## PEACE AND CONSERVATISM.

A Policy Which the French People Wish Carried Out.

DEMONSTRATED AT THE POLLS.

Biggar and Davitt Appear Before the Parnell Commission-Prince of Wales Banqueted at the Greek Palace.

The French Political Situation.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, Oct. 24.- [New York Herald Ca's -Special to THE BEE. |- The fifteen of portunist and radical journals which criticised and protested against the declarations of Leon Say have with as anuch energy applauded and approved the discourse aunounced by Ribot on Sunday at Saint Omen. Leon Say had declared himself in favor of a resolute moderate policy, which, according to his idea, would be of such a nature as a rally of a certain number of conservative members of the right. He declared himself an adversary of any further concessions to radicalism, but he did not give as his opinion that the wisdom of the radicals must not be counted upon to sustain a moderate cabinet. Ribot, on the contrary, was in favor of republican concentration. He rejected the idea of any concession to the right, especially in concentration, with scholastic and military laws. He states that the future cabinet must rely upon a united republican majority, and he expressed confidence that the radicals would temporarily recounce the political portion of their reforms and give adhesion to a business programme upon which all the republicans could acree.

Ribot's speech is an exact expression of the idea which actually dominates the opportunist party. This party desires to continue the policy of concentration-that is to say, the policy of the old chamber. He only hopes that the radicals, whose number will be diminished, will be less exigent than in times gone by; that they will make the life of ministeries somewhat less hard, and that they will no longer unite with the right in order to overthrow successively all

This hope in the conversion of the radicals to a moderate policy has always been the chimera of the opportunists, and all the faults committed have not had any other origin. Another trial will probably be made of this same policy. It is to be doubted whether Ribot, if he forms part of the next ministerial combination, will succeed better in his attempt than Jules Ferry or De Freycinet. The late elections were very significant demonstrations in favor of a moderate and conservative policy. The question is whether a cabinet composed of moderates even would be able to follow a conservative policy and seek favors of the Barodet, Clemenceau and Camille factions.

## GREEK HOSPITALITY.

The Prince of Wales Banqueted at the Athens Palace.

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ATHENS, Oct. 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-The royal yacht Osborne, having on board the prince of Wales and Prince Albert Edward, Prince George of Wales, Colonel Ellis and Captain Halford, and accompanied by war vessels will leave for Egypt next Monday morning. The princess of Wales and her daughter will remain here for a fortnight.

A dinner to the prince and prin cess of Wales was given at the royal palace this evening. Among the guests were the British ambassador, Lady Monson, Admiral Hoskins, and the captains of the English war ships Temeraric, Surprise, Drednaught, Edinburgh, Scout, Colosius, Benbow, Londrail and Caresfort. The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert Edward, accompanied by the princess and Prince George, drove through the town to-day. Thousands of people are crowding into the city and every house and hotel in the place is filled to overflowing with strangers. Any price asked is promptly paid for the most meagre accommodations.

The new American minister, Snowden presented his credentials at the foreign office to-day.

Advance in Scotch Fig Iron.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 24 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- Dispatches from Glasgow announcing an advancement at Glasgow of 2 shillings in Middlesborough and Scotch pig iron, has created great excitement. Birmingham exchange consum ers who were unable to obtain supplies were almost in a panic. The new furnaces can not be started in the midlands, owing to a lack of fuel. Large speculative purchases have been made.

Biggar and Davitt.

[Coppright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Oct. 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-Biggar and Davitt occupied the time of the Parnell commission to-day. The burden of Biggar's ten minute speech was that the Times wasted a lot of good money in producing a mass of worthless testimony. Davitt was disappointing. He appeared with an immense pile of manuscript, which he proceeded to read in a monotonous tone at times. While he read the judges dozed. It is expected that the speech will use up a fortnight.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LUXEMBURG, Oct. 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-It is denied here, apparently on authority, that there is any truth in the story that the king of the Netherlands lotends resigning the title of grand duke of Luxemburg to the duke of

Chauncey Might Possibly Smile. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Oct. 24 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- Chaunces Depew might smile if Le saw the cartoon of himself in next Saturday's Variety Fair, but he won't have it framed and hung where his

friends would be likely to see it. A Desperate English Bank Robber London, Oct. 24.-At Didsbury, Lancashire, to-day, an unknown man entered bank and engaged in conversation with Allen, the manager, pretending he wished to open an account. Suddenly he drew a re open an account. Suddenly he drew a re-volver and shot Allen, and then fired at the clerk, but missed him. The man seized £80 and ran out of the building, but was soon overtaken. Finding all means of escape shut off, he shot and killed himself. Allen's ounds are not necessarily fatal.

Steamship Arrivals. At London-The Augusta Victoria, from New York for Humberg, passed Scilly this

At Southampton—The Saale and Eider, from New York for Bremen.

At New York—The Lann, from Bremen, and the England, from Liverpool.

FIVE PEOPLE CREMATED.

Terrible Fate of a Party on a Lake Ontario Steamer. Kingston, Ont., Oct. 24.- Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The steamer Quinte was burned to the water's edge last night

near Descronto. Five lives were lost and probably more. The following is a list of those known:

Captain Christie. Mrs. Christie, mother of the captain. Cyrus Christie, the captain's son. John Christie, the captain's brother.

A lady's maid. The origin of the fire is unknown. The boat was owned by the Rathburn company and : a total loss. The details of the disaster show that the fire originated in the aster show that the fire originated in the rigine room. The engineer managed to aimb out of the engine room, though not atil he had been severely burned. The rescued man is unable to taik. It is supposed that Captain Christie and his brother were burned to death while trying to save their burned to death while trying to save their mother, who was an invalid, and the lady's maid and boy. Although it was early, hardly later than 9 o'clock, the mother, lady's maid and boy had retired for the night, it is thought. The steamer was burned about three miles from Deseronto, she being on her way to Picton at the time. It is now feared another man will have to be added to the list of those burned, as a man named George Robinson, of Picton,

man named George Robinson, of Picton, Ontario, was to take the boat for that place, and nothing can be learned of him. The injured number eight, of whom some are terribly burned.

Burst one of Her Boilers. London, Oct. 24.-While the steamer Cephalona, which sailed from Liverpool today for Boston, was off Holyhead one of her boilers exploded, and the vessel was so severely damaged that she was compelled to return to Liverpool for repairs. The second ngineer and four firemen were severely in-

THE PARNELL COMMISSION. Michael Davitt Would Be a Fenian

Again If Necessary. LONDON, Oct. 24.-The Parnell commission resumed its sittings to-day. Joseph Biggar, a member of parliament, who appeared in his own behalf, addressed the commission. Davitt addressed the commission at the close of Biggar's speech, and was followed by counsel for the London Times.

Michael Davitt, in his speech, declared that although no longer a Fenian, if the condition of Ireland was the same as it was twenty-five years ago, he would be a Fenian Some of the aims of the Fenians, he said, had been fulfilled already. The land league, based on the same patriotic spirit, was fast removing the barriers which pre vented Great Britain from giving justice to Ireland. No agency, he declared, had done more to keep alive the national antipathy of the Irish in America than the brutal lan-guage made use of by the London Times with regard to the extermination of the people of Ireland resulting from the great famine.

Davitt said he had not endorsed Ford's dynamatic views and he believed that he had converted Ford to constitutional methods. the denied the Times' allegation that he had started the league with money subscribed in America for purposes of crime and out-rage. He read letters from Germans, from Frenchmen, Americans and Englishmen enclosing funds and urging him to continue the fight on the land question.

A Tenants' Defense League. Dunlin, Oct. 24 .- A large number of nationalists met in this city to-day to establish a Tenants' Defense league. A council and secretaries and treasurers were appointed.

THE TOURISTS AT ST. PAUL. Signor Peraza at the Laying of the Y. M. C. A. Corner Stone.

St. Paul, Oct. 24.-The All-America delegates reached this city this morning and were driven at once to the location for the new Young Men's Christian Association building, where they witnessed and assisted in the laying of the corner stone. Senator McMillen laid the corner stone and Signor Peraza, of Venezuela, delivered the address He referred to the boundless hospitality of the people of the United States. "But," he exclaimed with a sweeping gesture, "you have been more than hos-pitable; you have brought us to this spot where you are to rear a building to religion, to learning and to the refinement of your ambitious youth, and to-day you make strangers a part of your history and in generations to come you will tell your children how on a certain day a group of men from the far south stood on this spot strangers, and yet brothers; foreigners, yet comrades-gathered to pay their respect to your institutions, and finally tell your children that in recognition of the greatness of your people, which is so much based on such institutions as this will be, tell them that in recognition of this, one of these men from the far earth in greatness and the far earth is greatness. the far south in grateful pleasure touched this stone with his hand," and as the speaker ended he bent with bared head and laid his hand upon the corner stone. A cheer simul-taneously burst from the audience supple-mented by the applause of hundreds of school children clustered near.

The party were then driven to the city hall, where they were formally welcomed by the citizens and officials. The delegates tool lunch at W. R. Merriam's residen The afternoon was spent in driving about the city and an informal reception was held

Pierre's Capitol Site. PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 24,-[Special Telegram o THE BEE. |-Messrs. Whitman, Hollenbeck, McCullough, Burke and other high officials of the Northwestern road arrived in Pierre this morning on a special train. They are here to close up a contract by which the Northwestern turns over in fee simple their reserve situated on Capitol hill as a gift to the city for the erection of capitol buildings. There are twenty acres valued at \$150,000 in the heart of the city, on a most convenient site, on which the city has never assessed site, on which the city has never assessed taxes under agreement that for years with the company that should the capital be located at Pierre it would be deeded to the city. The officers also inspected their other property, and have picked out locations for a new depot and grounds for division headquarters, a new boat landing and a bridge approach on which work will now be comapproach, on which work will now be com

The New Statops. WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-Postmaster General Wanamaker has awarded the contract for furnishing adhesive postage stamps for the four years beginning January 1 next, to the American Bank Note company of New York. The new stamps will be about oneeighth smaller than those in present use. The l cent stamp will continue to be printed in blue, the 2 cent stamp now printed in green will be printed in bright carmine and hanges will be made in some other denomi nations.

Appeasing the Squaw Men. Sr. Louis. Oct. 24.—The latest from the Chickasaw Indian nation is that a convention of squaw men called to memorialize tion of squaw men called to memorialize congress to allot the Chickasaw lands in severalty and to give the nation territorial government, has been postponed at the request of Governor Bird, who promises to urge the Chickasaw legislature to repeal the disfranchising amendment of the constitution and restore to the squaw men all their former rights if they will cease their agitation of the question of allotment and territorial government.

The Cotton Seed Trust New York, Oct. 24.—The plan for chang ing the constitution of the American Cotton Seed trust and merging it into a new incorporated company was made public to-day. Under its provisions the new company will issue \$21,000,000 in stock and \$11,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds.

THE CREAT TRIAL OPENED.

Formal Beginning of the Case Against Cronin Suspects.

CROWDS THRONG THE COURT.

State Attorney Longenecker Makes the Opening Address to the Jury and Outlines What He Expects to Prove.

The Cronta Case Begun. CHICAGO, Oct. 24 .- Long before the hour for the convening of court in the Cronin trial this morning hundreds of spectators were clamoring for admittance, and it required a small army of bailiffs to keep at bay the eager ones who demanded to be passed. Promptly at 10 o'clock the two hundred spectators assembled in Judge McConnell's court were rapped to order, and as the defendants filed in and the attorneys took their seats the clerk called the roll of jurors. Every man responded to his name and the Cronin trial formally began.

State Attorney Longenecker at once began his opening address to the jury. He reviewed briefly the long-continued sifting of veniremen, which had resulted in the selection of the tweive before him. He then defined the duties of a juryman, defined the meaning of presumption of innocence as applied in trials of persons charged with crime, telling the jury that the presumption of innocence was not a matter to be weighed against evidence. It was, he said, a mere negative which stood in the way of conviction in the absence of

evidence, but must not be allowed to weaken the force of evidence given.

Longenecker next took up and defined the meaning of a reasonable doubt as applied to such cases. On this be said: "When you such cases. On this he said: "When you stated that you would not convict the men except as they were proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, you simply meant this: That if, after hearing the evidence, you are satisfied as men of the truth of the charge, if you are satisfied as jurymen sworm to do not the charge of the provider that the mean trial are guilty. your duty, that the men on trial are guilty, then you have no right to go looking around for doubts. You have no right to hunt around for an excuse to refrain from doing that which the law makes it your duty to do. A reasonable doubt means a doubt that is

Forrest, of coursel for the defense, interrupted the speaker on this point, claiming that the definition of a reasonable doubt has no place in the opening address and should be used only in the closing address. The court overruled the point and Forrest noted

an exception.

The state attorney then proceeded to define murder, and set forth what were the material allegations in the indictment which it would be necessary for the state to prove in order to justify a conviction. They were: That Dr. Cronin was killed; that the killing was done in this state; that it was done without adequate provocation, and that the three defendants did it. The speaker then defined direct and circumstantial evidence. He then spoke of the disappearance of Dr. Cronin and the finding of his body eighteen days afterward, and said that the state proposed to prove it a murder as the result of a

conspiracy.

The state attorney then proceeded to speak on the motive of the crime and said that, in order to show what the motive was, it became necessary to examine into the history in this country of the organization known as the United Brotherhood, commonly called the Clan-na-Gael. But before doing this, he reminded the jury they were not trying the Clan-na-Gael, but the prisoners at the bar. Longenecker then proceeded to sketch a history of the Clan-na-Gael. He said that the triangle was supreme; that the oaths of members made their commands superior to the laws of the nation.

McConnell said he did not know what would proved, but warned the state attorney that he was making these statements at his

own peril.

The state attorney said he would prove what he had said, and he accepted the responsibility. He proceeded to say that when Sullivan, Feeley and Boland got control of the executive board, they changed the plan of work of the organization and inaugurated a dynamite policy and implanted in the constitution a clause commanding perfect and unquestionclause commanding perfect and unquestion-ing obedience to the commands of the board. The defense again prayed for an exception to this line of statement.

The states attorney then went on to say that the memberships did not know who constituted the triangle so secret was it, but nevertheless they obeyed the orders and vere sent on various missions to England in the way of active work, and under assumed names. Notwithstanding this secrecy these nen were betraved by the board to the Eng lish authorities, and twenty of them he said are now in prison. This was, he declared, to enable the board to steal the funds, and when the last showing was made the board claimed that the order owed them \$13,000 when there was \$250,000 in the treasury when they took charge. At this point the state attorney introduced Dr. Cronin in connection with the order, and proceeded to sketch the history of his fight against the triangle. He told of Cronin's expulsion, the trial of Sullivan, Feeley and Boland by a secret committee, of which Dr. Cronin was a member in Eugene ber, in Buffalo a year ago last August. The state's attorney went on to say that the committee was in session three days hearing evidence which he stated would be intro-duced during the trial. He declared they would show that all the denunciation of Dr. Cronin was sent out over Alexander Sullivan's signature and that it was sent out after Dr. Cronin had disappeared and in the belief that his body would never be found. It was not sufficient to make away with Dr. Cron'n, but the same unseen hand that regulated the conspiracy from its inception had to make it appear also

that Cronin was a traitor.

"If Dr. Cronin had published his evidence against the triangle, as he was about to do, it ngainst the triangle, as he was about to do, it meant the ruin of the triangle with the Irish people, and to have it published to all their camps was to convict these men of embezzling these funds that had been accumulating for years. It would have proved them not only to be embezzlers, but violators of the laws of two countries, traiters to the cause in which these people had enlisted, and instead of doing that which was to benefit poor old Ireland it would brand them the worst men on earth among the Irish people. That was on earth among the Irish people. That was

The state attorney then went on to show how Coughlin had begun denouncing Cronin as a spy way back in February, how Beggs at a certain meeting of Camp 20 had said Dr. Cronin's denunciation of Sutlivan and the At the afternoon seasion Judge Longe-necker concluded his address. Then all the lawyers of the defense waived the right to address the jury, and ex-Captain Villers, of

Lake View, was put on the stand to tell what he knew of the tragedy. The state attorney then went on to tell The state attorney then went on to tell about the charges made against Cronin in Camp 20 and that on the 16th of February Senior Guardian Beggs wrote to District Officer Spellman, of Peoria, that he was directed to investigate the matter and wanted the district officer to do so. The latter on the 17th of February wrote to Beggs that he knew of no law or provision of the constitution requiring him to investigate and that he could not investigate unless the charges tion requiring him to investigate and that he could not investigate unless the charges were made directly to him. Beggs, on the 15th, wrote back that while there was no written law for this there was a law, and the matter had to be investigated or there would be trouble. On the following day a man giving the name of Simonds rented a flat at 117 Clark street, opposite Dr. Cronin's office, bought furniture and a large trunk and moved in.

moved in.

On the 20th of March Martin Burke appeared at the Carlson cottage under the name of Frank Williams, rented the cottage and then, after talking with O'Sullivan, went to 117 Clark street and moved the furniture to the cottage, Some time in April O'Sullivan made ar-

rangements with Croain by which if the latter received one of O'Sullivan's cards he was to accompany the messenger, in order to attend professionally upon any of O'Sullivan's men who might be hurt in handling ice for him.

The state attorney pointed out that this seemed a queer contract, for up to this time there never had been an accident to one of O'Sullivan's men, and there were many doctors nearer than Cronin, Before that Daniel Coughlin had declared in a saloon that there was a certait north side man, a leading Catholic, that would soon bite the dust, or something to that effect. O'Sullivan was with Coughlin that night.

Longenecker told about Coughlin's arrangement with Livery Stablekeeper Dinan and said the state would prove that Coughlin was seen going into the Carlson cottage the night of the murder, and that the horse and buggy procured at Dinan's livery stable was the rig in which Dr. Cronin was driven to the Carlson cottage.

"At a meeting of Camp 20, on the night of May 3, some one inquired whether that secret committee had reported, whereupon Beggs said:
"That committee is to report to me and

Beggs said:
"That committee is to report to me and not to the camp.'

"We will prove that Coughlin told other parties that Cronin was a spy; that a year before he tried to hire a man to slug Dr. Cronin.

"We will prove that O'Sullivan was seen at a certain point on the night of May 4, showing he was in the neighborhood and was not in his house at the time.

"On the 6th of May Martin Burke had a

box, the contents of which were not seen, soldered up by a tinsmith. Where that box is or what became of it no one knows, but it is an important circumstance in the case.
"We will prove that Kunze was seen in the flat on Clark street at the time it was occu-pied; that he had been intimate with Cough-lin; that he and Coughlin were at Peoria together; that Kunze stated to a man when the papers were talking about Cronin's dis-appearance that he (Kunze) knew Cronin

vas murdered.
"After the discovery of Crenin's body and its identification Martin Burke left the city under an assumed name and was arrested in Winnipeg, having in his possession a ticket

to Liverpool."
Mr. Longenecker went on to say: "Any
one who looks at the facts or evidence can ee very readily that the acts committed are of themselves conclusive that they are the result of a conspiracy." He went on then at considerable length to define the nature of a conspiracy and the liability of the accessories. He added that the state would present evi-

dence as speedily as possible.

The counsel for the defense one by one waived their right to make each an opening address, and the taking of testimony began. The first witness was Francis Villers, ex-captain of the Lake View police. His testimony was unimportant, except as to the one fact that he knew Dr. Cronin in his lifetime and that as the body was being conveyed from the catch basin to the morgue he had identified it as that of the dead doctor.

James F. Boland, cashier in a coal desler's office, and an associate of Dr. Cronin in various secret societies, also gave testimony as to the identity of the body, and as to the location of Cronin's office. Lawyer Forrest, for the defense, elicited from Boland on cross examination the fact, that contrary to general belief, Cronin's office was so situated that a view into its windows could not be ob tained from the Clark stree flat supposed to have been hired by the accused, Cronin's office not fronting on Clark street, but being in the rear of the building and facing on the atley.

Several other witnesses were examined be fore adjournment, their testimony relating wholly to the finding and the identification of the corpse. Nothing of importance was

W. P. Dunne, who is indirectly connected with the prosecution in the Cronin trial, said to-day that efforts had been made and were to be further pushed to obtain, if possible, from Parnell, or his counsel, Sir Charles Russell, a categorical statement that Cronin's name was not one of the four handed in by the spy, LoCaron, as one of the men who were systematically betraying to the English government the secrets of the Irish move-ment in America. Letters to this end have been written, one at least, by Dunne to the Irish leader, Matt Harris. It is now pro-posed to forward to the other side as for-midably signed a petition as can be secured, demanding the desired information and tak ing the ground that if Cronin's name was not on the list of spies no breach of trust will be made by saying so.

Threatened With Cronin's Fate. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 24.-Ex-Mayor Ames whose remarks about "priest-ridden Ireland" on his return from Europe lately, caused such a revulsion of feeling among his Irish admirers, has received five different threatening letters signed "Irishman," "Catholic," "Cian-na-Gael," etc. They warn him that if he does not leave the country he will suffer the fate of Dr. Cronin. Ames' friends claim promise to make it interesting for authors.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

The Proposed Canon on Deaconesse Adopted. NEW YORK, Oct. 24.-In the Episcopal convention to-day the proposed canon on deaconesses was adopted as follows:

"Any unmarried woman of devout character and proved fitness may be appointed to the office of deaconess by any bishop of the When the report of the committee on the

netition of the colored clergy was taken up a warm depate ensued. The majority report was finally adopted. In the afternoon Seth Low moved that the canon providing for a missionary epifcopate over the colored churches be recommitted to he reported to the next convention. Adopted The report of the committee on amend ments to the constitution declaring it made

visable to consider the subject was adopted.

A mandatory resolution pertaining to the clergymen's retiring fund and recommending that a similar fund be established by ing that a similar fund be established by each diocese was passed and the convention adjourned sine die.

adjourned sine die.

The triennial pastoral letter of the church was read to-night. Among other things it touches upon civil service reform, saying the church does not undertake the warfare of a partisan, but would leave an important duty undone if it did not exercise care for the relities of a well of the reclesistical as well as the reclesistical the political as well as the ecclesiastical welfare of the state. "Official place," says the letter, "should not be won by vulgar incompetence. The honors of office are the legitimate recompense bestowed upon citizens who have served their state, and should not be distributed among the corruptible."

Disciple Missionary Society. Louisville, Oct. 24.-The foreign mission-

ary society of the church of Christ (Disciples) held two sessions to-day. Various committees reported and much business was ransacted. Resolutions were adopted respecting missionary training in schools at home and calling for one great free will offering each year. Last night about \$14,000 was raised at a single subscription. It was there stated the students of Drake university. Iowa, at a single meeting recently pledged \$3,000, and one of them offered him-self for the work. Iowa's contribution to missions is the largest in proportion to num-ber of members. President Charles Louis Loos, of Lexington university, to-day was elected president of the society for the coming year.

Nebraska and lowa Pensions. Washington, Oct. 24.- Special Telegram to THE BEE . Pensions allowed Nebras-Original invalid - William L. Wurts, Franklin Shaffer, Francis M. Grabam. Iu-

rease-George W. Todd. Reissue-Dennis

Gaughan,
Pensions granted Iowans: Original invalid—Jacob Egger, Henry G. Luther, Alvin Bahn, Chauncey Kestor, William H. Fear. Increase—Rudoiph Hoffmaster, Edward T. Wiley, William Wallace, John M. Bishop, William S. Boonton, Henry C. Swallow. Reissue—William J. Campbell, Nelson A. Geller, James A. Stilles, Henry I. Brichner. Original widows, etc.—America, widow of Bracket O. Davidson; Mary, widow of Joseph Wallmut.

headed party invariably do, have been howling themselves hoarse this week over what they claim to be a "republican restoration of the fees of the United States consuls for the verification of invoices." They charge Secretary Blaine, for the purpose of favoring his republican friends, with having renewed the old practice of permitting consuls to appoint notaries public from among the residents of the countries where the consuls are located, who charge a fee for verifying the invoices of exporters. These notaries charge about \$1.50 for each oath administered and it is alleged the consuls only have to pay them a very small proportion of this amount, the balance of which

goes into the officer's pocket. Your correspondent to-day examined the records at the state department and found that the restoration was on February 3, 1888, upon the suggestion of Secretary Bay-

If there is anything in it to be criticised the mugwump and democratic newspapers should lay it to the administration of President Cleveland, where it belongs.

HARRISON HARD AT WORK It was almost 12 o'clock to-day before President Harrison got through with the dictation of his letters and opened the doors to his private office for the reception of those who had busin ess with him. Not two dozen people asked to see him during the entire day. When half past 12 o'clock arrived the doors were closed and the president resumed work on his message. He has the greater part of his recommendations already prepared and the review of tue work under him, together with the statistics which he will receive from the reports of his cabinet officers, constitute the principal labor which he

has yet to perform.

The president has adopted a very good plan for the preparation of his message. He keeps upon his table a scratch tablet, and whenever an idea occurs to him which he wants to incorporate into his message he makes a memorandum of it and drops the sheet into a private drawer. He has received a great many ideas by his frequent talks with public and private citizens and as soon as a practical suggestion is made he stops his conversation or work long enough to get down a reminder. Thus he has a great number of these little sheets of scratch paper containing ideas to be in-corporated into his message. When he has covered all of the topics he wants to treat on in his message he will take out his memo-random and after classifying the subjects will begin to put them together into perma-nent form. This last work he will not do until all of his cabinet officers have laid their reports before him and he has carefully gone over them. He will not complete the last of his work on the message until the end of November, although he will begin sending the first part of his message to the public

For the next four weeks the president intends to give up as little time as possible to the public unless he finds that he is making such rapid progress with his message that he can spure the time.

printer ten days before the close of next

A REIGN OF TERROR.

A reign of terror prevails in the pension It is believed that a large number of dismissals from the office will be made among the employes connected with the rerating of pensions, and that General Raum intends make as clean a sweep as possible in reorganization. The general refuses to say what he intends to do, but there is very little cause for the alarm existing. Some of the em ployes whose pensions were rerated without authority of law, and without going through the usual formalities of application and ex amination, will be compelled to refund the money received or retire from their posi tions, while others who were disreputably Commissioner Tanner will be uncondition-

ally "fired out."
The changes which will take place by rea son of the appointment of a new commis-sioner will not be general, but there are many whose guilty consciences on account of disreputable official acts or incapacity feel that the ax should strike them, whether it will or not, and who are therefore appre-hensive of danger hourly.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA POSTMASTERS. Nebraska-Ausley, Custer county, Charles

S. Elison. Iowa — Frankville, Winnesheik county, Mrs. M. E. Chamberlain; Kensett, Worth county, Edwin Clopp; Ogden, Boone county, Earl Billing; Sargeant Bluff, Woodbury county, J. A. Taft; Thurman, Fremont county. Perry Milligan.

ARMY NEWS. By direction of the secretary of war, hos pital steward George Lander, now on duty at Fort Omaha, having been placed upon the retired list as of this date, in conformity with The superintendent of the recruiting service will cause, thirty recruits to be as signed to the Seventeenth infantry and for warded under proper charge to such point or points in the Department of the Platte as the commanding general of the department shall designate. After arrival in that department the recruits will be distributed as equally a

practicable among the companies of egiment. First Lieutenant Edgar W. Howe, of the Seventeenth infantry, Second Lieutenant Samuel Leay, jr., of the Twenty-first in-fantry, and Second Lieutenant Harvey E. Wilkins, of the Second infantry, have been detailed to Willett's Point for instructions in torpedo service during the term commencing December 1, 1889.

At the wedding here this morning of Passed Assistant Engineer Warner Baldwin Bayley, of the navy, to Miss Annette Wil-liamson, Mrs. Buchanan, of Nebraska, a cousin of the bride, was present in an elegant tollette of heliotrope brocade and black velvet. One of the topics to be treated at length in

the forthcoming report of Secretary Proctor is that of the army enlistment. An increased appropriation will be asked to carry into effect the suggestions for improve-ment in the present system. The secretary will, whether the appropriation is increased or not, put into practice next year a scheme from the working of which he confidently expects a great improvement, that is to sen to the encampments of the national guards of the several states a recruiting officer who will be authorized to enlist members of the guards, and this class the secretary believes will be vastly superior to the ordinary re cruit, and not be so susceptible to the temp-tation to desert. An inducement to enlist will be offered to militiamen in a promise to keep those of one state in the same regiment feeling of lonesomeness may be

reduced to the minimum. By direction of the secretary of war Sergeants Charles P. Monaghan, George Shechan and Leonard Dorsh will be reduced to the ranks for improper treatment of re-cruits at Jefferson barracks.

MISCELLANEOUS. J. C. Everell, of Iowa, is at the St. James.
The name of the postoffice at Frank,
Phelps county, has been changed to
Persy S. Heath. Phelps county, has

OMAHA GIRLS IN LEADVILLE.

Two Modest Young Women Leading a Lafe of Shame.

LEADVILLE, Col., Oct. 24.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. J-A most sensational affair developed at a maison de joie on West Fifth street yesterday morning. A city policeman, entering the dwelling at an early hour, when the festivities are supposed to be at their height, created a sudden panic evidently, for one of the young women in the parlor made a rush for the door with the intention of getting out of sight as quickly as possible. On being intercepted by the man she had been talking with prior to the entrance of the officer, she entreated: "Don't let him see me. Let me go." The request was complied with, but the curiosity of the visitor being aroused, he started an investigation, bringing to light one of the most deplorable of all stories.

plorable of all stories.

Last week there arrived two girls, one about eighteen years of age and the other nineteen or twenty. The older was a bloude and the younger a brunette, and both exceedingly attractive. They were of a retiring disposition and evidently respectable, and at once being taken to the house referred to they entered upon a life of shame even while the blush of modesty mantled their cheeks they entered upon a life of shame even while the blush of modesty mantled their cheeks at the rude remarks made in their presence.

Both girls came here from Omaha, and their stories, which they hesitatingly tell, are sad in the extreme. The names given, undoubted fictitious ones, are Maud Sheridan and Arabella Russell. Four months ago Maud lived in Omaha. While in Chicago a young man of estimable family waited on Maud, showing her every polite attention. His intentions were, it proved, of the basest character, however. One night the young people went to the theatre, afterward taking supper. The unscripulous young man drugged some wine, of which his companion partook rather freely, and next day she partook rather freely, and next day she awake in a road house some distance from the city, a ruined woman. The ruin of the girl known as Arabella came about in a similar manner, in this instance a drug clerk taking the girl in the country and drugging

A short time ago the two girls ran away, their sense of shame being two great to bear among familiar surroundings. The sister of Maud had known in her girlhood a woman now residing in Leadville and keeping one of the most widely known "resorts" in the city. Becoming possessed of this fact, the two girls decided to come to Leadville, and did so, writing the woman they were coming to visit. The latter met them at the depot, and stated that she had secured them quarters at the Hotel Kitchen. They insisted, however, on going to the residence of their new found acquaintance, and were, after much hesitation, taken there.

MRS. TOUGH.

She Goes After a Man With Vitriol, Razors, Revolvers, Etc.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 24.-A Calgary special says: Some time ago Robert Scott, a general merchant at Morey, forty mites west of here, received information that a woman named Mrs. Tough, who resides here and alleges she is Scott's wife, was going to make an attempt on his life. Scott notified the police.

Last night Mrs. Tough got off a westbound train at Morey, dressed in man's clothing, and started for Scott's store, a po-liceman following. When she was about to dash vitriol on Scott she was seized from behing and handcuffed.

On her person were found a bettle of ether, a bottle of vitriol, a gag, two razors and two

self-cocking revolvers.

It was her intention to burn out his eyes with the vitriol and then trim off his ears and nose.

A DISHONEST STEWARD.

The Heirs of a Gold Hunter Come Into Their Inheritance After Years. CHICAGO, Oct. 24.-In 1849 William H. went to California, leaving a planing mill and other property in Chicago in charge of George W. Noble, the latter to take care of Price's family during his absence.

Some time after a report was received of Price's death. Noble induced the widow to turn over to him all deeds, etc., and there turn over to him all deeds, etc., and thereafter failed to provide for the family, which
was reduced to poverty.

About a year ago the only surviving heirs
of Price, Henry W. Price, and Charles H.
Fox, of Rockford, Iils, began suit against
the heirs of Noble, the latter having died in

1886. The suit alleged fraud. Judge rendered a decision in favor o to-day Price's heirs. They will get property worth \$100,000. Nuble's heirs will receive \$1,000 as salary for the time Noble was actually to have had charge of the property, and must render an accounting of the proceeds.

WRECKERS' WORK.

A Passenger Train Partially Derailed

-Several Employes Hurt. LA FAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 24.—The east bound passenger on the Wabash road was partially derailed this afternoon near Kellars. The express messenger, engineer, fireman and baggage master were seriously, but not dangerously injured. The passengers es-caped with a skaking up.

There is a heavy grade where the accident

occurred and the train was running forty miles an hour. When the engineer saw that the switch was partly thrown he immediately applied the air brakes, but there was no time to check the train. After the accident an investigation showed

that the switch lock had been broken by wreckers, the boulder with which the lock was pounded being found near by. A Fatal Freight Smashup. Houston, Tex., Oct. 24.-In a freight

wreck on the Houston & Texas Central yes-terday, Conductor Allen was killed and Brakeman Cameron fatally injured. BOB FORD TO THE FRONT,

He Wounds a Colorado Gambler Who Tries to Do Him Up. Walsenberg, Col., Oct. 24 .- [Special Telegram to Tun Ban. |-A shooting affray took place in a dance half here kept by Bob Ford, of Jesse James notoriety. Ernest Kurry, a gambler, had announced his intention of doing Ford up, and early this forenoon, arming himself and taking several drinks, he entered Ford's place and began shooting at him. Ford dodged behind the bar, drew a revolver and fired three shots, hitting Kurry in the neck, left breast and arm, neither wound being dangerous or fatal. Ford gave

himself up, but was discharged by a justice of the peace on the ground of self-defense. Ford has been in Walsenburg about a year. ATTACKED BY ROBBERS.

The Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation Has a Nar. ow Escape.

TAHLEQUA, L. T., Oct. 24.—This afternoon s Colonel Ross, treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, was returning nome from town, a mile distant, with a large amount of money, three masked men attacked him. Colone Ross, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in breaking away and escaping. He returned to town and a posse of 200 volunteers immediately started in pursuit of the robbers, but up to a late hour had not captured

Killed By a Dynamite Explosion. MONTREAL, Oct. 24. - This morning a work man named Chartrand, employed with a number of others in making a drain, was killed by the explosion of several primed dynamite cartridges. Five other persons were seriously injured. The houses in the

The Polish Church Row. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 24.—There are no new developments in the Plymouth church fight to day. The sheriff has de-

A FREE TRADE ASSEMBLY

The Wheat Growers Don't Want So Much Protection.

THEY ASK FOR LOWER DUTIES

A Petition to Congress and the Prests dent Asking for Reciprocity Treaties in Order to Raise the Price of Farm Produce.

Free Commerce Asked.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 24.-The Inter-State Wheat Growers' convention met again to-

Robert Lindbloom, a Chicago wheat speculator, made a speech in which he gave the speculators' side of the wheat question. He said the monopolists had taught the society a lesson that would in time make monopoly an impossibility. That lesson was

by the trusts was co-operation. There was no foundation for the cry about over production. In five years, while the production of wheat decreased 2) per cent, the price de-

the lesson of co-operation. The lesson taught

creased 28 per cent. The speaker then went on to show that there had been no over production in other countries.

President Colman, ex-commissioner of agresident Colman, ex-commissioner of ag-riculture, then addressed the convention from the free trade standpoint. He de-nounced the way the farmers are used by the present administration and the pro-tective policy, and said the only way to pro-tect their interests was to adopt free trade.

He assailed the elevator combines, pools, commission men and speculators as robbers of the farmers. The committee on resolutions then pre-sented a resolution "that the farmers of the states lying in the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys, and of the states of Oregon, Washington and California, in national convention assembled, hereby memorialize congress and the president of the United States, and most seriously petition them to make such reciprocity treaties with those foreign nations to whom we ship our surplus farm products as will cause such nations to remove the customs from our farm products shipped abroad, thereby causing us to receive a higher price upon all that we sell at home; that we ask that such steps be taken by our national congress as will

a duty upon farming implements or the raw materials used in their manufacture," An animated debate followed, which was decidedly political in its character. The free traders greatly outnumbered the protectionists and the resolutions were finally

destroy the present existing monopolies and

prevent the formation of others, so that we may get our farming implements cheaper;

that the present laws be repealed that place

adopted by a large majority.

During the afternoon a perminent organization to be known as the inter-State Wheat Growers' association was formed with N. J. Colman as permanent chairman. Among other resolutions adopted was one request-ing Superintendent of the Census Porter to coll ct data to show in the next census what percentage of the people in this country occupy their own homes and what percentage are tenants.

THE MINNESOTA DROUTH.

Farmers Hauling Water Ten Miles-Fearful Fires.

SHAKOPEE, Minu., Oct. 24.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The great drouth is drivng the farmers to their wits end to keep their stock from perishing. They are having to haul water from eight to ten miles. The to haul water from eight to ten miles. small lakes and sloughs are drying up and the surface wells are nearly all dry. To add to their perplexities fires have broken out in west of here, and hay, fences, small buildings and valuable pine are being burned with

great rapidity. The losses will foot up many

Relief For Dakotans. DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Duluth board of trade at a special meeting to-day appropriated \$500 for the relief of the Ramsey county, Dakota, sufferers. Individual mem-bers increased this amount to \$1,000, which

will be forwarded at once. Inspector of Steam Vessels Report. Washington, Oct. 24 .- The annual report of the supervising inspector of steam vessels shows that during the fifteen years past the number of steam vessels in the United States has increased from 3.885 in 1875 to 6,725 in 1889, and the gain in the license of officers in the same period is 14,751 to 32,023.

During the past fiscal year there were thirty-two accidents to steamers resulting in the loss of 301 lives, of which ninety-two were passengers and 209 employes. General Dumont calls attention to the great inequalities of salaries paid to officers, and save the law should be remedied either by paying all salaries alike or in proportion to the number of steamers inspected. He renews the previous recom-mendations for a change in the manner of ap pointing local inspectors as now provided by law, and says if the matter is not soon remedied by proper legislation public interests will sooner or later be seriously jeopar-dized. He would have the nomination of inspectors made by the supervising inspector alone and the latter would then be solely re-sponsible if unsuitable appointments were

Calling attention to the class of vessels using naphtha gas, as a motive power, and the appalling accidents which bave befallen some of them, he recommends that all ves-sels using such and other dangerous motors be brought within the provisions of the law governing steam vessels.

Thurston to the Rescue. San Francisco, Oct. 24 -The members of the senate committee on Pacific railroads narrowly escaped a serious accident yesterday afternoon while bowling along at a rapid rate through the San Joaquin valley on their way to Los Angeles. The train was making about fifty miles an hour when a heavy jolt was felt in the Union Pacific palace car, occupied by the committee. Judge Thurston, who was near the door, and who graduated from the railroad, put on with all his the big automatic air break, and stoppe train so quickly that many were thrown from their seats. The conductor rushed back, and then it was found that one of the axles of the palace car was broken and that the loose ends were hanging down. But for Mr. Thurston's prompt action the train would have been thrown from the track.

The Collom Case. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—In the Collom trial to-day John T. Blaisdell contradicted his tes-

timony of yesterday. Ex-County Attorney Davis, in testifying. said Collom repeatedly confessed that not one of the sixty notes out was genuine; that when reminded by the cashier that at least one was genuine, as he had seen Blais-dell sign it, Collom confessed he had destroyed the genuine and replaced it with a

Killermann Kills Himself. WATERTOWN, Wis., Oct. 24.-Louis Killermann, who shot and fatally wounded his wife yesterday, concealed himself in the loft of his mother's barn after the shooting. Hearing his young brother below this morning and supposing officers had discovered his hiding place, he sent a bullet through his own brain, dying instantly. Mrs. Killer-mann is still alive, but very low.

The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather. For Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota: Fair, preceded by light rain in lows, cooler winds, becoming northerly.