TRYING HARD TO SAVE MOST.

HARMLESS CHARACTER OF HIS SPEECH.

THE WITNESSES PROVE TOO MUCH IN THEIR EFFORTS TO CLEAR THE ANARCHIST.

Most continued his innings yesterday in the Court of General Sessions before Judge Cowing and a patient and long-suffering jury. Several witnesses swore that Most's speech was of the most harmless and law-abiding character and entirely devoid of anything that could be regarded as a threat. Some of them were not Anarchists and avowed their belief in a Supreme Being and were, therefore, regarded as most valuable witnesses for the defence. One of them, who "in other respects was doing quite well," did awkwardly swear that Most said he would give ten years of his life to see the man who hanged the Anarchists in Chicago. It was discovered on cross-examination that the men who were filled with Anarchy had it in an exceedingly mild form and hadn't yet been inoculated with dynamite.

Fred. Hartwig, a sallow-looking youth whose English was much mixed with German, was the first witness called for Most. He was at Kramer's barroom on the evening of November 12. He had only strayed in there to get a glass of beer, but hearing a man making a speech in a hall back of the barroom, he went in and heard Most. The witness was exceedingly ambitious to give a version in English of what Most said, but after he had floundered for five minutes an interpreter was sent for to give him a lift over the stumbling blocks of the English language. Still he gave an exceedingly incoherent account of Most's speech. He had heard Most say that the Anarchists in Chicago were murdered and that one man was as good as another. At one time when Most was speaking a man got up and shouted "Revenge! revenge!" but Most waved him down with a handkerchief and said soothingly, "Not yet, not yet."

"Are you an Anarchist?" asked Mr. Hummel.

"No, I am not," replied the witness.

"What is an Anarchist?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"I don't know, sir."

"Then how do you know whether you are an Anarchist or not?"

"I am not an Anarchist, all the same," replied the witness with some spirit. "I may be one some day but I am not yet."

He had heard Most speak of "the capitalistic beast with sharpened teeth." Mr. Nicoll didn't succeed in getting him to admit that Most had said anything counselling a resort to violence. As he was not an Anarchist Messrs. Howe & Hummel thought him a good witness for their client.

ANOTHER VERSION OF MOST'S SPEECH.

Gustave Tuerpe was the next witness. His English was also much hampered by reminiscences of the tongue of his fatherland and the interpreter had to come to his assistance frequently. He gave an account of Most's speech like this:

He said dot he was sorry for dose hangings in Chicago but if Mr. Powderly and Mr. Henry George had done something dose men would not hav got hanged sometimes. Dey were responsible for it and he said dot Judge Gerry was responsible for it and dot de court of Illinois was responsible for dose hangings too. He said "I would givt ten years of my life if I knew dot hangman of dose Chicago Anarchists."

Then, in response to questions from Mr. Hummel, he said that he had heard Most say "He who says that anarchy is dead lies; anarchy never dies." He heard him say also "The blood of our friends will yet be avenged." Mr. Howe repeated the sentence with the emphasis on the "yet" for the benefit of the jury. Most's manner was, said the witness, "just as if a friend of his had died a couple of days before."

Asked by Mr. Nicoll what Most had said when some one in the audience had called out for revenge, the witness replied:

He said: "No, not yet; it aint time to get satisfaction on account of dot yet," or somedings like dot.

MOST WILLING TO SACRIFICE TEN YEARS.

Mr. Nicoll wanted additional information about the reasons Most assigned for his willingness to give up ten years of his life to see the man who hanged the Chicago Anarchists.

Oh, he just want to see dot man, dot's all.

Mr. Nicoll (sarcastically)—He just wanted to be introduced to him!

The Witness—Yes, dot's all; somedings like dot.

The witness said he was not a member of the International Society, nor an Anarchist; didn't know what Anarchist meant, didn't read the *Freiheit*, and didn't sympathize with Anarchist views.

"Then why did you go to the Anarchist meeting?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"Because I want to know what dem fellers wanted after dot hangman done his work in Chicago," replied the witness.

"Do you believe that the execution of the Socialists was justifiable and proper?"

"Well, I don't know about dot. It may be proper, but it's a fact dose men is dead and it don't make any difference what I tinks about dot."

"Do you believe in the sentiments that Most expressed?"

"I don't find out whether they are wrong or right yet. I don't tink about it any more."

"Do you believe that the jury was paid to convict the Chicago Anarchists?"

"Well, I don't see any bill; I don't know if dose jurors got paid or not. I wasn't dere at all."

Finally, when after much ingenuity he was made to understand the drift of the question, he said he didn't think that the jurors were paid more than the legal amount due them for their services. "But," he added, "I don't tink dot dose fellows ought to take some moneys. I haf been here dree days and it would be very wrong for me to take a cent for it."

SYMPATHY THAT CAME AFTER THE HANGING.

"Were you in sympathy with the Anarchists who were hanged at Chicago?"

"Not before dem fellows got hanged, but after dey got hanged I felt mit dem some sympathy."

"Are you in sympathy with Anarchists?"

"How can I haf any sympathy mit dem tings what I don't understand."

"Have you ever heard Anarchy explained?"

"No, sir, dey don't explain it at all."

"Do you believe in the maintenance of existing social order?"

After the question had been drilled into him by the interpreter, he replied:

"Yes, just de same as I believe in my faden. I can't tell why, but I believe in him."

"Do you believe in the overthrow of the existing Government?"

"I don't know nodings about dot overthrow of de Government."

"Do you know anything about the Government?"

"No, sir."

"Do you intend to become a citizen of the United States?"

"Yes, sir."

WHAT A REPORTER SAW AND HEARD.

Herman Strelitz, formerly a reporter on *The Leader* and the *Volks Zeitung*, but at present "unattached," was the next witness. He had gone to Kramer's Hall to report the Anarchist meeting. He recited what he recollected of the speech which Most made with a fluency of speech and oratorical accompaniment of manner that showed he was himself accustomed to making platform addresses. He prefaced his statement by saying that he was opposed to Most's teachings and writings. He declared that Schultz, Most's assistant in the *Freiheit*, was chairman of the meeting. The two detectives swore that Schenck presided. He then gave an account of Most's speech of which this is a fair summary.

Most said: "Fellow citizens, you know already what has happened in Chicago and you know how the reaction has marched forward. I can tell you that the meeting at Florence Hall was suppressed by the police, but nevertheless we are gathered here to express our opinion about the judicial murder in Chicago." Then Most spoke in general terms about the men in Chicago; how bravely they met their fate, speaking of them so touchingly that several of the audience were much moved and two ladies shed tears. His manner was mournful. Some one in the audience cried, "Revenge." Then Mr. Most said: "This is not the time to speak that way. Keep your phrases for yourself. We have nothing to do with that. The time will come when it will avenge itself. It is not our thing to do." After again commending the courage of the men who had died at Chicago, particularly Lingg, Most continued: "What is the reason that we are speaking here to-night? We want to make our accusation. First, we have to accuse Mr. Grinnell, District Attorney of Cook County. We have to accuse Mr. Gerry. We have to accuse the jury, we have to accuse the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States as the direct instigators of these judicial murders, the greatest crime of the nineteenth century, the greatest crime which ever was committed in the civilized world." George and Powderly were also included in the association, for their policy of non-interference. He predicted that for every man who was the victim of this judicial murder 500 would step into the ranks and take their places; that the hanging had done more to bring Anarchy before the public than anything that any agitator could do. History showed that the crime would be avenged in time; that it would be avenged not by a single man, but by the capitalistic classes themselves.

"From beginning to end of that speech," asked Mr. Hummel, "did you hear Mr. Most make any threat?"

"No, sir; I am positive that he made no threat at all."

"What was his general tone?"

"It was very respectful, and he behaved in a manner which showed that he really was touched by the subject that every word came from the heart and fareugh the heart."

He took notes of the meeting, but after it had adjourned he met one of the *Volks Zeitung* editors who, on learning that there was nothing sensational in Most's speech, told him that he need not write anything about it, but told him to look after news in connection with Anarchist meetings. He went to Captain McCullagh's station house, and to his "polite request for information," Captain McCullagh replied by a tirade of abuse, calling him a Shevitch man and compelling him to leave the station house.

A BELIEVER IN AGITATIVE ORGANIZATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nicoll he said that when Most talked of the murder of the Anarchists being avenged he always conveyed the idea that history would avenge their death—not that the murderers were to be punished by immediate and personal vengeance. He said that he was a Socialist—not an Anarchist.

Q.—What do you understand by Anarchy? A.—I know that Anarchy as interpreted by Mr. Most means society without government, where justice is done to all. That's all I know about Anarchy.

Q.—What is the purpose or good of Socialism? A.—To explain that I should have to give you a lecture three hours long. I can tell you what its object is in a general way in a few words but I am afraid then that neither you nor the jury will understand anything about it.

Q.—Do the Socialists believe in the existing condition of things? A.—Certainly not, as we have a perverse economic system under which the rich grow richer and the poor poorer. I believe in a social system under which the producer gets a full share of the product of his labor.

Q.—Do Socialists believe in a Republic? A.—Certainly in a Republican form of government, but not like that we have at present. They want to change it by means of the ballot.

Q.—Are you a force Socialist? A.—I have never heard of that sort of socialist.

Q.—Do you believe as a Socialist in the use of force as a means of promulgating your doctrines? A.—As a Socialist I do not believe in the use of force. I believe in agitative organization and education.

Q.—Do they believe in the Constitution of the United States? A.—Certainly. We believe that mankind has a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Our object as Socialists is to make this true. At present it is not true.

Q.—Do you believe in the existence of a Supreme Being? A.—I never gave much thought to that. I don't believe in the sort of god that we build churches for. I believe in a philosophical god, in a power which nobody on earth knows much about. He created the whole world. And I believe in natural laws which are governing the world.

Q.—Do you believe that he punishes for perjury? A.—I don't think that a philosophical god concerns himself much with such trifling things as are going on here.

MR. HOWE AS A PROFESSOR IN THEOLOGY.

When Mr. Nicoll dropped the witness Mr. Howe wished to examine him further about the philosophical god, but Judge Cowing said that he would not permit any more time to be taken up discussing points of theology.

Q.—Did Most say that he would give ten years of his life to see the executioner? A.—No, sir; I know positively that he didn't say that. I don't remember that he said anything about the executioner, specially.

The seventh juror, who had evidently had his suspicions aroused by the witness's glib recital of Most's speech, questioned him about his relations with Most while the trial had been pending. He said that he had met Most once or twice at luncheon, and had conversed with him, but denied that the conversation had any connection with the trial.

Gustav Stefon was the first witness after recess. With the aid of an interpreter he testified to the mournful and innocuous character of Most's harangue, which by this time had become an old story to most of those in the court room, and it exercised a somnolent effect upon them. Captain McCullagh went to sleep outright, but awoke when Mr. Nicoll elicited from the witness the information that he had met two other witnesses at Howe & Hummel's office.

The next witness, Siegfried Rozenzeen, a cigarmaker, made things livelier. He was a dapper-looking young man whose imperfect knowledge of English didn't act as any check upon his volubility, and who seemed to labor under an intense anxiety to convey the impression that, like the father of his adopted country, he couldn't tell a lie. In response to the seductive questioning of Mr. Hummel he gave a version of Most's speech which didn't leave a peg to hang so much as the shadow of an indictment on. "I hafe never heard the gentleman talk with so much feeling," he said. "Every man was touched. I don't like very often to cry, but I had to cry at that meeting."

Most blushed and snickered at this tribute to the power of his oratory; but the gavel was brought down sharply several times before the laughter that pervaded the court-room was suppressed. He said what Most wanted to impress was the idea "dot dey could kill dot singer but not dot songs" and that "ev'ery person killed" "tousands and tousands" of people would rise up to take their places. After leaving the meeting at which Most spoke he had met Dreyfuss, *The World* reporter, who had asked him to give him an account of the meeting. He had suggested to him that he might get it from Lieut. McMillan at the station house. He had seen Samuel Dreyfuss, the City Press reporter, leave the meeting ten minutes before Most had finished speaking.

Here Samuel Dreyfuss was asked to come forward.

"Dot's him," said the witness gleefully.

"I know him," retaliated Dreyfuss spitefully, "he's one of the hottest of Anarchists."

BELIEVING IN THE DOCTRINE OF ANARCHY.

"Do you believe in the doctrine of Anarchy?" asked Mr. Nicoll of the witness.

"Yes," was the triumphant response.

"What is Anarchy?"

"Justice—dot one man shall haf de same right as any udder. Dot's de sort of Anarchy I believe in."

"Does Anarchy mean society without government?"

"I not so far along as to know dot."

"How long have you studied it?"

"Eight or nine years."

"And you have not yet learned that Anarchy means a social condition without government?"

"I haf not pushed myself far enough along yet; so I read different books and papers. When I read some more it will be time enough to say dot I am an Anarchist or Socialist."

"Do you know that you are?"

"I am a man, but I am not yet so far dot I make up my mind what I believe in."

"Do you know whether you are an Anarchist or Socialist?"

"Dot is do reason what I told you before. I don't know."

"Are you leaning toward Anarchy—do you incline that way?"

"So far as I haf read dem books dey haf got some good dings. I read too many books."

"Do you go to church?"

"I meet with Saturdays as well as Saturdays to make my living. I haf not time to go to church."

"What do you call yourself?"

"A scholar who learns different dings."

Mr. Nicoll continued for some time to expose the character of his mental furniture, and again and again the gavel checked the laughter of the spectators. Mr. Howe said that he had been unable to secure the attendance of *The Sun* reporter who wrote the account of Most's speech which appeared in *The Sun* on which the defence relies to refute *The World's* account. He wanted to put *The Sun's* report in evidence, but Mr. Nicoll would not let it go in without the reporter to prove it. Most will testify in his own behalf to-day and it is expected that the case will go to the jury to-night.

Reference was made in some afternoon papers to a threatening letter which had been received by Judge Cowing. The letter is a brief one, in a handwriting like that of a woman, and is signed "Liberty." It reads simply:

"If you charge against Herr Most you will die. Death for all officers is their due."

Another letter, unsigned and containing no threat, reminds the Judge that "hangs should go to Sing Sing before Most is again imprisoned."

DISSATISFIED PEDESTRIANS.

GRUMBLING OVER THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MONEY—ELSON'S FINABLE FLIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Littlewood, Albert, Panchot, Noremac and Elson, the five pedestrians who remained to the finish in last week's go-as-you-please race and each of whom made over 500 miles were to-day given their share of the gate money. The receipts were much less than expected and there was considerable grumbling by the pedestrians when informed of the amounts to be given them. The total amount of the gate receipts was $5,337. On half of this amount, $2,668, was divided among the five prize winners, 45 per cent to the first, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, 10 per cent to fourth, and 5 per cent to the fifth man. Of this amount Littlewood received $1,200, Albert $667, Panchot $400, Noremac $267 and Elson $133. In addition to this, the entrance fees of $1,000 each of the thirteen starters having paid in $13,000 was divided among the first three winners. Of this amount Littlewood received 60 per cent, amounting to $7,800, Albert 30 per cent, amounting to $3,900, and Panchot 10 per cent, amounting to $1,300.

Poor old man Elson, who succeeded in making the 500 miles, allowing him to receive a portion of the gate money, is left penniless, footsore and broken-hearted. His backer, who paid his entrance fee of $100, took every penny of the $133 allotted to him for making the 500 miles, notwithstanding the old man's protest. The backer declared that what Elson earned was not sufficient to reimburse him for what he had expended on the old man.

A SKELETON IN SPARKS'S ARMOR.

From The Chicago Mail.

A horrible rumor comes over the wires to the effect that George W. Julian is to be appointed in the place of the late Sparks. What malignant alarmist could have invented this story it is impossible to conjecture. Possibly it was some friend of the late commissioner who wished to advise the country that there are evils greater than sparks, and such as it dreamed not of. The hostilities and jubilations of the settlers of Dakota are evidence that they believed that no greater affliction than sparks was possible in the nature of things, but they may yet learn that it is the unexpected that always happens. They doubtless believed, with the great mass of American people, that Julian was dead. They knew that he was a contemporary of Cotton Mather—that he had raised a most infernal pumpus when the resolutions of '98 were passed—that he took part in the Rhode Island war and the Pennsylvania rebellion on both sides—that he was killed at Lundy's Lane, yet took part with Bloomgassett in his troubles—that he built the underground railway before Garrison was born, and, having been "the original abolitionist," has belonged every party since the Ram horners turned New York upside down. Yet here he is, and he looks up as serenely as though he had never been a Free-soil candidate for President, had never been cowhided by United States Marshal Meredith, had never been trampled upon by Morton, had never eulogized and then denounced every public man, measure and party since Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson divided our young republic on questions long since dead and buried. Julian is alive, and notwithstanding the fact that the announcement that his ancestor, Julian the apostate, was alive and now ruling in Rome would scarcely create greater surprise, it is nevertheless a melancholy fact. The records of the General Land Office prove it. His name stands upon the rolls as Surveyor-General of New-Mexico. He competed with Sparks for the place of commissioner, and, being defeated, retired to the sand hills of New-Mexico, vowing vengeance and swearing he would be even yet.

There is a suspicion that the Administration is borrowing strategy from the old Theban, who dug up a dead general, accoutered him in his ancient armor, tied him upon his old war horse, and advanced with him at the head of his columns against their affrighted enemies. It is recorded that the ruse was successful and that, living or dead, Epaminondas carried victory into the ranks of his enemies. If the new commissioner is Julian, the settlers in the Far West might as well extinguish their bonfires and hunt their holes with the celerity of prairie dogs. The man that made Jefferson admit that he trembled for his country and lay awake listening for a fire bell at night is, living or dead, an object of terror, compared to which Sparks is as Boulanger to Napoleon, Torquemada to Alva, Nebuchadnezzar to Genghis Khan.

TWO MINERS CRUSHED TO DEATH.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 28.—Patrick Kinahan and "Larry" Culpin, miners employed at the Sugar Notch Mine of the Hanover Coal Company, were caught in a heavy fall of rock and coal this morning and crushed to death. Their mutilated bodies were recovered this afternoon.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

PROMISING NEW RATE TROUBLES.

RESULTS OF MEETINGS AMONG RAILROAD MEN IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (*Special*).—"The Times," reviewing the incidents of last week in Chicago railway circles, says:

"In the West the happenings have not been startling. The agreement by which the war on soft coal rates to the Northwest was compromised has been carried out successfully, and rates fixed from all points, with the exception of those in Southern Illinois. These have been left to Chairman Faithorn for arbitration.

"The most important incident of the week, in a negative way, was the passing of November 24 without putting into effect the threatened low tariff. While not questioning the earnestness of the intentions of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in the matter, it may be remarked that as a rule postponements usually end in compromises, and generally accepted by the officials as an indication that the 15 cent rate will never go into effect. The point will be settled at the managers' meeting to-morrow.

"The much talked of meeting of the Illinois roads was held on Saturday. A quasi ratification of the Mississippi basing rates was agreed to. It is over a month since the Burlington indicated that it would make a reduction in the rates, and the roads are still in the stage of tariff-making, with a strong probability that before the job is completed instead of uniform action each road will do as it pleases, and that instead of harmony there will ensue disastrous confusion. Attempts were made to settle the last time question but beyond the settlement of the point that time would be shortened by all of the Council Bluffs lines, nothing was done. The details will be arranged this week.

"The Transcontinental lines were also in session here, but they differ from Chicago officials in the fact that they move slowly, taking weeks to reach conclusions where the Western roads would fix up matters in a day.

"This week the Northwestern and Western managers will meet to consider grain rates, the Iowa roads will discuss State tariffs, the Transcontinental people will continue their sessions, the general superintendents will arrange for fast time to the Missouri River, Chairman Blanchard will probably call the Central Traffic Association managers together to consider the Western trouble, and as usual a dozen or more minor meetings will fill in the spare hours."

DECLINE OF BALTIMORE AND OHIO STOCK.

GLOOMY PROPHECIES OF BROKERS—CRITICISING THE SYNDICATE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28 (*Special*).—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad common stock dropped to 104 to-day, closing at that figure, the lowest yet reached in the decline that began when Robert Garrett went into the deal with Ives & Stayner. The stock went off 6 points to-day. It opened at 110, dropped to 106, at which figure fifteen shares were sold, and then at the afternoon call fell to 104. At this price a couple of small lots were sold. It has been noticed by the bankers and brokers that nearly all the sales of late in this stock have been the small holdings as investments of private individuals, who fear for the future of the road. A banker on 'Change to-day said he wouldn't take any of the stock at 90, and he and other knowing ones predicted that it would go to par, if not below, before the first of the year. In financial circles it is said as Hambleton & Co. declared in their last week's circular, that the mysterious manner in which the managers of the company and the Drexel Morgan syndicate are acting, in not making a plain, detailed statement of the exact condition of affairs, is causing the people to lose confidence in the company and to think that the corporation is more rotten than perhaps it really is. The delay in causing a special meeting of the new directors for organization continues to be a matter of speculation in financial circles. The meeting, however, will likely be held next Thursday and Mr. Spencer be chosen president. The salary of the office will be fixed at $25,000 a year.

CERTIFICATEHOLDERS GET A PREFERENCE.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company seemed authority for issuing new third mortgage bonds, partly for the purpose of meeting the dividend certificates falling due at the end of the year. These amount to $4,640,821. Holders of something over $1,000,000 of these certificates have assented to an extension of their claims for twenty years at 6 per cent per annum, and are receiving sheets of twenty coupons. It was stated yesterday that in order to hasten the extension of the remainder the company was offering a bonus of 10 per cent in addition to the terms offered to the holders who first assented. There was some discussion in Wall Street as to the mood in which the latter would receive the news of the larger privileges accorded to belated acceptors of the company's extension scheme.

MR. SULLY WILL NOT BE DRIVEN FROM OFFICE.

The ticket for the annual election of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway has not been made up and, although the transfer books will be closed on Friday, there is some reason to believe that the balance of power is the floating stock in Wall Street. There is likely to be a lively scrimmage for proxies, but otherwise the contest promises to be dull. The southern interests, which are opposed to President Sully, profess to be confident of success, but the present management is sure that it will have a good deal to say when it comes to counting the votes. It is understood that Mr. Sully says that he has lost $200,000 in the last year by giving time to the Terminal Company that could have been better used in his private affairs, but that he has no notion of being driven from office.

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION LEASE.

The report of the directors of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for the year ended June 30 contains the terms of the lease of the property to the Union Pacific Railway, which have already been published, and the modifications made in consequence of admitting the Northern Pacific to a joint lease. They settle merely territorial questions and do not concern the lessee company. According to the report, the earnings show a small decrease on all divisions. The heaviest loss was on the railroad division and was caused by the light wheat crop. The competition of the Oregon and California Railroad caused a loss in the first-class passenger business of the ocean division, and the competition of the steamers a loss in further and cheaper rates.

It is believed, however, that the freight traffic will not be injured and that the ocean steamships will always carry the bulk of the freight between California and Oregon as well as of the lower classes of passenger business. The river and Puget Sound divisions were affected by various causes, but on the last-named division a hope of better earnings is expressed. Having assumed the settlement of the suits brought by the Oregon Steam Navigation and the Oregon Railway companies, assets amounting to $500,000, will be at the disposal of the stockholders, if the United States supreme court should decide in favor of the company as its lawyers expect.

DRESSED-MEATS RATES CUT TWICE A DAY.

The war between the Grand Trunk of Canada and the American railroads on dressed beef and live stock waxed hotter yesterday. Rates have already reached an unprofitable basis, but there is no indication that the slaughter is to stop soon. The cut of the Grand Trunk late Saturday was followed by a reduction by the associated roads yesterday morning. Another drop of about four cents per 100 pounds was made by the Canadian road, and later in the day Commissioner Fink issued the trunk line tariff to correspond. The figures were as follows on the basis of from Chicago to New-York: Dressed beef, sheep and hogs in refrigerator cars, 84½ cents per 100 pounds; dressed hogs in common cars, 81½; live cattle 156, and live sheep 121 cents.

It was reported that there were dissensions among the trunk lines in carrying out their policy of meeting the Grand Trunk's cuts. The Pennsylvania was said to be reluctant to carry the fight further, preferring to make a surrender of unprofitable traffic. Some feeler was sent to this effect by the dealers in the Pennsylvania announcing its lower rates. Late yesterday, however, this was withdrawn and the basis of 81½ cents for dressed beef, which is still four cents above the rates of the other trunk lines. It was generally expected that the lowest rate would be adopted by the Pennsylvania this morning. The Vanderbilt lines are resolved to follow the Canadian line "down to the bone."

No action has yet been taken to meet the Grand Trunk's cut on grain and provision export rates by way of Portland, Me. This may be met later, but the management at present is to ignore this challenge, because it affects so small a share of the total movement.

A PROMISE OF PASSENGER PEACE.

There are some indications that the war on east-bound passenger rates out of St. Louis may soon be ended. The fare from that city to New-York is now $18 by the Vandalia and the "Bee" lines and $16 by the Ohio and Mississippi and the Wabash roads. Some of the trunk lines yesterday received advices from the West stating that these rates were to be left unchanged for two days when Passenger Commissioner Daniels, of the Central Traffic Association, will take up the subject for consideration. While the advices do not positively declare that arbitration is to be adopted their tenor leads to the belief that the dispute is to be settled in that way.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The final removal of the executive offices of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad from the Grand Central station to New-Haven, which has been in progress for some months, was not completed until yesterday. The superintendent and other operating officers will retain their old force here. W. H. Barnett, executive secretary, who was the last representative of the executive department to leave this city, will be at the Grand Central station every Mondays to transact necessary business, keep appointments, etc. President Chas. also proposes to be in the city at least once a week and will retain his officers for his convenience.

The complimentary excursion tendered to press representatives and railroad officers resident here by the New-York Central Railroad for to-morrow has been postponed until December 7. Some seventy railroad officers have been invited and a large party is expected to go on the trip. As one of its special features will be the display of the apparatus in practical use for heating by steam the vestibule express trains of the Central, an unavoidable delay in properly equipping the exhibition train has compelled the postponement.

There was renewed weakness in the securities of Missouri, Kansas and Texas yesterday on the Stock Exchange, but it was not exceptional to the general list. Bear rumors are being freely circulated evidently for speculative effect, but they are of a vague character hard to nail down with denials. It is emphatically asserted that there is no danger of a receivership and that the December interest due has been provided and will be paid. Russell Sage, W. E. Connor and other friends of the property deny that there is any justification for the new attempt to injure its credit.

A brisk demand is reported for the Wabash reorganization pamphlet and the new plan seems to be well received. O. D. Ashley, of the purchasing committee, invites holders of the second mortgage bonds to call upon him for full information before joining any movement in opposition to the scheme. The first mortgage bondholders are thoroughly satisfied, and the friends of the company assert that the reorganization offers advantages to the second mortgage bondholders which they cannot hope to attain by hostile action.

The controllers of the trunk lines met at Commissioner Fink's office yesterday to audit the interchange of business accounts of the association. This is the usual preliminary to a settlement between the several lines. W. K. Gillette, of the New-York Central, A. J. Gillingham, of the Pennsylvania, and W. M. Buchanan, of the Baltimore and Ohio, were appointed a sub-committee to dissect the returns for final action by the full committee.

An extension of the Pacific Coast Railway, about fifteen miles south, will be opened for business to-morrow. The road is controlled by the Oregon Improvement Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28 (*Special*).—At the Pennsylvania Railroad office to-day it was stated that the company had secured the right of way for all except ten miles of the proposed new seashore route from Philadelphia to Long Branch. The new road will run from Marlton in an air line to Manahawkin, at which point it will strike the new Long Branch Railroad, which, after crossing Barnegat Bay, will divide, a south branch going to Beach Haven and a north branch through Harvey Cedars to Barnegat City. There will be only thirty-two miles of road to build, as the existing road between Camden and Marlton will be used. The total distance from Philadelphia to the sea by the new route will be thirty-two miles, or fifteen miles less than by the present line by way of Whitings and the Tuckerton Railroad.

The statement of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company shows net earnings for October of $200,666, an increase of $57,803 as compared with the same month last year. For the ten months ended October 31 the net earnings were $1,410,502, an increase of $343,119 as compared with the corresponding period of 1886.

THE ICE COMPANIES WILL FIGHT IT OUT.

THEY THINK THE LAW TAXING SCRIP DOES NOT APPLY TO THEIR PAY TICKETS.

It was not until October 29 that the Commissioners of Internal Revenue decided that the tickets given during the harvesting season by ice companies to their workmen in place of cash at the close of each day's work came under the provisions of the act of 1885 and were liable to a tax of 10 per cent as "notes used for circulation." Early in the year Chief Brooks of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department had made an investigation and reported the total amount of the tickets so issued at about $2,000,000 yearly. The matter was brought to the attention of the ice companies and the case was argued in July before the Commissioners. Michael M. Forrest, of Mackey & Forrest, appeared as counsel for the Knickerbocker Ice Company; ex-Judge S. D. Morris, of Brooklyn, for the Ridgewood; Walter Edwards for the Consumers'; Daniel B. Child for the National, William Brinckerhoff, of Jersey City, for the Jersey City; Samuel Untermeyer for the Brewers' Association; Merritt E. Sawyer for the Gilsey Ice Company, and other counsel for the Albany, Buffalo and Maine companies.

Collector Sullivan said yesterday that he had not as yet received any statement from the ice companies.

In addition to the ice companies already named the collector has notified the Highland Lake, the Arrow, the Cedar Hill, the Friendship, the Silver Lake and the New-York City, together with a dozen or more ice firms in his district, to file reports.

Mr. Forrest, counsel for the Knickerbocker Ice Company, said last evening that the system of issuing tickets to the men as the work was done was in vogue at the ice business in this country, and had been in use for four years at least. He believed that not twenty-five per cent of the scrip passed into the hands of saloon-keepers, boarding-house keepers and liquor dealers. The companies would certainly charge the matter to the United States Courts, and he claimed that the principles involved had already been construed in their favor.

SETTLING THE M'MAHON-FLYNN CASE.

THE PLAINTIFF BOUGHT OFF WITH MONEY OR STOCK IN THE SUBWAY COMPANY.

The McMahon-Flynn subway case, which has been dragging through the United States Circuit Court, has been settled at last. Various reports were in circulation last evening as to the actual basis of settlement, but it is generally agreed that McMahon received a comfortable sum of money, but, of course, only a mere fraction of the sum for which he brought suit—$250,000. The facts of the case have been published repeatedly. When the original subway construction company was being formed by Maurice B. Flynn, Judge W. H. Kelly and others, William McMahon, of Rahway, offered to assist them in raising the money, and also, it was claimed, to "influence" certain of the Subway Commissioners in favor of the company. For this he was promised by Flynn and Kelly $100,000 of stock.

After the company had been formed, McMahon asked for the stock but was refused. Then he brought an action in the United States courts. The case was before Commissioner Shields for a year or more. The Subway Commissioners, and nearly all the prominent telephone and telegraph people in the city have been examined. At the request of both sides the hearings for months have been adjourned from week to week until the lawyers got together and effected a settlement. One of them said last night that McMahon received a block of stock in the Subway company, but he believed that he received anything like this amount.

A MURDERED WOMAN FALSELY ACCUSED.

HER WRETCHED HUSBAND SHOT HER AND THEN HIMSELF.

A careful investigation made yesterday by Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City and the county physician has added materially in clearing up the mystery surrounding the Ebert tragedy on Jersey City Heights on Sunday night. These officials made a thorough examination of the house, No. 31 Paterson-ave., and learned all they could from the neighbors. The conclusion they arrived at is that Ebert murdered his wife and then tried to kill himself. Before becoming unconscious on Sunday night Ebert said that his wife shot him. The location of the wound in Mrs. Ebert's temple and the direction taken by the bullet show clearly that if she fired the shot herself she must have used her left hand.

The relative positions of the revolver and the woman's body, when discovered, show that if she shot herself she could not have placed the weapon where it was found. Her body lay upon a bounce with her face toward the outer edge and the revolver was on the floor a foot away from the bounce and at the back of it.

Dr. Converse is positive from the nature of her wound that death was instantaneous, and that she could not have shot her husband after receiving the wound nor placed the revolver where it was found. The theory of the officials, which seems to be borne out by the facts, is that Mrs. Ebert was lying on the bounce when her husband fired the fatal shot at close range. He then put the pistol to his own head, but in his excitement his hand trembled and the bullet glanced partly off. The neighbors knew little of the couple, but it was learned that Ebert was a widower and his wife a widow when they married about five years ago. Mrs. Ebert had a daughter by her first husband and she had $1,500 in trust for her. Ebert got possession of about one half of the money and spent it in dissipation. He endeavored to get the remainder of it and his wife's refusal to do him was the beginning of trouble which continued up to the time of the tragedy. The poor girl a wretched life. Mrs. Ebert frequently left home and remained away sometimes for months. She returned home on Monday after one of those absences only to meet a tragic death. During her last absence the impression got abroad that she had become insane and was in an asylum. Ebert is described by his neighbors as a distant, moody man, and is reputed to be an Anarchist. Chief Murphy found an agitatingly stilette in one of his pockets yesterday. He still retains possession of it. He was an employe of Stern & Lyons, No. 20 Park place, New-York.

TOO MUCH REVELRY IN IRVING HALL.

On November 17 some persons living in the neighborhood of Irving Hall sent a petition to Mayor Hewitt complaining about balls, wedding feasts and other entertainments held in Irving Hall on Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights. The guests, it was said, were noisy and the music discordant. The petitioners did not ask to have the entertainments stopped, but wanted some measures taken to have them carried on more quietly so that the neighbors could sleep. The letter was sent to Superintendent Murray. He sent it to Captain Gilnchy and the Captain sent Detective Grey to the Yorkville Court with several of the complainants yesterday. Justice O'Reilly issued a summons to Abram Goldstein, the lessee of the hall, to appear in court to-day.

NO DOUBT THAT SHE POISONED HER CHILD.

All doubts as to the cause of death of Mrs. Caroline Henkel, of Corona, L. I., and her five-year-old daughter, Clara, have been dispelled by the autopsies made yesterday by Dr. Frank Wickham, who found traces of arsenic in the intestines of both. There seems to be little doubt that the mother administered arsenic to herself and child with suicidal and murderous intent while laboring under temporary aberration of mind caused by money troubles. The child lived until 11 o'clock yesterday, all the efforts of the attending physicians to save its life being unavailing. A careful examination of the house failed to reveal any arsenic, but it was thought that the stuff was found in the ashes of the parlor stove contained the fatal dose. The funeral will take place to-day.

POST OFFICE CLERK CONVICTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The jury in the United States District Court to-day rendered a verdict of guilty in the case of Francis M. Keller, a post office clerk, of Shenandoah, Penn., charged with embezzling $1,298 48 of the Government's money. A motion for a new trial will be made.

CROWDS CALL ON CROWLEY.

Crowley and Kitty, the chimpanzees, in Central Park, drew such a crowd of visitors to their new home in the Arsenal yesterday that Director Conklin was unable to provide for all that came. The rooms are on the second floor of the Arsenal and will hold comfortably 250 people. More than 300 became crowded in the room at times during the day. A squad of Park Police had to be sent for to relieve the pressure. Crowley was in good spirits and entertained the company with his choicest antics. Mr. Conklin had carpenters at work yesterday to make additional doors for the rooms.

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ADVOCATING REFORM IN BURYING.

BISHOP POTTER DENOUNCES THE PRESENT METHOD TO EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN.

A number of Episcopal clergymen of the city assembled yesterday in Grace Chapel to organize an association for the promotion of burial reform. The Rev. Dr. Kraus presented a plan, setting forth the purposes of the association, which called out a good deal of discussion. He proposed to cheapen funerals by the disuse of crape, feathers and trappings, to advocate plain hearses and abolish heathen emblems, feasting and the spending of club money at funerals. He desired that the movement should be undenominational, comprising both Protestants and Catholics, and that burial grounds should be secured by the association.

Archdeacon Mackay Smith did not approve the purchase of ground, believing the measure would result in too great a burden to the association. Professor Richie said that the English reform movement furnished the general plan, and that it would cheapen funerals fifty per cent, making them range in prices from $25 to $250, an important feature for poor families, among whom, owing to the custom which has grown up, so much money is spent in funerals.

Bishop Potter said that it may be recognized at the outset that a strong opposition would be met from the class by whom funerals had come to be directed. The whole history and practice of burial, as it is carried on in this country, he characterized as various. If he could not subsidize a cemetery better than any cemetery is now conducted in the United States, he would consider himself an utterly ignorant and incompetent man. Graves were not dug in winter because the ground was frozen, and the coffins were stored away on shelves in vaults in the most shocking manner. This was one of the reasons which would make it necessary for the association to secure its own grounds. It was decided to hold another meeting soon, to discuss more fully these measures before organizing.

KEEPING UP THE PRICE OF MUTTON.

FIGHTING A BIG POOL IN THE COURTS—BUTCHERS FORM A SORT OF MEAT TRUST.

The suit which has been begun by Edward L. O'Brien and Denis H. Murphy, against the Live Stock Association of New-York and New-Jersey, will, it is said, reveal some interesting facts regarding a branch of the butchering business and uncover some of the expedients used to advance the price of mutton. The defendants comprise some forty firms, or both live-stock dealers and whol