THE WASHINGTON CRITIC.

22D YEAR---NO. 6,732. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Touching Juvenile MATTERS.

OUR PREPARAtions in the Boys' and Children's Department for the coming month have been huge. The trying part of the work—selecting and sifting out things we knew you'd like--no easy task--is done, completed.

Cases as big as houses—packed to the lids with the finest of medium and light-weight clothing. Hooped and barred, curious looking crates from over the water---are being emptied. These are the fruits of our sowing. Much has come and more are coming.

We are not exaggerating our variety and abundance a single bit. Not painting it a shade too high-colored, when we claim at least *FOUR TIMES* the facilities for serving you of *ANY HOUSE IN TOWN.*

Stock---and the right sort--is the basis and a claim easily proven, too, if you'll take the trouble to compare us with any or all.

Clothing for the children must be made to take care of itself to a certain extent You know THEY don't look after it and the *good, stout* wearers are necessary. To obtain that virtue in easy, graceful garments is a task not so easy as it looks. *But we have accomplished it,* and here it is in Plaids, Stripes, Check effects, Mixed and plain expressed in two and three-piece short pant suits, and the long pant suits in play clothes and "dress up."

The light-weight Overcoats are perfect beauties. Three or four score of different patterns. The American and English Reefers---the garments that have got every boy for a friend. Kilts for the toddlers. Furnishing goods for all of them. Shirt waits---almost a store full. Everything for childhood in qualities---each individual item of which we can RECOMMEND and at OUR PRICES---as much LOWER than others ask as our variety is larger than theirs.

Our second floor is a perfect bazar of the world's modelings in apparel for the young. We shall look for you here any day.

SAKS & CO.

TO THE

Newspaper Fraternity.

THE

EVENING CRITIC

AND THE

SUNDAY CAPITAL,

With their Franchises,

FOR SALE.

The Evening Critic Newspaper,

With an exclusive franchise from the *United Press Association* for an afternoon paper, now in the twenty-second year of its publication, and

THE SUNDAY CAPITAL,

with a telegraphic service from the New York Associated Press, now in the twentieth year of its publication, with their type, appurtenances, patronage and good will, together with a type-revolving Hoe perfecting single and double press (costing when new $19,500, and equally as good as new) are offered for sale, and if not disposed of by private treaty before the *10th of March* will be sold on that date at public auction.

There is but one other afternoon paper published in Washington with its population of over 250,000 and only one morning paper. It is believed that to competent and energetic newspaper men, possessed of a fair amount of capital, no better opportunity can be offered.

The terms of purchase, which will be liberal, (as the present owners have enterprises which preclude their conducting it), and all other necessary information will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

Proprietors

THE EVENING CRITIC

AND

THE SUNDAY CAPITAL.

DEATH FROM A BLOW.

Fatal Result of a Dispute Among Young "Crap" Players.

One week ago Sunday night William Sayre, Charles Leonard and Tom Fay were engaged in a game of crap on K street, between Twenty-seventh street and the bridge. All three had been indulging very freely in beer, and they were in a condition to be either social or ugly. While the game was in progress they became involved in a dispute over a twenty-cent "pot," during which Leonard, it is alleged, stabbed Sayre in the left side.

Sayre was taken by his companion to a drug store on the corner of Twenty-sixth and K streets, and afterward carried to the Columbia Hospital. From there he was taken to his home. On Saturday Sayre grew worse, and yesterday morning he died from the effects of the wound. An inquest was held at the Eighth Precinct yesterday afternoon, but there were no witnesses who could positively swear that they had seen Leonard with a knife. Leonard is in custody.

Building Permits Granted.

Permits to build were granted to-day as follows: D. B. Groff, four brick buildings, 629 to 635 Indiana avenue northeast; L. Cavanagh, two brick dwellings, 708 and 710 A street northeast; Andrew Theuer, one brick building, 1621 Thirty-second street northwest; George W. Loeffler, four brick dwellings, 605 to 611 New Hampshire avenue northwest; E. T. Tippitt, one brick dwelling, 620 E street southeast; Anacostia Building Association, one frame dwelling, Harrison street; George W. Knox, one brick dwelling, C street, between Second and Third streets northwest.

Marriage Licenses.

Licenses to marry have been issued to William Wolf, jr., and Lena Kramer, Alexandria; William T. Kessler and Jennie Y. Cox; Albert Johnson and Annie Brooks, Paul Sangston and Libbie Johnson, Edward B. Douglass and Fannie E. Dove, Samuel S. Lynch and Sarah E. Hardesty, Thomas H. Wilson and Carrie Genzberger, George A. Gerhold and Lena Schleck, all of Washington.

Henry Pryor Pleads Guilty.

Henry Pryor, colored, through his attorney, Mr. Taylor, said in the Criminal Court to-day that he was willing to plead guilty to petit larceny, but not to grand larceny, for which he was indicted by the grand jury. The plea was accepted by Judge Bingham, and Pryor was committed for thirty days. He has already spent five months in the jail awaiting trial.

The Kerosene Lamp Was Handy.

"Yes, William Washington and I were married on Thanksgiving, but the truth of the matter is that Bill has been entirely too frisky." She found fault with William on Saturday night about his attention to other women, and he proceeded to pound her with a kerosene lamp. "Twenty dollars or thirty days in the workhouse," said the Judge.

Models.

The delicacy of the red and white Bordeaux and Burgundy wines of J. Calvet & Co., is highly appreciated by all connoisseurs. For sale by the Schoomaker Company and other leading dealers.

ROOS[illegible]T EXPLAINS.

HE TALKS ABOUT SHIDY TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Prof. Flynn Asks Protection—The Visit of the Commissioners to Milwaukee—Postmaster Paul on the Stand—Editor Hatton Vigilant.

The civil service investigation, down in the cellar under the Capitol, was begun a little before 11 o'clock this morning. First Chairman Lehlbach handed to Secretary Conger and had him read a letter from Prof. Flynn of the Ivy Civil Service Institute, in which he told how he was assaulted by three men, who said they were relatives and friends of Miss Dabney, as recounted in yesterday's CRITIC. He wrote that he had sworn out warrants for the men, but had since found that his assailants had given false names. He wanted the committee to summon Miss Dabney and compel her to tell who the men were. No action was taken by the committee, though in his letter Professor Flynn asked if he was not entitled to the committee's protection.

A letter was read from Census Superintendent Porter, in which he pointed out some inaccuracies in Mr. Shidy's testimony. Chairman Lehlbach stated that the testimony might be finished today to the first part of the investigation.

Mr. Hatton stated that Postmaster Paul of Milwaukee was present, and would be called. Then, after the chairman had asked the committeemen's permission, Mr. Hatton put Representative Brown of Virginia on the stand, and he testified to Miss Dabney's entire respectability and veracity.

Commissioner Roosevelt then rose and read a statement regarding things previously elicited during the investigation. He said he thought he should be allowed to read his statement on account of the "latitude allowed the other side."

"Before this investigation goes further, I wish to make a statement in reference to the testimony elicited on Saturday in regard to Mr. Shidy. I have nothing further to say as to the wisdom or unwisdom of seeking to protect a man who abandoned wrong-doing, and at the risk of his place turned Government witness. I thought then, and I think still, that it was my duty as a Government officer to protect a Government witness. As to that policy the committee will judge. But there is another point which I wish to make perfectly clear before leaving this branch of the subject. The testimony of the Superintendent of the Census and of the Postmaster-General might give the impression that I had concealed from them the facts in regard to Shidy when I sought their assistance in protecting him. If such an impression was given by Mr. Porter he amply corrected it when recalled to the stand, as appears by the record. The impression of concealment given by the Postmaster-General if it exists may still remain. It is, however, impossible that the Postmaster-General could have meant to convey any such idea, for he was officially cognizant of all the facts in regard to Shidy by the report in the Paul case—the report which he assigns as in part the basis of his action in determining on the removal of Paul. I quote from the report."

Mr. Roosevelt then read at length in support of his position, and continued: "It may be added that any one who has read the report, even in the most cursory manner, cannot fail to understand, not only the evidence given by Mr. Shidy before the Commission, but the exact nature of Mr. Shidy's violation of law; for Mr. Shidy's name occurs in almost every sentence of the report, and his testimony, both as to his own wrong-doing and that of his colleagues, is an integral and inseparable part of it.

"As the charge against Mr. Paul involved of necessity collusion with Mr. Shidy, it is impossible to read the report in reference to the former without understanding precisely both the testimony and defense of the latter.

The Postmaster-General was also cognizant of the facts in regard to Johnson who was equally at fault with Shidy who did not confess, but who is still retained in office by the sufferance of the Postmaster-General. There was nothing inconsistent therefore in seeking to protect and give a living to the man who repented and confessed his wrong-doing.

"The Postmaster-General, I am sure, did not mean to convey the impression that anything was concealed from him in regard to Shidy, but, in case such a mistake should arise, I desire to say that I not only concealed nothing in regard to Shidy from any one, but all the facts in regard to him were publicly and officially known at the time of my suggestion of him for office and at the time of his appointment.

Then the investigation proceeded. Mr. Hatton asked Mr. Roosevelt what he meant by giving Mr. Shidy a chance, and the chairman said all that had been gone over before.

Commissioner Lyman wanted to make a statement. He recalled Postmaster-General Wanamaker's statement when he was on the stand that he failed to remember the call he received from Commissioners Lyman and Thompson. Mr. Lyman related the receipt of a telegram from Shidy announcing his discharge from his position and their call on the Postmaster-General to see what could be done to protect Mr. Shidy from the results of his honesty and repentance. Mr. Wanamaker had told them that the matter was out of his hands. Mr. Lyman was questioned by Chairman Lehlbach and Committeeman Boten as to whether they did not recommend Mr. Shidy's reinstatement. Mr. Lyman said that after Mr. Wanamaker said the matter was out of his hands they did not press the matter.

Mr. Lyman was asked whether he had had any interview with Mr. Shidy. He had not, but he was further questioned as to the object of Mr. Shidy's having been called to the Commission's rooms from the Census Office. Mr. Lyman said that it was to question him as to his recollection of what had occurred.

Mr Roosevelt, who had written the letter calling Mr. Shidy to the interview, made a statement in regard to it. He said that Mr. Shidy had merely been urged to tell the truth only during his examination.

Mr. Hatton called Commissioner Thompson and questioned him about the visit he and Commissioner Roosevelt made to Milwaukee. Governor Thompson said that as they had no stenographer with them they did not preserve any record of their examination of the witnesses they examined. After Mr. Shidy's arrival here he had seen him several times, and he still adhered to the feelings and statements elicited in Milwaukee. After he was examined by the committee, Governor Thompson said he met Shidy in the corridor and told him that his fine-spun moral theories accounted for the unfavorable impression he had made. "I told him he had cut his own throat," interjected Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Hatton asked Governor Thompson if, after he had found out Mr. Shidy's true worth, he took any steps looking to Mr. Shidy's removal from the position he then occupied. Governor Thompson had not.

Ex-Postmaster George H. Paul of Milwaukee, a tall, white-haired and whiskered old gentleman with a big bundle of important-looking documents under his arm, was then examined. He said he had been Mayor, member of the Legislature, school trustee, railroad commissioner, and has held many other public offices. He was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland and continued to be until the first of last June.

"On whose recommendation were you appointed?"

"The entire State."

Mr. Paul also said he was vice-president of the State Civil Service Reform Association. Asked if he knew Mr. Shidy he said that at one time he had thought he did. He said he had understood the civil service board in his office represented the National board, in fact, was, so far as his office was concerned, the National Board. This board operated independently of him. Mr. Johnson, the president of the board, was an old member of the service and an entirely reputable man.

Committeeman Boatner interrupted to question the pertinency of Mr. Paul's testimony. A long argument of the point followed. Mr. Boatner thought that no light could be thrown on the charges against the commission by questioning Mr. Paul, but it was finally decided by the chairman to go on with Mr. Paul's examination.

Asked about the number of removals he made in his office, he said he thought less removals were made in his office in proportion than in any other in the country. He was asked about the number of changes during the first year of his term. He said there were in the classified service 45 changes—29 resignations and 16 removals. He was asked if he ever assisted Mr. Shidy in his falsifications or markings of examination papers, and Mr. Paul said "No." He said too that he had never helped Shidy to increase the eligible list. He stated positively that from first to last the Commission had been misled by "the cunning and lack of veracity of this man Shidy."

Mr. Paul explained that many of the appearances of wrong doing were occasioned by Mr. Shidy's own blunders. When caught in these blunders he would tell falsehoods apparently implicating himself and others in wrong doing. Mr. Paul said Mr. Shidy had told him that he was intimidated by the Commission, especially by Comissioner Roosevelt, and was made desperate by the thought of their finding him out in his blunders. Mr. Paul was questioned as to the appointment of Miss Josie Whitehead as a stamper in his office. He was asked if it was usual to appoint women as stampers and said Miss Whitehead was the first one ever appointed. He could not remember whether there were men who were eligible for this place when Miss Whitehead was appointed.

Just then Chairman Lehlbach announced that there was a roll-call in the House and the committee was wanted to make up a quorum. The investigation was consequently adjourned till 2:30.

THE KILLING OF TURNER.

Judge Bingham Refuses a New Trial to Henry Johnson.

Judge Bingham made his ruling this morning on the motion argued by General Carrington for a new trial for Henry Johnson, who was convicted of manslaughter in the killing of Enoch Turner. The General's strongest point in his demand was that he was entitled to two days' notice of the presence of the witness, John Lewis Johnson, who was the only witness to testify to having seen the shot fired which killed Turner.

Henry Johnson is inclined to be content with the verdict that has been found against him, and asked that he be given sentence, but his counsel, General Carrington, claimed that he had been scared into the feeling that if tried again he might be convicted of murder and hanged. Judge Bingham overruled the motion for a new trial.

DEPREDATIONS BY APACHES.

Indian Murderers Sheltered by Friends on Their Reservation.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A special to the *World* from Kansas City says: An officer of the regular army stationed at San Carlos, Arizona, wires that the Apaches are again committing depredations. Of the eleven hostiles who were released six are in Sonora, Mexico, and on a recent raid they stole sixteen horses.

It is safe to say that an Apache war is imminent, and the policy of the military is not likely to anticipate or prevent it. Five Indian murderers are now being sheltered by friends on the reservation.

Will There Be a Colored Cadet?

Secretary Tracy now has under consideration a question, his decision in which is looked forward to with great interest in naval circles, for upon it depends whether or not there shall be a colored cadet at the Naval Academy. Some time ago Cadets Jenkins and Parker settled a difference between them by a duel fought with fists. Commander Glass heard of it and ordered a court of inquiry, which recommended the dismissal of Jenkins. The Secretary of the Navy has no yet approved this finding. Should he do so, Cadet Jenkins will probably be replaced by a colored cadet, as he comes from the district of Congressman Cheatham, the only colored Representative in the House.

Four Persons Killed.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, March 2.—A bad rear-end collision of freight trains occurred this morning near Lakeville on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Four persons are known to have been killed.

District Government Notes.

Captain Rossell has been authorized by the District Commissioners to purchase 6,000 condemned brick in open market at $7.50 per 1,000, to be used as driveways, put in under the present system, when there is very light traffic.

Commissioner Robert spent yesterday in Philadelphia, returning to Washington this afternoon.

In reply to a request from General Ordway that a fire-alarm box be placed in the armory at Centre Market, the District Commissioners have informed him that there is no appropriation available for that purpose.

Chief Parris has recommended the placing of a fire-alarm box in the Freedmen's Hospital.

MR. TAULBEE FEVERISH.

Correspondent Kincaid Also Experiences Physical Suffering.

The condition of ex-Representative William P. Taulbee has not been so good during the past twenty-four hours. He has been feverish and restless, but this is a very natural result of a gunshot wound and it excites neither surprise nor apprehension in the mind of his attending physician. The surgeons this morning succeeded in locating the ball, but made no attempt to extract it and will not for some time. The ball passed around the cheek bone and lodged just back of the larynx, narrowly missing cutting an artery. There are no signs of blood poisoning or other complications, and no reason therefore to look for other than a favorable result.

Correspondent Charles E. Kincaid is suffering about as much physically as Mr. Taulbee is. Mr. Kincaid has never fully recovered from his attack of typhoid fever, which left him in a weak and nervous state. The occurrences of last Friday strung him up to a high pitch of excitement, and left him correspondingly depressed. The subsequent mental worry and bodily exertion required of him have left him in a state of almost complete nervous exhaustion. He is, however, able to take the outdoor exercise of which he stands so much in need.

DETERMINED WOMEN.

They Make Fierce War Against Cruelty to Animals.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 3.—The physicians of this city are stirred up over the war that the woman's branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has begun against vivisection. A warrant has been served on Dr. Benjamin T. Shimwell, demonstrator of anatomy at the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital on the charge of cruelty to an animal in the process of vivisection.

The operation was performed on a dog by Dr. Shimwell before the faculty and students of the college for the purpose of showing how human life could be saved when the intestines are injured by a punctured wound or one caused by an explosive weapon. The operation was said to be very successful, and was repeated a few days later on a man who was wounded in the abdomen, and it saved his life. The women's society is determined to push the crusade against vivisection, and there is every promise of a fierce legal war.

MR. VILLARD'S UNDERTAKING.

He Is to Be the Head of a Monster Electrical Manufactory.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 3.—The latest rumor is that Villard is at the head of a company just being formed in New York, the purpose of which is to erect a mammoth electrical manufactory at Meeker Island. It is to be a huge industrial undertaking for the manufacture of electrical street-car motors, electrical motors for running printing presses, sewing-machines, elevators, and the supply of every known electrical appliance and equipments.

The creation of such works is only the outcome of the Villard-Meeker dam scheme. Three sets of dams are to be erected in the two miles below Meeker Island. Electricians say that if the Villard-Meeker dam scheme is carried out—as it undoubtedly will be—manufacturers can be supplied with power at a price equivalent to the $2 per ton now paid by the Eastern manufacturers for coal.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court Rules on a Law Affecting Railroads.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day rendered a decision in the case of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railway Company against the State of Mississippi, involving validity of the Mississippi State law requiring all railroads operating within the State to provide separate compartments or cars for white and colored people.

A decision adverse to the companies was rendered.

THE WRECK OF THE QUETTA.

Over a Hundred of the Passengers Accounted For.

LONDON, March 3.—Up to the present time 136 of the passengers and crew of the British steamship Quetta wrecked in Torres Straits while off Somerset, Australia, and bound for London, are accounted for.

Queensland telegrams report that the Quetta left Cookstown with 280 passengers and crew on board.

The Last of a Notorious Gang.

FORT SMITH, ARK., March 3.—Deputy Marshal Wilson has arrived here from the Creek Nation with Gibson Patridge, the last of the notorious Wesley Barnett gang, who is charged with murder and horse stealing. Saturday he was brought to bay in the cabin of old Cæsar, a Creek medicine man, on the Verdi Gris River. Wilson and posse surrounded the cabin, and after parleying some time fired the cabin. Just before the roof fell in the desperado came out and threw down his arms.

Pope Leo's Eightieth Birthday.

ROME, March 3.—Pope Leo XIII. was 80 years old yesterday, and to-day is the twelfth anniversary of his coronation. In honor of these two anniversaries he gave a reception to the College of Cardinals. Replying to the congratulations of the Cardinals the Pope declared his intention to give the most earnest study to the social question, and said he hoped to receive the assistance of the European powers in solving this difficult problem.

Helped Their Lovers to Escape.

LEBANON, MO., March 3.—At Franklin, this county, Thursday night, while Constable Hanley and Deputy Lindsay were guarding James Moore and William Dobbins, whom they had arrested on suspicion of setting fire to the dwelling of Mrs. John Rue, two young women, Swan Lathrom and Belle Smith, entered the room and held the officers while the prisoners escaped. The women were arrested and placed in the cells previously occupied by their lovers.

Sir Charles Tupper and the President.

Mr. Charles Tupper, accompanied by Secretary Blaine, called on President Harrison at the Executive Mansion this morning. He was received in the library and remained for some time in conversation with the President. Until to-day the presence of Mr. Tupper in Washington has been officially ignored by the State Department officials.

THE FUR SEAL LEASE.

SENATOR VOORHEES CALLS ATTENTION TO IT IN THE SENATE.

He Says the Provisions of the Law Were Not Complied With—The Featherston-Cate Election Case—"Which Is Our Blanked Rascal?"

In the Senate this morning Mr. Voorhees offered a preamble and concurrent resolution reciting that in the recent lease of the fur-seal islands of Alaska to the North American Commercial Company, certain provisions of law were not complied with and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the Senate complete copies of all the bids for the lease with all accompanying papers and correspondence with the bidders, and that the Secretary refrain from the execution and delivery of the lease until the subject can be inquired into by the Senate. The resolution was referred to the Finance Committee, which meets to-morrow.

Senator Hoar called up for consideration the bill fixing the salaries of the judges of the United States District Courts at $5,000 per annum.

Mr. George opposed the bill, and the motion was still under discussion when this report closed.

In the House.

Judge Leonidas C. Houk of the Second Tennessee district, who has charge of the Featherston-Cate contested election case from the First Arkansas district, said he would call that case up as soon as he could. "I wouldn't have missed being in Nashville to-day for a thousand dollars in gold," said the Judge. "The Republican Leagues of the country hold a national convention there, beginning to-day. It will be one of the greatest political affairs which has ever occurred in the South, and but for this contested election case I would be there. No money consideration could have kept me away, but I felt it to be my duty to stay here and fight this case through."

The Judge's regret at not being present at the Nashville Convention will be pretty well alleviated when the vote is taken and the granger contestant is seated. It seems that Mr. Featherstone belongs to the Wheel, a branch of the Farmers' Alliance. He has always been a Democrat, and has been a member of the Arkansas Legislature. His Congressional candidacy was the result, it is said, of a trade between the Wheel and the Republicans, whereby the members of the Wheel were to vote for the late Colonel John M. Clayton in the Second district and the Republicans were to support Mr. Featherston in the First district.

The deal was carried out, but subsequent to the election Colonel Clayton was killed. Mr. Cate had a majority according to the returns, and received the certificate. The House being Republican, Mr. Featherston contested, for after all the great majority of Congressmen of either party, follow the late Thad. Stevens' idea in voting on contested elections, and simply ask, "Which is our blanked rascal?" and vote accordingly.

In the House this morning Mr. Owen of Indiana asked unanimous consent to consider a certain Senate resolution. Mr. Lawler of Illinois asked the gentleman to yield a moment so he could have a memorial from Chicago printed in the *Record*.

The Speaker ruled that as Mr. Owen only had the floor to ask unanimous consent he could not yield it to anyone. Mr. Mills of Texas half rose and began talking, apparently to ex-Speaker Carlisle as much as to the Speaker, when the latter said in that sharp, peculiar voice of his: "What's the matter with the gentleman from Texas, anyhow?" The gentleman from Texas immediately sat down to think the matter over.

Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan presented in the House a petition of the Seventh Day Adventists, with 23,000 signatures, protesting against the passage of any bill with regard to Sabbath observance. Among them are 7,945 individual signatures from resident citizens of this District protesting against the Breckinridge Sunday Rest bill for this District.

On motion of Mr. Banks of Massachusetts, the rules were suspended and a joint resolution was passed, authorizing the appointment of thirty medical examiners for the Pension Bureau. They are to be appointed outside of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Perkins of Kansas moved to suspend the rules and put upon its passage the Senate bill for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma, with the House substitute therefor. The motion prevailed and the bill was taken up and was under discussion when this report closed.

THE LECONEY MURDER TRIAL.

Counsel for the State Stricken Down by Heart Failure.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 3.—The Leconey murder case ended this morning, so far as the court and counsel are concerned, and the case is now in the hands of the jury. Advisory Counsel Jenkins started in to close for the State at 10 o'clock, but before he had spoken one hour he was stricken down by heart failure and had to abandon further argument.

A consultation of counsel was then held, when it was agreed to send the case to the jury without further argument, and Judge Garrison charged the jury.

The judge, after reviewing all the facts in the case, charged the circumstances would not warrant the finding of a verdict of murder in the first degree, but said, in case he was found guilty, it must be in either the second degree or for manslaughter, and defined the difference. The judge's charge occupied just forty-five minutes, and was pronounced fair and impartial on all sides. A verdict is expected at 3:45, to which hour the court adjourned.

Assault in a Pulpit.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Henry Webber (white) and Henry Nelson (colored) revived an old quarrel in front of a colored church yesterday morning. Webber picked up a club and attacked Nelson, who ran into the church, interrupting worship. Webber followed him to the pulpit, where he attacked him and created a riot. The negro worshippers fell on Webber and punished him badly. He was arrested.

Sailor Sent to Jail.

Edward Nailor, the colored man who assaulted Mrs. Lanham in the Smithsonian Grounds on Friday night, was sent to jail for eleven months and twenty-nine days by Judge Miller to-day.

BASEBALL MAGNATES

Gather in Large Numbers in Cleveland to Plan Things.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 3.—The Weddell House was alive with baseball magnates this forenoon. President Nimmick and Secretary Scandrett of the Pittsburg Club arrived Sunday evening, and A. G. Spalding, J. Palmer O'Neil and James Hart of the Chicago Club came in early this morning. A few hours later Messrs. Soden and Conant of the Bostons and John B. Day and Walter Appleton of New York arrived on the scene. Walter Hewett and Nick Young were expected to arrive from Washington during the afternoon. The only player who had put in an appearance up to noon to-day was Leech Mackerey of last year's Des Moines Club.

The schedule committee, consisting of Soden, Spalding, and Nimmick, met at 12 o'clock to arrange a table of dates for the season. Each of three members of the committee had prepared a schedule, and the meeting was for the purpose of deciding upon which to recommend for adoption.

It seemed to be the general opinion this morning that there would be no change from the present make-up.

John B. Day, when asked how things were progressing at New York, said: "We are getting along first-rate. Mutrie has taken our club to Charleston, and he expects, with a few additional 'stars' we will have at the opening of the season, to present a strong front.

The regular meeting will commence to-morrow morning. It is the general opinion of delegates here now that it will be the most important ever held by the League.

AN INSULT TO CATHOLICS.

Father Fitzmaurice Speaks Freely in Regard to the Clan-na-Gael.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The distribution of a four-page paper entitled the *Clan-na-Gael* in front of the Roman Catholic Churches yesterday morning aroused the indignation of some of the Catholic clergy. Rev. James J. Fitzmaurice, rector of St. Michael's Church, Second and Jefferson streets, ordered the distributors away from the front of his church.

At the 10:30 mass he made a speech in which he denounced the Clan-na-Gael in strong language. He said that the organization had brought more disgrace on the Irish people and done more harm to the Irish movement than this or the next generation will be able to repair.

"Every man in the congregation," he said, "should consider it an insult, as Irish Catholics, to have such trash circulated in front of the church. The Clan-na-Gael has used the Catholic Church as a cloak to hide their doings I request you to throw those papers in the gutter and do not allow one of them inside your houses."

A TERRIBLE WRECK.

An Oil Tank on a Train Explodes Causing Loss of Life.

MASSILLON, OHIO, March 3.—An oil tank on the third section of Fort Wayne train 93 exploded early this morning at Lakeville, west of here. The train stopped, and the fourth section following close behind crashed into it causing a terrible wreck, which took fire and burned up. Engineer John Cowen, Fireman Harvey Galehouse and Brakeman Miller of the fourth section were killed, and Galehouse's body cannot be found.

It is feared that he was cremated in the ruins. Eighteen cars, saturated with oil, were burned and the heat was so great that the engine bell was melted, while the ties for 1,500 feet were consumed and the track twisted out of shape.

THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

The Heirs to the Gideon Mercer Estate Bring it Into Court.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 3.—The will of Henry Whitman, filed for probate on Saturday, bequeaths to his children his interest in the Gideon Mercer estate, valued at $300,000,000. Whitman was a grandson of Gideon Mercer, who leased to the Government large tracts of land on Staten and Manhattan Islands for military purposes. The lease has long since expired, and it is claimed the land is now held by squatters and those to whom they conveyed it. A suit has been instituted by the Mercer heirs to gain possession of this property.

A GERMAN COUNT IN TROUBLE.

Initiated Into the Ways of the Wild Wooly West.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Count Leon Albert, the scion of a noble German house, was initiated yesterday into the ways of the wild West in a Randolph street saloon by two drunken toughs, one of whom held the count up against the wall while the other amused himself by shooting a revolver at him.

One of the bullets plowed a furrow through the count's silk tile and another made an ugly scalp wound. The count made his escape and reported his rough treatment at the central station. Officers are looking for his assailants.

Train Wants to Beat Bly.

BOSTON, March 3.—George Francis Train left Boston at midnight for his trip around the world, which he expects to complete in sixty days. New York will be his first stopping place. From there he will go directly to Tacoma, and thence across the Pacific Ocean to China.

Failed to Agree.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—The jury in the case of W. W. Christopher, who was on trial at Towson for killing Charles Logue in this city last summer, failed to agree upon a verdict, and were to-day discharged by Judge Burke. They stood ten for conviction of manslaughter and two for acquittal.

Colonel Briant's Stock Barn Burned.

HUNTINGTON, IND., March 3.—Yesterday morning the large stock barn owned by Colonel C. E. Briant, three miles east of this city, containing thirty-five thoroughbred polled-angus cattle, was entirely burned. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $500.

The Flack Divorce Case.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The famous Flack divorce conspiracy case, which was set down for to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, has been adjourned for one week, owing to to the illness of Mrs. Flack.

Not at All Like Silcott.

CHEVALIS, WASH., March 3.—The man held at this place as Silcott is said by Frank Karr of Centralia, who has known Silcott since boyhood, to bear no resemblance to Silcott.

CALLED BACK TO LIFE.

BODY SNATCHERS DO JOHN O'CONNOR A GOOD TURN.

He Was Buried in a St. Louis Cemetery and Then Found on the Court-House Steps Alive—A Most Remarkable and Puzzling Case.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 3.—The local press is puzzled over the case of John J. O'Connor, which is certainly a most remarkable one. It was claimed that he had died and that his body was taken to the morgue, where it was identified by his wife, who had him buried in Calvary Cemetery. A few days later it was claimed that O'Connor was alive; that his wife had been mistaken, and that the man who was taken to the grave was not her husband.

It now transpires that there is every reason to believe that O'Connor was not buried by proxy, but in his own proper person, some time between the night of Monday, February 10, and the afternoon of Wednesday. O'Connor was seen Saturday night and stated most emphatically that the grave in the cemetery is empty, and he exhibited a cut which had been made half way across the abdomen. He is of the opinion that he was really buried, and that his body was taken up and conveyed to the dissecting-room while in a state of suspended animation, and that when the first incision was made it caused a flow of blood, which restored him to consciousness.

He states that he went to a lodging-house Monday evening and that he knew nothing more until Wednesday night, when he found himself seated on the court house steps in a dazed condition, weak and sick.

ROTHSCHILD AFTER THE FAIR.

An English Syndicate Wants the Exposition for Its Profits.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The *News* this morning says: "Strange as the proposition may seem, rumor has it that an English or European syndicate has in view the obtaining of the control of the World's Fair for the profit there may be in it. Baron Edonard Rothschild is said to be in this country to make a preliminary survey of the ground. This young man is the son of the head of the great banking firm that controls the financial destiny of all Europe. He was in New York last week consulting with the capitalists of that metropolis.

"English money and manners control New York, and it is doubtless a matter of sincere regret to the baron and his people that that city did not get the World's Fair. It was with the presumption that New York would get the fair that the scion of the house of Rothschild sailed from England, and on this presumption the syndicate had reckoned for success. Though the difficulty of obtaining control of the fair has been greatly increased by locating at Chicago, the Baron has not given up the alleged purpose of his visit."

THE WASHINGTON PRESBYTERY.

It Discusses the Revision of the Confession of Faith.

A hundred or so ladies and gentlemen, constituting the Washington City Presbytery, assembled to-day in the Fourth Presbyterian Church on Ninth street. The object of the meeting was the discussion of the confession of faith and addresses were made by several of the city's Presbyterian ministers. There has been considerable opposition to the revision and a vote was not reached till after 3 o'clock this afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The New York Stock Market.

The following are the prices of the New York and Chicago markets as reported by special wire to C. T. Havenner & Co., Room 11 Atlantic Building:

STOCKS.	Open	Close	STOCKS.	Open	Close
Chicago Gas	45¾	45¾	Northwest	108	107¾
Can. South.	53¼	53¼	Omaha	.....	.....
Natl.Lead Tst	171	172	do. pfd	.....	.....
D., L. & W.	135¼	135¾	P. M. S. S.	36½	36½
Del. & Hud.	149	149¾	Reading	30¾	30¾
Erie	25¾	25¾	R. & W. Pa.	21	20¾
Jersey Cen.	120¾	120¾	do. pfd	.....	.....
L. & N.	85	85¼	St. Paul	67¾	66¾
L. S.	104¾	104¾	Tex. Pac.	10¾	10¾
Sugar Trust.	64¾	64¾	Union Pac.	63¼	63¼
Mo. Pac.	72¼	72	W. Union	83	82¾
N. Y. & N. E.	44¾	44¾	Petroleum	96	94¾
N. Y. Cen.	106	106	Am. Cot's'd.	26¾	26¾
N. Pac.	.....	.....	Atch & Top.	33¼	33
do. pfd.	72¾	73	Chi., B. & Q.	103¾	103¾

The Chicago Markets.

WHEAT.	Open	Close	PORK.	Open	Close
Jan	78¾	79¼	Jan	10 05	10 10
Feb	78¾	79	Feb	10 10	10 15
May	77¾	77¾	May	10 15	10 20
CORN.			LARD.		
Jan	29¼	30	Jan	5 97	6 00
Feb	29	29¾	Feb	6 02	6 05
May	30¼	30¾	May	6 07	6 12
OATS.					
Jan	21¼	21¾			
Feb	21	21			
May	26¼	26¾			

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Regular Call—12 o'clock m.—D. C. 6s of 1891, $2,800 at 103¼. National Bank of the Republic, 10 at 252. Second National Bank, 15 at 185. West End National Bank, 15 at 185. Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, 15 at 72; 15 at 72; 10 at 72. Washington Gas, 5 at 44; 10 at 44; 25 at 44⅞. American Graphophone, 20 at 10⅛; 50 at 10⅛. National Typographic, 20 at 2⅝. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 100 at 7; 100 at 7.

Miscellaneous Bonds — U. S. Electric Lights 1st, 6's, 100; U. S. Electric Light 2d, 6's, 113; W. & G. R. R. 10-40 6's, R'69-'89, 105½; W. & G. Convertible, 6's, 175; Masonic Hall Ass'n, 5's, C 1898, 107½; Wash. Market Co., Imp., 6's, 120; Int'l & Seaboard Co., 6's, C 1907, —; Wash. Lt. Infantry, 1st, 6's, 1904 103; Wash. Lt. Infantry, 2d, 7's, 1904, 98; Wash. Gas Light Co., Ser. A, 6's, 121½; Wash. Gas Light Co., Ser. B, 6's, 123½.

National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 500; Bank of Republic, 250; Metropolitan, 260; Central, 280; Second, 183; Farmers and Mechanics', 185; Citizens', 167; Columbia, 175½; Capital, 118; West End, 71.

Railroad Stocks — Washington and Georgetown, 276; Metropolitan, 165; Columbia, 48½; Capitol and North O Street, 63; Eckington and Soldier's Home, 55.

Insurance Stocks—Firemen's, 43; Franklin, 35; Metropolitan, 80; National Union, 20½; Arlington, 182; Corcoran, 64½; Columbia, 17; German-American, 180; Potomac, 88; Riggs, 8½; People's 5½.

Title Insurance Stocks—Real Estate Title, 123; Columbia Title, 6½; Washington Title, —.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks—Washington Gas, 44; Georgetown Gas, 48; U. S. Electric Light, 108.

Telephone Stocks—Pennsylvania, 26; Chesapeake and Potomac, 84½; American Graphophone, 10¼.

Miscellaneous Stocks.—Washington Market Co., 191; Washington Brick Machine Co., 50; Great Falls Ice Co., 180; Bull Run Panorama Co., 25; National Safe Deposit, 240; Washington Safe Deposit, 130; Washington Loan and Trust Co., 3; National Typographic, —; Mergenthaler, —; Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 4; Wash. Loan and Trust, Co., —; American