OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1892.

STORY OF IRVINE'S CRIME

Montgomery's Slaver Relates the Details of the Whole Affair.

PATHETIC FEATURES OF THE CASE

How the Little Daughter of the Miserable Prisoner Appeared in Her Father's Arms-Will Finish His Story Today.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 17.- Special Telegram to Tite Bee. By far the most sensational incident in the leving trial today was the unexpected and somewhat dramatic en trance of little Floasie, the S-year-old daugh ter of the prisoner. She came in while the first witness of the afternoon was being examined and the prisoner did not see her until she was at his side. For searly an nour father and daughter cried and sobbed in each other's arms. The scene was an affecting one in the extreme. The little girl remained in the court room until her father was called to the

stand. She was then taken away.

Mr. Irvine's testimony this afternoon closed at the point where he hrst met his wife in Chicago. The state made a determined effort to prevent him from relating the conversation with his wife on the ground that all such communications were priveleged and sacred between husband and wife, but the court overruled the state's objection and then adjourned. Mr. Irvine will take the stand in the morning and pick up the thread of his story where it was broken this evening. It can be readily seen that it will cost bim a great effort to relate the story of his wife's infidenty, but cruel as the necessity is he will be compelled to face it.

Proceedings of the Day. J. A. Norten, a bookkeeper from Chicago, was the first witness on the stand this morn-

ing. He testified that he had known Irvine for the past seven or eight years. He saw Irvine at Chicago on the 24th of May, when Irvine asked him to cash a certificate of deposit for \$500. Irvine wore a troubled look is if something was weighing on his mind, Witness took certificate to the bank and the paying teller refused to cash it. Witness then went to the Wellington hotel, returned the certificate, took Irvine's personal check for \$500, went to the bank and got the money and left it at the hotel for Irvine.

The defense then created something of a

stir in the court room by calling County At-torney Snell to the stand. The examination of the attorney for the state by the attorney for the defense was one of the enlivening features of the trial. The defense undertook to establish by the testimony of the county attorney the identity of the papers taken from Irvine on the merning of the shooting, and which had not yet been identified. Mr. Snell subjected himself to a brief but some-what severe cross-examination, first putting the questions to himself and then answering J. M. Ricketts of Salt Lake City testified

as to Irvino's good reputation in that city and to his happy frame of mind the night before leaving for the east. the revolver with which Irvine shot Montgomery and stated that ne bought it a year or two ago at a time when a great many "holdups" were taking place in that city.
W. H. Dorgan testified as to Irvine's gen-

eral good character. He also saw Irvine the morning before the shoeting but Irvine did not recognize him. F. G. Hiatt of Sait Lake City offered his testimony as to Irvine's good

S. J. Whitmore, cierk of the Rotel Lincoln, took the stand and stated that Irvine eared to be in a greatly excited con immediately after the shooting.

Wasa Good Man in Indiana, Depositions of parties from Marion, ind.

the accused were introduced. All were of the same general tenor. J. E. Marshall, a Lincoin attorney, told what a good reputation Irvine had always

W. Hebbard visited the jail to see Ir vine a short time after his accest. did not recognize him, but took his hand and asked him to send a back for Mr. Abbott, Judgo Tuttle and S. J. Walch offered testi-

mony tending to establish the good charac-ter of the accused. Their testimony was very brief and they were not cross-examined

Lincoln, was scrubbing out the notel office at the time fryine came in on the morning of the shooting. She thought Irvine was crazy at the time. She told the clerk after the shooting that she thought Irvine looked like a crazy man.

Irvine's Daughter Flossie.

Just as the witness was concluding her testimony frvinc's little daughter Fiossie come in with Mrs. N. C. Abbott. Threading her way through the crowd of people scated within the bar the little girl rushed into her father's arms. The scene which followed brought tears to nearly every eye in the court room. The father and child were clasped in each other's arms, and as the father sobbed with face on the little girl's neck many were visibly affected. Flossie is a handsome little girl with golden hair cur tog on her neck. She is apparently 8 or 9 years old and is said to resemble her mother. It was the first time the father had seen his child since she left Sait Lake City in com-pany with her mother last February.

Officer Carder of the Lincoin police force was at the police station when irvine was brought in after he had been arrested, and, aithough he had been well acquainted with the prisoner, he falled to recognize him for geveral moments. Irvine was accompanied to the station by some one whose name the witness could not remember. Irvine said, "My God, what have I done?" The friend answered, "Why, you've shot Montgomery." Irvine exclaimed, "My God! My God! Have I done that!" and began crying and

Officer McWilliams, who placed Irvine up der arrest, was placed on the stand. way to the station Irvine asked witness if he had a gun. Upon being answered in the iffirmative, Irvine begged the officer to shoot

aim, as he had nothing to live for.

Adolph R. Talbot, a Lincoln attorney,
stated that he visited Irvine at the penitentiary several days after the shooting. Irvine did not recognize him; merely stared at him. Later he walked from the penitentiary to the street car, about 700 or 800 feet. On the way Irvine recognized him and said, "'Dolnh, what have I done; what am I here for!"

Supporting the Insanity Theory.

Henry Irvine, an uncle of the defendant, took the stand to establish the fact that nembers of the family had been afflicted with insanity. He stated that Matilda irwas insane from her zirihood until her death Charles Irvine, a cousin of the prisoner's father, died in the insane asylum at Mount Pleasant, ia. Martha Irvine, an aunt of the accused, had died at the age of 13 with something akin to epileptic insanity. Harriet Irvine, an accused the solution of the accused that died at the age of 13 with something akin to epileptic insanity. Harriet Irvine a sixter of the solution of the solution of the solution of the prisoner's father as a sixter of the solution of the prisoner's father as a sixter of the solution of the prisoner's father as a sixter of the solution of the prisoner's father as a sixter of the solution of the prisoner's father as a sixter of the prisoner's father as a six sixter of the prisoner's father as a sixter of the prisoner's f vine, a sister to Charles Irvine, lived and died an unbecile. Hannah Irvine, the pris-oner's grandmother, was subject to epilep'ic fits for thirteen years. John Irvine, the pris-oner's father, died on the 14th of last Aug-ust, after having suffered all his life with neuralgic pains in the head. On cross-exam ination witness stated that his mother had told bim that insanity in the family was

caused by intermarriage of cousins. lrvine on the Stand.

It was just 4 o'c'ock this afternoon when the defendant. William H. Irvine, took the stand to testify in his own defense. He com-menced his testimony in an agitated tone of voice and in response to the questions put to him by Judge Powers ne related the early history of his life, his business pursuits, etc. the was born at Mount Vernon, O., and lived there until he was 7 or 8 years old. He then went to Marion, Ind., where he remained un-til 1885, when he came to Lincoln. As these suestions were put to him he gradually reaustions were put to him he gradually re-

gained his composure. He moved to Sait Lake City to 1889. Is a member of the terri-torial legislature and a director in the Bank

He met his wife when he was 19 and she was ic. He had never level any other girl. They were married three years later. After their marriage they kept house and his wife out the work. They never had any trouble, When they moved to Lircoin they kept house n rented rooms at highteenth and M streets intil they built their house on G street. Together they planned their house and their home life was happy, very happy. He never doubted her haelty either at Marior or in Lincoln, Their little daughter Flossie was born in 1884. At this place the witness broke into lears, the reference to his little daughter affecting him greatly.

Moved to Satt Lake City.

After they moved to Sait Lake City they bought a home. His nusiness in Lincoln was fairly successful. His home in Salt Lake City was more than happy. He never had any reason to suspect her fidelity. Such a question hever occurred to him.

He became acquainted with C. E. Mont-

comery in 1886. He became so intimately a quainted with him that he looked upon him as the best friend he ever had. He became laterested with Montramery in High-land Park addition to Sait Lake City in 1888. When he lived in Lincola Montgomery was a frequent violer at his bouse. He introduced Mentgomery to his wife himself. After he moved to Salt Lake City, Mont-gemery visited them. Mr. and Mrs. Irvine made a special effort to entertain him and

rave a dinner party in his honor, took him

iriving, etc.

January 10 his wife and daughter started January 10 his wife and daughter started east for Marion, Ind., on an extended visit. He accompanied her to the train and remained with her and Flossie until after the train started. Jumped off the train and saw his wife crying in the window and Flossie throwing misses at him. Witness ran along-side the car throwing misses to his wife and title daughter as long as he could keep up. ittle daughter as long as he could keep up with the train. The picture of his daughter Flossie at the car window was indelibly im-pressed upon his mind. His wife intended to stop off at Lincoln for a short visit and then proceed to her old home in Indiana. He had arranged to join them later, and together they intended to pass the summer at pleasure resorts in the cast.

Complained of Poor Health.

While his wife was away they corresponded everal times a week, their letters always being affectionate. His wife complained of poor health, and he became alarmed and hur-ried his preparations to join her. They used planned an extended trin, their objective point being Grand Pre, Nova Scotia.

First Suggestion of Evil.

He left Salt Lake City on May 18 and arrived in Lincoln on Sunday afternoon, May 21, feeling happy. Shortly after his wife left Sait Luke City he had moved an old desk from his house to his office. In cleaning it out he found a piece of white paper with the name of C. E. Montgomery written in his wife's hand. He wondered why she should have written Montgomery's name, but tore it up and it passed from his mind. When he arrived at Lincoln he met a num-ber of friends, among them being Mr. Stull, who told him of meeting Mrs. Irvine and Flossie on the cars and said that 'Mont' was along, too. He asked Stell who "Mont" was, and was informed that "Mont" was Montgomery, and together they had all played cards. The memory of the scrap of white paper with Montgomery's name in his wife's handwriting came to him.

He went to Omaha shortly after 4 o'clook on the same day where he met several rela-tives of his wife including Mrs. A. T. Austin. There he learned that his wife had stopped over at Chicago 'to have a good time."
After learning this he walked around town until after church time, to an anxious frame of mind. After returning to the Paxton hotel he telegraphed his wife as follows: "How are you all, will leave Lincoln tomorrow and be home soon. What hotel Jid you stop at in Chicago! Answer care Abbott, Lincoln.

He returned to Lincoln Monday morning, and there received the following telegram: Marios Ind. May 23 -W. H. trying care I meet you there! Hurry: come and stop with mother. Miss. W. H. Isvine." The witness became more auxious than ever, and then sent the following telegram to the id Pacific: "At what time and for how were Mrs. W. H. Irvine and child of Grand Pacific: Salt Lake City at your hotel sometime between February 15 and March 10. Answer fully. W. H. IRVINE."

Most Alarming Information.

While waiting for a reply he visited several places, among them being the German National bank. While there he was startled by the receipt of the following telegram from Drake, Parker & Co., proprietors of the Grand Pacific hotel of Chicago: "Do not find names of parties on our books."

He started for Chicago excited, troubled and anxious, first telegraphing his wife to meet him at the Wellington hotel. Arriving noted where he spent some time looking over the old registers to see if his wife was not right and the notel people wrong. He failed to find her name and then went to the Wel-

ington hotel to meet his wife.
At this point in the examination of Mr.
rvine Judge Powers asked him what he said o his wife and what she said to him. Judg McCuiloch, for the state, arose and stren lously objected to the introduction in evidence of any communication that may har passed between ausband and wife. I noted from the statutes of Nebraska, show ing that husband and wife could not testify against each other. Either can testify for the other in criminal cases, but neither can testify as to private communications made to each other. Judge McCulloch quoted many authorities in sup-port of his position. The substance of his argument was that Irvine could not reveal the communications of his wife to him, but that Mrs. Irvine would be competent herself to take the stand in her husband's defence Judge Hall decided that in view of the fact that counsel on both sides had stipulated that Irvine's testimony was to be given to show the effect of the communications on his mind he would overrule the objection. Court then adjourned until tomorrow morn-

STRONGER AND BRIGHTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—The news

from the white bouse today is slightly more cheering in character. It is in effect that Mrs. Harrison passed a fairly comfortable night, and this morning "was stronger, brighter and livelier than she has been at while it is sadly realized that this im-

Mrs. Harrison's Condition Slightly Im-

provement is temporary only, it served to cheer the president's household for the day, and the general air of the mansion was less dispiriting than it has been for days past, The president spent sometime in his office this morning, and having no callers was able to devote his attention to some matters requiring his action. He, as well as the rest of the bousehold, is fully aware of the serious condition of the distinguished nation, but will not despair entirely while there is the least hope of her recovery.

The president gave a reception to visitors a the east room of the white house as usual this afternoon. He shock bands with about

Dr. Gardner paid a visit to Mrs. Harrison bout noon. He said that although she was better this afternoon she was nevertheless steadily losing ground. She displayed a great deal of vitality, he said, and was not so exhausted as the public seemed to think. He thought that she might linger on for a month yet, unless some new, and at present, unforeseen complication arises, in which event the end might follow within a short time after the appearance of the fresh complication.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 17 .-- Early yesterday morning the severest thunder storm

experienced here in several years commenced and continued until noon. Rain feil heavily and was accompanied by thunder and light ning. Rain also fell throughout the northern portion of the state. Some damage to crops

In San Francisco a new sewer burst, causing damage estimated at \$80,000.

His Reasons for Absenting Himself from the World's Fair Dedication.

REGULARS AND MILITIA POURING IN

Chicago Filling Up with Soldiers and Visitors -A Change in the Route of the Grand Parade Causes Much Discatisfaction.

Cincago, Ill., Oct. 17 .- Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Cleveland will not come to Chicago after all. In a letter received today by Secretary Culp of the committee on arrangements, Mr. Cleveland declined the invitation which the exposition officials had sent him to take part in the festivities of the week. He was piedged to. participate in all the official and social events of the week, and his coming was awaited by thousands of friends. Mr. Cleveland's refusal to come to Chicago is explained is the following letter:

NEW Your, Oct. 16, 1812—To Edward C. Colp. Esq., Secretary—My Dear Sir: My response to your coarteous invitation to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Worla's Columbian exposition has been long delayed. I should be very glast to be present on this interesting occision, and thus show my appreciation of its importance, if I could do so solely as an ex-president of the United States, I am sure, however, that this is imsoiety as an ex-president of the United States, I am sure, however, that this is impossible and I am unwilling to undertake the tr.p. which, from beginning to end, despite all efforts on my part, would be regarded as a political tour made by a candidate for the presidency. My general aversion to such a trip is overwhelmingly increased in this particular instance when I recall the dispensation which detains at the beiside of his sick wife another candidate for the presidency. I have thus frankly stated the reusons which constrain me to forego the satisfaction which the acceptance of your invitation would otherwise give. I hope in the light of a considering and sympathetic sentiment, which ought to be felt by all our people, that the considerations will be deemed abundant justification of my action. Yours very truly. Grover Clevelland.

REGULARS ARRIVE.

Chicago Fitting With Soldiers-A Change in

the Program Causes Dissatisfaction. CHICAGO. Ill., Oct. 17 .- A clamorous expression of disappointment was raised today over official announcements that the great military parade at the World's fair dedication would be confined to the outskirts of the city, consisting only of a short march from Washington park to the World's fair grounds. The concensus of opinion is that those responsible for the arrangements have made a grave mistake, which can hardly fail to lead to widespread criticism and ill-feeling.

The chief objection to a down-town parade was the claim that the distance would be too great for the troops to march. The final objection to a long route was that even under the plan officially put forward, it would be a hard matter to start the ceremonies at the grounds by 12:30 and fluish by sundown. United States troops went into camp in Jackson park, infantry, cavalry, artillery and

marines, to the number of 2,700. The quarters provided for them are in the mines and mining building. The troops are from Fort Niobrara, Neb. Fort Riley, Kan., Forts Reno and Sill, I. T., Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Wash-ington, D. C. The troops from Leavenworth, Fort Meade, Fort Snelling, Omaha and Fort Robinson will not get to the city before Wednesday morning. The famous Sixth cavairy attracted marked attention.

The advance guards of the militia of the

different states were on the ground today, too, making arrangements for the reception of their regiments, many of which will ar

the board of lady managers of the exposition were pouring into town all day. They have come to attend the meetings that begin tomorrow, previous to the exercises of the dedication. The acceptance of the outidings by the national commission, is one of the chief reasons for this session. They have to approve the rules for the government of the fair, which are now being prepared, hear the eports of the council and administration board of control, and approve a system of

Great activity was displayed today in decorating the buildings preparatory for the dedication. On all the downtown thorough fares crowds collected and watched the decorators at work upon the business houses. All the bridges over the Chicago river are being accorated, while vessel men are using every effort to get their boats out of port, fearing the bridges will be practically closed to boats a good part of the time by reason of the great crowds surging across. It is likely that the river will be comparatively free of

Columbus Was No Hero New HAVEN, Conu., Oct. 17 .- Rev. J. Lee Mitchell of the Grand Avenue Congregation al church preached a decidedly sensational sermon on Columbus. He thanked God that Columbus was not the hero of the American people. Columbus found the dirt on which America stands, but he did not mean to. America as a blessing to herself and to the old world was discovered by the Puritans Columbus was a great man, but so is Jay Gould, the railroad wrecker. If robbers are Christians, he said. Columbus is a saint. He put up the first cheats on the gentle worship ful natives. He loaded the first slave ship The speaker protested against Columbus be ing held up as a hero to the American chli-dren. "It is well enough to celebrate the aniversary; it is wise to snow the difficulties Columbus overcame, but he is not responsi-ble for a single blessing the world has to The reverend gentleman continued

in this strain at great length. Capinet Officers Will Go to Chicago. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17 .- There was a special meeting of the cabinet late this afternoon at the Department of State to determine upon the attendance at the World's fair extion dedication exercises. Private Secretary Halford came over from the white house to represent the president, and there were present Secretaries J. W. Foster, Trucy, Charles Foster, Noble and Attorney General Milier. It was arranged that all of these officers should start for Chicago tomor-row. Fostmaster General Wanamaker was not at the meeting, but will be of the party. Secretary Elkins will not go, and Secretary

Rusk's intentions are not yet known. Kentuckyans Enthusiastic. Louisviille, Ky., Oct. 17.-Hon. John Young, governor of Kentucky, and his entire staff, accompanied by a large delegation of the Kentucky legislature, have arrived in this city enroute for the decication of the great World's fair at Chicago. The feeling all over Kentucky is enthusiastic in the highest degree. Mr. Henry Watterson has completed the preparation of his oration. Its text will make about 3,500 words. Its gen-eral subject may be inferred by its title:

"The Miracle of American Civilization and Development."

Enroute to Chicago. NEW YORK, Get. 17. -A large delegation of national celebrities left this morning for Chicago via the New York Central and Lake Shore railways. Their train is in two sections. The second section carries Vice-President Morton and party, ex-President Haves and party, Governor Flower and staff. The trains are due in Chicago tomorrow marning.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—The parade held here yesterday as part of the fetes in honor of the Columbian anniversary was very imposing and lasted from 3 to So'clock. The entire city was in gala attire. Many Ameri-

Leo Will Send the Relies WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17 .- Mgr. Satelti, papal legate to the World's fair, when

he called on Secretary of State Foster, de-livered a letter from Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, saying the pope would send the Columbus relies in the keep-ing of the vatican to be exhibited at the

DR. GEE WO MIRRIED. Consummation of the Lave Match Between

the Doctor and Miss Dewitt, Curcago, Ili., Oct. 17 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The Chinese quarter of Chicago was agog last night over the marriage of one of the wealthlest Chinese in the United States to a nandsome young lady of

World's fair.

American parentage. At 8 o'clock last evening in the pariors of Ray, E. P. Goodwin, pastor of the First Congregational church, 354 Washington boulevard, Dr. Chan Gee Wo of Omaha and Miss Cora Dewitt were married. There were few guests. Only the intimate friends were received and entertained at a banquet at Gore's hotel, after the ceremony. They were Mrs. Dewitt, mother of the bride, Mrs. Benson, an old Chicago friend of the family, and Ah Joy of Rock Springs, Wyo.; Wong Kee, Yo Mang and Chin Mang See of San Francisco. These Chinese are wealthy merchants or physi-

The principals in this peculiar alliance are both residents of Omaha. A romantic story is connected with the match. Dr. Chan Gee Wo is a physician of extensive practice among Americans more than Chiuese, a granden of a governor a hyether of a gengrandson of a governor, a brother of a general in the Chinese army and the men who has been chosen from among thousands of his countrymen to take charge of the Chinese department at the World's fair. He has amassed a fortune in Omaha. The bride has occupied clerical positions in Omana since the death of her father. She is beautiful and talented. Dr. Wo had among his patients a clerk employed in the same establishment as Miss

Dewitt and through that channel became acquainted with her. Miss Dewitt had weak lungs and suffered from frequent hemorrhages. While suffering from an attack her friend, the patient of Dr. Wo, suggested calling him in. Miss Dewitt refused, but later visited the office of the Chinese spe-cialist repeatedly for treatment. The result of the courtship had been reciprocal from the start and the coctor and the belie de-cided that they were destined for each other. At first there was a parental remonstrance,

but all obstacles were swept away by the determination of the lovers. They decided to marry in Chicago, partly because their nearest friends lived in this city, partly because there was too much comment in Omaha, and also because Dr. Wo is compelled to come to this city to enter upon his duties in connection with the World's fair. Mrs. Dewitt and her daughter arrived last Friday and went to the home of their friend, Mrs. Benson, on the West Side, and Sunday morning registered at Gore's. They will make that holel their home until Dr. Wo can return to Omaha and complete arrangements for maying his main establish-ment to this city, when they will go to house-

TWO ROADS, ONE LINE,

Judge Brewer Decides an Important Point in Railroad Law. St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 17.-The United States circuit court of appeals this morning handed down a decision by Justice Brewer in two cases involving the application of the

provisions of the interstate commerce law. The titles of the cases are: The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company, plaintiff in error, against John Osborne, defendant in error; in error to the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of Iowa, and the Culeago & Northwestera Railroad company, plaintiff in error, against H. A. Junod and others; in error to United States circuit court southern district of States circuit court, southern district of

The action was brought under the intervercharges on corn shipped to Chicago. In January, 1888, he shipped east to Chicago, but finding the through rate to New York was cheaper a month later he began shipping there, taking advantage of the cheaper rate ment being given in his favor for \$225. In

his opinion Justice Brewer says:
"Where two companies owning connecting lines of road unite in a joint through tariff they form for the connecting roads prac-tically a new and independent line. Neither company is bound to adjust its own local tariff to suit the other, nor compellable to use a joint tariff with it. * * In the 'long and short haul' provision of the law the use of the word significant. Two carriers may use the same road, but each has its separate line. other railroad company, but the joint use of the same track does not create the same line'so as to compel either company to grad-uate its tariff by that of the other.

"In this act joint tariffs are recognized, and if congress had intended to make the local tariff subordinate to or measured by the tariff, its language would have been clear and specific."

DENY MIGILLYCUDDI'S STATEMENTS. Agent Wright and Deputy Sheriff Sweet Say the Indians Are at Peace.

Sioux Ciry, Is., Oct. 17.- [Special Telegran to THE BEE.]-J. George Wright, United States Indian agent at Rosebud, was here to day, and emphatically denied that there is any trouble among the Indians on the big Sioux reservation, any ghost dancing or any signs of an outbreak. He brands the statement made by V. T. McGillycuddy, former agent at Pine Ridge, to the effect that there is to be an outbreak as prompted by jealously of the agents now in office. Deputy Sheriff Sweet of Deadwood is just in from a trip through what was the hostile country two years ago, and says there is no foundation for Dr. McGillycuddy's statements; that the Indians are statements; that the Indians are busy harvesting crops, their children are in the schools, new schools are being built at their request, and that so far as he could learn there has not been a ghost dance on the reservation since last winter, and he does not think there is a ghost shirt there now. He says that Dr. McGillycuddy's statments published broadcast have injured the credit the agents and Indian police, on the reser-

DES MOINES, Ia., Ost. 17.-[Special Tele gram to THE BELL |- The following cases were decided by the lown supreme court today: Risser and Roltz against Murtin, appel lant, from Mohaska district, affirmed Bradley against Brown, appellant, from Lucas district, affirmed; Former, appellant, Young, from Madison against Young, from Madison district, affirmed; Devoe, appallent, against Swelt zer, from Union listrics, affirmed; Poweshelk County Agricultural society, appell against Shuffer, Polz district, reversed.

BROUGHT TO WITH A SHOT.

Attempt of a Chilian Vessel to Leave Port Without Clearance Papers Prevented. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Oct. 17.-The Chilian bark Augusta was fired upon late last night in the straits four miles below here by the United States cutter Oliver Wolcott. The Augusta attempted to leave

without customs house clearance.

The trouble was occasioned by jualousy between Chilian Consul Maccoudray and Vice Chilian Consul DeLion at Tacoma, as to which shall transact the business of the Chilian government at Puget Sound. The Chilian government at Puget Sound. Augusta arrived here several weeks ago from Chili. She surrendered her registry from Chili. She surrendered her registry to Maccoudray and proceeded to Tacoma to unload her cargo. Vice Consul DeLion advised the captain to demand the register and he refused to proceed with a temporary register provided by DeLion. Maccoudray instructed the vessel to clear from Port Townsend. As the vessel was always and to Townsend. As the vessel was going out to sea she was overtaken by the Wolcott, but would not heave to until fired upon. The vessel is subject to a fine of \$500.

OPERATORS RETURN TO WORK

Chief Ramsey Declares the Strike on the Santa Fe Road Off.

SERIOUS RESULT OF A PRACTICAL JOKE

Operator Barker in His Desire for a Little Fun Ties Up an Entire Railroad

System-The Men Again at Work. Torega, Kan., Oct. 17. - The great strike

of the telegraphers of the Santa Fe railway

system was all the result of a hoax. The

operators were informed by Chief Ramsey of

their order at 9 o'clock tonight that the order directing them to strike was a forgery, and instructing them to return at once to their posts of duty. The operators immediately upon receiving the order returned to their keys and the work of straightening out the tangle caused by the strike becan. Operator Barker at Dodge City, Kan., after reading the accounts in this morning's papers of the strike on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe division of the Santa Fe system, thought he would play a joke upon the man-

message and, after signing Chief Chief Ramsey's name to it, laid it on the Manager Swett's desk: St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17.-To All Operators and Mangaers: In view of the fact that the Guif. Colorado & Santa Fe is controlled by the Santa Fe road, I therefore declare a strike on the entire Santa Fe system to take effect at h 'clock, October 17. See that no telegraphing is done, no tickets sold, and that nothing is done to injure our cause. See that the corr-

pany's property is cared for until you are reg-

ager of his office. He wrote the following

ularly relieved. Manager Swett, after reading it, immedistely repeated the message to the next station and within fifteen minutes it had been received by every operator at every station on the entire system. Fifteen minutes later every operator on duty had struck work. The operation of the road was completely blocked and Dispatcher Barker's joke was complete.

Serious Results of a Foolish Joke. Barker is doubtless the only man who got

any fun out of the joke, and his enjoyment of it probably received a sudden check when he learned that it had resulted in the com plete suspension of all business on the road. It was mighty serious business for the Santa Fe road. For twelve hours their business was at a standstill and an immense amount of traffic was lost to it. Orders were sent out to all stations to managers to decline to receive freight, and no freight was received during the entire day.

Passenger trains were somewhat delayed, but were kept moving on the time card schedule. So far as learned, this method of handling passenger business met with comparative success. No accidents have been reported, and the trains were not greatly delaved.

Immediately the news of the strike reached Santa Fe hendquarters here General Manager Robinson sought to put himself in communication with Chief Ramsey. After some time it was finally ascertained that the czar of all the telegraphers was in St. Louis conferring with Missouri Pacific officials on the proposed new telegraphers' schedule on that system. It took some time to reach him by wire and when he was reached he could do noth ing until he received an authoritative report of the strike from some of his trusted lieutenants on the line. It was therefore not until 7 o'clock tonight that a message was received from him stating that the order instructing the men to strike was a forgery and that he had ordered the men to return to work at once. At the same time the message was received ordering them to go to work immediately.

Again in Running Order,

The order was immediately complied with and the road resumed business at 7:30

o'elock. During the day the entire system, from Chicago to the Pacific coast, and from Kausas City to Galveston, was practically at a standstill, over 2,000 operators being idle. The only man who remained at his post was the operator at Barclay, Kan., and he says he knew the order to strike was a hoax.

The loss to the company is very great, while the only benefit to the operators is in in showing the perfect manner in which they are organized and in demonstrating that they are in good condition to enforce their demands.

Operator Barker, the joker, has been discharged.

ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Trainmen Confident of Winning the Strike-The Present Situation. DENVER, Colo., Oct. 17 .- The strike of engineers, conductors and trainmen on the second and third divisions of the Rio Grande continues. Traffic on these divisions is at a standstill and already the tie-up is telling heavily at Leadville. At that place the supplies of coke, oil and other necessaries are running short and if the strike is not

soon settled the smelters and many mines will be forced to close down. At Grand Junction much trouble is being caused by the accumulation of freight cars and mails. The strikers offered to take the mail cars through alone, but the officials of the road demand the whole train must be taken with it. The men on the first and fourth divisions are still at work and from interviews with some of the leading couductors and engineers on these division s. it is learned that they will not strike unless forced to do so by their grand officers.

With a few exceptions the men employed in Denver which is the head of the first division, condemn the action of the strikers

The strikers' committee has established headquarters at Salida and attempted to carry on an adjustment of the trouble by wire with President Jeffrey, who is in Denver. President Jeffrey suggested to the men that a better understanding could be arrived at if the committee would come to Denver and confer with him. The strikers reported that they had no means of transpor-tation, and Mr. Jeffrey immediately placed a special train at their disposal. Chairman Banks of the strikers' committee agreed for his colleagues that they would come to Den-ver today. Later, nowever, the committee reversed its decision and would not do as they had agreed to, telling President Jeffrey that if no wanted to confer with them he would have to go to Sauda, as they preferred to meet him on their own ground. This de-cision has not been replied to, and it is not likely that it will be accepted by Mr. Jeff-Further developments are expected to-

George Coppell, chairman of the board of directors, and Charles C. Beaman, also a director, arrived here this morning from New York for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the Rio Grande stockhold-ers, to be held tomorrow.

The Colorado Midland is not affected by

the Colorado Midiand is not affected by the Rio Grande strike, and no delay is ex-perienced to their traffic. As they will not handle any Rio Grande business, there is no possibility of the Midland becoming en-

tangled in the strike.

Chief Vickroy of division 7, of the Order of Rallway Telegraphers, said today that unless a settlement of the trainmen's strike was made, the telegraphers on the Rio Coro.

Grande would go out. He says that the operators have saveral grievan es, the greatest of them being the question of promotion according to length of service residered. Mr. Vickroy alleges the resu has violated its agreement with the operators in this regard by promoting new men over the heads of older employes.

The strikers are neaceable and no dis-turbance of any kind has occurred.

Trouble on the Mexican Central. New ORLEANS, La., Oct. 17.-The Times-Democrat's San Antonio, Tex., special says: Advices were received here this evening that the Mexican Central railway is threatened to be tied up with a strike. The trouble began three days ago, when the American machinists employed in the sbops in the City of Mexico went out on a strike. They demanded an increase of 60 cents per day in wares. They were then receiving \$4 per day. The railread convents refusal to the day. The raitroad company refused to ac-cede to the demands, and the dissatisfaction spread to the shops at San Luis Potosi, and the machinists there have also walked out. The engineers and firement are expected to quit work if the machinists' demands are not granted.

Remains as it Was, Gilveston, Tex., Oct. 17.-The telegraph operators' and station agents' strike on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe road is in statu quo tonight. The schedule of wages demanded is \$65 minimum salary, and at one man stations 5 to 10 per cent on ticket sales. operators and station agents who are operators are out, except about ten. Twelve operators from the auditor's office were sent up the road this morning to help out the sys-

WILL MEET IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Last Day's Proceedings of the Congregational Conneil.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 17.—The closing session of the Congregational council was held this morning. A resolution was passed recognizing the splendid advance made by the negro race in the south in the accumulation of property, advancement of education and morals under the most adverse conditions: deploring the acts of violence directed against them; and proffering them sympathy and support in their efforts to secure protec-tion of the laws and political rights. A resolution offered by Rev. Arthur Little of Massachusetts, proposing the ap-pointment of a committee to join like com-

mittees from other denominations with a view to preparing an address to the country on matters of public interest and right gov ernment, was promptly tabled.

The committee on union with the Free Bantists and other denominations reported hat no results had been reached. The committee was continued, A resolution relating to the religious needs

A resolution reinting to the religious needs of the United States army, presented by Rev. E. Lyman Hood, superintendent of missions in New Mexico, was adopted. Rev. Mr. Mannhardt of Crote, Neb., addressed the council on the needs of greater activity in the work of spreading the gospet among the Garmans. among the Germans.

A new departure was the appointment of a committee on the Sabbath observance, to report at the next council. Rev. S. Blakesly of Kansas was named chairman of the com-Other standing committees were appointed as follows:
On Capital and Labor-Rev. Washington

Gladden, Ohio, chairman, Ministernal Standing-Prof. L. L. Poyne, Maloe, chairman.

Prison Reform—Rev. A. H. Bradford,
New Jersey, chairman.

Marriage and Divorce—Rev. F. A. Nobie. Illinois, chairman. Secret Societies-A. Lyman Williston

Massachusetts, chairman.
On Union with Free Baptists and Oth r
Denominations—Rev. H. Ward, New York, chair-man.

The council adjourned late this afternoon to meet three years hence in San Francisco. William R. Butcher of Illinois gave notice of an amendment to the by-laws, pro-viling that no member should be chosen by the nominating committee to serve on a standing committee during a longer period than one council. This brought out a lively discussion and after various references a re port was adopted thanking the hominating committee for its work and suggesting the advisability of making up committees in the future in accordance with the wishes of the

Congregational constituency. The council then adjourned.

TO HELP REVOLUTIONISTS.

to Mean Trouble. opyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett. VALPARAISO, Chili (vin Galveston, Tex.) Oct. 17.- [New York Heraid Cable-Specia to Tue Bee. |- The Herald's correspondent at Buenos Ayres says there is reason to sua pect that the crew of the Hulk at Rosairo. from which a large quantity of powder was recently stolen by masked men, were in complicity with the robbers and that the powder was taken to be used in a revolutionary movement. The government, it is said, proposes to disar.a a large portion of the navy from motives of economy. There is an open rupture now between President Pena and General Roco, and the dissatisfaction among the higher army officers is much increased owing to the elevation of Mitre to the chief command of the army. Radical clubs are forming all over the country and

are actively at work. The Buenos Ayres Herald says that Pena's government has more enemies than had Pelligrini's, and that Argentina can only be redeemed by an earnest revolution against the present gang of officials. Congress has been convened in extra session to confirm the commercial treaties between Argentina, France and Italy. The governor of Entre Rios has succeeded through faise telegrams in getting 490,000 peacs from the Banco Nacional. The money, he alleged, was to be Nacional, The works. The government will take steps to punish him, and also indict ex-Minister of Finance Hansen. Chilian Minister Matta to Bolivia has been instructed to make overtures looking to the cession of Mojendo and Arica to Bolivia in 1893, with a view to interposing neutral territory between Peru and Chill.

CRESPO'S NEW GOTERNMENT.

Constitutional Institutions Being Established All Over the Republic. Copyrighted 1887 by James Gordon Rennett.

CARACAS (via Gaiveston, Tex.), Oct. 17. By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-General Crespo has aiready begun to attend to the details of the formation of his new govern ment. He has appointed Reverce Saldivia consul of Venezuela at New York and Senor Saluzzo minister to Madrid. The supreme court is now being reorganized and will meet in a few days for the first time since their famous decision pronouncing the government of Palacio unconstitutional. Senor Vallaneuva and several other citizens of Caracas have been imprisoned by the successful legistas in consequence of the discovery of a plot to recall Guzman Blanco.

General Vallamilla, with 4,000 soldiers, is marching to reinforce the besiegers of Barcelona, and General Guerra, with 10,000 soldiers, has been sent to pacify the country around La Guavra. The troops in the dis-trict of Los Andes and the troops of the center have disbanded and are about return to their more

occupation of picking coffee. General Crespo is sorry that he has as yet been unable to do anything in regard to the World's fair at Chicago. He may appoint a com-mission to represent Venezuela now that the United States has recognized his govern-ment, an event which he was awaiting with considerable anytery. Senor Aldrey college. considerable anxiety. Senor Aldrey, editor of La Opinion, while fleeing from La Guavra, was wreezed and drowned off the coast of

MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA

Mrs. Lease Found the Trip Was Not a Holiday Excursion.

SHE FACED THUGS, BULLETS AND EGGS

Story of the Populat Invasion of Dixie's Fair and tertile soll by One of the

Invaters-More Than Words Necded.

St. Louis special to the Chicago Inter Ocean: Mrs. Mary E. Lease, the Kansas woman, who has during the present political campaign become such a conspicious figure, owing to her courageous attitude and the masterly manner with which she has been doing campaign work in the interest of the people's party, passed through St. Louis last evening on her way to Torre Haute to join General and Mrs. Weaver. She was abthe Union depot, awaiting change of trains for two hours or more, and your correspondent was fortunate enough to see her and talk with her. Mrs. Lease is a woman of remarkable strength of character, and the first characteristic that strikes one on being presented to her is her indomitable will and apparent determination to go through with anything she undertakes to do. She is a cautious and careful woman, almost to the degree of being suspicious; but once convinced that she is to be fairly treated, or that the person with woom she is in conversation is as honest of purpose as herself, her manner becomes as Irank and as free as that of a child-aimost to the extent of becoming confiding.

Mrs. Lease has but recently returned from the south, having just taken a brief rest of wo days at her home in Wichita, Kan., endeavering in some degree to recover from the effects of the ordeal through which she passed in the southern states—an ordeal which, from her own statements, most have

been terrible indeed.
When first approached she was reluctant to talk for publication, as she said the south-ern press had treated both her and General Weaver with such unfairness, and the southers correspondents had sent broadcast such untruthful reports of her doings and sayings that she had come almost to dread a newspaper man. She said there were many things she would like to see printed in the great cause of truth and justice, but she was especially anxious to be convinced that what she said would be printed just as she said it. While in this hesitating state of mind she was asked if Senator Peffer had spoken truthfully when he declared that General Weaver was a coward and hurriedly left the south because he was afraid to face the rightcous indignation of the people.

She Champions General Weaver. This question served as a match to kindle the flame of the lady's wrath. Her indiguation well nigh got the better of her caution, but not sufficiently so as for one minute to impede the quickness of perception, that are her most noticeable mental characteristics. "No" she said, with emphasis. "He did not speak truthfully, and he knows it. General Weaver is not a coward; fear did not drive him out of the south. He is a courage-

ous man; a brave, bold man, a daring man, between whom and the skulking poltroon Peffer there can be no compacison. The answer served as an opening, and the correspondent was emboldened to seek further information concerning this remarkable woman's experience in the south. In order to lead up to the desired object the question

was asked: Mes. Leese, under what circumstances did you enter upon the campaign work in t south! Were you employed by the people's party to go with General Weaver!"
"I was," she replied. "About July 24 I received instructions from our chairman to cancel all previous dates and be prepared to accompany General Weaver and party during

the campaign. These instructions were followed by others from headquarters, and I obeyed." Mrs. Lease here seemed suddenly to arouse to the fact that she had a striking story to tell, and by her manner evinced a willingness So the correspondent ventured a

further question:

Were Guarded in Their Speech. "Did you or General Weaver in your public addresses or private conversation or your action or conduct, say or do anything

culated to arouse autagonism?" Most emphatically no?" Mrs. Lease arose from her seat and took a few steps up and down the room is a manner that in a weaker woman would be called nervousness; but in her it was but the evi-dence of agitation, born of her realizing sense of the wrongs inflicted upon her. As sense of the wrongs infinited upon her. As ste pronounced the word "No?" she paused and grew herself up to her full height, al-most 6 feet, and squarely faced the ques-tioner. There was honest indignation in her voice and in her every action, and it blazed from her eyes in a look that burned like living firs as she raised her cleached fist and closed her firm mouth with a snap, "Did anything on your part in any was

"No, sir: we both spoke in the belief that all true reforms must come from the higher impulses of the heart. We acpealed to their sense of justice, their love for home, and the frateroity that should prevail among all men. General Weaver, particularly, always spoke with such Christian kindness that it moved many to tears. I think that it would be impossible for him to speak harshly to or

The reports sent from various places in the south have been somewhat contradictory. Are not some if not all of these reports exaggerated?"

'Indeed they are not. On the contrary, all the reports sent out or printed in the south-ern cities were mild, in fact were colored, as ompared with the reality."
It was evident that Mrs. Lease was "warming up," as it were, and she was by this time almost as willing to tell her story as the cor-respondent was to write it. She settled her-

previous answers might be read to her that she might pass upon their correctness. Then she looked as though ready for the next ques n. It was:
'Whore did the first trouble take place?' "Our first trouble was at Waycross."
Mrs. Lease, please give me in detail a full

The lady hesitated for a minute, thea said:

account of your experiences !"

self in her chair and asked that some of her

Details of the First Outrage. "Beginning at Waycross, in the southern part of Georgia, we received our first intimation of impending trouble as we alighted from the train when we noticed the depot platform and sidewaik strewn with circulars warning every one to keep away from our meetings. This was for those who could read. For those who could not read could read. For these who could not read messengers were stationed on the roads to meet the people as they came into town and tell them that an admission fee of 50 cents would be exacted of them before they could enter the meeting. This turned many of the country people and negroes back; and yet, through the efforts of third partyites, a fair audience greeted us and accorded us a respectful hearing. We congratulated ourselves on having had a successful meeting; but after our people left town the "chivalric" democratic thurs emerged from their hiding democratic thurs emerged from their hiding places and plotted murder. Their plan was to waylay General Wenver as he boarded the night trein. Our chairman, Mr. H. C. Reed of Waycross, who has since written more than he dared to tell us at the time,

more than he dared to tell us at the time, beard of the lawlessness premeditated, and, seeking the mayor, implored him, for the bonor of the south, to do everything in his nower to protect General Weaver and party. The mayor, several special police, Mr. Reed and fifteen alliance men remained at the cepot all night to protect us. We, unconscious of danger, had at the last moment decided to take a morning train; heach we excluded to take a morning train; heach we excluded to take a morning train; heach we exclude the second and the last moment decided to take a morning train; heach we exclude the second and the last moment decided to take a morning train; heach we exclude the second and the last moment decided to take a morning train; heach we exclude the second and the last moment decided to take a morning train; heach we are cided to take a morning train; hence we es-caped with our lives, not knowing that a gang of ruffians who had made night hideous

were waiting to assault us. We have sine