THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1894. 3 CENTS. {AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS.

Fair; warmer Tuesday evening.

HOLD UP

Your Sox. There is no excuse for having them dangling around your shoe tops, and making life a burden, when you can buy a pair of Gents' Silk Garters or Sock Supporters, for

25 cents

The WHEN Silk Garter is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. They are all silk, full length and width, and come in all colors, each pair in a box. Try a pair, and you will have no others. Only 25 cents a pair.

THE WHEN

BIG FOUR ROUTE

6 TRAINS PER DAY TO CINCINNATI

Making direct connection in the Central Union Station With Queen & Crescent, Louisville & Nashville, Chesapeake & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio for all points

SOUTH, SOUTHEAST AND EAST

Trains leave Indianapolis *3:50 a. m., *4:05 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 11:00 a. m., *3:00 p. m. and 7:10 p. m. Parlor and Sleeping cars on *3:50 a. m., *4:05 a. m. and *3:00 p. m. trains. On *3:00 p. m. train.

Through Sleepers to Washington, D. C.

For tickets, parlor and sleeping car reservations, call at Big Four Offices, No 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson Place and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

*Daily.

THE C., H. & D. R. R.

Is the most delightful route between INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI. Persons visiting the city on the Ohio and other points reached by this line will find it greatly to their pleasure to take this SUPERB ROUTE.

MONON ROUTE

(Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

The Vestibuled Pullman Car Line

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 30—Chicago Limited, Pullman Vestibuled Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, daily ..... 12:01 p. m.
Arrive Chicago ..... 6:00 p. m.
No. 36—Chicago Night Express, Pullman Vestibuled Coaches and Sleepers daily ..... 1:10 a. m.
Arrive Chicago ..... 7:55 a. m.
No. 10—Monon Accommodation, daily except Sunday ..... 3:30 p. m.

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 33—Vestibule, daily ..... 2:55 p. m.
No. 35—Vestibule, daily ..... 3:25 a. m.
No. 9—Monon Accommodation, daily except Sunday ..... 10:30 a. m.

Pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at west end Union Station and can be taken at 8:30 p. m. daily.

For further information call at Union Ticket Office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, and Union Station, and Massachusetts avenue.

I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

WAGON WHEAT 53c

ACME MILLING COMPANY,

352 West Washington street.

VICTORY FOR THE TRUST.

Judge Dallas Decides a Case in Favor of the Sugar Monopoly.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Judge Dallis, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, to-day affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court of the eastern district of Pennsylvania in the case of the United States government against the Sugar Trust, to the effect that the absorption of the Philadelphia refineries by the Sugar Trust was legal. This is a victory for the trust. The only question which the case involved, in the opinion of the court, is the following: "Did the lower court err in holding that the facts in this case do not show a contract, combination or conspiracy to restrain or monopolize trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations." The bill filed on behalf of the United States government is founded wholly on the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, known as the anti-trust law. "The defendants," the opinion says, "are charged with violation of the first two sections which relate, respectively, to restrain the trade and to monopoly. The utmost that can be said, and this, for the present purpose may be assured, is that the Sugar Trust has acquired control of the business of refining and selling sugar in the United States. But does this involve monopoly or restraint of foreign or interstate commerce We are clearly of the opinion that it does not. We do not deem it necessary to say more, inasmuch as the subject has very recently been considered and passed upon in the case of Greene by Judge Jackson, now one of the justices of the Supreme Court, in whose opinion the earlier cases are sufficiently referred to."

RECEIVING THEIR DESERTS.

Another of McKane's Tools Sentenced—Sixteen More Plead Guilty.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Andrew Scott Jameson, the Gravesend constable convicted last week of perjury, was to-day sentenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Brooklyn to eighteen months in the penitentiary. The eighteen indicted election inspectors of Gravesend were then called upon to plead, and all pleaded "guilty," with the exception of Frank T. Clarke, who pleaded not guilty, and Patrick Tighe, against whom the indictment was dropped. The sixteen will be sentenced to-morrow. Their names, official positions and offenses are as follows: John H. Brownhill, election officer, indicted for conspiracy and misconduct as an election officer; Michael P. Ryan, a school teacher, same charges; Million Lyons, election officer, same charges; Victor Bausenheim, election officer, same charges; James H. Crupsey, election officer, indicted for conspiracy, contempt of court and misconduct; Conrad C. Steubenboard, election officer, conspiracy and misconduct; Fred Bader, Ben Cohen, Washington B. Tuthill and John M. Cunliff, same charges; Nicholas J. Johnson, Hanlon Crandall, Millien Stewart, Charles Garretson and Morrison Morra.

Fast Flight of the Tropic Bird.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The barkentine Tropic Bird has returned from Tahiti, gaily decorated because of the remarkable run from this city to the islands in January. The distance is 4,200 nautical miles and the journey occupied seventeen days and twelve hours, said to be the fastest time ever made by a sailing vessel on the Pacific.

G. A. VAN PELT—17TH YEAR.

Any one claiming to be my successor is a FRAUD

Fine Flour and Food Cereals,

121 NORTH DELAWARE ST. TEL. 396.

M. M. CUMMINGS,

Successor to Van Pelt,

Is headquarters just the same. Keeps the best grades of Flour and Food Cereals, Gluten, entire Wheat Flours, Medicated Foods and Corn Meal, Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat, Hominy, Canned Goods. All goods in my store are new and fresh. No old goods that can be cut on. For sale at 62 North Delaware street. Call Telephone 703, new book.

☞ Remember 62.

PRINCESS FLOUR

Best Made. Ask your Grocer

VICTORY FOR WAITE

District Court of Denver Decides in Favor of the Governor.

Injunction Against the New Members of the Boards Dismissed—They Demand Office but Are Refused.

DENVER, Col., March 26.—Judge Glynn, sitting in the District Court, to-day quashed the injunction issued by Judge Graham against Governor Waite, Mayor Van Horn and Fire and Police Commissioners Rogers, Barnes and Mullins, restraining them from attempting to take possession of the office and interfering with the duties of the old commissioners, Messrs. Orr and Martin, whom Governor Waite removed, and dismissed the contempt proceedings. The court holds that the portion of the writ of injunction under which the alleged contempt was committed is void, and consequently there could be no contempt; that Orr and Martin, in endeavoring to hold office by force, and after having been notified of their removal by the Governor, are violating the law themselves and are usurpers, and that Mullins and Barnes have the right to peacefully assume the offices to which they have been appointed, at once.

Immediately after the decision was rendered, upon the advice of their attorneys, Mullins and Barnes went to the City Hall and requested Orr and Martin to turn the office over to them. This they promptly refused to do. The new board met in the Mayor's office and organized. They immediately discharged Chief of Police Stone and appointed John Farley in his stead. The lieutenants likewise were dismissed, and it is understood decapitations in the fire department will begin to-morrow. Chief Stone and his officers refuse to recognize the authority of the new board, and the department is all under his control.

Attorney Taylor, for Orr and Martin, claims that Judge Glynn's decision does not settle the matter, but that the case stands just as it did the day the appointments were made and before the injunction was granted. He has advised his associates as well as Chief Stone to ignore any orders of the new board. If the old board persists in its refusal to give way counsel for the new board will apply for a writ of mandamus, by which means the old members can be speedily ousted.

A report gained currency this afternoon that Governor Waite flew into a passion when he learned that the new board had appointed Farley chief of police, and declared he would remove his latest appointees. The Governor denied the story.

Late this afternoon counsel for Orr and Martin took an appeal from the decision of Judge Glynn to the Supreme Court on the ground of error in dissolving the injunction of Judge Graham. Upon the promise of attorney Ward, for Barnes and Mullins, that no attempt would be made by the new board to proceed to business or make appointments, the court refrained from issuing a writ against the new board, and merely granted a stay until Wednesday, when a decision will probably be given.

THE PRENDERGAST CASE.

Insanity Proceedings to Begin To-Day—Gossip About Judge Chetlain.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The attorneys for Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison, asked to-day for a special venire to avoid delay in securing a jury for the insanity proceedings to begin to-morrow, but the order was denied by Judge Chetlain. The prisoner's attorneys said they were afraid the State would attempt to delay the hearing, but State's Attorney Kern denied any such intention, resisting, however, the motion for a special venire. A consultation between the judge and attorneys was held this afternoon, and an attempt will be made to secure a jury and proceed with the case to-morrow.

Ex-Mayor Hempstead Washburn said today that during his term of office he received letters from Prendergast threatening his life because of his refusal to give the assassin a city position. "I sincerely believe that Prendergast is responsible for his act, and that the law should be allowed to take its course," said Mr. Washburne. "That he is sane I have not the slightest doubt. He thirsts for notoriety, and people of his stamp should be properly dealth with."

Judge Chetlain, to whose remarkable decision Prendergast owes a reprieve, gave Chicago another surprise to-day. He has popularly been regarded as a promising bachelor, but to-day he took occasion to make public the fact that several years ago he was married to Miss Lotten De Lillieberg, a Swedish beauty, who, at the time of the wedding, was engaged as a house companion for the aged mother of Judge Chetlain's father's second wife. The Judge resides in the outskirts of the city, and, though he has two children, a boy and a girl, the fact of his marriage was known to but few. Another curious fact is that Judge Chetlain was for a long time a law partner of attorney Gregory, whose pleading won the respite for Prendergast.

A report was current to-day that A. S. Trude, the famous advocate who represented the family of Mayor Harrison in the prosecution of Prendergast, believes that the assassin is now insane, whatever was the case at the time of the crime. It is said Mr. Trude will consequently not appear in the new trial of Prendergast.

The State's attorney will to-morrow request a continuance in the Prendergast case for ten days. The continuance will be asked on the ground that the State's attorney's office is not financially able to go on with the case at once.

A Farmer's Double Crime.

REELSVILLE, Wis., March 26.—James Mullen, a farmer, living fifteen miles west of this village, murdered his wife and committed suicide this morning. Family troubles are ascribed as the cause of the tragedy.

NOT BRAVE SOLDIERS

Part of General Coxey's Army Routed by Winter's Blasts.

Only Seventy-Two Had the Courage to Fall in at Canton Yesterday and March to Louisville.

ACCESSIONS ON THE WAY

Fifty More Commonwealers, All Tramps, Join During the Day.

Scenes and Incidents at the Camp—The People Requested to Give Coxey Financial Aid.

LOUISVILLE, O., March 26.—But seventy-two of Coxey's commonwealers had the courage to march away from Canton this afternoon in the face of the wintry blast that was blowing at the time set for the start. The band deserted at that point, also, and that took much of the spirit out of the soldiers. The march from Canton to this place, through two inches of snow and in a temperature twenty degrees above zero, was anything but a pleasant experience for the thinly-clad wanderers, who had imagined that the entire trip to Washington would be a sort of a springtime frolic. Fifty tramps were picked up between Canton and this place, and when the army went into camp to-night it numbered 122 men, aside from the officers. The claimed enlistments are 250. Much excitement was created to-day by the announcement that three of the tramps had robbed a man named John Ruegg of a watch and $10 in money. This was the first attempt at lawlessness, but no arrests were made.

The conditions at Canton this morning were anything but encouraging to the commander and his associates. Contrary to expectation, the twenty-five women, wives and daughters of People's party men of Canton, did not turn up at the camp grounds of the army, on account of the weather, and as a consequence the men were obliged to hustle for themselves as far as their breakfast was concerned. At 6 o'clock in the morning the camp was turned into a veritable Valley Forge. Small groups of men could be seen shivering in every limb, trying to obtain shelter from the freezing blasts which came from the west. Two-thirds of the men who started with the army had taken lodging in the city prison, but at an early hour they began to gather at the grounds to get their rations. Some difficulty was experienced in getting men who could use the cooking utensils to advantage, but finally at the east side of the tent gasoline stoves were set up and the morning meal commenced. The donation, which consisted of one dozen boiled hams, two hundred loaves of bread, five bushels of potatoes, baked beans and an abundance of other eatables, were soon utilized, and everybody was thoroughly satisfied as far as his stomach was concerned. Fortunately, the abundance of supplies prevented the tramps from getting into any altercations over how the food should be divided, and everything passed off harmoniously. Many of the men, however, were heard to grumble about Mr. Coxey taking lodgings at the best hotel in the city, and were of the opinion that he should take a dose of his own medicine. Several of the tramps were interviewed at the Canton prison last evening as to what they intended to do in case provisions were not furnished en route, and each and every one of them said they would make a raid upon the farm houses.

At the grounds this morning the most noticeable thing was the absence of anybody to command the much-shattered forces. Carl Browne, the chief marshal, did not arrive upon the scene until 10:30 o'colck, he also having taken a room in one of the prominent hotels. Once upon the grounds, his orders to the men were after the style of a circus man, but the men were slow in obeying. Inside the old perforated circus tent the scene was a curious one. Horses and men, who had bunked together during the night, were huddled in small groups endeavoring to keep warm while waiting for the temporary cooks to prepare breakfast. No tables had been prepared for the men to eat upon, and there was a limited supply of knives, forks and plates, consequently the commissary and aids handed out the ham sandwiches, which constituted the bill of fare for breakfast. At 10:30 o'clock preparations were made to get dinner and strike camp so as to be on the road at 12 o'clock. After the "soldiers" had eaten their dinner some disappeared, and when the command to march was given only seventy-two fell in.

FOR COXEY'S RELIEF.

Populists Call on the Common People to Aid the Commander.

CANTON, O., March 26.—Local Populists held a meeting and issued a proclamation to the people on the commonweal. It is addressed to the common people of the United States. It says the Shylocks are doing all they can to crush and ruin Coxey financially, and by closing in on him for payment of some of his obligations are seeking to divert attention from his real purpose of relieving the distress and suffering of the common people. It says when Governor McKinley was in distress the plutocrats contributed to his relief. The common people should now come to the relief of their benfactor and contribute in such sums as they can, no matter how small. The paper is signed J. J. Ashenhurst, candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket in 1891; Allen Cook, a local enthusiast, H. W. Kerch, Dr. Kirby.

Coxey seemed to be much worried to-day over his financial affairs. The Populist circular asks the people to help him lift the mortgage which was incurred through his purchase of the famous horse Acolyte, for which he agreed to pay $40,000. Contributions made this morning only amounted to $4.50, and the prospects are not flattering in this locality for Coxey's relief.

Attachment Against Coxey.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—A foreign attachment was issued to-day by B. M. Everson, of this city, against Gen. J. S. Coxey, commander of the commonweal. The claim is for $600 for mill supplies. In view of the fact that Mr. Coxey has seemingly abandoned his business and is devoting his energies and money to the army and its objects, Mr. Everson felt it necessary to protect himself. Sheriff Richards will send deputies to the border of the county to meet General Coxey and escort him to the sheriff's office, where he will be required to give bail in the sum of $1,500 or remain here. The company organized in the Eighteenth ward of this city to meet Coxey has disbanded, the reports received having discouraged the members.

THE SCARE OVER.

Washingtonians Now View the Army as a Joke—Redstone's Figures.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Washington regards the advance of Coxey's army of peace as a huge joke. Those who took counsel of their own timidity and feared that the band of pilgrims would swell into a gigantic mob of vagabonds and Anarchists, and who conjure up a general rising which might eventually lead to riot and bloodshed, perhaps, even revolution, had all their fears dispelled when they saw by the morning papers that Coxey's boasted "army" had dwindled into less than a hundred men, chiefly tramps, who were willing to exchange the hard board and cold potatoes to which they had become inured, for a membership in the army.

Col. E. A. Redstone, Coxey's representative in Washington, said to-day that he was not disappointed at the poor showing made by the army of the Commonweal, in its first day's march towards the national capital. "I did not expect," he said, to see a very large crowd go from Massillon, but at Reederburn, where the army is to formally organize, the number will be swelled. I suppose the cold disagreeable weather was a disadvantage to the army at its start but I had a dispatch from General Coxey telling me that he had started and that everything was encouraging."

Colonel Redstone's manner is less enthusiastic than it has been and he evidently does not feel as hopeful as his statements would indicate. He has reduced his estimate of those to appear here from 300,000 to 100,000. Letters are coming to the War Department daily, begging, suggesting and demanding that the Secretary of War provide an abundant supply of rations for the various sections of the Coxey Commonweal army and that they have designs upon Washington and the peace of mind of Congress. These letters come from all quarters, but their destination is the same—the departmental waste basket, for they show evidence of being the productions of cranks or would-be practical jokers.

COXEY TO STEWART.

The Good Roads Crank Criticises the Senator's Letter.

CANTON, O., March 26.—Before leaving here Mr. Coxey gave out the following answer to Senator Stewart:

"I have seen your letter, addressed 'Gen.' Coxey. Allow me to inform you that I am not a general. I am simply president of the J. S. Coxey Good Roads Association of the United States, and ex officio of the commonweal of Christ. I am not heading an army, no matter how much a subsidized press, at the dictation of the money power, tries to make this apparent, and all the epithets hurled at us as being Anarchists or a mob get more weight from ill-advised admissions by our friends than all else besides. The warfare of the silver men against gold and bonds, under your leadership in the United States Senate, was magnificent. Morning dispatches state that even the President of the United States is engaged in a deal with Wall street to veto the Bland seigniorage bill in the sole interest of gold. So the die is cast; we shall march out peaceably and depend upon the outgrowing of a peaceful public to defend us from Pinkertons, either as policemen, militiamen, United States soldiers or petty party politicians. This is a non-partisan movement, and he who is not with us is against us. There is no room for neutral ground, and a house divided against itself cannot stand, is as true to-day as when originally uttered and used in the dark days of the civil war by Abraham Lincoln, the father of the legal tender. Following in his footsteps, we seek to dethrone gold, as our forefathers did King George, in 1776, and once more have legal-tender money such as would be circulated if the two Coxey bills are passed. Now, we have followed your leadership, advocating the bill for the unlimited coinage of silver as money, and if we are to judge of the silver men by you, looked upon as you are, as their mouthpiece, your attitude in describing this movement as folly places you and the silver men you represent in the unenviable position as the ally of our common enemy—gold. Thus the rubicon has been crossed by the silver forces, and we cannot falter. The flat must go forth now; demonetization of gold as well as silver."

Chief Marshal Browne to-day, in behalf of "General" Coxey, replied to Senator Stewart's letter of yesterday. He says: "The rich silver mine owners are interested in the people only to set up a silver throne instead of a gold one. For years we have been trying to get the people to rally at the polls and wipe out the evils you portray, but have failed, and after the 'ides of November' we would still be in the same fix, because political boodleism and the money power control the polls and count us out. Hence we exercise our last resort. We come to bring peace, not war."

Possibly He Was in the War.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., March 26.—Co. A. E. Redstone, Commonweal Coxey's Washington city lieutenant, resided in this city from 1844 to 1855. He is remembered here by H. Griffith, Joseph I. Irwin and B. B. Jones, capitalists and bankers of this city, as an old-time agitator. He was but twelve years old when he came to this city, but by the time he came of age he attracted a State reputation and left Indiana for Liverpool, being sent there by an Indianapolis capitalist named Rea to perfect a machine that would cut and bind wheat. While he was there the McCormack binder was placed on the market. Since that time nothing has been heard of Redstone. How he acquired the title of colonel is not known, by those who associated with him back in the forties.

A Coxey Recruit Fools a Hoosier.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LEBANON, Ind., March 26.—A smooth individual about fifty years old, with gray hair and wearing nose glasses introduced himself to farmer Smith, who lives north of this city, a few days ago, saying he wanted to purchase a farm in the neighborhood. Smith wanted to sell his, and, after boarding the stranger for a week on fat chickens and honey, they agreed on terms and came to this city to-day to close the trade. While Smith took his rig to the stable, Clark boarded an Indianapolis train, sending a note to the notary's office that he had left to join Coxey's Commonweal army.

Denied Free Transportation.

DENVER, Col., March 26.—"General" Hamilton's Denver contingent of Coxey's army will have to walk out of town unless they pay their fares. It was announced last night that the Santa Fe would be called upon to furnish a train for the pilgrims. At the Santa Fe office it was said to-day that the company had refused to furnish a train to the California division of the army and would undoubtedly repeat its refusal should the Denver contingent make its promised demand. The other roads will also decline to give free transportation.

A Gang of Texans.

DALLAS, Tex., March 26.—A local group of twenty or more men has been organized here to join Coxey's Commonweal army. They are to start from Dallas, Tex., for Washington, via Shreveport and Vicksburg, next Monday or Tuesday, and join General Fry's regiment now en route to San Antonio from El Paso, at some point east of Vicksburg about April 15. The men are under command of Captain Allen Forester, late of Mississippi. A supply of rations, shoes, blankets, etc., is being accumulated and the command, when it leaves Dallas, is expected to number at least a hundred men.

Thirty-Eight Recruits at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A man named Albert Madison, claiming to be from Massillon, O., has been drumming up recruits for Coxey, and to-night mustered thirty-eight men at the Hyde Park police station. He declares that he will lead them to join the army.

BECOMING CIVILIZED.

Intemperate Indians Take the Gold Cure Just Like the Pale Faces.

KANSAS CITY, March 26.—Two more Delaware Indians arrived here to-day to take the Keeley cure. They are John Yellow Jacket and Joe Walker, and are from the Indian Territory reservation. They say that the four cured Indians that were discharged from here last week were examined by the council of the tribe and the council forthwith ordered all intemperate Indians on the reservation sent on in installments for similar treatment. Yellow Jacket and Walker are the first of the batch. They say that in case of the drunkards refusing to take the treatment when ordered their rations are to be cut off.

GERMANY AND SILVER.

Consul General Buenz Speaks Hopefully of the White Metal's Future.

OMAHA, Neb., March 26.—Consul-general Buenz, representing the German government, arrived in Omaha to-day, accompanied by C. Haller, an attache of the German consulate at Chicago. In an interview the distinguished holder of imperial credentials said, among other things: "It is clearly evident that some legislation favorable to silver interests will soon be enacted in Germany. A committee has been appointed by the Reichstag to invesigate the merits of an increased coinage of silver and will, doubtless, report favorably, judging from the fact that a majority of the members of the committee are silver advocates and loyal to the administration. What the Reichstag will do, would be presumptious for me to state at this time, but I firmly believe, from an individual standpoint, that the Reichstag will act favorably and ratify the committee's action. It is evident that more silver would be a most acceptable acquisition to currency. Germany was represented at the last international monetary conference. I think that another conference of that character will be held in the near future and Germany will be represented."

RESUMED BUSINESS.

Banker Lazarus Silverman's Creditors Given No Reason to Complain.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Lazarus Silverman, the well-known banker of this city, who suspended payments last August, with liabilities of $1,500,000, resumed business to-day, all of his assets being taken by him out of the hands of the assignee to-day in open court. Mr. Silverman has liquidated his entire indebtedness by paying in full, with interest, to everybody. The suspension was made while Mr. Silverman was on the train on his way from New York to Chicago, and was not due to lack of assets, but to lack of ready money, he having at the time of the failure, according to the report of the assignee, $1,400,000 surplus over and above all liabilities. The suspension caused a sensation at the time, which to-day's resumption will, in a measure, parallel. It appears that none of the property was sacrificed, and that resumption was accomplished chiefly by reliance upon collections, with assistance from the First National Bank of Chicago.

Failure of Bankers and Brokers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Henry S. Louchheim & Co., bankers and brokers, assigned to-day, with liabilities amounting to $300,000 or $350,000, while the assets are placed at from $500,000 to $700,000. An official statement will be issued to-morrow. It is said the failure is a result of the Reading crash last fall.

DEATH OF A SENATOR

Alfred Holt Colquitt, of Georgia, Dies at Washington.

A Victim of Paralysis, with Which He Had Been Afflicted Nearly Two Years—His Public Career.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—United States Senator Alfred Holt Colquitt, of Georgia, died at his residence in this city to-day. Around the bedside when he passed away were Senator Gordon and his daughter, Mrs. Jones; Senator Colquitt's private secretary; his nephew, Mr. Bunn; his son, Mrs. Colquitt, three unmarried daughters and his daughter, Mrs. Marshall, of Chicago. As the end approached the Senator's breathing became very heavy, but he relapsed into unconsciousness and suffered no pain.

The funeral will take place in the Senate chamber at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and will probably be conducted by Rev. W. H. Milburn, chaplain of the Senate. He is at present absent from the city, but he has been telegraphed for and will doubtless arrive in time to officiate. The remains will be taken to Macon, Ga., for interment and will be accompanied by committees of the two houses of Congress and the family of the deceased and that of his colleague, Senator Gordon. After the funeral services in the Senate chamber that body will probably take a recess until 12 o'clock.

A meeting of the Georgia delegation in the House was held in Speaker Crisp's room to-day to take action respecting the death of Senator Colquitt. Representative Turner was authorized to make formal reference to the loss sustained by Georgia in the death of Senator Colquitt when the announcement of his death is received from the Senate. A committee of Representatives was also appointed to accompany the remains to the home of the deceased in Georgia.

Senator Alfred Holt Colquitt, of Atlanta, was born in Walton county, Georgia, April 20, 1824. He was the son of Rev. Walter T. Colquitt, an eminent minister in his day. The Senator was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1844, and admitted to the bar in 1845. During the Mexican war he served as a staff officer with the rank of major. He was a member of the Georgia Legislature in 1859, and was elected to the House of Representatives in the Thirty-third Congress. He was a member of the secession convention of the State of Georgia, and later entered the confederate service as captain, and was soon promoted to be colonel of the Sixth Georgia Infantry. Later he served as brigadier general, and was commissioned as major general. He was elected Governor of Georgia in 1876, served four years, and was re-elected under the new Constitution for two years. At the expiration of his term as Governor he was elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4 1883, and was re-elected in 1888, and his term of service would have expired March 3, 1895.

Senator Colquitt was stricken with paralysis in July, 1892, and since that time has been unable to walk without assistance. He has been able, however, to continue in a large degree his attendance on his Senate duties. He has been wheeled in and out of the Senate chamber in an invalid chair, has attended the meetings of committees of which he was a member, but has not made a speech or been able to take any active part in debates on the Senate floor. He has been present to vote on all important occisions, and during the prolonged silver struggle during the recent extra session was daily in his place. He was even wheeled into the chamber several times to help keep a quorum during the nights when the Senate sat in continuous session. The Senator has been, even in his enfeebled condition, active in looking after the interests of his constituents about the government departments and bureaus, although he had to be taken there in his wheel chair by the attendants. His seat in the Senate was the one on the Democratic side nearest the Vice President's chair, at the foot of the center aisle, where he could easily secure recognition without rising. A few weeks ago his strength had so greatly increased that he was able to dispense with the invalid chair and walk into the Senate on the arm of a doorkeeper.

For years Senator Colquitt was prominent in church circles, and during his Congressional career he was one of the most active members of the Congressional Temperance Society, an organization which has existed for more than half a century. His term in the Senate was to have expired on the 3d of next March, and recently he had announced to the State Legislature that he would be a candidate for re-election for a third term. Senator Colquitt leaves a wife, one son, Walter T. Colquitt, and four daughters, Mrs. Marshall, wife of Captain Marshall, of the United States army, Misses Laura, Hattie and Dorothy Colquitt.

General Experience D. Estabrook.

OMAHA, Neb., March 26.—Gen. Experience D. Estabrook, who was appointed United States attorney for Nebraska in 1855 by President Pierce, died to-day, aged eighty-one. He was the first attorney in Nebraska. General Estabrook was descended from pilgrims of the Mayflower, being eight generations removed from John Alden and Priscilla Mullin. He was born in New Hampshire. His life was busily spent in public service, including one term in Congress.

Mrs. Harriet Gantt, relict of Judge Gantt, of the Nebraska Supreme Court, died today, aged seventy-nine.

Other Deaths.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 26.—Jacob Barclay, a retired merchant from Chicago, died here to-day. He was operated upon for appendicitis.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 26.—Lieut. John Alexander, a West Pointer, and military instructor at Wilberforce College, died suddenly to-day in a barber shop while being shaved.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 26.—Michael Keegan, the well-known plunger and railroad contractor, died about 7 o'clock this morning at St. Joseph's Infirmary, where he has been lying in a critical condition for some time.

Dr. Mayer to Be Tried Again.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Dr. Henry C. F. Mayer, charged with poisoning Ludwig Braun, in this city, in 1892, in order to realize upon insurance placed by him upon the life of the latter, will have a second trial, beginning Thursday, April 12.

UNHAPPY DEMOCRATS

Cleveland Has Broken the Hearts of Indiana Congressmen.

Voorhees and the Lesser Lights Did Not Think the President Would Oppose the Bland Bill.

NOW THERE IS A LOUD WAIL

With Predictions that the Party Will Go to the Bad.

Mr. Cooper Adds to the Woe by Saying "Unwashed" Hoosiers Object to the Senate Tariff Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—There is moaning and weeping among the Democratic members of the Indiana delegation in Congress over the announcement that President Cleveland will veto the Bland silver seigniorage bill. All of the eleven Democrats in the House and both of the Senators from Indiana voted for the Bland bill. They pronounced it in private conversation "a measure of no consequence," but thought it would "satisfy the silver howlers." Most of them had voted against the free coinage bills and supported the repeal of the Sherman silver purchasing law, and they were eager to square themselves with their silver constituents. They were pleased over the opportunity presented in the seigniorage bill. It was not a free silver measure, yet it proposed silver coinage. It was, they thought, a vague, indefinite proposition which would let them out of their hole. And now it is to be vetoed. The very thought has broken thirteen Democratic hearts in Congress from Indiana. Senator Voorhees is railing mad; he is left in a terrible predicament.

It transpires that the coming here last week of banker Charles McCulloch, of Fort Wayne, was at the suggestion of Representative McNagny, who feels that the veto of the Bland bill will insure his defeat at the polls next November. Mr. McNagny went to the President with banker McCulloch and a number of other Hoosiers on Saturday to urge him to sign the bill or permit it to become law without his signature. Mr. McCulloch related to Mr. Cleveland how he could look out of his bank window at any time and see hundreds of the unemployed on the streets of Fort Wayne, and how the practical demonetization of silver by the party in power was responsible for it, together with prospective free trade. He warned the President that if the bill was vetoed Indiana would be carried by an overwhelming majority next fall by the Republicans, but he could see harmony in the Democratic ranks and Democratic success if this bill became law. When banker McCulloch had made his statement President Cleveland indicated his intention to veto the bill. He was for sound money, he said, and opposed to further silver legislation. If he had thought it wise or proper to coin the seigniorage he believed he had the authority already to do it. The Bland bill was, he said, hastily and carelessly drawn. Its provision respecting redemptions were vicious, if not absolutely destructive. He said it contained no provision for the gold reserve, and if the bill became law the treasury would soon be embarrassed. He condemned the bill and he condemned silver. He did not say so directly, but he as good as said he would use his veto power on this measure.

There has been a blue lot of Indiana Democrats in Washington since Saturday's call upon the President. Some of the delegation have been so mad that they have not dared to see the President, fearing their wrath would overcome their discretion. It was suggested to banker McCulloch, after the call upon the President, that his father, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch, could wield an influence over the President, and that it would be advisable for the son to send the father to the White House. The banker blushed. He sought excuses for his father. He said the old gentleman was "out of politics," and was "not taking an interest in public affairs now." It was stated to the Journal correspondent that the ex-Secretary is bitterly opposed to the Bland bill, and that if he should call upon the President it would be to urge a veto. The Hoosier Democrats are the bluest lot of men in Washington to-night, and it will be no surprise if those who have not already done so should peremptorily refuse to make another race for Congress. Not one of them feels secure in the coming contest.

Representative Cooper has just returned from a tour of his district, and he brings additional news of a discouraging nature. He says he found more opposition to the Senate finance committee's amendments to the Wilson tariff bill than he found support for the Bland seigniorage bill. Mr. Cooper's private advice and information for his Democratic colleagues bearing upon the condition of affairs at home have not a ray of hope in them. He says the Democrats in his district are for the tariff bill as it passed the House; that they are first of all opposed to the trusts which the Senate amendments propose to favor and foster; that they want free sugar, iron, coal, wool and the duties fixed upon certain articles by the House bill which have been raised by Chairman Voorhees's committee. Mr. Cooper believes Senator Voorhees has committed political hara-kiri by advocating the changes made in the Wilson bill. He declares the House will never consent to the Senate amendments, and anticipates a long contest and the defeat of the work of the upper branch of Congress. The views of Mr. Cooper, it may be observed, are those of all of the other Democratic members of the House from Indiana. They believe Senator Voorhees's political doom is sealed, and that he has driven nails in their own political coffins.

Can't Pass It Over a Veto.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Representative Bland consulted with his silver associates of the House to-day as to the passage of the silver seigniorage bill over a veto. He found most of the men who had voted for the bill ready to indorse it again, even against a veto. Whether he will make the move is not yet certain, as the most radical friends of the bill recognize that the necessary two-thirds vote to overcome the veto could not be secured in the House, and without this the move could be nothing more than a protest. The vote on the passage of the bill was: yeas, 168; nays, 12; and not voting, 56. This yea vote was secured only after a protracted struggle, during which the House was without a quorum much of the time. It is believed to represent almost the full strength of the bill. To pass this measure over a veto would require 235 yea votes in a full vote. But as a full House is never to be expected the 297 present at the last vote is counted on as about the number who would vote on the veto question. With such a membership, a two-thirds vote necessary to overturn the veto would be 198, or thirty more than Mr. Bland could command on the passage of his bill. These thirty would have to be drawn from the fifty-six not voting on the passage of the bill, as the original negative vote could be relied upon to sustain the veto. It is conceded by the silver men that they could not get the necessary thirty, so that in any event the move to pass the bill over the veto would be nothing more than a formality.

Senator Pugh expressed the opinion today that the President would send in a veto of the Bland bill, accompanied by a message explaining his objection to the bill, which would be based on the second section, and saying, in effect, that if a bill could be passed devoid of the ambiguity of the bill now before him, and providing simply for the coinage of the silver seigniorage, it would receive his approval. The Senator