

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Dublin, Dec. 8.—Edward Harrington, M. P., was sentenced at Tralee today to a month's imprisonment without hard labor, on the charge of publishing reports of the meetings of suppressed branches of the National League.

The court offered to release Harrington on his own recognizance if he would agree not to publish any more reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the league, but Harrington refused to give such a promise.

Mandeville, who is a prisoner in Tullamore jail, has been subjected to a bread and water diet for forty-eight hours, for refusing to

CLEAN HIS CELL.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Lord Hartington presided at a conference in Westminster Hall today of liberal unionists. Many leaders of the party were on the platform. Six hundred delegates were present. The Earl of Derby offered a resolution in favor of increased exertions to strengthen the unionist party. He said the constituencies, especially those of Scotland, showed a marked increase of feeling in favor of dissidents. The Irish question had been so prolonged that it is possible that the people might say it must be settled some way, but they should be made to understand that the granting of an Irish Parliament would be no settlement, but only the beginning of agitation as violent and treacherous as the last.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The committee on invitation of the National League decided to adjourn the meeting to the league headquarters. When the committee reassembled, an informal discussion ensued as to the time which should be allowed to representatives of the various cities which are competing for the prize of holding the next convention to present their respective claims. It was finally decided that fifteen minutes should be accorded to each delegation, and the first delegation admitted was that from the State of Minnesota, who urged the claims of Minneapolis.

The spokesman, Mr. Windom, said an issue had been made by

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in his message and the republican party must act upon it. The issue was that of protection vs. free trade. He (Windom) was glad that the issue had been made. The democrats knew there was an element in the republican party of the northwest that was not as sound on the question of protection as it ought to be. Was it not to the interest of the committee to take the convention to the northwest, where it would do the most good?

General Henderson, of Missouri, acted as spokesman for the large delegation of St. Louis at the convention city. He presented the plans of the Grand Music Hall, of St. Louis, and explained that in this building they might have a choice of halls, one of which would accommodate 11,000 persons. He argued that the

HOTEL AND RAILROAD

facilities of that city were excellent by none, and in behalf of the press, promises entire fairness of treatment to all the candidates.

After a recess, the Chicago delegates were admitted and Mayor Roche, of Chicago, detailed conveniences which could be accorded the members of the convention by Chicago, in case that city secured the vote of the committee. He claimed that Chicago was better prepared than any other city in the country to care for visitors.

Senator Cullom earnestly urged the committee to select Chicago and made a brief resume of the hotel, railroad and telegraph facilities of the city. Chicago, today, was in favor of protection, and had been improved in other ways since 1884. It had had much to do in grappling the element of communism and socialism that had

BEEN SPREADING

over the country. It had been settled that a man disregarding the rights of property and law could not live in Chicago or in the commonwealth. [Applause.] He hoped Chicago would be selected, but whether it were or not, Illinois and Minnesota and Kansas and Iowa would vote the republican ticket.

Senator Manderson spoke for Omaha. After setting forth the conveniences that could be afforded by Omaha, he denied that he was overestimating them in the slightest. Among other things, he stated that the city was prepared to supply headquarters for every presidential candidate free of charge. It would furnish music, decorations and press facilities, and everything or anything else that was wanted.

The delegation from Ohio was admitted. Congressman Ben J. Butterworth presented the claims of

CINCINNATI

as the place particularly suited for holding the next national republican convention. In the matter of convenience and accommodation which could be accorded to the convention, Cincinnati stood second to no other city. The Music Hall would accommodate 16,000 people, exclusive of the stage, and the local committee would make provision for music, decorations, etc. Nothing would be wanting to provide every comfort and facility for the delegates. Murat Halsted, of Cincinnati, seconded Butterworth in his praise of Cincinnati. He

described with some minuteness the hall in which the convention could be held and commented upon its absolute safety and the great facilities for reaching the hall from all parts of the city. As for the press of Cincinnati, he felt the republican papers would treat all candidates of the party with

ABSOLUTE COURTESY

and show them perfectly fair play. In urging the claims of Ohio, he asserted that the most brilliant republican victories won since the evil days of the democratic administration were those won in that state. The element of mugwumpery had been extinguished, so that Cincinnati was troubled with it no more. The republican ticket would get a better send off from Cincinnati than from any other city in the Union.

Congressman Harry Bingham, in an eloquent speech, presented the claims of Philadelphia.

Col. William C. Elam, of Richmond, Virginia, presented an argument in favor of the republican party of that state. He read an address to the committee, which reviews the history of the republican party in that state since 1878. He stated many facts to show that the national republican organization of Virginia was

NOT INEFFICIENT

or unsuccessful, and that with the cordial recognition and support of the national republican party, Virginia would give her electoral vote next year to republican government.

Governor Gillette, of Dakota, presented the claims of the people of that territory to the recognition of the republican committee, and said they would send delegates to the next convention on the basis of two territories. He hoped they would be recognized and admitted. He described the treatment of Dakota by the administration as the blackest page in the blackest book of American history. The situation of that territory today presented a stronger political issue in behalf of the republican party than the Territory of Kansas did when the republicans nominated Lincoln in Chicago.

Governor Gillette was followed by Col. Plumb, of Dakota.

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he said, was popular in Leeds, Manchester and the manufacturing towns of Great Britain, but was unpopular in every American town.

Formal papers presenting the claims of Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha were submitted, and it was then moved that the committee proceed to an informal ballot. An amendment was offered that the vote be *vide voce* instead of by ballot. The amendment was adopted, and the committee then proceeded to take a formal *vide voce* vote.

The second formal ballot resulted as follows: Number of ballots cast, 47; necessary to choice, 24; Chicago, 25; Omaha, 1; Cincinnati, 13; Minneapolis, 8. The time for holding the convention was fixed for Tuesday, June 19, 1888.

A RESOLUTION

was adopted allowing the territories of Dakota and Washington to elect four contingent delegates in addition to two regular delegates, whose admission would be decided by the convention. A vote of thanks was given the National Republican League of Washington for kindness and courtesy extended to the committee in placing the club house at its disposal.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—Almost as soon as Chicago had been chosen as the place for holding the republican convention, the hotels were in receipt of telegrams from many of the committee asking that apartments be reserved for them. J. B. Chaffee and W. A. Hamill, representing the Colorado delegation, wired for the same rooms as were given them at the last convention. The

OHIO DELEGATION,

represented by A. L. Conger, telegraphed for rooms. The Pennsylvania people, represented by Chris L. Magee, desired ten rooms. Many of the leading papers in New York, Baltimore and Cincinnati have engaged rooms.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—Harper was seen at the jail this morning and asked what he had to say about the publication of his letters to Miss Holmes. Harper paused a moment and then with clenched teeth, said: "You can say that Charley Hopkins did not publish other letters that would have benefited me as much as it would his father, and that he did not publish anything about the \$10 I gave him for her. Now you will excuse me?" And he finished his toilet and went upstairs, where his wife and sister were in waiting to take him to the court room. In the court room Harper gave his usual polite attention to his wife, and showed but little trace of trouble. His wife, however, sat

LIKE A STATUE,

as though oblivious to the surroundings. There is no doubt as to the authenticity of the letters and that they place in a true light the relations between the ex-banker and his fair clerk.

In the Harper trial to-day, District Attorney Barnett said he wished it understood that the attorneys for the defense had nothing whatever to do with the attempt made to bribe him. The prosecution made no reference at all to the publication of the cipher letters between Harper and Miss Holmes. Harper finished his testimony and with it the government rested its case.

The defense called Eckert for cross-

examination. After finishing the cross-examination of Eckert, the defense cross-examined Hayes very briefly. Then Judge Wilson asked the court to give him a little time to prepare for

OPENING THE CASE

for the defense, and the court adjourned until tomorrow. It is expected Harper will be placed on the stand and that no other witness will be called.

Upon the close of the government testimony, the court ruled out four counts in the indictment as being imperfectly drawn. As there are fifty-five counts in all, these four cut but a small figure to the defendant's credit. It is an unusual and remarkable fact that not a single exception has so far been taken to any ruling of the court. Moreover, the rulings have been made with little argument.

The statement is made this evening that after Harper discovered that Charlie Hopkins had betrayed him and obtained the valuable testimony against him, an agent was sent by Harper to bribe him to secrecy, but was unsuccessful. Hopkins says he has no other letters of Harper's which have not been published.

THE MOST CASE.

New York, Dec. 8.—Herr Most, the anarchist, who was convicted of a misdemeanor, was arraigned in the general sessions court today. His counsel, Mr. Howe, argued in his behalf for a new trial.

Judge Cowing denied the motion, but granted a certificate in the supreme court, general term, when the whole case might be heard. When the clerk of the court asked Most what he had to say why sentence should not be passed on him, Most, in a very dramatic manner, replied at some length, arguing for free speech, and saying his punishment is an honor to him who suffers for opinion's sake. He protested his innocence and appealed to the judge to make use of his discretionary power. Judge Cowing's only reply was: "The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the penitentiary for the period of one year, without fine." Most was removed

TO THE TOMBS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Inter Ocean's Montrose, Iowa: Thomas Ellis, Jr., who was being sued for divorce by his wife, went to her house this afternoon and shot her fatally. He then killed himself.

VIENNA, Dec. 8.—The war office is taking measures to permanently increase the facilities by which troops can be mobilized and to place Galicia in a better position for defense. At the military council, today, it was decided not to summon the delegations for the present, as Russia has apparently stopped her menacing movements. Measures for the mobilization of troops were arranged which will be immediately adopted, should Russia continue massing troops on the frontier.

THE EMPEROR

has summoned another military council for tomorrow. Colonel Zuckoff, Russian military attaché here, has been summoned to St. Petersburg. Advice from the frontier say the Russian troops are suffering from bad accommodations and bad food.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 8.—Well-informed persons assert that the Russian government's intentions are entirely pacific, and that public opinion in Russia is also in favor of peace. The Russian movements on the frontier consist merely of the dispatching thither of a division of cavalry, not with an aggressive idea, but for protecting certain localities.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad has brought suit against W. R. McKuen, president of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, for an injunction and accounting growing out of the Vandall deal. A temporary injunction was issued restraining him from selling or disposing of stock pledged as security for the payment of the note of \$869,000 given by Ives last June. The case will be heard on the 25th inst. for a permanent injunction.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8.—Papers are being prepared for a suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad for \$114,000 by Holdship and Irwin, oil refiners of this city, for unjust discrimination against them in rates.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—The house of delegates today adopted a joint resolution directing Virginia's senators and requesting her representatives in Congress to use their efforts to secure the repeal at an early day of the entire internal revenue taxation, and failing in that, to secure, if possible, the repeal of so much of the system as imposes a tax on tobacco and spirits distilled from fruits.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The British steamer *Lorne*, plying in Chinese waters, was wrecked on Sunday on the east coast of the Island of Hainan. Of those on board, 69 were saved. The fate of the others is unknown.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Dec. 8.—At a late hour tonight a fierce fire is reported raging in Great Bend village. The destruction of the entire business portion is feared.

RICHMOND, Virginia, Dec. 8.—A caucus of democratic members of the general assembly tonight nominated by acclamation Hon. J. B. Barbour for election as United States Senator to succeed Senator Riddleberger.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—A number of representatives of the wool industry had a meeting in this city today and adopted resolutions to the effect that any reduction in the tariff on wool

would seriously cripple the industry and greatly decrease its production in this state. An appeal is made to Congress to maintain the present tariff on wool, and California's senators and representatives are requested to use their united efforts to that end.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A Halifax special says: An attempt was made last night to blow up one of the principal forts of the city. Serious damage was done and the soldiers became greatly excited.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—M. Sardon is about to bring an action against Gil Blas for revealing in extenso the plot of "La Tascas" before the play has been performed.

VIENNA, Dec. 9.—At a Catholic demonstration to compile a congratulatory address to the Pope, a strong feeling was manifest in favor of restoration of the papacy to temporal power.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—M. Goblet has informed President Carnot that, owing to the refusal of several statesmen to join him, he is unable to form a cabinet. The President has therefore made another appeal to M. Fallieres to undertake the task. M. Fallieres will inform him of his decision tonight. The discussion among republicans continues.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The Czar gave a banquet last night to the Knights of the Order of St. George and offered a toast to the health of Emperor William, who is the oldest chevalier of the order. The band played the Prussian national anthem when the Czar offered the toast.

THE "TIMES."

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—In commenting on Blaine's message, the *Times* says: "This, then, is the sum of Blaine's policy, and as he is the leader of the republican party at present, it must be the policy of the republicans until they repudiate it, and it would be well for them to hasten to do it. It is not a policy that they can go before the people with."

"TRIBUNE."

The *Tribune* says: "Blaine in Europe speaks as an American; Cleveland in America speaks as a British manufacturer anxious to be admitted without any charge to a share of the best and largest market in the world."

"WORLD."

The *World* says: "The Maine statesman's interview is in fact a proclamation that Blaine considers himself the chosen champion of protection and that he is ready to enter the presidential list again as such. President Cleveland stands for a purpose, Blaine comes forward as the champion of the opposite idea. The democratic party could not ask for a better issue."

"SUN."

The *Sun* says: "If Brother Blaine entertains such loose notions of the relations between the federal government and the states, it strikes us that he would be a conspicuously unfit person to entrust with the management of the nation's financial affairs."

CHICAGO "TRIBUNE."

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The *Tribune*, commenting editorially on Blaine's message, says: Blaine, as might have been expected, is for high tariff and protection from a partisan point of view as an opposition issue to the President's view on tariff reduction. Blaine's interview will have to stand on its merits and it will be endorsed or condemned in accordance with the value of the arguments set forth and the public judgment will not be influenced by the distinguished name behind them. It is the weakest ground Blaine has ever yet occupied and no national party can expect to go into the presidential campaign on that issue, no matter who may be its leader, and win. The surplus question must be settled in some way and in a different way from what it has been settled. It cannot be settled in accordance with the Blaine idea.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes have, after repeated unsuccessful efforts, concluded the formation of a trust. All of the larger companies have signed their intention to enter the trust, and it is believed smaller companies will also join.

NOGALLES, A. T., Dec. 9.—A gentleman writing from the scene of the recent earthquakes at Bavispe, says the entire town has been destroyed and many persons killed. The earthquakes have been of daily occurrence, except for an interval of two weeks, during which time the people built temporary shanties of refuge on the hills. Since the cessation some adobe houses have been erected, but they were soon destroyed. The people are wild with terror and are starving. The provisions and supplies provided by the state and private sources are exhausted, and the entire vicinity is destitute of provisions and clothing, and unless aid is furnished soon they may starve. The streams opened by the first great shocks are still flowing, but continued shocks and the terror of the people prevent the utilization of the abundance of water for raising crops.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—This proved to be the most important day in the Harper trial. Before the hour for opening court, all available space in the court room was crowded. Harper appeared pale and anxious and his wife weary. Shortly after ten, Harper was called to the

WITNESS STAND.

Before he took the oath, Judge Jack-

son asked: "Did you request to be placed on the witness stand?"

"Yes, sir," was the answer. In answer to a question by Blackburn, the witness told of his previous business career ending with the Fidelity National Bank, which he said he organized out of the Fidelity Safe Deposit and Trust Co. He said that in Sept., 1888, he was induced by Wilshire to make him a loan of \$50,000. Wilshire at that time was a debtor to the bank to the amount of \$200,000, and he represented to Harper that if this loan was not made the bank would suffer. He

ACCOMMODATED HIM

upon taking an agreement to transfer certain real estate, also a hundred shares of the Fidelity National Bank at par. All went well till in October, when Wilshire returned from a little dinner party composed of Wilshire and some of the officers of the bank, and found that during his absence Wilshire, Eckert and Co.'s check for \$26,000 on the First National Bank had been returned and was not good. That check Wilshire said he was unable to make good, and the Fidelity Bank was compelled to carry it. Another day, when witness was out, Wilshire, Eckert & Co. got Hopkins to wire \$60,000 credit to Chicago upon

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

At the close of business hours that day he found Wilshire, Eckert & Co.'s account overdrawn \$60,000 with the former debt of \$26,000, their debt to the bank of \$200,000, and their debt to him of \$35,000. He felt they were in a dangerous position. Wilshire transferred to him real estate and stock, which he turned over to the bank. He stormed at Wilshire, but could get nothing from him. He then suggested to the cashier to take a call loan from Wilshire, Eckert & Co. to square their account and save the cashier. In answer to direct questions from Blackburn, Harper stated unreservedly that he never gave an order of any kind to Eckert to buy grain for him in Chicago and he was

EQUALLY SURPRISED

and explicit in saying that he never authorized Wilshire to buy grain for him in Chicago or elsewhere.

This is the point of the whole case and is in direct conflict with the testimony of both Wilshire and Eckert.

Mr. Blackburn then took up the accounts of the bank with the First National of New York and the Chemical National of New York, where large balances were carried, and Mr. Harper was called on to explain all these transactions. He did so with great minuteness, referring often to the books of the bank in general. His excuse for irregularities was that the bank was put into trouble by the Wilshire, Eckert & Co. debt, and he used whatever matters he could to save the bank and tide over affairs. His testimony was not ended at the noon adjournment.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A dispatch received here from Paris states that M. Fallieres has agreed to form a cabinet and it is thought he will select several ministers who were in Rouvier's cabinet.

GLASGOW, Dec. 9.—Armstrong Bros. & Co., the largest operators in the iron ring, have failed owing to a rise in the price of pig iron. The iron markets here are excited and there is a great amount of speculation.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The Cologne Gazette says: "Russia's hesitation justifies the supposition that the publication of the forged letters sent the Czar concerning the relations between Germany and Russia would lead to the identification and compromise of the important personages."

"We must assume," says the paper, "that the personages sheltered by sex or position co-operated to place the forgeries in the Czar's hands. Such an instrument could be found among French ladies married into noble Russian families. Besides, there are Russian officials and ex-diplomats and the Jesuit and Polish elements, who have worked to produce a breach between Russia and Germany."

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Application was made today in the supreme court for the admission to bail of Johann Mest, in whose case an appeal has been taken from the judgment of the court of general sessions. The application was granted, and Mest was released on \$5,000 bail.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The cabinet is almost completed. Fallieres will be minister of the interior and president of the council; Rouvier, finance; Florens, foreign affairs; Ferron, war; Berby, marine; Spuller, public instruction; Bailliant, public works; Faye, justice; Dantresme, commerce, and Develle, agriculture.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—John L. Sullivan boxed with Jack Ashton in the presence of the Prince of Wales tonight. The pugilist was introduced to the prince, who expressed himself as delighted with the performance.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—In the meeting of the American Baseball Association today a resolution was adopted raising the admission rates from 25 to 50 cents.

A baseball reporter's association was based here today.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Harper's manner on the stand showed what a difficult man he has been for his attorney to manage. He took the jury into his confidence and talked to them with the purpose of convincing them, but all the time was transgressing the rules of evidence as explained to him by Judge Jackson. He testified a dozen