THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1889. NUMBER 301.

THE NEW SOUTHERN POLICY.

Harrison Said to Favor White Officeholders.

HOLDING OUT THE OLIVE BRANCH

The President Anxious That the South Shall Have No Cause For Complaint—Springer On Reapportionment.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.

A gentleman who talked to the president to-day says that the policy of the administration will be to appoint progressive young men with intelligence and integrity to positions in the south, without respect to color, and that there will not be many appointments from the ranks of the colored people in the south, owing to the deep-seated prejudices existing there against the colored race, and the entanglements which have for many years grown up in business, social and political life by the selection of black men to preside in office over the whites. The colored people are to be recognized in appointments where there will be less objection from a race point of view, and where they will fare just as well. The white citizens in the south, alike in both parties, are being reinforced by the best class of black men in their endorsements of this policy.

SPIKING OTHER PEOPLE'S GUNS.

It developed to-day that a majority of the large number of callers upon President Harrison during the past three or four days are not seeking appointments, but are spiking other people's guns. The president has been greatly annoyed by having so many people call upon him to protest, through a spirit of personal animosity, against the appointment of men who have good character, and who are largely indorsed by reputable men. There were a lot of them at the white house to-day, and they consumed a good deal of valuable time. The president gives all these callers a patient hearing, and it must be acknowledged that he occasionally profits by their interference, but in the great majority of instances no good reason is given why a man should not be appointed, and the protests entered only complicate matters and tend to create bad feeling.

REAPPORTIONMENT PROSPECTS.

Congressman Springer, of Illinois, who has always taken a great interest in matters relating to the census, was asked to-day what he thought of the prospect of reapportionment of congressional representation during the short session of the Fifty-first congress, and after the superintendent of the census should have made an enumeration of population. Mr. Springer replied: "Very much will depend upon the political complexion of the house in the Fifty-second congress which will be elected by that time. If the republicans maintain control there is little doubt that they will be allowed to pass a reapportionment bill without any factious opposition on the part of the democrats. If, however, the election in the fall of 1890 shall reverse the present majority, then it is likely the democrats will think that they can apportion the congressional representation under the eleventh census just as well as the republicans. In that case there is likely to be a contest. There is one thing which will be difficult to decide, and that is the number of members which the house in the Fifty-first congress shall contain. There is no chance of increasing the present limit of 325 to any great extent, unless the seats are all taken out of the house, and the English system of seating members is adopted."

"In your opinion what is likely to be the basis of representation?"

"That, of course, is difficult to answer at this time, but I should say that we have close upon 65,000,000 of people to-day. This would give us an increase of about 15,000,000 in the past ten years, and of this increase Illinois can show fully 1,000,000. The great states of the west, notably Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, will certainly be entitled to to an increase in representation, and so will Nevada and California. The chances are, too, that Alabama, and perhaps Georgia, have grown sufficiently to warrant an increase in their representation, even though the basis of representation may be higher. There can be no question as to Texas. Texas has grown more rapidly than any state in the south, and her congressional representation will correspondingly be increased. On the other hand New York may fall off one, although the growth of the large cities like New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo may counteract the falling off which has been noticed in some of the rural districts. Rhode Island, Maine and Vermont will not want to give up any of their representation, and for this reason it is probable that a fight will be made to keep the basis down, which would necessitate a corresponding increase in the number of members. If we take 200,000 as the basis, this would give us just about the same number of representatives as we have now. The reapportionment under the Tenth census was made upon the basis of 150,000. On the basis of 200,000, and with a population of 65,000,000, there would be, as I have stated, just the same number of members as we have to-day, namely, 325, but it must be remembered that five new members have been provided for under the territorial admission bills, so that 200,000 would give a net increase of at least five. The whole question is a very complicated one, and so at this stage it is very difficult to make any predictions as to the outcome. The short session of congress which followed the census of 1880, was unable to agree upon the plan of reapportionment, and it is probable that similar difficulties may arise this time, although I am convinced that it will depend almost wholly upon the result of the congressional elections one year from next fall."

A NEW LOT.

A new installment of office-seekers turned up to-day in the persons of applicants for collectors of internal revenue. The impression prevails that the president intends to appoint these officers very soon. A lot of candidates for consulates are also in the city, but there is no indication that action will be taken upon either of these classes at an early day.

NEBRASKA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

John Mueller, Kiowa, Thayer county, vice R. Blanker, resigned; A. T. Smith, Republican City, Harlan county, vice J. F. Kelley, resigned; John E. Baxter, Sherman, Furnas county, vice Isaac Orr, resigned, and Ralph E. Terry, Spring Ranch, Clay county, vice Conrad, resigned.

IOWA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Charles Ford, Concord, Hancock county, vice C. C. Doolittle, removed, and William H. Walsey, Vincent, Webster county, vice J. M. O'Brien, removed.

PERSONAL.

Frank T. Emerson, of Omaha, is at the St. James.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. Van Wyck left this afternoon for New York to attend the funeral of Mrs. Van Wyck's sister, Mrs. Rev Dr. Carpenter, of Brooklyn.

ARMY ORDERS.

Private James A. Ross, Company K, Seventeenth infantry, now with his company, having enlisted under false pretenses, is discharged from the services of the United States.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Division of the Missouri, is granted Captain John Carland, Sixth infantry.

Private Robert E. Duffy, Company I, Twenty-second infantry, now in confinement at Fort Omaha, will be discharged without character from the Services of the United States, to date May 5, 1886, by the commanding officers of the post.

The discharge of James L. Laughlin as private, Company I, Tenth Iowa infantry volunteers, July 29, 1863, is amended to take effect May 16, 1863. He is mustered into service as second lieutenant, same company and regiment, to date May 17, 1863. He was mustered out and honorably discharged as second lieutenant July 29, 1863, and he is mustered for pay in the advance grade for the period embraced between the aforesaid dates.

Private John Haines, company H, Seventeenth infantry, now in confinement at Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory, will be discharged without character from the service of the United States, to date November 18, 1884, by the commanding officer of that post.

PERRY S. HEATH.

A FEW DAYS TO WAIT.

Preparing to Settle the Omaha Postoffice Site.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—One of the clerks in the supervising architect's office was busily engaged all yesterday with an enormous amount of papers relating to the Omaha postoffice site question. He had before him all the letters relating to the subject, the protests from one side and the other, telegrams and memorials, and was going over them all with the aid of a stenographer, who was preparing a synopsis for presentation to the secretary of the treasury. When the stenographer prepares the statement the supervising architect, Mr. Windrim, will take it to the assistant secretaries, who, together with himself, have been designated to settle the question as to where the building shall be located. It is probable that these gentlemen will be prepared to make a report to the secretary within a few days, and Mr. Windom will, without doubt, ratify their action immediately. Mr. Linton, the gentleman who selected the block for the site, closed his office and connection with the department last night after submitting a report giving his findings in the case of the Milwaukee site, to which duty he was assigned at the same time he went west to Omaha.

CHAMBERLAIN.

Short Sketch of a South Dakota Capital Candidate.

CHAMBERLAIN, So. Dak., April 11.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Chamberlain, the county seat of Brule county, is situated on a plateau rising about one hundred feet above the Missouri river, and is the terminus of the I. & D. division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. This city was laid out about eight years ago, and has had a steady and permanent growth. It has one of the best systems of waterworks in South Dakota, good roller mills, a fine opera house, a foundry, and all the different mercantile businesses are well represented. In the Missouri river, opposite the city, is American island, one of the most beautiful spots in South Dakota, containing sixteen hundred acres. By a provision of the Sioux reservation bill, this beautiful island is given to the city of Chamberlain for park purposes. Chamberlain is the only town in South Dakota that can boast of having a natural park containing sixteen hundred acres. About one-half of the island is heavily timbered with cottonwood and cedar trees. Chamberlain is justly termed the "Key City" of Dakota. The great Sioux reservation lies directly west of Chamberlain and the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservation lies north of the city. Chamberlain is the "Key City" to all these rich and fertile lands and also to the Black Hills country. District court is held in this city for five adjoining counties. On the opening of the great Sioux reservation a bridge will be put across the river at this point and the roads that are pointed for the Black Hills and Denver will make this the point for crossing the river and extending on west.

This city is in the capital fight to a finish. A board of trade has been organized and an executive committee appointed to draft the plans for the coming campaign. As yet she has done no outside work at all, but at the proper time she will be there with the rest of them. Letters received from all parts of the new state say that they will support Chamberlain for the capital, and at the present time the chances look very bright. Geographically this city is about thirty miles south of the center of the new state, but it is now, and will be in years to come, the center of population of South Dakota. Upon the location of the capital at Chamberlain there will be two, if not three, roads extended from Chamberlain into the Black Hills.

Yankton Items.

YANKTON, Dak., April 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Stock is being raised for a $50,000 hotel and also for a $50,000 opera house. Both are assured and are to be built this season.

The indictments found by the United States grand jury against H. D. Lowe, of Chamberlain, and one against John Elisher, of Chamberlain, for selling liquor to Indians. These parties gave bonds for their appearance at the next term of court and were released. The fourth indictment is against William E. Jones, of Charles Mix county, charging him with the larceny of government cattle. He is also under bonds.

David Donaldson and Morris Bloom, of this city, were before Court Commissioner Edgerton to-day, charged with selling liquor to Indians. They waived examination and gave $300 bail for their appearance if indicted by the United States grand jury.

The rains last night and to-day in all this section have relieved the drought, filled the cisterns and rendered further praire fires impossible.

Real estate deals continue. The purchasers are mostly outsiders and the excitement is on the increase.

The Inter-State Association.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The board of managers of the Inter-state Commerce railway association to-day resumed consideration of the Wabash railway's demand for a differential rate on account of fast trains on other lines. Vice-President McMullen, of the Chicago & Alton, introduced a resolution to the effect that the speed to which any railroad might run its passenger or freight trains, did not entitle its competitor to a differential rate. The resolution was defeated and the Chicago & Alton appealed to the executive board. This action shut off further discussion of the subject. The proposition of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad to make the same rates between northern Nebraska points and Duluth, that are now in effect between those points and Chicago, was taken up and referred to a committee of three, to report at a special meeting of the board to be held on April 23. The demand of the Burlington and Chicago & Alton, that the rate on lumber between Chicago and southwestern Missouri river points be reduced to 10 cents per hundred pounds was rejected, and the managers of those two roads took an appeal to the executive board.

A Founder Roasted Alive.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 11.—While pouring a heat to make a 4,000-pound casting tonight in the foundry of William Tod & Co., it exploded, hurling the molten metal in every direction. Fireman Bryant was leaning over the flask at the time and received the full force of the explosion, literally roasting him. He cannot survive. Four other employes were severely burned, but not dangerously.

A Yankton Real Estate Deal.

YANKTON, So. Dak., April 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Simon Eiseman, of Omaha and Council Bluffs for a number of years, and previously for many years of the firm of C. & S. Eiseman, of Yankton, is in the city and to-day sold Eiseman's addition of forty acres, one and one-half miles from the postoffice for $25,000. The real estate dealers continue to increase.

Lewis Hayden's Funeral.

BOSTON, April 11.—Lewis Hayden was buried to-day with impressive ceremonies. There was a large concourse of Masons, Knights of Pythians and colored societies. Many prominent persons attended the church services, including Governor Ames, Dr. H. J. Bowditch, and William Lloyd Garrison.

A GALLANT SOLDIER GONE.

Death Suddenly Removes the Commandant at Fort Robinson.

GEN. EDWARD HATCH'S DEMISE.

Sheil the Atkinson Murderer Goes Up For Ten Years—Skillman On Trial—A Revolutionary Widow's Death.

Death of General Hatch.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., April 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—General Edward Hatch, who was so badly hurt by being thrown from his carriage nearly a month ago, sustaining a fracture of the hip bone, died suddenly at reveille this morning. Up to the time of his death the general was supposed to be improving and on the road to rapid recovery. His sudden demise was a great shock to both officers and privates of the garrison, and the intelligence caused the deepest sorrow. In his death the army loses a most gallant officer, of splendid war record, and his associates a generous and hospitable friend and companion. His military record, from April, 1861, to date, is one of continuous activity on the field, both during the rebellion and since in Indian wars. The general was a native of Maine, but early removed to Iowa. At the breaking out of the civil war in 1861 he became captain of the Second Iowa cavalry, rising to be colonel of the regiment in June, 1862. He was in command at New Madrid, Island No. 10, and Corinth. He commanded a brigade at Iuka and subsequently a division of cavalry in the Army of the Tennessee. He was appointed brigadier general of volunteers May 30, 1864, and commanded a cavalry division at the battles of Franklin and Nashville and the subsequent pursuit of Hood's army. He was brevetted brigadier and major general for gallantry in the last two battles. In July, 1866, he was appointed colonel of the Ninth United States cavalry. Since then, in Texas, New Mexico and Colorado, he has maintained his reputation of the war in numerous combats with hostile Indians. The army has indeed lost a gallant soldier, officer and gentleman.

A Revolutionary Widow's Death.

LONG PINE, Neb., April 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Sarah Mallory died here last night at the advanced age of 106 years. She was a daughter of Colonel Wright, of revolutionary fame, and the widow of Major Mallory, who was a private in the war of 1776. He was also a member of the Canadian parliament eight years, and when the war of 1812 broke out he came over to the states and became a major and was in charge of Buffalo when it was burned. He married Sarah Wright, the deceased, in 1823, and practiced law in the city of Lockport, N. Y., from 1824 to 1853. Mrs. Sarah Mallory has been in several states, and came to Brown county in 1883. She was living with her adopted son, H. D. D. Squires, at the time of her death. Hon. G. W. E. Dorsey procured a pension of $30 a month for her. The G. A. R. men of this place will attend to all the funeral rites. A peculiar circumstance connected with the rites is that the funeral sermon will be preached by Rev. Trevor, of the Methodist church, a gentleman who is a native of England and only a short time in this country.

The Skillman Murder Case.

AUBURN, Neb., April 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Skillman murder der trial was called this morning. A jury was selected with little trouble and the examination of witnesses began. The defense in their statement to the jury alleged that they would prove that Williams seduced Miss Skillman under promise of marriage; that he sent her to her sister in Nuckolls county, and from there had her come to Omaha on the promise that justice would be done her; that they registered at the hotel as J. M. Wilson and wife, and that while there the abortion was performed. Judge Appleget made a short but impressive speech to the jury which brought tears to the eyes of the whole Skillman family, with the exception of the prisoner who bears up well under the strain. Interest runs high to-night and nothing else is talked of. Public sympathy is with the prisoner and all hope to see him get off with a light sentence.

Wants the Missouri Pacific.

FRIEND, Neb., April 11.—At a board of trade meeting a committee was appointed to confer with the Missouri Pacific railroad officials to see if it could induce them to build to this town. The citizens are anxious to get the Missouri Pacific and will bond the town if it is necessary in order to get the road, and will assure them a good business immediately upon the road's completion. The Burlington & Missouri depot here is the poorest one on the main line of the road between Lincoln and Hastings.

Superior's Electric Light.

SUPERIOR, Neb., April 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The city board last evening accepted a proposition from the Superior Electric Light and Power company to furnish this city with sixteen arc lights for street illumination in return for the privilege of using the steam power at the water works to furnish the circuit. The franchise will be granted for a period of fifteen years. S. K. Felton, of Omaha, will be superintendent of the company.

Mike Lee Heard From.

EXETER, Neb., April 11.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Hon. Michael Lee, president of the city council at Omaha, accompanied by his friends, F. E. Bailey, J. C. Brennan and J. I. Nichol, are to-day the guests of this municipality, and are viewing the system of public improvements under the care of the city mayor.

Sheil Gets Ten Years.

FAIRBURY, Neb., April 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Patrick Sheil, the Atkinson murder, was to-day sentenced to ten years hard labor in the penitentiary by Judge Morris. The jury found him guilty of murder in the second degree. Court has adjourned.

Fairfield Will Celebrate.

FAIRFIELD, Neb., April 11.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Fairfield will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of Washington in suitable style.

The Flaherty Murder Trial.

HURON, Dak., April 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—While on the stand this afternoon Flaherty told a broken and disconnected story. His memory was bad and if he told the truth the witnesses for the prosecution were terribly mistaken. He claims to have been the victim of epilepsy for many years and he also used intoxicants to excess, rendering him unconscious of what he did. The defense is trying to show that Hattie Wilson died from other causes than gun-shot wounds, but so far have made a signal failure.

Refuses to Resign.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Jerome B. Burke, chief of the gazette division in the patent office, has been notified by the commissioner of patents that his tendered resignation would be accepted. Burke, however, declines to resign, and declares his intention of allowing the commissioner to dismiss him if he so desires. Burke is a Grand Army man and was at one time commander of the department of the Potomac.

Tried to Kill the Czar.

PARIS, April 11.—A rumor prevails on the bourse that an attempt has been made upon the life of the czar, but no confirmation has been received.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

McAdoo Drafts a Bill For the Abolition of the Ministerial Class.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Congressman McAdoo, who has devoted considerable time to the study of the diplomatic and consular service, has drafted a bill for the abolition of the ministerial class, which he will press in the next session of congress. With reference to the needs of the service and the reforms sought to be achieved by his bill, McAdoo said to-day: "I have in my mind a rough draft of the bill I intend to introduce in the next congress. Briefly stated: Abolish all positions above consul-general. Divide the consular service into three grades or classes. Let another class be consular agents in places too insignificant for consuls. Make the tenure of office depend on efficiency and good behavior. In this service experience must certainly count. Fill all vacancies in the higher grade from those below. Make the original appointments so as to give each political party equal representation. Competitive examinations are, in my opinion, of little value, and are now being questioned by the best minds in Europe and America. Memorized, undigested replies to formal questions may be a virtue in a parrot, but are a poor index of mental, executive and administrative ability in man. Select men originally on the best judgment of the appointing power, then weed out for inefficiency or other good cause not strictly political. Certify all cause of removal for public inspection, unless international relations are such as to make it impolitic. At great ports, from which we import vast quantities of special articles, our consul is there just long enough to learn the ways and customs and secrets of trade, and to judge of the honesty of exporters and importers, then is removed, and a new man, who may know much about the habits of Texas bronchos, Montana coyotes, or Indiana statesmanship, but nothing about iron, steel, silk, crockery, or the ways of commerce and the habits of foreigners, takes his place till the tide again changes. Is not this one of the dead weights on our nearly extinct foreign commerce? Lastly, let there be constant inspection of the consular service. Stop the wild and glowing literary efforts of the consular genius. Restrict consular reports to plain statements of pertinent commercial and business facts. What we are after through our consuls is not so much high thoughts as foreign ducats for domestic products. We will be glad to take his thoughts in a regular literary way.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Number of Miles Projected During the Last Three Month.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The Railway Age, in its issue to-morrow, will present elaborate tables showing the number of miles of railway projected during the three months of the present year to March 31. It says that sixty-six new lines, with an aggregate contemplated mileage of 53,436 miles, have been projected since January 1, last; that on these lines, 14,818 miles are under contract, 9,617 are surveyed, and 29,001 are incorporated or projected. The Railway Age, commenting on these figures, says:

"The fact that many, and perhaps most of the great companies, had given assurance to each other that they would not engage in competitive construction this year, the hostility towards railways indicated in several of the state legislatures, the great falling off in the earnings of nearly all existing roads, and perhaps more than all the reported determination of eastern financial agents to discourage the floating of new securities, all seemed to the general public to warrant the belief that little railway building would be witnessed during the present year. But those who have made a deeper and more detailed examination of the opportunities and needs for new railways in this vast country have seen that the generalization was being refuted by the demands of innumerable localities for additional transportation facilities."

AN INTERVIEW WITH KING.

"For God's Sake Let the Matter Rest—It's Over."

CHICAGO, April 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A reporter called on Henry W. King to-day to ask his opinion of the verdict, which sets Libbie Biechler free. Mr. King threw up his hands despairingly and cried: "For God's sake let the matter rest. It is over and done with now. It can do no good to print any more about it."

"General Cowin, in his speech for the defense, declared that you had pushed the prosecution and tried to hound the woman to death."

"That is not true. I did nothing in the matter save to procure evidence that I was requested to get, that the woman was unchaste and that she was not married to my son. I felt as if it were almost a matter of indifference to me what the verdict was. If she were hanged it could not give me back my boy."

Dudley's Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Counsellor Godkin, on behalf of the Evening Post, appeared before Judge Beach in the supreme court today, and moved for the dismissal of Colonel Dudley's suit against the Post to recover damages for the publication of an alleged libel, consisting of the "Blocks of Five" letter. The counsel stated that Dudley, on his examination before the commission in Washington, refused to testify as to matters concerning his complaint. Colonel Bliss argued that Dudley had acted properly in declining to testify. He said that Godkin had presented to Dudley the very letter upon which the Indiana grand jury was asked to indict him, and requested him to say whether or not it was his signature, and Colonel Dudley declined to swear in order to protect himself in any proceedings brought. The decision was reserved.

The Sioux Reservation.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dak., April 11.—A gentleman who arrived to-day from a trip to Sioux Falls and through numerous other cities and towns states that much interest is taken by the people of those sections in regard to the opening of the reservation. Colonies from a number of towns expressed themselves as determined to locate on the reserve when opened. When the reservation is finally opened for settlement the rush to the lands will be unprecedented.

Poisoned by Wild Parsnips.

ST. JOSEPH, Minn., April 11.—Four children of Sebastian Merdam, a German farmer, while playing in the fields, ate the roots of wild parsnips, which had been plougned up. They soon became violently sick, and three of them died in terrible agony. They were a boy of six and two girls, four and one and a half years old. Another girl aged three, who also ate of the poisonous roots, is still living, and may recover.

Discussing the Iowa Rates.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The Western Freight association devoted its session to-day to consideration of through rates to and from Iowa points. The reduction of local rates in that state so disarranged inter-state rates that Chicago has been placed at a disadvantage compared with other junction points as regards seaboard traffic. The purpose of the association is to equalize rates, and its labors in this direction will probably be completed to-morrow.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska and Iowa—Rain, cooler northerly winds.

For Dakota—Fair weather, preceded by rain in southern portion, cooler northwesterly winds.

Business Troubles.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11.—Alexander Emery, coffee and spice dealer, has assigned. Liabilities, $30,000; assets, $20,000.

LONDON, April 11.—R. Kell & Co., of Bradford, have suspended payment. Their liabilities amount to £90,000.

RUSSELL HARRISON PINCHED.

He Is Charged With Libeling Ex-Governor Crosby of Montana.

THE LATTER'S MODEST DEMAND.

He Estimates the Damage to His Reputation and Character at $100,000—The Grounds For Action.

His First Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Russell Harrison was arrested this afternoon in the offices of Judge, in the Potter building, on a charge of having published in his paper, the Montana Live Stock Journal, an article taken from a Buffalo paper accusing ex-Governor John Schuyler Crosby, of Montana, with having stolen jewels from a Washington lady. Harrison came on from Washington last night for the purpose of having papers in the suit served on him. The warrant was issued by Judge Beach, of the supreme court. Stephen B. Elkins, Vice-President Rice, of the Park bank, and W. J. Arkell, of Judge, became Harrison's bondsmen.

Judge Lamareaux, of Ballston, Pa., is Mr. Harrison's counsel and W. L. Swetzer his attorney. Harrison was not in charge of his paper at the time the article was published, and knew nothing about it. When his attention was drawn to the fact that the Buffalo paper had not told the truth, Harrison offered to publish a suitable retraction. This, however, Crosby would not accept. He demanded that Harrison should write him a personal letter of apology, and also print the same. Harrison declined to do this, and Crosby hopes by having him arrested to force him to do so.

Russell Harrison, when asked if he had anything to say, replied: "Nothing at the present time. The facts and evidence will be given to the public in the court proceedings. I will be able to show conclusively that I had nothing to do with the instigation of the story published, and did not learn of it until April 30, 1887, six weeks after its publication in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser."

William Swetzer, Harrison's attorney, said: "Considerable delay in bringing the action, and then instituting suit in a locality where the defamatory matter would not have been known had it not been brought to the public notice by Crosby himself, are matters which will be fully explained in the trial. Mr. Harrison disclaims all responsibility in the matter, his only connection with it being that of president of the company owning the paper that made the publication. It has been charged by Crosby that Harrison caused the libel in question to be published out of personal hatred or vindictiveness toward him. In point of fact, Crosby has not been unfavorably mentioned, with this exception, in the paper since the first day of its publication. In his complaint Crosby introduces the article printed, which is of a rather scathing nature. It was originally written for a Buffalo paper by its Washington correspondent, who was afterwards discharged for having written it. The matter complained of bears reference to alleged questionable acts of Crosby while governor of Montana, and concludes by alleging theft of diamonds from a lady in Washington. The complaint closes with a demand for $100,000 from Mr. Harrison, with costs, for alleged malicious and criminal libel. In his affidavit accompanying the complaint, Crosby seeks to show cause of hatred of him on the part of Harrison, and states that after he had resigned the position of governor and was acting as first-assistant postmaster-general the defendant, Harrison, removed Major Brady Wilkins, formerly Crosby's private secretary, from his position in the assay office at Helena, without making charges against him. Through the influence of Crosby, Wilkins was reinstated, and he alleges that this action created an animosity on the part of the defendant towards him."

Appended to the complaint in a letter from one Leslie Fullgrove, formerly editor of the Montana paper, disclaiming personal responsibility for the appearance of the objectionable matter, and asserting that Harrison and Lawyer McCutcheon, of Helena, caused its publication.

BABYHOOD AND DOTAGE.

A Peculiar Marriage Sanctioned By the Bride's Parents.

PITTSBURG, April 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A marriage license was issued yesterday afternoon to Samuel R. Welser, aged seventy-two years, and Edith P. Wilson, aged fifteen years. The application for the license was made at the license office by Mr. Welser, an erect and well preserved man, looking many years younger than the age he gave. He was accompanied by James Wilson, the father of the girl, who resides at No. 168 Wylie avenue. Mr. Welser resided with Mr. Wilson. When the age of the intended bridge was given, Captain Heiber, the clerk, hesitated. After a consultation with Register Conner, however, the license was issued. There is nothing in the law to prevent a union of a couple with such a desparity of ages when the consent of the father is given. No reason for the strange marriage was given. Mr. Welser, the prospective groom, was formerly a resident of McKeesport, this state, and for many years was well known as connected with the circus business. He traveled as a clown with the circus of "Jim" Taylor for a number of years until the show struck a yellow fever district, and half the performers dying, the company was broken up. Afterwards Welser took out a circus of his own. He retired upon marrying a wealthy lady in McKeesport, and upon her death was left a considerable fortune. The family of the girl are stated to be in but moderate circumstances.

A SEXTETTE.

A St. Paul Woman Gives Birth to Six Children.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Andrew Bubera, a native of Finland, yesterday gave birth to six children, three of them being still alive. Physicians say there is no previous well-authenticated case of the birth of a sextette in the history of obstetrics.

The Loyal Legion Congress.

CINCINNATI, O., April 11.—The sixth quadrennial congress of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States closed its session here this afternoon and many delegates left this morning for home. The entire constitution was revised and many verbal changes made, but not of a radical nature. It was provided that the insignia and rosette, now worn by the original first class members shall die with them, and that the rosette and insignia, now worn by the second class, be the abiding emblems of the order. The next meeting will held four years hence in St. Paul.

Rough on Cigarette Smokers.

LANSING, Mich., April 11.—The house today passed the Johnson cigarette bill, which prohibits the "manufacture, sale, keeping for sale or giving away of any cigarettes or any imitation thereof composed in whole or in part of tobacco or any substance in the form of a cigarette containing narcotic elements, or any rice paper or any paper designed for cigarette wrappers."

Death of Daniel A. Gage.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Intelligence was received here this morning that Daniel A. Gage, at one time treasurer of the city of Chicago, and widely known as a hotel proprietor, died at Charleston, N. H., at midnight. His disease was of the heart.

A Big Arrears of Pensions.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The pension office to-day allowed a claim of $14,000 for arrears of pension to Phillip Flood. The allowance was made for blindness contracted in the service.

HOSTILE CRITICISM.

The Boulangist Papers Pouring Hot Shot Into the Government.

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PARIS, April 11.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The violence of journalistic polemics has reached an extraordinary pitch in the Parisian press, exasperated by the recent measures taken by the government against General Boulanger. The amount and character of insults the Boulangist organs manage to turn out daily is simply astounding. Henri Rochefort, the brilliant leader writer of the Intransigeant, who hitherto has enjoyed the monopoly of this line, has now numerous imitators. The ministers are daily compared to all the celebrated criminals and assassins. It was with the view of putting a check on this overflow of abuse that the senate passed the other day a bill giving the correctional police courts jurisdiction in cases of insult to public officials, ministers and members of the two chambers. The chamber of deputies, however, threw out the bill, and as heretofore, the public officers are compelled to trust to juries to do justice to their detractors. French juries are generally severe enough in cases where the rights of private property are involved, and also in criminal matters relating to the rights of individuals, but they are given to leniency when the question at issue is one affecting the respect owing those in authority by virtue of their office. The result is that the French public officials are very chary of going before a jury in cases involving their official dignity and honor. It is not only members of the cabinet, but state dignitaries who are exposed to the abuse of certain political sheets. The senate, since it has been made the high court of justice, objects to these constant, unremitting attacks. It is a significant fact that it is not only the republican senators who are thus abused. The conservative wing of the upper chamber is not treated any better. M. Paul de Cassagnac indulges almost daily in most violent abuse of the Duc d' Audifret, Pasquier, and other senators of the right who have signified their intentions of taking part in the proceedings of the senate when it sits as a high court of justice. The other day when M. Buffet said that if the law conferring judicial powers on the senate were passed he and his friends would do duty under it. The Autorite lost no time in declaring that the parliamentarians of the right were as worthy of contempt as the parliamentarians of the left. This outburst of anger on the part of M. Cassagnac against conservative members of the senate is a fact which should not be lost sight of. It proves the difference of views, ideas and temperament which distinguishes the opportunists in the chamber from those of the senate. In the latter body almost the entire opposition has gone over to Boulanger, and is every day drifting further and further in a violently revolutionary direction. The conservatives of the senate are animated by a very different disposition. They are willing to take part in the proceedings of the high court of justice, on the ground that it is their duty to their country not to set themselves up in open opposition to the constitution. As a matter of fact there are not more than three or four Boulangists in the senate, and the conservative senators will in all probability vote against him in a body. They have, however, let it to be understood that if the charges against the accused are not substantiated at the first sitting, or if the acts prove not to be of a treasonable nature, they will press forward a motion for the senate to declare itself incompetent.

A FAMOUS VICTORY.

The Woolwich Artillery Receive Their Battery.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, April 11.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The field battery of the Honorable Artillery company celebrated the return of its guns from Woolwich last night by a big supper. Captain Fry, who presided, read a cablegram from the Honorable Artillery company of Boston, congratulating them on their victory, and hoping that the cordial relations between the two companies would always be maintained. The hope was expressed that the Prince of Wales would be induced to take command of the regiment again.

A Minneapolis Street Car Strike.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 11.—Last night President Lowrey, of the Minneapolis & St. Paul street car companies, issued an order reducing the wages of all employes. The company claims that it has been losing money and must retrench in order to float bonds with which to build new cable lines, etc. Notice of the reduction was received with great dissatisfaction. The motor line crews struck at noon and were followed in rapid succession by others, until at 3 o'clock the employes on every street car line in the city were out. Not a car has moved on the streets since 4 o'clock this afternoon. Quiet prevails in the vicinity of the car barns. The strikers met and united in agreeing to submit their differences with the company to an arbitration committee. They also appointed a committee to meet representatives of the company should the proposition be accepted.

President Lowrey said to-night, relative to the proposition of the striking employes to arbitrate, that he had nothing to arbitrate. The company determined to reduce salaries, and if the men will not accept the reduction they may quit work. The prospects are good for a long, hard fight.

Miners Advised to Compromise.

CLEVELAND, O., April 11.—President McBride, of the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers, has issued a circular to the men in the Ohio and Pittsburg districts, strongly advising them to accept the operator's proposition of a straight 2½ cents per ton reduction from last year's scale. This is a considerable concession from the proposition made by the operators at the late Columbus convention, which split up on the scale question. McBride advises acceptance in the interest of a continuation of harmonious relations, and the further reason that existing conditions are such as to render a successful strike extremely improbable.

Kentucky Moonshiners Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—A posse under United States Deputy Marshal Warnock and Revenue Agent Brewer has captured the moonshiners' stronghold on Carr's Creek, near Hindman, Ky. The leaders of the outlaws had been warned and made their escape. Among these were the two Adams, who were in the party by whom Deputy Marshal Wirman was waylaid and murdered. Only five men were captured and sent to Prestonburg as prisoners. Illicit distilleries in the neighborhood, five in number, were destroyed.

Bear News.

CHAMBERLAIN, D. T., April 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There has been a steady fall of rain for twenty-four hours. The crops, which are all in, needed it very badly, and farmers are all jubilant over the prospects for a large crop this season.

Thurman in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Judge Allen G. Thurman and his grandson arrived here this morning and are staying at the Ebbitt house. The judge is looking quite feeble, and needs the assistance of his grandson, as well as his cane, in walking.

HE PUT M'CARTIN TO SLEEP.

Charlie Gleason Wins an Easy Victory at Denver.

HE DID ALL THE HARD HITTING.

After a Brutal Exhibition of Nine Rounds He Winds Up the Night By Nearly Killing His Opponent.

Short But Very Brutal.

DENVER, Colo., April 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The long contemplated contest for a purse of $500 and the welterweight championship of the west between Patsey McCartin and Charlie Gleason, trainer for Le Blanche, took place about twenty-five miles from this city this afternoon under the management of the Denver Crib club. At 12 o'clock a special train on the Fort Worth pulled out from the union depot with nearly 500 men on board bound to see the mill. After an hour's run, a ring was pitched on the open prairie and the men entered it at 1:20, McCartin weighing 151 pounds and Gleason 147½. W. B. Masterson was chosen as referee. Le Blanche seconded Gleason, and John P. Clow and Harry Stewart were behind McCartin. Betting was lively, with Gleason in the lead.

First Round—Gleason clinched McCartin, rushing him all around the ring, landing blows all over his face, and closing McCartin's right eye with a left-hander. In the rush Gleason fell, but landed a hard blow on McCartin's jaw before falling.

Second Round—McCartin came up in groggy condition and was hammered all over the face and neck by Gleason, offering little or no effectual resistance. There were frequent clinches, Gleason getting the best of them.

Third Round—Gleason landed a terrible blow on McCartin's left eye, closing it, and knocking him through the ropes, bleeding like a stuck pig. When time was called, Gleason had won the first, second, third, fourth and fifth falls.

The fourth, fifth and sixth rounds were merely repetitions of the former ones, McCartin being knocked down several times and badly punished.

Seventh Round—The men clinched, after Gleason had led, Gleason's right landed hard. McCartin struck hard, but missed, and Gleason made his opponent stagger, and directly a sharp rally on both sides followed. Gleason landed, but McCartin knocked Gleason down. Gleason's left made McCartin very dizzy just as time was called.

Eighth Round—Both men came up fresh and clinched. Gleason landed on McCartin's nose and blood flowed, and Gleason landed again on his right ear. Gleason landed again on his nose, making the blood fly. McCartin claimed that in the clinch Gleason hit him, but the foul was not allowed. McCartin had the best of the round, but was so weak that he could hardly get to his corner.

Ninth Round—McCartin staggered into the ring in a horrible condition. Both his eyes were closed, his lips cut open, and the blood running from them and from his mashed nose in a stream. He, in a wild manner, swung around the ring, making wild and ineffectual plunges at Gleason, who had no trouble in dodging the blows. After some time spent in this manner Gleason landed a blow on his opponent's face which sent him against the ropes in an almost senseless condition. He, however, recovered in time and almost fell into the center of the ring, unable to raise his hand to ward off a sledgehammer blow from Gleason, which landed behind the right ear, sending him to the ground as dead as a log, where he remained several minutes. On recovering he cried like a schoolgirl with mortification over his defeat.

Le Blanche and Gleason will leave for Los Angeles in a day or two, where the former has