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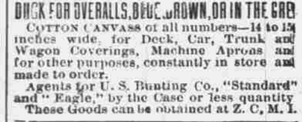

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## LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

### The Labor Party Going Actively into Politics.

### CRIMES AND THE CRIMINALS.

### A Long List of Witnesses Before the Investigators.

### PRESIDENT CLEVELAND MAKES A SECOND SPEECH AT CLINTON.

BOULANGER DEMONSTRATIONS BEGUN — THE TARIFF QUESTION, ETC.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

**The Tariff Question.**

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The *Republican* will publish to-morrow a number of letters from leading democratic congressmen, who have been conspicuous in connection with the finances and tariff. The letters are in answer to a series of interrogateries sent by the *Republican* asking if there is a practical basis of compromise through which the democrats in the House can unite. Would an equal cut of internal and tariff taxes afford such a basis? Are there concessions of other kinds the majority of the party can offer without a sacrifice of principle? Would a caucus further the accomplishment of the desired end?

SPEAKER CARLISLE

says in his opinion the revenue will be reduced next session and differences of opinion can be reconciled on some basis.

McMillan, of Tennesse, says an equal or nearly equal cut of internal and tariff taxes would afford a basis of compromise. He believes in a caucus.

Breckenridge, of Arkansas, knows of no basis for a compromise. He did not think the tax should be taken from whisky and tobacco and left on sugar and other necessities.

Breckenridge, of Kentucky, is in favor of a real revision of the tariff. He thinks the practical solution is for the President and Secretary of the Treasury to formulate a bill on which the President should stake the administration. It should be made a party measure.

EX-SPEAKER RANDALL,

of Pennsylvania, believed a compromise could be affected by a fair and just revision of the present tariff. He favored abolishing the internal revenue system. He does not believe in free trade, and don't think the advocates of that policy dare carry it out.

S. S. Cox, of New York, believed there was a basis for compromise, and thought a caucus necessary to accomplish a harmonious end.

**THE INVESTIGATION.**

**A Crowd of Witnesses—Getting Lively.**

DENVER, July 13.—Among the witnesses examined to-day by the Pacific Railway Investigating Commission were J. K. Choate, superintendent of the Colorado division of the Union Pacific; J. B. Felker, formerly state railroad commissioner for Colorado; Willand Teller, one of the local attorneys of the Union Pacific; Edmund H. Smith, editor of the Denver *Evening Telegram*, and a number of local merchants.

Mr. Choate was examined as to the services rendered by him in connection with the railroad legislation. He testified that he had talked with most all the members of the legislature who were hostile to the railroads during the session of last winter. He had endeavored to ascertain

THE CAUSE

of their hostility in each case, and whenever they had special grievance, endeavored to remove the cause of hostility. He had a talk and informal meetings with other railroad men had had canvassed with them the propositions of the different members. He denied with emphasis, having ever offered any money or other consideration to members for the purpose of influencing votes, but admitted that he had given railroad passes to all the members, which all the railroads in Colorado did, he said, and on application of friendly members he had given passes to their friends. This he had done for members who were hostile to the railroads.

Edmund H. Smith, editor of the Denver *Evening Telegram*, when being questioned as to whether

THE RAILROAD

or the people had won in the last state election, said the republican party had won; that the people had had a struggle with the railroads, and the people had got on top. As this seemed to be an implication that the democratic party was the railroad party, Governor Pattison, with some warmth, pressed the witness to tell what it meant. Hostile to the railroads had been passed by the legislature. Witness answered that the railroads had not got hurt much, as no hostile measure had been passed. [Laughter.]

John Martin, a merchant of Denver, testified as to discriminating rates and expressed the conviction that the railroad should be

MADE TO PAY

its debt to the government when the debt matured.

Robert H. Rulerige, secretary of the Marshall Coal Mining Company of Colorado, testified as regards the rebates allowed his company by the Union Pacific from November, 1885, to April, 1887. The amount aggregated $22,000. The agreement to give the rebate was made, he said, in consideration of the withdrawal by the Marshall Company of a lawsuit it had against the U. P.

Mason B. Carpenter, a member of the state senate, said he did not know of any money being used by the railroads or others in the

SENATORIAL FIGHT.

He did not believe a dollar had been paid to influence votes.

J. B. Felker testified that the facilities afforded by the Union Pacific Company were about the same as were afforded by other roads.

State Senator Campbell, in reply to inquiries by Commissioner Littler, testified as to the action of the legislative committee that investigated the Teller-Hill contest for the United States Senate. He said the committee was made up of as good men as were in Colorado, and was not in any sense a whitewashing committee. He saw nothing of any corruption fund.

U. S. SENATOR TELLER

rising and addressing the commission said he did not desire to be a man with a grievance, but Mr. N. P. Hill had openly stated that the railroad companies had put up money to secure his (Teller's) election; that charge included the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and it was a serious charge but it was such a charge as he (Mr. Teller) could not present to the United States Senate as that body had decided in the case of Senator Payne of Ohio, that in order that such a question might be within the line of investigation by the senate the senator-elect must be charged with having knowledge of such a corrupt use of money. Mr. Hill had not charged that he (Mr. Teller) had such knowledge. He thought Mr. Hill should be required to

GIVE THE NAMES

of the witnesses upon whom he relied to prove the charges or be compelled to admit that the charges were without foundation. He (Mr. Teller) thought the commissioners should call the men who handle the money of the Union Pacific, and the other roads running through Colorado. They should not be put under oath and required to testify as to any connection by them with the senatorial contest, and their account should be examined.

Governor Pattison stated that Mr. Hill had furnished the names of five persons, of whom the commission had examined three.

THERE WERE TWO

whom the commission had tried to reach by subpœna, but could not. Those two were E. O. Wolcott and W. H. Price.

Mr. Teller said these gentlemen were not friends of his (Teller's).

The commission will hear further testimony to-night and will go to Leadville to-morrow.

**Canadian Route.**

LONDON, July 13.—Sir Donald Smith of Montreal, member of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, to-day had an interview in the Commons with Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Henry Thurston Holland, secretary of state for the colonies, and Right Hon. C. A. Raikes, postmaster general, all of whom, it is stated, approve the proposed Canadian Pacific mail route to the east.

**The Education Advocates.**

CHICAGO, July 13.—In the convention of the National Educational Association to-day, Mr. May, of Boston, submitted a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the convention that it is the duty of Congress to come to the aid of the people of the Southern States in their present heroic efforts to overcome illiteracy, which is now the greatest misfortune of that section, and if neglected, will speedily become the peril and shame of the whole republic, and endorsing the

BLAIR BILL

for this purpose. Referred to the committee on resolutions.

Prof. J. W. Stearns, of the University of Wisconsin, in the absence of Prof. Davidson, of New Jersey, contributed the first speech upon "the psychological and pedagogical method and value of the modern method of elementary culture."

Prof. Stearns spoke of "the socratic method of education." Numerous other papers were read on the above topic, among them one by Superintendent Aaron Gov, of Denver. Various department meetings were held during the afternoon and papers read and discussed in each.

In the department of school superintendents the principal paper was by Dr. John Hancock, of Ohio, and the discussions by Joseph O'Connor, of San Francisco, Dr. Buchanan, superintendent of public instruction in Virginia, John W. Acker, superintendent of public instruction in Iowa,

AND OTHERS.

In the department of art education the subject of "Drawing in Primary and Grammar Schools," by Elizabeth Dimick, of Illinois, was discussed.

In the department of music education the subject of "Voice Training and Singing," by Frederick W. Root of Chicago was illustrated, and the author's views as to musical culture referred to by his own trained classes.

At the main evening session the topic was "Educational Influence and the Results of the Ordinence of 1787." On this topic J. L. Pickard, LL. D., of Iowa, read a paper entitled "What Lessons Does it Teach in Regard to the Future Educational Policy of Our Government?"

**AT CLINTON.**

**The President Makes Another Speech.**

CLINTON, N. Y., July 13.—Following is the conclusion of the proceedings yesterday:

Prof. A. G. Hopkins delivered the historical address, Prof. Root the oration and Clinton Scollard of Clinton, a poem. A banquet will follow the literary exercises about 4:30 p. m. Prof. F. M. Burdick will be the toast master and President Cleveland will respond to "Our Welcome Guest from the White House." A large number of ladies called upon Mrs. Cleveland during her reception.

Utica is decorating handsomely for the reception of the President this evening. He will return to that city at 9 p. m. and remain as Senator Kernan's guest until 9 a. m. to-morrow, when he will leave for Forest Port.

THE BANQUET

of the Clinton Centennial was held at 4 o'clock. About 600 hundred guests were present. Prof. Francis Burdick of Hamilton College was master of the feast. At his right hand sat the President of the United States. The speeches after the banquet occupied over two hours and with the exception of that by the President were chiefly by persons of local fame connected by blood with the early settlers of this place.

At the banquet, in response to the toast "The President of the United States," President Cleveland spoke

AS FOLLOWS:

"I am inclined to content myself on this occasion with an acknowledgment on behalf of the people of the United States of the compliment which you have paid to the office which represents their sovereignty, but such an acknowledgment presents an idea which I cannot refrain from dwelling upon for a moment. That the office of President of the United States does represent the sovereignty of 60,000,000 of people is to my mind a statement full of solemnity, for this sovereignty I conceive to be working out the divine gift to man to govern himself and the manifestations of God's plans concerning the human race. Though the struggle of

POLITICAL PARTIES

to secure the incumbency of this office and the questionable methods sometimes resorted to for its posession may not be in keeping with this idea, and though the deceit practiced to mislead the people in their choice and its frequent influence on their suffrage may surprise us, these things should never lead us astray in our estimate of this exalted position and its value and dignity, and though your fellow citizen who may be chosen to perform for the time the duties of this highest place should be badly selected, though the best attainable results may not be reached by this administration, yet the exacting watchfulness of the people, freed from the disturbing turmoil of

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT,

ought to prevent any mischance to the office, which represents their sovereignty, and should reduce to a minimum the danger of harm to the state. I by no means underestimate the important circumspection needed in the selection of the incumbent. On the contrary, I believe there is no obligation of citizenship that demands more thought and conscientous deliberation than this, but I am speaking of the citizen's duty to the office and its selected incumbent. This duty is only performed when in the interests of the entire people, the full exercise of the powers of the chief magistrate is insisted on, and when for the people's safety, due regard for the limitations placed upon the office is exacted. These things should

BE ENFORCED

by the manifestation of a calm and enlightened public opinion, but this should not be formed by the mad clamor of a disappointed interest which without regard for the general good, or allowance for the exercise of official judgment, would degrade the office by forcing compliance with selfish demands. If your President should be not of the people and not one of your fellow citizens, he would be utterly unfit for the position, incapable of understanding the people's wants and careless of their desires. That he is one of the people implies that he is subject to human frailty and error, but he should be permitted to claim but little toleration for mistakes. The generosity of his fellow citizens should alone decree how far his good intentions should excuse his shortcomings.

WATCH WELL,

then, this high office, the most precious possession of American citizenship; demand for it the most complete devotion on the part of him to whose custody it may be entrusted, and protect it not less violently from unworthy assaults from without. Thus will you perform a sacred duty to yourselves and to those who may follow you in the enjoyment of the freest institutions which heaven has ever vouchsafed to man."

**Dead.**

PARIS, July 13.—Elme Marie Caro, philosopher, is dead, aged 61.

CHICAGO, July 13.—General Richard Rowell, of Carlinville, Illinois, a man whose name was familiar in all parts of the country in connection with the breeding of thoroughbred horses, dropped dead at Washington Park track about noon, presumably from heart disease. General Rowell was, throughout the war, in the Union army, reaching the grade of brigadier general for special gallantry at Altoona in 1864.

**The Arbitrators.**

LONDON, July 13.—Sir Wilfred Lawson presided to-day over the meeting of the International Arbitration Association. The secretary's report referred at length to the co-operation of similar associations in America, and expressed the hope for the formation of a joint commission to consider the advisability of creating an Anglo-American Arbitration Association.

David Dudley Field, in moving the approval of a petition to Parliament in favor of the creation of such a tribunal as that proposed, expressed hearty sympathy with the cause. The Americans, he said, were out of conceit with war. They had enough of it. Although England paid dearly enough for the Geneva arbitration, the result brought more honor to England than the greatest military victory secured. There were, Field admitted, immense obstacles opposed to the principles of arbitration, but wherever the members of the association saw a cance for the education of public opinion on the question, and whenever they saw a chance of applying the principles of arbitration, they would unceasingly work for the cause.

**Vive Boulanger!**

PARIS, July 13.—The city is full of rumors about steps to be taken by the authorities to suppress the Boulanger demonstration to-morrow. It is stated a screen of *gens d'armes* police and pickets will be placed between the army and the public, and nobody be allowed to enter the Longchamps enclosure or to the avenue encircling it unless provided with a war office ticket and police pass. The temper of the people appears less sullen, but they seemed determined to show their love for Boulanger and their hatred for those who removed him from the war office. Radical journals entreat the Parisians to remain cool and reserve their heat for a suitable occasion.

The *Journal des Debats* urges the government to take

SHARP MEASURES

to nip in the bud any attempt at a demonstration.

The *Intransigeant* publishes a letter from Boulanger to the mayor of Clement Frere in which he warmly thanks the mayor for the reception accorded him on his arrival from Paris. The same paper asserts the authorities will distribute among the police, whistles to be used in drowning the shouts of *Vive Boulanger*, and advises the people to get bigger whistles.

The soiree at the Elysee to-night is almost a melancholy affair. President Grevy and wife both appeared sad. There was a notable absence of politicians. No anti-German feeling is apparent among the crowds on the streets to-night.

Midnight — The Boulanger demonstration has

ALREADY BEGUN,

thousands following through the main street a couple of vans and a few carriages containing a band, playing alternately "The Marseillaise" and the Boulanger march, "*En Revenant de la Revale*," the crowd joining in the chorus lustily by shouting "*Vive Boulanger, il reviendre de mission*," etc. The people appear generally good-tempered, but hostile demonstrations are made against houses not decorated. A number of out-door balls and processions are going on everywhere. The air is filled with cries of "*Vive Boulanger*."

**Baseball.**

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Indianapolis..... 5 | Philadelphia.....16

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati.....6 | Athletes..... 1

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville..... 4 | Metropolitans.... 6

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis..... 2 | Brooklyn..... 0

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland..... 1 | Baltimore ..... 3

**A Brace of Accidents.**

LONDON, July 13.—The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany have arrived at the Isle of Wight on their yacht While the yacht was proceeding from Portsmouth with their imperial highness on board, she collided with the British ship *Oronth*, and was much damaged.

CHICAGO, July 13.—N. K. Fairbank & Co.'s soap factory and refining house burned to night. The loss will reach $100,000; insured for one-half.

**Knights Statistics.**

NEW YORK, July 13.—The *Commercial Advertiser*, in a long article on the Knights of Labor, says:

From figures given out lately by Powderly, not to reporters, however, the ascertained membership of the order of Knights of Labor has fallen from 1,000,000 to less than 600,000 within the last fourteen months. The loss has been steady and on the increase, while the accessions to the order grow fewer each month. The cause of this is attributed to its failure to carry its point in the strikes in two great struggles, that on the Missouri Pacific and the coal handlers here. The article continues as follows: The losses have been greatest in New York District Assembly No. 49. It has

LOST HALF

of its members within 14 months. The first defection was that of the International Cigar Makers' Union, which left the assembly in a body on account of interference with its affairs during the strike. The Knights of Labor lost 26,000 men by this move alone. Afterwards there were similar troubles with the bakers, bricklayers and almost every other class of artisans, resulting in the withdrawal from the order of various unions and individual members. Reports from all sections of the country show the same condition of things. Nearly every day there are dispatches in the papers announcing the retirement of some assembly branch of Knights of Labor.

**The Labor Party.**

NEW YORK, July 13.—The *World* will print to-morrow letters from several recognized leaders in the labor political movement throughout the country in reply to a series of questions relative to the new party in the presidential contest in 1888 and in state and local elections this year. Replies were received from the leaders in 28 states. Fifty-nine laboring men replied for themselves or for organized labor in their vicinity. They were in favor of independent political action at this fall's state and local elections. Three replies were in favor of not holding a convention till the states had organized, and the nine union men replied that a

NATIONAL CONVENTION

will be held in Cincinnati on February 22d.

Sixty-six replies were in favor most emphatically of nominating a labor candidate for the presidency. Four were non-committal.

From the various replies to the question as to the party from which the new movement would draw more largely, it seems the labor men expect to get about 70 per cent from the democratic ranks and thirty from the republicans.

**Patriarchal Circle.**

MILWAUKEE, July 13.—Nearly all the temples which will attend the Conclave of the Patriarchal Circle, have arrived in the city. At 9:30 this morning the members of the Supreme Temple were escorted to the hall where the session of the Supreme Temple is being held. At the hall, the patriarchs were welcomed by Mayor Walker and Secretary of State Timme, representing Governor Rusk, who was unable to be present, and Rev. C. W. Andres. A parade was held at 2 o'clock on Grand Avenue near the Washington monument, after which the patriarchs marched through the principal streets of the city. This evening there will be a concert and ball at Schlitz Park.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

**Sensational Murder in Washington —Other Crimes.**

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The most sensational murder in Washington since the assassination of President Garfield was committed this evening opposite the northeastern end of the Treasury Department building. Jos. C. Kennedy, attorney and real estate agent, one of the oldest residents of Washington and a personal acquaintance of many of the most prominent people at the national capital, was murdered in cold blood, apparently without provocation, by

JOHN DAILY,

a white laborer. A few minutes before 5 o'clock Kennedy left his office and crossed the street, where he mailed several letters and started to take the car. When within a few feet of the car, Daily, who had been loitering around the corner for several hours, walked up behind him and drawing a large keen-bladed knife, similar to those commonly used by butcher's killing hogs, ran it into Kennedys right side, near the abdomen, with a vicious lunge, and then gave it a jerk sidewise. A large crowd was on the corner at the time, but all were so horror-stricken for the moment that nobody moved. Kennedy fell to the ground after giving a cry of "murder!" groaned deeply, and pointed to

THE MURDERER,

who made no attempt to escape. The knife dropped out of Kennedy's side as a physician came up. Mason, a colored watchman, seized Daily, who stood looking on, apparently the most unconcerned and self-possessed man in the crowd. Kennedy expired five minutes afterward. His body was removed to the police station. The excitement rose rapidly, and the crowd grew boisterous and threatened to hang the murderer. Daily paid little attention, and refused to say why he committed the crime. Once, when provoked by the crowd, he turned squarely round and said: "Yes, I killed him. Damn him." He is a man about fifty years of age, apparently a working man. At the station house he told a rambling,

INCOHERENT STORY

about the affair, of which the general purport was that Kennedy had wronged his father years ago and secured a property worth $4,000 for $900 and refused to make restitution. The murdered man is about seventy-five years old, of an old Maryland family, and one of the most respected citizens of Washington. He was the grandson of Ellicott, who, at the request of President George Washington, surveyed the ten miles square incorporated as the District of Columbia. In 1850 and 1860 Kennedy was commissioner of census. He was a prominent politician in earlier days and an ardent adherent of the old whig party. For a long time he edited the Franklin, Pennsylvania, *Intelligencer*. He was an

INTIMATE FRIEND

of ex-Senator Conkling, Attorney-General Garland, W. W. Corcoran, and a large number of other people. He acted as agent for many of them. He leaves an unmarried daughter, Sallie Kennedy, a son, Joseph Kennedy, and one married daughter, the wife of Gen. Biddle, a wealthy Californian. Kennedy was a man of considerable property.

PARIS, July 13.—Franzini, the murderer of Mme. Regnault, her maid and the latter's children, has been convicted and sentenced to death.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Alexander Gassner, an Alsatian aged 25 years, was found dead in his room at Hotel Muller to-day. Last night he arrived from San Francisco, where he had been for two years. He left with Mr. Muller a check for $450 and a miniature

PICTURE OF A WOMAN

with whom he had trouble. He said it would not do for the picture to be found in his possession. He said the police were after him, and if anything happened he wished the check sent to his brother at 708 Green Street, San Francisco. He had shot himself with a revolver.

LYONS, Colorado, July 13.—A serious shooting affair occurred near here yesterday at an old mill owned by John Daloff. It appears that a man named Dyer had a quarrel with Daloff, and suddenly seizing a rifle he fired two shots at Daloff, killing him instantly. He then fired three bullets into his own head and fell dead beside his victim. The trouble was caused by a dispute about some timber.

EDITOR KILLED.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—A special from Lexington, Mississippi, to the *Picayune*, says: This afternoon R. B. Chatham, independent and republican candidate for the legislature, shot and killed John S. Harkins, Jr., associate editor of the Lexington *Bulletin*. Harkins' father is one of the democratic nominees for the legislature. Chatham and young Harkins had been discussing politics and drinking beer during the day up to the time the quarrel arose.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13. — Ernest Kammy, a moulder by trade, who has been morose and despondent for some time, went walking in Fairmount Park this morning with his wife. After they had agreed with each other that they should

DIE TOGETHER,

they went to a secluded spot and Kammy deliberately shot his wife through the head. She fell and he fired another shot into her breast. Then he shot himself three times, once in the temple, once in the mouth, tearing away four teeth, and again in the breast, when he lay down, calmly awaiting death. Both will die.

ST. PAUL, July 13.—An Anaconda, Montana, special to the *Pioneer Press* says: Burglars last night entered the store of E. H. Stanton, opened the safe by the use of the combination, and abstracted $6,000 and escaped.


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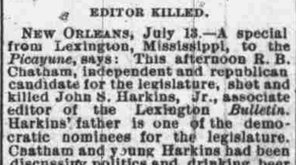

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Drawers at $1.10, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.25, reduced from $1.50, 1.75, 2.25, 2.50 and 3.25.
Night Gowns at $1.50, 1.75 and 2.00, reduced from $2.25, 2.50 and 3.50.
Skirts at $1.25, 1.40, 1.65, 1.75 and 2.40, reduced from $1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50 and 3.50.
500 Yards Sea Side Bunting, in Cream, Black and a variety of colors, at 5c. Just the thing for July and August dresses.
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25 Pieces Lace Bunting in Cream, Cardinal, Light Blue and Pink, 12 yards for 85c.
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50 Dozen Corsets, embracing Six Styles, which we have been selling from $1.00 to 1.50, are now offered for 50c, as the space they occupy is to be torn down.
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ANY PERSON RETURNING A LADY'S Neck Pin, lost Thursday night, between the Theatre and the east end of North Temple St., or between the east end of North Temple St. and the Northwest corner of the Temple block, will be rewarded in a sum equal to the full value of the pin. dtf

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