

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The German Reichstag assembled today. Emperor William opened the session. In a speech, he said the tour he had recently made convinced him that the desire for imperial unity was deeply rooted in the people. He emphasized the pacific character of Germany's foreign relations and policy. He said his visit abroad which had been undertaken with a view to effecting an understanding in the interest of peace caused universal confidence in the maintenance of peace.

The Emperor made no reference to any military bill or secrets, and touched but briefly upon East African affairs.

## THE EMPEROR

was frequently interrupted by warm applause while he was reading his speech. The message referring to the peaceful situation, improvement in trade and social legislation, were especially applauded.

Upon the conclusion of his speech, Herr Von Vothcher, as representative of the chancellor, declared the Reichstag opened.

When Emperor William entered the Chamber he was received with cheers led by Herr Von Buhl, vice president of the Reichstag. As he entered he was tendered an ovation led by Count Von Lerchenfeldkervering, Bavarian plenipotentiary. During the opening ceremonies the imperial balcony was occupied by the Empress, Duke and Duchess of Aosta, and Princess Albrecht and her sons.

When the Reichstag settled down to business,

## THE BUDGET

was presented. It balances at 949,103,907 marks. Of the expenditures, 806,425,390 marks figure as permanent and 50,554,615 marks as non-recurring expenditures in the extraordinary budget. The estimated revenue from taxation during the coming year shows an increase of 20,000,000 marks. The funds made over from the empire to the federation will be 15,000,000 marks in excess of previous years. On the other hand, the matricular contributions from the individual states to the empire are increased 1,365,108 marks. According to memoranda accompanying the naval estimates, several new warships will be built, besides those now in course of construction. The additions will comprise four ironclads, nine smaller armored vessels, seven corvettes, four cruisers, two dispatch vessels and two torpedo boats. The

## VISITING WAR SHIPS,

the budget states, are still serviceable, but are becoming unadapted to the times. It is therefore urged that there be created a nucleus for first-class ships from 9000 to 10,000 tons, the expenditures under this head to be 110,400,000 marks and to be distributed over ten years. The increase in army expenditures amounts to 7,000,000 marks, mainly for victualing purposes.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The examination of witnesses from County Kerry was continued at the session of the Parnell commission today.

Leonard, agent of the Earl of Kenmare, said the league was as active as ever. He thoroughly disagreed with the statement of Balfour that the league was a thing of the past. Formerly a writ could be executed with a sheriff and the aid of four policemen, but now 400 soldiers were required. Since 1885 the Earl of Kenmare had expended £17,300 in improvements on his estate. His bill for labor now amounted to \$300 weekly. Only such rents were taken from poor tenants as they could afford to give. Witness didn't seek to collect rent from persons blue with hunger, and the law was never enforced against a tenant of that class. Adjourned.

Harrington intends to question the right of the commission to impose a fine of £500, which was assessed on him yesterday.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 22.—The Sioux Indian Commission have forwarded a lengthy report to Secretary Vilas. Captain Pratt said to a reporter that the report contains some startling revelations which will be read with great interest throughout the entire country. It shows the condition of the Indians, how they have been treated by the government, and the commission sees no reason why the government should have any trouble in bringing them to justice.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 22.—The cabinet ministers today handed in their resignations to take effect Dec. 1, that President Diaz may have full liberty to appoint a new cabinet for a new term. Many rumors are afloat, though it is probable the only changes will be war and justice. Lancaster Jones, will probably be minister of justice.

Jesus Jimenez, the governor of Michoacan, forbids the publication of news not revised by him. He is arresting correspondents.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 22.—In the Assembly today the Premier moved an address to the Queen, advising that the office of governor of the colony henceforth should be confined to a class of public men who can be called to assist in the government of the empire, and that the colonial government be informed of the proposed nomination. There was no idea, he said, of disturbing the relations with the mother country, but it is of the highest importance, in view of the continued development of the colonies, that the Queen's advisers appreciate the increased responsibility involved

in the appointing of a governor. He admitted the right of imperial selection, but urged that the position ought to be the object of ambition; and no man ought to be appointed merely for the sake of the salary.

The address was adopted without division.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 22.—News has reached the city of an engagement between a number of boats owned by unlawful dredgers and a state police sloop, in which a negro named Castis was shot and fatally wounded. The fight was very lively for several hours. The police were driven off.

RALPHIGH, N. C., Nov. 22.—James Philbeck, a farmer living in Cleveland County, was called to the door of his house and shot dead by an unknown party who then entered the premises, shot Philbeck's wife and robbed the house. The murderer escaped.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The keeper of a so-called "furnished rooms house," Alice McCarthy by name, committed suicide this afternoon. She bore the name of David McCarthy, with whom she lived. He is not her husband. Her husband's name was Nelson. She was born in Virginia City, Nevada, and has a child in the west. She was 32 years old.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The debate on the land purchase bill was resumed in the Commons tonight by Parnell. He declared emphatically he approved the bill, but he believed it was so designed that, under the present circumstances, it would be impossible to put it into effective operation. He had always held that the creation of the present proprietary system was the only means of solving the land question. His own bill simply asked that the church tenants be allowed to acquire land by paying the church a commission annually for 49 years, a rent equal to four per cent on the capitalized value of the holdings. That would have created no risk to the imperial exchequer. The conservatives opposed that proposal, but the time would come when they would find it needful to go further.

## THE IRISH PARTY

were always ready and eager to assist in the settlement of the land question. It was a calumny to say that any one of their members tried to make political capital out of the question or opposed the bill because it would make the government of Ireland easier. [Cheers.] On the contrary, their opposition to the bill was due to the knowledge that it would cause a loss to the exchequer without effecting its ostensible object. The government had not taken up the land question with a view to helping the tenants, but at the solicitation of the landlords, who seeing that they could not any longer maintain their position, wanted to dispose of their property at inflated prices. The only way to make the landlords of congested estates agree to accept the value of their property was to empower a commission to purchase it at such a price as would really represent the

## LANDLORD'S INTERESTS.

Bargains with farmers ought to have a basis that would put repudiation out of the question. The present system of government trampled upon the national feeling. If the government is to attempt a scheme of large land purchase it was essential to establish in Ireland a representative of authority to act as a buffer between the tenants and the state. The tenants would have their 86, and may be 101, members of Parliament. [Parnell's caucers.]

Lord Randolph Churchill said the assertion that the bill was introduced to enable the landlords to sell at inflated prices would not bear examination. Regarding the national sentiment, he appealed to Parnell to say what room there was for romance in dealing with a matter of fact advance and repayment of money. Had Mr. Parnell any alternative bill? Would he support the principle of the

## GLADSTONE BILL.

of 1896? [Parnell here gave a negative shake of the head.] Then what other scheme?

Parnell—I would accept the bill if the disadvantages connected with it were modified by dealing with arrears.

Lord Randolph Churchill said he trusted after the recent speeches of the ministers the government would bring up the arrears question early in the future. In the mean time, he could not admit that coercion militated against any purchase. [Cheers.] The bill passed its second reading by a vote of 290 to 224.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—Four hours were spent in a heated debate over the Skeffington case. It was finally decided that Skeffington was guilty of insubordination and that he should be publicly reprimanded, by the general master workman.

It was decided to send a representative of the order to the Paris exposition and an hour and a half of the convention's time was devoted to considering the secret work of the order. The finance committee, Hugh Cavanaugh chairman, reported it had found the methods of disbursing the funds very loose; that bills had not been countersigned before being paid; that some of the officers should be given the veto power in regard to the expenditure of money, and under such a plan more money would now be in the treasury, and further recommended that more business-like methods be established. They made no suggestion of any crookedness, finding all the accounts perfectly correct, and the report states that reductions already decided upon by the consolidation and

reduction of offices would foot up \$15,000. The salaries will remain the same as heretofore. Power is given to the general secretary and treasurer to throw out excessive items from the expenditures.

By a vote of 88 to 57 it was decided to continue the salary of \$5000 to the general master workman and the secretary and treasurer will be paid \$2000. The members of the executive board will receive a day and their expenditures.

The report of the committee was adopted and these matters as to salary came up immediately afterwards.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—The Senate cattle trade investigating committee met again this morning.

T. L. Leonard, of Saline County, one of the largest importers of black cattle in Missouri, said the cattle markets were paralyzed by the control the dressed beef men had secured. There was no competition in the market between buyers.

Senator Plumb asked the witness if he thought the price to the consumer was lower than formerly when there were no packing houses.

Witness—I know the prices we get for our live beef does not justify the price which the consumers pay.

Levi Samuels, a wholesale butcher of New York and a former exporter, testified that the cattle market is

## NOW DEPRESSED.

He was familiar with the dressed beef business with the exception of one or two towns in the east. All the beef sold there is dressed beef. The local butchers have quit slaughtering or buying from wholesale slaughterers. The reason for this was that western dressed beef men have gone in there and offered their beef lower than the local butchers could buy the cattle and slaughter them. In this way the local slaughterers were forced to quit killing and buy dressed beef from the west. When the western men had secured the control they put up the price enough to justify their loss previous to obtaining control.

A. W. Hulsard, of Midland, Texas, stated that about a year ago he was negotiating with the proprietors of a beef refrigerator in El Paso to supply them with cattle, but the negotiations fell through because the El Paso people were closed out. The Southern Pacific Railway

## REFUSED TO SUPPLY

cars for the transportation of dressed beef to Los Angeles, having a contract with Chicago people which compelled them to exclude the El Paso people.

Richard Gray, general freight agent of the Southern Pacific system, with an office at San Francisco, was examined at his own request. He wished to get on record a denial of the statement made by Hillard and another witness with reference to the company's refusal to furnish refrigerator cars at El Paso. This statement could not be true. The company never had any refrigerator cars in its equipment. The company never had refused to furnish box cars to anyone when it had them.

Senator Cullum thought he had Gray cornered when the latter admitted his company had refused to admit cars from other companies and compelled shippers to transfer them from the original cars to the Southern Pacific cars. Gray, however, qualified this statement by saying the Southern Pacific had only done this when the cars offered were unfit to go over the steep grades and around the sharp curves of their road.

## GEORGE BECK,

of Detroit, a butcher and cattle dealer for the last thirty years, testified that the dressed beef organization had been the means of crushing out all the butchers throughout the east and concentrating the cattle business at Chicago.

Warren Buckmaster, a retail butcher of Akron, Ohio, testified that in 1887 the labor unions of Akron passed a resolution not to buy meats of Armour & Co. The butchers of Akron were happy, but in a few days Armour sent a carload of meat and undersold them all. Armour's concern opened two stores in the heart of Akron, and actually gave away the best meat in the land. The result was the signing of an agreement by the Butchers' Association to give a preference to the house of Armour & Co., the latter agreeing to close their retail establishments in Akron. Instead of closing their stores they sold them to local butchers, to be run to the great detriment of the trade. Witness admitted, however, that at present consumers get their meat much cheaper than before Armour & Co. came in.

## JOHN HUFF,

of Detroit, a butcher of experience, testified he was met at Sheboygan six years ago by the Armour Meat Company and closed out of the market there. At twenty-six places in Michigan, outside of Detroit, Armour's meat is one cent per pound higher than in Detroit. In these towns the butchers who, six years ago, were well-to-do, are now bankrupts.

While the joint convention of the rangemen and butchers was in session in the Exposition Building a meeting of the committees from the live stock exchanges of Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City was held at the Southern Hotel. They were reinforced by seceders from the convention and adopted a set of resolutions setting forth their views. The preamble recites that,

Whereas, the inspection and approval of meat products is necessary to command the

confidence of the consumer and that such inspection and approval should be made under an authority free from local prejudice and that the interests of producers and consumers alike demand the best facilities for marketing live stock and the products thereof, it is

Resolved, That we favor a national inspection law, providing it shall be unlawful to transport from one state into another state or foreign country any beef, pork, mutton or veal to be sold for human food which has not been inspected alive at the slaughtering place by an inspector of the United States and found healthy.

## THE RESOLUTIONS

favor the appointment of practical stockmen as national inspectors, and oppose local or state inspection laws which shall hinder free transportation and the marketing of meat products, because such a law would have a tendency to destroy competition and would not command confidence in the foreign countries that a national inspection law would.

A copy of the resolutions will be mailed to each senator and congressman in the United States.

Only one witness was examined at the night session, A. O. Cassidy, of East St. Louis, a commission man. He explained the difference between Chicago and St. Louis as a cattle market on purely business principles and claimed if St. Louis did the right thing, the cattle question would come out all right.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Very Rev. Maurice A. Walsh, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, died this morning.

HELLENA, Nov. 22.—J. S. Dickerson died here this morning of pneumonia. He was a native of Illinois, about 41 years old; studied law in the office of President-elect Harrison; was a noted stenographer, and held editorial positions on the Indianapolis and St. Paul and Montana papers, as well as being for some time the St. Paul agent of the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 22.—The second day's session of the Western Association of Architects opened with a discussion of needed statutory revisions relative to the fitness of architects. The opinion of the speakers was unanimous that statutory restrictions were not needed.

The report of the committee on the consolidation of the Western Association of Architects and the American Institute of Architects was favorably received and will become operative when voted on favorably by two-thirds of the members of both organizations.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—A special to the News from Des Moines, Iowa: The principal bank of Osceola closed this afternoon. Over \$90,000 is said to have been deposited, and there is but \$30,000 in the vaults. It is rumored the president speculated in wheat.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.—The Journal de St. Petersburg denies that a secret treaty has been entered into by Korea and Russia. It admits that Korea granted Russia facilities for trade across the frontier.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 22.—The Jenney electric light plant was entirely destroyed by fire; loss, \$250,000; insurance, \$170,000. Three hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—In a secluded part of Central Park a policeman this morning found a heavy single-barreled pistol, and several handkerchiefs stained with blood. The ground in the vicinity also contained blood marks. It is believed a duel has been fought.

EUWAKA SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 22.—Fire broke out this morning in a dentist's office, and although the alarm was soon given the flames were beyond control and the greater part of the business portion of the city was consumed. Loss, \$200,000, with very little insurance.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 22.—Two freight trains on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road collided at Hammondsville, Ohio, this morning. Both engines and a number of cars were demolished. One engineer had his leg crushed. The other engineer and brakeman are missing, supposed to be in the wreck.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—Powderly was elected general master workman this morning by a nearly unanimous vote, and Morris L. Wheat, of Iowa, general worthy foreman. The general secretary and treasurer will be elected this afternoon.

WINONA, Minn., Nov. 22.—The Winona and Southwestern Railway was formally opened today. The road is extended to form a link between Winona and Omaha, in the great transcontinental line including the Lackawanna, Green Bay and Winona on the east and the Union on the west, connecting at Sioux City with the projected line to Ogden.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The foreign bankers who have ordered gold for shipment to Europe state that owing to the demand in London for gold bars for shipment to Russia and South America, bankers on the other side are paying for gold a fraction over the nominal price. The total gold taken for shipment so far this week is \$4,654,000.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Boulangist and conservative journals charge the government with preparing a coup d'etat to be carried out on the occasion of the demonstration at the grave of the revolutionist Boudin d'Embecue. They allege that the government agents will mingle with the people in the cemetery and provoke a conflict. The leaders in the demonstration will then be arrested on trumped-up charges of having been plotting against the state and be prosecuted for treason.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 22.—The strike of railroad switchmen is taking

an ugly phase. Not a single switch engine in the city was moved this morning. In the freight yards everything is in confusion. The morning trains were abandoned half made up or not made up at all. In all the yards business was at a complete standstill. In several places the engineers and firemen or other employees pressed into service tried to go on with the work, but the strikers interfered and successfully prevented the departure of any trains. The engineers and firemen are in sympathy with the switchmen and made no attempt to run their engines. In nearly every instance they have quit work, run their engines into their stalls and drawn the fires when the switchmen requested. All forenoon the strikers have been going in gangs from one yard to another and warning applicants for work that if they undertake to touch a switch-engine they would be handled roughly. The officers of the roads called for police protection at noon and an effort will be made to start out new crews this evening.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The report of a general switchman's strike on all lines of the Mississippi cannot be confirmed. The opinion is expressed that it is untrue.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.—News is received of the foundering of seven ice-bound sailing vessels in the Sea of Azov. The crews managed to reach Taganrog after severe suffering.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—Walker, Barth & Joseph's tobacco factory burned tonight. Loss, \$100,000.

WILKESBARR, Nov. 22.—A cave-in between the Mineral Spring colliery operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and the Laurel Run colliery operated by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., occurred today. The cave-in covers an extent of nearly half a mile square and is about six feet deep. For almost the entire area, both water mains, 16 inches in diameter, of the Wilkesbarre Water Co., which extends under the caved district, were snapped off, and an immense volume of water rushed into the mines. No lives were lost, but the walls of several houses are reported to be badly damaged and cracked.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—When the convention reassembled after dinner, the ballot was proceeded with, which resulted: Hayes 63, Turner 56, Mrs. Stevens 2.

Mrs. A. R. Stevens presented the names of Mrs. L. M. Barry as director and investigator of woman's work, and she was re-elected by acclamation.

General Master Workman Powderly was chosen to represent the order at the Paris Exposition. After his reelection to office, although his salary had been left at \$5000, he would only accept \$3000, and at the end of his term the order could do what they pleased with the balance.

As candidates for members of the general executive board, the general master workman presented the names of A. W. Wright of Toronto, Ont.; J. J. Holland of Jacksonville, Fla.; John Costello of Pittsburgh; John Delvin of Detroit; J. A. Wright of Philadelphia; T. B. McQuire of New York; H. C. Traphagan of Cincinnati, and J. J. Crowley of Charleston, Mass. On the first ballot A. W. Wright of Toronto, J. J. Holland and John Costello of Pittsburgh were elected. Two more ballots were necessary to elect the fourth member of the board, John Delvin of Detroit was chosen. He is the retiring general worthy foreman.

Richard Griffiths of Chicago, and Delegate Delwarte of Belgium, were presented with fine gold badges by the general assembly, the receipt of which was acknowledged appropriately.

Tomorrow morning members of the co-operative board will be elected from four nominations of the general worthy foreman.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—The Senate investigating committee met at noon. William Peters, of Pittsburgh, told how the dressed beef men had forced the butchers of his station to handle their meats by establishing shops and underselling them.

Jefferson Reynolds, of Las Vegas, N. M., was the next witness. He said: "The continued depression in prices we receive for our steers has been a great surprise to us. When I was in New York and Hartford I inquired at the hotels and of the butchers whether they were paying as much for their cattle as three years ago. They said more. I informed them we were not getting within fifty per cent of what we got five years ago."

Senator Manderson—What did you get for cattle five years ago?

Witness—Thirty-seven dollars.

Senator Manderson—What do you get now?

Witness—Eleven dollars.

Senator Vest—The cattle losses in Montana, several years ago, were unprecedented were they not?

Witness—Yes, I have been so informed.

Senator Vest—Yet your business was not benefited in the least?

Witness—We expected an increase of trade, but there was no advance.

Adjourned to December 6.

SARRE, Quebec, Nov. 22.—Chief Justice Armstrong, aged 68, chairman of the Labor commission, fell dead on the street here today from apoplexy.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Hon. Solomon Schere, ex-mayor of Buffalo, who was stricken with paralysis last Saturday morning, died at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—Dr. H. D. Schmidt, a distinguished pathologist, for many years connected with the