THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA MONDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1889. NUMBER 346

A COMMISSION FOR HAYTI.

The Ultimate Object to Obtain Coaling Stations.

FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD.

Harrison and Cabinet Fleeing to Green Fields and Babbling Brooks—Pleading for Swaim—Dakota Matters.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.

The state department commission selected to visit Hayti will also probably be instructed to visit San Domingo. The object is ultimately to obtain coaling or naval stations at Mole St. Nicholas and Samana bay, and the commission will seek to obtain such assurances as will make it possible for the administration to establish coaling stations with the necessary territory for their protection at these two points. The state department has all the means necessary not only to defray the expenses of the commission, but to negotiate for the future privileges of an important commercial nature. The greatest caution has been exercised at the state department to keep the purpose and movements of the commission secret. The commission to Hayti has at last been definitely agreed upon. It was at first intended that it should consist of three members, but the refusal of Congressman Robert Hitt, of Illinois, to serve reduces the number to two. The gentlemen who have signified their willingness to go are General Lew Wallace, of Indiana, ex-minister to Turkey, and Mr. Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, of Virginia. The political balance of the commission is thus maintained, inasmuch as General Wallace is a republican, and Mr. Tucker an ex-confederate democrat. Secretary Blaine is desirous, of all things, that none of the great European powers should become acquainted with the nature of the instructions, lest the intentions of the American commissioners be anticipated and the posible results of their mission neutralized.

PREPARATIONS FOR SUMMER.

Lively preparations will be begun at the white house and in the families of President Harrison's cabinet to-morrow for the coming summer. Mrs. Harrison will get her summer wearing apparel and personal effects generally ready to be moved up to Deer Park, where she and the president are to have a cottage and are to enjoy the presence of ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, and a number of other friends. It is probable that they will spend next Sunday in their cottage. At intervals they expect to have with them their son and daughter and their families, and Mrs. Harrison will have some friends with her all the time when she is not in Washington. She will occasionally accompany the president back to Washington on Monday morning, and remaining a day or two for shopping or social duties or staying over till Saturday, will return to her place in the woods and mountains. Deer Park is on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, is reached in about five hours' ride from Washington, and there are six or eight passenger trains going each way every twenty-four hours. The president can leave the white house at 2:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and leaving the Baltimore & Ohio depot at 3 o'clock on the limited express, can take a late dinner with his family at an altitude of probably three thousand feet higher than the nation's capital. This spot is a most charming one. The property is owned by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company fog several miles east and west of the tracks and the grounds have been cleared and sown to blue grass. When the temperature is 100° in the shade in Washington it is from 65 to 75° at Deer Park, and often it is necessary for one to change his underwear or don an overcoat in going to the place. The president does not expect to spend a Sunday in Washington from this time on until about the middle of September, except when he has important and urgent work. He is in very good health, but is, of course, fatigued, and as the hot weather comes on his physical strength wanes with that of other citizens.

Secretary Windom will take his family to the Adirondacks very soon after the president and Mrs. Harrison have taken their summer home.

Secretary Proctor has arranged to take his family to the mountains, but he has not decided fully where he will go.

Secretary Tracy will take a short cruise about a month hence and get some recreation.

Secretary Rusk will escort his wife, son and daughter to the wilds of Wisconsin.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker, having purchased a yacht, will spend his days in recreation during the hot weather a cruising. The yacht will be anchored at the wharf in Washington, and he will frequently make a run down the Potomac and into the Chesapeake bay.

Attorney-General Miller has not yet decided where he will go with his family, but thinks of locating them at Deer Park or Oakland, near the president.

Secretary Blaine will again locate his family at Bar Harbor and will go there as often as he can. The office-seekers will have to be a little lively a fortnight hence if they can make the rounds of the white house and cabinet and find everybody in at all times.

A NEW ELEMENT.

A new element will come into congress this winter and demand a division of the offices. It is the new states. Dakota will surely have three republican members of the lower and four republican members of the upper branch of congress. Washington will have one in the lower and two in the upper house. What Montana will do can not be predicted, but it is probable that she will elect republicans. These men will demand their share of the offices, and will make at least a partial reorganization of the senate necessary. Whether new men are put into the positions of secretary and sergeant-at-arms or not, from twenty to forty places of a minor character will be demanded and secured. These will require a very general shake up, and of course the displacement of as many men now in office. If the representatives from the new states should join the southern representatives or any other faction in the organization of the house they will cut a figure which will be felt. At any rate they will come in for a dozen or more pretty good places and the republicans from other sections may as well begin to figure to that end. The south is going to take some kind of united action and go as a body, and whoever is elected speaker will be pledged, unless a "dark horse" is selected, to recognize the new states and the south to the same extent that other states and sections having an equal number of representatives are recognized.

CONCERNING DAKOTA.

When President Harrison was inaugurated the Dakota republicans were left in a very peculiar position respecting the distribution of federal patronage in the then territory. Mr. Matthews was elected delegate, but by virtue of the omnibus territorial statehood bill he will never occupy a seat in congress as a delegate from Dakota because Dakota will come in as two states when congress convenes again. It has been customary for the delegate in republican administrations to be accorded the distribution of the federal offices. Mr. Matthews, despite the fact that he will never occupy the seat of delegate from Dakota, demanded his prerogatives, and, making a firm stand, was granted the exclusive right to dictate all the appointments in his territory. The man who is to be governor of South Dakota and the two gentlemen who will undoubtedly be the senators from that section have united in a request that, in view of the peculiar situation, new arrangements be entered into. They have proposed that the present member of the republican national committee, who is to be governor of South Dakota, Delegate-elect Matthews and the gentlemen who will be elected to preside over the Sioux Falls constitutional convention on July 4, next be recognized as the committee to recommend appointments for South Dakota. The plan has been submitted to the president, but no decision has yet been reached. It is feasible and just, and there is little doubt that it will be accepted. A similar arrangement will likely be effected for North Dakota.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

A serious discussion of the rights and wrongs, advantages and disadvantages of the civil service law has again arisen. This question is no longer confined to parties. There are as many republicans who are opposed to both the letter and spirit of the civil service law as there are democrats. The spirit of civil service reform is much more popular than the letter of the law, and the extension of the spirit of the reform where the law does no good has made many enemies of both the law and the reform. President Harrison has done nothing which brought about such universal commendation as the extension of the time when the civil service law should include the railway mail service, giving six weeks, from the middle of March to the 1st of May, within which to bring about a reorganization of the demoralized railway mail service without the interference of the law. There is universal complaint because the extension of the law over the secret service of the post-office department has not been abrogated. A western senator, whose name is a household word throughout the country, expressed the opinion of very many men when he said the other day:

"As a whole, the civil service law is advocated by two classes only—those who are ignorant of its actual operations, and those who want to relieve themselves from the procurement of positions for friends. The only proper feature there is about the civil service law is that it keeps back the rush of spoilsmen and has some regard for intelligence and fitness in the employment of men to perform the public service. The intention of the civil service is, it must be acknowledged by its most ardent friends, much better than its operation. If the law was faithfully enforced, it would wreak no injustice, and would elevate public interest. But there are just enough men in every department of the government who oppose civil service reform to impede its best operations, and who keep down the best results which could be secured."

The above quotation is from one of the leading republicans in Indiana, and he expressed them after a week's sojourn in Washington, looking into the various branches of the government where positions are supposed to be located for party men. This same gentleman stated to your correspondent that an effort would be made at the coming session of congress to cut off the appropriation for the civil service commission, and that it would be supported by a sufficient number of republicans to give it success if the usual quota of democrats stood by the opposition to civil service reform. The extension of the law over the railway mail service and the incorporation of the detective service of the various departments within the civil service law have made more enemies for civil service reform and the law than all things else.

PLEADING FOR SWAIM.

Several Ohio and other congressmen are interesting themselves again in behalf of Judge Advocate General Swaim. The sentence of the court, twelve years suspension from rank and duty, was a very severe one. President Harrison has been seen and promised to give the matter his personal attention. The power of mitigating the sentence rests alone with the president. The papers are now at the white house, and the president will take up the matter at an early date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Sheridan is still in the city. As soon as the school session is over she and her children will go to their cottage at Nonquett. Colonel and Mrs. McMichael Sheridan will spend part of the summer with Mrs. Sheridan.

Miss Maggie Neeley, of Iowa, was given cases in the second division of the government printing office on Friday.

The marriage of ex-Secretary Bayard to Miss Mary Willing Clymer is announced to take place June 12, in this city.

Louis A. Dent, of this city, has been appointed private secretary to Secretary Blaine, vice Thomas H. Sherman, appointed consul to Liverpool. Dent was formerly private secretary to Congressman Hitt, of Illinois.

Mr. Michaels, of Kansas City, brother of W. H. Michaels, of Nebraska, clerk of the senate committee on printing, has been appointed a clerk at $1,800, and will assume his duties to-morrow at the government printing office. PERRY S. HEATH.

TURNED TO ASHES.

Eloping Editor Moore Tires of His Paramour and Leaves Her.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—A dispatch to the Globe-Democrat from New York says: Henry W. Moore and Mrs. John W. Norton have parted. He left her last Thursday. According to his friends, when Moore left St. Louis with Mrs. Norton, he did it under the idea, whether right or wrong, that as he had caused the woman's downfall, it was his duty to stand by her. He was madly in love with her. Both expected that divorces would set them free and then they intended to be married.

On September 22 last, however, he came home from his office about 10 o'clock in the evening, and found Mrs. Norton absent. He sat on the stoop and waited until shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning, when a carriage containing Mrs. Norton and a man prove dn about a block away and she got out and came to the house. She had been drinking heavily of champagne. Moore got her in the house and a terrible scene ensued. The next morning he demanded an explanation and she said she had been spending the evening with a lady friend, whose brother-in-law had brought her home. She offered to take any oath he desired that she had not been unfaithful to him, and thereupon said:

"I hope my mother's soul may be in hell and remain there forever if I am not telling the truth; so help me God."

Moore then believed her. He found later that she had spent the evening with a steamboat clerk, whom she met when on her way to Canada to join Moore. But on her protestation that she would never deceive him again he forgave her. Then he detected her in a liason with a roomer in a flat, which they rented on East Forty-eighth street. Moore thereupon left her, but yielded to her pleadings and the intercession of friends, and went to living with her again, but on Thursday last, upon receiving renewed evidence of her infidelity, packed his trunk and left, leaving Mrs. Norton to go her own way. Moore, it is said, never wrote of his troubles to his St. Louis friends, but always told them that he was living happily.

American Raisins.

NEW YORK, May 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Colonel Forsythe, one of the leading raisin producers of the United States, has just returned from a careful inspection of all the raisin growing districts of Europe, and says that American raisins, in addition to supplying the American markets, are destined soon to take a large share of the London business. He says phylloxera is constantly diminishing the best crops of Spain in an increasing degree, and that even if they should now get a remedy for it, which is not probable, it will be five years before the Malaga district can recover its former position. A heavy consignment of California raisins has been disposed of in London this season, being the first shipment of the kind on record. Colonel Forsythe will leave for California in a few days.

A Juvenile Defaulter.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Morgan, a thirteen-year-old son of Alfred Speer, president of the New Jersey Wine company, of Passaic, N. J., disappeared last night from Passaic with $1,000 in money and checks, which were to have been used to pay off the employes of the company yesterday.

Suicide of a Rector.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Henry Greenfield Schor, the young assistant rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, suicided to-day. Business troubles are given as the cause.

DAKOTA'S COMING ELECTION.

What the Farmers' Alliance Proposes to Accomplish.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

Opening Up Reservation Lands—The Beautiful Prospects For Settlers—The Good Live Indians—Official Spoils.

A Wholesale Election.

HURON, Dak., May 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Dakota will elect a full set of state officers: Two congressmen, thirty-six state senators, ninety-eight representatives, nine supreme and circuit judges, and vote on the same day for one of seven candidates for the state's capital. And the legislature to be chosen will have to elect United States senators. Whatever may be the yield of wheat and garden truck, politics are already waist-high, and we will be in over our heads long before election day, October 1.

THE BEE'S Black Hills correspondent has given an account of how Mr. Loucks, president of the Farmers' alliance, is antagonizing Judge Moody in that direction. Of course, that is all nuts for Moody, because he and fear are strangers. In reality, he succeeds best when he is stoutly opposed. But there is a method in Louck's opposition to the judge, and he is not working alone. There is a very well-founded report in this part of the state that he is working in concert with Judge Hugh J. Campbell to combine with the alliance and the prohibitionists for the purpose of electing a full state ticket, legislature, congressmen and senators. He said in a speech in the Black Hills that the farmers ought to have all these offices, and he evidently meant by this that he and those he can influence intend to strike for all the sugar and take what they can get.

And here's the proof. These two gentlemen are traveling over the territory trying to combine their friends on Loucks and Campbell for United States senators; Frank Aikens for governor; Abe Van Osdel for lieutenant-governor; Judge C. S. Palmer and George A. Mathews for congress. No one believes that Aikens and Mathews are in sympathy with a movement that has such a paternity. For Loucks is known to be a democrat and he did all he could to induce farmers to vote for Harden last fall when he was the democratic candidate for congress. Two years before that he opposed the republican legislative ticket, in Brookings county.

In further proof that this scheme is being worked Judge Campbell was in Aberdeen a few days ago, and said if the citizens there would help in this move, they could have then ominee for governor and also the of the United States senators. Of course the judge has any quantity of governorships and senatorships at his finger tips, and can dispense them "ad lib." While there is nothing said about what part the democrats will play in this plan, there can be no doubt of their being willing to aid and abet it with all their votes. For Loucks helped them last year, and they will return the favor in 1889, when it may put one of their number in a high office, and certainly will sow thorns in the path of the republican party.

The Constitutional Convention.

HURON, Dak., May 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—It was not fully known until this week who all the successful candidates were, in the election of the 14th instant. Now that the returns are in, it appears that fifty-two republicans and twenty-three democrats were elected to the constitutional convention. Thus the democrats fell two short of getting a member from each delegate district. This is the only trial that minority representation will ever have in our state. There was a marked oneness of opinion on readopting the constitution in a number of counties. For instance: This, Beadle county, gave 1,988 votes for it and 32 against; Davison 681 to 11; Sanborn 590 to 10; Hutchinson county gave but 6 votes against it, while Moody dropped but 2 against it. Kimball, in Brule, which is solidly democratic, is the only town thus far reported that gave a majority against the constitution.

Party Spoils.

HURON, S. D., May 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—O. W. Blair, a young lawyer here, has been appointed receiver of the land office in Huron. He succeeds Hon. Ezra W. Miller, of Elk Point, who has made a very satisfactory official. Our people hope that he and his family will continue to abide with us.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker held up the commission of J. W. Banbury as postmaster at Britton, on account of charges preferred by one Sherin, he of unsavery reputation, whose name was connected with a scandal at one of our hotels. When Banbury found out who was thus bothering him he sent a certified copy of certain legal proceedings to the postmaster-general, who at once forwarded his commission. He is editor of the Britton Daylight, in Marshall county, and was sworn in as postmaster last Tuesday.

By the middle of June the commission of immigration will have several thousand new and lately corected maps of the two Dakota states, all for gratuitous distribution. Address F. H. Hagerty, Aberdeen.

There has been considerable inquiry as to ex-Delegate Gifford being a candidate for the congressional nomination. I am authorized to say that he will not refuse if he has an opportunity.

Sioux Falls is growing rich from her quartzite quarries and now Yankton finds that her river front of chalk stone is available for the manufacture of a cement as excellent in quality as the Portland. They also have an abundance of potter's clay, and are looking forward to the near future when they will have manufactories of pottery, pipes and tiling. That old town is coming to the front. It is high time.

Free Land in Dakota.

SISSETON AGENCY, Dak., May 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Three million five hundred thousand acres of the finest land in Dakota, the Sisseton Indian and military reservations, are soon to be thrown open for settlement. There is no such rush here as occurred when Oklahoma was declared ready for the homesteader, but there is a steady, quiet movement toward the new El Dorado by the farmers of adjoining Minnesota and Dakota counties, and when the time arrives for entering the reservations several thousand sturdy boomers will be on hand to make early selections. The military reservation, set apart in 1864 for the use of United States troops, comprises 500,000 acres, and will be proclaimed open on the 1st of June. The Indian reservation, which contains a little more than three million acres, will be ready to be sliced up into tracts of 160 acres, it is expected, about the 1st of August. This depends on the rapidity with which the red men are allotted lands in severalty. There are about eighteen hundred of the Sissetons who have agreed to take 160 acres each and as soon as they make their selections the president will be notified and he will issue an order opening the remaining portion to settlement. The military reservation is a rectangular tract located in Marshall county. It can be cut up into 3,000 farms, on which 15,000 people can gain a livelihood. The great Sisseton Indian reservation is a tract in the shape of a wedge, the point of which rests on Lake Kampeska, in Codington county, three miles north of Watertown. The western boundary runs through the counties of Codington, Grant, Day, Marshall and Sargent to the forty-sixth parellel. The northern boundary lies in Sargent, Richland and Roberts counties. Lake Traverse, on the Minnesota border, is the eastern boundary for a distance of thirty miles, the boundary line running thence through Roberts, Grant and Codington counties to Lake Kampeska again. The 1,800 Indians will become possessed of less than 300,000 acres, and all the rest of the 3,000,000 acres will soon be covered with vegetables under the ownership of the white man. This land is not a wild western wilderness far removed from the centers of civilization. The country is thickly settled with thrifty people on every side of the reservation. Among the towns and cities located within a few miles of the borders of the great tract are Brown's Valley and Ortonville, Minn.; Britton, Webster, Milbank, Wilmot, Rutland, Forman and Watertown, Dakota. One railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, runs through the Indian reservation, and the Manitoba, Minneapolis & Pacific, the Northwestern, the Burlington, the Cedar Rapids & Northern, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis run along its borders. The land is splendidly watered by numerous lakes and small streams, and sufficiently hilly to be splendidly drained. The soil is a black loam which averages a foot in thickness, but at times reaches several feet. It is the most fertile on the eastern border of the territory, and large crops of wheat, oats, corn and vegetables are raised. Stock fares well also, as there is excellent grazing both summer and winter. There is a pleasing difference between this and adjoining sections as to timber; oak and cottonwood trees abound on both reservations. Building stone is plentiful along the central ridges, and the Indians have utilized it to some extent. Excellent sand and brick clay abound. The rainfall is usually frequent and plentiful, the average for several years being 17-27 inches. The single company of troops now located at Fort Sisseton will be ordered to some other post early in June, and the government buildings, twenty-five in number, will be sold at public auction June 6. Several hundred acres immediately adjoining the fort are already under a high state of cultivation, the garrison having raised all its vegetables for a long period. This and all the other land on the reservation will be subject to homestead entry only. The Sisseton Indians, a branch of the great Sioux tribe, are the most peaceful and enjoy the highest civilization of any in Dakota. They have almost entirely discarded the Indian language, and in their schools English is taught exclusively. The only Indian boarding school in the northwest is located on this reservation. This school has a boys' and girls' hall and employs five teachers, supported wholly by the Presbyterian board of home missions, and receives no aid whatever from the government. The schools are in charge of Rev. Dr. Adams, who, though eighty years old, is hale and hearty. The Presbyterian school occupies nine large buildings, while the government school occupies but one building and employs only three teachers. In the former all the industrial branches are taught, and the red men are learning trades which will be useful in gaining a livelihood. Many of the Indians are taking business courses, some become fine musicians and a large class is preparing for the ministry. The Sissetons are nearly all Presbyterians, there being nine Presbyterian and one Episcopal church on the reservation. John R. Renville, the oldest Indian preacher in America, who many years ago assisted the missionaries in translating the bible into the Sioux language, is still vigorous and delivers a sermon every Sunday. The Sissetons receive no annuities from the government, being entirely self-supporting, and their homes compare favorably with those of the whites in the counties bordering on the reservation. They are industrious and honest, and, in marked contrast to those being supported by the government in idleness, are increasing in numbers.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

The Financial Transactions of the Past Week.

BOSTON, Mass., May 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following table, compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended May 25, 1889, with rates per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week in 1888:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$730,487,180	29.5	....
Boston	89,842,735	11.7	....
Philadelphia	69,618,897	1.6	....
Chicago	64,460,000	3.3	....
St. Louis	19,272,138	28.1	....
San Francisco	13,612,866	6.9	....
Baltimore	11,324,776	10.2	....
Cincinnati	10,646,450	13.5	....
Pittsburg	12,270,840	17.7	....
New Orleans	6,736,309	11.6	....
Kansas City	8,238,518	4.2	....
Louisville	7,361,407	39.4	....
Providence	4,330,700	....	0.3
Detroit	5,393,079	24.9	....
Milwaukee	4,192,000	11.6	....
Omaha	3,785,707	....	3.0
St. Paul	3,564,939	....	0.4
Minneapolis	4,798,085	36.6	....
Denver	3,052,800	47.1	....
Cleveland	3,391,691	11.9	....
Memphis	1,966,574	47.9	....
Indianapolis	1,927,968	3.1	....
Hartford	1,655,141	14.0	....
Columbus	2,120,001	15.3	....
Duluth	1,025,642	31.9	....
Worcester	1,10,384	18.9	....
St. Joseph	1,259,829	7.6	....
Fort Worth	1,267,913	76.2	....
Portland	1,053,882	18.9	....
New Haven	1,152,666	1.8	....
Springfield	1,103,253	....	0.9
Peoria	1,633,063	3.4	....
Galveston	901,917	36.5	....
Lowell	606,555	16.2	....
Norfolk	515,884	....	18.1
Grand Rapids	650,807	6.4	....
Syracuse	676,746	25.0	....
Wichita	702,524	....	9.8
Topeka	310,660	....	5.9
*Tacoma	301,786	....	....
Total	$1,098,593,650	23.4	....
Outside New York	368,193,470	12.8	....

*Not included in total. No clearing house at this time last year.

WALKER'S CONFESSION.

The Youthful Knobber Freely Admits His Guilt.

OZARK, Mo., May 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The confession of William Walker, just made public here, is regarded as entirely correct, so far as the youthful Knobber's knowledge of the tragedy goes. He freely admits that he was the principal actor in the fearful scene, but claims that his father, David Walker, was really in ignorance of the intention to assault the Edens. However correct this may be, it is clearly known that David Walker was determined to make his band of regulators feared from one end of Christian county to the other, though he was probably too cautious to make the assault on the Edens at the time it was precipitated by some of his less prudent followers.

Only a week before the Edens massacre Walker was reasoned with by one of his Knobber friends, and urged to desist from whipping raids, which had grown to be of almost nightly occurrence. "They'll never find us out," said Walker, "and we'll knock 'em right and left."

The story recently published about the eventful wanderings of Wiley Matthews, and his final drowning in the War Eagle river, in Arkansas, is pure nonsense. Wiley Matthews' wife is frequently seen at Dyke's store, a little trading point on the Swan river, in Taney county, a place where she has neither relations nor employment, and it is morally certain that Wiley is secreted in some of the sharp gorges of the adjacent hills, where human footsteps seldom tread.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska and Dakota: Generally fair northerly winds, slight changes in temperature.

For Iowa: Showers in eastern portion, fair in western portion and westerly winds, warmer in eastern portion, stationary temperature in western portion.

CRONIN'S IMPOSING FUNERAL.

The Procession was Three Hours in Passing.

CROWDS JAM THE STREETS.

A Canopy of American Flags Above the Bier—High Mass in the Cathedral—Coughlin's Mysterious Smith.

With Dirges Due.

CHICAGO, May 26.—In all of its details the funeral of Dr. P. H. Cronin to-day was a most remarkable affair. From one end of the big procession to the other through the endless crowds on the streets, among the throng in the great cathedrals, aboard the train, after the train that was passing the cottage sped toward Calvary cemetery, the dead man's fearful fate was present in every mind. The corpse has been lying in state in Calvary armory on the lake front, and there early this morning a morbid and curious crowd with the dead man's friends made their pilgrimage. Armed sentries from the Hibernian rifles stood arms-at-rest at each corner of the raised platform on which reposed the catafalque and coffin. The crayon portrait of the dead man, draped in black, stood near the coffin. A huge cross of white pinks and marguerites woven in with smilax was at the head of the bier, and a harp and a smaller cross stood at the foot. A candelabra with seven tapers flickered in front of the cross. Ropes of green smilax and white roses were looped from the coffin and about the catafalque, and potted plants were grouped at the corners of the platform. A canopy of American flags hung above the bier and festoons of black and white twined the bars above it.

Large crowds jammed the streets before the armory, and the police kept the passageway open for those who wished to enter the funeral hall.

For three hours the procession in double file marched across the platform.

Only a picture and a big silver plate on the coffin lid testified that all that was mortal of Dr. Cronin was within the casket. At last the procession stopped and the pallbearers entered. At their head was Luke Dillon, of Philadelphia; Edward O'Meagher Condon, of New York; John Devoy, of New York; and Thomas P. Dinte, of Detroit. Following them came a large number of locally prominent Irish-Americans, representing friends of the dead man and the societies to which he belonged.

Leaving the armory, the casket was placed in the hearse and the procession formed. At its head was a platoon of police, followed by the marshal and aides. Then came a drum corps and the Hibernian rifles with arms reversed, and next the hearse with its guard of honor and pall bearers. The Clan-na-Gael guards, the uniformed rank of the Royal Arcanum and 1,000 members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen came next. The Ancient Order of Hibernians, 1,000 strong, several courts of the Independent Order of Foresters, 1,200 in all, and 2,700 Catholic Foresters were in line. Uniformed members of the Royal League, the Sheridan Rifles, the Catholic Benevolent Legion and fragments of other orders swelled the line.

Marshal Cahill said that over seven thousand men were in the procession. Four bands and half a dozen drum corps played dirges or marked the slow time of the funeral march. Scores of furled flags draped in black and society banners edged with crape were carried by standard bearers. The line of march was black with people, the sidewalks, windows, stairways and roof tops being crowded.

Reaching the Cathedral of the Holy Name an immense crowd was encountered. On the approach of the procession the bell tolled and the organ pealed forth the funeral march. The pall bearers with their burden moved down the center of the aisle and lowered the casket on the catafalque. Candles were placed beside it and the ceremonies of the high requiem mass begun. The sermon was by Rev. Father Muldoon. He spoke at length of Cronin's kindness of heart and his generous nature, but approached no nearer the tragedy than a few general allusions.

After the church services the procession was renewed and proceeded through crowded streets to the union depot at Canal and Adams streets. Thirty-six cars were filled. Hundreds of persons drove out in buggies and carriages and hundreds more came to the cemetery from neighboring suburbs. Heavy black clouds kept many persons away and vague rumors of trouble may have frightened others. Arriving at Calvary the marching orders were speedily placed in line and the body was carried to the public vault. No exercises of any sort took place at the cemetery. A threatening spatter of rain warned the crowd that a storm was at hand, and the three long trains were refilled within fifteen minutes.

Dr. Cronin's body will be left in the vault until his friends purchase a lot and arrange for public interment.

COUGHLIN'S "SMITH."

If Williard J. Smith tells a true story, Detective Coughlin's "unknown Smith," for whom he says he hired the horse on the night of Cronin's disappearance, is more than over a mystery. At a socialistic meeting at Waverly hall this afternoon a reporter was approached by an acquaintance and Smith was pointed out as the man implicated in Coughlin's story. The reporter accosted Smith, and the latter said he didn't know anything about the white horse. He is going to see Chief of Police Hubbard about the story, as he wants the chief to know he had nothing to do with Cronin's disappearance. Smith says he came here from Hancock, Mich., three years ago. He knew Coughlin in that city and intended several times to look him up here, but never did so until last Tuesday, when happening to pass the East Chicago station he went in and talked with Coughlin. He saw him again last Wednesday afternoon, accidentally meeting him on LaSalle street and hasn't heard of him since.

Smith is at present employed by a real estate dealer here, and refuses to give his occupation previous to entering his present position. That he knew Coughlin he admits and that he was twice with the detective immediately preceeding the latter's assertion made on Friday that the man for whom he engaged the horse was Tom Smith, formerly of Hancock, Mich., who had since gone to New Mexico. Smith says he has no relatives in that city and no brother. He does not know any one named Tom Smith in Hancock. Smith's friends say that Coughlin finding it necessary to invent a name for the unknown buggy driver, chanced to think of his newly found friend, and afterwards, to carry out the story, gave the mysterious individual not only the name, but the former address of his friend.

ANOTHER LINK.

An extraordinary chain of circumstances in connection with the case was brought to light this evening. Young Miss Murphy, who declares she saw Dr. Cronin coming down town several hours after he left home on the night of his disappearance, is the daughter of a saloonkeeper in whose place it is said an attempt was once made to arrest Cronin for connection with an alleged woman scrape. Miss Murphy is also reported to be a relative of a detective, the partner of the suspected Officer Coughlin. The street car conductor, Duyer, who corroborated the story that Cronin was seen coming down town and presumably took a train out of the city, is said to have resigned his position and disappeared. An ex-street car man named Tiernan, whose whereabouts could not be learned to-night, has recently been in the employ of Ice Dealer P. O'Sullivan. It was one of the cards of this man that played such a part in luring Cronin to his death.

KING ARRESTED.

Another arrest has been made in connection with the case. The man King, described by Prisoner Woodruff as the person who hired him to steal a horse the night of Dr. Cronin's disappearance, was captured to-day in a house of ill fame. The arrest was made with great secrecy. In a number of particulars King answers the description given of him by Woodruff. It is somewhat of a mystery why King has not been arrested before, as it is understood from the officers that he has at no time apparently manifested any desire to leave the city. The arrest was kept secret until to-night, as it was decided to confront Woodruff with King.

The Cronin Circular.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The Public Ledger to-morrow will say:

"At the Irish-American club last evening a prominent member showed a copy of a printed circular which, he said, he had received from Dr. Cronin about eighteen months ago and copies of which have been sent by Cronin to his friends so they might be able to defend his character in case it was attacked. The circular occupies twelve pages and is headed:

"Is it Conspiracy?—An Unpublished Interview.'

"It purports to be an interview prepared by the reporter of a daily paper, but withheld from publication by Cronin, based on a rumor, circulated November 27, 1887, to the effect that Cronin had been shot by a woman. Cronin says the rumor originated in a saloon on North Clark street, kept by the father of Annie Murphy. Annie Murphy is the woman who is reported to have said she saw Cronin late on the night of his disappearance. The circular continues with a detailed account of a certain attempt to gain information as to Cronin's character, antecedants, etc."

Another Arrest.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The Record, tomorrow, will say: "Peter McGehan, who mysteriously disappeared from this city three months ago and was next heard of in Chicago, where it is alleged he threatened the life of Dr. Cronin, was arrested in that city yesterday. The arrest of McGehan is thought to foreshadow other arrests because it is known he has been under the surveillance of Pinkerton detectives ever since the disappearance of Cronin. Though he was constantly shadowed it was deemed not wise to arrest him until other important evidence was obtained to demonstrate how far reaching was the conspiracy, which had for its object the murder of Cronin.

LE CARON'S TREACHERY.

He Did Not Become a British Spy Until Lately.

JOLIET, Ill., May 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Great interest has been aroused in Joliet by the publication of portions of the testimony of Le Caron, the spy, relative to his initiation into the Clan-na-Gael.

Le Caron testified that he was initiated by Alexander Sullivan in Chicago. In doing this Sullivan had broken the rules of the order, Le Caron not being of Irish extraction.

A local paper publishes an interview with John T. Donahoe, one of the prominent Irishmen of this city, concerning the reports of Le Caron's initiation. Mr. Donahoe's answer was a complete refutation of the report. "The leader in question had nothing whatever to do with Le Caron's initiation in the Clan-na-Gael," said he positively. "Le Caron was initiated into the Clan-na-Gael in Braidwood, in the year 1880, by William O'Callaghan of this city. It was the first Clan-na-Gael camp in that place, and was organized by Mr. O'Callaghan assisted by John Ryan, of Joliet, then members of a Joliet camp of the same order. The first suggestion of Le Caron, as an eligible person for membership came from ex-Justice William Stapleton, of Joliet. Mr. Stapleton has told me of this himself. O'Callaghan and Ryan were the only members present from Joliet to organize the meeting. Fifteen or twenty of the Braidwood men, who had been selected beforehand, were present to become initiated. They were all supposed to be true men, and no one entertained any suspicion against Le Caron. When the work of organizing was completed Le Caron was chosen president of the camp, by a unanimous vote, as I remember it. He remained its presiding officer for some time; just how long I cannot say. I haven't belonged to the organization for a long time."

Donahoe does not believe Le Caron became a traitor until shortly before the Parnell trial began. The fact that Le Caron worked hard for a living, and at times was sorely pressed for money was evidence to Donahoe that he was not receiving British gold. The last year or two prior to his departure, Le Caron was in very poor circumstances, and Donahoe is of the opinion that he saw a chance to make a large sum of money by turning informer and so became a traitor.

TO BE A HOTEL KEEPER.

John L. Tells Nellie Bly His Heart's Desire.

NEW YORK, May 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Nellie Bly had an interview with John L. Sullivan, in which the following conversation took place:

"Do you like prize fighting?" I asked Mr. Sullivan.

"I don't," he replied. "Of course, I did once, or rather I was fond of traveling about and the excitement of the crowds, but this is my last fight."

"Why?"

"Well, I am tired and want to settle down."

"What shall you do if you stop fighting?"

If I win this fight I will travel for a year giving sparring exhibitions, then I will settle down. I have always wanted to run a hotel in New York and if I am successful I think I shall spend the rest of my life as a hotel proprietor."

"How much money have you made during your career as a prize fighter?"

"I have made $500,000 or $600,000 in boxing, and made $125,000 from September 26, 1883, to May 26, 1884, when I traveled through the country offering $1,000 to any one I couldn't knock out in four rounds, which takes twelve minutes."

"How will you fight Kilrain with or without gloves?"

"I will fight Kilrain according to London prize ring rules."

CINCINNATI SALOONS.

Closed in Front But the Back Doors Invite the Thirsty.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—With fewer than a dozen exceptions the saloons were, to all outward appearances, closed, to-day. The front doors were shut and locked and the blinds were down. There was little or no difficulty in getting admission to perhaps one-third of them by the side or back entrance. There were five arrests, by the police, of the most defiant proprietors of open houses. In one case a proprietor was arrested three times before he closed. The law and order league caused saloonkeepers in different parts of the city to be arrested and brought before magistrates.

Anticipating Memorial Day.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The annual Decoration day services were held at the Soldiers' Home, to-day, in order that the old veterans could attend the celebration at Fort Leavenworth Thursday. The exercises were opened with an oration by Protestant Post Chaplain Gillespie, followed with music by the home band. The graves were then profusely decorated with flowers by the 2,300 veterans at the home, and the citizens present. The memorial address was delivered by Captain J. B. Johnston, of Topeka, who made an eloquent and feeling speech. Father Flynn, the Catholic post chaplain, then pronounced the benediction, after which all present partook of a sumptuous dinner.

AN OUTBREAK IN GUTHRIE.

Tearing Down a House as a Matter of Principle.

SEVERAL PERSONS BADLY HURT.

Driving off Carpenters and Breaking Up Foundations—A Sort of All Around Fight—Armed Troops Appear.

The Oklahoma Spirit Rampant.

GUTHRIE, I. T., May 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The city of Guthrie is in a ferment of excitement over a riot which occurred this morning and in which several persons were seriously injured.

United States Deputy Marshal Hayes and Amos Burnett, of Nashville county, Illinois, James Sampsel, of Toala, Kan., and James Weed, of Connecticut, are contestants for a valuable corner lot. A week ago an arbitration committee awarded the lot to Sampsel, but this morning Weed, with a gang of carpenters, appeared and began the erection of a frame house on the lot. A mob of Sampsel's sympathizers at once collected and shouted: "Tear down the house!"

They picked up scantlings and made an assault and drove the carpenters from their work. They then, rafter by rafter, razed the building to the ground. The carpenters laid another foundation but it was quickly torn up by the infuriated mob. Marshal Needles appeared upon the scene and ordered the mob to disperse, but they hooted and jeered at him.

Frank Longworth, of Chicago, made an incendiary speech which incited a free-for-all fight in which sticks and stones were freely used. During the melee pickpockets were discovered at work and one of them was knocked down and t