must have been the Allentown. The Allentown cleared from Philadelphia on the 21st inst. for Salem, Mass., with 1,660 tons of coal. She was commanded by Captain O'Diorne, and had a crew of eighteen men. The vessel is one of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company's line of colliers.

All day long wreckage of various descriptions has been coming ashore all along the beaches, more particularly at Sandy Cove. Huge timbers, spars, cabin furniture, fine inside furnishings, chairs, life preservers and other articles appertaining to a steamer's outfit, and many of them stamped with the word "Allentown," have been seen in the breakers off the shore and found along the water front. This wreckage tells too plainly that the fine iron steamer Allentown has been broken up on one of the huge sunken ledges near this port, always a terror to mariners.

Captain Nathaniel W. Treat, one of Cohasset's old sea-faring men, and from whom the first intimation of the disaster came, said that in his opinion the vessel had foundered either on the sea ledges or on the grampus, which are long, sunken ledges lying about three miles from the nearest point of the main land. If such is the case, the vessel must have gone down, with all on board, within a very few minutes after striking. Since the early reports of the supposed catastrophe, many of the villagers have been seen, and they say they distinctly heard the steamer's whistle shortly after noon on Sunday, repeated at brief intervals, for an hour or more, as if signalling for assistance or a pilot. The air was so thick at the time that nothing could be seen at so great a distance from shore, and even if any observation could have been made no boat could live in the tremendous sea then prevailing.

The schooner La Sanoa, before reported as stranded on Pleasant Beach, has gone to pieces. Her deck was lifted clear off the vessel and piled in a confused mass on the beach beside the hull of another schooner.

Summer cottages and similar structures on the water front are wrecked, and their ruins line the beaches. Many of the beautiful drives to the summer residences are washed away or badly gullied and covered with wreckage. The greatest damage to land property is along Crescent beach, between Green Hill and Gun Rock. Along this stretch is a line of from twenty to thirty small summer cottages, averaging in size about 20x30 feet. There is not a single one of these that does not bear the marks of the terrible force of the storm. Some of them were lifted from their foundations and carried back several feet. The total loss to property on this beach will reach many thousands of dollars. At the Hotel Natasket the covered promenade, connecting it with the Rockland cafe, was partly destroyed by the wind. The road bed of the Natasket beach branch of the Old Colony railroad is entirely washed out from the Hotel Standish to a point half a mile northwest of the Ocean house. The wrecked brig Alice is rapidly breaking up, and has been stripped of everything portable.

MORE WRECKS.

Reports of Damages By the Storm Still Coming In.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 27.—The body of Captain Westgate, of the schooner Bertha F. Walker, which was wrecked off Hull yesterday, has been washed ashore at Quincy Point.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Nov. 27.—Wrecks of numerous schooners and fishing vessels are reported in this vicinity. Ten small fishing boats were sunk at their moorings or went ashore more or less damaged. The schooner Charles Worsley, of Bangor, came ashore on Scorton beach yesterday morning. The crew was saved and very little damage done to the vessel.

A Kansas Elopement.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—A special from Hutchison, Kan., says: A. G. Staate, superintendent of the street railway in this city, eloped yesterday with the wife of a prominent citizen. He drew on the railway company for one month's salary in advance and took funds belonging to the company. The husband of the woman has secured a warrant for the arrest of the elopers.

Will Maintain the Rates.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 27.—At a meeting of the Chicago lines of the St. Paul and Minneapolis passenger association here to-day, attended by representatives of all roads but the Burlington, an agreement was made to maintain the present rates on east-bound passenger traffic, regardless of the cutting of rates from Chicago to the west. Only the agreement of the Burlington is now needed to make the compact effective.

Havelin Knocked Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—In a fight between Tommy Warren and Jack Havelin, light weights, lasting twenty-four rounds, the latter was knocked out. Warren had the best of the fight from the beginning, though Havelin made a plucky showing. The fight was for $1,000, and took place under the auspices of the California Athletic club.

Sackville's Successor Married.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Miss Belle Wilson and Michael Henry Herbert, who is at present Lord Sackville's temporary successor in charge of the British legation at Washington, were married to-day.

An English Regret.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Daily News says it regrets Salisbury's decision to deny the appointment of a successor to Lord Sackville. This course it thinks may provoke President Cleveland to withdraw Minister Phelps.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

A Visit to Which Some Persons Attach Considerable Significance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—The president-elect had a number of distinguished visitors to-day, including Senator J. C. Spooner, of Wisconsin; Congressman John R. Thomas, of Illinois; Congressman W. D. Owen, of Indiana; General Reuben Williams, of Warsaw, Ind., and Senator Allison, of Iowa. Among the other callers were C. C. Gale, of Texas, formerly superintendent of the Bee Line, Captain Gary, of Cleveland, who commanded a battery in General Harrison's brigade, and Editor Vaughan, of the Springfield (Ill.) Journal. The twenty visits of Senators Allison and Spooner bore the appearance of having been prearranged, as Senator Spooner came from Washington, while Senator Allison came from Iowa, en route to Washington. Their appearance in the city put the newspaper correspondents in a flutter, and both distinguished gentlemen were constantly besieged for information, but the correspondents found them rather dry picking, and exceedingly uncommunicative touching General Harrison or the cabinet probabilities. Senator Allison stated that he had merely stopped over en route to Washington to pay his respects to the president-elect and enjoy a visit with him. Senator Spooner said that he merely dropped off to personally congratulate General Harrison. Mr. Allison left for Washington this evening, and Mr. Spooner for Chicago. The latter expects to return to Washington to-morrow evening.

What significance, if any, attaches to their visit can only be conjectured at this writing. The two senators called together at General Harrison's residence shortly after dinner, and remained in conversation with the president-elect an hour or more. About 4 o'clock they emerged from the residence, accompanied by General Harrison, and the day being delightful, they all walked down town, where the general remained a few moments chatting with friends, and then returned home.

This evening General and Mrs. Harrison and their guest, Mrs. Brown, with Mrs. Russell Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. McKee, were entertained at tea by the Rev. Dr. McLeod and wife. The doctor is pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, the same church once presided over by Henry Ward Beecher.

General Harrison's friends have prevailed upon him to sit for a photograph, and several fine negatives were obtained for large-sized photographs, 18x22 in dimension.

Private Secretary Halford was to-day in receipt of a very courteous letter of congratulation from Private Secretary Lamont, kindly offering information respecting the routine business of the executive office.

The Switchmen's Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—No material change developed in the switchmen's strike to-day. Business has nearly resumed its old-time activity with the railroads as the new men become familiar with their work. None of the strikers have thus far offered to resume work, and fully two-thirds of their places have already been filled, and applications for work continue to be made. The strikers seem to be getting farther away each day from a realization of their object, and, unless the railroads receive a setback from some unexpected quarter, it looks as though the strikers will be compelled to seek employment elsewhere. The police are still kept on duty at the principal yards and crossings, but their labors consist solely in walking about. A committee from the strikers met for a conference last night, and counselled to-day with individual engineers, firemen and brakemen. But it cannot be learned that they secured anything more than sympathy or a promise of assistance from either the engineers or firemen. The Central Labor union has decided to investigate the justice of the switchmen's position, and a committee of three, appointed last night, will investigate it.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Grand Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers arrived here from Indianapolis this afternoon. It was rumored that he had come here to hold a conference with Grand Master Sargent of the Firemen's Brotherhood to decide whether or not to call out the men employed on the western roads with which the order now has differences, and thus cause a general strike. But Mr. Arthur said: "I am not here for any such purpose, and have not seen Mr. Sargent. I cannot say at present what the outcome of the trouble will be, but I am of the opinion that a general strike will not occur."

LONSDALE'S PLUCK.

The Esquimaux Name Him "Man-Who-Walks-Fast."

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 27.—James Carnie, one of the Hudson Bay company's chief factors in the arctic circles, has just arrived here. He met Lord Lonsdale two months ago traveling with two Esquimaux guides and one personal attendant. His English servant had left him three weeks before, and he was pushing northward as rapidly as possible. He walked all day, and displayed such remarkable endurance that the natives refer to him as "man-who-walks-fast." He even tires his guide out. He spoke confidently of being able in his simple mode of traveling of reaching the north pole if his attendants would stick to him. He said at least he would pierce farther north than any white man had ever gone. He was in good health, though he said he was sure he was not nearly so fat as when he started. He is an excellent shot and has had numberless specimens of birds and beasts of the isolated country through which he is prospecting. He is out in the interest of the Scottish Naturalist society of Edinburgh, to obtain specimens of birds and beasts, and to learn more minutely the habits of animals and the feathered kind inhabiting the northern regions. Besides looking after habits of animals, etc., he is inquiring into the habits and customs of the Indians, and has already learned portions of their language, so that English society may be prepared for the worst on his return.

The Republican Spell Binders.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The republican "Spell Binders" met in the Fifth avenue hotel this afternoon and completed the organization of the republican orators in the late campaign. It was determined to call the organization the Republican Spell Binders' association. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was chosen president, and among the vice-presidents were Colonel Elliott, F. Shepard, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Charles Foster, Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio, and Governor William P. Dillingham. Among the members of the executive committee are: General Anson, G. McCook and H. K. Thurber.

Rolling Mill Wages Reduced.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—The North Chicago Rolling Mill company has given notice of a 15 to 20 per cent reduction in wages of its employes in the blast furnaces at South Chicago. The men are understood to have taken a decided stand against the reduction, and have placed the matter in the hands of the executive board of their national organization.

A Court House Dedicated.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 27.—Evansville's magnificent new court house was dedicated this afternoon. The corner stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies. There was a procession of Masons, state and local officials, and home societies. It will cost $500,000.

Switzerland's President Dead.

BERNE, Nov. 27.—Hertenstein, president of Switzerland, who underwent the amputation of his right leg last week because of a disease of the arteries, is dead.

Bishop Foley Formally Installed.

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—The formal installation of Bishop John S. Foley as head of the Detroit diocese took place at 11 o'clock Sunday morning at St. Aloysius' church. The decorations were simple, but beautiful.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Another Day Devoted to the Hearing of Testimony.

SOME ANONYMOUS INFORMANTS

Allege the Discovery of an Inner Circle Organized for the Purpose of Executing the League's Behests.

Parnell and the Times.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—At the sitting of the Parnell commission to-day Sergeant Gill hooly, of County Kerry, testified concerning outrages. He said the increase of police had been necessary at Castle Island. Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, interrupting witness, said: "We admit all that. We are sick and tired of the reiteration, entailing enormous expense." Justice Hannen said he hoped the details would be given as briefly as possible. Witness, continuing, said that in 1886 the police force had been doubled. Prior to the founding of the league in 1850 the district had been quiet. Afterwards, however, outrages had been general.

Witness said he had kept a book in which he recorded outrages. Counsel for the Parnellites demanded that the book be produced, declaring it was not fair that the Times' counsel should have sole access to it.

The Times' counsel said the book contained letters and official communications respecting certain persons, and it was desirable they should not be published.

Justice Hannen said it was highly desirable that the whole book, including the column headed "Motives," should be produced. Special entries relating to persons ought not, perhaps, to be disclosed. He suggested that Sir Henry James and Sir Charles Russell inspect the book, and then, if they did not agree, the judges themselves would inspect it.

Other policemen then testified at length concerning outrages.

Inspector Davis said he had discovered that there was an inner circle of the league, which authorized Fenians to execute the league's behests. Cross-examined, he declined to give the name of his informant. Reid pressed him for the name, and the witness finally appealed to the court for protection against the question. Reid complained that his clients were at the mercy of an anonymous informer. If he had the name he might prove the informant to be the greatest scoundrel in the three kingdoms.

Sir Henry James said that the witness might have a good reason for withholding the name.

Justice Hannen suggested that Reid ask the witness his reason for concealing the name. Mr. Reid said he would defer the question.

Witness then, in answer to questions, said that the man who gave him the information was not in the pay of the police. He was a member of the league, and had taken a part in the work of the inner circle. Another person, similarly situated, had also informed him of the working of the inner circle. One of his informants could be subpoenaed, but the other could not.

Reid concluded his cross-examination by reading extracts from speeches made by Father O'Reardon denouncing outrages as a shame and a disgrace.

Sir Charles Russell applied to the Times counsel to include in their particulars the letter purporting to be signed by Mr. O'Kelly.

Attorney General Webster opposed the inclusion of the letter on the ground that it was an attempt to obtain information of the Times case to which they were not entitled.

Justice