THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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Colder; fair.

Sez I to neighber Jones, sez I,
"Noaw Jones, what do ye s'pose—
I kalkerlate ye air a jedge—
I paid fer these here clothes?"
"Well," Jones he rubbed his chin an' sez,
"Baout twenty-five." An' then,
"Ye'r' Aprile fooled," sez I, "I give
Jes' fifteen at the When."

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Ar. Alton....	4.47 pm	6.25 pm	.....	7.00 am
Ar. St. Louis.	5.44 pm	6.36 pm	.....	7.50 am

From St. Louis.

Lv. St. Louis...	.....	*8.00 am	*12.00 n'n	*7.55 pm
Lv. Mattoon...	6.00 am	1.05 pm	3.13 pm	11.30 pm
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CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

W. T. Baker Accused of Wrong Doing by H. M. Crews and C. M. Foster.

CHICAGO, March 31.—William T. Baker, president of the Chicago Board of Trade and president of the Chicago Civic Federation, is accused in a bill filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day by Henry M. Clews and Charles M. Foster, of New York, with having violated a business confidence and defrauded them out of $20,000 in the reorganization of the First National Bank in 1882. Clews and Foster then constituted the firm of Henry M. Clews & Co., of New York, and allege they were the owners of one hundred shares of the stock in the old bank organization, which expired by limitation in 1882, and that Baker, as their representative, advised them to accept $294.12 a share as the best that could be done. They assert that they agreed to accept such payment, and aver that within the past few months information has come to them that the stock was actually worth over twice that amount, and that Baker had turned in the fifty shares of the old stock and received one hundred shares in the new, and has since held the same and drawn the dividends on the same, without making further compensation to Clews & Co.

READY FOR BATTLE

CLOSE OF THE PRELIMINARY SKIRMISHES IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

New Castle and Knightstown the Scenes of Demonstrations in Behalf of Both Candidates.

AN EXCITING DAY IN HENRY

COUNTY-SEAT FILLED BY THRONGS OF INTERESTED PARTISANS,

Who Took Turns in Cheering Their Favorites and Listening to Bitter and Eloquent Speeches.

NO DISORDER AT ANY POINT

SPECIAL OFFICERS WILL BE ON DUTY IN NEW CASTLE TO-DAY.

Johnson Suffers a Notable Defection at Knightstown, but the Result in the County Is Uncertain.

Staff Correspondence of the Journal.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., March 31.—The night before the day that is to settle the question at issue between James E. Watson and Henry U. Johnson finds each candidate and his friends apparently confident of success. To-day and to-night the finishing touches were put to a campaign that is a type of its own, and that will be recalled and its incidents recounted when the first voter of to-day becomes a grandfather.

To-day both candidates put in an exceedingly busy day. Mr. Johnson arrived at 10 o'clock from Blountsville, where he spoke last night. The rigors of the chase that Watson has been leading him are telling on him, and he admitted to the representative of the Journal that he is tired out and is glad the campaign is over.

"I am ready at any time," said he, "to hear the verdict of the people of Henry county, and shall cheerfully acquiesce in their decision. I have talked with nearly all the voters in the several meetings I have addressed; they understand the issue and can vote knowingly and understandingly now. I believe that I shall carry the county."

Representative Watson is not one of those who lets his ambition and wishes run away with his judgment. In his race against Holman, two years ago, he was always conservative in his estimates, and at no time did he claim that he would be elected. He is not making any positive claims now.

"It is just this way," said he. "We have had an awful ugly fight. When I came into this county nine voters out of ten were against me. Now, I believe my chances are better than ever. It has taken tremendous work, and no man was ever under such a burden of obligation to his friends. I believe we will win."

The final rallies and the last charges occurred here and at Knightstown to-day and to-night. An envious opponent of Watson's said of the latter, to-day, that he began the day's work by conducting a sunrise prayer meeting at the African M. E. Church. This was not literally true, but the fact was he began his speech making at 8 o'clock, his first audience being of the Ethiopian persuasion. There are sixty-five colored voters in the township, and sixty-two of them were in this morning's meeting. Watson has a genius for placing himself en rapport with any occasion or any assemblage, and when the colored brothers filed out of the meeting place they had a more exalted opinion of the majesty, dignity and worth of the colored race than they ever did before.

Watson spent a couple of hours after this meeting in visiting the factories and shaking hands with the employes. At noon he made a speech to the employes of the bicycle works. This afternoon he shook hands all round again, and to-night spoke to a crowd at the opera house.

Representative Johnson was scarce less diligently employed. This morning he did a vast amount of handshaking, heard reports from all parts of the county, and was in conference with his advisers. This afternoon he spoke for two hours and a half at the Opera House, then drove fifteen miles to Knightstown, where he spoke to-night. He will return here to-morrow, when both candidates will assist in putting the votes into the ballot box.

BIG CROWDS OF PEOPLE.

Early this morning the indications were that the bulk of the voting population of Henry county would spend the day in New Castle. Representatives from the out counties began to come early. By 10 o'clock the crowds on the sidewalks in some places became so dense that pedestrians had to take the middle of the street. It was not apparent that either candidate had any advantage. There were about an equal number of Johnson and Watson badges visible, and for every Watson man with a boast or claim or argument there was a Johnson man to deny or refute it. As the day wore on there was much argument and occasional loud talk, but there was little of it that was not good-humored. As a promoter of good order, a special force of deputy sheriffs was sworn in.

The Johnson meeting at the Opera House this afternoon was a great success. The Opera House will seat from 1,200 to 1,400 people, and every seat was occupied and two or three hundred people stood in the aisles. Johnson's appearance provoked deafening applause, to which he bowed his acknowledgments. The gray-haired leaders of the party occupied seats on the platform, among them being General Grose and ex-Judge M. L. Bundy. During a lull Miss Anna Livesey marched out upon the stage, and, in behalf of the ladies of New Castle who are in favor of the renomination of Johnson, presented the speaker with a beautiful bunch of red and white roses. The introductory remarks were made by General Grose, who vouched for it that Johnson's constituents already knew much of him, but nothing ill of him. The applause having subsided, Mr. Johnson at once corrected the statement of General Grose that he would address those present upon the issues of the approaching campaign. That was not his purpose in coming here. If the campaign for a renomination to Congress, he said, had been conducted on a plane of decency and honor, he would not have been here, but, having taken the turn that it had, he was here to battle against a conspiracy to blackguard him out of public life. After the next election, the speaker said, all branches of the national government will be in the hands of the Republicans, and after the cheers had subsided and the bonfires had burned out there would be need of experience, knowledge and intelligence to meet the demand for the most important legislation since the war. There were nobler openings along congressional lines, he said, than to lay hands on a seat in Congress and to just hold it. With a demand for tariff and financial legislation, what would then avail the faculty to deal in glittering generalities, spin fancy sentences and grind out panegyrics to departed Republican saints? If a man who never had a case in court could as well have charge of great legal interests as an experienced lawyer, or if one who had never been in a legislative body could deal with bills as well as the legislator of experience and knowledge of parliamentary ways and rules then the voters might as well send Watson as him. If, however, years devoted to the study of public questions qualified for the rendering of more effective service, then he thought that on the score of efficiency and ability to serve the district and the people his claim was superior to that of his competitor.

PERSONAL CHARGES.

Mr. Johnson was disposed to hold Watson responsible for the defamatory charges with which the several counties had been flooded. It was significant, he said, that these charges had been heard in the counties immediately after Watson's departure. It was a cardinal principle of law of reason that when a man does not prevent a thing that he could prevent he becomes responsible for it. He asserted that if Watson had wished he could at any time have stopped those slanders. He declared it to be his purpose to stand up and tear the mask from the face of this man, who was dragging the banner of the Epworth League through the mire, and who, through his friends, was using the weapons of slander, defamation and detraction. Mr. Johnson charged that Watson had secured the following in Henry county that he had by promising more offices than the entire district is entitled to, "seeking his personal ends," said he, "by bestowing your offices. I have not promised an office. After the election no arm can reach over the mountains and take me by the throat and say, 'Give Tom Jones this office; you promised it.' I have not promised an office. I have not given a dime, nor will I permit that any friend of mine shall give a dime to influence a vote, and I defy the boodler and the machine politician who are arrayed against me."

The speaker admitted that his daughter was a member of the Catholic Church. She had not married a Catholic, because she was not married. He had not counseled her to do it or not to do it. It was a question she had decided for herself. He believed in religious tolerance and liberty himself, and wondered if his competitor had ever discovered that the national Constitution and the Constitution of most of the States provided for the fullest religious liberty.

Other charges were taken up and disposed of seriatim, and in conclusion the speaker warned his hearers that it was a struggle of men against the machine, of men against detraction and defamation, and he warned the men of Henry county that the triumph of the machine in this instance meant their bondage to that influence in this county hereafter. The speaker held his audience to the close, and was frequently interrupted with loud applause.

THE WATSON MEETING.

The opera house was inadequate to hold the crowds that came out here to-night to attend the closing Watson meeting. A great crowd had assembled, and when the doors were opened the way the men and women fought their way in was equal to a bargain-counter rush. The attendance was increased by a trainload of three hundred people, most of them employes of the Irondale mills, who came over from Middletown. These, with a brass band and transparencies, marched from the station to the Bundy Hotel, where Mr. Watson addressed them briefly. The Irondale people also brought their glee club, which interspersed the exercises at the opera house with excellent music. A terrific yell, with beating of drums and blowing of horns, marked the appearance of Watson on the stage. The din lasted a full minute, and was repeated when Watson was introduced by Frank E. Beach, the presiding officer of the evening. Mr. Watson's address, unlike that of Mr. Johnson, was devoted almost exclusively to a discussion of political issues, and was the kind of an address he would deliver in a campaign. He declared himself in favor of the re-enactment of the McKinley bill, or one like it; in favor of the broadest assertion of the Monroe doctrine, pensions for soldiers and international bimetallism. He said he had nothing to say against his competitor, Mr. Johnson, and declared that he had never, on the stump or in private, said anything derogatory to his public or private character. He had declared his standing on public questions, and he was willing to let the people of Henry county judge as to the claims and merits of him and his competitor. He hadn't served long in Congress, he admitted, but the little service he had seen had satisfied him that he would like it, and he hoped the people would send him back. After all, it was a question of principle, and not men, and the triumph of the party he declared to be paramount to that of any man. Watson was vociferously cheered at the end of almost every paragraph, and it was plain the big audience was in intense sympathy with him. Watson spoke for an hour and a half, and was followed by L. B. Jackson, superintendent of the Irondale mills and a recent convert from Democracy to Republicanism.

THE RESULT IN DOUBT.

The best informed politicians here to-night who will venture an opinion agree that to-morrow's election will be exceedingly close. There will be in the neighborhood of 4,000 votes cast, and neither candidate is likely to have a margin of over 200 votes. Full returns will probably not be received until a late hour. There is a county ticket to nominate, as well as this congressional question to decide, and some of the precincts are remote from New Castle. Unless the vote should be very close, however, the returns from New Castle, Knightstown and other precincts accessible by telephone should render a forecast of the result easy and certain to-morrow night.

To-morrow the extra force of deputy sheriffs will be maintained, and, should circumstances seem to warrant it, the force will be increased. It will be a notable day in the history of Henry county. It will be the staid, sober, conservative element backing Johnson against the enthusiasm, dash and hustle of the younger element back of Watson. The question is whether the Johnson column can withstand the rush line of the Watson tigers. W. K. L.

AT KNIGHTSTOWN.

Enthusiastic Demonstrations by Supporters of Both Candidates.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., March 31.—By far the largest and most enthusiastic demonstration of a political nature ever in Knightstown was caused to-night by the Watson and Johnson factions. Both sides had made ample preparations for the demonstration, and in the early part of the day it became apparent that there would be a multitude of people in the city. There was a general outpouring of persons from neighboring towns, who came in to aid their favorites. Richmond sent a large delegation, headed by the City Band of that place, which was on the ground in Johnson's behalf, and Rushville, Carthage and Greenfield sent crowds of people, together with the Rushville band, all of whom were loud in their demonstrations for Watson. The Watson people assembled at the Bell Opera House, where an enthusiastic meeting was held. Speeches were made by R. A. Black, of Greenfield; Frank Smith, of Brookville; Hon. Thomas Green, of Rushville, and Hon. C. D. Morgan. It was much of a surprise to many persons present when Mr. Morgan addressed the audience, as his congressional preference for several days past has been unknown to the Wayne township voters, and, inasmuch as he is president of the First National Bank, it is more than likely his conversion to the Watson side of the campaign will have the desired effect among many of his warm friends who are with the Johnson faction.

As the Watson people had secured the hall for their meeting, the Johnsonites held their demonstration on the street. Hon. Henry U. Johnson came in this evening from New Castle and addressed a throng of people on the public square. He was followed by Messrs. Jessup and Binkley, of Richmond. It is estimated that there were between five thousand and six thousand people in town to-night, and there was much excitement. Each side was quiet and orderly. Never in the history of Henry county has there been so much excitement over a congressional campaign. The county nominations have

(Continued on Third Page.)

DRAMATIC SUICIDE.

Pickpocket Cuts His Throat Rather than Suffer Arrest.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Choosing death as an alternative to arrest, a pickpocket deliberately cut his throat to-night and expired before the gaze of a score of citizens who were in hot pursuit and were closing in on him in an alley on Fifty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue. The man was a negro and was on a Cottage Grove avenue street car, sitting near Mrs. Lillian Brown. She held her pocketbook in her hand and while the car was running along Fifty-fifth street, the colored man made a grab, seized the purse and then jumping from the car, started to run. Mrs. Brown screamed, the car was stopped and the conductor and a number of passengers followed the negro. As the latter reached the entrance to the alley he saw his escape was hopeless and, taking a razor from his pocket, he coolly faced his pursuers and drew the blade twice across his throat. The blood spurted from his jugular vein, which was severed, and, reeling for an instant, the negro sank in full view of the crowd of pursuers and died almost instantly. The man's shirt, which was marked "A. Jones," was the only thing about him to give a hint as to his identity.

OBITUARY.

Orestes Cleveland, Ex-Congressman and Ex-Mayor of Jersey City.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Word has been received from Manchester, Va., of the death of ex-Mayor Orestes Cleveland, of Jersey City. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Cleveland was elected Mayor of Jersey City in 1864, and held this position for the three succeeding years. In 1868 he was sent to Congress, and secured the passage of the act providing for the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia. Mr. Cleveland was first vice president of the Centennial Commission. He served as Mayor of Jersey City from 1886 to 1890. For many years Mr. Cleveland was president of the American Institute of New York city, and had been residing at Tenafly for some time past. At the time of his death he was visiting friends in Manchester.

William Hills Yale.

MERIDEN, Conn., March 31.—William Hills Yale, aged eighty-five, died to-day of blood poisoning. He was the pioneer manufacturer of tinned ware in New England. He retired from business several years ago, having amassed a fortune.

Not Cathode, but Anode Rays.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Dr. Philip Mills Jones, a local scientist, who made the first successful experiments on the Pacific coast with the X rays declares that the rays do not emanate from the cathode, as has been supposed, but from the anode. Dr. Jones is supported in his position by Professor Sanford, an eminent scientist at Stanford University.

PATRIOTS STRANGLED

FIVE CUBANS TORTURED TO DEATH BY GEN. WEYLER'S BUTCHERS.

All Were Prisoners Captured in War, but Convicted Under the "Terror's" Outlawry Proclamation.

CRUEL, SICKENING SCENES

EXECUTIONERS WERE NERVOUS AND BUNGLED THEIR WORK.

Some of the Victims Forced to Endure Great Agony Before the Dread Garrote Ended Their Lives.

HAVANA, March 31.—A startling exhibition of bungling in the execution by the garrote of five Cuban prisoners took place to-day. The men classed as "murderers, violators and incendiaries," belonging to Cayajaba, were recently sentenced to be garroted, and at 7 o'clock this morning a strong force of infantry was drawn up in the form of a square around the spot where the garrote had been erected. The instrument of execution, a chair, with a post behind it, an iron collar and screw behind it, which, when turned, strangles or breaks the necks of the victim, was set up by the famous executioner Valentine Ruiz, who, for some reason not fully explained, acted on this occasion as the assistant to his own assistant, instead of as the principal executioner.

At the hour the troops were drawn up the five prisoners were still in their dungeons, receiving the ministrations of the priests. One man confessed himself to be guilty of the crimes charged against him, and asserted that his companions were innocent. The latter stoutly maintained their innocence to the last, prayed that their deaths might be avenged on those who had falsely sent them to the scaffold, and then the whole party was escorted inside the square formed by the soldiers.

The man selected to be the first victim of the strangling machine quietly and coolly mounted the steps leading to the death chair, took his seat in an unconcerned manner, and actually seemed to smile as the cap was placed over his head after the iron collar had been adjusted. The man acting as executioner then twisted the lever or screw handle controlling the garrote, but he was evidently terribly nervous, and this rendered him so weak that his hands slipped repeatedly from the lever. There were horrible, smothering, choking cries from the scaffold, and it was only after a long period of agony for the condemned man and almost torture for the spectators that the Cuban was pronounced dead. The executioners, priests, soldiers and prison officials present turned their heads away in horror and became deadly pale as the stifled sounds came from the sufferer. But this was only a beginning of the terrible performance.

The second victim was brought to the front and led up the steps to the scaffold by the priests and assistant executioner. On reaching the platform the unfortunate man made an effort to say something to the people around him, but the executioner's hand was placed over his mouth, he was hastily bundled into the deadly chair, and in another moment the iron collar was around his neck, the cap was over his face and the first turn of the lever had been given. If the executioner was nervous on the occasion of the first killing, he was ten times more so on this occasion. He fumbled and fumed, alternately turning to a deathlike whiteness and flushing crimson with excitement. The result was more slow, fearful, strangulation and another horrible experience for the spectators.

By this time the prison officials, the priests and officers in command of the troops had endured so much that they openly denounced the acting executioner and called on him to get down from the scaffold and let another man take his place. Thereupon the acting executioner feverishly called on the executioner in chief, Valentine Ruiz, who, from long experience, is looked on as being an expert in his line, to come and help him out of his difficulty. Ruiz, however, was almost as nervous and excited as his assistant, and fumbled badly as he handled the third Cuban. But Ruiz succeeded in accomplishing the execution in shorter time and with less horror than his assistant, which was a great relief to everybody.

The fourth Cuban was then turned over to Ruiz for strangulation. By this time Ruiz was shaking all over, and he was much slower and considerably clumsier in sending the unhappy man out of the world. So much so that there was renewed murmuring at the official incapacity, and Ruiz stumbled away from the death posts, insisting, in choking tones, that his assistant must finish the day's work. Consequently the assistant executioner again tried his hand at the terrible screw, and was as unlucky as before, for there was another scene of horror which nearly caused strong men to faint before the fifth Cuban's life was pronounced extinct. And then the bodies were carted away, the shame-faced executioners gathered up their sickening framework and its accessories, the priests, prison and other officials hurried away, the troops were marched back to their quarters and another chapter had been added to the black history of Cuba.

Alleged Yankee Citizens.

MADRID, March 31.—The Madrid press scouts the notion that the American government can claim indemnity for alleged American citizens and their property damaged during the present Cuban insurrection, as it will be easy for the Spanish authorities to show that most of such "alleged Yankee citizens" were conspiring with the rebels, and passed themselves off as Spanish subjects until they believed they could profit by a dubious claim to American protection.

The government will send to General Weyler by the next mail, it is reported in official circles, a letter asking his opinion upon certain important political and military projects affecting the colonies, which will be laid before the new Cortes, and upon the expediency of putting in force the tariff-reform and home-rule measure passed last year. The letter will contain also instructions designed to impress on General Weyler the necessity of pushing operations for financial and international considerations. Furthermore, it will be insisted that he carefully avoid complications with the United States on sea or land.

The latest cable advices from Havana report excellent results from General Weyler's threat to withdraw protection from the planters if they decline to resume the harvesting of the sugar crop, abandoned because they were terrorized by the rebels.

Held Up on the High Seas.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 31.—The American schooner William Todd lay becalmed six miles south of the Isle of Pines, her captain reports to United States Consul Eckford, when she was fired on by Spanish gunboats. Captain Campbell, her master, did not at first realize the importance of the incident, and only reported the outrage when the consul drew the facts out of him by inquiries regarding his voyage. Then he stated that his vessel was fired on March 16 in latitude 21:12, longitude 82:12. First a blank cartridge was fired. Then came three solid shot while the American flag was being hoisted. Two Spanish gunboats were engaged in the affair. The Todd was searched by armed men from the war ships, being held two hours for the purpose. The schooner had nothing contraband aboard. When the Spanish commanders satisfied themselves of this she was released.

The Commodore to Be Libeled.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., has informed the Treasury Department that he has received evidence corroborating the story of one of the firemen of the steamer Commodore, to the effect that the vessel recently violated the navigation laws in delivering arms and ammunition on Cuban soil while sailing on coastwise papers. The collector deems the evidence sufficient to warrant the seizure of the vessel and the prosecution of her officers. He has accordingly turned the case over to the United States attorney for his action.

Steamer Commodore Seized.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 31.—The collector of the port to-day seized the steamer Commodore, which recently arrived here after having, it is alleged, discharged a number of men and a cargo of arms and ammunition on the coast of Cuba. A few days ago several of the crew became dissatisfied with the wages paid them for the trip and made a report to the collector. Their charges were investigated by that official and the district attorney, and to-day's seizure is the result of the investigation.

Gomez Again Reported Dead.

HAVANA, March 31.—It is again reported that General Gomez is dead. Rumors of this nature have been persistently circulated time after time, and this latest report is not believed here.

ITALIANS IN A RAGE

DESPERATE EFFORT OF 250 "TO-BE DEPORTEDS" TO GAIN LIBERTY.

Almost a Riot in the Ellis Island Immigration Building—Blows Struck and Knives Drawn.

NEW YORK, March 31.—It was one continuous round of excitement on Ellis island to-day. Twice a large body of Italians, held for deportation, made desperate attempts to escape from their place of imprisonment, and but for the courage and alertness of the few keepers and inspectors who had them in charge riot and bloodshed might have resulted. It was shortly after 10 o'clock when the first outbreak occurred. There were 250 savage-looking customers, mostly Italians, shut inside the "to be deported" pen on the second floor of the main building. Suddenly there was a murmur among them. It increased to a growl and to a howl of defiance and rage. Hundreds of sunburnt, dirty hands tried to tear open the wire-work of the pen. It began to bend, and in a moment more would have given way had not the keepers rushed up and down outside, pounding the protruding fingers.

Dr. Senner, early in the day, realized the gravity of the situation. He telegraphed to Washington and twenty more men will be at work to-morrow. It is also said on good authority that the commissioner requested General Miles to hold a small detachment of troops in readiness. Just when all seemed peace, the Arizona, the steamer which takes the immigrants from Ellis island to the Battery, steamed in. As the released immigrants ran to board her some of them shouted to the throng of "detained." In a moment all was excitement again. A fierce rush was made. Savage blows were struck at the officials and more than one knife was drawn in the crowd. The officials went at the undisciplined mob fiercely and after a few minutes' fighting the little knot of breathless officers had the crowd subdued.

IN JACKSON'S DEFENSE

WILL BE CLAIMED PEARL BRYAN DIED ON AN OPERATING TABLE.

A Cincinnati Physician, Whose Name Is Not Given, Said to Be the Cause of Her Death.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—A well-known and prominent criminal lawyer of this city, whose name is withheld at his request, for reasons which add weight to his statements, says that the attorneys for Jackson and Walling have builded a strong defense in behalf of the prisoners. In discussing the case he said: "The theory of the defense is that neither of the men were the murders. The defense will assume that when Pearl Bryan came to Cincinnati she was induced to go to a physician, who is really the guilty party. She died while under the influence of drugs.

"Neither Jackson nor Walling was present at the time, but were sent for and threatened with exposure by the physician unless they would at once dispose of the body. Jackson threatened to involve the operator, and the three joined in the after proceedings. George Jackson tells a straight story. The only circumstance which will mitigate against his evidence is that he has not related the truth of his meeting with Jackson. The fact of the matter is he was well acquainted with the physician, and the theory of the defense is that, fearing he would be criminally involved, prepared and shrewdly gave to an officer a story which was calculated to cover his criminal knowledge. If you look over the list of names subpenaed on behalf of the motion for a postponement you will see that the defense assumes the truth of George Jackson's story. It contains a number of men, who will attack the reputations of both Chester Mullen, the liveryman, and Jackson himself.

"They have already procured from the county prosecutor a transcript of the proceedings in the Hamilton county criminal courts in which these men were concerned. Jackson's alibi will purport to relate time, circumstances and incidents that followed every move Jackson made. I have no doubt but that Jackson and Walling cut off the head of the girl. If they did they can be only held for having maimed a corpse."

There is one point in the testimony that will be presented by the prosecution in the Pearl Bryan case that will be strongly fortified, and that is the reports of the chemists. It will be remembered that there were two autopsies held on the body, one shortly after the corpse had been found, and another after the cocaine story came out. This second one was a careful one, and resulted in the finding of cocaine in the stomach. A point that the defense will raise will be a technical one, and scientific men on both sides will be called upon to testify. It will probably be claimed that when a body has been embalmed the fluid destroys all chance of a successful post mortem.

Another thing that will likely occasion a clash of scientific men will be the report of the chemists who examined the mud on Jackson's trousers. They reported that the mud found on the knee of the pantaloons was exactly like a sample taken from the spot where the body lay. It is said that the defense has had this matter looked up, and that there will be a different report for their side presented.

Jackson's attorney will try to prove an alibi. Late Monday afternoon attorney Crawford filed an affidavit asking for a continuance of the trial of Jackson, setting up a claim that he cannot get his witnesses ready in time to prove an alibi for Jackson. He furnished a list of the witnesses he will summon, and they are as follows:

W. H. Van Tassel, R. S. Black, George S. Dial, George Rawlings, William Mulvin, George Fields, William R. Hornes, John S. Jackson, Springfield, O.; Fred Albion, Canal Dover, O.; Mrs. Jennie Garver, Alma Crane, Rose and Minnie McNevin, William R. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ewing, Dr. N. I. Fraid, Ed Mosly, William Downey, John Lee, George Smothers, J. H. Duman, Corsin, Carl and Alice Beckwith, Joseph Curry, Howard Scott, James Smith, Harry Schafer, Mr. Steap, Mr. Hennee, Rev. Mr. Payne, Dr. Mitchell, officer Thomas, Fred Grimmelsen, Mrs. Smith, Samuel J. Hunter, J. H. Payne and Will Robinson, Cincinnati, O.; Maggie Bell Jackson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lee D. Mathias, Crester Hughes, Will Harris, Dr. Morrison, Al Brookway, John Morris, Ed Fry, Tom Darnell, Joe Percy, Will Grooms and Harry Hazed, of Greensburg, Ind.

FAILED TO INSTRUCT

VOTES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE DELEGATES NOT PLEDGED TO REED.

Both the Maine Man and "Protection Apostle" Indorsed by Yesterday's State Convention.

SPEECH BY MR. CHANDLER

SENATOR CULLOM'S HOME DISTRICT FOR GOVERNOR M'KINLEY.

Nineteenth Illinois District Delegates Also for the Ohioan—Only Two for Quay in Allegheny County.

CONCORD, N. H., March 31.—The Republicans of New Hampshire, in State convention, to-day, elected delegates to St. Louis, but did not instruct them. The following was adopted:

"To the end that this great deliverance (from Democratic misrule) may be fully accomplished and our Nation may be restored to the honor, the glory and the material prosperity to which it attained under Republican policy, we demand of the national convention soon to assemble at St. Louis the nomination of candidates whose election will mean the speedy repeal of the infamous and ruinous Democratic tariff and the substitution therefor of one based on the principles of the McKinley act; the enactment of currency laws that will provide a circulating medium in gold, silver and paper which will always be interchangeable at its face value because each and every dollar of it is of the same purchasing power as a gold dollar; liberal appropriations for an adequate navy and coast and harbor defenses and internal improvement; fair and generous treatment of Union veterans; a foreign policy characterized by sturdy Americanism, including the assertion of the Monroe doctrine and the moral and material support of the Cuban patriots, if they have not already achieved their independence, and an immediate return to all the policies in which the Republican party has so successfully illustrated the soundness of its principles, and to the methods by which it has demonstrated its ability to apply those principles in the administration of the government.

"We recognize as most conspicuous among such candidates New England's noble and illustrious son, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and that pure and able statesman and champion of protection, the Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio. We will give the electoral vote of New Hampshire to any nominee who worthily represents the party, but we prefer one of these because either is himself a platform."

CHANDLER'S SPEECH.

The convention was well attended. Senator W. E. Chandler presided and delivered a speech. The opening part of his address was devoted to a review of the history of the Republican party of New Hampshire and of the Nation. The election of Cleveland in 1885, he said, was a reaction and reverse resulting from the very lapse of time. The Democratic attack on the protective tariff system under which the country had grown rich and prosperous, brought a reaction the other way, and under the banner of protection Harrison was elected President. A new tariff bill was enacted, which restored prosperity, yet, strangely enough, when the wealth of the country was greater and the wages of the wage earners were higher than had ever been the case before in this country or in any nation on the globe, a second reaction against the Republican party came to pass. Cleveland was again chosen President.

Mr. Chandler proceeded to say that under the Wilson tariff bill of 1894 "agriculture is prostrated; it is not profitable for the farmer to raise wool, yet the woolen mills are stopped because the markets are glutted by the outpourings from English factories. President Harrison in four years reduced the national debt $236,527,666; President Cleveland in three years has increased the interest-bearing bonded debts $232,692,245. Therefore, the second reaction has set in against these men and the party that have done these things. In 1894 there was a Republican uprising which gave greater majorities against the Democracy than ever had been known since the organization of the Republican party, and to-day there is a settled determination in the minds of the American people to restore, in November of this year, the Republican party to more complete power in State and Nation than it ever yet possessed—all this we hope and trust to be accomplished under the banner of our energetic, strong, positive and magnificent New England leader, Thomas B. Reed."

Mr. Chandler depicted changes which, he said, would come with the inauguration of a Republican President. There will then be, he said, proper recognition of the Union soldiers; there will be no unjust vetoes of pension bills. There will be a re-establishment of protective duties, with consequent higher wages. "Republican victory," he said, "will also mean the settlement of the currency question. Precisely in what way it will be settled I have no right positively to assert. This convention may utter its views; the national convention will lay down its platform; the President and Congress to be elected will carry out the national principles.

"The coming Republican victory," Mr. Chandler continued, "will give to the government a new foreign policy based on sound principles and upon considerations tending to the interest and honor of the Nation. Under President Cleveland there has been a vacillation from one extreme to another, extreme very remote. Our next President and his Congress will devote themselves, in all fitting ways and on all proper occasions, to aiding to maintain the safety and the happiness of the independent nations of the western hemisphere outside our own borders." Mr. Chandler spoke for a policy that shall make the United States once more a first-class power upon the sea, and for a rehabilitation of the merchant marine.

Reverting again to our foreign policy, Mr. Chandler took up the Venezuelan question, saying that "for the first time since we urged the French to evacuate Mexico, and in consequence of our demand our sister republic was enabled to destroy the Maxamillian monarchy, an opportunity has come to give indisp