THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1887. NUMBER 280

GRINDING OUT NEW LAWS.

The Rush of Bills in Both Chambers Continues Unabated.

KECKLEY'S GRAIN BILL SIGNED.

Prohibition Indefinitely Postponed By the Senate—The House Favors Selling the Saline Lands —A Bad Mistake.

Senate Proceedings.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The senate committee on claims reported favorably upon all the claims submitted by the house except that of $1,642 for the relief of Cass county, which was placed on the general file. The bill of A. N. Russell for $102 as a copy holder was referred to the committee on claims. House roll 22, relating to primary elections, was recommended for passage by the committee of the whole. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Immediately upon the meeting of the senate in the afternoon the body resolved itself into committee of the whole with Mr. Moore of Lancaster in the chair.

Senate file 220, relating to executors and administrators, was recommended to pass.

House roll 43, the bill for an act to prevent acquiring of titles to lands in the state of Nebraska or the descent thereof to non-resident aliens, and to provide for the escheating thereof on the death of the owner, was considered and the committee asked leave to sit again.

Senate file 57, to regulate the practice of medicine and providing for a state board of medical examiners, was recommended to pass.

House roll 255, for the relief of the city of Grand Island, was recommended to pass.

Senate file 132, limiting the rates of toll on bridges and ferry boats in the state, was favorably recommended.

Senate file 208, relating to the issuing and payment of school district bonds, was recommended to pass.

House roll 223, refunding taxes illegally collected to Dixon county, was recommended to pass, and a like bill for the relief of Cass county received the same favorable consideration.

House roll 477, for the payment to Kearney county the costs of prosecuting Matt Zimmerman, was favorable recommended.

Senate file 92, which provides for the manner of organization and restrictions of mutual life insurance companies, foreign and domestic, transacting business in Nebraska, was called up by Mr. Fuller. A long discussion followed, Mr. Colby opposing the bill, while Messrs. Fuller and Meiklejohn championed the measure. This bill provides that such companies must file with the auditor of state a guarantee bond for the protection of policy holders in the amount, for foreign companies, of $20,000, and home companies $10,000. The discussion of the measure brought up again an airing of the Beatrice institution, much in the same strain as the discussion the day before, and the bill was favorably recommended. If it passes it will radically change the manner of transacting business.

Mr. Keckley called up senate file 281, a bill for an act to prohibit the manufacture, sale, purchase or giving away of malt, spirituous, vinous or intoxicating liquor in the state of Nebraska; to provide for the issuance of a permit to buy or sell the same for mechanical, medical, culinary and sacramental purposes only, and to provide punishment for the violation of the same and for the violation of any of the provisions of this act, and to provide for the issuance of a search warrant authorizing an officer to search for and seize the same wherever found in violation of this act. It was recommended to pass.

When the committee rose the measure was indefinitely postponed on an aye and nay vote, as follows:

Ayes—Bonesteel, Burnham, Campbell, Casper, Conger, Duras, Higgins of Cass, Higgins of Colfax, Lininger, Moore, Schminke, Shervin, Sprick, Tzschuck, Vandemark, Wolbach, Wright—17.

Nays—Brown, Calkins, Colby, Fuller, Heartwell, Holmes, Keckley, Kent, Lindsay, Linnn, Majors, McNamar, Meiklejohn, Robbins, Snell, Sterling—16.

The senate then adjourned.

KECKLEY'S GRAIN BILL SIGNED.

Governor Thayer in the afternoon signed the bill to prohibit the pooling of grain dealers.

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The house read a number of senate files both the first and second times. Mr. Whitmore filed a majority report of the committee on railroads, suggesting the passage of bill 192 without the maximum rate, on the ground that it would be sure to pass the senate and would thus enable the present legislature to effect some railroad legislation before adjournment. This report was signed by Whitmore, Bowman, Schamp, Ballard, Witherald, N. C. Crane, Agee and Miller. The minority report was signed by Messrs. Cannon, Gillmore, Newcomber, Bick and Harrison. It set forth that in the early discussion and passage of 192, the house by a vote 78 to 13 had shown that it wanted the maximum rate and that showing represented the people. It was not fair that seventeen men in the other house should override such a majority. They therefore suggested that all of senate file 41 be stricken out after the enacting clause, and all of house roll 192 except the enacting clause be substituted. Forty-one is a copy of the inter-state law, while the other contains the maximum rate clause, passed by the house but postponed in the senate. Motions were made to adopt both reports, but on motion of Mr. Caldwell, the bills, with both reports, were ordered to general file. The anti-gambling bill was then taken up and after some filibustering was ordered to third reading by a vote of 50 to 38. The special committee on the selection of bills for consideration reported a number for third reading; others for the committee of the whole and others still for indefinite postponement. The following bills were favorably reported on in committee of the whole: House roll 410, punishing false pretenses in registering cattle; 471, granting telegraph and telephone companies right of way on thoroughfares; 406, relating to township organizations; 444, authorizing mutual county insurance companies, and 408, relating to the registration of bonds.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following bills were passed: Senate file 9, entitling a wife to the possession of her real estate in case of divorce from or the life imprisonment of her husband; house roll 156, providing for equalizing assessments in counties under township organization. Also 385, the first section of which reads as follows: "Any number of persons not less than five may associate themselves together and become incorporated for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating union freight and passenger depots, and the tracks, structures, appliances and appurtenances incident and necessary to the use of the same, in like manner and by like proceedings as are now provided in chapter 16, of the Revised Statutes of 1885, for the organization of railway companies, including the exercise of the power of eminent domain." This bill is known to be in the interest of certain Omahans.

The governor announced that he had signed house roll 110, providing for the repairing of bridges under township organization.

Mr. Helmrod's bill 268, requiring the payment of all taxes on real estate before platting the same, was favorably recommended.

The following were passed with but little opposition: 464, transferring $75,000 from the hospital to the general fund; house roll 451, amending the law governing cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants so as to reduce the number of water commissioners.

The special committee appointed to amend the Saline land sale bill by suggesting the sale of 240 acres, in parcels of forty acres, at minimum prices ranging from $100 to $400 per acre, reported. The sale may take place at any time within two years, at the option of the present lessee.

Mr. Agee moved that the report be adopted and the amendment printed.

Mr. Smyth wanted the report read again and Mr. Miller made an effort in the same direction.

Mr. Underhill of Otoe wanted the bill made a special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock, but this was voted down savagely.

Mr. Bowman moved the previous question.

While the chair was going through the preliminary motions, Mr. Miller vainly endeavored to catch the speaker's ear. He then took occasion to say that a person who used his gavel to put off discussion had no business in the chair.

The previous question prevailed and Mr. Agee's motion was carried by a loud vote.

Mr. Miller then moved to reconsider the vote, and Mr. Smyth moved the call of the house, which was done, there being no one absent except those excused.

Mr. Bowman moved to lay Mr. Miller's motion to reconsider on the table and the motion prevailed.

House roll 251, to sell all unsold state lots in Lincoln and apply the proceeds to complete the capitol and decorate the grounds, was called. These lots are 311 in number and will probably bring $16,000. It required nearly half an hour to make the vote, during which time the Lincoln members busied themselves in fishing for enough votes to secure the emergency clause, in which they were successful.

House roll 272, locating a road in Pierce county, was recommended for passage, as was also roll 323, allowing a stenographer to each of the supreme court judges at a salary of $4 per day.

Mr. Andres bill, 155, amending the election laws for metropolitan cities, was next favored for passage. It is the longest bill introduced, comprising forty-six pages of close print. It is safe to say it was not read by three men on the floor.

Senate file 197, authorizing the establishment of cemeteries in cities of the second class, was passed.

Mr. Keckley's senate file 223, submitting to the people the question of a constitutional convention, was lost by a vote of 42 to 44.

Mr. Newcomer's bill to whip wife beaters was defeated by a vote of 43 to 41.

House roll 498, establishing agricultural experimental stations, was passed.

The report of the special committee on the selection of bills for consideration made this morning was adopted.

Mr. Newcomer's bill providing for about eighty employes in both houses was recommended to pass.

Mr. Whitmore moved to strike out the chaplain, but the motion was lost, ten voting for it, among whom were Messrs. Whitmore, Garvey, Heimrod and Andres.

Adjourned.

The Pharmacy Bill.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 25.—[Special to the BEE.]—The principal features of the pharmacy bill signed yesterday by the governor are as follows: There shall be a board styled the Nebraska State Board of Pharmacy, consisting of the attorney-general, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and this board shall appoint five examiners or secretaries who shall be skillful apothecaries of seven years practical experience. They shall be actually engaged in the drug business in the state and shall assist the board in conducting all examinations of parties desiring to transact the drug business in this state. These secretaries shall be paid $5 for each day actually spent in this work, and all just and reasonable expenses incurred attending meetings of the board. They shall be selected from ten practical pharmacists recommended by the Nebraska State Pharmaceutical association. All expenses of the board are to be paid out of the fees received by the same. All fees in excess of the expenses, shall be paid into the state treasury. The board shall organize within thirty days after its appointment by electing a president and secretary, whose term of office shall be one year. The secretary for his services, shall receive not to exceed $100 a year, in addition to his salary.

The board shall examine all applications, grant certificates of registration, prosecute all violators of the law, report annually to the governor and State Pharmaceutical association upon the condition of pharmacy in this state, and the number of pharmacists registered. The board shall meet on the first Tuesday of March, July and November.

Pharmacists who may be in business for themselves in this state when the law goes into effect, or who shall have been employed in the business in this state for three years prior to that time, may within three months file application for membership, and upon the payment of $2 shall be granted a certificate of registered pharmacist. If application should not be made within the time prescribed, then the pharmacist shall undergo examination.

Licentiates in pharmacy shall not be less than eighteen years of age. Before undergoing examination they shall furnish satisfactory evidence that they are of temperate habits. If an applicant should fail in his first examination his application fee shall be placed to his credit for a second examination any time within the year. Certificates of registration may be granted without examination to licentiates of other pharmacy boards upon payment of $2. The board may issue certificates to clerks who have been engaged two years or more in the business in the state, but this certificate shall not entitle the holder to engage in business on his own account or take charge of a drug store. The annual dues of pharmacists shall be $1 and of assistants 50 cents. In case of change in the location of a member's place of business the board must be notified of the same. Each member must display his certificate in his store. Registrations obtained through false representations shall be void. Any non-registered pharmacist, who, ninety days after the passage of this bill shall neglect to place a registered pharmacist in charge of such place, or allow medicine to be compounded in his store unless by a registered pharmacist, shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $100, or be imprisoned not less than ten days. This penalty does not apply to retail dealers at a distance of not less than five miles of a registered pharmacist, nor with exclusive wholesale dealers, nor resident physicians who dispense medicine on their own prescriptions.

No person shall add to or remove from any drug any ingredient or material which shall deteriorate the quality of the same, under penalty of prosecution with all the costs of action and a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100.

To examine such adulterations, the board of pharmacy may employ chemists, and if found necessary prosecute the offender. The pharmacist of every house dispensing and compounding medicines registered under this act shall be exempt and free from all jury duty in the courts of this state.

A Dangerous Mistake.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A dangerous mistake has been discovered in the engrossing of the bill appropriating $75,000 for the asylum for incurable insane at Hastings. As it now reads the amount appropriated is only $75. There was an attempt made to fix the matter and keep it quiet, though it is not generally known how it may be done because the governor has signed the bill.

The opinion is entertained by all the legislators to whom I have spoken that this grave blunder vitiates the appropriation. Governor Thayer, however, hopes that it may be remedied by inserting the $75,000 in the general appropriation bill, which will soon come up in the senate, and which then will have to be returned to the house for concurrence. This will require nearly all the remaining days of the session. The discovery has opened the eyes of every legislator who is interested in an appropriation and has caused a general overhauling of all appropriations enrolled, while it has also evoked much criticism of the careless manner in which important clerical work has been performed.

Judge Neubauer Serenaded.

SIDNEY, Neb., March 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Judge Julius Neubauer, recently elected junior vice commander of the G. A. R. of Nebraska, was tendered a serenade this evening by citizens and the Twenty-first infantry band. Commander Henry delivered the address of welcome, which was feelingly responded to by Neubauer. People generally rejoice at this mark of recognition to western Nebraska.

Fremont Rejoices Greatly.

FREMONT, Neb., March 25.—[Special to the BEE.]—Fremont is again rejoicing with great joy. This time it is on account of the positive assurances and prospects of securing the B. & M. railroad. The line is to be constructed to this place from Ithaca, a small village in Saunders county, on section 28 of Wahoo township. Already immense stocks of material have been deposited at that point by the company, and yesterday 500 men and teams from the various grading gangs of the company reported at Wahoo by orders from headquarters. It is also definitely known here, direct from the management of the road, that it is to be built to Fremont this summer. The route from Ithaca to this city is an easy one, and a good point for a bridge across the Platte river two and a half miles east of the city.

The Boom Strikes Kearney.

KEARNEY, Neb., March 25.—[Special to the BEE.]—We have been looking anxiously for the boom to strike us, and it has come at last. Monday the real estate transfers amounted to $1,750, Tuesday to $2,640, and Wednesday $17,460. Parties are here from Omaha, Cincinnati, Chicago and points further east buying, they having been so situated as to be informed on railway matters sooner than the citizens of Kearney. You may know that property is not very high as yet when I tell you that many pieces are paying 15 per cent on the prices asked for them. Kearney is surely coming to the place she properly belongs—the third city in Nebraska.

A School Exhibition.

SCHUYLER, Neb., March 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The winter term of the city schools closed to-day with an exhibit. The exhibit consisted of specimens of penmanship, examination papers, historical and geographical maps, with drawings by the physiology and natural history classes; also specimens of free hand and ornumental drawing. Altogether it was a very creditable showing of the year's work.

Another Road For Loup City.

LOUP City, Neb., March 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Great excitement prevails here over the arrival of a B. & M. engineer corps, running a line into Loup City from Ravenna. Tobias Caster, the right-of-way man, has bargained for the right-of-way and depot grounds between the Union Pacific depot and the public square.

HARRISON WILL NOT RUN.

Carter Again Declines to Accept the Nomination For Mayor.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison has again declined the democratic nomination for mayor of Chicago, and this time declares that his decision is final. He sent out a notice to the democratic central city committee for a special meeting this afternoon, when he read a prepared letter outlining his purpose and the reasons which actuated him to this course. He openly declares that he has been opposed by representatives of the administration at Washington, and has also been charged with treachery to political friends, and for these reasons he will not be a candidate. The letter states that at the convention he was carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment and decided to accept. After stating the endless abuse he had been subjected to by the press for years, which he bore with comparative equanimity because his personal honor was never attacked, but now, being accused of betraying a friend, the situation was unbearable and life too short in which to undertake to set himself right, and after declaring that knowing well the consequences of the action, which will be to forever bar him from political honors in the future, he must irrevocably withdraw his name from the head of tickets. The mayor says: "The confidential adviser in Chicago of the president of the United States has taken the public position that I should be defeated in the interest of the national administration. The three newspapers which are the organs of the president in Chicago have attacked me violently since my nomination and urged my defeat. This convinces me that the president of the United States does not desire me to be elected. I therefore respectfully suggest that you call into consultation with you the gentlemen who are known to be advisers here of the federal administration and nominate a ticket which will command their support." The charge of treachery made in the letter has reference to Dewitt C. Cregier, a former city superintendent of public works, and who was urged for the nomination upon the theory that Harrison would not accept another nomination. What course the democratic party will now pursue is not stated. Some of the party men declare that Harrison cannot resign now and will have to make the race, while others intimate that a new man will be named.

A friend of the mayor said to-day, when the news of the latest move became known around the city hall, that Harrison's final determination in the matter was a logical result of a careful survey of the situation. With President Kern, of the Cook County Democratic club fighting him; with Alderman Hildreth waging active war against him, and with all of Cregier's friends ready to bolt the nomination, he appreciated the gravity of the case and determined to get out of the race. Harrison said that his action was final. J. H. McAvoy, the candidate for city treasurer on the democratic ticket, telegraphed the campaign committee to-day that under no circumstances would he accept.

A meeting of the members of the Illinois club was held this evening, at which democrats and republicans were present, and steps were taken looking to the nomination of a so-called "citizen's ticket." Arrangements were made to induce as many as possible of the other prominent clubs to join in the movement. Two tickets are now in the field. Roche, the republican nominee, did not, it was claimed, represent the bulk of his party, being comparatively unknown and only fully satisfying the labor element. It was proposed to nominate for mayor E. Nelson Blake, ex-president of the board of trade, who was defeated by Roche in the republican convention. The Illinois club is wholly composed of Mayor Harrison's neighbors and there is a suspicion in some quarters that he will ultimately be named instead of Blake, or that Blake, being in the field and dividing Roche's support, Harrison will again become a candidate, especially if able to make a deal with the United laborparty.

THE GRANT MEMORIAL.

Committees Appointed By the Grand Army, Commander-in-Chief.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—Commander-in-Chief Fairchild, of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a general order in relation to the memorial at Washington, D. C., in honor of the late General U. S. Grant. Pursuant to the resolutions adopted at the last national encampment, Commander Fairchild has appointed a committee, to be known as the Grant memorial committee, consisting of one member from each department, of which committee the commander-in-chief will be chairman. The following are members of the committee: Dakota, W. V. Lucas, Chamberlain; Illinois, J. W. Hurst, Chicago; Iowa, W. R. Manning, Newton; Nebraska, Samuel B. Jones, Omaha; Wisconsin, H. G. Rogers, Milwaukee. Executive committee: P. P. Burdette, chairman; George S. Evans, Ira M. Hedges, Robert R. Besth, John P. Rea, A. G. Peterson, D. N. Foster, H. M. Nevins, H. P. Lloyd. He also suggests that on the 27th day of April next, which will be the sixty-fifth anniversary of the birth of General Grant, every post of the G. A. R. shall, at some convenient hour, assemble and, inviting their fellow-citizens to meet with them, hold a feast of patriotism and thereupon solicit and receive contributions for the memorial.

Canadian Election Bribery.

OTTAWA, March 25.—The grand jury of Victoria county, New Brunswick, at Edmonton yesterday found an indictment against the son of John Costigan, minister of inland revenue, for bribery in the recent elections. Indictments were also found against his chief canvassers. If the charge is proven Costigan will be compelled under the statute to resign his position in the cabinet and be disqualified from sitting in the commons.

Cable Work Resumed.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Work was resumed on the cable system of the North Chicago railway this morning, Judge Tuley, of the circuit court, having refused to grant the injunction asked for to compel the stopping of work.

DEATH ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Jack Marion Hustled Hence With Hemp at Beatrice.

FORMALITIES OF THE CHOKE

The Murderer Dies Protesting His Innocence and Asking Forgiveness —History of the Crime, the Capture and Conviction.

Marion's Fall.

BEATRICE, NEB., March 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Jackson Marion, murderer of John Cameron, was hanged here this morning at 11:20. The doomed man partook of a hearty supper last night and retired at 11 o'clock, after having been in consultation with his spiritual adviser several hours. He slept soundly and arose at 7 o'clock this morning. After a hearty breakfast he was again closeted with his spiritual adviser, who remained with him until a very few minutes before the execution. At 11 a. m., the prisoner mounted the scaffold. A brief prayer was offered by Rev. Albright. The prisoner was then given an opportunity to speak. After a delay of about ten minutes, during which death like quiet prevailed, the prisoner began in a firm tone of voice. He made no confession or statement of any kind regarding the crime of which he was convicted. He asked forgiveness and said he had forgiven his enemies.

The drop fell at 11:20 and he was pronounced dead at 11:35. His neck was broken and he died without a struggle. Religious services were held at 10:30 in the jail, conducted by Rev. G. H. Albright, who also offered a prayer on the scaffold for the condemned man. Marion marched out to the scaffold and ascended the steps with a firm tread and without help. He exhibited nerve all the way through, placidly smoking his pipe before he went out, and in making a speech on the scaffold did it with a firm voice. He maintained his innocence to the last, asked God to bless everybody, forgave enemies, said he felt kindly towards every one and said God had forgiven his sins and he was ready to die. He said he had no confession to make.

The body was taken down at 11:40 and delivered to the undertakers for burial. Wm. Wymore, uncle of Marion, was the only relative present. He did not see the execution and took no part in the funeral arrangements. A large crowd surrounded the jail, but good order was maintained by company C. Sheriffs Belden, of Jefferson county, and Melick, of Lancaster, were among the number present. Sheriff Davis deserves credit for the able manner in which all arrangements were conducted. While Marion declared that he did not murder Cameron, there seems to be no doubt but that he was guilty and also guilty of other murders in the Indian Territory.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

In April, 1872, Jackson Marion and wife and John Cameron started from Jackson county, Kansas, for Gage county, Nebraska, Cameron having a span of bay mares, wagon and harness and Marion having a team of mules, wagon and harness. They arrived in due time at the home of Mrs. Warren, who was Mrs. Marion's mother, living near Liberty, Gage county, staying there until about May 2, when Cameron and Marion with the two teams started west to work on the St. Joe & Denver railroad near Steele City, Neb. On May 5, Marion returned to Mrs. Warren's alone, having the two teams, Cameron's trunk and wearing Cameron's boots. Said he had bought Cameron's outfit and that he had gone on farther west with a party of railroaders. Marion said he (Marion) could not make railroading pay and so he returned to Warrens. The neighborhood, thinking that all was not straight, began questioning Marion about his trade with Cameron and of Cameron's whereabouts and finally accused him of killing Cameron. The place grew very hot for him, but before any action was taken he had fled for parts unknown. About this time relatives of Cameron, becoming uneasy at his long absence, began to make inquiry. They traced him to Mrs. Warren's and his starting west from there, but could find no subsequent trace of him. They finally gave up the search and it was not until the following March, 1873, that another chapter was opened. At this time word was received by the coroner of Gage county that the skeleton and clothing of a man had been found on Indian creek, fifteen miles southwest of Beatrice. The remains were brought to Beatrice and an inquest held: the body being identified as that of John Cameron, and that he was shot and killed by Jack Marion. Some effort was then made to find Marion, but without success. In December, 1882, nearly eleven years after the crime had been committed, Marion was seen in the county jail at Sedan, Chautauqua county, Kansas, where he was awaiting trial for stealing, by a man who had formerly lived in Gage county, and who knew that he was accused of the Cameron murder. He informed the sheriff at Sedan, who immediately wrote to Captain Herron, sheriff of Gage county, apprising him of what he had heard. Mr. Herron at once went to Sedan, satisfied himself that he had the right man, though Marion denied ever having been in Nebraska or having the name of Marion. His release was secured from the Sedan jail, and he was lodged in the Beatrice jail December 29, 1882, where he has been ever since.

THE TRIAL.

As there were no witnesses to the murder and so long a time having elapsed since the crime was committed, Marion's counsel imagined they could easily clear him on his plea of not guilty. To the efficient sheriff, Captain Herron, and a brother of John Cameron was due the credit of working up a chain of circumstantial evidence which was a surprise to the defense and which pointed clearly to the defendant's guilt. The testimony of witnesses who saw saw them together up to the day of the murder, the possession by Marion of Cameron's effects, the finding of the victim's body with the skull pierced with bullets, Marion's hasty flight and his own conflicting, doubtful and damaging testimony left but little doubt as to his guilt. He was tried the first time at the spring, 1883, term of the Gage county district court before Judge S. P. Davilson and upon the verdict of guilty of murder by the jury, was sentenced to be hung on September 7, 1883. The defense carried the case to the supreme court on error, won a decision and the case sent back for trial. It was tried the second time at fall term 1885 before Judge Broady, who, after another verdict of guilty, sentenced him to be hanged on January 26, 1885. Again the defendant took the case to the supreme court but this time without a victory as the supreme court resentenced him to be hanged on Friday, March 11, 1887.

The defendants attorneys, Colby, Hazlett & Bates, it is said, received a fee of $300 in this case from Wm. Wymore, an uncle of Marion, but could get no more. They then sued Wymore together with two brothers of Marion on a contract for $2,600 fees, but it is reported that they finally compromised for about $1,600.

A Colored Rapist Hung.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—Amos Johnson, colored, aged forty, was hanged this afternoon at 2:15 o'clock, at Marion, Crittenden county, Ark., for outraging a little white child eight years old. The girl, Margaret Arnold, had been left in his charge by her parents, who were on a flatboat, and he cared for her for four years. The crime was committed last December and he was convicted by a jury of his own color. He confessed this forenoon and made quite a lengthy harrangue from the scaffold. Fully 1,500 people, mostly colored, witnessed the execution. His neck was broken by the fall. The victim of his lust is being cared for here at the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. Her parentage, beyond what is stated, is unknown.

Strung Up in Montana.

DILLON, Mont., March 25.—Thomas H. Harding was hanged here to-day for the murder of William Ferguson Young, a stage driver, while driving stage from Melrose to Glendale, May 29, 1886. He maintained his innocence to the last. He was stoical and apparently indifferent ever since his arrest, but to-day, just before the execution, in an interview he mentioned his old mother and burst into tears. He met his death unflinchingly, saying, "I forgive everybody." He was hanged at 2:35, dying instantly, his neck being broken.

A Palmer House Tragedy.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The large dining room of the Palmer house was the scene of a tragedy at 2 o'clock this afternoon which threw the guests into a tremor of excitement and caused serious interruption to the meal for a time. Phillip F. Bearling, one of the waiters, who was discharged this morning, entered the room and approached Charles F. Jordan, the head waiter, and commenced remonstrating at his summary discharge. Jordan pushed him off, which only exasperated Bearling, who, when he found his words had no effect, hissed through his teeth: "I'll murder you." The next instant the polished barrel of a pistol flashed and before anybody could move a bullet entered the head of Jordan. He had partially turned away and the ball entered under the right ear. The guests surrounded the wounded man, carrying him to the room of Dr. Stubbs, while in the confusion Bearling succeeded in making his escape. Bearling is a large negro and easily recognized, and is said to be disliked by the colored people, and anyone is liable to betray his place of concealment.

A Frightful Crime.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A frighful crime was committed by a saloon-keeper at the corner of Jefferson and East Broadway, this morning. The victim is a little girl who suffered terribly at the hands of the brute. The news of the crime spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the place was thronged with an excited crowd, who threatened to lynch the scoundrel. The reserves of the Madison street station were summoned and are trying to get at the wretch, who barricaded himself in the cellar of a saloon.

The victim was a little nurse girl, thirteen years old, named Golda Novemba. The assailant, Henry Lohrmans, escaped.

A Mother Murders Her Child.

NEW YORK MILLS, Minn., March 25.—Mrs. Joseph Mattson murdered her little girl, one year old, by severing the jugular vein with a pair of sharp shears, and took her own life in the same manner. There is no solution to the mystery. Joseph Mattson is a Finn who lives six miles south of this place. He was in town, and when he returned to his home found his wife and child dead.

Outraged and Murdered.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The body of a woman was this morning found in the hallway of a tenement house, No. 2 New Bowery. The woman had been outraged and then murdered. She has been identified as Miss Louisa Hatfield, a Brooklyn school teacher.

Arrested For Murder.

PEORIA, Ill., March 25.—The sheriff has arrested Milton Driver, a man fifty years old, for the murder of a boy in Ohio county, Indiana.

LOVE LETTERS AND LUNACY.

"A Darned Fool" Husband Sues For a Divorce.

NEW YORK, March 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—In his suit for divorce from Emma M. Oakes on the ground of adultery, Dr. Frederick Oakes has offered as evidence 283 of the most fervid love letters that ever found their way into a court of law. The letters were written by Marius Delazare, a man about town and writer of topical songs for theatres, and some time a newspaper reporter. Dr. Oakes, having inherited wealth, devotes his time chiefly to billiards. Mrs. Oakes is a lively brunette, daughter of a boarding house keeper. Dr. Oakes says that she was in the habit of going to matinees and promenading on Broadway and Fifth avenue. She always left the house daily immediately after he went out and came back and just before he returned. When his suspicions were at last aroused, Mary Crofton, his wife's maid, turned over the whole collection of letters to him. She testified before the referee that she found these letters lying all around the house, and often spoke with her mistress about her carelessness, and suggested that Oakes would find them. "No, he won't," Mrs. Oakes replied; "he is such a darned fool that I could throw them down on the bed before him and he wouldn't open them." Counsel for the wife says that Delazare's letters were written against her will, that she never answered them and that she gave Delazare no encouragement.

The Great Flood.

ST. PAUL, March 25.—The Pioneer Press' Bismarck (Dak.) special says that it was learned yesterday that T. M. Kennedy and wife and three children are held on Sibley island, and for six days have been living on such food as they saved from the water. There is no hope of rescuing them until the flood recedes, and their friends are distracted. They can be seen through field glasses occupying a nest built in the limbs of trees over three miles from shore. The Northern Pacific managers have abandoned the hope of moving the gorge by dynamite and cannot say when they will be able to ship freight across the river. Passengers are being transported by boat. A party of twelve, in attempting to cross Wednesday night from Mandan in a boat, were driven by the wind and ice into a willow thicket and passed the night there, momentarily expecting death.

BOWDLE, Dak., March 25.—The last reports from stage drivers from Lagrace and Lebean to-day say a great deal of property has been lost during the last few days owing to the high water of the Missouri river. At Lebean people from the bottoms were compelled to flee to the high bluffs. Barthol Olson was on the roof of his building all night and was rescued next day. Mr. Kirkland was drowned before he could reach high ground. Wilkins & Skinner's ranch, near Legrace, is under several feet of water. The Grand river ice broke up yesterday and it is now overflowing, and it is expected when the gorge at Bismarck breaks that the river will rise several feet more.

BISMARCK, Dak., March 25.—The water fell two feet to-day and the worst is believed to be over. The Northern Pacific will be able to run trains over the bridge next Monday. The Kennedy family are still held on Sibley island by the water.

Labor Troubles.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—The difficulty between the different branches of labor employed in the handling of cotton, involving 10,000 men, had the effect of paralyzing all work in the cotton trade yesterday. The difficulty dates back to last October and is the outcome of the effort then made to reduce the charges on cotton at this port. At that time all cotton handlers, both white and colored, including employers, belonged to one union. The white men withdrew and formed a new union, including employers. The colored men remained in the old corporation. Yesterday the new organization decided not to handle any cotton which passed through the hands of any of the members of the old organization. Yesterday morning at all presses where members of the old council were employed work was stopped, as the weighers, samplers and classers refused to touch cotton not handled or drayed by members of the old organization. The other presses where only members of the new council were employed work went on as usual, but the cotton could not be stowed on ship board, inasmuch as it had to pass through the hands of longshoremen, who belong to the old council, and screwmen, members of the new council would not receive it from them. Serious trouble is feared.

The Rush to Canada.

CHICAGO, March 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Edmiston & Waddell Co., manufacturer of agricultural implements, Brooklyn, has failed for $200,000, with nominal assets. The president, J. H. Edmiston, has left the city and is supposed to be in Canada. The treasurer, David J. Waddell, went to San Francisco two months ago, and his present whereabouts are unknown.

WRECK OF THE SCOTIA.

The Ocean Steamer Beached On Long Island—A Rough Passage.

FIRE ISLAND, March 26.—A steamer is ashore near Blue Point station, Long Island, fifteen miles from Fire Island. She does not seem to be a large vessel. Her masts are gone and she is well up on the beach, and appears to be settling. A moderate gale is blowing with a heavy sea running.

The vessel which went ashore at 3 o'clock this morning near Blue Point is the French steamer Scotia, which sailed from Marseilles February 20, via Naples and Gibraltar for New York. She is said to have a large number of passengers aboard. The Scotia is 1,628 net and 6,492 gross tonnage.

The life saving people have got a line to here, but owing to the heavy surf have not been able to do anything in the way of taking off the passengers. She has 1,000 Italian immigrants on board.

The Scotia is a screw brig rigged steamer, 325 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 23.5 feet deep. She was built in Leith, Scotland, in 1881, and is owned by a firm in Marseilles.

The passenger agent of the Fabre line states that there are about nine hundred passengers aboard the Scotia, probably all steerage. A dispatch received at noon states that they are all safe and will be taken to New York to-morrow.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., March 25.—It was exceedingly fortunate for the stranded steamer Scotia, now lying with her nose deep in the outer bar off Blue Point life-saving station, that the high wind and heavy sea which prevailed when she was run ashore subsided so opportunely this morning. Otherwise, instead of still being in condition to still offer shelter and accommodation to the 1,200 souls aboard of her, she would probably be breaking up and her living freight, if all were saved to reach the beach, would be exposed to merciless winds and with shorter rations than have been their portion for twenty days past. At daylight, when Captain Jones and his crew of life savers attempted to throw a line to the vessel, and later, when an effort was made to launch a lifeboat to reach her, the surf rolled mountains high and the wind blew a hurricane. Within two hours a moderate breeze and quieter sea permitted the launching of a boat and an approach to the steamer. The vessel lies with her nose deep in the sand, headed northeast. Her appearance gives unmistakable evidence of hard usage by the waves, and the absence of the masts and rigging, together with the general disorder of her decks, makes her a most distressing object, while the poor foreigners who crowd her decks, gazing longingly amidst their excitement to the land so near and yet so far, create feelings of commiseration in the hearts of the men who have swarmed to the beach from all points along the mainland. Through a surfman who visited the Scotia in a life boat and conversed with one of the steamer's crew who spoke a little English, it was learned that the statements of Passenger Fauna, who succeeded in getting ashore in the first boat which reached the vessel, as to the terrible storms experienced and suffering of the passengers, were not overdone. For nearly twenty days the steamer met a series of storms, the waves dashing over the decks like huge mountains and at times threatening to entirely submerge her. During most of the time it was necessary to keep the poor emigrants packed like sardines in the steerage. They were subjected to indescribable suffering, being thrown from side to side of the vessel, pitched from their births, and sustaining more serious bruises and fractures of their bodies and limbs. Several men and women had ther legs broken, while the children, many of them, are black and blue from frequent contact with posts and beams. The machinery of the steamer had been of little us for nearly a week and the fact of the vessel having run ashore with her head northeast directly opposite to her proper course would indicate that she had been tossing with but slight control, and Captain Ruffat behaved nobly, remaining almost continually on the bridge during a week. Yesterday the lead was thrown frequently, and last night, when the soundings indicated proximity to the beach and the storm not abating, while the vessel strained and tossed, he decided to beach her, and in order to keep her more steady he ordered the cutting away of the masts. When she struck the beach and the tremor and the awakening thud of the shock was felt by the passengers, a scene of inexpressible excitement prevailed. Captain Bishop, the wrecking company's agent, arrived on the beach about 6 o'clock and immediately took charge of plans for saving the vessel and make ready for the tugs expected from New York. After inspection Captain Bishop said he thought she could be got off all right and the cargo saved.

At 8 o'clock to-night the Scotia was lying easy in about two fathoms of water 200 feet from shore, and was working in through the pounding of the rising tide. It has been impossible as yet to obtain any statement from the captain or officers. The life saving crew, with their life boat, have succeeded in landing 100 passengers on the beach, but late in the afternoon orders were received from New York to keep the passengers aboard until the arrival of the barges which had been dispatched during the afternoon. The weather continues fine and a quiet sea prevails. There are no apprehensions entertained as to the safety of the vessel and her passengers during the night. It is expected that the passengers will all be taken off in barges, which will convey them to New York to-morrow morning.

The Shafer-Pulitzer Row.

NEW YORK, March 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Yesterday Lawyer Ira Shafer received a letter signed by Joseph Pulitzer, reading as rollows: "Sir—You blathering Irish Catholic, I will meet you at any designated place you like—the sooner the better." Pulitzer denies that he had written the letter, and made light of the matter. The letter, he said, did not contain his sentiments, and he did not suppose any intelligent man attributed it to him. He considered Shafer's homicidal threats as a joke, but added that he would not beg for three days grace, if Shafer demonstrated that he meant business. But Shafer had not waited to verify it before sending the following note to Pulitzer:

"This brutal note I ought to treat with silent contempt. The observations made in my opening address to the Cleary jury are the only answer I deem necessary to make as to my intentions, and as to the time and place of meeting."

In an interview Shafer is reported as saying that he has a pistol in his pocket, adding: "When I meet Pulitzer I will not shoot him in the back, but I will ask him if he is armed. If he says yes, I will shoot him down in his tracks or let him shoot me. If he is not armed, of course I will not kill him then, but he must take warning and get ready." Later he said to reporters at Poughkeepsie: "I have got Pulitzer in a hole, and he has got to get out or die."

The Fire Record.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 25.—About 11 o'clock to-night fire broke out in the shaving house of W. S. Weed & Co.'s planing mill. The fire spread rapidly and the mill was soon a mass of flames. From the mill the flames spread to the immense lumber yard, where the fire is now raging. The loss up to 1 o'clock amounts to $110,000. A large number of workmen are thrown out of employment.

Later—The fire is under control.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26, 4.30 a. m.—The pork packing establishment of John Taylor & Co. took fire soon after midnight, and is still burning. The indications are that the entire concern will be destroyed, in which event the loss will reach nearly $250,000. There is a large quantity of meats in the storehouses.

**Rumors of Rev