## SEARLE CHAMPION SCULLER.

The American Champion Badly Beaten by the Australian.

IMMENSE CROWDS PRESENT.

A Plainly Evident Lack of "Get There" Quality Noticeable in the Work of O'Connor-The Bookmakers Win.

O'Connor Outrowed. [Coppright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett,] London, Sept. 9.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. !- Henry Ernest Searles is still the champion sculler of the world. He gained the title by defeating Peter Kemp on October 27, 1888, and in December following clinched his right to the title by winning the Australian sweepstakes at Brisbane, in which he had for competitors Beach, Kemp, Matterson and others. In his boat Searle looks a champion wonder. On land there is nothing particularly striking about him. He is simply a fine looking fellow with a face not a bit older than his years, which are twenty; three. That Searle is fit to be the champion sculler of the world none who saw him defeat William O'Connor, the champion of America, to-day, will deny. Searle not only defeated O'Connor, but he also demonstrated in the most painful

manner to O'Connor's friends that there

was either something out of joint with the

American championship, or O'Connor bas

crept into a class in which he does not be-

long. The race tells its story, but the fact

was so patent that it is but proper to give it

place. After Craver Steps had been passed O'Connor, barring accidents, was not in it. There has, perhaps, never been a race rowed over the Thames championship course in which the public was so much interested and at the same time so much abroad regarding the result. The public is generally governed by the betting on all events to which suspicion of unfairness does not attach. Professional events in all lines of sport are in these days of hard common sense scarned with searching scrutiny. At no stage of the proceedings has any person of standing for a moment doubted that the race for the sculling championship of the world and £500 a side between Scarle and O'Connor was a bona fide test of strength and skill. On the surface certainly everything was fair and aboveboard, and now that the race is over and O'Connor has been beated, not even the men who lost their money on him-and some lost thousands of pounds-insinuate that he did not do his best, all things con-

sidered, to win. To Putney boat racing will never grow tame or old-fashioned. At 1 o'clock to-day one-quarter of Putney was affoat, and the other three-quarters ashore, but certainly Putney could not in its palmiest day lay claim to one-tenth of the people who were yesterday at this particular hour within its borders, or, rather, its river front. There were crowds on both banks of the river, but the difference between them was that while with patience and perseverence it was possible to count the crowd on the Middlesex shore, no account of perseverence and patience and several other similar qualities, could enable anyone possessed of a single scintille of modesty to even estimate the crowd on the Surrey side. The shore seemed be paved with heads and half of the pavement was in constant motion. An army of people faced the river and was only prevented from falling into it and blocking it up by an iron railing that was not visible simply because it was enveloped in waistcoats and other wearing apparel. The railing had simply been driven into the front rank of the army by pressure from the

Behind this stationary army was another that was not stationary. It moved up and down the road as if practicing for a start. It was, indeed, practicing for a start. It was at Putney to see a start, and its intention. having seen the oarsmen go, to gather up its loins and start on a run at a six-minute gait, cut across the common and strike the Thames again above Hammersmith bridge.

There is only one aquatic course in the world where this feat could be performed, and this course is from Putney to Mortlake, for, aithough this course by water is four and a half miles long, by land it is about two miles shorter if a straight course is pursued. Had the water been perfect in its way as was the sun. Searle and O'Connor would have had nothing more to desire except a straighter course.

The water, however, looked uneasy, probably because a fresh southwest wind persisted in ruffling its surface to an extent known as lumpy. Americans, who knew all about O'Connor's record, looked at the water and grew suddenly doubtful. They remembered that he never rowed in tide water and that a lumpish surface was fashionable in neither the United States nor Canada, but their doubts were forgotten when O'Connor's backer and a small but sturdy and light-hearted contingency of Cannucks came aboard the umpire's steamer and took several offers of even money. They felt much easier, too, when John O'Conner,; his brothes, walked up to Joe Thompson, the big Australian bookmaker, and laid an even couple of hundred that Searle would be beaten. Good betters were these Canadians, with the chances against them. As those who were in their confidence know, they sent their own to the post a favor ite at 100 to 80. This result was not reached without an expenditure of some cash, for when the Canadians came aboard the Fuchsia at Putney the betting was even. It was forced up to 11 to 10 and finally 100 to 80 on O'Connor.

Suddenly the mighty multitude took breath and then as suddenly it loose. All eyes instantly turned upon the river and toward the Surrey shore, Shooting down the stream, the sunlight glistening upon the dripping blades, was O'Conner's cutter crew. It was a cutter crew to be proud of. Twelve men, each of them an expert with the oar, sat in that beautiful invention of man-a racing shell-and almost lifted it out of his element as they bent to their oars. In the bow sat Charles Gibson, the man who was to take O'Connor up. Wallace Ross, a splendid branze color, was stroke. Behind him sat Bubear, East, Tom Lees and Gibson and six others, all good men, one acting as coxswain.

There was another hourse cry from the thousands ashore. It was nine minutes past 1 o'clock. "Tis Searle," cried hundreds, "Tis

O'Connor," cried other hundreds. It was O'Connor. He shot from the boat house to midstream before he began paddling down the river to the starting point, above Putney bridge. This contained the American colors rig

-red, white and blue. Around

head was wound a red silk handkerchief. On his body he wore a white jersey. His trunks were blue. His beautiful shell glided through the water as if it, too, had trained for the contest, and salvos of cheers greeted the American champion. As he passed the crowded steamer and approached the crowded bridge he nodded his head quietly to several friends whom he recognized on the Fuchsia. O'Connor looked too fine, and the words of one of his closest friends, spoken on last Thursday, "He ought to be four or five pounds heavier," came back to the writer, but he looked full of grit and as if all his senses were on the alert.

Another roar goes up from the multitude shore. This time it is Searle. His boat, like O'Connor's, is of that reddish orange tints, which Evarnish gives to cedar. As the Australian rowed to the starting point there was little to choose between him and O'Connor in style. Both rowed a long, sweeping, clean-cut stroke that drove the boat forward without ruffling the water. Searle's skin looked as fair almost as a woman's in comparison with O'Connor's. The Canadian is black-haired and brown-eved. The Australian is blond from head to foot. His head was bare. His jersey was blue and white.

Meanwhile the bookmakers yelled, "A hundred to eighty on Searle." "A hundred to fifty on O'Connor!" yelled an enthusiast.

A cold-blooded Australian grabbed the bet as if he were afraid it would get away from him, and he grabbed it none to soon.

Five seconds from the start O'Connor looked like a sure winner. Ten seconds from the start he looked like a vinner. Thirty seconds from the start he looked like an almost certain winner. Two minutes and thirty seconds from the start he looked, to those who had seen him row before, a beaten man. Not for a moment did Searle lose his head. O'Connor started with a stroke of thirty-six to the minute, but ne hardly maintained it for

nore than a moment, dropping to thirty-two and thirth-three. Searle, rowing a stroke a triffe slower, pulled up on him slowly but surely. The men had not gone less than half a mile before it was patent to those who knew them that Searle was the winner, and it was just as patent to those who had seen O'Connor in other sculling matches that he was not in championship form. Three hundred yards from the start both men were pulling a long, steady, clear stroke, but at every stroke Scarle gained a few inches. The expression on Searle's face told he is still aboy. Even the been a winner. He did his work like a machine perfect in all its parts and

while he was behind his face was as composed as if race had been rowed days ago and he had with a capacity that had not yet been tested. He kept his eyes on George Perkins, the man who was to take him up. Perkins knelt in the bow of the twelve cared boat and right on the left, as he desired the sculler to go. More than once, however, Searle failed to pay close attention to the signals of his guide, but this did not happen until he had taken the lead and probably felt he was a sure winner. Just as O'Connor was approaching a point opposite Waldron's wharf he made a misstroke with his right. This was followed by a stroke that was tastrophe occurred. When he had laid down to his work again Searle was ahead, and, once ahead, staved there, "It's no race!" cried an Englishman aboard the umpire's boat. He was correct in one sense, but a trifle ahead of time in the opinion of those who had money on O'Connor. There was ground for the complaint,

however, when the crab tree was reached, for O'Connor seemed to be simply exercising. His scull swent through the water gracefully and his style was quite as finished as his most ardent admirers could have wished, but his boat did not glide through the water as if there was ufe in the sculler. There was an evident lack of "get there" about O'Connor: so evident, indeed, that about the time the crab tree was passed the bookmakers on the Fuschia began shouting, "Thirty to twenty on Scarle!" The Canadian contingent made no more bets. They began to look a bit anxious, but managed to smile when asked if their man was in difficulties

Mr. Rogers knew when the men shot from

Waldron's wharf toward the soap works that

the money laid on O'Connor was no longer

At the scap works Searle was almost two lengths ahead, rowing about thirty strokes to the minute. O'Connor was rowing about the same number, but was gradually falling more to the rear. Twenty to 5 on Searle was offered as the men passed the soap works. The odds now told the true story. It was thought for a while that O'Conner was lying back in order to rig the market. but before the race was half finished it was seen that there was something wrong with him, although what that was it was difficult to imagine, as his stroke in the last four miles of the race underwent scarcely any

change. Hammersmith bridge was a sight worth going a long distance to sec. Everybody in and about Hammersmith was not on the bridge, simply because the bridge was too small to accommodate them. The Surrey bank of the river was planted with people from the water's edge to point at which the river was invisible. Farther back even than this point there was an army busily engaged in making a forced march from Putney to Mortlake. The peo ple on the bridge and on the Surrey bank cheered until the lumps in the water were driven out of sight by the din. They were cheering Searle, who shot by the bridge more than two lengths ahead. "Fifty to five on Searle!" roared "Chippy Norton" on the umpire's boat. There were no takers Searle's time to Hammersmith was 8 m. 38 s. O'Connor's was 8 m. 44 s. One and threequarter miles had been covered. O'Connor looked tired enough to drop his sculls but did nothing of the kind. He kept up his steady stroke of thirty, dropping occasionally to twenty-eight, but showing no sign of giving up until the race was rowed. At the Doves, two miles from the start was three boat lengths Searle ahead. "One hundred to ten on Searle!" roared Bookmaker Jarvey. Searle passed Chisswick church in 15 m. 58 s, pulling a long, powerful stroke. At Bullshead Searle was a woeful distance ahead and had only a mile to go. It occurred to him that he might as well finish in good time, and he quickened his stroke, shooting under Barnes bridge in 19 m. 3 s. Then he pointed his boat for the finish as feetly as the course of perthe

Thames would permit, and when the gun

was fired, denoting that he had fluished the

race and had won the championship

of the world and a few other

little things, the watch showed that he had made the journey in 22 m. 4 s.

When O'Connor crossed the line a gun was

fired also. O'Connor's time was 23 m. 2 s.

### FAITHORN'S MISSION VAIN,

The Eastern Roads Refuse to Pro Rate With Northwestern Lines.

WHAT WILL PROBABLY FOLLOW.

The Logical Outcome an All 'Round Fifteen Cent Rate From Chicago to St. Paul-Man-

vel Installed.

A Raitroad Ditemma. CHICAGO, Sept. 9.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The trunk lines and the executive committee of the Central Traffic association have both been heard from and both positively refuse to pro-rate with the north-

vestern lines on through business. There was a faint hope on the part of the northwestern lines that the decision would be otherwise, but as it was a very faint one, the decision is no surprise. Chairman Faithorn read both decisions on the assembling of the Western Freight association this morning. The members are confronted with exactly the same situation which resulted a month ago in the 15 cent rate to St. Paul. The logical outcome of the present situation is consequently a 15 cent all around rate from Chicago to St. Paul, both through and local. It seems incredible that this rate should be made, as it is a reduction of 75 per cent. The Burlington & Northern still insists on competing for through business, and this nesns a 15 cent rate or lower. The Burlington & Northern still hopes the eastern lines can be induced to publish the 15 cent rate as a proportion of a through rate from New York to St. Paul, and by this means keep up the local rate to the present 60 cent basis. Two things show this to be a vain delusion. Interviews with a half dozen eastern traffic men show that they have no objection to prorating if the rates to intermediate points are proportion-

ately reduced.
Chairman Cooley's recent decision cannot be disregarded. It did not refer exactly to the discrepancies between the proportion of legal through rates and local rates, but its intent undoubtedly was that there could be great difference. No one thinks that with a 15 cent proportion of a through rate that a higher local rate than 16 or 17 cents will be tolerated. The Burlington & Northern must consequently take hold of both horns of the dilemma and make an all around reduction in rates of 75 per cent, or go out of the through business. Here again no choice is left, as it will have to get through business to pay operating expenses. Its local traffic is insignificant.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City is watching operations keenly and white not disposed to lower rates will meet any reduction made by any line.

No action whatever looking to a settle-

ment of the difficulty could be agreed upon o-day. The Burlington & Northern created a de-

cided sensation by a notice that it would reduce the grain and flour rate from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago to 5 cents from the present 714 cent rate. The notice was simply a smooth way of gaining another object. It was successful, too, and Traftic Manager Hamblia informed your represen-tative to-day that the 7½ cent rate would not be disturbed. The reduction in the soft coal rate from Illinois points to St. Paul, from \$2.25 to \$1.75 a ton, will, however, be

Mr. Hamblin, said President Manyel today officially assumed charge of the Atchi-son system. There were in conference at the transfer, ex-President Robinson, Vice President Goddard, General Superintendent Sands and President Winlow Judson, of the St. Louis & Santa Fe. General Solicitor George R. Peck was also present, but no legal formalities were necessary. President Manvel could say nothing more of his policy than has been quoted in the dispatches. There is no question, however, that Mr. Manvel will give his early attention to the Atchison membership in the Interstate Commerce Railway association. It comes from a perfectly reliable source that the old man-agement and directors are satisfied that their nembership in that association has cost the nembership dearly. The Atchison undoubtally kept the agreement honestly, and by so doing made themselves the victims of the other roads, which they claim broke the agreement and the national law every day It is believed in the Atchison offices that the road will withdraw before the middle of Oc-

tober. Another Friend For Abbott. CHICAGO, Sept. 9.-The Wisconsin Central road to-day gave notice of its coinciding with the view taken by the Rock Island and the St. Paul & Kansas City roads protesting against the action of the Western States Passenger association in putting the secre-tary in temporary charge of Chairman Ab-

A CHICAGO STREET CAR STRIKE

The Conductors and Drivers Said to Be Dissatisfied.

CHICAGO. Sept. 9. - [Special Telegram o THE BEE. |- It looks as though Chicago just at the opening of the fall trade, is to be plunged into the periodical street car strike which stagnates trade and encourages lawlessness. The west division conductors and drivers, as the result of a secret meeting, have decided, it is said, to present certain de mands to the companies, which, if not acceded to, will result in a general strike.

Manager John R. Parsons, in an interview o-day, attempts to reassure the public mind by insisting that the roads anticipate no trouble, but inquiry among the employes of the road elicited the fact that a strike might be declared and that it has already been alked of to a considerable extent. One con ductor on an Indiana street car said that he rad attended the meeting and knew all about the strike, which would likely be declared. "Our reasons," said he, "are sufficient to warrant such a step, and the grievances we

omplain of are those which the company ut-erly refuse to pay any attention to. I cannot tell our grounds of complaint to the pubic, however."
"Does not the trouble come from the fac

that some of the men have been discharged without sufficient reasons!" asked the re Well, yes, it does to a certain extent, but that's not our entire case by any means."
"If a strike is decided upon when will it

"About that I don't know. On Saturday night the matter was discussed to a consid-erable extent, and finally was referred to the executive committee, which will meet on Wednesday night. Nothing will be known or done about it until the committee has met. and the action of the men will depend upon the decision of that meeting."

All the other men who were at the Saturday night meeting said in substance the same thing, but regarding the reasons for a strike they were all reticent. It is said, how ever, the question of long hours is not the east of the points in controversy.

Presidential Appointments. Washington, Sept. 9.—The president tonight made the following appointments: George W. Lyon, of New York, to be sur veyor of customs for the port of New York; Theodore B. Willis, of Brooklyn, to be naval officer of customs in the district of New York; Ernst Nathan, to be collector of in-ternal revenue for the First district of New

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 9.-John Mc-Guffle shot and killed his divorced wife at San Pairo yesterday and then mortally wounded himself. The refusal of the wite to live with McGuffle was the reason for the shooting.

#### BEEF INVESTIGATION.

Gov. Glick Gives Interesting Testimony Before the Senate Committee.

Kansas Citt, Mo., Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Senators Vest, Plumb and Coke, the special committee on transportation and sale of meat products, commenced its adjourned session at the Midiand hotel in this city. Many witnesses have been subposned from among the cattle raisers and sellers, as well as from the eight packing houses here. The rest of the committee

is expected this evening. The examination of George W. Glick, of Atchison, ex-governor of Kansas, and Charles Durst, "of Atchison, occupied the morning. Both were stockmen. Glick testified he had been in the cattle raising business for thirty years, during which time the prices of cattle had depreciated 30 or 40 per cent. The cause of this, the witness said, was the establishment in Kansas City of great packing interests, which had developed at first great competition among sellers of cattle, and afterwards the combination among the packers, which was soon so powrful that its members could buy cattle at their own prices.

"Have you any direct knowledge of the workings of the combine?" asked Senator

Vest.
"Yes. I have shipped cattle to Kansas
City and have placed them on the market at
the market price. The packers' buyers protested that the price was too high, and assured me that if I did not want to sell at their price I could reship my cattle and send them to Chicago. I did that several times, and found each time that the Armour-Swift-Morris combination controlled that end of the route, too. I was forced in the end to sell

Witness, testifying further, asserted that the effect of the depreciation in the prices of cattle had been to drive many of the cattle raisers of Kansas out of the business altogether. The packers also controlled the rates on railroads to an extent, and the packers of Kansas City had almost ruined the butchers' business of Atchison and would have done so entirely had not the city council passed and enforced an ordinance requir-ing the inspection of beef on the hoof. Charles Durst, a butcher, corroborated the

testimony of ex-Governor Glick. A rocess was then taken until 2:30 this afternoon. In the afternoon ex-Governor Glick, of Kansas, was recalled and asked regarding the sanitary regulations of the Kansas City stock yards. He said so far as he knew there was practically no sanitary supervision of

the yards. John J. Roe, of Saline county, testified that prices of cattle had depreciated fully \$3 or \$4 per hundred weight within the past live years. This had been caused, he said, by the lack of competition, which he believes is due to a combination between a select few of the packers who determined the price to be paid for cattle. Before this combination was formed the competition was good.

Michael Lynch, of Saline county, said this year he had not sold cattle at sufficient advance over the purchase price to pay for the corn he had fed them. In relating his ex-perience on the Chicago market, he said two men came to him at the same time and made bils exactly alike. He was told they were agents of the "Big Four." He could find no other bidders, and had to sell to these men at their prices or ship his cattle homs. Several other witnesses testified to practically the same effect, some of them asserting that the railroads favored the packers, and that the prices of beef to the consumer are just as

high as over.

A. J. Morris, of the packing firm of Morris,
Butts & Co., asserted that the dressed beef business was going to the dogs quite as fast as the cattle business. There was too much competition in it. None of the packers were

making money,
Mr. Plumb asked if the packers are not attempting to drive slaughtering butchers out of the business, and the witness reluctantly admitted that his customers had received hreatening letters from one of the packers in the combine. The witness' firm was not in the combination. He had personal knowledge of a combination between Armour. Swift and Hammond, by which the territory east of the Mississippi was divided among them in such a manner that neither would encroach on the territory of the others.

#### CREATED A ENSATION.

Rishon Newman's Address Much Discussed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 .- [Special Telegram to The Bee. |-Quite a sensation was created to-day by the address of Bishop Newman, of Omaha, to the Methodist ministers at their meeting in the Methodist church plock on the subject of the race problem in the south, and the woes of the Methodist church in

The speaker, whose address is much commented upon by the Chicago papers, told of his late trip through the country and gave several graphic illustrations of his experience. Ignorance and fanaticism are to blame for much of the ill-feeling, he said, but contrary to general belief, the ignorance and fanaticism were as much on one side as on the other. The colleges for the colored peo ple were doing a wonderful amount of good, and a prominent southern statistican mitted that there were now more illiterate people among the whites than among the colored people. This was largely due to the efforts of the Methodist church is pushing education among the negroes. The sp aker said he called on the governor of South Carolina and had a long talk with him. He discovered for the first time that the Methodists were not working for social equality for the ne groes, but for full political recognition. "He complained," said hishop Newman, "of the terrible strain of the conflict engendered by the race prejudice. I told him that he had a comparatively easy problem. 'You of the south,' I said, 'have only your native born people to contend with, while we in the north have all Europe.' I would rather a thousand times be a southener and have the race problem to grapple with than to be here in Chicago and the north and be confronted by the vast hordes of ignorant, uneducated oreigners, who are swarming over to take hope it is not far distant, when we can stand up and firmly say, 'No foreign born citizen shall henceforward have a place in the legislative conduct of the country. with applause, but were not discussed.

#### A DAKOTA SALT FIND.

Valuable Beds Supposed to Exist In

the Vicinity of Bismarck. BISMARCK, N. D., Sept. 9 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. ]-The discovery of a bed of rock sait in this county, made to-day, has occasioned no little excitement, and prospectors are quietly preparing for an early start toward tue field where the discovery is supposed to have been made. The bed was found by Charles Chamberlain, a farmer, who noticed a white substance on the grass n the vicinity of a small hill. At first he thought he had struck an alkali bed, but upon tasting a large piece of very heavy sub-stance he was satisfied that it was sait. The piece which he found weighed thirteen pounds, and he has it here on exhibition, Chamberlain will not give the location of his find, but says it is in this county, within twenty miles of Bismarck. The salt is of a superior quality, and Chamberlain declares that the supply is inexhaustible.

Californiana Celebrate Statehood. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—The thirty-ninth anniversary of the admission of California into the union is being celebrated to-day. The day is a legal holiday, and the banks, exchanges, and a large number of commer cial houses are closed.

The Weather Forecast. Nebraska and lowa-Light rain, stationary

temperature, except in southern Nebraska, light cooler southwester'y winds. Dakota-Light rain, warmer, easterly to

# THE CARLSON COTTAGE FIND.

Events Which Led to the Discovery of the Blood Stains.

THE TRUE STORY TOLD AT LAST.

Policeman Robinson Relates the Details and How He Was Snubbed By Superior Officers-The Cronin Trial Dragging.

A New Story. CHICAGO, Sept. 9 .- It seems that although great deal of matter has been published on the Cronin murder, the true story of the discovery of the evidence at the Carlson cottage is now told for the first time. It is also singular that the reporters who were working on the case never discovered that on the night of May 7 two men, now supposed to be Kunze and Cooney, were arrested, taken to Lake View station and discharged in the morning by Captain Wing. A local paper stated recently there was a certain Irish officer upon the Lake View police force suspected of direct implication in the case. Other similar statements were subsequently printed and the officer finally determined to tell his story. The officer is A. A. C. Robinson. He has been on the Lake View police force several years and has always borne a good reputation. He was not a member of any Irish secret society. At different times before the murder Robinson noticed men going in and out of the Carlson cottage and asked Carlson about it. Carlson told him he had rented the place to two men who expected to move in. One night, May 8, Robinson saw a man crawling out of the basement of the cottage, whom he now believes to have been Burke. In reply to the officer's queries he said he was one of the renters and had been looking in the basement with a view to stor-ing furniture. Robinson was not satisfied but had no authority to arrest the man. The next night he came upon two men talking to-gether in front of a little real estate office south of the Carison cottage. They had the door of the office open and were talking about hiding something under the floor. One of them, who spoke in broken English with a German accent, told the officer they had lost their way and wanted to get down town. He said they were printers and lived on the West Side. Robinson asked them some nuestions. The other man, who spoke with an Irish accent, answered evasively. Robin-son determined to arrest them, and as he started for the patrol box a man came from the direction of Sullivan's barn and demanded to know what he was doing. Robinson recognized this person as the man he had seen crawling from the basement of the Carlson cotage and answered sharply that if the stranger said much he would take him along too. The from to cotage man said no more and Robinson took his printers to jail, where they repeated their story. In the morning they were released on Captain Wing's order, that officer saying to Robinson: "What use is there in sauding them to the Bridewell to cost the city 25 cents

a day."
The two men thus discharged, it is now believed by Officer Robinson, were Kunze and Cooney. Their description answers that of the two suspects very closely. At the time of their arrest it was not generally believed Dr. Cronin had been murdered. Two nights later Robinson said he saw one of the men he had arrested coming out of the cottage after midnight. He did not accost him because he considered he had been rebuked by Captain Wing when the prisoners were dis bors about the matter, and concluded there must have been a crime commit-ted in the cottage. He told Carlson, commitsaw the blood stains. The thought that Cronin had probably been killed in the place suggested itself to Kobinson, and he told Captain Wing of his suspicions. The captain listened to the story, but flid nothing. Three times in succession the officer claims to have told Wing of his belief that Cronin was killed in the cottage, but nothing was done until a week after Cronin's body was found when Lieutenant Schuttler, who was sent from Lake View, heard of Robinson's sus pictors and investigated the matter, and the cottage story was made public.

Another officer at the station at Lake View says he knows Kunze and that he was not one of the two prisoners Robinson brought in on the night of May 13. He also says the prisoners were released by a patrol

# sergeant, and not by Captain Wing.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 .- There was a sensational affair at the Carlson cottage, the supposed scene of the Cronin murder, to-night. Lawyer Forrest, of the defense, drove up to the cottage early in the evening and, paying the usual admission fee, entered. Mr. and Mrs. Lindgren, the son-in-law and daughter of the old Carlson couple, were the only other persons in the cottage at th time. They gave the visitors the usual de scription of the suppositious incidents of the murder, pointing out the blood stains. The latter are enclosed by a wooden railing keep relic bunters out. Forrest asked Lindgren where the O'Sullivan was and Lindgren accommodat ingly escorted him to a window and described the locality. While thus engaged Forrest's companions jumped over a railing and with sharp tools proceeded to remove from the floor and wall pieces containing the bloodstains. Lindgren, after vainly trying to make them desist, shouted for assistance. Old Man Carlson came running in with a cocked revolver, but Forrest's companions seized and disarmed carrying with them the coveted trophies the expedition.

him. They then re-entered their carriage. Forcest has been endeavoring for some time to secure possession of these specimens from the cottage, presumably to use as an exhibit in the trial, but the Carlsons have persistently refused to let him have and Judge McConnell has declined to issue an order competting them to do so.

The C. oain Trial. Chicago, Sept. 9 .- The work of finding a jury for the Cronin trial was resumed before Judge McConnell this morning, and from the ruling soon after the examination of talesmen had commenced it would appear that the court is disposed to accelerate the work. Henry Sweet, a farmer from Olenwood, was examined and cross-examined at length, and finally Forrest, for the defense, challenged the juror for cause, giving as reasons that he had formed an opinion as to the existence of a conspiracy to kill Cronin and also as to whether or not some of these defendants were members of the conspiracy, and that Cronin was killed in pursuance of the action of a supposed trial committee appointed by a camp of the so-called Clan-na-Gael society. The court asked the juror if, notwithstanding opinions formed upon these matters, he could give the prisoners a fair and impartial trial, to which the juror answered he could. The challenge was then overruled by the court, Forrest took exception to the ruling of the court, and challenged the juror peremptorily. The same process was followed with the next candidate, at the end of whose examination Forrest challenged the juryman for cause, on the ground that he had formed an opinion which he considered pretty firm, and which he had expressed. The juror, or being asked by the court as to whether he believed the men guilty, said he merely stated that it looks that way. The court then overruled the challenge, but the juror was peremptorily challenged by the defense. At this rate the peremptory challenges will soon be exhausted.

After the court had overruled the chal-lenges for cause in several other cases, in

which the circumstances were similar, and the talesmen had been peremptorily excused, Judge McConnell said:

"I want to say a word to the gentlemen on both sides in reference to these challenges. As I understand the law, and I think I have taken it from very high authority, and from rules of practice, well approved, in the impaneling of a jury in a case which has been so very much discussed and so very much published in the newspapers as this has, and concerning which sheriffs bave gone nas, and concerning which sterins bave going to nearly all parts of the country and sum-moned nearly all classes and conditions of society, if it becomes apparent that an ideal or perfect jury cannot be secured; that is, a jury which has no impressions upon the matjury which has no impressions upon the matter, then the court must take the next best jury it can get, so long as it is a legal jury. So, while great liberality will be permitted, such as this court has permitted in the case in the early empaneling of the jury, necessarily, the court becomes convinced that it can not be so liberal; that if it were to continue that course no jury could be empaneled; that liberality must be limited. So, whatever might be the ordinary rules of law which govern the empaneling of a jury in an ordinary case, they paneling of a jury in an ordinary case, they must bend to the exigerces of a case of more public concern, otherwise the result would necessarily follow that, in certain cases, no jury could even be empaneled. Now, I mean to say by that, that where I find that those opinions are simply founded upon newspaper reading, and men come here in whose intelligence and character the court is bound to come to the conclusion that, from what they say, they can fairly and impartially try the case on the law and evidence, I shall not be so lib-eral as I have been. We have already consumed nine days in endeavoring to empane ijury." In all about twenty-five talesmen were ex-

amined during the day, and all of them were excused, either for cause or by peremptory A new venire was ordered for to-morrow.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Apparent Increase Explained By Secretary Windom. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.-Referring to cer tain newspaper statements that during the months of July and August of this year the public debt had been increased over \$7,000,000, while during the same months in 1888 the debt had been decreased over \$11,-

000,000, Secretary Windom to-day said: "Those statements convey an entirely erro neous impression. The fact is, as shown by the books of the treasury, that on the 30th of June, 1889, the total amount of the public debt, including bonds of all kinds, was \$893,388,987, and on the 31st day of August it was only \$875,478,807, showing a reduction of \$20,910,180 during these two months. reduction during the same months of last year was only about one third of that amount, viz: \$705,170. The reduction of the annual interest charge on the public debt during the menths of July and August, 1888, was only \$291,301.10, while the reduction of the annual interest charge during the same months this year was \$975,686, being more than three times as great a reduction as that of last year. In fact the reduction of interest on the public debt in the last two months has been equalied by only a few periods in the country's his-tory. The erroneous newspaper conclusion above referred to arose doubtless from the

above referred to arose doubless from the peculiar form of the monthly statement of the special debt issued by this department, in which the amount of the debt is given less the cash in the treasury. By this form any increase of cash in the treasury snows an apparent decrease of the debt, and disbursements for any purpose, other than the purchase of bonds at par value, show an apparent increase equal to the amount of such disbursecrease equal to the amount of such disburse-ments. During the last two months, though the actual reduction of the debt was \$20,010,-180, the debt statement showed the apparent

crease of \$7,094.003. 'The increase of disbursements in July and August of this year, over July and Au-gust of last year, is accounted for by the fact that most of the appropriation bills were ot passed in 1888 until September and Ocober, and money was not available, except to such limited amounts as were permitted by the continuance resolutions of congress, while in 1889 the appropriations for the en-

tire year were available on July 1.
"The largely increased purchases of bonds for the sinking fund during the last two months over the corresponding month of last year, show an increase in the premium paid of \$2,575,926.43. All these things figure in ast debt statement as an increase in the pub ic debt, while in reality they have nothing

#### to do with it." A VERDICT AGAINST A PRIEST.

A Worcest r Physician Secures Damages For Defamation of Character. Worcester, Mass., Sept. 9 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |-In the superior court to-day the jury returned a verdict against Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. Ely Brochne, a Catholic priest of Southbridge, in the sum of \$1,500, with interest, amounting in all to \$1,720.25 This was the suit of Dr. Lanes O. Marasse a practicing physician of the same town. Dr. Morasse was a member of the Catholic church and was divorced from his wife. He continued to attend services at the Catholic church, and later was married to another woman, his first wife being at the time still iving. He was some time after that excommunicated from the church, because, as the plaintiff alleges, the marriage ceremony was performed by a minister not of the Roman Catholic order. The plaintiff further alleged that the defendant tried and did injure him in his professional business and social relations by falsely and maliciously accusing him of the crime of fornication, and of saying to his people from the pulpit and confessional that they need not send for him in case of sickness or for any cause if Dr. Morasse was present, for he would not be under the same roof with him. accusations and declarations uttered in the French language, and to the congregations generally, thereby injuring him in his business to the extent, as is claimed, of \$18,000. The defendant's answer to this was that he did so with no malice, but as the pastor of his flock, and they were justifiable and privileged. He was censured in accordance with the rule of the church, to which the plaintiff, as a member, had be

come amenable.

In the evidence it transpired that the doc tor's wife left Southbridge and was later heard of in Michigan. He sent his counse to procure a divorce, and it was granted on April 22, 1886. In the meantime it was told in evidence that the doctor was paying attention to another young lady: that he engaged in January and married May 3, of the same year. It was not until February 27, 1887, that Father Brochne, after his return from an extended trip, made the state ment for which he is held responsible.

Stone For the Omaha City Hall. DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 9 .- [Special Teleram to THE BEE |- Four hundred tons of brown stone for the Omaha city hall narrowly escaped being wrecked on Lake Superior last night during a storm, but finally reached port safely. Some of the stones are magnificent specimens and weigh thirty tons

Engineer Rosewater and wife arrived here to-day, the former to examine into and suggest plans for an extended sewerage system here.

Fooled With a Dynamite Cartridge. FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 9 .- An explosion of a dynamite cartridge on the new railroad between here and Clarksburg, last night killed two unknown Italians and wounded two others. The men were not at work, ou were loating about the road when they found the cartridge and began handling it carelessly. The explosion was the result.

Naval Cadets Admitted. Annapolis, Md., Sept. 9 .- The following additional candidates have been admitted as cadets to the United States naval academy: C. E. Fitch, of Illinois; A. A. Pratt, of Illi-

WILL WORK FOR FORAKER

Sherman Preparing to Take the Stump in the Ohio Campaign.

IT SURPRISES THE DEMOCRATS.

Ben Butler Charged With Bulldozing and Forgery By a Former Client-Sunset Cox's Sickness-Impatient Office Seekers.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE OMARA BRE, 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9,

Democrats and mugwumps who have been croaking about Senator Sherman's determination to remain abroad and refuse to enter the Ohio campaign in behalf of Governor Foraker were almost startled to read this evening a list of committeemen designated to receive the senator on his return bere on next Friday evening and having charge of the grand reception to be tendered at the Sherman residence on K street. Senator Sherman will go on the stump in Ohio as soon as he recovers from the fatigue of his trip from Europe.

BEN BUTLER CHARGED WITH FORGERY. There was a fur flying scene in the equity court this morning, in which General Benjamin F. Butler figured. Butler has for years been the attorney of Samuel Strong, who has a large claim against the government, An award of \$17,000 was recently given Strong on his claim, and Butler filed suit for \$30,000 of the amount as his share of money advanced, and as part of his fees. He produced a contract signed by Strong, allowing him that sum. Strong said Butler had locked him up in a room and forced him to sign the contract, which he pronounced a forgery. Strong's attorney also produced the contract signed by Butler, and the latter instantly pronounced his own name a forgery. The running comments between the attorneys for Strong and General Butler were caustic and sensational. With tears in his eyes Butler's attorney pleaded for an alteration of the record which would not show the charge of forgery against him. He grew pathetic, then he denounced Strong in bitter terms, branding him as a forger, and declaring that he ought to be behind the bars of a prison. Strong's attorney said that the gates of the

penitentiary would open for Benjamin But-ler if he had his dues. Sixty days' time was finally given for the production of the desired testimony on the

AN ANECDOTE OF COX. Great surprise was shown in every quarter of the national capital when the information ame from New York late this afternoon that Congressman Samuel S. Cox was dying. He was here less than two weeks ago, and regaled his friends with bear and fish stories which he got while on his recent tour of the Pacific northwest. He was in apparently fine health and spirits for a man sixty-five years of age, who has seen almost a third of a century in congrees, and who has spent nearly a half century catering to the tastes of the public as an orator or writer. Those who have known Mr. Cox best have observed that during the past four years there has been a gradual ebbing of the effervescence which has made him a remarkably cence which has made him a remarkably bright, witty, interesting and active man, He nimself knew that his health was falling, and it was to restore his waning vitality that he resigned his seat in the house and went as minister to Constantinople. He took a great interest in the arrangement of his new home here a von no last spring. everal days at one time the house of representatives, looking after his domestic household. When he reap-peared on the floor of the house one morning a brother member exclaimed: "Hello, Sun-set; where have you been that we should

miss you so long?" married a saug pile of money with his good wife, and he has never made any effort to conceal the enjoyment this financial indelence afforded him. His reply was "I have been up to my home at work. I am fixing up a new bouse. I have recently come to the conclusion that I would make my wife comfortable if I had to spend all of

her money to do it."

He has for many years been the most versatile and effective all around depater on the democratic side of the house. His large fund of good nature and popularity will be nissed very much by everyone here.

IMPATIENT OFFICESEEKERS. A meeting of republicans representing the various state organizations in the district will be held at Grand Army hall on Wednes-day night for the purpose of protesting against what they term "the slowness with which offices are being dispensed by the ad-ministration. The movement was instiministration. The movement was insti-tuted by the Pennsylvania Republican association. It is understood that when congress convenes each republican member of that body will be given the names and par-ticulars concerning the men serving under the administration from their respective dis-

NEBRASKA AND IOWA POSTMASTERS. Nebraska-Ashton, Sherman county, E. G. Taylor; Minature, Scotts Buff county, William D. Swindell; Orafico, Frontier county, J. Wilson; Peru, Nemaha county, S. H. Glasgow; Salem, Richardson county, M. H. Feil; Wanatah, Dawes county, Lewis

Iowa-Frederica, Bremer county, E. E. Dankelberg; Mt. Etna, Adams county, D. R. Thomas; Silver City, Milis county, D. C. Jackson.

John Hyde, of Omaha, is here. Ex-Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio, is here in consultation with Secretary Noble in relation to the opening of the Sioux Indian reservation in Nebraska and Dakota. Nothing can be done till congress enacts further legeslation. The opening, it is believed, will

take place in the early spring. Meanwhile the boomers are to be kept out.

PERRY S. HEATH.

A YOUNG GIRL MURDERED.

Her Throat Cut Fron Ear to Ear-A Negro Arrested. CAMPEN, N. J., Sept. 9 .- A brutal and

horrible murder was committed this morning at Leconey's mill, two miles beyond Merchantville. Annie Leconey, twenty-eight years old, the nicce and housekeeper of Charley Leconey, the milter, had her throat cut from ear to ear by a brute who first attempted to outrage her, and after the murder added robbery to his crime Leconey and a colored farm hand named Murray, early this morning, went out into the field to gather melons for the market. The nicee remained alone in the farm house waiting for another colored farm hand named Frank Lingo to come to breakfast. An hour later Lizzie O'Donnel, a girl residing on a neighboring farm, came to Leco-ney's house and found Annie's corpso welter-ing in blood on the floor. She ran into the field and summoned Leconey and Murray. Lingo was arrested this afternoon while at work on a farm a mile from the scene of the murder. He is married and has a family. He left his home at 6 o'clock this morning to get to work on the farm, and claims that he arrived at 6:10 and had not left until ar-The officers think Lingo is not

guilty. Steamship Arrivals. Passed the Lizard-The steamer Servis,

rom New York for Hamburg. At Havre—La Gascogne, from New York. At Hong Kong—The City of Peking, from San Francisco. At New York—The Furnessia, from Glasrow; the Werra, from Bremen At Queenstown—The Brit Philadelphia, for Liverpool. -The British Prince, from

At Glasgow-i'be State of Indiana, from-At Southampton-The Fulda, from New