THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

DAILY POST Established in 1878 | DAILY INTELLIGENCER in 1879 | CONSOLIDATED IN 1881.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1888.

VOL. XV.---NO. 22

W. P. BOYD & CO.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

—OF—

GENERAL DRY GOODS!

OUR STOCK OF

TABLE LINENS, LUNCH CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS AND TOWELING

Is the best and most complete we have ever offered our trade, and contains some entirely new and unique designs.

Blankets Blankets Blankets

In white, gray and all the fancy colors, from the most reliable factories, bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold in like manner. Also

A FULL LINE OF CRIB BLANKETS.

Now is the time to purchase advantageously.

PORTIERE DRAPERIES, LACE AND DRAPERY CURTAINS, TABLE COVERS and FURNITURE DECORATIONS.

621 and 623 Front Street,

SEATTLE, W. T. d&w

CAPITAL, $100.000.

TRUSTEES:

J. FURTH, Cashier Puget Sound Nat'nl Bank
H. G. STRUVE, Struve, Haines & McMicken, Attorneys.
A. B. STEWART, Stewart & Holmes Drug Co.
DR. T. T. MINOR, Minor & Dawson, Physicians.
J. P. HOYT, Mang'r D. Horton & Co., Bankers
B. GATZERT, Schwabacher Bros. & Co., Mchts
M. D. BALLARD, President Seattle Hardware Company.
H. H. LEWIS, Turner, Engle & Lewis.
EX-GOV. E. P. FERRY, Vice-President Puge Sound National Bank.

J. P. HOYT, PRESIDENT. JAMES ROTHWELL, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

Home Fire Insurance Co. of Seattle

Removed to 629 Front Street, foot of Cherry. d&w

HOLIDAY GOODS.!

NOVELTIES IN HOLIDAY GOODS.

Besides our complete line of over 500 different styles of Silk and Embroidered handkerchiefs, and the large stock of Ladies' Furnishing Goods, we have added some entirely new novelties, consisting of very elegant, rich and useful articles in

Hand-Painting Sachet Bags, Card Cases, Playing Cards, Fancy Blotters, Telegrams, Calendars, Necessaries, Pen-Wipers, etc., etc.

Useful and pleasing presents for the Holidays within the reach of every one. Come and inspect them.

LATOUR & CO.,

Opera Block, Front street.

ALBERT HANSEN,

—DEALER IN—

Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry

ole agents for the celebrated

STEINWAY PIANOS,

And other First-class Makes of Pianos and Organs.

YESLER BLOCK, FRONT STREET. d&w

INSURANCE!

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Fire, Marine, Life and Accident.

TAYLOR & BURNS, Agents,

Do an Exclusive Insurance Business, representing 25 companies, the best in the world. Prompt payment of losses.

Refer to any of our old customers.

Office in Butler's Building, James street, Seattle.

WM. H. HUGHES

Printing Company,

SEATTLE, W. T.

All kinds of book and job work a specialty. | COLUMBIA STREET, Opposite Engine House No. 1.

P. & B. PATENT TEREDO PROOF

PILE COVERING

GULLINE & CAMERON, SEATTLE

AGENTS FOR W.T. & B.C.

ACQUITTED.

A Splendid Triumph for Col. Haines.

The Conspiracy Against Him Utterly Defeated.

He Emerges From the Ordeal of Trial Without a Stain.

No Advantage Taken of Technicalities—Only a Few of Haines' Witnesses Needed—The Verdict Cheered in the Court-Room—A Public Reception—Gardner Convicted and Sentened on All Charges to Six Years' Imprisonment and $10,000 Fine.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 1.—When the court reconvened at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Stone was placed on the stand. The cross-examination brought out nothing new except that he had shown Haines' answer to Stone's letter of June 20 to McGuire, a clerk in his office, and Lytile, deputy collector.

McGuire was called, but refused to testify to more than seeing a letter some time in the summer, which he did not read and which Stone said was from Haines. There was no cross-examination.

The government failed to call Lytile, who evidently "fell down" on the story. The remainder of the government's case was devoted to proving Gardner's movements in Chicago leading to his arrest, and made a complete chain of evidence connecting him with the opium. All during the trial Haines' counsel waived all technical points.

Judge Brundage opened the case for the defense in a masterly manner, going over all the points in detail. His eloquent defense of Haines and his scathing remarks regarding the conspiracy against him, elicited rounds of applause in the court-room, which could only be checked by the bailiffs after great difficulty. He stated that he could show to the jury by some of the most prominet citizens of Washington Territory and Chicago, the character and standing of his client, his social position, prominence in his profession and his worth as a man, and that he would show the utter fallacy of the charge against him and the motives which led to them.

Turning to the host of petty special agents and detectives who were huddled around the district attorney, with a superb gesture of disdain he exclaimed: "You are hounding and persecuting a man, the latchet of whose shoes you are unworthy to unloose."

HAINES' CHARACTER.

The defense first called Gov. Squire, Jas. McNaught, D. H. Gilman, W. W. Newlin, J. H. McGraw and Dr. L. Q. R. Dawson, who all testified to the high standing and good character of the defendant Haines. Waltham Jamieson, a prominent banker of Chicago, and Captain Buckley, for 20 years chief of police of Chicago, who had known Haines intimately during his residence in that city, testified to his good character. The probate court case referred to by the Seattle papers regarding his appropriation of trust funds was completely explained and exploded.

Other witnesses were called, but the court said no further testimony as to character was needed.

HAINES ON THE STAND.

Haines then took the stand and related minutely all the circumstances surrounding the employment of his firm as Gardner's attorneys in the Ogdensburg case, and what he had done in that case. He denied all knowledge of a conspiracy, or of the letter in evidence, which he said he first saw in the coqrt-room. His testimony was frank and impressed the hearers with its candor and truthfulness. The cross-examination rather strengthened his testimony.

HOW GARDNER OBTAINED THE LETTERS.

Maurice McMicken was then called and testified to the employment of his firm in the Gardner case. A retainer and fees were charged, payment made and services rendered. He also stated that Gardner brought in a letter while Haines was out of the office (which was offered in evidence and read) upon which he told Gardner to get the letters on Haines' desk. He supposed they were the letters in evidence written by Stone.

STONE'S REPUTATION BAD.

The evidence for the defense closed by calling six of the most prominent citizens of Ogdensburg, who had known Stone for 15 years. Each testified that he would not believe Stone on oath; that his moral character was exceedingly bad.

The rules of the court would not allow the calling of more impeaching witnesses. No defense was offered by Gardner. His counsel seemed to rely on the technical points raised in the trial.

CLOSING ARGUMENTS AND CHARGE.

Judge Brundage in an eloquent argument summed up the case for the defendant, Haines. The case had excited great interest, and the court-room was crowded. The sympathy of the spectators seemed with the defendant.

Lockwood, Cleveland's mascot, summed up the case for the government in an able manner, and made all that was possible of the government's case.

The charge of of Judge Coxe occupied nearly an hour, and went fully over all the evidence offered in the case. The charge was very full and impressive, and thoroughly analyzed the facts in the case.

HAINES SPEEDILY ACQUITTED.

At the close of his charge the jury retired. They promptly returned with a verdict of acquittal of Haines and finding Gardner guilty.

The dense crowd in the court-room demonstrated their approval of the verdict in the Haines case when announced. The whole town seems enthusiastic over the verdict of acquittal. Haines is holding a levee in his rooms in the Osborne house, which are crowded with friends and prominent citizens offering congratulations.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 1.—At the opening of the United States court this morning Judge Brundage summed up for Haines in the opium-smuggling conspiracy cases. The great weight of his argument was a denunciation of Lawyer Stone of Ogdensburg, who turned state's evidence and in eulogy of Haines' good character. He closed by endeavoring to show the absurdity of Haines engaging in any such plot, urging the jury not to give any weight to the testimony of a perjured villain.

United States Attorney Lockwood followed for the government, carefully reviewing the testimony upon which he asked for the conviction of the defendants. Lockwood finished in time for the court to charge the jury before the close of the sitting.

The celebrated case came to an end finally about 4:45 o'clock this afternoon with a verdict of "guilty" in the case of Erwin A. Gardner and of "not guilty" in the case of John C. Haines, the eminent lawyer of Seattle W. T. The jury was out about an hour.

GARDNER'S HEAVY SENTENCE.

While the court was waiting for the jury to return in the conspiracy case sentence was imposed on Gardner, who was found guilty on Tuesday last of smuggling. He was sentenced as follows: On the first three counts in the indictment, two years in the Erie county penitentiary and to pay a fine of $5000; on the second and third counts in the indictment, two years in the Erie county penitentiary and to pay a fine of $5000. When the jury returned with a verdict of guilty in the conspiracy indictment, Gardner was sentenced to two years more in the Erie county penitentiary. The total sentence is thus six years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Haines was congratulated on his acquittal by the leading business and professional men of the city, whose friendship he gained during the trial.

HARRISON'S VISITORS.

They Bring Him Advice, Which He Seems Not to Care For.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—The president-elect's visitors to-day included several gentlemen of political prominence. Among the first callers this forenoon were four congressmen from Wisconsin—Lafollette, Caswell, Thomas and Haugen. From one of them it is learned that they intimated to the general that if he was disposed to select a member of his cabinet from Wisconsin they would like to offer a suggestion as to who they believed it would afford the people of the state the greatest satisfaction to see chosen. The suggestion, however, was not asked for and not offered. The congressmen are unwilling to say who their choice is, but the conversation leaves the impression, however, that Gov. Rusk is the man they would like to see recognized. It also comes from a good source that their real candidate is Gen. Payne, Wisconsin member of the national Republican committee, whose friends are gently pressing him for the postmaster-generalship. It is now asserted that it was part of Senator Spooner's mission the other day to cordially endorse and recommend Payne's selection if Wisconsin is given a portfolio.

Senator Palmer and ex-Congressman Horr, of Michigan, also called this afternoon. The senator declared that the visit was entirely social; that he had no ax to grind and did not come with a view of talking politics at all.

Among the other callers were 15 charming young ladies from Depauw university, at Greencastle.

G. A. R. SECESSIONISTS.

The Defection in Indiana Not Worth Mentioning.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—The so-called split in the G. A. R., which originated here, continues the uppermost theme in veteran circles and with the local press. That the movement has been greatly exaggerated by the Eastern press is admitted on all sides here. Col. Walker, assistant adjutant-general of the G. A. R., department of Indiana, has sent the following printed statement to the Associated Press:

"I want to enter a protest against the statements and interviews published, especially in the Eastern press, about a defection among the members of the G. A. R. in this department. Nothing of the kind has occurred, and the membership was never more united and enthusiastic in their support of the order than now. The handful of disappointed, chronic office-seekers here that have succeeded in getting themselves advertised throughout the country, have no standing, nor never had, in the G. A. R., for that matter. The whole business has been engineered by half a dozen "chronic," and at no meeting have they been able to secure the attendance of 50 persons, and not to exceed half of these have ever been members of the G. A. R. No Democrat of standing or influence in this community, who is a member of the G. A. R., can be found opposing the order. On the contrary scores of comrades of that political faith have personally and by letter denounced most of these small-fry politicians. The department of Indiana is all right."

LITTLEWOOD WINS THE WALK.

Albert's Record Broken—Herty Outdoes Rowell's Best.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—An immense crowd was present at Madison Square garden to witness the conclusion of the walking match. The enthusiasm arose as Littlewood finished the 621st mile, or the best record, at 7:52. Every lap after this added to the excitement of the throng, for the Englishman was then on new ground and hoisting the record. At 8:07 Littlewood completed 622 miles and one lap, and then left the track. Herty finished the 600th mile at 8:30. Soon afterwards Mike Kelly presented the belt to Littlewood, the winner, in a brief speech.

Ex-Champion Albert has challenged Littlewood to another match for the championship of the world, each man entering to put up $1000, to be divided by the walkers, in addition to a share of the gate receipts.

Herty at this time was still on the track, making an effort to break Rowell's best record of 622 miles. At 9:03 he made the 602nd mile, and shortly afterwards was ahead of Rowell. All of the contestants returned to the track between 9 and 10 o'clock.

The final score was: Littlewood 627 miles 1320 yards, Herty 605, Moore 553, Cartwright 547, Noremac 542, Hart 539, Howorth 536, Connor 534, Golden 534, Mason 528, Taylor 450, Campana 450, Elson 421, Peach 262, C. Smith 201. When the pedestrians had finished their tramp at 10 o'clock they were taken to the hotels in the vicinity.

The receipts for the week amounted to $19,123. Of this $9561 50 will be divided among the walkers. Littlewood will get $3823, with $1000 added for breaking the record.

BURIAL OF MRS. SHERMAN.

Simple Ceremonial at a Catholic Church in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—At an early hour this morning the friends of the late Mrs. Gen. Sherman began to assemble at the Union depot to receive the funeral party. The train entered the depot at 7:45. The special car was detached, and friends of the family entered and paid their respects to the mourners. After breakfasting at the depot, the funeral party returned to the private car and remained until time for the funeral cortege to move.

The pall-bearers were Major Gen. John Pope, Brigadier-Gen. John G. Henderson, Gen. John W. Noble, Major Henry Hitchcock, James Yeatman, F. A. Drew, Theophile Patten and D. R. Francis. There were two wagon-loads of floral offerings at the hearse when the coffin was placed therein. The funeral party entered the carriage entrance of the depot and the cortege proceeded to St. Xavier's church.

At the church the casket was borne to the altar, where a bier, with candalabrums at the head and foot had been placed to receive it. The church was crowded. When the family and relations were seated Rev. Father Brongeest began the celebration of mass, in accordance with the request of the deceased. The celebration of mass was followed by the simple service of the dead. No sermon was preached. The music was the ordinary accompaniment for such services. The church was heavily draped. At the conclusion of the brief services the casket was returned to the hearse and the cortege proceeded to Calvary cemetery, where the services at the grave were brief and simple.

WHITE-CAPS IN OHIO.

Improvident Heads of Families Ordered to Leave.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—Notices purporting to be from White-Cap organizations have been left with several persons in this county near Glendale. They are to the effect that the persons notified must leave the county within 20 days. They are accused of failure to provide for their families.

Murdered by a Law Student.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 1.—Two days ago John B. King, a law student, murdered an associate, subsequently developed to be George Donovan. Donovan disappeared, and this morning his body was found in a reservoir. The motive for the murder has not been determined.

Dear Coal in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—A local paper states that at a meeting of coal dealers last night the price of coal was advanced $2 per ton, owing to pressure brought to bear upon them by Dunsmuir & Sons, of the Wellington mines.

To-Day's Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Indications for 24 hours for Oregon and Washington Territory: Fair weather in the eastern portion; southwesterly winds; slightly cooler in Oregon, nearly stationary temperature in Washington Territory.

Minnesota Ice-boat Men Drowned.

ORTONVILLE, Minn., Dec. 1.—James Sullivan and Joseph Pulge, farm hands, were drowned in Big Stone lake Thanksgiving evening. They were out in an iceboat and ran into an air-hole.

President Diaz Inaugurated.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 1.—This morning President Diaz took the oath of office as president, for a third term, amid great display of troops and firing. There was no popular demonstration.

Carl Schurz Welcomed Home.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Carl Schurz, who recently returned from a trip abroad, was tendered a hearty reception to-night in the Liederkrantz club.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Government Union Pacific Directors' Report.

NATIONAL DEBT INCREASED.

The Comptroller of the Currency Recommends Destruction of the Remaining Greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The government directors of the Union Pacific railroad, in their annual report to the secretary of the interior, under date of Nov. 19, 1888, say they have assumed as a premise now beyond the scope of discussion, the necessity of an adjustment between the government and the railroad company for the payment of funds heretofore advanced as a subsidy for building the road. These moneys will be due, says the report, by the terms of the agreement between the parties, in a few years. It is manifest the road is not now, and will not then be, in a condition to satisfy its obligation. It is equally manifest that should such an adjustment not be effected, the government will be compelled to take possession of the road and operate it, a result so full of dangers, embarrassments, and difficulties, that it should not be allowed to enter into discussion except as a last and unavoidable solution of a problem not otherwise to be solved. The government directors are still of the opinion that it would be better for the United States to lose every dollar of its debt and execute a release to the company, than undertake the duties of a common carrier of goods and passengers, thereby establishing a precedent which would surely create mischief far beyond the benefit to be reaped from so hazardous an experiment.

It must be clear, too, says the report, that every year that is allowed to pass without liquidation and settlement of the debt increases to a serious extent the difficulties of the situation. The debtor company is necessarily under a disadvantage compared with its unfettered rivals. It owes a large debt to the supreme power of the land. It cannot deal at arm's length with its creditor, for the ordinary considerations that operate as between individuals or corporations do not, at least may not, apply. The means by which a settlement is finally to be made of the questions between it and the government, the report says, are to be passed upon and determined by a large body of the country, actuated, it may be, in some instances by honest prejudice founded upon imperfect knowledge or distorted representation of the facts, or not unfrequently by the conviction that some punitory measures should be adopted by the corporation, even at the risk of diminishing the ability to respond. That body of men meets only at intervals, and its attention is generally engrossed with other more important subjects upon which legislation is urgently demanded.

These and other elements of uncertainty embarrass the movements of the company and paralyze its freedom of action. It is as important to the government as to the company, says the report, that all necessary liberty should be given the managers of the corporation to develop the resources upon which the future solvency of the road must depend. It is not possible, it says, that a railway company to a Pacific shipper, the Union Pacific shall remain for any considerable length of time in the same condition. It must move in one direction or the other. It must improve or deteriorate.

The government directors assume that some settlement should now be made, and commend the conclusions of the majority report of the commission appointed under the act of March 3, 1887, as sound, judicious and practical, and they earnestly hope they will meet with the approval of congress. By adopting these conclusions they are of the opinion that the government will secure its claim beyond any reasonable risk. Its lien, they assert, will be placed in such shape as will make enforcement possible in case of default in the payment of interest, and every year in future will make the ultimate payment of the principal more probable.

Concluding their report, the government directors say that so far as they have been able to ascertain the Union Pacific has been in the past managed with fidelity and intelligence and everything that could reasonably be expected has been done to keep the road in the line of improvement and satisfy the just requirements of the government. The report is signed by A. C. Haskill, Mr. A. Hanna, F. R. Coudert, Franklin Macveigh, and F. M. Savage, government directors.

TO BURN THE GREENBACKS.

A Recommendation in Favor of National Bank Perpetuation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The annual report of the comptroller of the currency contains a summary of the state and condition of the national banks during the year. The number reporting in October was 3140, of which the capital stock exceeded $692,000,000; surplus fund, $185,000,000; other undivided profits, $70,000,000; outstanding circulation against bonds, $151,702,000. Individual deposits amounted to $1,450,000,000, and government deposits to $56,000,000. The total number of new additional banks organized during the year was 132. Forty-two went out of the system during the year, of which 32 went into voluntary liquidation and 8 failed, making a net increase of 90 banks. The net increase of capital in the year has been over $14,000,000, and the net decrease of circulation nearly $17,000,000.

Reports have been received from 3572 institutions not national banks. The whole body of these institutions report a capital stock of $265,000,000; surplus funds and other undivided profits, $240,000,000; and individual deposits, $2,127,000,000.

The recommendations of the comptroller as to new legislation are: First, the funding of outstanding greenbacks in bonds bearing not over 2½ per cent. per annum, the interest available only as a basis for national bank circulation and payable only on the failure of a bank or on its dissolution, otherwise the banks are to receive part of the bonds in circulating notes.

Second, the national bank-note redemption agency at Washington to be transferred to New York and sub-redemption agencies established at each central reserve city, all notes being redeemable indiscriminately at any agency.

Third, the enactment of laws giving uniform effect to commercial instruments, such as bills of lading, bills of exchange, checks, etc.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

An Increase of Eleven Millions During the Month.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued to-day:

Interest-bearing debt, principal	$ 947,068,202
Interest	9,896,258
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, principal and interest	2,313,031
Debt bearing no interest	731,697,758
Total debt, principal	1,680,917,706
Interest	10,057,744
Total	$1,690,975,250
Total debt less available cash items	$1,200,774,463
Net cash in treasury	52,24,610
Debt less cash in treasury Nov 1	1,137,290,036
Increase during the month	11,199,817
Decrease since June 30, 1888	17,094,805
Total cash in treasury as shown by treasurer's general account	$ 612,784,621

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee Actively at Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The house committee on appropriations took a recess today, but work on the bills is being pushed vigorously by the members having them in charge. The bill covering appropriations for the District of Columbia will be ready to report to congress Monday or Tuesday. The sub-committees in charge of the sundry civil appropriation and fortification bills hope the measures may be ready for consideration by the coming week. The district bill appropriates about the same sum total as the bill for the current year, about $4,000,000. The committee will soon consider the bill providing for refunding the debt of the District of Columbia, something in excess of $20,000,000.

The New Yaquina Steamer Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The new steamer Yaquina Bay, of the Oregon Development Co., arrived in port to-day, 60 days from New York. She is intended by the Development Co., and Oregon Pacific railroad to ply between this port and Yaquina City. The vessel was built in 1881 at Philadelphia by Wm. Cramp & Sons. She is 1300 tons register, 257 feet long, 34 feet in breadth and 21 feet deep. Capt. Lond brought her around the Horn, and she will discharge her coal cargo, about 600 tons, and be placed in immediate service.

UNION WITH CANADA.

John Sherman Thinks the Time Ripe for Agitating the Question.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—In an interview with the Sun's Washington correspondent, Senator Sherman, speaking of union between Canada and the United States, said: "My belief in the future common destiny of the two English-speaking nations of America has never wavered. I was led to form it by my failure to find a less radical remedy for the perennial occasions of serious dispute between the two countries. The fisheries dispute and the question of right of free transit of American goods over Canadian railroads are a type of the disputes that have vexed the two nations for a century and will continue to disturb them so long as the present condition exists. To get rid of these questions we must get rid of the frontier.

"I studied the proposal for commercial reciprocity only to be convinced that it was impracticable. Political union is another thing. The advantage it offers is more equal. Canada would get all the advantage that reciprocity promises her. The advantages of political consolidation with Canada to the United States are not less palpable and obvious. If less immediately they will be even greater in the long-run. The political advantages of a union are emphasized by the present troubles over the fisheries, railroad transit and canal tolls. These and other occasions of border dispute would be removed and a condition provocative of dispute and irritation taken out of our diplomatic relations.

Sherman continued by saying that the state of public feeling was ripe for serious consideration of the question in both countries. On the Canadian side the favorable feeling is strongest in Manitoba and the northwest. In this country the only opposition would be from the east. But the preponderance of power lay west of the Alleghanies and in the south, and both of these great sections were favorable to the movement.

The correspondent points out the significance of these utterances, in view of the likelihood that Sherman will become secretary of state under Harrison.

TRANSCONTINENTAL FREIGHTS.

The Graded System Would Place Chicago at a Disadvantage.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The Transcontinental representatives yesterday further considered the proposed revision of Pacific coast freight tariffs. The question of grading rates, or, in other words, making rates from Chicago 80 per cent. of the rates from New York, took up most of the time. Representatives of the Rock Island and Burlington tried hard to obtain concessions.

General Traffic Manager Stubbs, of the Southern Pacific, strongly opposed the proposition. He showed that the present methods making rates from all points to the Missouri river the same as from New York was rather for the benefit of Chicago than otherwise, and he could not comprehend why representatives of Chicago lines were trying to bring about the adoption of the graded system. The latter, if adopted, he said, must be general. Under the system St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and all manufacturing points west of Chicago would be entitled to lower rates than Chicago. By adopting a flat rate from all points east of the Missouri river Chicago would be on an exact equality with St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and more western points, in which event Chicago's unequalled facility would give it command of the situation. Its competition was not from New York or New England, but the business centers west of Chicago. The present rates were certainly low and satisfactory to shippers, for as he had heard no complaint and did not think Chicago people desired to have the graded system adopted. It would give Western competition a material advantage in rates.

GRADED FREIGHT RATES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The lines in the transcontinental association to-day practically agreed at their meeting here to make a change in rates to the Pacific coast, in accordance with the desires of shippers, who have complained that the rates from Chicago and other western points are too high for the distance to the New York basis, so it is to be expected that the new rates will be put into effect by January. The rates will be graded in the following order: From Missouri river points; from Mississippi river points; from Peoria; from Chicago; from Detroit; from Cleveland and so on. The rates in detail will probably be agreed on Monday.

EAST BOUND RATES RESTORED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The general managers of East-bound railroad lines agreed at a meeting to-day, to restore rates on all classes of dead freight, including grain and provisions, and to advance dressed beef rates to a basis of 50 cents a hundred pounds, and live stock rates to 22½ cents. The session lasted all day. The restoration of rates is delayed five days longer than expected, the time for the change to take place being December 17, instead of December 12.

NOTABLE DEAD.

REAR ADMIRAL SIMPSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Rear-Admiral Edward Simpson, U. S. N., retired, died this morning in this city.

Edward Simpson was born in New York city, March 2, 1814. He entered the navy as a midshipman at the age of 16, was in the first class that was attached to the naval academy in 1845-46, and was graduated at Annapolis in the latter year. During the Mexican war he was attached to the steamer Vixen, in which he participated in various engagements, including the bombardment and capture of Vera Cruz. He had served on the coast survey in 1848-50, in the brig Washington and steamers Vixen and Legare. In 1850-53 he cruised in the frigate Congress on the Brazil station, acting master, and in 1853-54 he was attached to the naval academy as assistant instructor in naval gunnery and infantry tactics. He was promoted to master in 1854, and to lieutenant next year, and served in the sloop Portsmouth in the East India squadron, 1856-58, participating in the capture of the Barrier forts near Canton, China. He went to the naval academy upon his return, and was in charge of the department of naval gunnery in 1858-62, and commandant of midshipmen in 1862-63. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander in 1862, and in the monitor Passaic, off Charleston, participated in various engagements. He was commissioned commander, March 3, 1866, and served as fleet-captain of the consolidated gulf squadron, being present at the fall of Mobile and receiving the surrender of the Confederate fleet on the Tombigbee river. In 1870 he was commissioned captain, and in 1870-72 went on a special naval mission to Europe. He was in charge of the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., in 1873-75, was commandant of the New London naval station in 1878-80, and of the Philadelphia League Island navy-yard in 1880-84. He was promoted to commodore April 26, 1878, and to rear-admiral February 9, 1884 and placed on the retired list March 3, 1886. Admiral Simpson was president of the United States naval institute in 1886-88, and was the senior member of the Naval Academy Graduates' Association. He devoted himself to the scientific development of the navy, especially in the science of gunnery and torpedoes. Besides articles in magazines on professional subjects he published three books on naval subjects.

HALL M'ALLISTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Hall McAllister, one of the leading lawyers of this city, who has been ill for a number of months, died at San Rafael at 7 o'clock this morning.

There was no confirmed change in his condition until this morning, when it was noticed that he was rapidly sinking. Early this morning he summoned his family to his bed side, and at 7 o'clock breathed his last. He retained consciousness to the last, and was able to communicate his wishes to his family. The body will be removed to San Francisco and buried from Trinity church Monday.

IMMIGRATION EVILS.

The Ford Committee May Continue to Take Evidence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Ford committee, investigating the evils of unrestricted immigration, has not held a meeting this week for want of a quorum. Mr. Ford said to an Associated Press reporter to-day that there had been some development this week which may make it necessary for the committee to take additional testimony, and that the question will be decided at a meeting to be held Monday morning.

"In what direction will the committee go in search of further evidence?"

"East and west, to New York and to San Francisco, if we decide to go at all. If it is not probable that any bill on this subject can be passed by the Fiftieth congress it is best that the subject be thoroughly exhausted before the committee reports."

NEW OREGON LAND OFFICE.

The Harvey Valley Secures a Long-Felt Want.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The new land office for the Harvey land district, constituted by the act of congress approved May 21 last, has been located by order of the president at Drewsy, Grant county, Oregon, with Robert J. Slater, of Oregon, as register, and George McGowan, of Oregon, as receiver.

SOCIALISTS ALERT.

The Marseilles Hymn in the Streets of Berlin.

COMMONER GRAHAM DEFIANT.

Dynamiter Hronek Convicted—A Typical Anarchist, He Trembles Not, but Smiles.

[Copyright, 1888, by the Associated Press.]

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The socialist electoral manifesto predicts a struggle in the coming election of unusual vehemence. It reminds the electors that the reichstag will be elected not for three years, as heretofore, but for five, and says that by virtue of the resolutions of St. Gall congress a socialist candidate should be nominated in every district where there are any adherents of the party, even if the chance of election be remote, in order to show the number of socialists in the empire. The socialists, the manifesto says, are hopeful that the electorate is coming to its senses and will not again be scared by the war phantoms evoked in 1887. The manifesto heralds greater activity in socialistic agitation, which the reichstag proceedings discourage police interference. This was seen in the marvelous toleration accorded to the socialist workmen's demonstration last evening, when a large number of workmen after a meeting formed a procession and paraded the streets, singing the Marseillaise.

The recent newspaper war has disclosed intense Austro-Hungarian jealousy of German supremacy.

HRONEK CONVICTED.

The Anarchist's Sentence Fixed at Twelve Years' Imprisonment.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—At the conclusion of the arguments in the Hronek dynamite case this evening Judge Comins at once charged the jury. "Every presumption," he said, "is in favor of the prisoner. If the jury believe that the dynamite came into the possession of the prisoner prior to the passage of the law which was passed July 1, 1887, and under which he was indicted, they must bring in a verdict of acquittal. They must be satisfied that the prisoner procured the dynamite since the above date, with felonous intent to destroy human life, in order to convict." The judge's charge was quite lengthy, and its reading occupied fully half an hour.

At 10 minutes past 9 the jury had agreed. The attorneys hurriedly returned. The spectators' seats were quickly filled up. The judge took his seat, the prisoner was brought in, and the jury filed in and took their seats. The verdict was handed to the clerk of the court, who opened the paper and read: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment, and fix his punishment at 12 years in the penitentiary." A friend leaned over to tell Hronek the verdict, but he looked up with a pleasant smile and said "Ich verstene." His face betrayed no evidence of disappointment or fear.

ENGLISH WAR MONEY.

The Fight Against the False Prophet to Be Continued.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The commons went into a committee of supply this afternoon on a vote of £236,260 for embassies and mission abroad.

Morley moved a nominal reduction in order to raise a discussion on the proposal to send British troops to Suakim. He denounced the government's policy of shedding blood and wasting the country's treasure on projects which would result in no good to any human being.

Ferguson, parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, replied that the present government was not responsible for the waste of treasure and blood in the Soudan. The advice sent to the Egyptian government was to maintain a purely defensive policy, but a defensive policy did not imply the surrender of Suakim, which would leave the country overrun with Arabs. Surely Morley did not seriously suggest absolute abandonment of Suakim. Recurring to the slave trade, the speaker said he was able to intimate that the government had proposed to Belgium to initiate fresh references to the powers on the lines indicated by Cardinal Lavigerie.

Morley's motion was rejected.

NO APOLOGY TO OFFER.

Socialist Graham Dismissed from the British Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—In the house of commons to-day the speaker ordered Cunninghame Graham, advanced Liberal, to withdraw from the house because he accused Smith, Government leader, of conniving at a dishonorable trick, and refused to retract the accusation. As Graham was leaving the house members shouted "Bravo, Graham!"

In an interview Graham explained that the trouble arose over the action of Brooks Robinson, Conservative, in putting a motion on paper to prevent a discussion upon the chain-makers' grievances. Graham characterized this as dishonorable, and expressed a belief that the government instigated Robinson to perform it. He refused to withdraw this statement, hence his dismissal.

Graham says he will not apologize, no matter what the result may be.

THE AUSTRIAN ANNIVERSARY.

Emperor Francis Joseph's Coronation Occurred Forty Years Ago.

VIENNA, Dec. 1.—In the lower house of the reichsrath to-day, Herr Smolka, president, referred to the fact that Emperor Francis Joseph's accession to the throne took place just 40 years ago. He said though it was the desire of the emperor that the day be marked solely by works of charity, it was nevertheless fitting that the free and chosen representatives of the people should express their views on the importance of the event.

He describes the emperor's reign as one of rich blessings and emphasized the cordial affection which existed between the emperor and his subjects. The emperor was the head of an empire more respected than ever before, which was sought as an ally and esteemed as a strong and faithful confederate. At the end of Smilka's speech cheers were given for the emperor.

FRENCH WAR MONEY.

An Enormous Sum Asked for Defensive Works.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—At the meeting of the cabinet to day M. de Freycinet, minister of war, explained that he had arrived at an agreement with the budget committee for an extra loan on account of defensive works. He said the estimates of total expenditures of the war department were 500,000,000 francs, of which the estimates for 400,000,000 francs would immediately be submitted to the chamber of deputies. Credits for the war office for 1889 were estimated at 180,000,000 francs.

CHURCH COERCION.

The Tory Bishop of Limerick Again Shows His Hand.

DUBLIN, Dec. 1.—Bishop O'Dwyer of Limerick has intimated that unless the boycotting of a man named Ryan for taking an evicted tenant's farm shall cease, he will close the church of the parish in which the farm is located and suspend all masses, sacraments and burials.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ILLNESS.

A Serious Affection of the Ear Confines Him.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Emperor William is improving, but still keeps to his bed-room. The emperor is suffering with an ear affection. It is rumored a growth has been discovered inside his ear.

ITALIAN WAR MONEY.

The Government Asks Huge Sums For the Army and Navy.

ROME, Dec. 1.—The government has introduced in the chamber a bill asking a supplementary credit of 199,000,000 lires on account of the army, and 37,000,000 lires on account of the navy.

A Noted Nevada Journalist Dying.

VIRGINIA CITY, Dec. 1.—Gen. C. A. V. Putnam, one of the oldest compositors and journalists on the Pacific slope, is lying at the point of death at his residence here. He was editor of the *Territorial Enterprise* for several years, and served one term as state printer. He is a lineal descendent of Gen. Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame.

Lord Mayor Sexton Re-elected.

DUBLIN, Dec. 1.—Sexton has been re-elected lord mayor of Dublin.

John Bright Gaining Strength.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—John Bright continues to gain strength.

THE WHISKY-DYED DEMOCRACY

Judge Noah Davis Says their Reign is Ended.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Possibly one of the most largely attended public dinners ever spread in the city of New York was that of to-night at the Metropolitan hotel. Prominent Republicans here, actuated by the success of the national ticket, determined to follow in the wake of the "Spel binders," and celebrated the victory with a banquet. Over 300 invited guests assembled at the table. President James P. Foster of the Republican league presided. There were no set speeches. Among those of prominence present were Thos. C. Platt, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Hon. Frank Hiscock and H. K. Thurber.

In closing his remarks ex-Judge Davis said: "When we have organized among the states of the South, when we have crowned Harrison and his cabinet, the hour will not arrive during your life or mine when the Democracy, the whisky-dyed Democracy will wrest the reins of government from our hands."

The following telegram was sent to General Harrison: "Triumphant Republicans, assembled at a grand banquet in celebration of the national victory of their party, send their greetings to their beloved chief, Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, whose patriotism, wisdom and glorious record have made him the representative of that grand body of Americans whose magnanimity and wisdom have carried our country through the greatest crisis and greatest industrial triumph known to our country."

SHARP PRACTISE.

M. F. Tarpey Sued to Restrain Collection of Promissory Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The members of the firm of Donnelly, Dunne & Co. of this city have filed a complaint against Michael F. Tarpey, wherein it sets forth that in 1879 Tarpey, who was connected with F. Zeile & Cullich in the smelting and refining business, became possessed of $22,000 belonging to himself