

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

**HARTFORD, Conn., 10.**—This morning the police found Jesse H. Lord, formerly one of the editors of the *Post*, more recently on the *Boston Journal of Commerce*, and latterly with the *Scientific American*, lying on the grave of his wife in Old North cemetery. He had killed himself with a revolver.

**CHICAGO, 10.**—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Packers' Association this evening:

WHEREAS, At a meeting on the 8th inst. resolutions were passed concerning the relations between the employers and the labor organizations; and

WHEREAS, We are convinced that said action did unintentional injustice to numerous persons who may be members of such organizations.

Resolved, That said resolution be rescinded and the following be adopted as being more in accord with the mutual interest of employers and employees.

WHEREAS, The packers are confronted with the fact that their employees are repeatedly leaving their employment without notice to them, and to the great detriment of their business; it is therefore

Resolved, While we will not exclude from employment the members of such organizations, we will exercise the right to employ and

DISCHARGE WHOM WE PLEASE, and conduct our business on the ten-hour plan and according to our best interests.

Signed by all the members. The Packers' Association held a prolonged meeting with closed doors this evening, and after much talking adopted a resolution which seemed to be a complete back down from their expressed determination to exclude labor organization laborers from employment in the Chicago stock yards. None of the packers would talk about the meeting, and they answered all questions in monosyllables.

Mr. Baldwin, secretary of the association, said that the resolutions above set forth meant just what they said, and that the packers intended to run their business without dictation from the Knights of Labor. Delegate Barry, when informed to-night regarding the action of the packers in lifting their embargo against union employees, expressed great

SURPRISE AND PLEASURE. He hoped the packers would now at once consent to a conference to arrange for arbitration of the sole remaining issue—a technical recognition of the 8-hours a day. In this the question of wages cuts no figure. He would endeavor to meet the packers to-morrow and felt confident the difficulties could be readily settled. If the packers agreed to arbitrate the men would immediately return to work pending a settlement, and would abide by the findings of the arbitrators. The men did not expect but eight hours pay for eight hours work, and would work just as much over-time at the pro rata wages as the employers requested, if the principle of eight hours was recognized.

There was a collision to-night near Ashland Avenue bridge between a crowd of strikers and a

SQUAD OF INFANTRY.

The bridge was guarded by twelve men from the Second Infantry under Lieut. McMillan, the balance of the company being stationed in the vicinity of the neighboring houses. The crowd of strikers and sympathizers, numbering about 500, was determined to prevent the packing house employees from crossing the bridge on their way back to the city at the close of the day's work. The crowd was charged by the squad several times and forced to retire temporarily, but the increasing numbers added to its persistence and a serious conflict seemed imminent. Finally Lieut. McMillan gave the order to load with ball cartridges. The crowd thereupon speedily dispersed and the employees went on their way without further molestation. No one suffered serious injury.

It is reported that late to-night the 300 men who were being imported from the East to fill the places of the strikers in Fowler's packing house

DESERTED IN A BODY.

The train conveying the men is said to have been met by emissaries of the Knights at an outlying station, where it was known a stop would be made. No time was lost by the strikers' agents, and the Eastern men unceremoniously quit the train.

**Troy, N. Y., 10.**—The dealers here are getting dressed beef from Chicago as usual. Very little slaughtering is being done in this city. Butchering to a limited extent of cattle bought at West Albany is going on, but there is no trouble with the butchers on that score. No cattle have been received from Chicago.

**Cohoes, 10.**—A firm has made preparations to slaughter 30 head daily, received from Chicago.

**Jersey City, 10.**—The situation of the strike at the hog abattoir on the Hackensack Meadows was unchanged to day. A sheriff's posse is in charge. None of the strikers were loitering about and no difficulty apprehended. At noon to-day a party of butchers ar-

rived from New York to fill the places of the strikers.

**WASHINGTON, 10.**—Prince Komatsu, uncle of the Mikado of Japan, called at the White House to day in company with Princess Komatsu and the members of his suite and paid their respects to the President. They were received in the Blue Parlor. The presentations were made by Secretary Bayard. During the reception, which was quite informal, Mrs. Cleveland entered the parlor and the visitors were individually presented to her.

The President's rule not to receive visitors except upon thoroughly official business and at tri-weekly afternoon receptions, goes into effect to-morrow. He proposes to devote his principal attention from now until Congress meets to the preparation of his

ANNUAL MESSAGE, and will not be bothered [about] appointments.

The Surveyor of Customs at Louisville, Kentucky, in a letter to the Treasury Department, inquires whether the additional duty of ten per cent. accruing on certain whisky by reason of its having remained in the warehouse more than a year since importation, may be remitted in consideration of the circumstances that the importers, through a mistake in the memoranda furnished them by the doorkeeper in the Surveyor's office, were induced into error as to the date as to which the year allowed by the law would expire in the case. Assistant Secretary Fairchild informed him in reply, that inasmuch as it was not a part of the duties of the Custom House officers to keep a memoranda of the dates of importation for the use of importers,

NO GOOD REASON is perceived why the importers should be relieved of what appears to be a plain loss in consequence of their own negligence.

M. Randall, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, is expected to arrive here on the 18th instant, to get things in readiness for the meeting of the committee, which takes place, if a quorum can be brought together, on the 22nd. Among the members confidently expected are those composing the sub-committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill, which measure it is said to be Mr. Randall's purpose to have in readiness to be reported to the House at the opening of the session. The estimates are now in the hands of the printers. It is said, though not by official authority, that their aggregate is slightly below the total of last year's appropriation.

Treasurer Jordan said this afternoon that the effect of the offer to prepay the interest on

THE PUBLIC DEBT would be to distribute almost immediately about \$10,000,000 among about 200 banks and individuals in every section of the country and would in his opinion be of great advantage in the moving of crops and other branches of business. The Secretary's action, it is said, will be entirely for the benefit of the business interests.

Representative Wellborn of Texas, who is one of the ablest and most experienced parliamentarians in the House, was asked by an Associated Press reporter to-day, what effect the contest of Mr. Carlisle's seat (should there be a contest) would have upon his candidacy for Speaker of the House.

MR. WELLBORN REPLIED:

"Such a contest would furnish no reason whatever why Mr. Carlisle should not be the Speaker of the House in the Fiftyth Congress. Rule X of the House of Representatives reads: 'Unless otherwise specially ordered by the House, the Speaker shall appoint at the commencement of each Congress the following standing committees: (The list includes the Committee on Elections and all standing committees of the House). The rules of the present House cannot by their own force fix the method of procedure in subsequent Congresses. Nevertheless by unbroken usage, a new House, as preliminary to its permanent organization, adopts the rules of the previous House. Such, I think, will be the course in the next House, and Rule X will thus control the constitution of the committees in the Fiftyth Congress. Should there be a contest over Carlisle's seat, the House itself will in some suitable way select a Committee on Elections, and thus Carlisle will be relieved of any possibility of embarrassment on that score. To hold that Thoebe's contest with Mr. Carlisle disqualifies the latter for Speaker, conduces to a result illogical and absurd. If such a holding were followed, the influence and power of the chosen leader of the dominant party in the House could be effectually crushed at any time by springing a contested election case, no matter how absolutely devoid it might be of merit."

OCCULTED BY THE MOON.

It is said at the nautical almanac office that on the evening of Saturday, November 12th, no less than six stars, including Aldebaran, which is of the first magnitude, will be occulted by the moon, between 6 o'clock and midnight. Some of the stars are of only the fifth and sixth magnitude, and will require telescopic aid to be seen, but Aldebaran, and two others of the fourth magnitude, will be visible to the unassisted eye by the use of an ordinary opera-glass.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following circular in regard to the prepayment of interest on

the public debt by virtue of the authority conferred by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury:

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the interest due December 1st, 1888, on the United States coupon bonds of the funded loan of 1880, will be paid without rebate on the presentation of the proper coupons at the Treasury in Washington, D. C., and at the various sub-treasuries. The check or registered interest of that loan will be forwarded to the holder as soon as prepared and may be presented for payment without rebate on or about the 20th inst. The coupons of the four per cent. consols of 1907 falling due January 1st, 1887, will be paid on presentation before maturity, upon the rebate of the interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum. The interest on the registered stock of that loan will also be paid on and after December 1st, 1888, upon receipt by the Treasury of the United States of an application accompanied by a power of attorney authorizing that officer to collect the interest for the quarter ending December 31st, 1888, and to retain a proportionate amount of the rebate remitting the balance to the applicant.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM has been received at the Department of Agriculture:

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Nov. 10. To the Commissioner of Agriculture:

We finished boiling 83 tons of Louisiana cane to-night, which made nearly 19,000 pounds of a strike. We weighed a portion of the run into a centrifugal, which gave 64 per cent. of dried sugar. This will be more than 120 pounds. The first sugar per ton of cane-juice had 10 per cent. of sucrose and one and eight-tenths per cent. of glucose and 14½ per cent. of total solids. It would have made only 80 pounds by the old process. We have increased the yield fully 40 pounds per ton. The sugar is of fine quality.

(Signed) WILY, Chemist.

This dispatch is regarded by the authorities at the Agricultural Department as the fulfillment of promises of important results of the first experiments in the diffusion process, as applied to sugar cane.

The Collector of Customs at New York has made a report to the Department in regard to the complaint of Messrs. Wood, Payson & Co., against the action of the United States Appraiser at New York, in returning as scored

DANSKAI WOOLS,

wool which they claim is only washed; and also in making additions to the entered values of such wools, where they entered values, without any additions, carry the highest rates of duty imposed by the wool statutes. Assistant Secretary Fairchild, in a letter to the Collector on the subject says:

"As intimated in the Department's letter to you of September 15th, the question as to whether such wools are washed or scored is one of fact which must be determined by you from the report of the appraiser, who is required to make a careful examination and report thereon. In forming his judgment as to whether any particular importation of wool is scored or not, the appraiser may have recourse to chemical analysis, commercial designation and to any other process of information or mode of determination. With regard to the question of value, the Department concurs with you in the opinion that in cases where such wool is entered at a value so as to render it liable to the highest rate of duty under the statute the return of the appraiser increasing the entered value, more than 10 per cent. need not carry with it the importation of an additional (penal) duty within the meaning of Section 2900 of the Revised Statutes."

**SAN FRANCISCO, 10.**—Alexander Goldenson, an art student aged 19, living at 24½ Hayes Street, in this city, shot and instantly killed Mamie Kelley, a girl aged 14 years, at the corner of Ivy Avenue and Polk Street. Goldenson had for some time been paying the girl attention. She was deeply in love with him. The only reason Goldenson assigns for the deed is that he was thoroughly tired of her. "When she was at school," he said, "she was out of my sight, but as soon as school was over, she was at my heels again. Any man would get tired of that." He also claims that when he refused to answer her letters she called him indecent names on the street. The affair has created intense excitement in the portion of the city where it took place. The deed seems to be wholly unjustifiable. Goldenson surrendered.

**ALBANY, N. Y., 10.**—The executive committee of the National Knit Goods Association and Messrs. Bailey and McGuire of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor met here to-day with reference to the settlement of the differences now existing in the knit goods district. Messrs. Bailey and McGuire offered the following as the only basis on which they would settle on behalf of the Knights of Labor: That all the former employees be reinstated in their former places; that former employees be suspended until they have made a settlement with their organization for a violation of its laws and rules.

The proposition was rejected and the following was submitted by the knit goods people as a basis upon which the manufacturers would open their mills to the

KNIGHTS OF LABOR:

Upon the right to employ or not to

employ, discharge or not discharge whom we think best as our employees, and that we continue as we deem proper as to employing those who remained in our employ at the time of the lock out or strike and those whom we have since that time employed.

The above was in turn rejected by Messrs. Bailey and McGuire, who withdrew from the conference with the statement that the negotiations were ended, after which the executive committee of the Knit Goods' Association after full consideration adopted the following:

The mills will be open to all persons, whether in our employ or not, on the basis of an agreement by those whom they employ, that they will acknowledge and respect the right of the employer to hire and discharge as he deems best, and not interfere with other employees, including those who have been at work during the recent strike and lock-out.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 10.**—S. D. Suolison, a Russian resident of this city, claims he has invented a nitro-glycerine bomb. He says he has discovered a liquid with which nitro-glycerine may be mixed making it a non-explosive, but by adding another chemical, the nitro-glycerine is transformed to its original state. He uses a double shell, the inside one containing a non-explosive mixture of nitro-glycerine and the outer one containing chemicals which liberate the pure nitro-glycerine. Major-General Howard says the invention is worth looking into. Other officers have pronounced favorably upon it. The French Minister of War has sent for details to experiment on the invention.

**CHICAGO, 10.**—The certificate of the evidence as contained in the bill of exceptions and the record of the court in the Anarchist cases, was completed to-day, and will be signed by Judge Gary to-morrow. It is expected that twenty-four hours later the matter will be laid before the Supreme Court. The document covers 16,000 pages of type-writing, the preparation of which cost \$3,000. The record of the State, which is even more voluminous, will cost a like amount.

**COLUMBUS, Ohio, 10.**—The official vote of the State election received at the office of the Secretary of State gives Robinson (Rep.) 340,805, McBride (Dem.) 329,314, Smith (Pro.) 28,657, Bensal (Greenback) 1,902. Robinson's plurality, 11,581. In 1884 Robinson's plurality for Secretary of State was 11,242. The rest of the Republican State ticket has a plurality ranging from 5,000 to 6,000 greater than the head of the ticket. The combined majority in the Congressional Districts will exceed the head of the ticket about 10,000. The total vote in the State will be a little over 700,000.

**PITTSBURG, Pa., 10.**—The sessions of the National Convention of the United Presbyterianists opposed to instrumental music in churches, to-day, were devoted to the discussion and adoption of a lengthy declaration of which the following is an important clause:

Believing in instrumental music in connection with the worship of God to be without authority of Divine appointment under the New Testament dispensation and therefore a corruption of that worship, it is our duty to refuse in any way to countenance and support its use, and we here counsel all our brethren to stand firm and not dabble or wound their conscience by any compliance with that which is contrary to conscience or in regard to which conscience is not clear.

**ST. LOUIS, 10.**—The evidence in the express robbery case, made public, goes to prove that messenger Fotheringham was an accessory or at least a willing victim to the affair. The discrepancies in his statements to the detectives indicate that he knows more of the manner in which the robbery was planned and executed than he would like to have them know. An expert penman, who was before the grand jury last Saturday, states that the three letters signed "Jim Cummings," were written by the same man, and expresses his belief that the man was Fotheringham, and that he wrote them before the commission of the robbery. It now transpires that the messenger's trunk was shipped soon after the robbery and a number of sheets of paper were found covered with copies of the signature of W. J. Barrett, manager of the express company. It is supposed the messenger became able to forge his signature so that he might affix them to the orders which the robber presented and which allowed him to enter the car.

**CHICAGO, 11.**—The situation at the stock yards this morning shows an improvement. All the packers report their forces increasing and among the applicants who worked to-day are several old men. Contrary to general expectation the army of workmen which was engaged by Fowler & Co. in New York last Monday, arrived at the yards and reached their employers' establishment without any molestation. Reports to General Fitzsimmons at eight o'clock from all parts of the yards, report everything quiet.

**CINCINNATI, 11.**—The opinion of the United States Circuit Court in the case of the Government against the American Bell Telephone Company, was delivered this morning by Judge Sage. It was very voluminous, and was in favor of the American Bell Telephone Company.

Taking up first the defendant's motion to quash the return, the court granted the motion on the ground that service according to the marshal's return had been made upon the local corporations in Ohio designated in the return as agents and part-

ners of defendant. The court found that the local corporations were not such agents as are contemplated by Ohio law defining the methods of obtaining service upon foreign corporations of Ohio. The court also found that the proper elements for giving the court jurisdiction, namely, carrying on business in Ohio; second, carrying on business in Ohio through

## GENERAL AGENTS;

and third, the local statute providing that service should be made or such general or managing agents, did not exist. The telephone business in Ohio is done by local companies, who lease instruments from the parent companies; there is no general or managing agent of the parent company in Ohio. As to the claim on the government that the dealing in a patent made the company domestic in the entire territory of the United States co-existent with the patent, the court held that it could not be sustained. The grant to the patentee is a right to exclude others from making or selling his patent. His right to sell is only a common law right and is not a franchise from the government.

The bill was dismissed for want of jurisdiction and without prejudice to instituting a suit elsewhere.

**JERSEY CITY, 11.**—The strikers at the hog abattoir on Hackensack Meadows all went back to work this morning at an increase of wages. The company refused to dismiss two foremen as the strikers demanded, and also refused to treat with a committee from the Knights of Labor who waited upon them. After a conference with the committee of the strikers, the bosses succeeded in making an amicable settlement to the satisfaction of all concerned. Both parties made concessions.

**NEW YORK, 11.**—In obedience to a summons served on them yesterday "Jake" Sharp, Jim Richmond, James W. Feshay and Thos. B. Kerr appeared in the Court of General Sessions to-day to plead to 21 indictments against them for bribery in the Broadway Railway matter. The court was well filled with spectators and friends of the accused railway inmates. Mr. Richmond was accompanied by Judge Fullerton, Judge Homer A. Nelson and Frank I. Dupigne, who are engaged for his defense. They took seats near the defendants' railing and chatted quietly. Sharp, Feshay and Kerr were accompanied by their lawyers, John H. Strahan and John H. Bird. The cases were called, Sharp's being first.

## ALBERT VICKNEY AROSE

to represent him and stated that he was prepared to enter a plea for his client, but before doing so he desired leave to withdraw the plea he entered and enter another demurrer to the indictment or make a motion concerning the case. He desired reasonable time to decide upon the steps to be taken.

Recorder Smith gave the defendant until Monday next to withdraw the plea and substitute another, but said that if it was decided to make the motion, the District Attorney must be given notice a couple of days in advance.

A plea of "Not guilty" was then entered in behalf of Jacob Sharp, for Richmond, and Judge Fullerton entered a like plea with the same stipulations for Feshay; John Strahan entered the same plea. The defendants and their lawyers then left the courtroom.

## FOREIGN.

**BERLIN, 8.**—The nuptials of Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Weimar and the Duke of Mecklenburg have taken place in the Palace Chapel at Weimar. Among those present were Crown Prince Frederick William and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Vladimir of Russia.

Emperor William has a slight cold and is in consequence obliged to forego the proposed hunt at Spriess.

The malady of Prince William of Prussia increases alarmingly. The continuous injections in his nose, ears and mouth fail to subdue the accumulating virus.

The Leipzig *Gericht Zeitung* publishes a letter from Bruno Reinsdorf, a New York Socialist, to the convicted composer, Drobner, stating that owing to the arrest of Most and Schenck, *Freiheit* will be transferred to New Jersey. He says that the authorities in

## AMERICA ARE WORSE

toward the Anarchists than are the German police. That the Anarchists are in a bitter want of money, and that Most edited and managed the *Freiheit* for five dollars a week. The writer concludes by commenting on the bad state of the cause here, remarking that to say nothing else, Leipzig men appeal to lose courage.

The *Dantzig Zeitung* predicts terrible distress during the coming winter. It says that trade is paralyzed and that work is failing everywhere; that the authorities state that the dock yards discharge men weekly, and that in the arm factories there are also many hundreds idle.

A French police agent named Roth and a wine merchant named Georges have been arrested at Arsur Moselle for decorating the tombs of Frenchmen who fell in the Franco-Prussian war. The prisoners were taken on the train to Metz. Crowds cheered them along the route and upon arriving at Metz they received an ovation. Prince Hohenlohe has advised the Berlin government not to press the charge, but to release the men.