

## IN A PRISON CELL.

Erastus Wiman, a Noted Financier, in Jail.

Arrested on Charges of Embezzlement and Forgery Involving the sum of \$250,000—Committed in Default of \$25,000 Bail.

### IN THE TOMBS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Erastus Wiman, the well-known capitalist and railroad magnate, was arrested on a bench warrant Wednesday afternoon on two charges of forgery. He was brought into the judge's chambers in the general sessions building at 5 o'clock and in default of \$25,000 bail was committed to the toms by Judge Martin.

The arrest was made at the instance of Delancey Nicol, formerly district attorney, who submitted a long statement to District Attorney Fellows accusing Wiman of embezzlement and forgery. This statement was submitted with other evidence to the grand jury, which body immediately returned an indictment. A warrant was at once issued and the arrest made.

Two indictments were found against Mr. Wiman by the grand jury. They are for forging and uttering forged checks. Each indictment contains two counts. The total amount involved in Mr. Wiman's alleged forgeries is \$229,000. The complainant against him is R. G. Dun, president of the Mercantile Agency association of 314 Broadway.

The news that Erastus Wiman had been arrested on a serious charge fell like a thunderbolt on the multitude of people who heard the story and no one apparently was more surprised than Mr. Wiman himself. Since severing his connection with the R. G. Dun agency Mr. Wiman has occupied a pleasantly furnished office in the Field building at 1 Broadway. He was engaged at his desk Wednesday afternoon when Detective Sergeants Reilly and Von Gerichten walked in. They had a bench warrant for his arrest, which was already prepared when the grand jury an hour earlier had found two indictments against the existing of Staten Island for forgery. Detective Reilly approached Mr. Wiman's desk and said: "You are under arrest." Wiman scarcely even glanced up. He turned very pale and mentioned the detectives not to alarm the clerks. This was about 3 o'clock. Mr. Wiman was asked to accompany the detectives to the district attorney's office. He put on his coat without a word and went with them.

No sooner were they beyond the ears of the clerks than Mr. Wiman anxiously inquired the specifications against him and the nature of the punishment attached to each.

"Don't let this be made public," he said, and then asked: "What is the penalty for forgery?"

He was put in a cell in one of the regular sections of the prison, and later positively refused to see newspaper men. Gen. Tracy, his counsel, called at the toms about 6 o'clock and was in consultation with his client for nearly an hour.

One of the charges against Wiman is for forgery of an endorsement of E. W. Bullinger to a check for \$5,000 which was drawn to Bullinger's order by R. G. Dun & Co. The other charge is for forging the endorsement of Ogden Brower to a check, also drawn by R. G. Dun & Co., for \$5,580. The checks were forged respectively on January 20, 1893, and February 6, 1893.

The counts in the indictments relate to forgery and the uttering of forged checks which were drawn on the Second national bank, where Wiman had no account. The offense is punishable with not more than ten years for each of the indictments.

The first indication of any charges against Wiman was in the form of a letter received at the district attorney's office February 15. This letter, as given out, is said to have come from Mr. Dun's attorney, who is supposed to be ex-District Attorney Delancey Nicol. The witnesses who were brought before the grand jury were R. D. Douglas, E. W. Bullinger, Ogden Brower and the cashier of R. G. Dun & Co.

(Mr. Wiman was born in Canada fifty-nine years ago. He was first employed in the composing room of the Toronto Globe, and afterwards became the market reporter of the paper. In 1861 he entered the Toronto agency of Dun & Co. He proved himself so apt that he was soon promoted to be manager and then was brought to the home office in New York. His business grew at a marvelous rate, and his income, it was estimated, gradually increased until it reached \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year. Intensely ambitious to earn fame and fortune, Mr. Wiman early went into enterprises that made him a conspicuous figure in the metropolis. He retained his Canadian citizenship and was the founder of a company that graphed lines in Canada, a director in the Western Union Telegraph company, and connected with scores of other enterprises. Mr. Wiman came to be known as the "Duke of Staten Island" because of the great amount of property he controlled there. After a time it became known he was trading on the financial side and his power was soon on the wane. The amount involved in his financial failure has never been definitely settled, being estimated all the way from \$300,000 to \$1,500,000. With his family Mr. Wiman has lived for years in a handsome style at St. George, S. I. Besides his wife, his family consists of two daughters and three sons. One of the sons was married a few years ago to Miss Deere, the daughter of the millionaire plow manufacturer of Illinois. His eldest daughter is the wife of Jacob Cram, a wealthy society man, who is a cousin of Dock Cosens, ex-Sergeant Cram of this city. The other daughter is Mrs. Norman S. Walker, Jr., wife of a stock broker of No. 70 Broadway. Five years the Wiman family has led in the exclusive fashionable set in Richmond county. Mr. Wiman earned his greatest fame as an advocate of the annexation of Canada and the United States, and he made many speeches on the subject.)

### Going to Pieces.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Secretary Herbert has been advised that the Kearsarge has yielded to the pounding of the heavy seas and is going to pieces. In this state of affairs it is consoling to navy officers to learn that none of the crews which did such effective work in the battle with the Alabama off Cherbourg were aboard the ship when she was cast on the reef.

### Failed.

MATTOON, Ill., Feb. 28.—The Masonic Benevolent Association of Central Illinois has failed. It has \$11,101.38 to pay death benefits of \$124,331.35.

## HISSED MR. BLAND.

Members of the House Dislike the Missouriian's Bitter Words.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The members of the house under arrest were finally discharged from custody Friday by dispensing with further proceedings under the call. It required four hours to accomplish this and although the scenes of disorderly turbulence which characterized Thursday's proceedings were not repeated Friday the proceedings were fully as interesting.

After the arrested members had been discharged Mr. Bland returned to the silver bill, but his motion failed again for lack of a quorum. He lacked only two votes, however, and this is the high-water mark.

After some preliminary skirmishing the speaker pro tem, declared the pending question to be the motion to discharge Mr. Adams from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Reed called attention to the fact that the question had not been properly stated. It was to discharge Mr. Adams because the warrant under which he was arrested was unauthorized. Mr. Springer attempted to interpose an amendment, which had for its purpose the discharge of all members under arrest, as the most expeditious way out of the tangle, but Mr. Reed demanded the previous question and he was cut off.

The previous question was voted down—95 to 159. Mr. Bland then offered as a substitute for Mr. Reed's motion a motion to discharge all members arrested by authority of the resolution passed by the house on the 19th inst. Mr. Reed made the point of order that Mr. Bland's amendment was not germane, and the point was argued at some length.

Mr. Bland decided to withdraw his substitute and confine it to the discharge from custody of Mr. Adams. On this modification of his motion he demanded to be heard. He got the floor and delivered a scathing arraignment of his side of the house.

Mr. Bland's speech was sensational in its criticism of the disorder which reigned in the house on Thursday. He declared that the men who are obstructing legislation and defying the laws were anarchists and revolutionists. They were worse than the criminal who would throw dynamite bombs from the galleries. There were hisses at this statement which grew louder and culminated in the cries of "shame." Mr. Bland proceeded in his impassioned utterance. He said mobocracy had taken possession of the house. The mobism of anarchy was being given an object lesson. The anarchist was being invited to parade the streets and commit his deeds of violence. Mr. Bland proceeded with frequent characterization of those members who had obstructed legislation as "anarchists," and "revolutionists."

Mr. Bland said that since the deadlock the suggestion that the speaker should count a quorum had been advanced on the democratic side of the house. Quorum counting, he maintained, was an invitation to absenteeism. It was an invitation to members to go fishing and wandering up and down the earth. He insisted that it was the duty of the house to keep members in their seats. The democratic party had a majority of eighty in the house and ought to do business.

"I don't think it is the duty of the gentleman from Missouri," interjected Mr. Dunn (dem., N. J.) "to lecture the democratic party."

"If that is a lecture," retorted Mr. Bland, "the people will read it to the gentleman and every other man who is now obstructing business to his heart's content. [Democratic applause.] While the opposition has a perfect right to break the quorum, what a spectacle we present to the country, with eighty majority, rising in our congressional dignity and defying the authority of the house! We should proceed to do business or acknowledge our incapacity. If we don't the people will read the riot act to us."

Mr. Bland then drifted into a discussion of the merits of the silver seizure bill, which was being opposed by a portion of the democratic majority, in the course of which he was three times called to order by Mr. Coombs (dem., N. Y.).

"I thought the gentlemen on this side," said Mr. Bland, "would realize that they could not afford to be revolutionists and anarchists. I say we should either do business or surrender." [Republican applause and shouts of: "Give it to them!"]

"It will be no outrage for the people to rise up in a mob and cast us down, if we are exercising mobocracy here. If this is a bad bill vote it down. If you want more debate we will give it to you, but to stay here and not vote is simply political suicide."

### MILLIONS AWAIT GIBBS HEIRS.

Cash and Manor in England Left to the Family of That Name.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 26.—John M. Gibbs, who died here Tuesday evening, received a letter a few days before his death from Montgomery E. Gibbs, of Chicago, regarding the alleged fortune coming to the Gibbs family in England. It includes the manor of Instone, near Biddeford, Devonshire, valued at \$5,000,000 and also money in the Bank of England. As far as known there are 250 of the family in this country. Mrs. Prof. A. E. Taylor, Mrs. A. D. Ross, Mrs. J. H. Martin, and John M. Gibbs living in this city.

### NOTES OF LONDON.

OVER six thousand people sleep in the open air in London nightly.

ONE London gas company alone uses two million tons of coal each year.

ONE out of every seven of the inhabitants of England and Wales is a Londoner.

THE London Vegetarian society has a committee of women to assist in promoting a knowledge of the artistic cookery of vegetables.

A NEW YORKER died in London recently of "too much fog." The coroner found his death due to congestion of the lungs, produced by the fog.

## BEDLAM IN THE HOUSE.

How Washington's Birthday Was Observed by Statesmen.

The Session the Most Disorderly of the Present Congress. Protests Against Arrest Cause Much Confusion and Sensation.

### A HIGH OLD TIME.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Washington's birthday session of the house Thursday was marked by the most turbulent and disorderly scenes. After the reading of the Journal Mr. Penno (Col.) rising to a question of personal privilege, corrected newspaper statements to the effect that members of the populist minority attended the democratic caucus on the 19th.

Mr. Cummings (dem., N. Y.) arose and in a most vigorous manner denounced an attempt made to arrest him. He said:

"This morning at 11 o'clock while on the floor of this house, I was approached by an assistant sergeant-at-arms informed that I was under arrest. I refused to acknowledge the service, and told him and his bosses to try to arrest me at their peril. I have been on the floor of this house and day after day in my committee rooms three hours before the sergeant-at-arms has been in this capitol and have been here for hours after he has left. I denounce this attempted arrest on Washington's birthday as unbridled tyranny. In the name of the American people I protest against holding a farcical session on this national holiday, and in honor of the memory of George Washington, I move that this house adjourn."

On a rising vote the motion was lost 102 to 124. Mr. Cummings demanded the yeas and nays. The republicans and democratic opponents of the bill voted for adjournment, but it was lost, 117 to 140.

Upon the announcement Mr. Reed suggested that the sergeant-at-arms bring to the bar such members as were under arrest. "We ought to have the regular daily jail delivery," he added amid laughter.

Before the sergeant-at-arms could bring the prisoners to the house bar Mr. Sickness moved to adjourn. The sergeant-at-arms was called on to clear the aisles and restore order. Mr. Dockery ruled that the motion was not in order, but finally concluded to put it. Again the motion to adjourn was defeated—107 to 138.

Mr. Blair (rep., N. H.) asked unanimous consent that the clerk, in honor of the day, read to the house the farewell address of Washington. Mr. Pendleton objected.

The chair then stated the question to be upon Mr. Bland's demand for the previous question upon his motion to discharge Mr. Hulick from custody.

As the house was dividing Mr. Sickness (dem., N. Y.) loudly called for recognition. "I am informed," said he, "that I am under arrest. I demand to know by what authority."

The speaker pro tem ordered Mr. Sickness to take his seat. Mr. Sickness declined to sit down. He said: "If I am under arrest I can be no worse off if I am in contempt. I am under arrest now, sir, and in custody of the sergeant-at-arms."

All this time Mr. Sickness had been standing and the clamor that he should be heard grew so irresistible that he was recognized. "I am informed by the sergeant-at-arms that I am under arrest. I desire to know if this is true. I wish the report of the sergeant-at-arms be made now." After a wrangle the report was heard.

"I demand a separate trial," said Mr. Sickness, after the reading of the report was concluded. A dozen members were clamoring for recognition. Others were pushing and crowding in the aisle, not paying the slightest heed to the continuous gavel-pounding of the speaker pro tem.

"This is the house of representatives," shouted Mr. Dockery, "not a beer garden. The gentleman will have a separate trial as he desires, but the rules must be observed. The gentleman will take his seat."

It was then decided to call the prisoners in their order.

Mr. Adams (Pa.) came forward, starting the confusion afresh by saying: "I was absent in Pennsylvania exercising the highest right of citizenship, voting to elect a citizen to membership in this house, and I am proud to say I helped roll up a republican majority of over 176,000."

"I move the gentleman be discharged," said Mr. Reed, "and that his name be stricken from the warrant."

"No," interrupted Mr. Sickness loudly. "His name should not be stricken from the warrant. The warrant is null and void. There are no names in the warrant."

This statement created a sensation. Mr. Dockery ordered the warrant to be read. The names of the absentees were not mentioned in it.

The excitement grew apace. Members crowded about Gen. Dickles. The noise and confusion were deafening.

"There ought to be some way of quelling him," shouted Mr. Meredith, but Mr. Sickness stood firm.

Mr. Springer insisted that Mr. Sickness should take his seat.

## IN MURDERER'S ROW.

Erastus Wiman Is Treated Like a Common Felon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—When the town Thursday morning read the startling headline telling of the arrest and imprisonment of Erastus Wiman they naturally expected to learn that by some means or another, which seem accessible to men of standing when under arrest, Mr. Wiman had been comfortably lodged by the warden during the night. The shock of the announcement of his arrest was therefore increased when it became known that like an ordinary felon he had been locked up in a common cell. Not a common cell, however. Mr. Wiman had been



ERASTUS WIMAN.

given the distinction of quarters in "murderer's row." Alone with his thoughts through the night, he had rested as best he might in cell No. 3 on the tier usually occupied by men convicted of murder or sentenced to be executed. Mr. Wiman refuses to be interviewed.

Warden John Fallon, who has charge of the toms prison, stated Thursday morning that Mr. Wiman had passed a good night and was bearing up bravely under the circumstances. When asked why Mr. Wiman was placed in a cell in "murderer's row," Warden Fallon said it was not for the purpose of subjecting him to any uncalculated indignity, but it was absolutely necessary owing to the crowded condition of the prison.

### SIX MEN KILLED.

Terrible Result of an Explosion in a Mine in New Mexico.

RATON, N. M., Feb. 24.—At 9:30 Thursday morning a terrific explosion occurred in the coal mines at Blossburg, 3 miles southwest of here, and soon a band of rescuers were at work to investigate the amount of damage, and, if possible, give succor to those within. Six bodies have been recovered, and it is believed that two Italians who are missing are in the mines and probably dead. Three others were injured by being burned, bruised or inhaling fire damp.

From the best information obtainable it is probable the explosion was caused by gas in an entry being ignited by a miner's light. It is reported that Joseph Fatheringill, the fire inspector, had but a few minutes before the explosion notified William Graham, the pit boss, that this entry, which is 14 miles from the opening of the mine, was dangerous on account of being filled with gas. Whether the pit boss forgot to notify the miners or they went into the entry without his seeing them is not known. A coroner's jury has been impaneled and is taking evidence.

Luckily only a few men were in the mines on account of it being a holiday or it is believed over a hundred would have perished. The Blossburg coal mines have been operated the past thirteen years by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company and are the largest in the territory.

### GROW'S PLURALITY.

He Has 180,133, with Nine Counties to Hear from Officially.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Official returns from all but nine of the sixty-seven counties in this state send Grow's plurality to 180,133. This is a gain of 47,000 over the plurality given the republican candidate for state treasurer. It is believed the official figures from the nine missing counties will produce increases that will give Grow not less than 185,000 plurality.



GALUSHA A. GROW.

Want Experiments Continued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The farmers of the country have become alarmed at the suggestion that congress will not make appropriations for continuing the work of the agricultural experiment stations. To urge a continuation of government support for the stations and to combat the proposal to place them under the management of the department of agriculture, George J. H. Brigham, of Delta, O., addressed the house committee on agriculture Thursday. He pointed out the great advantage to farmers of the work done.

### Death of an Eccentric Millionaire.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Lewis Wister, one of two eccentric brothers worth \$8,000,000, died at Atlantic City. They allowed property worth \$3,000,000 in the heart of Philadelphia to decay, refused to improve, vacate, sell or rent. They have never sold a foot of land and were resisting the government for the possession of the site for the new mint and the city for the site selected for a new high school, tying up \$5,000,000 of public money. They lived in squalor and gave thousands annually to the poor through a cigar dealer whom they established in business.

## THEY MUST ANSWER.

Indictments Returned in the Michigan Election Fraud Cases.

True Bills Found Against the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Treasurer and Several Other Suspected Persons.

### INDICTED FOR FRAUD.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 26.—Indictments were found by the grand jury Friday in the election fraud case against Attorney General Ellis, Secretary of State Jochim, Treasurer Hamblitz, Land Commissioner Berry, and Clerks Warren, Potter and Bussey. These indictments had been prepared with great care during the last two weeks by ex-Justice Edward Cahill of the supreme court, ex-Justice M. V. Montgomery of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, Richard A. Montgomery and Russell C. P. Ostrander, of this city, counsel for the state, and are ironclad in every respect. They were made to cover all phases of the case, blanks being left for the insertion of the names of the persons indicted.

The indictments found are authoritatively reported to be as follows:

First—An indictment charging Attorney General Adolphus A. Ellis with forgery in connection with the Gogebic county return.

Second—An indictment against Secretary of State John W. Jochim, State Treasurer Joseph E. Hamblitz and Land Commissioner John G. Berry for making false public record of the vote cast for the constitutional amendment of 1892.

Third—An indictment for the last named offense against Clerks Frank A. Potter and George B. Warren, who did the clerical work on the canvass.

Fourth—An indictment for conspiracy in connection with the frauds of 1892 against Ellis, Jochim, Hamblitz, Berry, Potter, Warren, ex-Clerk Marcus Peterson, of the board of state auditors; County Clerk William May, of Detroit; Sergeant-at-Arms George H. Bussey, and Bill Clerk James G. Clark, of the senate.

Fifth—An information charging Ellis and May with the destruction of Wayne county records while they were in the custody of May in this city.

The first witness examined Friday was Clerk Jackson, of the board of state auditors, who had been before the jury twice before. He was detained but a moment and was followed by H. D. Wheaton, of the state department, G. L. Sumner, of the auditor general's office, and ex-Clerk Frank A. Potter, who had charge of the canvass of 1893. The latter was in the room but a short time and made no confession. These witnesses completed their testimony before noon, and in the afternoon State Senator Joseph Weiss, of Detroit, was questioned as to his relations to Sergeant-at-Arms Bussey and his knowledge of the latter's movements about the time the Wayne county returns were falsified last spring. Weiss was also questioned about the conspiracy entered into by numerous state officers and clerks to carry the amendment of 1893. The last witness examined was Postmaster Healey, of Ironwood, who explained how he was induced by Attorney General Ellis to alter the Gogebic returns of 1891, and he acquitted himself so creditably that he escaped being indicted. As he several days ago conceded that he would be indicted he is the happiest man in Michigan. The examination of Healey was concluded at 2 o'clock, and the jury at once commenced its deliberations, which continued for two hours, at the end of which time the work of signing the indictments was commenced.

### BOLD THIEF CAUGHT.

Henry Guy Fernald, Supposed to Have Robbed a Frisco Pawnbroker, Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—Henry Guy Fernald, alias Wentworth, who claimed to be the son of a wealthy Boston banker when he came here from Chicago a few months ago, has finally come to grief. He was arrested in Los Angeles Thursday night, in company with a woman known as Mrs. Garnier and her son, Harry Earl. The police here expect to prove that Fernald and Earl robbed Simon Jacobson, the pawnbroker, last Saturday and made away with a trunk containing \$1,000 in coin and pledged diamonds worth \$11,000. The Jacobson family gave a party Friday night, and it appears that Fernald, who was known to the family as J. W. Spence, and Earl were among the guests. Fernald, Earl and the woman left the city the next day, all having plenty of money, whereas they had previously been unable to pay their hotel bills. Diamond robberies have also occurred here in the St. Nicholas and Langham hotels, fashionable family houses, while Fernald and the woman were guests there. Fernald was once arrested for a big diamond robbery in Chicago.

### GIVEN TO THEIR STOCK.

Illinois Farmers Are Feeding Wheat to Cattle and Hogs.

MASCOUET, Ill., Feb. 23.—The low price of wheat during the last few years has caused many farmers in this section of the state to hold their grain in the vain hope that prices would go higher in the course of time. Many farmers have thousands of bushels of wheat stored away in their granaries. With the prices lower than they have been in years and the prospects favorable for another good crop the ensuing season farmers have generally given up hope of securing better prices for their wheat. Some farmers are hauling wheat to the market for what it will bring, while others have determined to feed it to stock.

### MINES AND MINING.

The deepest coal mine is in Belgium, 4,543 feet.

Dust is responsible for many explosions in coal mines.

The deepest silver mines in America are the Comstock, 2,700 feet.

The deepest mining shaft is at Przidram, in Bohemia, 3,280 feet deep.

The South African gold mines are increasing greatly in productivity.

Suicide is less prevalent among miners than any other class of people.

## WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

It Is Appropriately Observed in Many Cities.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Washington's birthday was appropriately observed in this city. All of the banks were closed. In the afternoon the Union League club held its annual Washington's birthday services in the Auditorium which was crowded. The oration was delivered by Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, and was a magnificent tribute to the character and services of the Father of His Country. At night the Union League club gave a reception to Gov. McKinley at its club house. Toasts were responded to by Hon. John S. Wise, of Virginia; Justice David J. Brewer, Hon. Luther Ladin Mills and others. Patriotic services were held in all of the city schools.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Washington's birthday was celebrated in many formal but quiet ways. All the banks, exchanges, public buildings and business houses were closed. At sunrise a company of Washington Continental guards, under command of Capt. John G. Norman, assembled in Central park near the historic old fort, and raised the stars and stripes. The volunteer firemen who "ran with the machine" almost a decade ago, paraded through the downtown districts, preceded by a band and dragging behind them one of the old hand fire engines in use forty years ago. In the evening the Sons of the Revolution celebrated the occasion by a banquet at Delmonico's.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Association of Daughters of the American Revolution began its third continental congress at the Church of Our Father in this city Thursday. The congress is presided over by Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, the president general of the society.

Mrs. Stevenson, in a formal address of welcome, reviewed the patriotic work of the men of the revolution. To the Daughters of the American Revolution the greatest interest, Mrs. Stevenson said, centered about the woman's congress held during the world's fair. The increase and progress of the society had been most encouraging, the membership roll of 5,634 showing an increase during the year of 1,885, distributed over forty states and territories, with a few in Europe and Canada.

In the evening there was an interesting ceremony at the Church of Our Father under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Huntington's portrait of the late Mrs. Harrison was unveiled for public inspection, the ceremonies attendant being impressive and interesting. This picture is to be hung in the blue parlor of the president's house.

The congress will be in session for three days. The present meeting will be memorable for many reasons. First of all, it is believed the final steps will be taken for the formal dedication of the Mary Washington monument, which is really the outgrowth of a movement begun by the Daughters of the Revolution. The date for the unveiling will probably be May 9 or 10, and all of the officers will go in a body to Fredericksburg to assist.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24.—All the prominent republicans of Michigan were in Detroit Thursday celebrating the ninth anniversary of the Michigan club. Wednesday night Gov. Rich received visitors at the club and Thursday afternoon Gen. Alger gave a reception at his residence. The annual banquet took place at the Auditorium at night. Plates were laid for 700 and 3,000 persons filled the galleries. Thomas W. Palmer, the toastmaster, was introduced by Gen. R. A. Alger. The address of welcome was made by Gov. Rich. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, spoke on "The American System," ex-Minister Stevens on "Hawaii," Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, on "American Citizenship and the Sanctity of the Ballot," and Senator Allison, of Iowa, on "The Past and Future of Silver."

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Flags were flying Thursday from all the public and many of the private buildings. Appropriate exercises were held at the various schools. At night there were banquets by the old volunteer firemen, Stamina Republican league and other minor organizations. The Salvation Army held special services. The only parade was by the Catholic Knights. All public departments were closed.

FOUND MURDERED.

Woman Supposed to Have Been Killed for Her Money in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 24.—The dead body of Mrs. Diedrich Kenschmann, who came here from Chicago some weeks ago, and who mysteriously disappeared last Tuesday, was found in a vacant house on Baltimore avenue Thursday afternoon by boys who went there to play. There were no marks of violence on the body, but it is supposed to be a case of murder, as there were evidences of a struggle in the room. The object of the murder is believed to be robbery, as her watch and pocketbook are missing.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenschmann came here a short time ago from Chicago with the intention of locating in business. They had considerable money and this was cared for by Mrs. Kenschmann. Since her disappearance last Tuesday, the police have been searching for her. An Italian express driver who had once robbed Mr. Kenschmann in Chicago and had been seen skulking around the vicinity of the Kenschmanns on the afternoon of Mrs. Kenschmann's disappearance is suspected.

### HARDIN IS CAPTURED.

The Train Robber Who Escaped Found Hiding in a Haystack.

MEXARD, Ill., Feb. 24.—Joe Hardin, the Centralia train robber who escaped from the Chester penitentiary Monday, was captured 3 miles from here Thursday. He was nearly dead from exposure and hunger and was taken without trouble. Hardin was found by a farmer who, when feeding stock, ran his pitchfork into a haystack and stuck it into the leg of Hardin, who was in hiding. He admitted his identity and was taken in charge of by Warden Baker, who was here on his trail.