

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Increasing cloudiness and rain; east winds; slightly warmer.

The Breezes

That have "fanned our cheeks" thus far this season have, very evidently, not been wafted hitherward from "Summer's blossomed land." On the contrary, their pungent flavor has plainly told of Arctic origin, but other tasteful, becoming and attractive harbingers and emblems of Spring-time have come, namely

SPRING OVERCOATS

For Men, Youths, Boys and Children

May be seen in great profusion and variety, at incomparably low prices, upon our counters. Here are sample bargains fairly illustrating the scale of low prices throughout all departments.

CHEVIOTS, in Brown and Black, \$10, \$12 and \$20 MELTONS in Drab, Light and Dark Brown and Gray \$7.50, \$10, \$12, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20 and \$25.

SERGES in Gray and Light Brown, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$25. COVERT CLOTH, with nobby patch-pockets, in various shades, \$20, \$22, \$25.

The higher priced goods are triumphs of tastefulness and elegance, in fabric and construction, inside and out, rivaling the best products of the Merchant Tailor's Art. The Light Overcoat grows in favor and popularity from year to year, and in its make-up taste, propriety and elegance are MORE REGARDED than ever before.

HATS?

Why, OF COURSE, we have a HAT DEPARTMENT bigger than ordinary Hat Stores and stocked beyond compare with everything in the way of headgear. The latest American and English blocks and a most artistic line of novelties for Children's wear.

MACINTOSHES?

Is it necessary to wait till the gathering clouds portend rain? NO. We are prepared to supply you now with a great variety of patterns, ranging in price from

\$4.50 to \$25,

Or anything in FURNISHINGS that fancy may dictate or necessity propose.

OUR CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Is loaded with beautiful and novel things for the little folks.

WE ARE AT YOUR SERVICE.

THE WILSON

SPRING AND SUMMER '92

41st Semi-Annual Opening

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS

Commencing MONDAY, March 7, 1892.

REGAN & TREAT.

SELIG'S BAZAAR

109 and 111 South Illinois St.

SPRING DRESS GOODS. SPRING WRAPS.

MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, a GREAT SALE will be inaugurated at our store, in order to introduce all the latest styles in Spring Dress Goods.

We will offer 25 pes. all-wool Delpha Stripes and Plaids at 50c, worth 75c. All-wool Challies, our own importation.

SPRING WRAPS.

200 different styles in Reefers, Military Capes and Jackets in all the leading colors, at one-third of manufacturers' cost. GENTS FINE DRESS SHIRTS at 75c; sold elsewhere for \$1.25. GREAT BARGAINS in Muslin Underwear.

HOSIERY for Ladies and Gents. Do not lose this opportunity and attend the sales of this coming week at

SELIG'S BAZAAR

4 DOORS NORTH OF UNION STATION.

WHAT TIMOTHY HOPKINS GOT.

Details of the Settlement of the Celebrated Searles Will Contest—Not a Compromise.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Hopkins-Searles will contest has passed into history says the Herald this morning. Timothy Hogan Hopkins, the adopted son of Mrs. Mark Hopkins-Searles has compromised his suit against Edward F. Searles for \$8,000,000. The twenty-four or twenty-five relatives of Mrs. Searles have been placated, and now this case, one of the most remarkable in the history of the United States, is ended forever.

The details, so far as the reporter learned them, are as follows: Both sides claim a victory. Wilhelms Myrdere, of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, triumphantly said yesterday that Timothy Hopkins had found it advisable to now accept what Mr. Searles had offered him last year, while Russell J. Wilson, the counsel for Timothy, gleefully acknowledged that the outside of these stocks, bonds and pieces of real estate, Mr. Searles offered to give Mr. Hopkins the same last year. It is a fact, however, that on Wednesday last Mr. Hopkins unconditionally withdrew his appeal in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts from a decision in the Hopkins-Searles will case.

It was like pulling teeth to see this information out of the lawyer. Russell J. Wilson, Timothy Hopkins's legal representative, was even less inclined to talk. He was seen at the Hotel Brunswick last evening. "Yes, it is all settled; please excuse me from saying anything more," he said, retreating toward the door at every word. "We are satisfied, and have made a very satisfactory adjustment of the case."

"How about the other heirs?" "Oh, I understand the Searles people fixed it all up with them six months ago." The palatial Hopkins house on the corner of California and Mason streets, San Francisco, was not included in the property given young Hopkins. Mr. Searles has told Mr. Hopkins that he wishes to keep it for several reasons. He will convert it into a great public institution, whether a library, picture gallery or museum, he has not yet decided. In lieu of this Mr. Searles has given Mr. Hopkins \$500,000 in cash, which he regards as a fair present valuation of property which cost over \$1,000,000. The remainder of the \$3,000,000 consists of San stocks and bonds of sundry prosperous Western corporations and estates in San Francisco, Sacramento and other desirable portions of California.

DR. SCUDDER'S CRIME.

Evidence that He Announced the Death of Mrs. Dutton the Day Before He Killed Her.

CHICAGO, March 5.—For another week, at least, the question of Dr. Henry Marlyn Scudder's sanity will be undecided, owing to the protection afforded him by the law's delay. Evidence to the effect that he is a victim of the morphia habit and kindred infirmities are accumulating, and is likely to form much of the testimony introduced by his friends to prove his irresponsibility. The fact that all efforts are being turned toward proving that he is "in-

sane, and that no effort is made to deny that he committed the murder, as he is a sane man, will annihilate a virtual admission of his guilt. Adding to the weight of evidence going to prove the guilt of Dr. Henry M. Scudder in murdering his mother-in-law, Mrs. E. H. Dutton, comes the fact that he had actually so far planned the crime that he could and did make an announcement of her death before it came to pass. From William E. Clark, jr., who is an attorney at Room 611, of the First National Bank Building, it is learned that Dr. Scudder secured a continuance of a case against him before Justice Foster by saying and his mother-in-law was dead, though this was actually the day previous to her violent death. Mr. Clarke is the attorney for E. M. Whittier, who had Dr. Scudder arrested for assault two weeks ago.

WANTS A SLICE OF HEAVEN.

The Beekmanite Christ Asked to Pay for Alienating the Affections of a Chicagoan's Wife.

CHICAGO, March 5.—In the Circuit Court of Cook county, to-day, a novel suit was filed, in which a self-constituted Christ figure as defendant in a damage suit to recover \$30,000. The plaintiff asks judgment in this sum for the alienation of the affections of his wife and five children, and hopes to obtain a decree authorizing execution to issue upon the Christ's property. The title of the suit is George Coundrey, of Chicago, vs. George Jacob Schweinfurth, of Rockford, and the Revs. William Baldwin and Francis Wonda, of Chicago. The suit is of much import to the "Schweinfurth heaven" at Rockford, as this paradox is well endowed with this world's goods, and the suit, if successful, will precipitate many others. Mrs. Coundrey went to the "heaven" from Chicago on Dec. 21 last, where she has since remained. She has repeatedly urged her husband to deed his property to the "heaven," but this he has refused to do. He has, however, been repeatedly urged to do so, and he has refused to do so. Three weeks ago Mr. Coundrey wished to dispose of a piece of property at Rockford, and the suit, if successful, will precipitate many others. Mrs. Coundrey, however, refused to sign the deed without consulting the Christ, and the Christ justified her in her refusal. This, it is thought, was the active agency that precipitated the suit, although it has been in contemplation for some time.

FROM HIS FRIEND POTTER PALMER.

Alleged Attempt to Poison P. D. Armour with a Bottle of Wine of "Rare Quality."

CHICAGO, March 5.—The fact has transpired that P. D. Armour, the big packer, on yesterday received a bottle of wine with the compliments of his friend, Potter Palmer, and asking him to try it, as it was of rare quality. But Mr. Armour drank none of it. He had been warned in advance by a former employe that he had overheard two men in the Palmer House plotting to send Mr. Armour a bottle of poisoned wine in Mr. Palmer's name. The men who occupied the room where the alleged plot was hatched were a man who was not registered, but who claimed to live in New York and a man registering as Thomas F. Quinn, of Denver. The wine has not been analyzed, so it is not known whether it contains poison. Mr. Armour thinks it is the work of a crank.

A Pair of Arms Worth \$50,000.

ELKHART, Ind., March 5.—Recently a boy named Charles Peterson fell or was pushed from a Lake Shore & Michigan Southern freight train within the city limits here, and falling under the train, had both arms cut off. His father has now begun suit for \$50,000 damages, claiming the boy was pushed off.

HAS TAKEN A SERIOUS TURN

Crisis in the Behring Sea Controversy Precipitated by Lord Salisbury.

England Makes a Proposition Which, if Accepted by the United States, Would Result in the Extinction of the Seal.

Hurried Return of the President to Discuss the Situation with His Cabinet.

Canadian Poachers Are Already Making Great Preparations to Begin Their Slaughter—How Hostilities May Be Provoked.

WAR IS POSSIBLE.

The Dispute Over the Sealeries Reaches a Critical Stage—The President Recalled.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The complication in the Behring sea controversy between Great Britain and the United States which has assumed so acute a phase as to recall the President from his recreation at Virginia Beach, is regarded as most serious and embarrassing. President Harrison arrived in Washington this afternoon and soon after his return had a conference with Attorney-general Miller. A report was at once started that there would be a special meeting of the Cabinet. This report proved to be untrue. It is not even certain that there will be a special meeting of the Cabinet on Monday, although it is quite probable that one will be called.

Lord Salisbury's action in refusing to continue the modus vivendi in Behring sea, after his return from a conference with Attorney-general Miller, is regarded as a serious and embarrassing. An official of the State Department said to-day: "Salisbury's proposition is like two men who are quarreling over the possession of a ten-dollar note. One of them says to the other, 'You decide which of us owns this bill. While you are deciding that I'll go away and spend the money, and when I come back you can tell me your decision.'"

There was another informal consultation to-night between the President and Attorney-general Miller. Secretary Blaine will probably be able to attend the Cabinet meeting Monday if one is held. It is a subject of frequent remark that Great Britain has a much larger naval force on the Pacific coast, including its vessels on the China station, than the United States. Should any difficulty arise through the seizure of a Canadian poacher a United States vessel might easily go beyond a lawsuit in the courts, and the United States might be obliged to resort to actual hostilities. In the Behring sea, the United States has the protection of its own harbors from British men-of-war.

SALISBURY'S PROPOSITION.

It Would Result, if Put Into Effect, in Wiping Out the Seal in Behring Sea.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It was developed to-day that Lord Salisbury's proposition with regard to the present sealery in the Behring sea, which would limit the catch within that belt, including, of course, the shores of the island, to 3,000 seals. In the language of a prominent official this proposition "is wholly unfair, arrogant and even insulting to this country." It is contended by experts that the opening of Behring sea for one season in the manner suggested would result in the speedy extermination of the seal species, and that there would then be nothing left to arbitrate upon. An official expressed it: "It would be like arbitrating the ownership of something that had gone out of existence."

News from British Columbia that the sealing fleet is making preparations for an early start, and that the season has been developed at the State Department, inquiry developed the fact that the number of vessels prepared to engage in sealing this year is more than double the number engaged last year. Notwithstanding Behring sea was closed last year and was patrolled by naval vessels of Great Britain and the United States, the catch of the poachers within its waters aggregated nearly 70,000 seals. The officials of this government to the belief that the opening of the sea to the extent proposed by Lord Salisbury, would so many more vessels, would inevitably result in the total destruction of the industry before next fall, possibly before the question is taken even to a tribunal.

It may be stated as a fact that this government is not at all disposed to allow this to be done without making a vigorous and determined effort to prevent it. Unless the sealery is restricted to the extent proposed, and the government is regarded as necessary for the welfare of the natives, it will be necessary for this government to undertake alone the protection of the seals by the enforcement of the laws bearing on the subject. It is probable that a special meeting of the Cabinet will be held Monday, for the purpose of considering the subject and deciding upon a plan of action in case of Lord Salisbury's insistence on his last proposition.

WHAT PROFESSOR ELLIOTT SAYS.

Professor Elliott, the recognized authority on the life and habits of the seal, who recently lectured in Behring sea as a government agent investigating the whole matter, says: "If Salisbury's demand is as reported, the ruin and extermination of the fur seal is at hand. Unless the modus vivendi is renewed the poachers will kill practically all the seals left on the islands. The law now protects these islands by prohibiting the sealers from killing or molesting any female seals, and the government has a large force there to see that the law is obeyed. The seals, as they gather to-day, are in the ratio of fifty females to one male. All the surplus male life that can be taken under the terms of the present law next year will not number 40,000 seals. Right on the ground by the end of the season, large as this number is, it is only one-third of what I located on the rookeries sixteen years ago. The females come to the islands, give birth to their pups thereon and nurse them for four months, coming and going constantly in search of food for sustenance of two or three hundred miles. They spread out in seeking fish and cover an immense field."

"Should the Polaris fleet cut thirty miles would not prevent the sealers from getting

as good a chance to kill these nursing mothers as though the poachers were allowed to hunt within three miles of the shore. One hundred and twenty vessels, manned by 2,000 men, next summer will destroy the herd without going within fifty miles of the islands, the pups will starve and there will not be enough seals left to develop a herd of commercial value for twenty years." Mr. Elliott continued, "should ascertain at once whether this proposition of Lord Salisbury is final or not. If it is, a bill should be passed immediately repealing the law preventing the killing of female seals on the islands. If the Canadian-American poachers are to be allowed to kill the female seals within thirty miles of the islands, the sealers ought to be allowed a chance to get their share. The poachers will pay the government nothing, but for every seal killed on the islands the government gets a tax of \$10. This money should form a fund for the maintenance of the unfortunate natives of the seal islands who are wholly dependent upon this industry."

NOT FULLY UNDERSTOOD.

It is quite clear, from inquiry at the Capitol, that, with the exception of a few members of the House and Senate committed to foreign relations, the Senators and Representatives are in a state of ignorance of the present condition of the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain respecting the seal fisheries. There is among them a very general but erroneous impression that the treaty of arbitration just made between the two governments is the subject of discussion at issue; and that while the arbitration is in progress the sealing waters are to remain unopened to poachers without further stipulation. Therefore they have received their minds from further concern in the matter, and have failed utterly to perceive the vital necessity of renewing for at least another year the modus vivendi, or agreement, which is to expire by limitation, and by the operation of which the seals in Behring sea were last season partially protected from restriction. Many of the Senators also believe that the arbitration treaty contains a clause renewing the modus vivendi, forgetting the fact that if this were so, the President would not now be engaged in a strenuous effort to prolong its life, in order that at least a few of the seals might be saved as a subject for arbitration. This ignorance of the real state of affairs at the Capitol is partially excusable, inasmuch as the treaty itself has not yet reached the Senate and, indeed, it is hinted by some members of the House that the government evinces a disposition to act with fairness in the matter of the modus vivendi, and that the President, while this deplorable contingency is not believed to be near at hand, the few congressmen who are informed as to the subject are in such a private way that they are reluctant to discuss the matter, and are, moreover, and fear that if the treaty fails and the negotiations of the two nations relative to the rights of their subjects in Behring sea revert to the status they occupied at the beginning of negotiations several years ago, very serious international complications may be expected.

As the subject has had the effect to attract the attention not only of the general public, but also of enterprising speculators, and, moreover, secured by the promise of large profits from seal-taking in the northern waters, are making preparations for moving towards Behring sea in such numbers as to warrant the belief that unless the movement is promptly and vigorously checked the seal rookeries will be completely depopulated. Such members of the foreign relations committee as are conversant with the subject are of opinion that the United States cannot permit this organized system of poaching to be re-established in its efforts to secure a renewal of the modus vivendi, in justice to the half starved natives of the seal islands, if not from a regard for the dignity of the nation and the rights of the lessees of the island, the government will proceed as soon as the season opens to police the waters of Behring sea with a powerful and effective fleet and seize all poaching vessels, regardless of nationality or of the protests of interested nations. While the adoption of such a course might appear to be an invitation to dispute, and, perhaps, to more serious consequences, it is said by some members of the committee that it would really operate to give the seal industry a diplomatic practice, which permits a nation, while its contentions are the subject of negotiation, to maintain its ground until a settlement is reached, with the understanding that if the result of the negotiations or arbitration is against it, the nation will be under the obligation to make good any wrong it may have committed upon the right of the subjects of the party to controversy.

Canada's Finest Fleet.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 5.—In the Provincial Legislature, yesterday, Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance, moved a lengthy resolution regarding the Behring-sea fisheries, urging the imperial government to grant compensation to sealers for losses sustained last season, and a refusal to renew the modus vivendi for the year. Turner said fifty-one vessels in the province were engaged in sealing—forty-six registered in Victoria and five in Vancouver. Besides these were a number of unregistered vessels. The total cost of the fifty-one ships was \$400,000. Hon. John Ross, Premier, said the time had now come when the British Columbia government must speak with a loud voice in support of the sealers' rights. Information received by the government says the sealers likely to be engaged this year, and it will be extremely unfortunate to have any interference with sealers.

WARRING RAILWAYS.

The B. & O. and Other Lines Don't Want the Illinois Central to Cross Their Tracks.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad is said to have demanded \$300,000 from the Illinois Central for the privilege of crossing its tracks at Ninety-first street and South Chicago avenue. The Bell Line, Rock Island, Michigan Southern and Pittsburg & Fort Wayne are also accused of making demands for a large sum for the privilege of crossing their tracks at South Chicago. The Illinois Central proposes to extend its line to Hammond, Ind., taking in Hiegewisch and Cummings. What promised to be a railway war over the demand was interrupted by an injunction yesterday, restraining the Illinois Central from crossing the B. & O. tracks. The Eastern lines kept men on the watch and even had engines moving back and forth to prevent the laying of the Central's track in the night time. Wednesday night a spur was built across the Baltimore & Ohio property south of Twenty-fifth street. Coal cars were sent to the switch which connection cut off. An injunction was applied for and secured by the B. & O., and the forces are stopped until the courts pass on the question.

A Railing by Finley.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Chairman Finley, of the Western Passenger Association, has submitted a ruling on the application of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, as to how a road may refuse to redeem its tickets found on the open market after they have been presented for redemption. The Chairman decides that it is in order to demand immediate redemption, and if payment is refused at least by the meeting of the association at which the appeal against such redemption has been made, the refusal will render the refusing road liable to the penalties under Section B, Article 14 of the rules. The seals, as they gather to-day, are in the ratio of fifty females to one male. All the surplus male life that can be taken under the terms of the present law next year will not number 40,000 seals. Right on the ground by the end of the season, large as this number is, it is only one-third of what I located on the rookeries sixteen years ago. The females come to the islands, give birth to their pups thereon and nurse them for four months, coming and going constantly in search of food for sustenance of two or three hundred miles. They spread out in seeking fish and cover an immense field."

Victim of Designing Persons. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAPORE, Ind., March 5.—The confinement in the Lockport Insane Asylum of Andrew Westervelt, one of LaPorte's wealthiest residents, has caused much unfavorable comment. Many of his acquaintances say they can see no difference in his actions and that he is no more insane now than he has been for years. Up to the night before he was taken away he was collecting monthly rents and receiving for the same in his customary manner. It is freely talked on the streets that the affair is a scheme to get control of property.

NO LONGER THE "WATCH-DOG"

Cheese-Parer Holman Removed from the Guardianship of the Treasury.

The House Passes a Deficiency Appropriation Bill Without the Consent of Sir Stingsome After an Interesting Debate.

Mr. Hatch Recalls an Incident to the Discomfiture of an Indiana Man.

Democrats Suddenly Profess Great Interest in the Old Soldier—Vermont's Unique Method of Electing Her Representative.

HOLMAN "TURNED DOWN."

The House Passes an Appropriation Bill Over the Hooper Statesman's Protest.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The "watch-dog of the Treasury" showed his teeth to-day, but the Democrats in the House, seemingly, no longer fear his growls and barks. The power of Chairman Holman of the appropriations committee was broken for the first time this session, and all the barriers and traditions which precedents and practice have thrown around that committee were borne down under the impetuous away of the champions of agriculture. It was the old conflict of prerogatives against precedents of the committee on agriculture against the committee on appropriations, and, as usual, Chairman Hatch and his colleagues carried the day and Mr. Holman was unable to check the tide of sentiment which swept over the House and awarded to the agricultural committee jurisdiction over its own appropriations. The effect of to-day's action of the Treasury "showed his teeth to-day," but the Democrats in the House, seemingly, no longer fear his growls and barks. 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