THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1887. NUMBER 69

RICHARDSON A FREE MAN.

His Trial at Loup City Ends in a Verdict of Not Guilty.

THE JURY OUT ONLY TWO HOURS

Increased Crowds in Attendance At the Norfolk Reunion and the Interest Unabated in Spite of Bad Weather.

Richardson Not Guilty.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., August 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The trial of B. L. Richardson was concluded about 12 o'clock last night. G. M. Lambertson addressed the jury for over two hours with coat off and determination flashing from his eyes. He ventilated the evidence of the state, showing plainly that the state's evidence, excepting Barber Bennett's, was the production and outgrowth of a hellish hate, stimulated by a liberal use of Loup City whisky.

All through the trial the defense claimed to have worked against the untair rulings of the court, but after all Judge Hamer's charge to the jury was the essence of justice and law. The jury took the case to their room at midnight and at fifteen minutes after 2 o'clock brought in a verdict of not guilty. Thus ends the darkest chapter of Sherman county's political strife.

On the 28th day of May last Richardson killed a man to save his life and on that day he would have been lynched had the sheriff not been near at hand to protect him. Now, on the 25th day of August, he walks the streets a free man. It is a fact that Richardson had always advocated morality, sobriety and honesty. He antagonized no one but law breakers, with which Loup City had been cursed more than her share. He says of his mistake in publishing the poem that is the one thing of his life he has to regret. The conspiracy, consisting of the Nightengale brothers, J. R. Scott and others so freely spoken of by such organs as the Republican and State Journal, did not materialize in the course of the trial, but will doubtless be called for in the near future by the above-named gentlemen. The result of this trial forever buries the political faction in this county who are pleased to call themselves the statwarts and assures better county government and a just financial management.

The Norfolk Reunion.

NORFOLK, Neb., August 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Although rain fell during the night at intervals, to-day the crowd at Camp Logan did not diminish. Special trains brought in new visitors, including the Lone Pine band. The air was chilly enough to make camp-fires and blankets in request. At the business meeting during the forenoon it was voted to continue the North Nebraska Association of Veterans. L. C. Washburn, of Norfolk, was elected president; J. M. Coleman, Neligh, adjutant; W. H. Widaman, Norfolk, secretary and quartermaster. A committee, consisting of the commander and one delegate from each north Nebraska post, was selected to fix the place and time of the next reunion. The president was authorized to appoint a reunion committee of eight, four of whom are to be from the time at which the reunion is to be held.

At the meeting of the Prisoners of War association L. C. Washburn, of Norfolk, was elected president; C. Steiger, Creighton, vice president; B. F. Goodwin, Emerson, secretary; P. C. Groger, Wisner, treasurer; Pearson of Ponca; Smith, of Clearwater; Lafferty, of Wisner, executive committee.

In the afternoon Generals Manderson and Van Wyck addressed the veterans and Chaplain Lozier sang the "Sword of Bunker Hill." The speakers indulged in reminiscences of the war and touched upon the inadequacy of the pensions granted to veterans. Later a large circle of spectators formed on the grounds, in the center of which the Indians in costumes gave a war dance. The rain has had a discouraging effect and prevented the grand parade, out he veterans and their friends are sticking tenaciously to the camps. The band concets for prizes and grand parade are artanged for to-morrow, and at a meeting this rfternoon it was unanimously voted to conainue the reunion through Saturday.

A Fund For Timothy.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., August 25.—The grand chief foreman of the Brotherhood of Railway Section Foremen has started a Coughlin protection fund to aid Timothy Coughlin, charged with the responsibility of the Chatsworth disaster.

Wreck On the Union Pacific.

DENVER, August 25.—The middle section of the Sandy Creek bridge, ten miles east of here, was washed out last night by a flood. The east-bound Union Pacific express was wrecked at the bride, Engineer Masterson was killed and several other trainmen seriously injured. The fireman, who jumped before the engine dropped into the creek, says that neither himself nor the engineer noticed that the bridge was gone until they were almost upon it.

NOVEL TRACK OBSTRUCTION.

How a Plucky Woman Stopped a Train Against Odds.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A few days ago the assistant superintendent and road master of the Northeastern railroad, accompanied by the sheriff of Williamsburg county and a force of hands, went up the tram-road owned by T. C. Willoughby, planter and lumber manufacturer, and began at the further end of the road tearing up and loading rails which were rented to Willoughby and about which there had been a dispute. Willoughby was absent in Philadelphia. In the evening, when the rails were loaded and the train was ready to run on the main track, Mrs. Willoughby, a handsome Kentucky lady, took a position on the road in front of the engine and refused to allow the train to pass out. A sofa and rocking chair were brought to her and there she "held the fort" all night and declared that she would remain there until her husband returned. The railroad attorney arrived, and attempted unsuccessfully to make the lady vacate. Mrs. Willoughby employed lawyers, but no settlement could be arrived at. On the evening of the second day the railroad attorney ordered the train run out at any cost. Mrs. Willoughby had armed herself with a sixteen-shooting Winchester rifle, and as the train came down upon her, instead of moving, she covered the engineer with the rifle and ordered him to halt, which he did without a second order. Here the train, superintendent, sheriff and hands remained until a compromise satisfactory to Mrs. Willoughby had been agreed upon.

Congressman Otes' Opinion.

CHICAGO, August 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Congressman Otes, of Alabama, who is now in the city, says touching the action of the next congress on the subject of the Pacific railroad commission: "The house will be very thirsty after the Pacific railroad fellows. There will be a decided determination on the part of the house to go clean to the bottom and get at the facts. If the present commission has not the power to extract the desired information, then, if we have the power, we will pass a law giving the Pacific commission all powers to act in the premises. I think the house can pass such a law on the ground that the investigation now going on and its results are necessary for the house to know in order to act intelligently in future legislation affecting railroads. The inter-state commerce bill will be amended and I believe the civil service law will also be."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Noble Woman's Death.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mrs. Eliza Howard Powers died at her residence in this city yesterday. This lady was one of those gallant women who did so much for the soldiers of the union army during the war. For many years she was a resident of Boston, and was in comfortable circumstances, but in 1864 she lost her means and from that time until July, 1884, was dependent upon her relatives for support. In the senate of the Forty-eighth congress a bill was passed to reimburse her for the money actually expended. It hung fire in the house for a long time, but during the last hours of the session Judge Holman secured the speaker's eye and in a few words set forth the noble services of Mrs. Powers before his colleagues and asked that they pass the bill. The response was unanimous and Mrs. Powers was able to enjoy the fruits of Holman's tactics during her last hours. In the report of the committee on claims on this case it is stated that from April 28, 1861, to August 14, 1864, she devoted her time, energy, influence and means to the service of the union soldiers and for the success of the union cause, caring for the sick and wounded soldiers, collecting and forwarding hospital supplies and money for their relief, ministering to their wants and relieving their sufferings in camp, field and hospital. During this whole time she acted as president of the Florence Nightingale Relief association of Patterson, N. J., and from November, 1862, to August 1864, she acted also as associate manager of the United States Sanitary commission of New Jersey, and in this capacity collected over $8,000 in money and over 30,000 articles for hospital use. She received no pay whatever, paying out of her own means the cost of her own transportation and subsistence, besides contributing freely to the purposes she served at least $2,500.

New Whisky Made Old.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A couple of inventors from Illinois named Glass, who have patented a process for "aging" whisky, are now in Washington to get the internal revenue bureau to grant them the same privileges. They ask that permission be given to distillers or other owners of whisky in bonded warehouses to have their goods passed through a system requiring injected air under the supervision of the storekeeper in charge. The inventors guarantee to put the liquor so treated at once back into the stamped packages. Permission is also asked to pass the whisky as it shall be manufactured through this process, which, it is claimed, has been thoroughly tested in Kentucky and elsewhere, showing that it does not diminish the quality or proof of spirits, while it improves them wonderfully, producing an article equal to the best three-year-old whisky. Deputy Commissioner Henderson says he does not see how he can authorize or become a party to experiment on liquor in bond, however meritorious the process may be, and he will therefore decline to comply with the requests made.

Wool Industry Statistics.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Colonel Switzler, chief of the bureau of statistics, announces that he will soon have ready for distribution a work of great importance to the manufacturing as well as the agricultural element of the population. This work will be a statistical analysis of the wool industries of every country of the world. In it will be incorporated all the various acts of congress relating to the tariff on wool and woolen manufactures from the time that the tax of 1793 was first imposed down to the last revision of 1883. A brief history of the enormous strides made in wool growing and wool manufacturing will be a feature of the report, and everything of value to the farmer and manufacturer in connection with wool which can possibly be inserted in a work of this character will be added. Colonel Switzler has gone into this subject with great enthusiasm and has exhausted every means to secure data which would be likely to add to the interest which he thinks will be taken by those for whom the work is destined.

Attorney General Garland's Vacation.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Attorney General Garland is taking life easy at his Arkansas country home. He writes to a friend in this city that his days are quietly spent in hunting, fishing and reading. He shot his first deer of the season on Thursday of last week. He says large game is more plentiful this season than for many years past. Last year he bagged five deer. He expects to beat this record before his return to Washington next month. He is living alone at Hominy Hill with only a colored servant as his companion. He says shortly after his arrival in Arkansas the officials of the department of justice sent him a large batch of papers relating to various cases before that department, but he returned them with the announcement that he had sunk the "shop" for a good round month and didn't care to hear it mentioned until the expiration of that time.

Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following Iowa pensions were granted to-day: Minor of John Hobson, Birmingham; Mary, widow of Daniel Cook, Fayette; Charlotte E., widow of J. S. Miller, Sidney. Original—Invalids: William V. Castor, Hopeville; G. H. Ness, Washington Prairie; George Yeley, Clinton; Bailey Cozard, Carbon; Franklin Burdon, Colfax; Conrad Strickler, Emerson; G. A. Dowden, Monmouth; H. M. Ledidia, Sheffield. Increase—A. J. Zimmerman, Liberty; E. J. Duncan, Osceola; Charles Phillips, Grand River; H. H. Trimble, Keokuk; F. R. Corliss, Clinton; A. J. Clark, Grant; J. N. Raymond, Garrison; Myron Brightman, Oakland; John Lawrence, Navan; A. F. Nicoll, Denver; J. H. Wing, Malvern; J. S. Reagan, Bloomfield; A. Ersland, Cambridge; William Van Ornum, Meridan; James Burk, Grinnell; Stephen Geselle, Muscatine; James Fuller, Keokuk. Mexican war—Lewis Solomon, Correctionville; Joseph Wolgumot, Fairbank.

A Genuine Patriot.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A letter was received at the navy department to-day from a California gentleman, offering to be one of 175,000 Americans to contribute a dollar apiece to secure the sum necessary to repair and preserve the old flagship Hartford. The writer says $20,000 can be raised in California for this purpose alone, and he believes other sections of the country would be equally generous and that the entire amount could, if some suitable person were delegated to receive it, be easily subscribed within thirty days.

A Chance For Clerkships.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The civil service commission to-day received from the secretary of war requests for certification of 212 elegibles, all males, from which fifty-three selections may be made to fill vacancies now existing in his office, eight in the $1,200 grade and forty-five in the $1,000 grade. This is the largest requisition ever made upon the commission and to fill it at least four certificates were made from each of the states and territories. These appointments are for low-grade positions made vacant by the promotion of clerks under the new rules governing promotions in the departments.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following Nebraska postmasters were appointed to-day: Hannah Nixon, Adams, Gage county, vice Hannah Nixon, removed; Newton W. Preston, Arlington, Washington county, vice William S. Hadley, removed; Zimri H. Howe, Odell, Gage county, vice Robert F. Jackson, resigned; Thomas F. Harnick, Moorefield, Frontier county, vice E. P. Gee, removed.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—A regular meeting of the cabinet was held at the white house this morning.

A HOT TIME IN THE COMMONS

Gladstone Moves His Resolution Asking Information Regarding the Proclamation.

BALFOUR MAKES A WEAK REPLY.

Refusing to Produce Government Papers On the Ground That They Are Confidential Documents —Foreign News.

Gladstone Loudly Cheered.

LONDON, August 25.—Gladstone was greeted with cheers in the commons this evening when he arose to move his resolution. He said the Irish viceroy, in declaring that the league had incited to violence, must have acted on information, but where was that information? The Irish chiefs had a right to demand to know the ground on which the government had acted. If the facts were withheld the opposition must forthwith urge three propositions upon the house and government: First. It was almost an outrage on the dignity of parliament to suppose it was to discharge such an important statutory enactment without knowing the grounds. Secondly. It reduced to utter destruction and to absurdity the main contention that the government advanced during the discussion of the crimes act, that the safeguard promised had proven a farce. Thirdly. What could the house think of the information they must thus know would not bear the light? Gladstone had always contended that the government were legislating against combinations apart from crime, and now was the time for the government to show that he and his friends were wrong, but the government shrank from the test and declined the challenge. They had substituted an arbitrary will for regular legal action. This principle was the most dangerous and disgraceful one in any country, and especially in Ireland. Law in Ireland was still on trial. A great misfortune was that those who administered it, especially locally, were not in sympathy with the feelings of the people. The proclamation of the league, Gladstone declared, was a near approach of a declaration of war on the Irish people. The people of Ireland generally sympathized with the league because they believed that it had been their salvation. Nobody did anything for the tenants until the league was founded. The government was pressing Ireland very hard, and it was evident they intended to work and act by summary jurisdiction. The government's action absolutely excluded the house from anything except an absurd and perfunctory operation in connection with the great duty devolving upon it under the statute. Their cognizance of this proclamation was reduced to a mere farce. There would be no jury, judge or resident magistrate, and no parliament to control Ireland; there would be nothing but an absolute, unmitigated, arbitrary act of the Irish executive, which was necessarily partisan. He hoped the Irish would continue to bear the pressure. They would not have to suffer long. It was certain they would not obey the law through fear (cheers), but from a strong, vivid, buoyant hope which, even at the last election, was not damaged, and which was brighter and livelier. The Irish believed that the government's policy had not the sanction of the British nation. The government's foundation was slipping from under them and their action in reference to the proclamation of the league showed their strength was fading. Gladstone then presented his resolution amid prolonged cheers.

Balfour said Gladstone would have been wiser had he rested his argument on the allegation that the house was ignorant of the grounds for the proclamation, rather than on the defence of the league. The government's difficulty was not the finding of evidence to justify the proclamation, but the selecting of it from the enormous amount of evidence they possessed. There was sufficient foundation to justify the proclamation in the columns of the local newspapers without going into the government's confidential reports. He quoted at length from documents to show that the league was guilty of boycotting, coercing and instigating infractions of the law.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt asked the speaker if these documents would be submitted to the house and again whether they would be tabled.

The speaker replied that Balfour was not bound to table confidential documents, but the case was different with official papers, which the house might want to verify.

Balfour said he would not table the documents. They were of three kinds—public and confidential papers, and his own notes. If the people realized the true nature and working of the league, he said, they would support the government.

Balfour accused the opposition, through Gladstone, of making themselves apologists for and therefore accomplices in intimidation.

Harrington commented on the worthlessness of the documents which the government refused to table. He said it would be the duty of the league to continue to work and not to shrink from the consequences.

Mr. Russell protested against the coercion of the league, but said that, having supported the crimes bill, he could not withhold from the government the powers they demanded.

After further remarks by T. P. O'Connor and others the debate was adjourned.

Appeal to the Queen.

LONDON, August 25.—The Parnellites will return to London to-day in readiness for the debate this evening. Notice was given by Gladstone in the commons yesterday of a resolution that a humble address be presented to the queen representing that the viceroy of Ireland has proclaimed the National league a dangerous association; that no information has been furnished to parliament to justify a proclamation by virtue of which her majesty's subjects are to be rendered liable to be punished as criminals without judicial inquiry into the nature of their acts; and that this house, in the absence of such information prays that said proclamation shall not continue in force as to the association named and described therein.

A Conflict Imminent.

PARIS, August 25.—A conflict is imminent between the government and the municipal council. A decree was to-day published annulling the latter's resolution inviting delegates from all the municipal cities in France to a grand congress here, but the municipal committee had already issued invitations and a large number of towns are certain to respond. The government announces that it is determined to prevent the congress, which will be the first step toward the federation of the communes.

Liberals to Support the League.

LONDON, August 25.—Forty liberal members of parliament held a meeting in the commons to-day and resolved to support the Irish National league, as they were satisfied that the organization was purely a political one. Twenty other liberal members wrote letters expressing their sympathy with the purpose of the meeting.

Wants to Forestall the Protestants.

ROME, August 25.—The government of New South Wales, having offered 300,000 acres of land to any missionary society that will undertake to civilize the natives, the pope has directed that immediate attention be paid to the offer in order to forestall Protestant societies.

Isolation Depresses Ferdinand.

LONDON, August 25.—The Standard's correspondent at Sofia says: Prince Ferdinand is depressed in consequence of the isolation in which he finds himself at home and abroad.

Italy's Position Defined.

ROME, August 25.—The government has replied to the porte's note that Italy considers the election of Prince Ferdinand to the throne of Bulgaria legal, but that his assumption of power is contrary to the Berlin treaty.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Wise Beats Gaudaur.

ORILLA, Ont., August 25.—The Wise-Gaudaur race was rowed this evening. The water has been lumpy all day, but towards evening calmed down and when the race was pulled there was scarcely a ripple on it. The men got away together. Wise, who was pulling thirty-four to Gaudaur's thirty, soon had half a length on him, but Gaudaur soon settled down to work, overhauled Wise and was leading at the three-quarter mile by five lengths. After that Wise started to gain steadily and passed him at the mile, and from there to the finish it was a procession, Wise winning by about two lengths, in slow time, at 14:02. After the race a liberal purse was made up for the loser.

National League Games.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The game between the Washington and Indianapolis teams to-day resulted as follows:

Washington.....0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0—3
Indianapolis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Pitchers—Whitney and Healy. Base hits—Washington 7, Indianapolis 4. Errors—Washington 5, Indianapolis 7. Umpire—Daniels.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—The game between the Philadelphia and Detroit teams to-day resulted as follows:

Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 6—8
Detroit.....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Pitchers—Casey and Getzein. Base hits—Philadelphia 13, Detroit 9. Errors—Philadelphia 4, Detroit 6. Umpire—Powers.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The game between the New York and Chicago teams today resulted as follows:

New York.....2 0 0 2 0 0 1 4 0—9
Chicago.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Pitchers—Welch and Clarkson. Base hits—New York 18, Chicago 9. Errors—New York 3, Chicago 6. Umpire—Brady.

BOSTON, August 25.—The game between the Boston and Chicago teams to-resulted as follows:

Boston.....0 0 0 0 1 7 0 1 0—9
Pittsburg.....0 0 0 0 0 3 0 5 0—8

Pitchers—Radbourne and Morris. Base hits—Boston 13, Pittsburg 12. Errors—Boston 9, Pittsburg 11. Umpire—Doescher.

American Association.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—The game between the Cincinnati and Metropolitan teams to-day resulted as follows:

Cincinnati.....2 6 0 2 0 2 0 3 0—15
Metropolitans.....1 1 0 2 1 1 0 0 0—6

CLEVELAND, August 25.—The game between the Cleveland and Athletic teams to-day resulted as follows:

Athletics.....4 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 *—8
Cleveland.....2 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—6

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—The game between the St. Louis and Baltimore teams to-day resulted as follows:

St. Louis.....1 0 2 3 3 0 3 2 *—14
Baltimore.....0 0 1 0 0 3 2 0 2—8

The Northwestern League.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 25.—Northwestern league games to-day: Des Moines 1, Oshkosh 11, at Oshkosh; St. Paul 6, Eau Claire 10, at St. Paul; Minneapolis 6, Duluth 8, at Minneapolis.

At Mammouth Park.

MAMMOUTH PARK, August 25.—Seven-eighth of a mile: Ovid won, Jennie B., second, Mona third. Time—1:35.

Three-quarters of a mile: Now or Never won, Cadence Filly second, Satisfaction third. Time—1:18¾.

One and a half miles: Banbung beat Hanover, the only other starter, in 2:45, after a fine race.

Three-quarters of a mile: Figaro won, Montpelier second, Slumber third. Time—1:20.

One and three-sixteenths miles: Phil Lee won, Eolian second, Argo third. Time—1:09.

One mile: Suitor won, Aureole second, Editor third. Time—1:49.

Over short steeplechase course: Hercules won, Referee second, Bassance third. Time—3:12.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, August 25.—The day was beautiful but the track heavy.

Three-quarters of a mile: Los Angeles won, King Fish second, Satan third. Time—1:17¾.

One mile and a furlong: Doubt won, Pear Jennings second, Royal Arch third. Time—2:03.

One mile and 500 yards: Wary won, Grisette second, Firenzi third. Time—2:20¾.

One mile: Maggie Mitchell won, Carissima second, Pericles third. Time—1:09.

Steeplechase, mile and a half: Abraham won, Perry second, Buchmore third. Time—3.

At Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 25.—Following is the summary:

2:29 class: Clara first, Camille second, Bergen third, Jessie fourth. Best time—2:26¼.

2:24 class for pacers: Ilderim first, Dr. West second, Blanche third, Johnny Wood fourth. Best time—2:23¼.

2:21 class: Prince Wilkes first, Alroy second, Centilla third, Lotta fourth. Best time—2:24¼.

2:33 class: Governor Hill first, Billy Freer second, Eclipse third, Philosee fourth. Best time—2:26¼.

Jay-Eye-See Makes a Fast Mile.

FREEPORT, Ill., August 25.—At Taylor's driving park to-day Jay-Eye-See made a mile 2:12¼. The day was unfavorable for speed and the track was only in fair condition. The heat, under the circumstances, is regarded as marvelous.

The Regatta Again Postponed.

WATKINS, N. Y., August 25.—The regatta was again postponed till to-morrow on account of the lumpishness of the water.

Pickwick and Mayne.

To Manager Pickwick Base Ball Club: In answer to your challenge in the BEE of yesterday, I will play your club on Sunday, August 28, at the Athletic park for $25 to $100 a side, and I have this day deposited $25 with Arthur Briggs as a forfeit.

J. C. FARISH,
Manager C. E. Mayne Base Ball Club.

More Railroad Books Missing.

NEW YORK, August 25.—A morning paper says it was learned last night that the books of the Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad were missing. The control of it was owned by Ives & Co. Bonds of the Dayton & Chicago to the amount of $1,250,000, which were ordered to be retired, are alleged to have been used by Ives & Co. as collateral on which to borrow money. It is also stated that the books of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, covering the period in which Ives and his associates claim to have been given authority to issue and dispose of $10,000,000 of preferred stock, cannot be found.

Heavy Wall Street Failure.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Grovensteen & Pell, the firm whose hypothecated securities were offered under the rule yesterday, notified the stock exchange shortly after the opening this morning of their assignment. The estimates of the liabilities vary, so placing them at $1,800,000 while friends of the firm state $80,000 in cash would settle everything. Their assets are nominally placed at $2,000,000, but the bonds which compose them have no ready sale and some of them are actually valueless.

ELMIRA, N. Y., August 25.—The wholesale grocery house of W. J. Lormore & Co. closed its doors this morning. Liabilities about $80,000.

Will Demand $1,000,000 Bail.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 25.—District Attorney Martine, of New York, who is stopping here, said to-night that if Sharp's lawyers ask that he be admitted to bail, he (Martine) will demand that the bail be fixed at $1,000,000.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Light local showers, slightly warmer, variable winds, generally from east to south.

For Iowa: Light local showers, slightly warmer, variable winds, generally from east to south.

For Dakota: Local showers, slight rise in temperature, east to south winds.

MISS DODGE GIVES BONDS

The Mysterious Case Will Now Be Investigated By the Grand Jury.

NO TRIAL THOUGHT PROBABLE.

Friends on Both Sides Trying to Hush the Matter Up—Anxious to Have Babcock For a Husband.

Sarah Admitted to Bail.

GARDNER, Ill., August 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Miss Sarah Dodge was held in $10,000 bonds to answer the charge of shooting and killing Walter S. Babcock. The bond was signed by herself, Jacob Butz, a banker, Chester K. Snyder, Henry Leach, Jacob R. Gorham, and her mother. The probabilities now are that the case will never even come to trial. Babcock's friends in Chicago and Miss Dodge's friends here are unitedly working to hush the matter up. It is believed that the grand jury will not indict Miss Dodge. There is no doubt but Babcock was shot in her bedroom, but that Miss Dodge shot him, or shot him with intent to murder him, nobody believes. Babcock's statement to Dr. McMann clears her in the minds of the people. The people of the county are kicking about the heavy taxes resulting from the Schwartz-Watt trial for the Rock Island express robbery, and object to the county being saddled with the tax of trying Miss Dodge when there is no hope of a conviction, and when nobody believes her to be guilty of intent to murder. Miss Dodge's friends are anxious to give out the impression that Babcock, spending the night in the house as a visitor, went to her room and tried to criminally assault her, and that she seized the revolver she always kept in her room and shot him. They don't tell this story in so many words, but with many hints and winks they will say, "If a man tried to break into your daughter's or your sister's bedroom, would you blame her for shooting him? We do not know that anybody tried to get into Miss Dodge's room, but a nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse, and straws show the way the wind blows, and so on, and so on." But this theory is absurd. No one posted in the case can believe it. The true story is apparently the one given in the BEE yesterday. All of to-day's developments and interviews tend to confirm it. That Babcock had criminal relations with Miss Dodge is practically undisputed here. That he seduced her under a promise of marriage is generally conceded in this place.

If this be so there are various facts tending to show that the illegal relations, if such there were, began over eighteen months ago. About the end of last April the lovers had a quarrel, and for three months Babcock did not come to Gardner. Miss Dodge went to Chicago and had an interview with him. He put her off with specious promises, and said he was very busy, but would go down to Gardner the following Saturday evening. He did not come. She wrote saying she was coming up again to Chicago. He replied saying he was going out of the city but would be back in a few days and would go down to see her the following Friday evening. He did go down and that was the night that he was shot. Mrs. Dodge was anxious to have Babcock for a son-in-law; Miss Dodge was anxious to have him for a husband. The women were eager to have him borrow their money; it is said they thrust it upon him, asking him to find a profitable investment for it or else keep it himself as a loan. He took the money, and it is believed he ruined the girl. He was willing to pay back the money, and it is now believed did pay back a good deal of it, but he evaded and temporized when marriage was talked of. It was his apparent anxiety to pay the borrowed money that convinced Miss Dodge that he wanted to get out of his promise of marriage. The two apparently occupied the same bed Friday night. What arguments or wrangle he had during the night no one knows except Miss Dodge, but the end of it was that she got out her revolver and tried to kill herself. Babcock tried to prevent her, and in the struggle the revolver went off, the bullet inflicting the wound from which Babcock died. Frightened and sobered by the accident the woman tried to stanch and bind up the wound. Both were thoroughly frightened by the prospect of a public scandal, and so it was decided that they should drive at once to Gardner, get some medical aid from Miss Dodge's regular physician, Dr. McMann, and then that Babcock should go on at once to Chicago. This is no speculative theory, it is the actual story of the case as believed by Miss Dodge's most intimate friends and supplemented by much incidental testimony of a fragmentary character and by the half explanations made by Miss Dodge herself.

"Mrs. Dodge, the mother of Miss Dodge, is very eccentric," said Mr. Lutz, chatting in his store with a reporter. "She used to come in here and say to me, 'You think you're pretty rich, Mr. Lutz, but I have as much money as you.' She is a queer, misery old creature. She says she told Babcock she wanted a husband for Sarah; that Sarah was educated and would make a good wife. She has said substantially the same to me. She pretended to be poor in order to avoid paying taxes, but to those she new pretty well she liked to boast that, though she wore old clothes, she could buy and sell the whole crowd. I have known her daughter for twenty years. I never suspected this Babcock business; I thought she was the sort of a girl that would never look at a man. Ah, well, one never knows women. Miss Dodge is a good, respectable, respected and well-mannered girl. She used to come to my house sometimes to get lessons on the piano from a music teacher who was in town. I like her and respect her; considering the sort of mother she had and the way she had to work, I thought her a wonderful girl. That girl had to do a man's work. Most of the time she lived with her mother she had to haul coal, drive the wagon, and do all the work around the house, for they kept no help. I will never believe she shot Babcock except by accident; but I have no doubt but she knows all about the shooting. If she goes before the grand jury and says this man was trying to break into her bedroom or take liberties with her and she shot him, that would end the matter. There is no evidence to the contrary."

The Case in Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mr. S. K. Martin, Babcock's brother-in-law, thinks it best not to say what steps the family may or may not take in the investigation of the circumstances surrounding his death or the prosecution of any one connected therewith. He also thought there was nothing yet definitely settled as to the administration of Mr. Babcock's estate. Talking upon this latter point, he said: "I don't think the colonel was a very wealthy man, for he lost about all he had ten or twelve years ago, when he and others founded an insurance company. Since then he had confined himself to the lumber business, and to my knowledge had always done a small but safe and reasonably profitable business. Yes, I know all about the $8,000 loan about a year ago. You see, when Mr. Wheeler went in with him the agreement was that Mr. Babcock should put in three times as much money as Wheeler. It was found later that he was willing to invest more than the sum first talked of, and the colonel made that loan in order to bring his capital up to three times Mr. Wheeler's investment." Turning to the discussion of the Dodge feature of the case Mr. Martin remarked that he never expected that justice would be done the dead man now. "He was too weak to tell his version in full when he came home and too honest to do anybody an injustice by a half-story. You can see by what Mrs. Dodge says in the papers this morning that she forced the daughter on him, and I understand that some letters have been found from Miss Dodge which bear out my conclusion that she was chasing after him. No, I can't tell you anything of the contents of the letters, for I haven't seen them, but that's the inference. I never heard the woman's name until after he was shot, but I knew in an indefinite manner that there was someone they tried to tease him about occasionally, and that that person was in the habit of coming to call on him at the office. You must know, though, that it was all wrong to say that Colonel Babcock went down there to stay over Sunday with her. Why, his friends at the house cannot recollect of a Sunday when he was away from home. The colonel was a single man, who unavoidably came in contact with women occasionally in a business way, but I am surprised at the view some of the lumbermen take of his connection with this woman, when they are so familiar with his integrity and sense of honor."

Deputy Coroner Barrett says that he has a new theory as to the motive for and location of the mysterious shooting of Colonel Babcock. The examination of the "new" house belonging to the Dodge women made on Tuesday was not quite through. The two bed-chambers, on the ground floor and the other upstairs, were carefully examined. What appeared to be a blood stain was found on the carpet in front of one or two beds in the upper chamber. No trace of the bullet which missed Colonel Babcock could be found. The only portion of the house which was not examined was the stairway connecting the two floors. Mr. Barrett thinks the bullet might be found in that stairway. His theory is that Colonel Babcock remained downstairs while Miss Dodge retired to the upper chamber. He subsequently ascended the stairway, but before he reached the top of it Miss Dodge sprang out of her bed and ran to the head of the stairs and warned him to come no further. Then when he persisted she shot him. The range the bullet took in his body shows conclusively that the shot was fired from an elevated position. Mr. Barrett also expressed the opinion that the friends of Colonel Babcock had been made acquainted with the exact truth in the case, and they did not care to have it made known to the public. He regarded the case as one which was so peculiarly surrounded that it must remain forever more or less mysterious unless Miss Dodge should choose to talk.

FOR COMMERCIAL UNION.

Canadians Hold Popular Meetings in Its Behalf.

MONTREAL, August 25.—Never in the province has a more intelligent and appreciative audience assembled than the one which yesterday heard at Shefford the first guns fired for commercial union. Stirring addresses were delivered by several members of parliament and other prominent speakers. Long and frequent applause interrupted all the speakers, and left no doubt in the minds of unbiased spectators that the movement is a popular one. The meeting was brought to a close with cheers for the queen and the president. Yesterday's meeting will be followed by others.

John Bright on the Crimes Act.

LONDON, August 25.—Mr. Bright, in a letter supporting the crimes act, says: "No government would risk the unpopularity arising from such a measure unless convinced that it was necessary." Referring to Gladstone, he says: "No minister has done more for Ireland, and I am often almost ready to think that in despair he is willing to hand them over in the future to the tender mercies of the men who gave him so much trouble during his tenure of office in 1880 and 1881."

An Agreement Reached.

PARIS, August 25.—The Pays claims to have received news from London that an agreement has been reached on the New Hebrides question and is only waiting the signatures of proper officials. The Pays adds: "It goes without saying that our flag will be hauled down and our troops evacuate Port Sandwich and Port Habannah in obedience to the yelpings of the Australian colonies."

Turkey Refuses to Assent.

LONDON, August 25.—Turkey has refused to assent to Russia's proposals for coercive action toward Bulgaria, preferring to await concerted action by all of the powers.

Will Support Gladstone's Motion.

LONDON, August 25.—The Daily News says that Messrs. Chamberlain and Collings and a half dozen other unionists will vote in support of Gladstone's motion.

Destitution at Fort Chippewa.

WINNIPEG, August 25.—Letters from Frazier & Stewart, dated Fort Chippewa, July 5, state that forest fires have been numerous and destructive. The destitution at Fort Chippewa last winter was terrible and several cases of cannibalism are reported.

Cattle Quarantine Removed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 25.—The governor of Kansas has revoked his quarantine proclaimed against Illinois cattle, with the exception, so for as it applies, to Cook county. Cattle shipped from Cook county will be held in quarantine at Kansas City ninety days.

Killed by a Locomotive.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Henry Robb, a farmer living about five miles east of this city, while riding home last night, was run over and instantly killed by an east bound passenger train on the Rock Island road about four miles east of this city. The accident occurred in a deep cut. The coroner's jury returned a verdict to-day declaring that the killing was the result of gross negligence on the part of those in charge of the train.

Application For Rehearing.

WASAINGTON, August 25.—The Northern Pacific railroad company, by its attorney, has filed with the secretary of the interior an application for a rehearing in the matter of the revocation of the orders of withdrawal of its indemnity lands, so far as that revocation applies to selections by the company already of record, and to future selections which it will hereafter have to make.

Restoration of Indemnity Lands.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Acting Land Commissioner Stockslager to-day issued instructions to the proper local land officers in accordance with the recent order of the secretary of the interior respecting the restoration of certain indemnity lands of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway.

He Detests an Exile's Life.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—A local paper says that Hon. George Lothron, minister to Russia, is on his way home and will resign. The state department has no official intimation of this, but his friends say the rumor is true. It is thought he is disinclined to remain longer in exile.

A Road to be Absorbed.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., August 25.—At a meeting of stockholders of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado railway to-day the final steps were taken in the absorption of the road by the Santa Fe system. Mr. George Manchester was elected president.

A Professor Drowned.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 25.—Prof. H. S. Whitney, of Excelsior academy, on the shore of Lake Minnetonka, was drowned in the lake this afternoon.

Postal Telegraph Wires Replaced.

CHICAGO, August 25.—The Postal Telegraph company having agreed not to serve the bucket shops any more, have had their wires replaced on the board of trade.

Commissioner Black Improved.

WEIRS, N. H., August 25.—Commissioner Black is much improved in health and will return to Washington Saturday.

New York Prohibitionists.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 25.—The state prohibition convention was called to order at 11 this morning. Dr. I. K. Funk, of Brooklyn, was made temporary chairman and addressed the convention.

The Mine Fire Extinguished.

BOSTON, August 25.—The Boston news bureau correspondent at Houghton, Mich., telegraphs that the Calumet and Hecla fire is fully under control, if not entirely out.

Jay Gould's Grandson Named.

NEW YORK, August 25.—It was determined last night that Jay Gould's grandson should be named "Kingdon Gould," the first of which is Mrs. Gould's family name.

NOW THE CRUEL WAR IS OVER

Old Colorow and His Two Hundred Bucks Reported Cornered.

GOVERNOR ADAMS SENT FOR.

The Whites Want to Fight But Colorow Prefers to Parley—Views of the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

Colorow Cornered.

DENVER, Colo., August 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The alleged Indian war in western Colorado now impresses most citizens of the state as being more of a "cowboy" outbreak than an uprising of the Utes. It appears to be nearly at