

when I did not deserve it. I hope, in passing sentence, you will take these facts into consideration.

Court (to Mr. Jones).—If you were not conscious of wrong doing it is very strange. A man who will attempt to defeat the ends of justice by bribery is a bad man and a dangerous man. To attempt to seduce an officer from the path of duty by the offer of money is to commit an aggravated crime. If corrupt men could do this thing with impunity, the law could not be enforced, and the ends of justice would be defeated. The evidence shows a very aggravated case against both of you. It shows that Treseder and you offered and gave an officer of the government money to disclose that which he had no right to disclose, in order that you might be able to defeat the enforcement of the law. Whether Franks is a bad man or not makes no difference in this case. If he is a bad man he ought to be punished. He did not take the money with a corrupt motive, but at the instance of the United States marshal. I am disposed to make an example in this case. You are an intelligent man, and can not put forth even the poor excuse of ignorance. You will be confined in the penitentiary for three years.

Mr. Jones said nothing, and the Court asked Treseder whether he had been convicted of any crime before. He replied that he had, twice. After remarking that his former experience had not done much toward reforming him, the court imposed a penalty of three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Mr. Jones was then taken from the court room to the Marshal's Office, where, evidently with the intention of humiliating him to as great an extent as possible, he was handcuffed to Treseder, and afterward removed to the penitentiary.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH-LINE.

### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The Interior Department to-day received a copy of the fourth annual message of Hon. D. W. Bushyhead, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, to the National Council, sitting at Table-guash, Nov. 2, 1896. He says, among other things:

"I deem it my duty to invite your attention to the subject of the proposed confederation of the nations and tribes of the Territory, with the hope that you will take some action of a definite character looking to the formation of an international government, clothed with such functions and powers as it may deem proper to confer upon it. The importance, not to say the necessity of such action, is suggested by the fact that there are bills before Congress providing for the erection of a Territory of the United States out of the so-called 'No Man's Land,' with such portions of the Indian Territory as may be included, by consent of the tribes residing thereon. Thus an

#### INSIDIOUS SCHEME

for invading and dismembering the Territory is sought to be carried out, which in my opinion could be defeated in advance by a union of the tribes in a confederation through which they would act together on all questions involving the interests of all. Such an organization would not only conserve the interests of the whole Territory, but it would command the respect of the people and the Government of the United States. The danger and the power of the white man lies chiefly in his combination of forces. It behooves us to profit by their example. The Indian Territory occupied by 30 tribes, each, as in the olden days, distinct from the others, invites an invasion of their rights from the selfish and unscrupulous. The Indian Territory, with her 30 tribes bound together by constitutional compact into one federal body politic, would, in my opinion, be able by virtue of the moral force such a union would exert, and by the combined wisdom and united action of all, to resist all schemes for the dismemberment of our country and the invasion of our political and other rights."

#### SILVER CERTIFICATES.

In view of the fact that many new one dollar silver certificates were issued before they were perfectly dry and have since become blurred by use, the Treasury Department has adopted a new drying system which, it is thought, will correct this defect in all future issues. The design for the back of the new five-dollar certificates has just been adopted. It will be printed in a light shade of green, and will represent five standard dollars grouped so as to overlay each other. The two-dollar certificates will be ready for issue in a few days.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., President of the Union Pacific Railway Company, had an interview yesterday and to-day with Secretary Lamar, relating to the adjustment of differences between the Government and the railway company on current accounts.

#### A SETTLEMENT

entirely satisfactory to both parties is in a fair way of being reached, and the amount determined on will be immediately liquidated by the company and the accounts closed.

The Department of State has received communication from the Consul at La Guayra, Venezuela, in which he informs the Department that the Venezuelan Government has established a

mint at Caracas and has begun to coin the product of the gold mines of the country. The Consul encloses a copy of the decree issued by President Blanco, which declares that foreign money will hereafter be regarded as merchandise, and will be received at the Venezuelan market rate. The officers of the Government are forbidden to receive any other than Venezuelan and foreign gold coin comprehended in the tariffs of March 7, 1879, and July 6, 1880. The importation of all

#### FOREIGN SILVER MONEY

is prohibited. The day of the issue of the decree the officers of the mint offered to purchase during the next eight days foreign silver coin at the rate of eighty cents for each United States dollar. The Consul says the efforts to increase their silver bullion by depreciating the silver coins of the United States and European countries twenty cents on the dollar must fail, and consequently they will be exported.

Judge McCue, Solicitor of the Treasury, in his annual report to the Attorney-General, again calls attention to the number of suits pending in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York between importers and customs officers, which suits, he says, create in effect a floating or unliquidated debt against the Treasury, the magnitude of which is beyond the scope of conjecture and which are running on interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Many of these suits have been pending for

#### OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

At the beginning of this administration the number of old suits at issue in that district was about 2,300, involving millions of dollars, and since that time 1,444 new suits have been commenced. Within that period less than ten of the cases have been tried. Legislation is therefore urged to provide for an additional Circuit Judge in the Second Circuit for the exclusive trial of this class of claims and cases. This would be in the direction of economy, he says, as an additional expense would be far less than the interest the government would be compelled to pay as the penalty of delay. To show that this is a question deserving of serious consideration, he refers to the claim in the 12 consolidated cases of Benkart & Schell, which recently came up for refunding where the principal of the debt was \$33,987.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—All to-day's papers contain long accounts of last night's public demonstration against Goldenson, who murdered the school girl Mamie Kelly on Wednesday last. They regard it as one of those spontaneous public movements that will tend to stimulate judicial mechanism, while at the same time they rejoice it was not permitted to pass the limits of a demonstration. Six of the persons taken into custody for participating in it were to-day charged with riot. Their cases were continued. The funeral of the murdered young girl took place this morning. The Goldenson family moved away to-day from their house in Hayes Street. While engaged in doing so a crowd assembled and started to smash the furniture. Better influences, however, prevailed, and the family was allowed to depart in peace. The murderer was arraigned to-day, and was allowed until next Thursday to plead. No trouble is anticipated to-night, but the police and the deputy sheriffs will be on duty.

CHICAGO, 13.—This afternoon 2,000 strikers gathered about the dwelling of Armour's employe who was attacked yesterday while attempting to move his household goods to another neighborhood. This employe is a Knight of Labor, but refused to go out with the others. He had his goods upon the wagons this afternoon when set upon by a mob. The crowd was dispersed by a company of militia who left a squad of Pinkerton men to protect the goods. The crowd quickly organized and nearly overpowered the Pinkerton guard, when another company arrived on double quick, charged through the mob and arrested six men and routed the others. No casualties.

At a meeting of the strikers to-night a dispatch was read by Mr. Barry from Powderly ordering

#### THE STRIKE OFF

and the men to return to work. The sentiment of the meeting was equally divided and further action in the matter was postponed until Monday.

It appears that Barry has had the orders in his possession since Wednesday. He claims to have delivered the promulgation solely for the purpose of satisfying himself of its authenticity. The scene in the meeting when the order was read was in many respects an extraordinary one. Barry had not finished the announcement before the assemblage was in an uproar. The men rose to their feet and shouted they would not go back; that they would starve before they would surrender, and that they would have eight hours or nothing. After much heated talk the question of obeying or not obeying, was left open by postponement until Monday.

PITTSBURG, 14.—Next issue of the Labor Tribune will contain a call for a convention of all trades unions in the United States and Canada, to begin at Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday Dec. 8. The object of this meeting as set forth in the circular is the establishment of a Trade Congress that shall have for its object:

1st.—The formation of trades unions and the arrangement a trades union movement in America.

2d.—The organization of trades assemblies, trades councils, or central labor union, in every city in America and the further encouragement of such bodies.

3d.—The founding of State trades assemblies or State labor congresses, to influence State legislation in the interest of the working masses.

4th.—The establishment of national and international trades unions based upon the strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

5th.—An American federation or alliance of all national and international trades unions, to aid and assist each other, and furthermore, to secure national legislation in the interest of the working men and influence public opinion by peaceful and legal methods in favor of

#### ORGANIZED LABOR.

6th.—To aid and encourage the labor press of America, and to disseminate tracts and literature on the labor movement.

At this convention the basis of representation will be: From national or international unions less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. From each local trades union not having a national or international union, one delegate, but no trades union shall be entitled to representation that has not been organized three months prior to the session of this convention.

P. J. McGuire, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, as secretary, signs the circular with President Weihe, of the Amalgamated Association; P. F. Fitzpatrick, of the Iron Molders' Union; A. Strasser, of the Cigar Makers' Union, and Chris. Evans of the Miners' Association.

It is expected that the gathering will be productive of great results for labor organizations.

CHICAGO, 14.—The decision of the strikers last night, whether or not to obey the order, led to serious complications to-day. A special meeting of the Chicago Trades Assembly had some time ago been called for this afternoon, the understanding being that action would be taken in regard to boycotting Armour. Powderly's order had led many of the delegates to believe this morning that the object of the meeting had been removed, but President Rowan had scarcely rapped the assembly to order when Geo. Schilling, locally prominent, precipitated a general discussion of Powderly's order, the attitude of the strikers, and what action shall be taken. It was soon developed that there was a very strong opposition in the assembly to obey Powderly's order, and strangely enough the opposition nearly all came from delegates who are Knights, while those who are trades unionists almost unanimously

#### FAVORED OBEDIENCE.

many of them on the ground that discipline ought to be maintained among the Knights and others on the ground that Powderly's order was the only rational thing he could do in the premises.

Schilling introduced a resolution instructing and empowering the executive committee of the Trades Assembly, acting as a joint committee, to hold themselves in readiness and whenever called on by the executive committee of strikers to investigate affairs at the stock yards and act with the strikers and assist them in any way possible. This resolution was understood to mean that if the strikers would not obey Powderly's order that the Trades Assembly would aid and abet them in disobeying.

Richard Powers, ex-President of the Seamen's Union, vehemently declared the Powderly order arbitrary and dictatorial. The strikers, the men on the grounds, he asserted, were in the best position to decide on a proper course, and they were in favor of continuing the strike. If any outside pressure was brought to bear to enforce the order, it would result in a schism in the Knights of Labor, the destruction of that organization in this part of the country and the crippling of its influence throughout the land. It was in vain that the opponents of the resolution pointed out that disobedience to Powderly's order would be just as destructive to the Knights.

Schilling and Powers carried their point. The assembly then immediately adjourned.

The great strike was also the chief topic of discussion in the Central Labor Union. Resolutions were adopted tendering the strikers sympathy and substantial support.

It is said that the radical element of the strikers sent a number of very severe telegrams to-day to Powderly, expressing disgust at his interference and intimating that he had better revoke the mandate and let them help themselves.

T. B. Barry, of the Knights of Labor general executive board, said to-day that he believed that the men would go to work to-morrow and that the strike was

#### AT AN END.

He had great hopes that the non-unionists would all leave the packing houses in a short time, and in this way all the striking Knights could obtain their old positions.

This afternoon he visited all the assemblies that he could, urging them to comply with the order and return to work. Returning to his hotel, he and Mr. Carleton, another member of the

executive board, had a long interview with the police officials. This was said to be toward preserving harmony to-morrow and arranging for the old committees of Knights to assist the police in maintaining order while the men were obtaining their places. The interview was evidently a pleasant one.

Only two assemblies of the Knights of Labor are known to have refused to obey Powderly's order; the first was the coopers, under the lead of Master Workman George Schilling; the other refractory assembly is that known as the mixed assembly, the master workman of which is M. J. Butler, the man who gave the order to strike.

A meeting of packers and their foremen was held to-day at Armour's to prepare for the return of the men to-morrow. It was decided to

#### TAKE THINGS COOLLY

and act slowly until matters were moving along satisfactorily.

Shortly after the meeting a placard was issued headed "General Order No. 1," and signed by Sheriff Hanchett. The order stated that the employes of various packing houses desiring to return to work would report at the place designated, the men of each of the houses being given a separate location on the strike being ended. The manager of each house will report at the place designated, and with the assistance of the foremen, select from the line of strikers such as have desired to come to work on that or any other day, giving to each man a pass with the firm name stamped upon it, which pass will admit him within the militia picket lines. After having selected all the men desired, the managers will request the balance to return home and report again at the same place on any day that may be named by the manager. After this had been posted in public, other manifestos on wrapping paper appeared, advising the strikers to remain out. The foremen of the houses made some of their selections during the afternoon and issued passes to choice mechanics, those having families being the most favored. There is general anticipation of a great deal of trouble to-morrow and for several weeks to come.

CHICAGO, 14.—A letter received from Col. R. G. Ingersoll says that he had not time to connect himself in any way with the case of the Anarchists, and therefore would have nothing whatever to do with it.

The certificate of the evidence of the bill of exceptions has at last been signed, filed and put on record in the office of the clerk of the Criminal Court. The defense will then proceed to reach the ear of any member of the supreme bench, as the Court is not now in session, and from him endeavor to secure a supersedeas to restrain the execution of the sentence.

A March term of the Supreme Court will be called for their consideration. The condemned men are respited for many months, although Mr. Griennell has said this way of the argument of a supersedeas may not be granted, a contingency which is, however, not to be reasonable anticipated.

### FOREIGN.

LONDON, 12.—The Sebright divorce case was brought up for a preliminary hearing to-day. The action is brought by Mrs. Arthur Sebright, who asked to have her marriage declared void on the grounds that she was induced to consent to have the ceremony by fear, and that the marriage has never been consummated. Plaintiff is the daughter of Lady Scott, of Southampton, and is noted for her beauty. Defendant is a well known London club man. Plaintiff's friends assert that the defendant, coveting her private fortune of \$200,000, managed to inveigle her into financial transactions which finally fell upon her for settlement at a time when she had to choose between refusing to pay and be compromised, or escaping by

#### MARRYING THE DEFENDANT

and permitting him to liquidate. At the hearing to-day Mrs. Sebright's counsel admitted the marriage, which he said was performed at the registrar's last January. He contended, however, that no marital relation had ever taken place; that the parties had never lived together, and that there had been no impropriety in the financial transactions which caused their marriage. Mr. Sebright had induced the petitioner to accept certain bills, and she had been led to believe that the marriage ceremony between her and the respondent would relieve her of the financial liability incurred.

The Judge said he thought that under these circumstances it would be impossible to nullify the marriage, and announced that he would hear testimony with a view to deciding whether there was sufficient reason to

#### GRANT A DIVORCE.

Mrs. Sebright was called to the witness stand and was sworn. She testified that through her father she had inherited in her own name \$150,000, in addition to a reversion of \$150,000 on the death of her mother. She met Mr. Sebright when she was but 15 years old, and their acquaintance had been continuous. He proposed marriage to her after they had been acquainted a short time only, but her mother declined to permit an engagement. Mr. Sebright continued his visits to the house, however, and was received on terms of friendship. Finally Mr. Sebright induced the witness to engage herself in marriage to him unknown to her mother. After this he persuaded her from time to time to sign "bits of

paper" which he supplied. Eventually the witness ascertained that she had appended her name to notes and bills, and made herself liable for sums amounting to \$16,025. When they were served upon her she appealed to Sebright. He said the only way in which she could

#### SAVE HERSELF FROM RUIN

was by marrying him. This, the witness said, she refused to do. Mr. Sebright next requested witness to meet him alone. She did so. He took her to a place unknown to her, but which she learned was the registry office. She wished to leave the room a moment when she found where she was. Count Balharney, a friend of Sebright, who was present, blocked the door, and Sebright said to her that he would shoot her if she dared to show that she was not acting with a free will in the marriage which he was about to have performed between them. He then forced the ring on her finger and witness threw it off and again tried to leave the room. Sebright seized her by the arm and forced her back, and made her sign the register. Witness said she did not hear the registrar read the

#### FORM OF MARRIAGE

nor hear him say anything. "I was too upset and too dreadfully frightened," she declared, "to hear anything at the time."

The registrar being sworn deposed that when Mrs. Sebright was before him she was agitated, but that she repeated the marriage declarations without any hesitation, and also the marriage form when Sebright took her hand. Witness added that subsequently the lady threw the marriage ring on the floor, but signed the registry without hesitation or demurring.

Lady Scott, Mrs. Sebright's mother, and two doctors testified that the petitioner was completely broken down, mentally and physically, after the ceremony, and was always tremulous and crying and in constant error.

BERLIN, 13.—Official papers assert that the government has decided against attempting to levy new imposts, Prince Bismarck postponing further taxation projects until the meeting of the next Reichstag, in the hope that the electorate will return a more submissive majority. Coupled with the statements that there will be presented no new taxation proposals, are vague hints that the government is preparing reforms in the financial administration, suggesting a disguised scheme of increased duties. No section of the Reichstag will oppose an increase of the marine budget, a large appropriation being considered a necessity. It is admitted that the fleet is unequal to the wants of the country for defense and offense.

A sharp contest is expected in the present session over the subject of the military septennate. The question will probably be limited to deciding on principle, whether to maintain or to modify the septennate term expiring March 31, 1898. The government is afraid to hazard

#### THE PERILOUS DEBATE

and it is not likely that the military budget will be produced or that the discussion of the septennate question will be beyond the principle. It is reported that Prince Bismarck is considering the scheme of asking for a budget for a period of four years. In official circles the assertion is still made that the Government does not dream of anything except the Septennate. As to the relative position of the different parties on the question of the principle, 160 votes, consisting of both groups of Conservatives, National Liberals and several Independents, are assured to the Government. The absolute majority required to carry on business is 159. The Centre holds the balance of power.

The eagerness of Prince Bismarck to arrive at a complete *modus vivendi* with the Vatican arises from the necessity of the government obtaining the vote of the Centre. If Prince Bismarck conceded the admission to Germany of all the Catholic orders, the Centre will vote for the Septennate.

Prince Bismarck accorded M. Herbet, the French Ambassador, his first interview yesterday. The tone of the official press is guarded on the question of the relations between Germany and France, but the chagrin of the members of the French embassy is unceasing. The reception accorded M. Herbet by Prince Bismarck was not favorable to the French despatch in Egypt. It is reported that M. Herbet assured the Chancellor of the absolute neutrality of France in the event of war in the east. Prince Bismarck has been silent during the week and has vouchsafed no hint of the policy to be followed by Germany.

PARIS, 14.—Roze, alias Rosse, the murderer of a Madame Loysen, has been arrested in Constantine, Algeria. After the commission of the crime, Roze took the first steamer from this city for Marseilles, where he embarked for Algeria; arriving there, he resolved to join a band of strolling traders, but not having any ready money to carry out his intention, he offered some valuables for sale to a jeweler, who suspected that he did not come by the articles in a legitimate manner, and informed the police.

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