

Anti-Mission Plot

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The steamer City of Peking brings details of the destruction of the American Presbyterian church at Shek Lung, near Canton, the mention of which was contained in the last Oriental mail. It seems that anti-mission riot began in the town of Tung Kan in July and placards were posted up containing vile charges against Christians. The mob appeared in Shek Lung on July 19 and pulled down the church. Luckily all the missionaries escaped, but a Chinese convert named Igan Lay Shang, who was overtaken, was beaten to death and his body thrown into the river.

Several Christian families in the vicinity were subjected to indignities and robbed. Some soldiers then appeared on the scene and effected the arrest of two rioters. The next point of attack was the Roman Catholic church. Those inside the church met the mob and held them at bay for some time. At this juncture a squad of soldiers came and dispersed the mob, thus saving the building from sharing the same fate as the American church. On June 21 the church at Sam Kong, a village of Tsang Shing, was sacked and a girl aged 19, belonging to a native preacher's family, was carried away. Fortunately, in the middle of the night the Christian brethren were able secretly to open the door of the house where the girl had been taken, and securing the girl, had her conveyed safely to Canton.

Simultaneously with this disturbance an anti-missionary demonstration took place at Tien Fou. Under cover of darkness a native preacher with his family had to seek safety in flight. The church, however, was left unharmed, as it was owned by a man of the powerful Wan family, who effectively protected the building. In Tung Kung city the most exciting rumors are current, and had it not been for the proximity of the church to the manor-in-palace and for the daily protection of its premises by a squad of soldiers who had been applied for by the missionaries at an early stage of the riots it would in all probability have to be added to the list of demolished churches in this disturbed district.

A complaint against the Tung Kun magistrate has been filed with the American consul in Canton and an investigation will be made.

A Court-Martial Ordered

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 13.—Military circles were considerably stirred up over the news from Washington that a court-martial had been ordered to convene here Tuesday for the trial of Captain William S. Johnson, retired. He is charged with duplicating his pay account and other offenses that will not be given out until the judge advocate arrives from Omaha. Captain Johnson served during the late war and came out a brevet major. Soon after the war closed he joined the regular army, and was retired as a mounted captain in 1871. A year and a half ago he was court-martialed at this place for duplicating his pay account, and was let off with reprimand. The evidence adduced at the trial showed that he duplicated a month's pay, which he claimed intent shown and he came out all right. Captain Johnson now resides at Springfield, Mo.

To Be Admitted to the Union

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Gov. L. C. Hughes of Arizona, after a long tussle with the senate at Washington over his territory's statehood, arrived at the Wellington on his way home. "I think that without the least doubt an enabling act will be passed next December for Arizona, New Mexico and Utah," said Governor Hughes. "Political considerations have rather retarded the progress of the bill, and of course the tariff bill has injured it badly. The bill has been reported favorably by the senate committee and is now on the calendar. The bill as reported for Arizona recommends its immediate admission into the union with its present constitution. Many senators, however, insist that the territory shall come in only in the regular way; that is, under an enabling act, so the bill will probably be amended in that way. Vary early in the next session, I have no doubt, we will be a state."

Compelled to Retire

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13.—The Japanese made a second attempt to disperse the Chinese fleet at Wei Hai Wei, on the Chinese coast, and to thus gain access to the port. Despite a desperate fight they were compelled to retire. No details of the losses in this naval encounter can be obtained at this time. Last night the Japanese fleet attacked Port Arthur, a station of China's Pei Wang squadron. The Japanese bombarded the town heavily, but were unable to gain any advantage. Eventually they were forced to draw off. The loss cannot be ascertained.

At the hour this dispatch is sent a stubborn fight between the Japanese warships and part of the Pei Wang squadron is in progress. Twenty-one large men-of-war and many smaller craft are engaged and the Japanese are reported to have lost heavily, although it is not known whether they lost any of their ships or not.

Teacher—"Do you 'obedience?" "Yes, girl—"Obedience is w'en girls don't go anywhere without asking, and boys don't go anywhere without telling."

A WRECK N. AR. LINCOLN.

Passengers on a Rock Island Train Meet a Horrible Death.

THE WORK OF INHUMAN FIENDS.

At Least a Dozen Persons Hurt and One Killed. It is Impossible to Learn all the Names as Yet.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 11.—Train No. 3 on the Rock Island, consisting of an engine, a combination baggage and express car and one coach, ploughed over a fifty-foot trestle over the tracks of the Union Pacific and B. & M., about five miles south of the city, at 10 o'clock Thursday evening, and was smashed to atoms.

All the members of the crew except one were killed and ten or twelve passengers are supposed to be buried beneath the mass of growing coals and red hot iron, which is all that is left of both train and trestle. There is no possible way at this hour of ascertaining the names of those in the ruins.

The trainmen killed are: C. D. Standard, conductor, St. Joseph, Mo.; Depew, engineer, Council Bluffs, Iowa; William Craig, fireman, Fairbury.

Colonel Bills of the Second Regiment, N. S. G., was one of the passengers, but escaped uninjured.

Henry C. Foot of Council Bluffs, the brakeman, was the only one of the crew who escaped. His story and that of the others who survived indicates that the wreck was due to the work of train wreckers, and Walter Seidell, who lives near the crossing and was the first one on the scene, states that a fishplate and the bar with which it has been wrenched loose were found near the trestle after the wreck occurred.

No. 8 was due in Lincoln at 10:10 and was pounding along at a lively gait when the trestle was reached. There were about fifteen passengers in the chair car, all of whom were got out more or less injured.

SMASHED IN THE SMOKER.

In the smoker there were ten or twelve, and it is not thought a single one escaped. When the engine struck the broken rail she jumped the track, and bounding along over the ties for 100 feet, reeled to one side and plunged down on the Union Pacific tracks below, followed by the other three cars. The trestle where the wreck occurred is about two miles south of the penitentiary or five miles from the city. It was about 300 feet long and sixty high and carried the Rock Island tracks and the B. & M. and Union Pacific. The B. & M. track is still open, but the Rock Island and the Union Pacific are blocked with a tangle of iron and broken machinery. A. B. & M. freight, which arrived soon after the catastrophe, carried the wounded to the city. The news did not reach Lincoln until after 10 o'clock, and then a procession of hacks and vehicles started for the scene.

Among those said to have been in the doomed smoker are five traveling men, but it will be some time before a list of the dead can be procured, for all that will be left in the morning will be a heap of ashes.

A Deadlock

MONMOUTH, Ill., Aug. 11.—Monmouth will hereafter be known as the town of Deadlock Democratic convention. The Congressional convention on the 17th ult., required 300 ballots to nominate Truman Planz to lead the party of theory, and forty-one delegates in the Senatorial convention exceeded that record. The district comprises Knox, Warren, Mercer and Henderson counties, all largely Republican, and the nominee for minority representative alone has any chance of election. Knox county presented the name of Forest B. Cox, ex-slave of Gatesburg and its delegation cast fifteen votes for him; Warren county named William Acock, a defeated candidate in the old Twenty-seventh district; Lawrence B. DeForest, Mercer county's candidate, was given ten votes because he was once a supervisor, and Henderson county was split with five votes for Thomas N. Baird, one of the 101 who elected John M. Palmer to the United States senate.

There was monotony in the exit and record of the votes from the start until the 200th ballot. After a recess the balloting was resumed with little interruption until the 500th had been recorded, when a motion to adjourn was declared carried in short order by T. A. Marshall, of Keftburg, chairman of the convention.

Killed by a Playmate

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 11.—Thursdays morning Alvin, the 11-year-old son of M. B. Wood, who lives at Sherman Heights, was cut to the heart by a playmate, 8 years of age, named John High. The boys had a quarrel a day or two ago, but they made up. At this juncture, it is said, young High was handed a knife by a negro who was present and told to cut Woods. The boy turned at once and did as he was told. Alvin then started home. Before going far he fell, and was carried home. Physicians were called and it was found that the knife had penetrated to the heart. The little fellow is dying.

Clerk Taylor Removed

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 11.—F. D. Norton of St. Louis, superintendent of the seventh division of the railway postal service has removed Chief Clerk T. T. Taylor, who has charge of the 100 postal clerks in this territory, and appointed in his stead M. T. Gillock, a postal clerk of this city who has been running between Sedalia and Denison, Tex. Mr. Taylor has been given a run on the road. The removal was for political reasons.

Treaty With China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The treaty with China, which was ratified by the senate Tuesday, prohibits the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States for the next ten years except upon conditions specified. The restriction is not to apply to the return of such laborers as have lawful wives, children or parents in this country, or who have property here of the value of \$1,000 or its equivalent, and amount due them, by departing Chinamen are to secure, before leaving, a certificate from the collector of customs of the district from which he leaves to the effect that he has deposited with the collector a description of his family, property or credits, and this certificate is to entitle him to return to the United States. In case the description proves to be false, the right to return is to be forfeited. It is to be exercised within one year, but in exceptional cases may be extended for another year.

It is especially agreed that the provisions of this convention shall not affect the right of Chinese subjects, being officials, teachers, students, merchants or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers, of coming to the United States and residing therein. To authorize such Chinese to admission they must produce a certificate from their government, or the government where they last resided, or the diplomatic or consular representative in the United States in the country or port whence they departed.

It is also agreed that Chinese laborers shall continue to enjoy the privilege of transit across the territory of the United States in the course of their journey to or from other countries, subject to such regulations by the government of the United States as may be necessary to prevent such privilege of transit of being abused. The treaty also guarantees to Chinese residents of the United States all the protection afforded to citizens of the most favored nations, except the right to become naturalized citizens.

The Chinese government waives all objection to the requirement of the United States laws that Chinese residents must be registered, and reciprocally this government consents that China shall make the same requirement of Americans residing in China.

While the treaty is made for a period of only ten years it is provided that it may be extended for another like term of years unless either country shall give notice six months before the expiration of the ten-year limitation of a desire to terminate it. The treaty now requires the ratification of China, but it is presumed that the minister here is fully empowered by his government to act for it in this matter, and it is expected that the ratifications will be exchanged in a few days.

It is understood that the twenty senators who voted against the ratification of the Chinese treaty were: Purdie, Carey, Ulmer, Dolph, Dubois, Gallinger, Hale, Hartsough, Higgins, Hoar, Lodge, Mitchell of Oregon, Patton, Perkins, Shoup and Washburn, Republicans, and Allen, Kyle, Peffer and Stewart, populists. Among those absent and paired against the treaty were Senators Teller, Wolcott, Power, Squire and Jones of Nevada. There were no speeches on this treaty at the executive session, but Senators Mitchell and Perkins, who have led the opposition to the treaty, did not discontinue their efforts until the last moment, and closed their work with an ineffectual effort to have the vote made public.

Victim of a Fight Dies.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Aug. 10.—The death of Fletcher Robbins occurred Tuesday morning at 12:05, after suffering untold agonies for four days. He was conscious up to a few minutes before he died and talked to the members of the family about his future. Monday night at 10 o'clock it was thought he might possibly live until the next morning, but a short time after it was noticed that a change was taking place for the worse and his parents were at once called to his bedside. His death has cast a gloom over the entire city.

Sheriff Eikenbary was in town waiting for the news that must surely come and as soon as the truth was known he telegraphed to Omaha to hold Sandy Griswold and to arrest Jimmy Lindsay and his seconds on sight. Deputy Sheriffs Myers and Holloway went to Omaha at 5:46 Tuesday morning and at 10:25 Holloway arrived in town with Rothery and O'Neill, Lindsay's seconds. The coroner arrived in Plattsmouth at 4 p. m. and immediately impaneled a jury composed of leading business men. Up to the present time they have rendered no verdict but will do so the first thing in the morning. After the inquest the preliminary hearing will be held.

Griswold was released on heavy bail and at once left for Omaha but will be here to answer to the charge of murder along with Lindsay and the gang of toughs from Omaha. The funeral of Robbins took place Wednesday morning at 10:30 and will be one of the largest ever held in this city.

Assignment of a Lumber Dealer

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 16.—Tuesday afternoon Edward A. Strack, a lumber dealer of this city, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The value of the property assigned is estimated as being worth between \$25,000 and \$30,000. The liabilities are possibly \$20,000. The depression in the money market and bad collections forced Mr. Strack into a voluntary assignment to protect all his creditors equally.

JAPANESE ARE FIGHTERS.

England is Very Anxious to Have the Conflict Stopped.

UNITED STATES IS ASKED TO HELP

John Bull Wants the "Monroe Doctrine" Should be Laid Aside.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News has been enabled to obtain from an official Chinese source a full confirmation of the report that Li Hung Chang has been removed and succeeded by the emperor for dilatoriness in prosecuting the war. The correspondent says: "The emperor expressed his displeasure at the backward condition of the soldiers, caused Li Hung Chang for remissness and in a secret decree deprived him of the yellow coat and the peacock feather and reduced him in rank three degrees. Nevertheless Li Hung Chang retains office and inasmuch as he has been given entire charge of the naval and military forces enjoys all the privileges of viceroy."

The correspondent says the incident is entirely comprehensible to those conversant with Chinese customs. In British naval circles the Japanese attacks upon Wei-Hai-Wei and Port Arthur are regarded as daring to rashness and the pluck of the Japanese is praised unstintedly. The attacks are compared to a suppositive British attack upon Toulon, Wei-Hai-Wei and Port Arthur have exceedingly strong defenses. Moreover, according to the testimony of Captain Kead and others conversant with the facts, the Chinese are expert torpedists and gunners. It is assumed that the Japanese attack is part of a scheme to keep the Chinese fleet in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li while Japanese troops pour into Corea.

A dispatch from Shanghai says: "It is reported that twenty-six ships were engaged in the attacks on Wei-Hai-Wei. Whether or not all were warships is not known. The forts and vessels exchanged about fifty shots. The forts fired badly and the shells fell short or wide. The attacks, it is thought, were a ruse to draw fire in order to ascertain the strength and position of the Chinese guns. No damage is reported to have been done at either Wei-Hai-Wei or Port Arthur. Two small Chinese gunboats were sighted on August 9 speeding toward Tien Shan."

The Daily News recommends concerted action by the European powers to stop the war between China and Japan. It says: "China and Japan respectably embody conservative and innovating forces. It is therefore natural that western nations should sympathize with Japan. If her ultimate victory were probable, or even within the range of practical possibilities, there might be plausible arguments against intervention. But the permanent defeat of China is almost impossible, and the result, unless the powers interpose, will probably be the extinction of Japanese autonomy and peonous exclusion of foreign devils from Japan as well as from China. It is mutual jealousy prevents the European powers from acting there remains the alternative of possible action by the United States. That may be contrary to one respect of the Monroe doctrine and opposed to American ideas, but the situations is exceptional enough to justify a departure from precedent and usage. The fighting cannot continue without seriously injuring the trade of the world."

Three Boys Drowned

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—Sunday afternoon Mat Slattery, aged fourteen, his brother Willie, aged twelve and Frank Burns, aged ten, went to a creek in the suburbs to swim. Later, when a crowd of other little boys reached the creek, they found the boys' clothes on the bank. Supposing their owners were further down the creek the boys were not alarmed until one dived into the creek and struck a human form. Help was called and it was discovered that the three boys were stuck fast in the mud at the bottom of the creek. Jy hard work they were got out, but life was extinct.

Coxeyites to Work

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 14.—Warden Moore of the house of correction, has decided to put the eighty eight arrested Coxeyites to work Monday morning on the roads. Several prominent lawyers contend that the army's incarceration for three months under the vagrant law without proper trial is illegal.

Gold is Again Struck

MUSKA, Colo., Aug. 14.—The excitement over the recent gold find has been intensified by the discovery of rich flows extending over a very wide territory, and many who have visited the field are making arrangements to remain permanently. A new town has been started and is called Blanca, and buildings are in procession of erection. An assay of ore selected with a view of avoiding rich pocket formations averages \$700 to the ton in free gold.

No Reinstatement

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Replying to the request of Mayor Stephens of East St. Louis for the reinstatement of employees of the Mobile & Ohio railway who went on a strike and are now idle, Assistant General Manager Mann yesterday said that the strikers violated a contract entered into with the company and signed by both parties on the 14th of July, and that the strikers cannot be reinstated except as applicants for vacancies as they occur.

ARMY NEWS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—First Lieutenant Marcus D. Croon (recently promoted from second lieutenant, Twentieth infantry) is assigned to the Twenty-fifth infantry, company G, to date from July 15, 1894, vice McMartin, dismissed.

The following transfers in the Fourth infantry are ordered: First Lieutenant James A. Leyden, from company K to company F; First Lieutenant Austin H. Brown, from company F to company K; Second Lieutenant John S. Switzer, from company D to company K; Second Lieutenant Ralph H. Sogsdal, from company K to company D.

The leave of absence granted Captain Walter E. Wilder, Fourth cavalry, Department of the Columbia, is extended two months.

Captain Robert R. Stevens, assistant quartermaster, United States army, will proceed to Jackson, Miss., and report in person to the governor of Mississippi to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Mississippi at Meridian, from August 20 to August 29, 1894, inclusive. Upon the close of the encampment Captain Stevens will return to his proper station.

By direction of the president the following named officers of the army are hereby relieved from duty as Indian agents and upon the assumption of the same by their successors will proceed to join their companies: Captain John F. Van Orsdale, Seventy-ninth infantry, at Fort Hall agency, Idaho; Captain John W. Bubb, Fourth infantry, at Colville agency, Washington.

Second Lieutenant Charles C. Smith, Twenty-second infantry, is transferred to the Twentieth infantry, company I, and will join his proper station.

First Lieutenant George E. Sage, Fifth artillery, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Mount Tamalpais Military academy, San Rafael, Cal., and took effect August 14, 1894, and reported on that date for duty accordingly, and relieved First Lieutenant Dwight E. Hulsey, Fourth infantry, who then proceeded to join his company.

The following transfers in the Fifth artillery are made: Second Lieutenant William B. Pence, from battery H to battery G; Second Lieutenant John W. Joyce, from battery G to battery H. Lieutenant Pence will join his proper station.

The unexecuted portion of sentence of a general court martial in case of Private Lenon B. Da is, troop H, Eighth cavalry, promulgated in general court martial order No. 21, July 10, 1894, from headquarters, Department of the East is remitted. Private Davis will be discharged from the service of the United States on receipt of this order by the commanding officer of Fort Thomas, Ky.

Additional Second Lieutenant "Warre" H. Mitchell, Second artillery, is assigned to a vacancy of second lieutenant in the regiment, battery C, July 14, 1894, to rank from June 12, 1894, vice Montgomery, appointed first lieutenant, Ordnance department.

More Places Mining

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 13.—Placer mining along Whitewood and Deadwood creeks is being carried on this year to a greater extent than during any season since the placers of those creeks have been "worked out." Almost every claim on those streams is represented, and a string of sluice boxes are to be seen on every hand. It is a mistaken idea, as the cleanups of many parties have proved, that the gold has been all washed out of these streams, and in the shallow diggings especially, good pay is being taken out. Near Crook City, on Whitewood, work is being prosecuted on an extensive scale. J. A. Clute, an old and practical miner, has but in a flame 2,000 feet long, capable of handling all the water of the creek, and is working ground which years ago had been abandoned as worked out. That he is being well paid for his work cannot be doubted, as he lately increased his force. Just above him, on the same creek, are others doing considerable work, and claiming to be taking out from 12 cents to 14 cents to the pan, which is good enough pay even in a new activity now going on along the creeks, when placer gold was the only circulating medium and quartz mining was in an embryonic state.

Insurgents in Peru

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Lima, Peru, says that small groups of insurgents are scattered all over the country and that there is a generally unsettled feeling. Commerce and agriculture, therefore, are much disturbed. It is added that the insurgents' greatest strength is in the north, but they appear to have no settled plan of campaign.

General Caeceres it is added, assumed the presidency without any manifestation of hostile feeling against him. The new ministers assumed office Sunday day. Public opinion is apathetic regarding the appointments.

Chinese Fleet Disappeared

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15.—Up to the present there has been no confirmation of the reported engagement between the Chinese Pei Yang squadron and a Japanese fleet.

Powers to Intervene

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—Considerable excitement is being experienced in regard to the dispatch from London stating that it is Great Britain's intention to propose that the powers intervene in the affairs of Corea with the view of obtaining the evacuation of that country by China and Japan and the establishment of international control. It is stated here that Russia would not permit this and she would prefer to allow the war to continue.

LOOKS MORE HOPEFUL.

Congress May Adjourn Now Soon Final Round Up Being Finished.

ALLEN LEAVES FOR NEBRASKA.

The Bill Introduced by Allen Grant is a Favorable Solution Proposed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—The prospects Wednesday evening were better for an early adjournment than they were Tuesday night. The conferees upon the sundry civil and deficiency bills have reported and both measures will probably be sent to the president. In the sundry civil bill the house irrigation amendment was adopted and that of the senate receded from. Fortunately Senator Manderson's fight for an appropriation to pay for the surveys in Grant and Hooker counties in Nebraska, was passed, as was also in the deficiency bill the Manderson amendment to pay Henry F. Clarke of Bellevue \$1,800 for the rent of the Bellevue rifle range. This amendment was acted in the house by the active work of Representative Mercer.

A bill Wednesday was passed to perfect the title to the town of Yuma, Colo., in which townsite the Lincoln Land company has an interest.

Senator Allen left Wednesday for Nebraska and will not return during session. His pair is in the hands of Senator Kyle to be used according to instructions. Senator Allen is anxious to assist in the populist campaign, and his departure comes at a time when a number of measures of interest to the senate and to the people of Nebraska are on the eve of final determination.

The senate committee on pensions has reported adversely the bill introduced by Mr. Allen granting a service pension to soldiers, sailors and marines and their widows and orphans.

President Cleveland has signed the bill for the relief of George W. Jewett of Abington, Neb.

Representative Hauser late Wednesday evening received the following telegram from Hon. D. B. Steele, dated Edward, Neb.: "You have just been unanimously re-elected for congress by acclamation." Congressman Hauser replied accordingly.

Dr. Eugene Tyler has been appointed pension examining surgeon at Osborn, Neb.

Colored Democratic

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 17.—The colored democratic league after the visit Wednesday afternoon to the state convention, adopted resolutions as follows:

The negro national democratic league in national conference assembled reaffirms and indorses all the principles laid down in the platform of the democratic party in national convention assembled in Chicago, 1892, believing that those principles embody comprehensively the rights and liberties of every citizen without regard to race color or previous condition. As representatives in part of the negro race we believe affiliation with the democratic party to be absolutely necessary to secure to ourselves the right to citizenship. We believe the irrepressible conflict in the south has been brought about by the unwise policy of the republican party in arraying the races against each other, solidifying the colored vote by appealing to false issues long since obsolete within themselves, refusing to give to the freedman the right of thought in politics without branding him with epithets making him a marked subject for social and religious ostracism, and making his ballot a machine rather than an individual expression of the vote of a free citizen. Such a continuation retards the progress of the race perpetuates political slavery and proscribes the rights of the colored citizen. We believe that independent action in politics in the best course for the negro to pursue, regardless of political parties.

The address then pays a glowing encomium to Mr. Cleveland, discusses the tariff and financial questions at length, together with the subjects of education, emigration and labor. In conclusion the address deprecates syncretism, in the south and favors one uniform transportation law for all the people, thus doing away with the so-called "negro cars" of southern railroads.

Fatally Burned

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 17.—Mrs. J. P. Robbins was frightfully and perhaps fatally burned her Wednesday while lighting a gasoline stove. Her arms and left side were burned to a crisp and it is feared she will never be able to rally from the shock. Mrs. Robbins is the wife of J. P. Robbins, a leading merchant of this city, whose contributions to Kansas literature under the nom de plume of "Oslong" are well known to all students of literature.

Breckinridge Atead

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 17.—The deadlock in the election of a chairman for the Fayette county democratic committee was broken here Wednesday and a Breckinridge man got the piece. John Scott, who had formerly voted with Owens men, deserted for Breckinridge and the result was a victory for B. J. Welsh, Maj. J. P. Pounton, also a Breckinridge man was elected chairman of the county legislative committee.