THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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LADIES

Your attention,
Just one moment

We intend to make this corner of the POST-INTELLIGENCER mighty interesting.

It will be particularly so Tomorrow. Watch our Ads. every day.

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SEATTLE, WASH.

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POPULAR SHOE STORE
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We are showing the best extension double sole Winter Russet Shoes ever brought to this market.

Our Black Calf Double Sole Extension Bals, for gentlemen, in the latest needle toe, for $5, are the best ever offered.

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HANAN & SON'S Patent Leather or Kangaroo, Hand Welt, Bals or Congress, only .. $4.00

Best stock of Boys' and Youths' Heavy School Shoes, as well as Fine Dress Shoes, in the city.

Boys' Button Shoes, worth $2.50, now $1.

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We are sole agents for the celebrated A. A. CUTTER'S DRIVING SHOES AND BOOTS for Seattle, and any goods you may buy for Cutter's elsewhere are imitations pure and simple.

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Until you have seen our Stock and prices.
We can save you 25 per cent.
FRISCH BROS., Jewelers, 720 Front St.

JUST OPENED—A Complete line of....
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ASK FOR F. B. Co. ....BRAND
Made in Seattle.

THIS IS THE FIRST OF THE MONTH, and we want your trade. Our ambition is to conduct our business so that every purchaser will be pleased. We are not doing business for this year only, nor for the next. We want your trade continuously. Our goods are bought and sold with this thought in mind.

CONNER BROS., Grocers, 720 Second Street, Boston Block

Do you smoke? Try "La Florida" 5 cents, equal any domestic two for a quarter.

HOLMES IS CONVICTED.

Multi-Murderer Well On the Way to the Gallows.

WRETCHED PLEA OF THE DEFENSE

As in the Durrant Case, Jury Needn't Have Left the Box.

It Remained Out a Few Hours, For the Sake of Appearance—Society Women Conspicuous in the Throng That Stared at the Shriveled Wretch in the Dock.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—Henry H. Holmes was convicted of murder in the first degree at 8:51 tonight for killing Benjamin F. Pitzel. He coughed slightly when he heard the words, but that was the only sign of agitation. The jury retired to deliberate at 5:40 o'clock this afternoon. According to one of their number, they had reached their verdict before the doors of their room closed upon them. For hunger's sake they ate their supper first. Then they took a ballot, and without hesitation every man of the twelve answered: "Guilty of murder in the first degree." But, however atrocious the crime, however fiendish the criminal, it is hard to send a man to the gallows in one minute's time. So, for decency's sake, they talked about the case for a seemly period, about an hour and a half. Then word was sent into court that they had agreed. This was at 8:15 o'clock. It took half an hour to get the court in readiness to receive the verdict. Holmes spoke to his counsel, Rotan and Shoemaker, in the cell room before he was taken back to Moyamensing prison. To them he said: "I feel that this court condemned me. It was an unjust trial." He would say no more than that. Immediately after the verdict the usual application for leave to file a motion for a new trial was made. District Attorney Graham did not oppose the motion, and Judge Arnold fixed the 18th of this month for a hearing. The principal reason urged will be lack of time for the preparation for the defense. Should a new trial be refused, an appeal will be taken to the supreme court, and argument heard at its next sitting in this city, in January, 1896. So, even if everything goes against him, Holmes has yet some time to spend on the earth, from which he is alleged to have sent so many fellow mortals.

The verdict was a surprise to many persons, who did not believe the crime had been fastened upon Holmes beyond a reasonable doubt. When they heard it they said: "Well, it was on general principles, and it is just as good." That is not the meaning of the law, but in this case everybody agrees that "it is just as good." There is no word of pity or sympathy for the condemned man. He is regarded as a menace to society. Up in Gilmanton, N. H., there are two old people, his father and mother, and he has also two brothers and two sisters. Not one of his kin was heard from during the trial.

When the jury went out an indefinite recess was taken. Judge Arnold said he would remain in the building until midnight if necessary, and if no verdict had been reached by that time he would come to court at 10 o'clock tomorrow. Nobody believed there would be occasion for this. There were many wagers that the verdict would be in tonight, and more as to its nature. At 20 minutes to 9 there was a bustle of moving people in the packed court room, and it became known that the jury was coming in. A moment later Judge Arnold took his seat. District Attorney Graham and his associates entered and the jury filed solemnly in and took their seats in the box. Then Holmes was brought in and placed in the dock. For a moment there was not a sound. The silence was literally painful, and every heart in that crowded room throbbed. The man who was about to hear his doom pronounced stood erect in the dock, with the same death-like pallor, which could grow no deeper, on his face. He stared at the jury blankly, his hands clasped behind his back. Once or twice he moistened his lips with his tongue. There was no other sign of agitation. Then from the deep-voiced court clerk came the awful words: "Jurors, look upon the prisoner; prisoner, look upon the jurors. How say you, gentlemen of jury, do you find the prisoner at the bar, Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, guilty of the murder of Benjamin F. Pitzel, or not guilty?" The condemning syllables came from the foreman: "Guilty of murder in the first degree." "Hem," uttered Holmes, clearing his throat, but his shrunken form never trembled; his lips betrayed no quiver; his marvelous nerve had not forsaken him. There was only a tightened clasp of his hands folded behind him. Then he slowly sat down, and at the request of counsel the jury was polled. As each name was called Holmes wrote it on the margin of a newspaper in his hand, and the fingers holding the pencil never shook. The verdict was formally recorded by the court; the motion for a new trial was made, and after Judge Arnold had spoken a word of regret to counsel for the defense because of last Monday's occurrence, when they withdrew from the case, and appreciation for their arduous but fruitless labors, Holmes was taken to his cell room. A few moments later the jury was thanked for their attention and labors, and sent home, and the court adjourned.

The last day was uneventful except for the final tragic scene. District Attorney Graham opened the session with his address to the jury. He was followed by Mr. Rotan, who in his speech presented the only form of defense—that Pitzel had committed suicide, resting on the assumption that the commonwealth had not made out a case beyond a reasonable doubt. Judge Arnold charged the jury for more than an hour. The district attorney said his instructions were fair. The general idea was that if they leaned toward either side it was toward the commonwealth, but the charge consisted mainly in a review of the evidence, and an exposition of the law of murder. When the trial began last Monday, everybody, including the commonwealth officers, anticipated that it would lengthen into many weeks. It lasted six days. This was the result of the court's decision that no evidence touching upon Holmes' other crimes should be introduced into this particular case, and the conduct of counsel in presenting no defense other than argument. The swift developments treading upon each other's heels and every one outdoing its forerunner for sensationalism are of public knowledge.

When the jury filed into court at 10 o'clock this morning they looked tired and unkempt. At 10:15 o'clock Mr. Rotan, junior counsel for the defense, came into court and asked Judge Arnold for a few moments' indulgence, saying that he had just received word from a neighboring drug store that his colleague, Mr. Shoemaker, was sick there, and he desired to join him. Mr. Rotan himself showed the strain under which he has labored. He returned half an hour later, and said he had found Mr. Shoemaker under the care of a physician, suffering from complete prostration. He called this to the attention of the court, in view of a point of law regarding the commonwealth's right to make the closing address to the jury when the defense presented no evidence. Mr. Graham, however, ended the question by offering to waive his right to the last speech.

The district attorney reviewed the evidence in detail. Beginning with the question of the identity of the corpse found in the Callowhill street house, he went over the testimony of each witness who positively said that it was the body of Pitzel. Then he proceeded to the explosion theory and the condition of the body, which he contended the medical testimony had proved could not have been produced except by chloroform. Thus, he said, the jury reached the first step in the case—that the man died of chloroform not self-administered—and this, too, was proven beyond a shadow of a doubt by the expert testimony. Leading up to the motive of the murder, Mr. Graham rehearsed in minute details Holmes' every transaction in connection with the Pitzel murder, tracing his movements from place to place and drawing out every little circumstance that weighed against the prisoner with infinite clearness and force. When he came to the testimony of Mrs. Pitzel he told the jury that never in his official experience had he heard such a tale as that told in the broken sentences of that despairing, hopeless woman, whom Holmes had kept flitting from place to place in vain hope of meeting her husband. All the while he was carrying with him three separate detachments, Mrs. Pitzel, Miss Yoke and the children, all within four blocks of each other, almost traveling together under Holmes' leading strings, and yet each party ignorant of the presence of the other two. "What marvelous ingenuity, what craft, what cunning!" cried the district attorney. "Why did he resort to all this duplicity? Why did he adopt so many subterfuges, and why did he tell these many stories? It was because he had murdered Benjamin F. Pitzel."

Mr. Graham declared that there was not one word of evidence to show that Pitzel had committed suicide or even contemplated suicide. By the statement of Holmes himself, made more than once, the speaker declared that his presence in that house on the day of the murder had been fixed. From 10 o'clock on that Sunday morning to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he was in the Callowhill street house. This was fixed by his own statements, and his questions to Miss Yoke on the witness stand, leading her to say that he was not flushed and excited when he returned home that afternoon. In conclusion Mr. Graham said he desired the jury to consider only the evidence connected with the murder of Pitzel in the Callowhill street house, and nothing else. He paid a glowing tribute to Detective Geyer for his work in unfolding the story. Mr. Graham's address, which was confined for the most part to a review of the details of the evidence, lasted two hours and a half. Holmes appeared to shrink from the district attorney's accusing figure, and nervously shifted in his seat as the thunderous tone of the prosecuting officer rang out through the court room. At the conclusion of his address, a recess was taken until 2:30 p. m.

When court reconvened there was not an inch of space in the room or the gallery above that was not taken, and the doors were locked to prevent the entrance of more. One of the peculiar features of the trial has been the number of society women present to witness the proceedings, and today there were more than ever. The afternoon session was begun at 2:45, when Mr. Rotan, after a moment's conversation with Holmes, began the argument for the defense. He was very pale but self-possessed, and received admiration for the pluck and endurance with which he fought, practically single handed, against the mighty forces of the commonwealth's evidence and the skill and experience of the district attorney. There was a pathetic note in the way he began: "Gentlemen of the jury, there is probably no one in this court room who can fully appreciate the responsibility that rests upon my shoulders. Yet each of you has a much greater responsibility." He immediately entered upon a discussion of the evidence, and said the defense plainly admitted that the body found in the Callowhill street house was that of Pitzel, and that he and Holmes had been conspiring to defraud insurance companies, and at the time of the occurrence had a scheme on hand. They also admitted, Mr. Rotan said, the story of Holmes' wanderings around the country with Mrs. Pitzel. They had offered no defense, because of their confidence that the commonwealth had not made out its case, and that when the jury had analyzed the evidence they would find the facts more consistent with the theory of suicide than murder. When Holmes went to the house on Sunday, September 2, he found the body on the third floor. The attorney then repeated the details of the arrangement of the body, as already told, but, he asked, had anything been produced to show at what time the man had been killed or committed suicide? Is there anything in this case to show that the prisoner seized the policy on Pitzel's life? If there had been the commonwealth would have produced it.

Continuing, Mr. Rotan called attention to the fact that when Pitzel left his wife in St. Louis to come to Philadelphia he told her not to be worried if she heard he was dead, because he was in a scheme to defraud the insurance company. Coming down to the time of the killing, the speaker denied that there was anything to show alcoholic indications in the man's stomach to bear out the commonwealth's assertion that Holmes had chloroformed him while he was drunk. Concerning the hurried departure of Holmes and his alleged wife from the Eleventh street house on the night of the murder, Holmes having come home flushed and warm and ordered the woman to pack up her trunks, Mr. Rotan urged that Miss Yoke's testimony showed beyond question that they had the night before resolved to leave town on Sunday night. The commonwealth relied on the medical testimony that the body could not have been found in the reposeful position in which it was had Pitzel committed suicide by inhaling chloroform. The defense admitted the truth of this, but asserted that it was placed in such a position by Holmes after Pitzel had committed suicide, thinking he might utilize the corpse to consummate the insurance swindle. Mr. Rotan reminded the jury of the fact that when arrested in Boston for conspiracy Holmes asked to be brought to this city to stand trial rather than go to Fort Worth, Tex., where he was wanted for stealing a horse. Would any man have made such a request, he demanded, unless he knew just what crime he had committed? Would he, the lawyer demanded, have avoided a trivial charge in a far distant place to put his neck in danger by coming voluntarily to this city, had he committed a murder here? In conclusion he begged the jury to carefully weigh the facts and then give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. Mr. Rotan concluded his address at 4:30 o'clock, and Judge Arnold charged the jury.

Detroit and Seattle Lose the Gunboats.

Washington City, Nov. 2.—Secretary Herbert has rendered his decision as to the award of the contracts for the six gunboats authorized by the last congress. Two of the boats, twin-screw steamers, go to the Union Iron Works, San Francisco; two single-screw boats go to the Bath Iron Works, Maine; one boat to Lewis Nixon, of the Crescent Shipbuilding Company, Elizabeth, N. J., and one to John Dialogue & Son, of Camden, N. J. It was thought the awards could have been made before this time, as Gen. Hyde, president of the Bath Iron Works, consented to modify his bid to meet the department's requirements, but at the last moment the Detroit Dry Dock Company, the lowest bidders, appealed to the president from Secretary Herbert's action in accepting their bid, and not till this morning did the president make a decision sustaining the secretary in the view that treaty stipulations prohibited the building of naval vessels on the great lakes.

The Omaha Congress.

Hoquiam, Nov. 2.—Special.—George H. Emerson, manager of the Northwestern Lumber Company, has been appointed a delegate to the trans-Mississippi commercial congress, which convenes at Omaha November 25. The object of the association is to promote all classes of business west of the Mississippi river.

The only permanent cure for chronic catarrh is to thoroughly expel the poison from the system by the faithful and persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This wonderful remedy proves successful when all other treatment has failed to relieve the sufferer.

WAR PANIC SPREADING

Great Britain Has Not an Ally in the Whole World.

SHE TURNS TO UNITED STATES.

Russia and France Seem Bent on the Partition of China.

England Will Have to Act at Once or Lose Her Preponderence in Asia—Japan Announces That She Will Evacuate Korea—Armenian Question by No Means Settled.

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London, Nov. 2.—The political horizon is obscured by dark clouds, and the atmosphere is charged with the electricity of threatening war. The advices received from all parts are of a pessimistic character, and the situation has been further complicated by the report which has just reached here of the firing by a Venezuela guarda costa on the Myosotis, a vessel flying the British flag, off the island of Trinidad, and the killing of her commander, Thomas Garcia. The general opinion expressed in official circles here is that if the European powers tide over the present crisis without coming to hard knocks in some part of the world it will be a matter for sincere congratulation and a decided triumph for the diplomacy of a peace-seeking nation. Naturally, in view of the alarming rumors circulating everywhere, the European bourses have been badly affected, and as a result there has been a general "slump" in international securities.

The newspapers here are trying to put on a bold front in the face of a situation which is labeled "Dangerous" by even the most conservative people, but there is no getting away from the hard fact that Great Britain is more than likely to find herself in a state of freezing isolation. In the far East her diplomats have been boldly and cleverly outmaneuvered by those of Russia, and in the Armenian question it is feared that Russia and France are more than prepared to leave her in the lurch when it suits them. Regarding the situation in the far East, in the highest political circles in England, as well as among the European powers generally, no doubt exists that extensive concessions in Manchuria have been given by China to Russia.

Recent expressions in American publications of the good-will of the United States toward Great Britain have, in view of the dangerous situation of affairs, been a source of much comfort, and the same may be said of the attitude of the United States toward the Armenian question. Madagascar, too, promises to open up a troublesome problem in the near future, in view of the nature of the French protectorate, which is framed so as to relieve the French government of any liability for debts to any foreign creditor contracted by Madagascar. The Spectator today referring to Madagascar says: "It seems probable that France's new acquisition will cause fresh troubles in Europe."

The steady and old established Saturday Review takes an alarming view of the Eastern situation, saying: "We are face to face with the fact that Russia intends to seize as much of Northwestern China as she can assimilate, while France is resolved to extend her empire from Siam into Southwest China, and this division of territory we cannot allow."

The St. James Gazette this afternoon, alluding to the danger ahead, says: "It is such as to make us anxious not to lose time in getting our naval and military armaments in as complete a state of efficiency as circumstances will allow. It is understood a most important exchange of messages has been taking place at the foreign office, although the officials there still profess to believe the danger has been greatly exaggerated. The general opinion, however, is that Europe may be congratulated if war is averted."

THE KOREAN OUTBREAK.

Japan Preparing to Punish Her Subjects Who Took Part.

Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 18.—Per steamship Peru to San Francisco, Nov. 2.—The Japanese government is deeply concerned lest the causes of the Korean outbreak be misrepresented to its disadvantage. There is no doubt that a certain number of Japanese were engaged in the affair. This is admitted, although it was at first believed that a few of the rioters had assumed Japanese dress, either for disguise or to intimidate the palace guards the more easily. The discovery of their real nationality was a painful surprise to the authorities in Tokyo. Immediate measures were taken to ascertain the whole truth, and to hold the offenders to the strictest accountability. One of the principal officers of the department of foreign affairs and the chief procurator of the Yokohama court were ordered to Seoul, with instructions to investigate rigidly and allow none of the guilty persons to escape. Suspicion pointed to a small body of vagabond soshi, who had been leading a wild life in the Korean capital, and who bore the reputation of being bravos, ready to be employed in any desperate adventure. Some forty ruffians of this class were sent away from Korea only a month ago by the Japanese authorities, and it now appears that the deportaion should have been still more sweeping. The supposition is that the Japanese lately arrested with the fugitive Pak, now in America, were taken into the service of Tai Won Kun, and used by him to execute his scheme of revenge upon the queen. But nothing is definitely proved, and the task of unraveling the mystery will be an extremely difficult one. In order to prevent the departure of other disreputable characters for Korea, the emperor of Japan issued, on October 15, a decree forbidding his subjects, under heavy penalties, to visit the troubled kingdom except by special permission of the government.

The Tai Won Kun has made himself supreme by causing the assassination of the queen, his enemy, but he needed more than this to satisfy his hatred. By threats against the lives of the king and crown prince he compelled the wretched monarch to publicly disgrace his dead wife and reduce her, by special edict, to the grade of a concubine. Subsequently, however, the grief of the crown prince moved the king to confer upon the lifeless and dishonored body a title equivalent to "vice queen." In another decree he promised immunity to the Ming family, to which the queen belonged, and the members of which he had previously outlawed. It is announced that the king of Korea will presently put aside the title he now bears and adopt that of Ke Tei. This is identical with the title of the sovereigns of China and Japan, which is commonly translated emperor.

Washington City, Nov. 2.—A precise definition of the designs of Japan respecting Korea has been obtained at last by all the powers concerned, for it is assumed that the following cablegram, which was handed to Secretary Olney on Thursday by the Japanese minister, has been also sent to all the Japanese legations of Europe:

"In regard to our attitude in Korea, you are authorized to declare to the following effect to the United States government: Japanese troops are now stationed in Korea to insure tranquility as well as protect our legation, consulates and subjects, and also to maintain indespensable communication with our army which is still in occupation of the Liaotung peninsula. The troops intended for the latter purpose are much larger in number. The necessity for keeping such troops will, however, cease at the same time with the evacuation of the Liaotung peninsula, and so much of the troops will then be withdrawn from Korea. The Japanese government hopes that the Korean government, having already entered upon the work of reform, may succeed and be able to maintain order, even to protect foreigners, though our troops are withdrawn. The Japanese government, having no other designs, is not desirous of prolonging the maintenance of troops in Korea. Furthermore, we shall be extremely gratified when we are relieved from such obligations. In our relations with Korea the policy of our government is one of non-interference, and our government will gladly share equally with other powers in the same line of action."

The Russo-Chinese Treaty.

New York, Nov. 2.—A special to the Herald from Shanghai says: The report that a treaty had been concluded between Russia and China, by which China would become practically tributary to Russia, appeared first in the China Gazette of October 15. It is believed here that the story is based on truth, but the Korean affair entirely upsets it.

A special to the Herald from Seoul, Korea, says: The report that thirteen Russian warships are assembled at Port Arthur has been confirmed. The latest advices respecting the Russian fleet stated it was at Chefoo.

The Troubles of Mrs. Bob Wilcox.

London, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Rome gives an account of the troubles which led to the divorce suit brought by the Baroness Giana Sobrero, a brilliant writer known under the non de plume of "Manta," against R. W. Wilcox, the Hawaiian revolutionary leader, who was sentenced to death in January of the present year for the share he took in the rebellion against the republic of Hawaii, but which sentence was afterward commuted to thirty-five years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine. The baroness belongs to a distinguished family of Piedmont. It appears from the testimony that she met Wilcox in Turin, to which city he had been sent by the Hawaiian government to study military tactics. He spent money freely, and declared himself to be the heir to the throne of Hawaii. The baroness was smitten with the Hawaiian, and succeeded in obtaining the consent of her family to their marriage, which was celebrated with pomp. Among the many splendid presents received by the then happy couple was one which appeared to have been sent from the "king of Hawaii." The baroness later on accompanied her husband to Hawaii, where, to her disgust and astonishment, she found that Wilcox was really the son of a carpenter and a Kanaka woman. When the baroness recovered from her surprise and consternation she reproached Wilcox for his perfidy, and he, fearing she would denounce him, began to treat her cruelly and kept her under lock and key. After a number of more or less romantic adventures described by the baroness in her testimony, she returned to Italy, where she succeeded in obtaining a dissolution of her marriage by the church, on the ground that Wilcox was not a Catholic, and now the baroness has succeeded in obtaining a legal civil divorce on the ground of "mistaken identity," the sum and substance of which is that Wilcox, in order to marry her, misrepresented his position.

Financial Panic in Constantinople.

London, Nov. 2.—The sultan of Turkey has ordered a four months' internal moratorium, a government decree granting extension of all debts, private and public, for four months. A similar course was adopted, though on a less extended scale, by the Argentine government two years ago. This is done mainly to allay the semi-panic on the Constantinople bourse. All the banks of Turkey are understood to be still meeting obligations as usual. The tone of the markets here today was steadier, but there was no business settlement on the bourse. Next week is anxiously awaited.

Ashantee's Readiness for War.

London, Nov. 2.—A telegram from Reuter's agency today confirms the Associated Press dispatch of Thursday that the king has rejected the British ultimatum, prefers war, and is preparing for it. The king has sent no formal message regarding rejection of the ultimatum and none is expected.

BY WAR IF NEED BE.

Senator Shoup, of Idaho, Would Enforce the Monroe Doctrine.

Salt Lake, Utah, Oct. 31.—A special to the Tribune from Boise City, Idaho, says: Senator George L. Shoup, of Idaho, has been asked by the Chicago Inter Ocean for his views respecting the Monroe doctrine, and has sent the following reply:

"I construe the Monroe doctrine to mean:

"First—That it is not the policy of our government to interfere with European powers in war or strife relating to their governments, reserving the right to protect American citizens and their property in all parts of the globe, and to resent any indignity to our nation or flag on land or sea.

"Second—That we consider an attempt by any European government to acquire new territory or to extend their system of government to any portion of this continent as not only dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, but to all other republics in the Western Hemisphere, and any move made in that direction should be regarded by our government as unfriendly to us, and any European nation attempting to enlarge their territory to the detriment of neighboring governments on this continent should be warned by the state department in a firm and dignified protest, should such protest be disregarded, the United States should enforce its views if it required all our army and navy to do so."

A Chicago Millionaire Killed.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Laurin P. Hilliard, aged 83, one of the oldest residents of Chicago, whose estate is valued at millions, met instant death today. He lived in the suburbs of Longwood, situated on the Rock Island and Panhandle railroads. He was out for a morning drive, attended by a hired man. At a crossing the buggy was struck by a fast passenger train on the Panhandle railroad. Hilliard was dead when picked up. The hired man sustained serious injuries.

A Store Robbed of $600.

Lafayette, Or., Nov. 2.—The dry goods store of R. F. Bird & Sons was burglarized last night and $600 in cash taken from the safe. All of the city's money, about $300, was included in the amount taken. There is no clue to the burglary.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The Ammen ram Katahdin, built by the Bath Iron Works, failed to make the required seventeen knots.

Dr. John I. Hancock, a prominent physician of Little Rock, Ark., was shot and fatally wounded by W. L. Brown shortly after midnight Friday. Brown alleges that Hancock had debauched his wife. Brown is in jail.

Frank W. Dean, United States consul at Naples, says the orange and lemon crop of Southern Italy this season will be less than that of 1894, about two-thirds of an average crop. The trees are still suffering from the extreme weather of last year.

Dr. George McCandless and E. R. Vining, prominent Nebraska politicians, who have families, have eloped from Waverly, Neb., with Misses Alice Miller and Margaret Ward. The girls are 18 years old, and connected with the first families of the community.

Judgment has been given against the owners of the British steamer Turkestan, which ran into and sank the steamship Edam, of the Netherlands-American line, off Start point in a fog on September 19. The owners of the Turkestan will therefore have to pay all the damages. The Edam was valued at $250,000, and the cargo is estimated to have been worth $120,000.

FOR GERMAN LIBERTY.

Socialists' Bold Fight Against Emperor William.

VICIOUS RULINGS BY A JUDGE.

Sensational Developments in Vorwaerts Lese Majeste Trial.

The Emperor's Friend Begged Herr Singer to Ease Up on the War Lord—Scurrilous Inscription on Emperor William's Church Traced to the Architect—Disaffection in Alsace-Lorraine.

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Berlin, Nov. 2.—The reports of the joint trial of the editors of the Vorwaerts and Volksblatt on the charge of lese majeste have proved sensational reading in some respects. It has been shown, for instance, that Baron Mirbach, a high court official, actually visited Herr Singer, to request him to cease his attacks in the Vorwaerts on the memory of Emperor William I., and in order to induce him to stop his opposition to the Emperor William memorial church. It has likewise transpired that Herr Swechten, the architect of the church, is himself guilty of placing the scurrilous inscription on the building which has attracted so much attention. These unpleasant revelations have led even conservative newspapers to reproach the court with want of tact. Another feature of the case was the queer reasoning by which the presiding judge, who displayed throughout hostility to the prisoners, arrived at the charge of lese majeste, his interpretation being quite opposed to many decisions of the imperial supreme court. He laid down that it was doubtless, in view of the inviolability of the emperor, that nobody had a right to say anything against the person of his majesty. This new rendering of lese majeste has been denounced by the whole of the Liberal and Radical press as fallacious and illegal. The case will be appealed to the supreme court as far as the Vorwaerts is concerned.

These prosecutions have had the result of provoking still more stinging retorts, and in a scathing editorial on the trial the Vorwaerts asked the emperor to define to whom he referred to in his recent address as "a gang unworthy to bear the name of Germans," and added ironically, "It is only just to know." The Vorwaerts will be prosecuted for publishing this article, and the government is issuing new orders to the police to continue to make untiring warfare upon the socialists and their press.

The domiciliary visit made by the police of Colmar, Alsace, on Saturday last and the summoning of a representative of the people to answer for having said in an interview published in the Petit Journal of Paris that the Alsatians did not recognize the Franco-German treaty ceding Alsace-Lorraine to Germany, is one of a series of recent incidents which have shown the reviving strength of the protesting spirit there. Herr Preiss, however, has promised the authorities to have corrections made in the wording of this interview. On Monday evening a Gallophile demonstration was held in the Alsacinne tavern at Strasburg, despite the police, who were powerless. The meeting was dispersed only when a detachment of troops had been hurried to the scene. In consequence the governor of Alsace-Lorraine has been especially instructed to rigorously suppress all similar manifestations. Herr Preiss, in a letter to a Strasburg paper, says: "We look up neither to Paris nor to Berlin for our mot d'ordre; we look to the reichsland alone."

The bundesrath has ordered the issue of an edict forbidding the public advertising of all patent medicines.

ALL QUIET IN HONOLULU.

Insurgent Natives Think Cleveland Is Still Aiding the Queen.

Honolulu, Oct. 26.—Per steamer Australia to San Francisco November 2.—Francis M. Hatch, minister of foreign affairs, has been appointed minister to Washington City in place of W. R. Castle, who recently accepted the office temporarily. Mr. Hatch will not leave for Washington City until the latter part of November. His successor will probably be Henry E. Cooper, a circuit court judge. Mr. Hatch's stay in Washington City will be indefinite, and his special mission is to seek the closer political union of the United States and the republic of Hawaii.

A number of meetings have been held recently by Japanese merchants. Speeches were made denouncing the government for alleged discrimination. The Japanese are nervous and restless, and show a disposition to make themselves a factor in national matters. They count upon the support of their government, but it is pretty well understoood by the government men that the government of Japan does not care about making these islands a Japanese colony.

There continue to be many wild rumors of illibustering expeditions from the Pacific coast. The government takes no stock in them because it cannot see how it can be made profitable for any one to invest any money in such undertakings. The natives continue to hear these rumors of outside interference and believe them, as do some of the ignorant whites. In spite of the harmonious relations existing between the government and Minister Willis, and the undisputed fact that the Washington City government will not tolerate the sailing of filibusters out of the ports on the Pacific coast, the natives still continue to believe that any hostile movement from the coast will be at the instance of the Federal government.

The United States steamship Olympia left for the China station on the 23d.

Three have been no new cases of cholera since the last advices. The disease is believed to be stamped out.

Whale Fleet Threatened by Ice.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—The schooner Rosario has arrived from the Arctic ocean, bringing with her 3,000 pounds of bone, the residue of a catch of five whales. She is the first of the whaling fleet to reach port from the north, and it is within the limits of possibility that she may be the last. When she left the ocean the ice was forming very fast, and it was heavier than had been seen for many years. The Rosario brings confirmation of the news of a very poor catch in the Arctic. From the report of the Rosario it looks as if the entire fleet would be caught in the ice. This is considered by the whaling men to be a very serious state of affairs. The steam whalers are amply provided with stores with which to spend another winter in the ice, but the sailing vessels are up in the Arctic under much less favorable conditions. The majority of the barks are provisioned with only enough stores to last them through the summer, and if they are compelled to spend the winter in the north, starvation stares the whalers in the face.

An Omaha Banker Absconds.

Omaha, Nov. 2.—Frank C. Johnson, the heaviest stockholder in the defunct Citizens' bank and its president, is said to have absconded from this city, and his whereabouts at the present time is unknown. Attachments were issued last night against all of Johnson's property in this city. Johnson is said to have obtained some $20,000 or more. After the failure of the bank last week no proceedings were begun against Johnson until it was discovered that he was transferring his property. He has always posed as wealthy, and the officers had thought they could recover on the debts.