THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1894. 3 CENTS. {AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS.

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WILL EDIT IN JAIL.

Oklahoma Journalist Sent to Prison for Excoriating a Judge.

OKLAHOMA, O. T., April 3.—Frank McMasters, editor of McMasters's Weekly, and a prominent attorney of this city, is serving a six months' sentence in jail for contempt of court. This sentence also carries a fine of $500, with costs, with imprisonment until the obligation is wiped out. Ostensibly the alleged contempt was due to a petition filed by McMasters in a damage suit against the judge for $900, in which it was charged Judge Scott had entered into a conspiracy to ruin McMasters in business. The real cause, however, according to the general expression of citizens, is personal antagonism on the part of the court toward McMasters, who has excoriated Judge Scott in his paper. The editors of the Times and Journal, Messrs. Burke and Brown, have also been convicted of contempt by this judge for strictures made upon him in their newspapers. If Burke and Brown are put in jail the people, all of whom are on the side of the journalists, it is believed will storm the prison and release them.

Cable Car Passengers Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—A Sacramento street cable car, with a dozen passengers on board, dashed down one of the steepest grades in the city last evening, and telescoped another car standing on the crossing. All the passengers were more or less injured, as follows: Luke Morgan, letter carrier, feet mashed and body bruised; detective Robert Hogan, tendons of right leg strained and body bruised; Miss Plunkett, slight injuries about face and arms; gripman O'Brien, badly cut above knee.

Mound City Bank Closed.

MOUND CITY, Kan., April 3.—The Mound City Bank here has closed its doors and State Bank Examiner Briedenthal is in charge. This was the oldest bank in the city. The statement has not yet been issued.

RIOT AT KANSAS CITY

Bloody Fight Between Catholics and Members of the A. P. A.

One Man Shot to Death, Three More Fatally Wounded and Two Others "Plunked" with Bullets.

OVER 100 SHOTS EXCHANGED

Result of Bitter Feeling Engendered During the Campaign,

Which Culminated When the Two Religious Factions Met at the Polls—Responsibility Disclaimed by Both.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 3.—The American Protective Association and the Catholics came together in a bloody conflict at the polls in this city to-day. It cannot be stated which side is responsible for the affray, as the partisans of each loudly charged the other with being the cause of the trouble. More than one hundred shots were exchanged between the combatants in less than that many seconds, and when the firing ceased the following named were lying dead, dying or injured on the pavement:

MIKE CALLAHAN, city sidewalk inspector, shot through right side; killed.
HARRY FOWLER, laborer, shot through the back; will die.
CON BROSNAHAN, contractor, shot through the kidneys; will die.
JERRY PATE, deputy constable, shot in the face; will die.
PATRICK FLEMING, shot in the left shoulder.
JOHN M'GOVERN, laborer, shot through the right arm.

The riot was the culmination of bitter feeling which had been manifested by action and words ever since the polls opened this morning. The two antagonistic elements were solidly divided in their choice of candidates for Mayor. The aggressive support that each side gave to its candidates during one of the hottest campaigns ever known in this city engendered a strong sentiment of bigotry. It was therefore, in no amiable mood that the workers of the respective factions came together at the different polling places throughout the city, and that these workers came expecting trouble to occur before the day wore away, is apparent from the number of deadly weapons that were drawn when the first pistol shot was fired.

The riot that resulted so fatally was the climax of a series of smaller riots that took place at other points earlier in the day between the same opposing religious factions. This riot took place on the Southwest boulevard, in the Fifth ward, very close to police station No. 3, and those who took part in it had been heated to the fighting temper by reports that had been hourly arriving at the station of brawls at other polling places. Only one hour before, it was known that John Gooley, a stone mason, was shot in the back and forehead by William Henry Walker at a voting place at the corner of Fifth and Campbell streets, and that the row was directly due to a fiery debate between the two men regarding the principles of the American Protective Association, to which Gooley was violently opposed. That Gooley was not instantly killed was due simply to the fact that the pistol used was a mere toy of 22 calibre.

The American Protective Association, which supported Webster Davis, the Republican candidate for Mayor had its own workers at the different polling places, and they distributed in some precincts their own tickets, bearing their candidates's name and decorated with the American flag. James Pryor, a Fifth ward politician, antagonistic to the A. P. A., who supported Frank Johnson, the labor and factional Democratic candidate, was active at the head of fifty constables, which he got Justice Latshaw to appoint last night. It was said by some that these constables were, many of them, irresponsible characters, and were solely the cause of all the trouble. Consequently there were loud threats of mobbing them before they got to headquarters after the bloody riot was over.

THE FATAL FIGHT.

It is claimed that one of Pryor's followers fired the first shot. That man was Mike Callahan, and he was a dead man the next moment. Then the battle began. The deputy constables at this polling booth and the workers of all the political factions crowded together, about one hundred strong, and every one of them seemed to be armed. For a minute or two the discharge of weapons sounded like a discharge of musketry by a regiment. Hundreds of citizens gathered at every point of vantage to witness the battle, which, however, was of short duration. These onlookers trembled with excitement. Many of the residents along the boulevard added to the general feeling of terror by leaning from their windows and shouting and gesticulating wildly. In less than five minutes from the time the first shot was fired, however, the bluecoats from station No. 3 had appeared upon the scene and quieted the disturbance. With their first approach the fighting political workers ceased hostilities and made a quick effort to hide their weapons.

Pryor's men are claiming that Callahan was an innocent victim. They assert that it was Jerry N. Pate, an A. P. A. man, who fired the first shot, and that was the shot that killed Callahan. Pate was serving as a constable having been appointed especially by a Westport official to serve a warrant for the arrest of James Pryor, John Pryor, his son, and Bert Pryor for an alleged felonious assault upon a citizen earlier in the day. Anyway, he and Callahan met, had some words, and either one or the other fired the shot that commenced the conflict. Pryor's side of the story gets some color from the fact that Harry Arthur, who is, however, one of Pryor's followers, says he himself is the man who shot Pate in the face. According to his story he was standing on the bridge that crosses O. K. creek, close to the scene of the riot, when Jerry Pate and another man came from the other end of the bridge in a buggy, with four men running behind him. When Pate reached the spot where Arthur was standing he jumped out of his buggy with a gun in hand, and, grabbing hold of Harry McGovern, he said: "Here's one of the men we are after. I've got a warrant for your arrest.

"I went up to Pate and said," continued Arthur, "'You can't take him.' Jim Todd stepped out, too, and said: 'No, you can't take me, either.'"

"'I am a deputy constable, and you've got to go,' replied Pate, and then turning to the man in the buggy he said: 'Read that warrant.' Just then Mike Callahan came running towards us from the north end of the bridge. He ran up to Pate and asked him what right he had to carry a pistol, and demanded to see his permit. The two men exchanged angry words, and then Pate aimed at Callahan and fired. Callahan returned the fire, and then I and the rest of us began to shoot. I shot Pate."

While the riot was in progress it is said that members of the American Protective Association telephoned to Armourdale and Argentine, strongholds of that order, for reinforcements for one thousand armed men and that the assurance was given that the men would shortly be on the way. Members of the A. P. A. in this city and Armourdale deny the truth of this story. The affair is being heatedly discussed at most all public resorts in the city to-night and feeling runs very high.

About a dozen arrests have been made in connection with the rioting on the boulevards, and the police are working on evidence which they have gathered from the men now under arrest, and it is probable that further arrests will be made tomorrow. No further disturbance has occurred to-night, and it is thought that there will be no further trouble.

ROWS AT CHICAGO.

Several Election Affrays in Which Two Men Were Shot.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The election of the aldermanic ticket and town tickets here to-day was attended by many brawls and disturbances. The ball opened with a free-for-all fight in the Twenty-third ward, in which several ward heelers and policemen were badly bruised. Later in the day followers of John Coughlin, the aldermanic candidate in the First ward, fired on a band wagon bearing the banner of Shakel, independent Democratic candidate. A volley of pistol shots were fired, breaking windows and causing great excitement, but no one was hurt. John Bell, a Coughlin heeler in the ward, was shot twice in a saloon brawl by Louis Luther, a Shakel follower, and may die, and in the Fourteenth ward Samuel Perkins was shot at a polling place by John Marshall and may not recover. Few arrests were made.

Smashed an A. P. A. in the Eye.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 3.—There is a strong undercurrent of feeling between the Catholics and A. P. A. in this city. This morning Louis Kennerk, an employe at the electric-light works, asked Joe Chadwick, another employe, if he had seen the list of A. P. A. members, which is known to be in the possession of Catholics. Chadwick replied that he had not bothered his head about it, and would not be ashamed if his name were on the list. Continuing, he said: "I would be ashamed to be a member of the Catholic Church."

Kennerk resented this remark, which cast a reflection on his church, and he hit Chadwick a terrible blow over the eye, partially stunning him. Chadwick received another blow in the mouth and was later taken home. Kennerk was discharged from the works.

RIOTOUS FOREIGNERS

Striking Huns Again on the Warpath in Pennsylvania,

Ordering Workmen to Quit and Making Threats—The District Guarded by Many Deputy Sheriffs.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 3.—The situation throughout the entire region at the close of the second day of the big strike of coal miners and coke workers is very alarming, and it looks as if bloodshed and destruction of property will only be averted by resort to the military power of the State. As in 1891, the strikers have been receiving food supplies from the company stores, which was cut off from them to-day. To-night the great horde of foreigners require food, and have not the means to obtain it. The only way it can be secured is by sacking the company's stores, but to do this they must overpower deputy sheriffs who are standing guard with Winchesters. To-night the operators in the region are very apprehensive, and fear that the strikers will destroy property in every section of the region.

Over one thousand men gathered at the Oliver works, near here, to-day, armed with revolvers, clubs and stones, and attempted to force the English-speaking men into line, but failed. Several Hungarians refused to go, and took shelter in the company's store, under the protection of the deputies sworn in yesterday. The rioters made a rush on the store, but were kept back at the point of bayonets. The Huns were induced to go to prevent trouble. The strikers then started for Leith and Brownfield, headed by a martial band, determined to force the men out at those points. The workmen had guards established, and were notified of the approach of the rioters, so that when the one thousand armed men swept down on the plants there was not a man at work, except the colored men in the pits. About twenty-five deputies are now in charge. The strikers camped in a woods near Leith, and an attack on the workmen is expected when they attempt to go to work. The rioters are nearly all Hungarians, that element forming the backbone of the strike.

About three hundred strikers visited the Fort Hill, Grance and Paul works last night and drove the men away, notifying them that if found at work to-day they would kill every American workman in the field and burn the plants. Sheriff Wilhelm was at Vanderbilt to-day, and swore in fifty deputies, armed them with Winchesters and stationed them around the plants. They were instructed to protect the property under all circumstances. W. J. Raney says he will swear in all the Americans in that section before allowing the Huns to run his business. This afternoon the strikers notified the miners at Leith and Brownfield that if they were not out within a few hours the air supply would be cut off. A threat was also made to smoke them out of the mines. The strikers marched on, visiting all the works in that section.

The Scottdale convention this afternoon was attended by at least five thousand men, and was very enthusiastic. It was a general day of jubilation in the ranks of the strikers, and the leaders say that Thursday morning will see one of the most widespread and determined strikes ever inaugurated in the coke regions. After the meeting this afternoon the strikers marched to all the works between Broadford and Mount Pleasant to force the men out.

Eleven thousand strikers are bivouacing to-night at different places between here and Scottdale, and it is generally believed numerous raids will be made on the company's stores before day. If an outbreak among the strikers takes place anywhere to-night in the region, the inevitable result will be loss of life. The strikers realize the danger of an encounter with the deputies, but their condition is desperate, and may attempt to overthrow the guards. About three hundred deputies are standing guard at the different works.

Strike of Weavers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—The biggest labor war Rhode Island has ever seen is on. It is a struggle of the weavers against the two-loom system, a war against an improvement which they claim is impracticable. In Manton and Lymansville, R. I., and Lawrence, Mass., the introduction of the system has caused strikes, and yesterday the weavers of Riverside mills, at Olneyville, after making a last demand, left their looms and the weave shops are silent. In ten days 1,200 employes will again be idle, and the second big strike within three months will disturb the town of Olneyville. All of the weavers went out yesterday, and they are determined to stay out until they are victorious.

3,000 Painters Locked Out.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Over three thousand painters were locked out by their employers to-day because of a demand for higher wages and a threatened strike. About four hundred of the men were out yesterday, and the employers took matters into their own hands by locking out all members of the union.

BATTLE WITH REDSKINS.

Cowboys Reported to Have Killed Eight or Ten Indians.

EL RENO, O. T., April 3.—Information was brought to this city last evening of a desperate fight between Indians and white settlers in the Choctaw country, west of here, in which two white men and five Indians were killed. The trouble originated over the white men's grazing cattle on the Indians' land, contrary to the wishes of the latter.

Further advices were brought here today by a courier who came for military assistance. He reported that when he left the fight was still in progress, and then some eight or ten of the Indians and half that many of the white men had been killed or wounded. The settlers were rushing to the aid of the cowboys, and had surrounded the band of Indians and were slowly and surely picking them off. Two troops of cavalry have left the fort for the scene of action. Most of the settlers were well armed and accustomed to fighting Indians, and will take the opportunity to settle old scores. The feeling toward the Indians among the people that know them is very bitter, and the chances are good that many will be killed before the troops get to the scene.

Fight with Outlaws.

GUTHRIE, O. T., April 3.—Sunday night Deputy United States Marshal Carr met Bill Dalton and several of his gang of outlaws near Sacred Heart Mission, in the Pottawatomie reservation, and a pitched battle ensued with Winchester rifles and revolvers. Bill Dalton and one of his men named Geo. Thorn were fatally wounded, but the others escaped. Deputy Marshal Carr also received dangerous injuries.

TILLMAN A DICTATOR

He Assumes Sole Control of All Policemen and Marshals.

Every Municipal Peace Officer in South Carolina Must Obey the Governor's Construction.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 3. — Governor Tillman has issued a proclamation giving official notice to the municipal authorities of every city and incorporated town in the State and to the police marshals that, under the powers given him by Section 519 of the statutes, he assumes sole control of the whole force of municipal police and marshals of the several cities and incorporated towns of the State. They are ordered to enforce all laws on the statute books, together with all municipal ordinances and orders from municipal authorities not inconsistent with the purposes of this proclamation. As soon as the emergency shall no longer exist the Governor will relinquish control and restore the former status.

The Governor has received the following telegram from Clerk of Court W. H. Ingram, at Sumter: "J. J. Dargan met the north-bound train to-day and arrested constable Cain on his way to Columbia in custody of McKnight, a deputy sheriff. The citizens generally are not responsible for the arrest. The sheriff is keeping the parties at their own request. No danger threatening the constables and no occasion for action on your part." Concerning this the Governor said it might as well be understood once for all that the constables are State officers, and will continue to discharge their duties under his orders. No interference with them except by regular legal process will be tolerated, and they will every one appear at Darlington when called for by the civil authorities.

Governor Tillman addressed the militia here, to-day, in explanation of his position and the duty of the soldiery. Said the Governor: "The dispensary law is on the statute books. I, as chief executive, have sworn that the laws of this State shall be respected, and, so help me God, I will exert all the powers of my office to see that the law is obeyed." The Governor was severe in his condemnation of the militia companies that have refused to obey orders.

Situation at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 3.—Contrary to public expectation, the whisky constabulary who reached here on Sunday night in their retreat from Darlington did not resume their raiding to-day. They took an early morning train out of the city and proceeded to Orangeburg, about ninety miles north of here, where they are resting at present. The object of their visit to that place is not known, but it is presumed that it is for the purpose of searching for contraband whisky. The Orangeburg militia did not go to Darlington, although W. J. Stokes, the Populist candidate who was recently defeated for Congress from this district, raised one hundred farmers on Saturday to answer Governor Tillman's call for troops. The dispensaries here are closely guarded by policemen at night, but are doing very little business. The "blind tigers" are all open, and there is no trouble in getting all the liquor one wants without the seal of the Palmetto State blown in the bottle.

In Charge of the Military.

FLORENCE, S. C., April 3.—The telegraph office at Darlington is in the hands of the military, who refuse to permit the transmission of messages to the newspapers. A simple message to the editor of the Charleston News and Courier, saying that the military had received a supply of blankets by express, was indorsed "Office under military control; guard refuses to let it be sent." General Richburg claims that he has no discretion in the matter, as he is under Governor Tillman's orders.

MAY BE INVESTIGATED.

Uncle Sam May Inquire Into Governor Tillman's Acts.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, late this evening introduced in the House a resolution calling for a special investigation of Governor Tillman's action in South Carolina in seizing railroad property and telegraph lines engaged in interstate commerce, and with armed forces and violence, establishing a censorship of the daily and weekly press of the country and prohibiting the transmission of news dispatches to the newspapers. The resolution directs the committee on interstate and foreign commerce to inquire by what law or authority such acts have been committed and whether the laws of the United States have been violated. In his remarks on the resolution Mr. Grosvenor said this was the first time in the history of the government that such a censorship of press dispatches had been established.

The resolution was referred to the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, of which Representative Wise, of Virginia, is chairman. The latter says the resolution will probably be considered at the meeting of the committee to-morrow. Mr. Wise said: "The transmission of news and other telegraphic information from one State to another appears to be clearly within the right of federal supervision. The action of Governor Tillman is certainly remarkable, and it is important that his action be inquired into."

Representative McLaurin, of South Carolina to-night telegraphed Governor Tillman giving the general features of the Grosvenor resolution.

Waite Admires Tillman.

DENVER, Col., April 3.—Governor Waite expresses great admiration for Governor Tillman, of South Carolina. He said to-day: "I met him at the bimetallic convention in St. Louis, and I was much impressed with his strength of character. It is my impression that if anybody can enforce that law down there, which is all the Governor is trying to do, Governor Tillman is just the man to do it. You see he is placed in much the same position that I am. The aristocracy of South Carolina is against him and the people are with him. There is this difference: His soldiers have refused to obey him, and ours have not. But I think he will enforce the law if it can be done by anybody.

Suit Under a Gambling Act.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Walter Stokes, of Memphis, Tenn., has sued J. A. Murphy & Co., Chicago stock brokers, for $228,000, half of which is for the benefit of Cook county. The suit is brought under the State gambling act. The statutes of this State provide that if any suit shall involve a gambling transaction the plaintiff shall sue for treble the amount lost, and that half of the amount, if recovered, shall be paid to the county. The plaintiff was a customer of the Tennessee Brokerage Association, which operated with Murphy & Co., and claims to have lost $76,000.

No Distilleries in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 3.—The House this afternoon resumed consideration of the question of constitutional prohibition. Mr. Cooper's resolution was substituted for the Senate resolution. It prohibits the manufacture and sale of liquor for any purpose, and leaves the Legislature to enact laws for its enforcement. Chassel called up the liquor manufacturing law, and it was lost—42 to 56. This settled it that liquor manufacturing will not be legally carried on in the State.

America's First Steel Ship.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—The Dirigo, the first steel ship ever built in this country, has reached this port on her maiden trip from Bath, Me. She is 312 feet long, 45 feet beam, 25 feet draught, and 2,825 tons register. The Dirigo will load here with 132,000 gallons of oil for Japan.

Two Thousand Jack Rabbits Killed.

SUSANVILLE, Cal., April 3.—The first rabbit drive in Larsen county took place last Saturday. A section of nearly three miles was driven over and about two thousand jack rabbits were killed.

COPIED HIS LETTERS

Mrs. Louise Lowell Contradicts Breckinridge's Testimony.

While a Typewriter in the Capitol She Worked for the Colonel and Addressed Letters to Miss Pollard.

MADELINE ALSO TESTIFIES

She Tells the Jurors She Received the Letters in Question.

More Skillful Fencing Between Ex-Judge Wilson and the Defendant, and Many Denials by the Latter.

WASHINGTON, April 3. — There was a variation of the order of testimony in the Pollard-Breckinridge trial to-day to permit the introduction of evidence that Colonel Breckinridge had carried on a type-written correspondence with Madeline Pollard from the House of Representatives in 1886. The demand from the plaintiff's lawyers to be permitted to follow this course brought a delicate question of law before the Judge. It was conceded that documents might be brought into a case and a witness questioned upon it in cross-examination from which to lay the basis for contradiction, but whether the existence of a missing document could be asserted and the defendant asked whether he wrote it was another question, a question which Judge Bradley decided in the affirmative after listening to the arguments and consulting authorities. He held, however, that the witnesses could not be asked to give their recollection of the contents of the letters. Accordingly, Mrs. Louise Lowell, who conducted a business in typewriting and stenography at the Capitol in the year 1886, and had been discovered by the plaintiff last Sunday, stated that she had copied mysterious letters upon a typewriter for the Colonel, and had also addressed for him a package of envelopes to "Miss Pollard, No. 76 North Upper street, Lexington, Ky.," having made an entry of the address in a notebook, which she produced, but which did not entirely substantiate her statement, because it seemed to have been used in 1887 and 1888.

Miss Pollard appeared in a speaking part once more to testify that she had received the letters in question. During her brief appearance the lawyers had their hands full endeavoring to make her confine herself to answering the questions directed to her, for in her untrammeled utterances when on the stand before she scored some of the most brilliant points for her side. Thereafter the programme was a continuance of the fencing between the Congressman from Kentucky and the ex-Congressman from Indiana. Both Colonel Breckinridge and ex-Judge Wilson are lawyers of brilliant parts, and no exhibition of its kind approaching the thrust and parry of the two men when pitted as examiner and witness has been heard for years. It was enjoyed by an audience worthy of its merits, for, beside the usual varying corps of congressional attendants and lawyers, there was a well-known Methodist clergyman in the audience and a retired judge of the District Court occupied a seat beside Judge Bradley.

Colonel Breckinridge made iron-clad denials of the testimony of Mrs. Lowell, beside contradicting Miss Pollard at many points. Judge Wilson was disposed to drop into a vein of sarcasm at times, speaking of the defendant as a "fatherly looking and perfectly respected gentleman like yourself." He laid the foundation for more testimony in rebuttal by obtaining a denial that a servant at the fashionable boarding house where Miss Pollard had lived had ever seen her using in his presence that work basket formerly belonging to his dead wife, which the Colonel swears he did not give the plaintiff. Everybody is guessing to-night the nature of the new line of examination which Mr. Wilson announced that he would take up in the morning.

AN UNEXPECTED WITNESS.

Mrs. Lowell Testifies as to Letters She Copied for the Colonel.

A battle royal of wits between ex-Congressman Jere Wilson and Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge was expected to-day, after the interesting sparring of yesterday. Both are men of the greatest ability, and, pitted against each other as examiner and witness, they manage to furnish a fine display of mental sparring. Interest was intensified, too, by the presence of two women in the court whose faces had not been seen before, sitting at the table with the Pollard forces, and from the passage which had closed the examination the day before it was supposed that one of them must be Louise Lowell, the stenographer and typewriter, who had a desk in the Capitol in 1886, and to whom letters were dictated by Colonel Breckinridge, if the claims of the plaintiff be true. Mrs. Lowell is at present a clerk in the Treasury Department, and is a woman of short stature, with hair beginning to turn gray. She wore this morning a dark green gown, trimmed with narrow gilt braid.

Judge Bradley does not seem to relish the testimony which Colonel Breckinridge is giving. The Judge occupies a chair beside the witness box, but on a raised platform behind a ponderous desk. Whenever Colonel Breckinridge begins to talk the Judge wheels his chair around so that the heavy upholstered back is turned toward the witness, and he directs his gaze toward a far corner window, reads legal documents or closes his eyes. This same position was assumed by his Honor soon after Colonel Breckinridge stepped into the box this morning, after half an hour had been consumed in examining candidates for the regular April jury and excusing them until next Monday.

Mr. Butterworth at once opened the question of the admissibility of the correspondence alleged to have been held with Madeline Pollard in 1886.

Judge Wilson, in reply, assured the court that the evidence had not been discovered until Sunday, and asserted that he proposed to put the witness on the stand at once that Colonel Breckinridge might not be taken by surprise, and that he might have ample time to make explanations. The question was raised by Mr. Butterworth whether the discussion of the proposed testimony should be had before the jury.

The question, said Judge Bradley, seemed to be whether evidence tending to show that a paper had one time existed should be offered at this time to lay a foundation to contradict the witness.

Mr. Butterworth, in replying, said that while Mr. Wilson had spoken for himself in saying the evidence had only been discovered Sunday, it was not apparent that he had spoken for the other counsel and his client, whereupon Mr. Carlisle insisted upon adding his assurances to those of Judge Wilson, and considerable asperity was developed among the lawyers over the point.

Judge Bradley inquired whether, if the letter was in existence and Colonel Breckinridge denied it, it could not be produced

THE BRAZILIAN REFUGEES.

Da Gama and His Followers Must Be Landed on Portuguese Soil.

LISBON, April 3.—The Portuguese government has informed Admiral Da Gama, who is now at Buenos Ayres, a fugitive, with a number of his followers, on board the Portuguese war ships Mindello and Albuquerque, that it cannot permit the Brazilian refugees to land anywhere except in Portuguese territory, and then only under such conditions that they cannot return to Brazil in order to intervene in the actual civil struggle. The Portuguese government is sending another war ship to Buenos Ayres in order to assist in the removal of the Brazilian insurgents to Portuguese territory.

The insurgents on board the Portuguese war ships at Buenos Ayres are said to be in a most deplorable condition. Many of them are suffering from wounds and from diseases. Two cases of yellow fever have been discovered among those on board the Mindello.

The Freemasons of the Argentine Republic have joined in cable messages to the King of Portugal, asking the latter to intervene in behalf of the unfortunate Brazilians. The Freemasons have sent a similar request to President Peixoto, of Brazil, and have also asked for the intervention of President Cleveland.

Celebrations Turned Into Riots.

CRACOW, April 3.—The conclusion of the celebrations which began on March 24, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the day when Thaddeus Kosciusko, the last Commander-in-chief of the republic of Poland, took the formal oath on the Rang Platz here to fight for the freedom of Poland to his last breath, the event being signaled by the unveiling of a monument to the patriot's memory, were marked to-day by many riotous scenes. The military was called upon to quell the disturbances and troops are now patrolling the streets.

Peru in Control of a Dictator.

LIMA, Peru, April 3.—Ex-President Caceras, one of the candidates for the presidency, has been proclaimed dictator of Peru. The dictator is supported by the army, but Congress and the people are hostile to him. Thus Peru is now in the hands of a dictator and two Presidents. The banks are all closed and business is suspended. The troops, supporting the dictator, are in possession of this city. The streets are patrolled by the military and the constitutional President, Senor el Solar, is said to be a fugitive.

Costa Rica's New President.

NEW YORK, April 3.—C. L. Delgado, consul of Costa Rica in this city, received a cable message from San Jose, the capital of that republic, to-day, saying that Don Rafel Yglesias, the Liberal candidate, has been elected to the presidency in succession to Don Jose J. Rodriguez. Perfect order prevailed through the republic. The new President will take up the reins of government May 1.

Cable Notes.

The Servian Cabinet has resigned and M. Nicolajevics has formed a new ministry.

The successful termination of the Austro-Russian commercial treaty negotiations, fixing the tariff on imported rye at 1 florin 50 kreutzers, was accomplished by the direct intervention of the Czar.

The Spanish Cabinet has resolved to establish public works in the provinces of Granada, Cadiz and Andalusia for the relief of the thousands of workmen now unemployed. This action was taken in view of the recent bread riots.

Damage to Wheat and Fruit.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The Farmers' Review, to-morrow, will say: "Reports from correspondents in ten States as to the injury done to wheat and fruit by the recent severe cold weather show the damage to wheat is small in the aggregate, but very bad in some localities where the plant had made rapid growth. The disaster to fruit was widespread, the States where the trees were most forward suffering most. In the northern sections of a number of the States the larger fruits were saved for the reason that they had been held back in development." The ten States reported are as follows: Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Fithian Sure of Renomination.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARSHALL, Ill., April 3.—George W. Fithian is the Democratic nominee for Congressman in the Nineteenth district beyond the shadow of a doubt. This was settled in this (Clark) county to-day, as Fithian carried it over R. E. Hammill, of this city, by fully 400 votes. It was the bitterest and most shamefully corrupt fight in the political annals of the county.