THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TO-NIGHT AT 10:30

THE MODEL

Closes the most remarkable

Suit and Overcoat Sale

Of the season. To-day you can still obtain Men's Fine Tailor-Made Suits, worth $20 to $28, for

$14.77

Men's first-class Business Suits, worth $12 and $15, for

$8.77

And Men's Double-breasted Chinchilla Overcoats, sold everywhere for $5 and $6, for

$3.77

Don't come next week and ask us to duplicate these prices, for we can't do it. If you want these goods at these prices, to-day is your last chance at them.

In our Hat Department you can find all the new styles in Winter Caps. We save you 25c to $1 on every Hat you buy of us.

MODEL.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE LINE (BIG FOUR Railway)

WE ARE TOO BUSY

To write advertisements. The papers, we know, will suffer from the loss of our literary contributions; they will be missed by the readers. But as long as the wise and good people make such a rush on us we shall be obliged to postpone our literary labors and attend to the wants of those who are looking to us for railway tickets, sleeping-car, parlor-car and chair-car accommodations in our palace trains.

To California! To Oregon! To Colorado! (Do you know Colorado is becoming about as popular in winter as in summer!) To Florida! Yes, sir, to Florida. Notwithstanding the yellow fever, many are preparing for their winter flight to its sunny clime.

The Asheville, N. C., region, with its high altitude and mild climate, is attracting great attention from refugees from winter. Our trains reach this winter paradise in twenty hours.

Then there is always popular Old Point Comfort and the thousand attractions on the Chesapeake & Ohio railway. Our popular lines to Washington, D. C., Baltimore and Philadelphia still lead all competitors. In fact, it is a very out-of-the-way place, indeed, East, West, North or South, that the Kankakee and its connections is not the best route to reach it. Come to the popular office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, for tickets or information.

TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION.

Depart	3:55am	10:55am	3:50pm	6:26pm
Arrive	10:45am	11:45am	5:07pm	10:50pm

CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

Depart	3:55am	3:45pm
Arrive	11:50am	10:50pm

CHICAGO DIVISION.

Depart	7:10am	12:05no'n	5:20pm	11:00pm
Arrive	3:25am	10:38am	3:30pm	6:13pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati.

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

They Attack a Butcher with His Own Cleavers, but Are Routed, and One Captured.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Geo. Burggraf, who runs a meat market in the outskirts of the city, and resides in the rear, was awakened, early yesterday morning, by a slight noise, and, as he raised his head, two men opened the door between the shop and the room and entered. Jumping up, he seized the man nearest him. The other ran to the counter in the shop, picked up two cleavers, and returned to the aid of his companion. Burggraf was struck on the head with one of two cleavers, and the scalp laid open for six inches. The blow floored him. By the time he regained his feet, the second man had time enough to hand one of the cleavers to his partner, and both burglars attacked him. The fight was so hot that one of the men thought best to get out. Burggraf grappled with the remaining burglar. They fought all over the place, the butcher managing to keep a hold on the man's right arm and prevented further use of the cleaver. The racket aroused the other members of the family, and the wife, who is an invalid, responded to the call, together with her mother and sister. The burglar made a desperate fight. He bit the fingers of the women and the keen edge of the cleaver lacerated them. He was finally overpowered and tied with a rope. Then Mrs. Burggraf fainted. Burggraf shouted for the police. An officer responded, and the burglar, who was covered with blood, was taken to the station. A surgeon was sent to Burggraf and found that he had four severe scalp wounds and a badly cut hand. Burggraf's mother-in-law had the left cheek laid open by a stab from the cleaver, exposing the teeth and jaw-bone, and the sister-in-law had the thumb of her right hand bitten to the bone. This wound was cauterized. Dr. Brand said that Burggraf's wound would not cause him much trouble if inflammation did not set in, and that the others were not badly hurt. Mrs. Burggraf's condition was critical. The excitement and exertion when she was so weak had caused much alarm, and he could venture no opinion as to the result in her case. At the station the prisoner gave his name as Henry Walter, a German, twenty-four years old. He said the job had been planned by his companion. They knew that Burggraf's customers, who work in the factories thereabouts, always pay him on Wednesdays.

The Hibbard-Fry Case Given to the Jury.

BEAVER, Pa., Nov. 23.—The arguments in the Fry case ended at 5 o'clock. Judge Wickham at once charged the jury, which retired, with the information that if they reached a verdict by 10 o'clock to-night court would reconvene to receive it. While the judge's charge was a most impartial one, it was constructively favorable to the defendant.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat

Should not be neglected. Brown's Bronchial Troches are a simple remedy and give prompt relief. 25 cents a box.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

SATURDAY—Fair; slightly warmer.

Cabinet Guessing

That is an interesting pastime, but not more so than what is going on at the great WHEN Store. We are waging a warfare against high prices for fine and thoroughly

RELIABLE CLOTHING.

The victory is with our low prices. Our fine clothing has become a power, and the Low Prices astonish all. Come and be convinced.

In advertising, as elswhere, loud assertion, unsupported by fact, must fail, and recoil upon the heads of the boasters, sooner or later.

We claim much, but, at the same time, we prove more. Come and see.

THE WHEN

NATURAL-GAS INTEREST.

The Standard Oil People Said to Be Looking About Pittsburg for Its Control.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 23.—This morning's statement of the theory that the mission of seven or eight great Standard Oil monopolists in Pittsburg was the negotiation of a deal to complete the monopoly of natural-gas interests in the great manufacturing center of western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia brought out a probability which has to-day become the accepted theory as to the object of the secret conference of the magnates, begun yesterday, and concluded to-day before they returned home. They undoubtedly want the Pittsburg monopoly of natural gas controlled by the Philadelphia company, and want the big dividends even now paid on its eleven millions of stock, as well as what will be paid on its additional $2,500,000 to be bonded Dec. 5. They deny it, of course, and insist that they only met here on routine business and chose Pittsburg as the place as a mere geographical compliment. But they always deny everything, the mere admission of which would be equivalent to their drawing a handsome check in favor of the man to whom they might show their hands. One thing is certain, no mere bagatelle embraced by a million or two of dollars drew this great company of magnates together when one or two of them were deemed sufficient last year to come home and "settle the hash" of all the petroleum producers, with their millions at stake. Therefore, what they deny need not necessarily be negatively received, as all western Pennsylvania has been taught the sad lesson that the Standard must be taken by contraries, if at all.

The gossip among the brokers to-day was very entertaining. One gentleman who should know what he was talking about gave an opinion that shows the gas deal spoken of had hit the right idea. "There is no doubt," said he, "that the Standard people are after the gas lines about this city. Pittsburg is the only place, you might say, in this part of the country where they haven't a monopoly of the gas interests, and I believe it is only a question of time when they will acquire that. It is well known that the Standard has been quietly purchasing outside gas lines, and forming them into trusts. This scheme was thought of years ago, when gas was first found in such quantities. The Standard people saw what a big thing there was in gas, and have gone along quietly absorbing millions of acres of gas lines, and the gas companies will wake up some fine morning to find their supply of gas utterly inadequate, their lands all drilled and the Standard Oil Company ready to purchase their stock or furnish them gas at their own terms. In addition to this, they practically own the Ohio oil field, and will be prepared some day to make more gas than the world can burn."

"The Standard people," said a well-known oil and stock-broker, "have their eye on the Philadelphia company, and, while I am not a bull on that stock by any means, I think they intend to buy the $2,500,000 worth of bonds that are to be issued. This would give them the preference on all property and plants, and they would practically hold the key to the situation."

MORMON CONVERTS.

Car-Loads Being Shipped Out of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 23.—Passenger-agent Rogers, of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham railroad, to-day ticketed to Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, three Mormon elders and fifty converts who came from Cullman county, Alabama. Of the fifty converts, eighteen were girls between twelve and twenty years of age, sixteen were women between twenty and forty years, and the others were men and boys. They were of the poorest class of country people, and only nine of the entire party are able to read and write. The converts were in charge of Elders Smith, Rich and Lee, who will accompany them to Utah. Elder Smith was in command. To a reporter he said:

"We have met with much opposition in the Southern States, but Alabama and East Tennessee have been our most fruitful fields. We have been denounced and threatened, and a number of our elders have been whipped, tarred and feathered, but we go on making converts to the true religion of the Latter-day Saints. We have elders in various sections of the Northern and Western States, a number in Europe, but recently we have been concentrating our forces in the South, as we have met with greater success in this section than in any other part of the world. Every few months we gather at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala., and all converts who wish to go to Utah are there and they are given transportation. We have in the two States of Alabama and Tennessee, nearly forty flourishing mission stations. We are adding 1,000 converts to Mormonism annually, and the United States government will in time be compelled to accord our church equal rights with other religious societies.

"We have no idea of transferring the headquarters of our church to Mexico. We are locating many converts in Arizona, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, and will soon be as strong in those Territories as in Utah. We work among country people and in sections remote from towns and cities to escape persecution, not that we fear intelligent discussion or investigation of our religion. We have so long been grossly misrepresented by the newspapers that we are fully aware of the prejudice against us which exists everywhere."

Elder Smith is about forty years old, and a man of education and intelligence. He declined to discuss the question of polygamy, simply saying that the Mormon Church was misrepresented and misunderstood on that subject. Elders Rich and Lee are young men of little intelligence, and declined to talk.

Reception to Bishop Foley.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23.—The Rt. Rev. John S. Foley, the newly appointed bishop of Detroit, accompanied by a number of his old Baltimore parishioners and clergy of the diocese, arrived in Detroit by special train at 8 o'clock this evening. The train also carried the reception committee of 300 of Detroit's most prominent citizens, who met their spiritual ruler at Toledo and escorted him to his new home. The grand and fitting reception which had been arranged was carried out to the letter. Every Catholic organization in the city and surrounding towns was represented and fully 10,000 men were in line.

Fashionable Sealskin Sacques.

The publishers of Godey's Lady's Book are offering to club-raisers and subscribers a sealskin sacque. For full particulars send 15 cents for the Christmas number of Godey's Lady's Book, Philadelphia. Now ready.

THE HOUSE STILL IN PERIL

Democrats Have Not Abandoned Their Efforts to Manufacture a Majority.

Republicans, However, Realize the Gravity of the Situation and Will Not Be Cheated by Men Who Have Not Been Elected.

Senator Kenna Correctly States One of the Causes of Democratic Defeat.

A Sample of the Methods by Which Republicans Are Being Robbed of Legally-Elected Representatives—Washington Notes.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The Democrats Continue Their Dishonest Efforts to Count in a Majority.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Democrats have not yet given up their purpose to manufacture a majority for themselves in the next House of Representatives. This appears from many movements on their part in the reported doubtful districts in Southern States. In these States they control the election boards which will make the returns on which certificates are issued, and in this way they may be enabled to have certificates issued to candidates who were not elected even on the face of the returns, if honestly made. The present Clerk of the House, General Clark, will have to make up a list of the members of the next House and call them to order under the present law, and, having received returns by which a majority of Democrats would be shown to be elected, would thus pave the way for a Democratic organization of the House. The Republicans are well aware of this, and recognize the seriousness of the situation. They do not mean to be cheated out of the control of the next House by the return of candidates who were not elected, and therefore it is barely possible that the organization of the next House will lead to trouble. There might be two Houses organized, and that would be something that has never happened before. Each house of Congress is the sole judge of the election of its members, by a provision of the Constitution, and it is hard to see how even the Supreme Court could decide betweeen two rival houses and say which is the legal one. As the law now stands, it would be in the power of the State authorities, by issuing election certificates to defeated candidates on untenable grounds or pretexts, to change the political complexion of Congress by enabling one party, which did not really obtain a majority, to organize the House, which House so fraudulently constituted could then easily retain control by deciding contests in its own favor, and that this would be done is certain. The controlling party would never count itself out, no matter how strong the cases of the other side might be. Under these circumstances, the official reports from alleged doubtful districts in the South are awaited with great anxiety.

WHY THEY LOST.

Senator Kenna Thinks It Was Because "Niggers and Soldiers" Voted for Harrison.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A gentleman who arrived in the city yesterdey from the West traveled in a car from Cumberland to Washington in company with Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, and reports that that gentleman is very much disgruntled over the success of the Republican ticket. Mr. Kenna is quoted as saying that in his opinion the Democratic loss of votes in his own State was due to the fact that "The niggers and soldiers all voted for the Republican ticket." Mr. Kenna said that the thing that hurt him most was the thought that so many of his West Virginia constituents have lost all that they posessed by staking their money upon the belief that Cleveland would succeed himself. In some cases, the Senator says, men have even lost their farms and stock on the result.

Doctor Lucket, of Crawford county, Indiana, was also on the train, and the Journal correspondent is informed that he had some remarks to make concerning the increased Republican vote in that portion of Indiana. He says that the increase is due to the fact that the soldiers, without regard to party, voted against Grover Cleveland because of his pension vetoes.

NORTH CAROLINA METHODS.

A Republican with 4,500 Majority Deliberately Robbed of His Election.

Washington Special in Philadelphia Press.

The Second North Carolina district is the "black district" of the State. Its normal Republican majority is from 8,000 to 10,000. The Democrats spent $25,000 in this district, and on election day robbed and bought from Cheatham, the colored Republican candidate, about 4,000 votes. When the canvassing boards met on the Thursday after election, however, they found that the work had not been thoroughly done and that Cheatham had still about 4,500 majority. The members of the canvassing boards did not feel that they were in office to allow any such thing as that to happen, and they proceeded to wipe the majority out. They threw out one whole precinct each in Craven, Halifax and Jones counties. In Warren county they threw out seven precincts. In Bertie county they threw out two precincts on the ground that the registration books had been burned, by some mysterious act of Providence, just before the election. It goes without saying that all these precincts were heavily Republican. They were thrown out on the most trivial pretexts, and, indeed, in some cases, there was no pretense at giving any reason. The precinct was thrown out, and there was an "end on it."

The whole of Vance county (Cheatham's own county) and the whole of Edgecombe county were thrown out on the pretext that the ballots were not properly printed. As a matter of fact, the ballots were precisely like those used throughout the district and State, and were printed in one office, and according to a form agreed upon by both the Republican and Democratic State chairmen. Still the Republican majority was not overcome by 671, and the Democratic managers hurriedly telegraphed to the canvassing board in Northampton county that it must save the day. Unfortunately, the Northampton county canvassers had adjourned when the telegram reached its destination. The following Saturday the district canvassing board met at Newberne. It couldn't wipe out the remaining Republican majority of 671, and it conceded Cheatham's election. Simmons, the Democratic candidate, who was at Newberne on that day, also publicly conceded it. Last week, however, the Democratic managers in Washington telegraphed Simmons that he must turn up with a certificate of election. Simmons demurred at first, but he ultimately consented to ask Governor Scales for a certificate. To-day he telegraphed to the head conspirators at Washington, asking to know the status of the next House, and stating that he was ready to co-operate. This is interpreted as meaning that the State canvassing board has invented some way of counting out Cheatham, and that Governor Scales has promised to give a certificate of election to Simmons.

MINOR MATTERS.

Congressman Cannon Thinks It Too Early to Talk About the Speakership.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Representative Cannon, of Illinois, one of the candidates for Speaker of the next House, if the Republicans should have a majority of members and control the organization, arrived in Washington to-day. To a representative of the United Press Mr. Cannon said this evening: "I stopped in Indianapolis to see General Harrison and pay my respects to him, but my business had no political significance. In his conversation with me he did not commit himself in any way; in fact, I do not think he has had much time to think about his Cabinet or anything else, and I doubt if he has reached any conclusions. I do not think he has considered the question of calling an extra session of Congress, and as we may not organize the House for a year, it is a little early, I think, for the discussion of the speakership."

Indiana Pensions.

Pensions have been granted the following-named Indianians:

Original Invalid—Col. W. Powers, Cartersburg; J. W. McCammon, Butlerville; F. Schuhmacher (deceased), Ferdinand; M. Logenecker, Springport; J. Brown, Marengo; I. M. Powell, Lebanon; J. Beemer (deceased), Valparaiso; T. Dirringer, Fulda; L. Greenenwald, Evansville; A. Lockhart, Boonville; P. Brennan, Indianapolis; J. Bex, Huron; W. Chanley, Fredonia.

Increase—C. Wachstetter, Fishersburg; W. Hughes, Bloomington; A. B. Dillon, Milo; S. D. Holman, Columbus; G. W. Short (navy), Indianapolis; J. Copeland, Vallonia; O. P. Stevens (deceased), Maxinkuckee; J. McClamrock, Crawfordsville; W. Hall, Vincennes; J. M. Miller, English, T. J. Hunter, Yellowstone; F. Wilson, Richmond; T. W. Goodson, Grantsburg; W. D. McLain, Brazil; A. C. Gregory, Decatur.

Reissue—J. W. Fauver, Terre Haute; J. W. Carnequa, Indianapolis.

Widows, Etc.—Maria L., widow of Oliver P. Stevens, Maxinkuckee; Anna L., widow of William B. P. Hebbard, Columbus; Henriette, widow of Frederick Bestie, Mount Vernon; Sarah Isabelle Jorden, former widow of William H. Gallaspy, Bedford; Susanna, widow of Ferdinand Schuhmacher, Ferdinand; Rachel, widow of Joseph Beemer, Valparaiso.

The Vice-President-Elect.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Vice-president-elect Levi P. Morton was at the Navy Department and called to pay his respects to Secretary Whitney who, however, was not in his office.

Republican National Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Chairman Quay has called a meeting of the executive committee of the Republican national committee for Wednesday, Dec. 5, in this city.

BANK THIEF CAPTURED.

"Little Horace" Taken in Custody in Canada for a Confidence Operation.

TORONTO, Nov. 23.—A few days ago a man giving the name of Henry Hunter was arrested here charged with successfully working the confidence trick on a newly-arrived young Scotchman. The case was remanded, the police meantime making an investigation. This has resulted in the discovery that Hunter's real name is Horace Hovan, and that he is pretty well known to the police of the United States under the name of "Little Horace." He is one of the most notorious and successful bank thieves in America. The beginning of his criminal career, apparently was in, 1870, when, with a notorious Canadian criminal named Ed Rice, now in the penitentiary, he robbed the Halifax Bank of $20,000. The money was returned by Rice, and he was released from jail. In 1878 he robbed a Pittsburg (Pa.) bank of $12,000, and was sent to the penitentiary for three years, soon, however, escaping. In 1878 he was arrested for robbing a Charlestown (Va.), bank, but, feigning sick, was sent to the hospital and again escaped. Little Horace was arrested here, together with a companion named William Alexander, and the two men had devised a most novel and clever scheme for robbing banks. They had ordered a couple of ordinary walking-canes, harmless enough in appearance, but of very ingenious structure. At the point of each cane is a large pair of tweezers, connected with the handle of the cane by a spring running its entire length. The plan is to go to the bank, transact some ordinary business, laying the cane on the counter with its point toward the teller. As soon as that official turns his back the cane comes into contact with a roll of bills out of reach of a man's arm, and the spring is as easily worked to hook a few of the bills. The detectives consider it one of the neatest tricks for robbing a bank that they have come across.

A KNOTTY CASE DECIDED,

Involving Precedence of Death of Man and Wife, Where Both Perished in a Fire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 23.—A private telegraphic dispatch bears the information that the heirs of Frank Briscoe won the suit at Cameron, Tex. The suit was to determine by law whether the heirs of Briscoe or those of his wife should inherit the life policy of Briscoe in the Knights and Ladies of Honor for $2,000. The case was a peculiar one. At the time the Journal contained an account of the horrifying holocaust at Rockdale, Tex. Frank Briscoe and his wife and two children, residents of this city, were consumed in that awful affair, June 4. There were no immediate heirs to Briscoe's estate, and so Briscoe's relatives and also his wife's relatives laid claim to his assets. In the case the evidence of Dr. Brooks, who was a guest of the hotel at the time of the fire, decided the matter. He averred that Mrs. Briscoe gave the alarm to him and his wife, and that Mr. Briscoe, sleeping further away from the origin of the fire, was not seen at all. She exclaimed: "Mrs. Brooks! Mrs. Brooks! For God's sake—the building is on fire and we are all burning up!" The presumption is that Mrs. Briscoe perished in trying to arouse her husband and save her children. From the nature of the case, the fire rushing up the stairway, Briscoe's room could not have been reached by the flames for some time after this incident. The court took it that Mrs. Briscoe perished first. The point was to determine which was the survivor, and, consequently, the possessor of the property. Upon this testimony of Dr. Brooks the court adjudged the relatives of Briscoe entitled to the insurance money as well as his real and personal property.

How Forger Tinkler Was Caught.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—The arrest yesterday in London, England, of Charles Tinkler, the youthful bank forger, was made through information given by himself in a letter to William Hopkins, of this city, one of his companions. How the detectives obtained the letter is their secret, but it was obtained and told the address of his tailor in London. Through a request of Governor Foraker to Secretary Bayard, the American minister in London was asked to secure Tinkler's arrest, and it was done. Tinkler is not yet twenty-one years of age. He was collector for the Bodmann tobacco house, and in September last forged three checks of $5,000 each, presented them at bank, obtained the money and left, saying he was going to follow book-making at the races. The forgery was not discovered until the checks were returned, about Nov. 1. A young German girl named Meier went with Tinkler. It is said that a sister of hers died of grief a few days ago, and that Tinkler's mother is insane from grief over the downfall of her son.

The Polish Slave Driver.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 23.—Charles L. Parsons, who was given a hearing at Holyoke to-day, upon the double charge of false imprisonment and assault upon Vincent Zaloncastis, the Pole, who was found chained to his (Parsons's) buggy. The testimony was a repetition of the facts as before stated. The chief of police, who found the Pole, testified as to his condition when found and said he could not have released himself. The Pole testified that Parsons had bound him to the vehicle by force. This Parsons denied, saying the Pole had consented to it. He said that if the man had desired to do so he could easily have released himself. He had given him a good breakfast and had provided him with two heavy blankets. It was his intention to ship the man to New York, and he had procured for him a ticket to that city. At the conclusion of the hearing, Parsons was held for the grand jury in $2,000 bail, which was furnished by his wife and son.

Big Street-Railway Deal.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—Brokers and street-railway men here are terribly worked up over a big deal to be consummated here on Dec. 15, when, it is said, a Chicago syndicate will secure control of four St. Louis street railways—the Citizens', capital stock $1,500,000; Cass-avenue and Fair Grounds railway, capital stock $300,000; Union Line, capital stock $600,000, and the Northern Central, capitalized at $200,000. Julius Walsh and James Campbell represent the St. Louis end of the deal.

PARTY FRICTION IN FRANCE

Republican Factions Likely to Be Involved in Serious Financial Scandals.

Conservative Journals Charge the Government with Contemplating a Coup D'Etat, to Be Executed on the 2d of December.

Boulanger Continues to Talk in a Bellicose and Rather Boastful Manner.

Further Debate in the English Commons on the Proposed Extension of the Ashbourne Act—A Serious Outbreak in Formosa.

QUARRELS IN FRANCE.

Financial Schemes That Promise to Give the Politicians Much Trouble.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A Paris special to the Times says: "While the sinister shadow of Boulanger steadily increases in the land, the Republican factions seem to be on the brink of another quarrel over financial scandals which threaten to be even worse than that under which President Grevy and M. Wilson went down. People are talking more about Numa Gilly's wholesale charges than anything else, in spite of the fact that his sweeping accusations against the politicians of the Right and Left do not seem so far to have much proof back of them. But, from what I learn to-night, much worse is to come.

"The Deputies to-day all received a circular letter, signed by F. Martin, ex-agent of the Panama Canal Company, asserting that Messrs. Baihaut and Barbe, formerly Ministers of Public Works, had each received during the past two years large bribes, in return for the official and parliamentary assistance they had rendered the Panama Canal Company. In addition, M. Martin says that fully fifty members of the Chamber are implicated in a similar corrupt way in the fortunes of DeLessep's scheme, but he reserves their names in order to concentrate the charge on these ex-Ministers, and force them to proceed against him in the courts, where he is ready and anxious to meet them. I take the liberty of doubting, however, that they will sue him, unless they are forced into it. M. Martin also attacks the present effort of M. DeLesseps to obtain at least the formal backing of the Credit Foncier for his project of a new loan. It appears that the government is pretty deeply involved in support of this plan, M. Floquet relying a good deal on patriotic flummery about piercing the isthmus of Panama under the French flag for electioneering capital in the general elections of next year. Hence, any big scandal now about the Panama canal will not only smash finally M. De Lesseps's chances for getting more money out of the confiding French people, but will seriously threaten the government itself.

"Quite as important, in another way, is the opening of subscriptions for the new Russian loan here in France. It is not so much that the investment is a very bad and unwise one, financially, but that it will create a lot of political sentiment of a dangerous sort. Every peasant who holds 100 francs in Russian paper will have a new belief in the certainty of Russian friendship for France to the obvious increase of willingness to engage in international ventures. There are numerous rumors afloat about disorders in Alsace, about fresh quarrels on the German frontier, and alarming diplomatic correspondence, but nothing has occurred thus far to give them importance."

An Attempt to Make Charges of Treason.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The Boulangist and Conservative journals charge the government with preparing a coup d'etat, to be carried out on the occasion of the demonstration at the grave of the revolutionist Baudin, on Dec. 2. They allege that government agents will mingle with the people in the cemetery on that day and provoke a conflict. The leaders in the demonstration will then be arrested on trumped up charges of having been engaged in plotting against the state, and will afterwards be prosecuted for treason.

La France says Gen. Boulanger, in an interview, asserted that he had definite information that Prime Minister Floquet was making preparations for a coup d'etat against the Boulangists, and abandoned them only because they were prematurely revealed.

The Journal des Debats ridicules the rumors of a coup d'etat, and says they are only the magnified echoes of the talk of the Deputies, who have urged the government to adopt energetic measures for the suppression of Boulangist intrigues.

General Boulanger, in another interview, declared that he would give anything for the government to do what had been affirmed. France would never submit to such a coup d' etat, and in a fortnight his party would be in power. He had no fear of assassination, and took no precautions. The government newspapers ridicule the story of a coup d'etat, but articles written by Spuller and Reinacht declare that the republic is in danger and must be protected from Boulangism.

THE PARNELL TRIAL.

Testimony as to Outrages and the Irish League's Connection Therewith.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—At the sitting of the Parnell commission, to-day, Inspector of Police Higgins testified concerning outrages at Castle Island, County Kerry.

Sir Charles Russell objected to the witness giving evidence regarding matters beyond his personal knowledge.

Presiding-justice Hannen said he admitted reports made by the police at times for what they were worth.

The witness, resuming, quoted from statistics which showed that from November, 1882, to September, 1884, 160 outrages were committed. On cross-examination the witness said he believed that farmers' sons initiated outrages in order to evade the payment of rent. He knew of twenty bogus outrages. He was not aware that men had connived to damage their own property in order to secure compensation from the quarter sessions. He did not think that all outrages were due to secret societies. Some of them were the result of family quarrels, or of private malice. He had connected the league with moonlighting, because, prior to the existence of the league, Kerry had been peaceful.

Mr. Reid, counsel for the Parnellites, asked: "What is your ground for assuming this connection?"

The Witness—At every meeting of the league landlords and bailiffs were denounced. As a consequence both of the classes became unpopular, and nearly every man who has been murdered belonged to either one class or the other.

Mr. Lockwood, of the Parnellite counsel, then asked the witness how long he had been engaged in getting up a case for the Times.

Sir Henry James, of counsel for the Times, objected to the question, whereupon Sir Charles Russell exclaimed, warmly, "We charge and intend to prove that the whole executive authority, even including the resident magistrates, is engaged in getting up the Times case."

The witness then denied that the Times had employed him. On re-direct examination by the prosecution, the witness stated that no case of bogus outrage had ever been returned by the police as a real outrage.

THE ASHBOURNE ACT.

Parnell Tries to Insert a Provision Affecting Arrears of Rent.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Sexton asked whether it was true that seven Irish members were liable to be prosecuted, and, if so, whether there was any relation between the prosecution and the delay in the debate on the Irish estimates? If there was not, he asked if Mr. Smith, the government leader, could give assurance that members would not be withdrawn from their parliamentary duties until the estimates were settled.

Mr. Smith denied having any knowledge of the prosecutions. He certainly desired members to remain until the estimates were considered. He then moved that the rule compelling adjournment at midnight be again suspended, to enable the House to conclude the debate on the Irish land-purchase bill. His motion was carried by a vote of 195 to 159.

On a motion to go into committee on the bill, Mr. Parnell proposed an amendment giving the government power to instruct the land commission to deal with arrears when fixing judicial rents. He urged that, in view of the fact that it was agreed on all sides that the arrears question must necessarily be settled, it ought to be dealt with without delay, in conjunction with the question of land purchase. This done, it would place the tenant in a position to contract freely with the landlord, protect the exchequer against loss and give the Ashbourne act the best possible chance to work with smoothness.

Mr. Smith contended that the course which Mr. Parnell proposed would place the tenant in a distinctly worse position than before by recognizing arrears as a charge that might continue to hang around his neck even after completing his purchase. Now, after a contract for purchase had been agreed upon, the arrears became, ipso facto, wiped out.

Mr. Dillon said the mischief of arrears occurred before the agreement for purchase was signed.

Mr. Parnell's motion was rejected by a vote of 182 to 148.

Mr. Nolan (Home-ruler) moved that the purchasing tenants be allowed, also, to purchase grass-land in the neighborhood of their holdings.

Messrs. Plunkett and Smith admitted that the matter was worthy of attention, but said that the subject should be considered apart from the present bill.

Mr. Morley advised that the motion be withdrawn. Several Parnellites retorted that the government objected to the motion because an Irishman was the author, and they insisted upon a division. The motion was negatived—159 to 128.

Sir B. Walter Foster (Liberal) moved to reduce the amount of the grant asked for in the bill to £1,500,000.

Sir G. O. Trevelyan said he had heard that a nobleman connected with a Minister had already recovered £200,000, and that Lord Londonderry would benefit by the measure.

Mr. Goschen repudiated Trevelyan's insinuations.

Mr. Hugh Childers commented on the absence of information regarding the operation of the Ashbourne act.

After further debate, the motion was rejected by a vote of 212 to 154.

MILLIONAIRE LIVINGSTONE.

The Sudden and Mysterious Disappearance of the Eccentric American.

Paris Special.

There is much excitement and uneasiness in the American colony at Florence over the mysterious disappearance of the many-times millionaire Livingstone, who, for twenty years, has owned one of the most magnificent palaces on the Lung Arno, and who has cut an eccentric figure in society here. His most remarkable freak was to drive every afternoon to the rendezvous of the Haute Societe in an English mail coach with twenty thoroughbred horses attached without passengers other than himself and his footman. Recently his coach ran over and seriously injured several people, and the Council passed an ordinance forbidding him driving more than six horses to a coach. Thus prevented indulgence in a favorite pastime, Livingstone became melancholy and morose, and spent large sums of money endeavoring to have the ordinance repealed, but without avail. He was born in Frankfort, from where he went to California, where he amassed an immense fortune in mining. He cast off his family name of Lebenstein, for the more sonorous-sounding English translation Livingstone, and settled in Florence. The river Arno is being dredged, and a number of detectives have been put on the case. Murder is feared, as it is known that Mr. Livingstone had the habit of carrying large amounts of money about him.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Serious Outbreak in Formosa, the Result of Oppressive Taxation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The steamer Rio de Janeiro arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, to-day. The correspondent of the China Mail states that an uprising has taken place in Formosa, which may result seriously. The registration and remeasurement of the rice and sugar districts in the south and west of the island has been in progress some time, with the view of increased taxation, and has caused great ill will against the authorities, especially the imperial commissioner. The Chinese settlers, aided by the natives, took possession of the large walled town of Ching Hoa, where they received recruits and then proceeded to a larger town, Hagi, which they also occupied. Fai Wan, it was thought, was also in danger, and the British consul there telegraphed for a gunboat. The district is much disturbed, and bands of robbers are plundering people on the roads. A report was in circulation that the district magistrate of Ching Hoa had been killed. Soldiers have been sent to quell the disturbance.

The Emin Relief Expedition.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—At a meeting of the Colonial Company, to-day, Dr. Peters moved that the Emin relief expedition be delayed until German authority in East Africa is restored. Lieutenant Wissman, in opposing the motion, declared that it would take at least a year to restore German authority, and that even then the proposed expedition would be unable to traverse the rebellious districts. He was prepared, he said, to make an immediate attempt, with a small expedition, to reach Emin Pasha by another route. On this route he could obtain carriers, and the rebellion would not interfere with the expedition. He added: "Emin Pasha cannot wait long. He would meanwhile lose his important position or the English would be compelled again to take pity on our countryman. As for myself, I would no longer be able to join an enterprise trumpeted so loudly and now abandoned because no other object can be attained at the same time." After a long discussion it was resolved that a relief expedition be attempted as soon as possible by the nearest route. The relief fund now amounts to $80,000.

Entertaining a Minister.

New York World.

A lady of this city who spent last spring in Florence gave the World a story illustrating the eccentricities of millionaire Livingstone. He shunned society as a rule, but now and then he met some to whom he took a fancy, and his entertainments were lavish as to expense, but the guests were always few. The story is that an American clergyman, being casually introduced to Livingstone, attracted his attention and was invited to dinner. The whole of Livingstone's handsome villa was devoted to the occasion. There were music and flowers, rich viands and elaborate service, but the only diners were the clergyman and his host. After dinner there was a display of fire-works, which must have been very expensive, but it was for the enjoyment of these two alone. The clergyman learned that sometimes these fetes were given at the villa for the solitary entertainment of the owner and that ladies were never invited.

Rioting in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Nov. 23.—The meetings announced to be held throughout Ireland to-day in memory of the "Manchester martyrs" were proclaimed by the government. A few conflicts occurred between the people and the police. The most serious disturbance was at Kilkenny. A dispatch received from there at a late hour to-night says that the police were charging in all directions, and that a magistrate had threatened to give orders to fire upon the mob.

Distrust of Emperor William.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The demand made in the German budget for upward of 100,000,000 marks, for the construction of twenty-eight new ships, is deemed here a strange commentary upon the recent pacific speeches of Emperor William, and especially his conciliatory speech to the Reichstag. In view of the extraordinary demand for naval purposes, the peaceful asseverations of the Emperor are everywhere distrusted, particularly by English Conservatives.

China and the American Syndicate.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Standard says: "Wharton Barker has brought forward the proposed concession to the