



## MUNSON & McNAMARA.

123 and 125 MAIN STREET.

## The Public Fairly Entranced

With the great bargains now being offered in every department in our store.

TOO HIGH. Is a phrase entirely out of use in our house.

Oh! How Cheap. Is the commonest phrase in the language, and momentarily used by our patrons.

The very large increase in our business is due in a great measure to our thorough system of low prices. Although our store room is the largest in the city, it is almost constantly crowded, the result of numerous and unequalled bargains in all classes of dry goods from good to the finest.

## Our Dress Goods Department

Has this season experienced a boom that is even phenomenal in this Wichita country and has been surprising even to ourselves. We believe the direct cause of this boom to be, Finest Goods, Exclusive novelties, Largest assortment of new goods, and the lowest prices possible.

## Cloaks and Wraps.

Sales in this department continue so large that we cannot quite understand the direct cause. Even the lowest prices possible cannot always draw such crowds to a cloak department as we have experienced. However, we have learned through the kindness of our lady patrons that the rush to our wrap department is mainly due to correct styles, exquisite fits, elegance of design and prices that never fail to please.

## IN OUR Domestic and Housekeeping Departments

is where the biggest money is saved by our patrons, and where the ladies open their eyes widest, when prices are named.

These departments are too extensive to go into details, but we know you can save at least

**20 PER CENT.**

By buying domestics, linens, blankets, etc. of us.

Call and see. You will be treated with courtesy and our clerks will not bore you.

## We Are Showing

For trimming in large varieties, Wool knit goods of all kinds, Silk and linen handkerchiefs, Silk shoulder mitts for evening wear, in black, white, cream, blue and pink, Hosiery and underwear at prices to suit everybody, Buttons, notions and small wear in endless variety.

Our goods are the best and our prices always the lowest.

## MUNSON & McNAMARA.

## THE TRIAL OF McQUADE.

One of the New York Aldermanic Railroad Bribe-Takers.

Continued in the Court of General Sessions, the Court Room.

Being Packed With Curious Spectators Eager to Learn the Outcome of the Celebrated Case.

The Wily Witness, Doughty Duffy, Again on the Stand and in Spite of His Cunnings.

Is Much Mixed Up in His Testimony and Finally Took Refuge in His Bad Recollection.

### McQUADE'S TRIAL.

Duffy, the Dapper Little Boodler, Tells What He Recollects.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Another large crowd of witnesses filled the general session court room this morning to hear the evidence in the trial of ex-Alderman McQuade for accepting a bribe to vote for the Broadway railway franchise. Ex-Alderman Duffy took the stand. Lawyer Newcomb continued the cross-examination. The lawyer asked the witness a score or more of questions regarding his life at home, in business, and as a public man. Duffy had been a builder for twenty years, had been unfortunate—guessed about twice, was not sure—owed some debts, but did not think he had applied all of the \$1,000 bribe money to pay them; acknowledged violation of his oath of office when he took the bribe. At this point he asked the witness to rehearse the narrative of the several meetings of the "combine." Witness began again his story.

Duffy stood by the assertion that reporter Keenan had lied when he said the doors were closed at the secret session August 30th. Mr. Newcomb asked if witness read the story of Keenan's conviction, his journey to Sing Sing, and a description of the racketeering which Keenan had to suffer to, etc.

Nicoll objected, saying counsel was trying to make it appear that witness was frightened into speaking through fear of sharing Keenan's fate. Recorder Bluffly: I think the defense have a right to show if they can Duffy had read of Keenan's fate.

Each meeting of the hoodlums was taken up, and Duffy beginning to fear a trap, cautiously finished his story. At each pause the lawyer would clinch the testimony by asking: "And is that all you recollect of what occurred at that meeting?" Nicoll became restive, and he and General Tracey popped up together to object to the lawyer trapping the witness, but the recorder shut them up by permitting the cross-examination to go on, and Mr. Newcomb went on to mix up the witness further. Duffy's story, however, did not vary substantially from yesterday's, except that he rather committed himself on saying that he was telling all he could recollect.

Witness said Nicoll wrote out a statement of what he (Duffy) would testify to against McQuade and that he (Duffy) had seen a similar statement prepared by Fulgraff. Witness said he saw Nicoll had to draw up a second statement, including Fulgraff's testimony; witness signed the first statement, but not the second; witness had not done anything else very bad during 1884. He was reminded of the Thirty-fourth in which he testified that he was employed to distribute money among the aldermen. He admitted the charge and said he had given money to Fulgraff, although there was no agreement to do so.

Mr. Newcomb, having succeeded in mixing the little boodler worse than on the occasion of his arrest, desisted. Nicoll resumed direct examination to restore the credit of his witness. Duffy was made to relate the story of his arrest again and his conversation with Police Inspector Byrnes; how the inspector led him to confess his connection with the Broadway street, how the inspector showed him a paper on which he had noted down some of the points and information he had about the hoodlums; how Byrnes had indicated that others of the aldermen were going to squeal, and showing witness his own position in the matter.

Witness detailed his conversation with Nicoll in which he told all he knew about the Forty-fourth street, Thirty-fourth street, Chambers street and other roads. Now Mr. Duffy, continued Nicoll. I want you to tell the jury what induced you to become state's evidence.

I have a wife and two children, replied the witness. I felt that in this time of hard on my shoulders and on their heads might be removed. I never was in any such thing before, was drawn into it this time. I came to the conclusion that the best thing I could do was to tell the truth, and I'm here today to tell the truth.

During the case of ex-Alderman Reilly, O'Neill and Cleary were called, and District Attorney Martine moved to fix dates for their trials. He then moved separately for their trials, fixing Reilly's after the 29th, O'Neill's for December 3rd, and Cleary's for December 27th. Recorder Smith suggested that the trials be made consecutively, one following the termination of the other. This was agreed to and notice to that effect made. Mr. Martine had intended to move for the commencement of the trial of the three hoodlums, but finding that the recorder did not agree, desisted from the motion.

At the conclusion of the taking of testimony for the defense began. Witnesses to prove the person's good reputation and to show that he has for several years been in good repute to the New Orleans and Ft. Scott railroad to run from Vidalia opposite Natchez on the Mississippi river, to Ft. Scott, Kan., going through Arkansas from southeast to northwest, via Hot Springs. The length of the entire line is 521 miles. The capital stock is \$15,000,000. The line is now being built from Vidalia north, and it is proposed to complete the road next year.

fense. He is one of the accused hoodlums; he denied being one of the members of the "combine" denied attending any caucus in the aldermanic chamber, denied attending the meeting at Fulgraff's office; did not remember attending the meeting at McLaughlin's; he did not remember attending any meeting at which an offer of \$750,000 from the cable road and \$500,000 from the Broadway company, or any other sum was discussed. The only time witness ever met in caucus of alderman was after the regular meeting when seven or eight of them remained at Fulgraff's request.

In his cross-examination witness said he had heard of "combine" matters. Maloney had told him, but he knew nothing of its objects. In the city hall meeting referred to there was present Fulgraff, Cleary, McCabe and three others, but witness thought McQuade was not present.

### IN ASHES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—A destructive fire started shortly before three this morning in the fourth story of the wholesale clothing house of Mack, Stadler & Co., No. 109 West Third street, and found its way into the adjoining establishment of Marcus Feuchelmeier & Co., wholesale clothiers, large six-story building. About four o'clock, when the fire was well under control, the floors gave way with some members of Fire Company No. 2, who were carried to the cellar. After great difficulty they were all rescued alive. Captain E. H. Hefland was seriously, but not fatally hurt. Captain M. J. Higgins was seriously injured, and Pippen Kuhn and Bush Kamp were seriously hurt.

The loss of Mack, Stadler & Co., and Marcus Feuchelmeier & Co. on goods amounts to about \$250,000 each. The buildings belonged to Henry and Herman Mack, and to Marcus Feuchelmeier, each. Loss on the Mack property is \$30,000 each. Both buildings and stocks were amply insured.

### Incendiary Fire at Cape May.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Nov. 20.—Fire at 1:30 this morning destroyed Hotel Bellevue, at Cape May, N. J., and ten cottages near by. Four stories and the lumber yards of the cottages, about one-half of them were occupied, the others occupied only in the summer season. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

### Great Fire in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 20.—A disastrous fire occurred in Allegheny City near Herr Island, this morning. In his life, a fireman was killed, four injured, and three houses, three stables, and seven dwellings burned and many families rendered homeless. The fire broke out in one of Omsler's ice houses, in less than half an hour the flames had communicated to the lumber on each side of the building, and it took for a time as if several blocks would have to be sacrificed to the fierce flames. The firemen worked hard, however, and finally after four hours hard fighting conquered the fire.

In doing so, however, Jno. Coward, of the fire company, was killed. In his life, and Jno. Metz, Jno. Rawie, August Nulty and Jno. Tusch were injured. Coward was struck on the head with falling bricks from a chimney and instantly killed. Metz was working by his side and was also hit, but escaped with bruises. The others were injured by flying sparks, but not seriously hurt. The total loss was about \$20,000.

### Base Ball Boom.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—Base ball circles were started today by the information that the Detroit club had announced its determination to withdraw from the National league. The reason given is that the majority of the league managers had destroyed the club's prospects by passing a rule which would prevent financially disastrous Detroit. President Spaulding, however, reiterated the rumor and said he would not be surprised at this time by the withdrawal, but he said they will be with us before the robins rest again; we had a big fight at the meeting Tuesday over the changing of the rules, which required all clubs to give a proportion of the gate receipts to the visiting team, and to the new amendment giving all home clubs entire receipts, the visiting club to receive \$125 each game. All clubs except Kansas City and Detroit favored the change. Now that the rule is made Detroit can either go or stay. I don't care which. Manager Watkins of the Detroit club, does not conceal his intentions of going over to the American club.

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—The announcement of the possible withdrawal of the Detroit baseball club from the league and its admission to the Association, has caused a sensation in baseball circles in this city. Members of the Detroit board of directors are practically unanimous in denunciation of the recent action at the Chicago league meeting in adopting the guarantee system. It is said that this will cause a loss to the local team, since their expenses while away will exceed the guarantee, and the home games cannot make up the deficit.

The transfer to the American association seems probable, although there is some doubt whether the players can be transferred under the new rules. President Sterna and Secretary Leady have tonight attended the meeting of the American association at Cincinnati on Monday.

### Cattle Dying of Rabbits.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 20.—The cattle plague among the herds on Blue river, forty miles southwest of here, still continues. Up to this time twenty-one head have fallen from the mysterious disease which is supposed to be rabies. About two months ago a mad dog was seen to enter two pastures and bite a number of cattle in these ranches. Thirteen of the animals died within forty days after they were bitten. Eight of them died at different periods since, and it is impossible to tell where the fatality will end.

### Coming to See Us.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 20.—A charter was filed with the secretary of state today by the New Orleans and Ft. Scott railroad to run from Vidalia opposite Natchez on the Mississippi river, to Ft. Scott, Kan., going through Arkansas from southeast to northwest, via Hot Springs. The length of the entire line is 521 miles. The capital stock is \$15,000,000. The line is now being built from Vidalia north, and it is proposed to complete the road next year.

## THRILLING NARRATIVES

Of the Survivors of the Terrific Storms on the Northern Lakes.

Steamers and Schooners at the Mercy of the Furious Elements.

More Than Fifty Persons Known to Have Been Lost and Thirty Vessels Wrecked.

Destructive Conflagrations at Cincinnati, Allegheny City, Pa., and Cape May, N. J.

Over a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Consumed and a Number of Lives Lost.

### Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21, 1 a. m.—The following are the indications for Missouri and Kansas: Light rains, followed by fair weather, much colder, winds shifting to the northerly.

### THE LAKE STORMS

Wednesday and Thursday the Worst Ever Known.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 20.—The propeller Sibiria is five days over due. The propeller Cuba, in last night, reports the storm worst known in the history of Lake Superior. She was out in the whole of the blow and snow storm.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The following are the vessels lost during the storm Wednesday and Thursday, corrected to midnight. Many of the vessels mentioned will unquestionably be recovered, but wrecking expenses at this season of the year will necessarily be heavy.

Dickerson, Emerald, Marinette, Menominee, Lucerne, Pathfinder, William Jones, South Haven, Florida, Wallace and consort, P. S. Marne, Harvey Bissell, City of New York, Guyahoga, Tallahassee, Nellie Church, Buckhout, McDougal, Lyman Casey, B. M. Baker, Spatter, Sumatra, J. G. Kelford, Mary, Thomas P. Sheldon, Hiawatha, Queen of the Lakes, Dauntless. Total loss, \$724,000. Lives lost, thirty-seven.

A dispatch from Manitowish, Mich., asserts that soon after losing her consort during the storm, the Manitowish became disabled, drifted helplessly up the lake until she reached Burnham's pier, twenty miles north of Manitowish, where she struck and sunk with all hands. The Manitowish was commanded by Captain Walter Ash, and carried a crew of fifteen men. If this report is true, the number of lives lost by the sinking of the Manitowish and her consort is swelled to fifty.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—A special to the Evening Wisconsin from Manitowish, Mich., says the steam barge Manitowish arrived at Frankfort this morning in search of her consort Marinette and Menominee, which she lost off that port Thursday night. As far as known no steam barges were wrecked in the vicinity of Frankfort.

The schooner Little Nan, of Chicago, is ashore on south Manitowish island. A tug has gone to her assistance.

Detroit, Nov. 20.—The Hawatha, included in the list of vessels sent from Chicago this morning, has arrived safe at Port Huron. There were ten lives lost on the Lucerne which sank off Ashland, Wis., making the total lives lost 39, so far as reported.

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—A Free Press special from Frankfort, says the missing steam barge Manitowish arrived at Frankfort this morning at 10 o'clock. Hundreds of citizens crowded to the harbor to see her and greet her with enthusiasm. She reports the following craft safe at South Manitowish Island this morning: Baldwin and tow, Cowell and barges, schooner, Alice B. Harris, P. B. Hayes, Melvin A. Bacon and the Mystical.

Captain Walker, of the steamer Minitawish, says: Wednesday morning at 7 we had the Manitowish about, wind east-northeast, passed Point Betsey at 11, wind shifted to east-southeast and it was raining, snowing and snowing. We hugged the shore and had the Point Island light ahead at 7 p. m., an hour later the wind shifted to the southwest, blowing a lively gale; we made for shelter at Two Rivers point; ran until 2 a. m., pitching and rolling at an awful rate.

About fifteen miles from the Wisconsin shore huge waves swept over the steamer, taking with them part of our deck load. Then we squared away for the Manitowish. I have sailed the lake for years but that was the worst I have experienced; the waves ran so high at times we could not see the masts of our consort. The large Marquette Captain Wm. Mitchell, of Chicago, was the last barge and she was out of order; they were taking in sail when we lost sight of her. We steamed before the gale and reached shelter at Manitowish. The crew of the Marquette was eight all told.

James Shiger, first mate of the Manitowish, continued the captain's story. He says: I was in charge of the steamer when we rolled the deck load off. At 6 o'clock the Marquette broke her eight inch hawser and was lost to sight. In a few minutes the Manitowish parted a new nine inch cable. At 7 a. m. we could not help them. We thought the Manitowish would get to the shore, but she broke loose at about 4 in the morning, when we were about in mistake. I hoped she would be able to sail and make the harbor, but it was impossible for us to aid her.

During the hurricane the Manitowish broke her hawser. The large Marquette morning her steering apparatus was evidently not working; the vessel foundered with terrible loss of life.

Nothing has been heard from the steam barge said to have foundered near the shore of the Marquette. All kinds of rumors are about her whereabouts. It is still too rough for boats to visit the scene.

### CAPITAL BUDGET.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—In his annual report to the secretary of war, Paymaster Wm. B. Rochester says a total of \$13,144,733 was disbursed to the army during the fiscal year.

M. E. Bell, supervisor architect of the treasury, in his annual report says: The total expenditures during the year upon new buildings aggregated \$2,982,447. Expense for repairs and preservation of public buildings, \$147,546.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS. John M. Galloway, to be appraiser of

the right of way of the Colorado and Santa Fe railroad company through the Indian territory, vice D. W. Bushnell.

John T. Carcy, of California, to be U. S. district attorney for the district of California.

### THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

General W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer, has transmitted to the secretary of war his annual report, showing the operations of his bureau during the last fiscal year. The report begins with a statement of the value of the instruction afforded at Fort Myers, and the services of the signal corps attached to General Mill's command during the Geronimo campaign are cited as an evidence of the utility and necessity of trained signal officers. Regret is expressed at the action of congress in failing to provide for a continuance of Ft. Myers as a port of instruction. On this subject General Hazen says:

The present plan must inevitably bring into the service many men not fit for it, and this fact cannot be learned until much time and money is lost and the service impaired.

Concerning the work of the meteorological division the report says: Many very important laws have been recently deduced by the critically and confirmed by observations and experiment, solar and terrestrial radiation, the conditions determining temperature; the relations between the amount of solar heat received by different parts of the earth's surface and the corresponding resulting temperature, the effect of the deflecting forces of the earth's rotation on the mechanics of the atmosphere, and the theory of the general motion of the atmosphere and of cyclones, tornadoes, etc., are subjects which have recently received much attention. It is stated that the plan of securing observers young men qualified by education for the pursuit of scientific studies and raising the standard of the enlisted force of the signal corps has now been in operation five years and of the three hundred and seventy-eight enlistments made during that time ninety-seven were college graduates, and it has proved of benefit to the service.

Touching the weather forecasts and special warnings issued during the year it is said that the increasing demand for these forecasts may be taken as evidence of their value. The office is unable to comply with the numerous requests received from cities towns and corporations for the special warnings, owing to the limited appropriation for this branch of the service. General Hazen says that the progress made in indicating the approach of cold waves has been highly satisfactory, and he is convinced that property to the value of many millions of dollars has been saved through the agency of this cold wave signal now displayed by orders from the central office at 200 cities and towns in the United States, and from the points distributed by telephone and railroads to about 20,000 stations. An appropriation of \$50,000 is recommended for the extension of the service, and the opinion is expressed that no appropriation would be more acceptable to the people.

Of the 1065 cold wave signals displayed during the year, 1047 were received from stations in operation June 30, 1886 in the United States and four hundred and fifty-two. These include the telegraph stations display, special, river, cotton region, sunset and twelve fair stations. In addition, reports are received from twenty-four Canadian stations by the co-operation of the Canadian meteorological service. The office has continued to cooperate with foreign observers in collecting simultaneous meteorological reports, and in this work reports have been received from 194 foreign stations, and 616 naval and merchant marine vessels.

Being desirous of ascertaining the opinion of the public as to the value of the system of warning and indications by the display of flags, the chief signal officer says he addressed a circular letter to those in charge of the display of these signals at various points, requesting that they report to him the extent to which the system was being used, and the advantages of a signal service station without the expense to the government.

An appropriation of \$10,000 is recommended for the purchase of the material to furnish flags and transmit telegrams to these volunteer stations.

Of the utility of the flood warnings furnished by the signal service the report says a careful estimate shows that property valued at \$128,000 was saved at a signal station (Nashville, Tenn.) by the flood warnings of the signal service. In the Cumberland river during March and April of the current year. The expense to the government in communicating the flood warnings to all stations of that system, including pay of river observers, was \$1,780. This single example illustrates what is being done in the whole system. The system of warning telegraph lines is said to be of great value and its extension along the entire Atlantic coast is recommended.

Of the state of the weather services General Hazen says the plan of organizing state weather services co-operating with the signal service has met with much encouragement during the year, and the evidence of the value of such organizations in affording means for the rapid and economical distribution of weather forecasts and frost and cold wave warnings of this service, has led me to arrange for the establishment of a similar service in states where they are not now in operation.

The chief signal officer hopes that congress at its next session will recognize the successful work performed by Lieutenant Greeley and his party by providing promotions for the survivors and support for the families of those who lost their lives while serving with his expedition.

The report closes with recommendations looking to the establishment of additional cautionary stations on the lakes and the purchase at the cost of \$108,000 of a new building for the accommodation of the bureau.

Commodore Montgomery Secord, chief of the bureau of ordnance, in his annual report to the secretary of the navy, says that during the year a number of the six inch high power steel guns have been received and fired at the naval ordnance proving ground. They have all endured proof in a very satisfactory manner. Cartridges for the Hotchkiss guns have been prepared in this country, which perform better than those abroad.

Touching the armament of the new vessel, Commodore Secord says: For the new ships approaching completion we have eighteen 6 inch, three 8 inch, and two 5 inch guns finished, and three 6 inch and five 8 inch well advanced, together with all the carriages for the Atlanta and the Albatross, and all for the Chicago except the 8 inch. All the guns of the secondary batteries and nearly all the small arms have been provided. The equipments of the unfinished ships are now in a forward state.

The estimates submitted for the next year aggregate \$2,741,484, including \$1,566,660 towards the armament of vessels authorized and \$1,096,750 for fuel, labor, gun armament and a new proving ground.

### THE CRUEL WAR IS OVER

A Desperate Battle Fought Between the French and English Factions.

In Kentucky. Followed by a Truce and Cartel Mutually Signed.

The Old Differences to be Settled by a Committee of Arbitrators; Decision to be Final.

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Fresh Complications Sprung up Between Operators and Miners in the Coking Regions.

Operators Refuse to Meet the Miners in Conference and a General Strike Threatened.

### The Kentucky War Ended.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 20.—A Courier-Journal special says: The followers of French and English, the mountain merchant princes as they are called, had a battle at Hazard, Perry county, Kentucky, Wednesday, when a man named Simmons was killed. A truce was held and resulted in both parties signing an agreement to leave their differences to an arbitration committee whose decision should be final, pending which all concerned should cease hostilities. It is, therefore, quite probable that the Perry county feud is at an end, at least for the present.

### Coking Complications.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 20.—The Connellsville coke operators sent a letter to the officials of the amalgamated association today rejecting the proposition of the latter to settle differences by arbitration, declining further conference on any point raised till past promises of men have been fulfilled and disposition shown to do what was right. Miners now say they will insist upon their demand, and will order a strike of the 12,000 workers in the coke regions at once.

This afternoon the miners' delegates held a meeting to consider the action of the operators in refusing to agree to a truce with them. It was decided to return to the coke regions and call a meeting of the representatives of all miners at once. We have not the power to order a strike, said Secretary McMullin, we only presented the demands which we believe to be just. The operators even refuse to meet with us, which is required by law. We are willing for any board of disinterested persons to decide upon our claims. I predict a struggle, and if there is, the operators will be responsible. Some of the men may strike as soon as they are informed of the syndicate's action.

### Luckless Lovejoy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—C. J. Lovejoy, the Kansas merchant, who was locked up at the jail yesterday charged with having defrauded the Bank of Illinois and Kahn, Nathan & Fisher out of considerable sums of money, declared this morning when spoken to about the case. All that I have to say is that the transaction was a legitimate one. Mr. Nathan, of the firm above mentioned, called on Lovejoy at the jail this morning, but the prisoner refused to state for what reason. He was more communicative about his affairs at home, however. He attributes his misfortune to evil stories which were circulated for the purpose of ruining his character.

Creditors attached to his property at Kewanee on the border line of the Indian Territory. Mr. Lovejoy said his store and stock of merchandise, valued at \$2,000, was seized. He was greatly astonished at this arrest, which followed soon after Kewanee, he said, was only a year and a half old, yet it had a large stock of goods, including brick blocks and a handsome opera house. Better than that, the place was growing; the territory had some of the finest grazing land in the world, and people by the thousands were settling there from all parts of the United States.

### Boycotting the Telephone.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 20.—By preconcerted arrangement, 700 subscribers discontinued the use of the telephones in this city at noon today.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The strike which the Rochester telephone subscribers have inaugurated against the Bell Co., which controls this city, began at noon when the strain whistles of nearly every factory in the city were blowing, as the signal to indicate that the fight against the company had begun.

The opposition is to the change in the tariff of rents which the Telephone Co. wishes to introduce in this city. The old rate was from \$50 to \$80 per year for the use of each instrument. The new tariff changes the rate of \$50 for \$50 cent messages and a proportionate rate for each additional message. As soon as the new tariff was made known subscribers organized an association, and as far as can be learned all have pledged themselves to stop using instruments after noon today.

The only business places using telephones tonight are one of the hotels and telegraph offices. Many of the instruments are draped in mourning, or boned up, or have on them such as, "Gone to join the angels," "Down with monopoly," etc.

### Threats Against Davitt.

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—A rumor is in circulation that some of Michael Davitt's friends believe there is a conspiracy on foot to murder him because of his opposition to the extreme measures proposed by the O'Donovan Rossa Irish faction. It is said that a meeting was held in New York recently at which Davitt was denounced and desperate measures threatened. In reply to some of the friends of Davitt as to the truth of a rumor and a remark made by one of the most prominent of the O'Donovan Rossa faction, he said: "I would relieve the courts of the trouble of trying the miserable in case of an attempt on Davitt's life, confirms at least the belief that threats have been made against him."

### Held for Murder.

STOCKPORT, La., Nov. 20.—John Arnesdorf was arrested yesterday for the murder of Rev. George C. Haddock. Judge Lewis returned him on bonds of \$25,000. Bonds for Cadot, Muscardet and Sherman were fixed at \$15,000 each on an indictment for participation in the murder. No bond was asked for either of the defendants on the conspiracy count. No bonds have yet been named for Lovitt and Hismark.

### Publicly Flogged.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 20.—Six negroes and two white were publicly whipped at New Castle today, receiving from six to twenty lashes.