PASSED OVER A VETO

ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT RESENTED BY THE LOWER HOUSE.

Arizona Land Lease Bill, Which Was Returned Unsigned, Rendopted by a Vote of 198 to 38.

SOME VIGOROUS SPEECHES

SHOWING THE INCONSISTENCY OF MR. CLEVELAND'S POSITION.

Possibility that Hoke Smith Has Been Playing a Double Game—The Fee System.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The first presidential veto of this session of Congress was overridden by the House to-day by a vote of 198 to 38, 122 more than the required constitutional two-thirds. All the Republicans and thirty-two Democrats voted for the bill, while the votes to sustain the President were all cast by Democrats. The bill authorizes the Governor and local officers of Arizona to lease the educational lands of the Territory for school purposes. The President's objection to the bill was that it did not give the Secretary of the Interior power to disapprove the leases and did not throw proper safeguards about the timber on the lands. The statement was made on the floor that the bill was identical with a similar bill passed by the last Congress relating to Oklahoma Territory at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, and that the present bill had received the written approval of both Secretary Smith and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The statement was also made that the lands proposed to be leased were now in possession of cattlemen and others, rent free. The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. No amendments of public interest were adopted. By a special order adopted the bill to abolish the fee system in the case of United States district attorneys and marshals will be offered as an amendment on Monday.

When the House convened to-day the Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were concurred in and the bill was sent to conference.

Mr. Lacey, chairman of the committee on public lands, then called up the bill to lease certain lands in Arizona for school purposes, which was vetoed yesterday by the President, and moved that it be passed over the veto. Mr. Lacey, in support of his motion, said that the House was confronted with the constitutional interference of the President on a bill that had passed both houses unanimously.

"Is it an interference?" asked Mr. Miles, Democrat.

"A constitutional interference, I said," replied Mr. Lacey, "and one that may be fatal. Two great bodies going in opposite directions have encountered each other." Proceeding, Mr. Lacey explained that the bill was identical with that authorizing Oklahoma to lease her educational lands for school purposes, which had been prepared and passed by the last Congress at the request of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. As a result of the Oklahoma bills $88,000 had been realized in that Territory last year, while under the former system but $46,000 had been obtained. Was it now implied, he asked, that the Governor of Arizona was not as competent to lease the lands as the Secretary of the Interior 1,800 miles away? Both were Mr. Cleveland's appointees. The veto message had called attention to the opposition of "influential citizens" in Arizona. Naturally such opposition would exist. The cattle barons in Oklahoma had protested, yet the law in that Territory had worked admirably. Some of these lands were now occupied without authority and without rental. The President, Mr. Lacey said, had undoubtedly been deceived. He had been influenced by men who had perhaps been influenced by others interested in obtaining the use of the lands free of charge.

Mr. Underwood, a member of the public lands committee, coincided with Mr. Lacey that the bill was a good one and should become a law.

In answer to a question by Mr. Sayers, Mr. Lacey said that the bill had not been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. The committee, he said, had relied on the report of the Secretary of the Interior in the case of Oklahoma, where the conditions were practically identical. In both cases the cattle barons were in possession and paid no rent. There was no reason why we should make fish of one and fowl of the other.

Mr. Sayers asked that the matter go over until the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior could be obtained. "I would be unwilling to ask the Secretary of the Interior, even with his colossal assurance," replied Mr. Lacey, "to make a recommendation that we should override the presidential veto."

Mr. Murphy, the Arizona Delegate, made the positive statement that the bill had the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of the General Land Office, and that their opinions in writing had been laid before the President while he was considering the bill.

Notwithstanding this statement, Mr. Turner thought it could be safely assumed that the President had asked the advice of the Secretary of the Interior and that the latter had probably inspired the veto. One of the principal objections raised by the President was that the lands, if leased by the local authorities of the Territory, could be denuded of their timber by the terms of the bill, as it was not necessary to submit the leases for the approval of the Secretary.

Mr. McRae, who was chairman of the public lands committee of the last House, said he would vote to pass the bill over the veto.

Mr. Murphy reiterated his statement that the bill had received the distinct written approval of the Interior Department. The protests received by the President, he said, were from persons who were being benefited by the lands, rent and taxes free.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, the veto of the President notwithstanding. Under the Constitution this vote was taken by yeas and nays. The vote resulted 200 to 38. More than two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the bill was declared passed over the President's veto. The announcement was greeted with a scattering of applause from the Republican side.

Those who voted to sustain the President were as follows: Allen Bell of Texas, Berry, Boatner, Brick, Catchings, Clarry, Cobb of Missouri, Culberson, Dockery, Elliot of South Carolina, Harrison, Hart, Hendrick, Kyle, Lawson, Lester, McClellan, McCreary, McMillin, Meredith, Miles, Otey, Owens, Patterson, Pendleton, Robertson, Russell of Georgia, Sayers, Sorg, Spencer, Swanson, Tucker, Turner of Georgia, Turner of Virginia, Washington and Wheelers—38, all Democrats. The Republicans and Populists voted solidly in favor of passing the bill over the veto. The Democrats, thirty-one in number, who voted with the Republicans and Populists, were as follows: Bailey, Cobb of Alabama, Cox, Crisp, Cummings, Dearmond, Dinsmore, Downing, Hutcheson, Latimere, Layton, Little, Livingston, Maddox, McCulloch, McDearmon, McLaurin, McRae, Money, Moses, Neill, Richardson, Robbins, Stallings, Stokes, Strait, Talbert, Terry, Underwood, Wheeler and Williams.

Mr. Henderson, from the committee on rules, then presented the special order of which he had given notice yesterday, making it in order to offer the bill to abolish the fee system in the case of United States attorneys and marshals as an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill. He explained that the House was strongly in favor of this measure, and that the adoption of the rule would give Congress an opportunity to work this much-needed reform. He expressed the belief that a reduction of over $200,000 could be effected. The appropriations for United States marshals and deputies had increased from $600,000 in 1890 to $1,680,000 in 1896; for United States attorneys, from $289,000 to $410,000; for United States commissioners, from $185,000 to $340,000. The total appropriations for the United States courts had increased since 1885 from $3,210,000 to $6,461,000.

Mr. Catchings asked if an amendment would be in order to abolish the fee system in the case of United States clerks. Mr. Henderson replied that he did not think it would. The subcommittee which had prepared the bill, he said, did not include clerks, because clerks were not engaged in working up litigation, whereas the attorneys and marshals were at the fountain head.

Mr. Crisp said that ordinarily he would not favor such an order, but, realizing that if this urgent reform were to be effected, it would have to be in the shape of an amendment to this appropriation bill, he should vote for this rule.

Mr. Cooper, of Florida, protested against the passage of such a sweeping bill in such a manner. He thought the bill was defective in many respects. Every member, he thought, would desire an opportunity to consult with his constituents, practicing lawyers and the officers of the courts before voting. The special order was adopted without division.

Mr. Daniels, chairman of the elections committee, No. 2, presented the report of that committee in the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins, from the Second Alabama district. The report favored the contestant, Mr. Aldrich, who was voted for by a fusion of Republicans and Populists. He gave notice that he would call the case up in about ten days.

The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Mr. Catron, the New Mexico Delegate, offered an amendment to change the time for the meeting of the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico and its methods of organization, but it was not acted on to-day. Several minor amendments were adopted and the bill was completed, expect for controverted paragraphs, when the committee rose. At 5:40 p. m. the House adjourned.

NAVY YARDS NEED WORK.

Arguments for Building Battle Ships at Brooklyn and Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—If the decision of the House subcommittee on naval affairs to make provision for the building of six new battle ships shall stand, the officials of the Navy Department will make an earnest effort to have a clause inserted in the bill requiring that at least two of the ships shall be built in government navy yards. In this effort they do not expect to be strongly antagonized by the private shipbuilding firms of the country. They argue that there are but three concerns now able to undertake such large work as the building of battle ships. One of these firms has already contracted to build two such ships, and if the other firms are each given a contract for two ships it is believed they will be satisfied and have as much work on hand as they can safely undertake. In this case the navy yards would be left to deal with two of these great vessels, and that is exactly what all officers are anxious to bring about. For several years past chief naval constructor Hinchborn has strongly urged on Congress the wisdom of keeping together at least the nucleus of an efficient working force of mechanics at the constructing navy yards by providing that at least one war ship shall be under construction therein at all times. It would not be necessary to hurry the work of construction along on them, and in case of need for sudden repairs to ships already in service a skilled force of mechanics would be always on hand to undertake the work, by diverting them temporarily from the battle ship, which would thus serve as a stock job. Since the chief constructor's last annual report the conditions have become much worse at the great navy yards, owing to the completion of all of the important construction work on hand.

Constructor Bowles, who is in charge of construction at Brooklyn, says that in the course of a few weeks there will not be sufficient work on hand at that navy yard to employ even the skeleton of an efficient force, and he is seriously concerned at the prospects for the future. He has taken great pains to gather the best men obtainable for the work of the government, and holds that it will be extremely difficult or impossible to replace them after they are once dispersed, so that this important yard would be unable to respond to a sudden emergency. The same or even worse conditions exist at the great Norfolk navy yard, and the commandant, Admiral Brown, has made most strenuous appeals to the department to have work sent there to keep the force together. In his case the difficulties in the way of assembling a force of good mechanics at short notice are greater than at New York or any other point where the population is large enough to guarantee a considerable resident population of such men. So it is expected that when the navy bill comes before the House, or perhaps while it is pending in committee, the friends of the two construction yards will make a strong effort to have a ship ordered to be built at each yard.

MOMOTOMBO IN RUINS

FIRED BY SHELLS FROM THE NICARAGUAN GUNBOATS.

Rebel Vessel Also Sunk and Twenty Insurgents Drowned—Guns Handled by Americans.

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MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 29.—Advices received here are to the effect that in the bombardment of Momotombo, a report of which has already been cabled, that town, the stronghold of the insurgents, was laid in ashes. The ruin of Momotombo is reported to have been complete. An insurgent naval vessel was sunk by shells from the government gunboats. Fully twenty of the rebels were drowned. The government guns were handled by D. D. Perry, of Chicago, Canal Agent Weyser and three Americans, who were active participants in all the fighting. The Americans practically had charge of the government gunboats during the battle. Preparations have been made for an attack on the Leonists early to-morrow (Sunday) morning and a big battle, with hard fighting on both sides is expected.

Conspiracy in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 29.—In connection with the recent conspiracy and riotings the government has ordered the arrest and prosecution of Colonel Ore. The sensational arrest is attracting widespread attention throughout the country. One reason is found in the fact that Colonel Ore was an ardent supporter of President Pierola during the last revolution. It is announced, however, that dynamite, arms, etc., were found by government officials secreted in his estate at Cannete.

FATAL FIRE AT DULUTH.

Woman Burned to Death and Husband Seriously Injured.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 29.—Mrs. Paul Boolwein lost her life by the burning of the O'Brien & Knowlton Block at an early hour this morning. The upper stories of the block were used as tenements and a large number of people lived there. Within a few moments after the fire was discovered the building was enveloped in flames. The occupants, scantily attired, escaped as best they could, saving nothing. The large net with which the fire department is provided, saved many lives, from a dozen to fifteen jumping from the second and third-story windows and being caught safely in it. Paul J. Boolwein, a carpet layer, was badly burned and was taken down a ladder in a pitiable condition. His wife endeavored to escape by the stairway, but she perished in the flames. The loss is about $30,000, fully covered by insurance.

Heavy Loss at New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Fire in the dry goods district to-day did damage to the extent of about $200,000. It broke out in the five-story iron-front building in Thomas street, occupied by Upham, Tucker & Co. and W. L. Wellington, wholesale dry goods dealers. The firemen were much hampered by the narrowness of the street, but with the aid of the water tower, they succeeded in drenching the upper floors and extinguishing the flames, fire and water doing about equal damage.

Street-Car Tracks Torn Up.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 29.—The residents of Capitol and Auburn avenues, two of the leading thoroughfares of this city, were startled this morning by finding the tracks on their streets torn up from end to end. The work had been done during the night by order of President Joel Hurt, of the Consolidated Street-railway Company, who had become offended at the action of the City Council in providing for laying asphalt on those two streets. The gangs of men employed in dismantling the tracks were several times interrupted by the police, but continued their work. Indignation is rampant and it is probable that the street-car company will be mulcted for heavy damages.

APAISM IS RAMPANT

WANTS THE MARQUETTE STATUE THROWN OUT OF THE CAPITOL.

One Man Arrested by the Officers for Threatening to Demolish the Figure with an Ax.

LINTON LEADS THE FIGHT

THE HONORED PIONEER MISSIONARY DENOUNCED AS A JESUIT.

Resolutions Introduced in the House for Removal of the Statue—Temporarily Unveiled Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The preparations for unveiling the statute of Father Marquette, in Statuary Hall of the Capitol, have provoked an unexpected flurry in the House. Since the newspapers began printing notices of the forthcoming event, a few days ago, members have been receiving many communications on the subject from their constituents, and to-day the opposition had representatives in the lobby to make protests. Mr. Linton, of Michigan, who is an advocate of A. P. A. doctrines, to-day introduced a resolution to have the statue taken from the Capitol, and the matter rivaled the Cuban question in the gossip of the floor. The Linton resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, For the first time in the history of the United States there has been placed in the Capitol a statue of a man in the garb of a churchman, said statue being that of a Jesuit priest named Marquette, who died in or about the year 1675, and who is referred to, in the joint resolution, as a reason for accepting the statue, as a faithful missionary, and

"Whereas, the revised statutes of the United States, Sec. 1814, provide only 'for not exceeding two statues in number, of marble or bronze, from each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their distinguished civic or military services, and when so furnished the same shall be placed in the old chamber of the House of Representatives, now known as Statuary Hall, in the Capitol of the United States;' and

"Whereas, The said Marquette never was a citizen of any State nor of the United States, nor performed any civic or military duty therefor, and

"Whereas, The statue representing him is of ecclesiastical character alone, being dressed in church habiliments and paraphernalia, and otherwise entirely inappropriate for the position occupied in Statuary Hall, thereby being contrary to the intent of the joint resolution which provided for its acceptance; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the placing of said statue in the Capitol is not only without authority, but in direct violation of the law; and be it further

"Resolved, That said statue be removed from the Capitol and returned to its donors."

Mr. Linton says that the statue is objectionable, in his view, chiefly because Father Marquette is represented attired in his priestly robes, with the crucifix and because the pedestal has, after his name, the initials "S. J." (Society of Jesus.)

It would be necessary for Mr. Linton to secure recognition from the Speaker to bring his resolution before the House. The statue was presented to Congress by an act of the Legislature of Wisconsin and it was formally accepted by a joint resolution of both houses, passed in the special session of the Fifty-third Congress. The date of the ceremony of unveiling has not been fixed. It is expected that Cardinal Satolli and other church dignitaries will participate in the ceremony.

The veil covering the statue of Father Marquette recently placed in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol was temporarily removed to-day to enable J. W. Losey, representing the Governor of Wisconsin, who has authority to accept the statue, and the Wisconsin delegation in Congress, to view it. Senators Vilas and Mitchell, of Wisconsin, were present at the time. Very general satisfaction was expressed with the work of the sculptor. The statue is heroic in size, represents Father Marquette in his priestly robes and is mounted on a pedestal of about four feet in height. On the pedestal is inscribed the following:

Wisconsin's Tribute.
JAMES MARQUETTE, S. J.,
Who, with Louis Joliet, discovered the Mississippi river at Prairie Du Chien, Wis., June 17, 1673.

Later in the day the veil was again placed over the statue and will remain there until the formal exercises of unveiling, which are expected to be quite elaborate, take place. It is understood that the statue is satisfactory to Mr. Losey and will be accepted by him on behalf of the State.

Threats to disfigure the Marquette statue have already been heard by the Capitol police. To-day an arrest was made for such threats. It was that of a well-dressed, well-appearing man of about fifty years of age, who gave his name as Edward Jones, of New York city, and who said he was here on a visit. It was just a short time after the severe threats which had been temporarily removed from the statue, had been replaced that the man was heard by a member of the police force using loud and boisterous language in the vicinity of the statue and making threats against it. Just then Captain Garden, in charge of the Capitol police, came up and arrested the man and escorted him to the police house in the basement. Here the man continued his threats to disfigure the statue if an opportunity occurred. He said that he would like to be around at night with a broadax, when he would make short work of the statue. He also expressed the wish that he might have a rope to put around the Columbus statue in New York city because Columbus was also a Catholic, and pull it down. He finally cooled down, however, and apologized to the captain for his words, and after being confined in the guard room for less than an hour he was permitted to go, which he did without demonstration. The man was escorted from the grounds surrounding the building by a member of the police force. The Capitol authorities are exercising much vigilance in seeing that no harm is done to the statue, as threats of that kind have already been heard.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The treasury to-day lost $155,100 in gold coin, and $10,800 in bars, which leaves the reserve $122,638,093, a net loss since last Thursday of $1,993,048. The amount of gold so far received on bond account is $94,700,000, and the amount of bonds so far delivered, $75,252,250. Of this amount $47,055,250 was in coupons and $28,197,000 in registered bonds.

For the month of February the receipts from customs show a falling off of $2,474,403, and internal revenue receipts a decrease of $234,649. As the expenditures during the month, however, were exceptionally light, a small surplus is shown. The total deficit for the present fiscal year amounts to $18,558,537, and it is the opinion of the treasury officials that the deficit on July 1 next will not exceed this amount. This estimate is regarded as conservative, in view of the fact that the expenditures during the last months of every fiscal year are much smaller than during the early months.

Emigration Agency Fined.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Commissioner Stump, of the Immigration Bureau, has received through Baron Fava, the Italian embassador, a copy of the findings of the Arbitral Commission of Italy in the case of an emigrant who was refused permission to land in this country by the immigration authorities at Ellis island, New York, because of his poverty. The immigrant brought suit against the agency of immigration of Italy to recover damages for their negligence of duty in allowing him to sail for the United States, they knowing his condition and the fact that under the laws he would not be allowed to land. The court fined the agency 200 lire. This circumstance is commented on as showing the zeal with which the Italian government is endeavoring to prevent the prohibited class from leaving that country for the United States.

Condemned as Lotteries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29. — Postmaster-general Wilson has issued a batch of lottery orders against the Panamerican Investment Company and the American Coupon Investment Company, operating at Topeka, Emporia and Kansas City, Kan., Fort Smith, Ark., and El Paso, Tex. The concern conducts a bond investment scheme held to be a lottery. A number of its officers are also included in the orders, and the arrest of the following for connection with the company have been telegraphed here: Thomas H. Bain, president, at Topeka; J. S. Henderson, Pueblo, Col.; J. E. Day, secretary; Dr. A. M. Eidson, M. L. Foster and E. J. Holmes.

The Armor-Plate Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Senate committee on naval affairs had Assistant Patent Examiner Staufer on the stand in connection with the inquiry concerning the armor-plate contracts to-day. He produced the records of the Patent Office to show the action of that office on the Harvey applications for patents. The committee had succeeded in ascertaining among other things in its recent inquiries that four-fifths of the stock of the Harvey company is owned abroad and that the company received a royalty of two cents a pound on all the Harveyized steel used in European countries. These facts are accepted as explanation of the low rates at which foreign contracts are let.

Amelia C. Waite's Will.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The will of the late Amelia C. Waite, widow of Chief Justice Waite, was filed here to-day. It leaves all her property to her daughter, Miss Waite, subject to the condition that three daughters-in-law shall be entitled to shares on Miss Waite's death or marriage.

Chicago Wants a Mint.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—In the House to-day Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, introduced a bill appropriating $500,000 for the establishment of a branch mint at Chicago.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29. — Rev. Allen Thompson died here to-day, aged one hundred years. He was born in Burlington county on May 21, 1796.

BY A TUNNEL ROUTE

JACKSON AND WALLING TAKEN INTO COURT YESTERDAY,

But No Curious People Allowed to See Them—The Extradition Case Postponed Again.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29.—Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, the alleged murderers of Pearl Bryan, appeared before Judge Buchwalter, of the Common Pleas Court, this morning. Both men were represented by their lawyers. At the request of the defendants the case was continued until Saturday, March 7. The prisoners were taken through the tunnel from the jail to the courthouse and no one was allowed in the corridors leading to the court room. A special detail of police was on duty to see that the orders of the court were compiled with.

The postponement of the hearing until next Saturday is to give the prosecution more time to collect and verify testimony, as well as to also give the defense time to prepare their case. The hearing on next Saturday before Judge Buchwalter will probably be brief and decisive. The only step then that can delay their transfer to Kentucky will be by habeas corpus. It is thought that this will be resorted to, but the defense has not given out what their purpose is in that regard.

PEARL BRYAN'S SHOES.

The Clew That Led to the Identity of the Murdered Girl.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29.—Mr. L. D. Poock, of the City shoe store, in Newport, who furnished the clew that led to the identity of Pearl Bryan, thus tells the story of Pearl Bryan's shoes, and the part they assumed leading to the identity of her body, found decapitated at Fort Thomas, Ky.:

"Some remarkable features have been brought to light in the case of the shoes worn by Pearl Bryan. After a thorough and systematic research, I can prove that in this wide world of ours but one pair of shoes having the distinct and peculiar marks on them from any other shoes ever made, was on the feet of that headless body. I can also prove that this peculiar marked shoe was sold to Pearl Bryan.

"Last April a shoe house at Greencastle gave a representative of a shoe factory of Portsmouth, O., an order for some ten dozen pairs of ladies' shoes. The order was to be made for September shipment. In this order one dozen pairs were ordered to be stamped in 'French' sizes and widths. Every separate lot or a dozen pairs, or even less amount of lot, is given a separate stock number by the factory; this stock number is never used again. Hence, if you get but one dozen pairs of shoes made, or even a less number of pairs, that lot is given an exclusive stock number. The dozen pairs of shoes ordered by the dealers at Greencastle to be stamped under the 'French system' were given by the factory the stock number 62458. But one pair of size 3, on the B last (or width), was ordered in this dozen, and when finished this pair was marked on the lining thus: 22-11-62458. By having this factory's key to their 'French system' of sizes and widths, you would ascertain that 22 stood for size 3, and 11 stood for last B (or width B). The 62458 stood, of course, for the lot's stock number. The order complete, as taken in April, was shipped to Greencastle Sept. 3. None were sent back; consequently all the shoes were either in their stock yet or sold out to their trade. Pearl Bryan was one of their regular customers.

"I called at the morgue on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 2. Of the clothing, etc., the shoes would naturally be to me of the most interest. I was struck by the smallness and narrowness of the shoes, and still more interested upon discovering the figures pertaining to the size and width, for they were marked under a 'French system' unknown to me. No two factories use the same set of figures as a French system. I realized at once that if I could learn who the makers of this pair of shoes were, and also get the key to their system, it ought to be easily established what shoe dealer got them, and from him learn the name of the customer. This would reveal the identity of the body, and also find who her murderer was, etc. I could not get to see Sheriff Plummer until evening that Sunday. Upon my request, he and I went to the morgue. He there showed and explained the peculiar markings on lining of the shoes. He became interested, and requested me to try and solve it and report to him. I commenced my work of solution on Monday, Feb. 3, at 8 a. m. Two hours later I had the 'key,' which proved to me that the shoes were made at Portsmouth. At noon I took a train for Portsmouth, arriving there at 3 p. m., going direct to the shoe factory. At 4:30 p. m. complete details were sent by me by telegraph. That evening the sheriff, in company with his detectives, started for Greencastle. On Tuesday, Feb. 4, at Greencastle, in the store of the shoe dealers to whom the Portsmouth factory had shipped, an entry was found upon their daily sales book like this: 'Nov. 18, '95. Pearl Bryan, ladies' cloth top, buttons; size 3, B last, 22, 11, 62458, at $2.50.'

"These dealers could sell no other person a pair, for they only got one pair marked this way. Neither could any other dealer in this world, who may have the same style shoe, same size and width, from same factory, for it would have had a different stock number than 62458, which the Greencastle dealers alone got."

Saw Walling and Pearl Bryan.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 29.—Mr. Lee Rosenbush, of this city, had a little experience in Cincinnati that bids fair to be evidence of considerable importance in the Pearl Bryan murder case. While waiting in the Central station for his train, on the evening of Jan. 31, he noticed a young couple that he thought at the time were eloping. The girl was crying and the young man was talking to her in a whisper. A few days ago Mr. Rosenbush read in a Cincinnati paper the testimony of depot watchman Kinney about Walling and Miss Bryan being at the depot. This brought the incident to his mind and he noticed that Mr. Kinney did not describe where the people were sitting. He then wrote to Chief Deitsch under an assumed name, telling him what he had seen and just where the young people were sitting. This morning he received a letter from Chief Deitsch saying that his letter corroborated Mr. Kinney's story and that he would be glad to hear further from him. Mr. Rosenbush then wrote to the chief telling him his right name and giving him a better description of the young people. This will be an important link, as Walling claims he had not seen Miss Bryan after Thursday, Jan. 30.

Poultry Dealer Killed.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 29.—William B. Melvin, a wholesale poultry dealer, aged sixty years, was killed at the K. C., G & L. depot in this city at 9 o'clock this morning, while supervising a large consignment of poultry. He was struck by a freight train. He lived but a few minutes. His body was horribly mangled.

IN RECEIVERS' HANDS

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILWAY UNABLE TO MEET ITS OBLIGATIONS.

The Road Placed in Charge of President John K. Cowen and Vice President Oscar G. Murray.

LOADED DOWN WITH DEBTS

AND SECURITY FOR INTEREST ON BONDS ON MANY LEASED LINES.

Johns Hopkins University Likely to Be One of the Greatest Sufferers—Other Railway News.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 29.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, one of the oldest and most extensive transportation systems in the United States, and until recently one of the most profitable, has confessed its insolvency and gone into the hands of receivers. John K. Cowen, its president, and Oscar G. Murray, its third vice president, will hereafter operate it for the benefit of the creditors and bondholders, under the direction of the United States court. This action was taken to-night after a prolonged struggle against the inevitable, and was the immediate result of the failure of the directors to negotiate loans to provide for interest and other payments due and about to become due. For several years, however, the road has been losing money, and while the collapse, coming at this time, was a surprise to many, but few believed that it could be averted much longer.

Since the last regular meeting of the directors, two weeks ago, Maj. Alexander Shaw, chairman of the finance committee, and President Cowen have spent a great deal of time in New York, endeavoring to borrow enough money to provide for a large floating debt and payments of interest amounting to $400,000, falling due on Monday next.

It was thought at one time that they would be successful, but President Cowen gave up the fight and returned to this city yesterday. Immediately upon his arrival he called a meeting of the directors for this afternoon. This was fully attended and took place about 4 o'clock. After a session lasting an hour and a half the directors and legal officials of the road repaired to the United States court room in the federal building and general counsel Hugh Bond filed an application on behalf of the directors asking for the appointment of receivers upon the showing made in the petition that the company was insolvent. The United States circuit judge of West Virginia, who had been called here for that purpose, in conjunction with United States District Judge Morris, heard the application, and, there being no objection, granted it. All reporters were excluded from the court room, and the hearing was strictly private. After the adjournment of the court a statement was issued by the officials of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. John K. Cowen, the principal receiver, has been connected with the Baltimore & Ohio company for more than twenty years as its counsel. Six weeks ago he was elected president to succeed Charles F. Mayer, and it was hoped that the change might save the road. At the same time several prominent New York financiers were taken into the directory and a thorough reorganization was contemplated.

Mr. Murray, the other receiver, who had been third vice president of the Big Four, was invited to accept a similar position in the Baltimore & Ohio service. He consented, and has since been acting in that capacity. Mr. Cowen is also a member of Congress from the Fourth Maryland district, and is the leader of the Democratic opposition to United States Senator Gorman. He is fifty-one years old, and a native of Ohio.

The Baltimore & Ohio system includes 2,065 miles of railway, extending into all parts of the country east of the Mississippi river. It was one of the first railways built in the United States, and for many years was considered the most reliable and profitable. Under the management of the late John W. Garrett, of this city, it attained an enviable position among the interest-earning and dividend-paying lines in the country, and its securities were looked upon as gilt-edged. Its stocks and bonds are largely held for investment purposes in this city, where the receivership is looked upon as almost a public calamity. Johns Hopkins University is one of the largest holders of its preferred stock, and the loss of revenue from that source will be keenly felt by the institution. The stock of the company is $30,000,000, divided as follows: First preferred, $3,000,000; second preferred, $2,000,000; common and script, $25,000,000. Its bonded indebtedness, according to Poor's Manual for 1896, is $75,000,000, and its floating debt is thought to be between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000. It owns and leases twenty-nine different roads in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, including some of great importance. The Baltimore & Ohio Company is the guarantor for rentals amounting to $1,157,350 on leased lines, and for interest on bonds in double that amount. Its charter was granted in 1827, and some of the greatest historical events of the present century have centered about it, notably the military riots at Camden Station, in this city, in the early part of the late rebellion, at which time the federal troops on their way to the South were mobbed and great loss of life ensued. Charles F. Mayer, who succeeded John W. Garrett as president, held the place for five years, until the election of John K. Cowen to the position, a few weeks ago.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says: A very prominent high official of the B. & O. Southwestern railway, who desires that his name shall not be mentioned, said to-night that the receivership of the B. & O. railway would not in any wise affect the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway. The latter has been making money, and was the most profitable part of this system.

Emigrant Clearing House.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—A meeting of the advisory committee of the emigrant clearing house of the Western Passenger Association was held to-day to determine the date when the members of the clearing house will meet General Manager Hawley, of the Southern Pacific, in relation to the prospective membership of the road in the clearing house. It had been originally arranged that the meeting should be held in New York on next Wednesday, but the Western roads provoked a conflict of dates by setting that day for the conference of the Western lines with the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk in Montreal. It was decided that as many members of the clearing house as possible would attend the meeting in Montreal on next Wednesday and that they would go to New York the latter part of the week to meet General Manager Hawley.

Unauthorised Rates.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—A meeting of the Chicago lines engaged in California traffic was held to-day for the purpose of preventing demoralization in passenger rates by the irresponsible advertising of cut rates. The trouble came about through an agricultural paper in California advertising a rate far below the tariff, and ever since all the roads have been looking on each other with suspicion, each thinking that some of its rivals had been cutting the rates. A rigid investigation was made, and it could not be found that any of the roads had in any way authorized the publisher to make the rates he advertised. The meeting of to-day decided that hereafter when cut rates are advertised of which the chairman of the Western Passenger Association has no cognizance they shall be in no way recognized by any of the roads.

Fast Time on the Lehigh.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The Lehigh Valley train which went to Buffalo Thursday, making the run in ten hours, left Buffalo at 11:30 o'clock yesterday and arrived in New York at 8:59 o'clock last night, making the run in nine hours and twenty-nine minutes. Deducting for stops, for changing engines and for taking water, the running time was eight hours and thirty-two minutes for 448 miles.

New Nypano Directors.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 29.—The new Nypano Railway Company, of Ohio, elected directors to-day as follows: Charles E Whitehead, E. R. Perkins, A. M. Tucker John H. Dynes and John Tod. Mr. Whitehead was made president, Mr. Perkins treasurer and C. C. Mason secretary.

No Exclusive Contracts.

BOSTON, Feb. 29.—The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the case of W. B. Kidder, of Concord, versus the Fitchburg railroad, practically forbidding exclusive contracts between railroad and express companies.

Grammer Appointed by Caldwell.

D. W. Caldwell, president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, yesterday issued the official notice appointing G. J. Grammer general freight and passenger traffic manager of the Lake Shore system of roads. Mr. Grammer was two years ago appointed general freight agent of the road and has proven a very capable officer. For years before going with the Lake Shore he held official positions on the roads centering at Evansville, Ind.

FAMILY ASPHYXIATED.

Coal Gas Causes the Death of Three People, and Others May Die.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Three of the family of eight dead and the others dying is the terrible result of the escape of coal gas in the residence of Fred Stuenkel, a farmer, living a few miles southwest of Chicago Heights. Physicians attending the family say the mother and four of the children will die, in addition to those already dead. The dead are: Fred Stuenkel, age forty-five, the father. Rosamond Stuenkel, age thirteen, a daughter. Della Stuenkel, age four, another daughter. The dying are: Kate Stuenkel, age forty-three, the mother; Hulda, Arthur, Reneta and William, age ten, eight, one and thirteen, respectively, her children.

The Stuenkel family has been prominent in Crete for nearly forty years and the news of their misfortune caused great excitement among the farmers in that vicinity. About 3 o'clock this morning Mrs. Stuenkel was awakened by one of the children down stairs crying. The father, with Della and Arthur, slept in a large bedroom down stairs. On the floor above the other members of the family slept. In the lower room was a large hard coal stove, which had been filled for the night. Mrs. Stuenkel, as she went down stairs, called to Rosa, and said she feared the child was ill. She found her husband lying on the bed writhing in agony and moaning. Arthur was on the floor behind the stove, unconscious. Della was on the bed with her father, crying. No one seemed to think of the coal gas and the door was kept shut for fear of cooling off the room. The daughter called to the children to come down stairs. The baby, Reneta, had been crying and was brought along. A few minutes after the family had gathered in the father's room each member began acting in a peculiar manner. The baby went to sleep. William fell to the floor and crawled outside into the kitchen. The mother became so dizzy she had to leave the room. Rosamond remained with her father and for a short time the gas fumes overcame her and she fell to the floor. The girl was found there dead several hours later. Not one member of the family seemed to notice the hot stove and the gas. The children ran about half dazed, always closing the door behind them. The mother and oldest son fell prostrate upon the kitchen floor. William recovered sufficiently to crawl out into the yard. There he was seen by his uncle Henry, from an adjoining house. Physicians were immediately sent for and everything possible was done for the surviving members of the family.

Austin Corbin's Nephew Arrested.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Frederick W. Dunton, ex-supervisor of Queens county, and a nephew of Austin Corbin, has been arrested on the complaint of George W. Hegeman. Dunton is accused of converting to his own use something like $18,000, procured on promissory notes in real estate and other transactions. Dunton and Hegeman have been associated together in a business way for two years or so. One of their schemes was the bicycle railway, on Long Island, which they hope to make a rival of the Long Island railroad. Dunton's examination is set for March 8.

"Plunger" Pardridge Ill.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Ed. Pardridge, the well-known Board of Trade speculator, is seriously ill, the result of a severe cold, which has brought on a general collapse.

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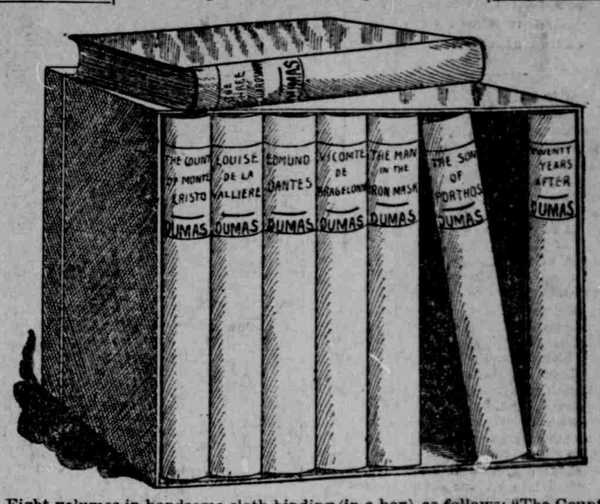

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