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INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1893.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

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INAUGURATION Tickets good going Feb. 28 to March 3, and return until March 8.

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KERN MAY SUCCEED CHAMBERS

Talkative John W. Indirectly Promised the Federal District Attorneyship.

Lively Row Precipitated Among Indiana Democrats by the Selection of Joshua Jump for Internal Revenue Collector.

Col. C. A. Zollinger, of Fort Wayne, to Preside Over the Pension Agency.

Representative Johnson's Election Report Sent to the Printer—An Apology from Speaker Crisp—Harper's Sentence Commuted.

PLACE FOR JOHN W. KERN. Assured He is the Choice for District Attorney—Row Over a Collectorship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—John W. Kern will, beyond just a little doubt, be the next United States district attorney for Indiana. The Indiana delegation of Democrats to Congress have given Frank Burke, of Jeffersonville, their formal indorsement, but the Journal correspondent learns to-night that such action was only perfunctory, out of compliment to Representative Jason Brown, and that when Mr. Kern was here a few days ago he was privately assured by the two Senators, by Mr. Bynum and others that he was the real choice and that he could go home and rest in peace, as he would get the place. It is understood that this will be one of the first changes made in the federal offices of the State.

There is going to be a merry row over the appointment of a collector of internal revenue for the western district of Indiana. As already announced in a Journal special, Joshua Jump, of Terre Haute, who is John E. Lamb's partner, is to have the place, if Senator Voorhees, Jason Brown and Judge Holman can deliver it to him. There are other applicants for the place who are at this moment engaged in making trouble over Jump's selection. They are alleging that Jump is the creature of Crawford Fairbanks, a large distiller of Terre Haute, and that if he should be appointed it would be a disgrace to the State. Representative Brookshire has a candidate for that collectorship, and he is not discouraging the rumpus which is being brewed.

CRISP APOLOGIZES. He Did Wrong in Attempting to Suppress Representative Johnson's Report. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Representative Henry U. Johnson has won his point in the controversy with Speaker Crisp, related in a Journal special last night. To-day the Speaker who is an impetuous man, and Mr. Johnson. When the Hoosier member appeared the Speaker said: "I find that you were right, Mr. Johnson, and I was wrong, yesterday, when you protested against my withholding your report in the Miller-Elliott contested election from South Carolina. I had no right to delay the printing of that report after it had been received by the House, and it was proper for you to protest as you did. I shall not resist the presentation of the majority report, but order this one of yours printed immediately." The Speaker then called the printing clerk and directed him to send the report to the Public Printer at once, and to direct that it be made special and printed to-day.

TO BE RESTORED TO THE SERVICE. Seaton Norman, of Evansville, to Be Reappointed Assistant Surgeon. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the House today Mr. Brown called up and had passed the Senate bill authorizing the President to nominate and appoint Seaton Norman, of Evansville, an assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service, that being the rank held by him on July 1, 1890, when he resigned his position under a misapprehension of his rights in the premises. The bill will now go to President Harrison and it is said he will sign it and immediately send Norman's name to the Senate. This bill has direct merit. Seaton Norman was an assistant surgeon in the United States marine hospital service, and in a particularly difficult examination for promotion was within a fraction of making the required grade, the grade being 82, and he obtaining 78.25. Under these circumstances the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, on Jan. 14, 1890, addressed him a letter asking for his resignation as assistant surgeon in the service already named, and he, it seems, under a misconception of the regulations governing the service, and believing that the best way to save his position was to accept a compulsory order, did actually resign. It also appears that there is no law justifying the compelling of an officer of this medical service to resign under a threat of dismissal for failure to pass an examination looking to promotion. A failure to pass an examination is sufficient cause for removal, and the loss of numbers and the promotion of junior officers. Norman will now be restored to his position.

HARPER TO BE RELEASED. The Cincinnati Bank-Frecker's Sentence Commuted by the President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President has granted a commutation of sentence to Edward T. Harper, ex-president of the Fidelity National Bank, of Cincinnati, who was convicted of a violation of the federal banking laws and sentenced, Dec. 12, 1887, to ten years imprisonment in the United States penitentiary at Columbus. The commutation provides for Harper's release on May 1, 1893. The President has also refused to take action in Harper's case, for the reason that reports showed him to be less dangerously ill than was claimed by those who sought to have him

released. Recently, however, physicians who attended Harper have filed statements which are very ill and are apparently long and serious. These statements were so positive that the President decided to exercise clemency. His indorsement on Harper's behalf is as follows: "I have felt that no reason for clemency was shown in the case, except the serious health of the prisoner. Perhaps he is entitled to some relief on the ground that his term would expire in April, 1894, and he has now been six months in confinement, and he is entitled to be released on the expiration of his term."

DENIAL FROM SECRETARY NOBLE. He Has No Business Connection with Mr. Orrick, the Indian Claims Attorney. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The attention of Secretary Noble has been called several times recently to published statements connecting his name with that of Mr. Orrick, his former law partner in St. Louis, and conveying the impression that Mr. Orrick's interest in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian claims was secured or advanced through the Secretary's influence. The Secretary said to-day that up to this time, he had not thought it worth while to deny these statements, but he now desired to say once for all that his partnership with Mr. Orrick terminated more than a year prior to his appointment as Secretary of the Interior, and that he did not contemplate a renewal of it. He had no possible interest in Mr. Orrick's affairs and had none during the last five years, and expects to have none in the future.

MINOR MATTERS. Editor Wadsworth Boomed for Public Printer by Indiana Democrats. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A strong effort is to be made by the United Democratic delegation in Congress from Indiana to have editor Wadsworth, of LaPorte, appointed Public Printer. Daniel McDonald, of Plymouth, who is one of Chairman Martin's clerks to the House committee on invalid pensions, and who was an applicant for the third auditorship of the treasury, is the man who is being pushed so that there might be no conflicting interests in the way of Wadsworth, and now the delegation is solid for the LaPorte man. It is understood that there will be a change in the office quite early under the new administration. Public Printer Palmer will, it is said, resign next month.

Preparing for the Naval Review. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The four vessels in Admiral Gherard's present command are now in Hampton road. Orders were directed to the British and German and the Yorktown to proceed at once to New York for a thorough overhauling and repairing to fit them for taking part in the naval review. The Charleston and the San Francisco have been ordered to proceed without delay to Norfolk for similar repairs. Of the nations that are invited to take part in the review all except six have signified their acceptance or declination, and to-day the Department of State, at the request of the Navy Department, sent messages to the United States ministers in the countries which have not been heard from asking them to ascertain if the respective governments were ready to accept the invitation to send a positive answer without delay. Among the six delinquent nations are Russia, Germany and Austria.

Not a Matter of Great Moment. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In reference to the cable dispatch from Tangiers that Mr. Rizzo, the new Portuguese consul at Fez, who also claims to represent the United States, has been refused a right of residence by the Moorish government, it is stated at the State Department that their records do not bear Rizzo's name. There has always been more or less friction between the United States consulate at Tangiers and the Moorish authorities, largely on the question of granting the American protection papers to protect foreigners from Moorish law. Mr. Rizzo may possibly have been commissioned as a subordinate consular agent by Consul-General Gresham, the representative of the United States at Tangiers, but even this is doubted. Even if it were true such a commission could give him no unusual rights of residence, such as are claimed in the dispatch.

Romero to Represent Mexico Again. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 25.—Hon. Matias Romero and Porfirio Diaz, jr., son of President Diaz, of the City of Mexico, arrived here this evening at 5:30, and left at 9:30 p. m. for Washington. During their stay here they were entertained by Dr. Platarco Ornelas, Mexican consul. To a reporter Mr. Romero said: "I am on my way to Washington to take my old position as Mexican minister to the United States. I have been succeeded as Secretary of Mexico by Hon. Jose I. Limon, the former chief clerk of the portfolio." Continuing, he said: "I think the selection of Judge Gresham as Secretary of State by Mr. Cleveland a splendid one. I regard Mr. Gresham as a man of the highest ability, and his relations will be always pleasant and beneficial to both countries."

Harrison Calls an Extra Session of the Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President today issued the following proclamation convening the Senate in extra session on the 4th of March: "Whereas, public interests require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th of March next to receive and consider communications as may be received from the executive; therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary session of the Senate of the United States shall convene at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the fourth day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, and that all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice."

Exhibit of the Dead Letter Office. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Superintendent Liebhardt, of the dead letter office, who is a Wayne county man, has been busy engaged for some ten days packing the exhibit of that office for the Columbian exposition at Chicago. The numerous articles formerly displayed in the dead letter office museum as samples of matter transmitted in the mails have been catalogued and are now ready for shipment. These, together with other special displays illustrative of the work of the office, now in course of preparation, will make an attractive and instructive feature of the United States postal exhibit.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Wilson, of Anderson, are at the Ebbitt. W. A. Posey, of Rushville is at the Fredonia. The investigation of the whisky trust by the subcommittee of the House judiciary committee is practically closed, and Mr. Ebbitt, of Chicago, the numerous articles formerly displayed in the dead letter office museum as samples of matter transmitted in the mails have been catalogued and are now ready for shipment. These, together with other special displays illustrative of the work of the office, now in course of preparation, will make an attractive and instructive feature of the United States postal exhibit.

Result of Parkhurstism. Amazing Increase in Deaths from Malpractice at New York—What the Doctors Say. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Deputy Coroner Weston, who has been examining the records of the health department in reference to the recent increase in deaths from malpractice, concluded his labors to-day. In his report he says there have been taken by the coroner of this city thus far in 1893, seven ante-mortem inquests into the cause of death from malpractice. The statistics indicate a most alarming state of affairs, as shown by the fact that but one in 1891, "I believe," said Dr. Weston, "that the increase in these cases is the direct result of Parkhurstism. The subject is one I thought worthy of scientific consideration, and have prepared these statistics for the purpose of presenting a paper to one of the medical societies." Dr. Cyrus Edson, of the health department, said he agreed with Dr. Weston that the increase in cases of malpractice was due to the closing of disorderly houses.

This is his first visit to the national capital. In the afternoon Mr. Allen visited the chamber where Senator Mansfield introduced him to the Senators who will be his associates in the Fifty-third Congress.

CLAIMED BY A DOZEN WOMEN. Haidsone Ex-Confederate Colonel, Who Had a Pembanc for Wives, Arrested for Bigamy.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 25.—Col. A. E. Hagood, of Chicago, has been brought here under arrest from Atlanta, Ga. to answer to the charge of bigamy. Colonel Hagood had scarcely been placed behind the prison bars before there was a rush of wives from various parts of the State to this city. The Colonel was brought here only two wives known to be in existence. In less than twenty-four hours nearly a dozen women appeared, each claiming him as her husband. His wives range in age from sixteen to forty. He is about sixty years old, was in the confederate army, and is very handsome. At the preliminary hearing to-day bail was fixed at \$1,000, which was today paid by Chicago wife, and the Colonel was set at liberty.

AN INSANE WOMAN'S CRIME. Miss Julia Force, of Memphis, Shoots Her Sisters, Florence and Minnie, Then Walks to the Police Station and Asks for Protection—A Rejected Suitor Kills a Young Girl and Himself.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 25.—This afternoon Miss Julia Force, twenty-eight years of age, shot and killed her two sisters, Florence, thirty years of age, and Minnie, twenty-five years of age. She then walked to the police station and gave herself up, saying she had committed a crime and desired protection. It is believed that the woman is insane. She has been considered irresponsible at times, and had frequently threatened to kill members of her family. She says that she has for a year been writing out a statement of the family troubles and had just completed it. To-day when her mother was absent from the house she sent the servants out on errands. Then, going to the room where her sister Minnie was sick in bed, she placed a pistol to her right temple and shot her head. Going to the kitchen, where her other sister was, she shot her in the same manner. The neighbors heard the shots. Miss Force looked the door and went to the police station as described. The bodies of the two women were found by a brother-in-law, who had sent a message to the effect that her sister Florence was worse. In response he had come to find the bodies of his dead sisters.

Honorable Mackay in No Danger. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Nothing of any consequence developed to-day in connection with the shooting of John W. Mackay yesterday by W. C. Rippey, the old man crazed by misfortune. Rippey was conscious to-day, but too feeble to talk. In response to questions he would only move his head languidly from side to side and murmur some unintelligible expression. It hardly seems probable that Rippey can survive his self-inflicted wound, and if the injury is to terminate fatally the end cannot be very far distant. On the other hand, the man whom the would-be assassin attacked, Mr. Mackay, today and dressed the wound. It is thought by the attending physician, Dr. Keeny, to be practically in no danger. The doctor paid several visits to Mr. Mackay to-day and dressed the wound. "I found," he said, "that Mr. Mackay had slept quite as well as could have been expected. The wound looks very healthy, and he is in very good spirits. He would like to talk about the affair, but we have forbidden it. No one but the surgeons and the necessary attendants can see Mr. Mackay, and no visitors are allowed for several days yet. One of the curious features of the tragedy of yesterday was the letter which Rippey left addressed to a morning newspaper. It shows plainly that he had carefully planned his work. After dwelling on the fact that he had always paid his debts, and that he had lost \$35,000 in mining stocks, he added: "I have sown my corn and have reaped tares, but the man who sowed the tares I reaped, if he don't harvest a whirlwind it will simply be because I have neither nerve nor strength to pull a trigger. These men in Pine street have driven me to desperation and had I the power to-day I would wipe out the face of the same old man. They have been the cause of more destitution, more demented men, more suicides, and the cause of separation and death of more happy homes than any body or party of villains that God ever suffered to live."

Shot His Sweetheart and Himself. HALVSTON, Tex., Feb. 25.—This afternoon Frank Gilbough shot and killed Miss Dora May Wassam, then shot and killed himself. Gilbough was twenty-six years old, and was at one time employed in the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe general offices. Miss Wassam was seventeen years old, a daughter of a resident physician. It seems Gilbough has been an admirer of Miss Wassam for some months, and often proposed marriage. Recently she gave him assurance she could not become his wife. Her parents had raised serious objections on account of the young lady's tender age. To-day Gilbough went to the Wassam residence and inquired for the young lady, saying: "I've come to marry Dora." Mrs. Wassam informed him that Dora was not at home, and, furthermore, he could not marry her, although he left the house, and shortly afterwards met the young lady on the street with a younger sister. He shot her, then himself. Both died almost instantly. Gilbough had been acting strangely for several days, and the act is ascribed to temporary mental aberration.

Populist Rebellion Ended. Decision Rendered that Sustains the Republican House and Declares the Acts of the Dunsmore Body to Be Illegal. POPULISTS WILL SURRENDER. The decision of the court puts an end to a condition of affairs more unique and exciting than anything which has thrilled Kansas since the border wars. The rival Houses, which have been struggling for the mastery, sometimes by parliamentary means, sometimes by force, and at last through the judiciary, will now probably unite in one body and transact much-needed business. The acts of the Populist House having been declared to be illegal, all the appropriation bills will have to be passed over to the Republican House, which has passed many bills, and they will be sent to the Senate at the first opportunity. The present session of the legislative body expires by limitation March 3, and it will be necessary to hold an extra session in order to transact the business of the Constitution, which provides that members may draw per diem during only thirty days of an extra session, and an effort will be made to close up the business of the session at that time. It seems to be the general decision of the Populists to respect the decision of the court, and the Populist mem-

Populists Likely to Take Their Seats in the Majority House on Monday. Extra Session of the Legislature Necessary to Pass Appropriation and Other Bills—Cleveland's Inaugural Train. KANSAS WAR OVER. The Republican House Sustained by the Supreme Court of the State. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25.—The Supreme Court this morning Chief Justice Horton rendering the decision, Justice Johnson concurring, sustained the Douglas, or Republican, House as the legal and constitutional House of Representatives of the Kansas Legislature, and incidentally declared that the acts of the Dunsmore, or Populist, House had no standing in law. The opinion of the Chief Justice was given orally, and occupied an hour and forty minutes in delivery. The decision was in that case known as the Gunn habeas corpus case. The Republican House caused James C. Gunn to be subpoenaed to testify in a contested election case. Gunn ignored the summons, claiming that the Republican House was not the constitutionally organized House of Representatives. The Republican House ordered its Sergeant-at-arms to arrest Gunn and take him before the bar of the House to receive punishment for contempt. Gunn at once instituted habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court. In its decision to-day the court denied the application for a writ, deciding that the Republican House was legally and constitutionally organized and that it had the right and power to enforce its mandates. Chief Justice Horton in delivering the opinion started by reviewing the well-known facts in connection with the organization of the rival houses, and declared that upon the whole he believed that the Republican House was organized by sixty-eight members holding certificates of election from the Secretary of State; that the Populist House was organized by fifty-eight members holding certificates and twelve contesting members, and that the members took no part in the organization of either House. The Chief Justice then went into a review of the manner in which the House to receive punishment for contempt. Gunn at once instituted habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court. In its decision to-day the court denied the application for a writ, deciding that the Republican House was legally and constitutionally organized and that it had the right and power to enforce its mandates. 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