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BLOW ON THE JAW

WIND UP OF AN ARGUMENT IN A LAFAYETTE COURT.

Fight for Control of Moses Fowler Chase and His Million Dollars Now on in Earnest.

STRANGE SCENE AT STATION

WHERE LAWYERS QUARRELED FOR THE YOUTH'S RECOGNITION,

And Row in the Courtroom Later That Ended in D. W. Simms Knocking Down A. L. Kumler.

CHASE SEEMINGLY INSANE

TALKED INCOHERENTLY ON ARRIVAL AT LAFAYETTE.

Petition Filed Asking that He Be Declared of Unsound Mind—Hearing Set for April 27.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 16.—Moses Fowler Chase, the object of a four years' search by his father and detectives employed by him, possessor of a million-dollar fortune in his own right, and the leading figure in a celebrated will romance, returned to his native city this afternoon and sensational incidents followed in rapid succession. There was a scramble and altercations at the railway station when the young man left the car. Later the attorneys for the father of the youth asked that the boy be declared insane and that a guardian be appointed. Then counsel for the Duhmes applied for a restraining order to prevent young Chase being taken out of the county. All this was a mere prelude to a violent encounter in the Circuit Court room, presided over by Judge De Hart. The incident occurred shortly after 4 o'clock, when the lawyers of both sides of the controversy had assembled to arrange preliminaries. During the proceedings Addison C. Harris, of Indianapolis, attorney for Fred S. Chase, declared to the court that rumors of his intention to kidnap young Chase or keep him in concealment so as to prevent his appearance in court were unfounded.

A. L. Kumler, of Kumler & Gaylord, attorneys for the Duhmes, accused the Chase lawyers of using force and fraud to prevent them from talking with young Chase. Judge Hammond, of Stuart, Hammond & Simms, denied this, and then Attorney Daniel W. Simms took up the dispute.

Mr. Kumler reiterated his charge of fraud, and Simms retaliated by knocking Kumler down. The blow was a hard one on the jaw and dazed the Duhme attorney. Then a wild scene followed and bailiffs were called to quell the disturbance.

Judge De Hart promptly fined Mr. Simms $25 for contempt of court, but later remitted the fine. There is much bitter feeling among the attorneys, and further outbreaks are expected when the case comes to trial.

AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

Effort by Attorneys to Secure Recognition from the Young Man.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 16.—When Moses Fowler Chase alighted from the Big Four train from Chicago at 1 o'clock this afternoon there was a great crowd of curious ones at the station, and a squad of police and detectives engaged by the lawyers of Frederick S. Chase surrounded the party as it stepped from the train. Moses Fowler Chase, the demented young millionaire, was half carried across the station platform to a waiting cab. On one side was his father, and on the other Attorney Daniel W. Simms, of this city. Behind walked Paul Pacquette, an attache of Consul General Gowdy's office in Paris, and two male attendants from the Comar sanitarium in Paris, where young Chase was found. Kumler & Gaylord and Haywood & Burnett, attorneys for the Duhmes, stood directly in front of the coach platform, while W. V. Stuart, of the firm of Stuart, Hammond & Simms, stood with the police.

As the boy and his father and Attorney Simms stepped down from the platform the Duhme attorneys made a rush for the party. All four of the attorneys sought to reach the lad and engage him in conversation, or to receive a nod of recognition that would be evidence of sanity. Young Richard Kumler, a son of Attorney Kumler, was beside his father, and Attorney Simms asked Chase if he knew who it was.

"Sure I know who it is—why, it's Billy Kumler, my old friend. Billy shot President McKinley, but I didn't have anything to do with it. I know what the doctor said—" And then followed a long string of incoherent words and phrases that continued until the boy was placed in his carriage and whirled off. Attorney Kumler tried hard to shake hands with the boy, but the young man's father pushed him away. So also were the other lawyers put aside. There were several scuffles on the platform in the attempt of lawyers to seek recognition, but Mr. Simms and Chase and his father reached the carriage and were driven away.

Frederick Chase's attorneys then went to the Circuit Court, where a petition was filed asking that Moses Fowler Chase be declared of unsound mind and incapable of managing his own affairs, and that a guardian be appointed. The summons issued was made returnable April 27 at 10 o'clock in the morning. Then the Duhme lawyers, Kumler & Gaylord and Haywood & Burnett, entered special appearance for Moses Fowler, "formerly Moses Fowler Chase." The attorneys also asked for a restraining order to prevent the father and his attorneys moving young Chase out of the court's jurisdiction. The row in the courtroom mentioned elsewhere grew out of these proceedings. A habeas corpus writ may be applied for.

Young Chase's appearance to-day clearly indicated to all his friends that his mind is a blank, and that he has been in such a condition for some time. He keeps up a continual chatter, accompanied by idiotic grimaces and contortions of his features. Nearly every word he says lacks meaning, and he mixes French with English. The two nurses constantly attend him, and when introduced to newspaper men in the office of Stuart, Hammond & Simms he showed every sign of mental collapse. He was kept in the law office all afternoon, and was then taken to some quiet residence, where he will be kept away from all callers for a week at least. Mr. and Mrs. Duhme to-day made no attempt to see the boy, and they also refused to talk until they saw their attorneys.

Mrs. Duhme, when asked about the case this afternoon, said: "I have always tried to care for Moses ever since his mother died. Just before she passed away she asked me to take her child. We are not seeking his money, and bitterly regret the trouble that has been caused. All will come out right in the end, we feel certain."

Frederick S. Chase, father of the boy, said he was greatly shocked to find the lad in such a pitiable condition. He looked careworn and weary after his long search for Moses, and said that up to the time he met the boy at the pier he had hoped there was some chance for him.

Daniel W. Simms this afternon told of the scene at the pier when young Chase arrived in New York. He said that the father went aboard a government tug that steamed alongside the steamer Kronpprinz Wilhelm, and that the father and son met on board the steamer. As they came face to face there was not the slightest sign of a recognition on the part of the boy. The party then returned to the tug with young Chase, and when the pier was reached tickets were bought for Newark. From there the party bought tickets for the West over the Erie railway. The journey to Chicago was a slow one, and then the party took a Big Four train for this city.

When the case comes up for trial on April 27 there will be a bitter fight among some of the most prominent attorneys in Indiana. Addison C. Harris arrived to-day to confer with the other attorneys. Young Chase will be obliged to appear in court. Strict guard will be kept over him until then.

Judge E. P. Hammond to-day made a charge that the Duhmes have a will in which Moses Fowler Chase bequeaths to them his entire fortune. Judge Hammond says the instrument was made while Chase was insane. He says this is the whole reason for the Duhmes' interest in the boy.

ADDRESS BY W. D. FOULKE.

Civil-Service Commissioner Replies to Frank A. Vanderlip.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, United States civil-service commissioner, delivered an address to-night at the annual meeting of the Civil-service Reform Association of Pennsylvania, and replied to an article by former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip on the competitive system of appointments under the civil-service law. Mr. Foulke pointed out the flexibility of the civil-service law as demonstrated by its application to numerous and varying conditions in the twenty years it had been in force.

"A few improvements upon it have been made in the Philippine civil-service reform law," he said, "notably the provision that no one, whether in or out of the federal service, may solicit subscriptions for political purposes from officeholders. The old law, however, as a whole, is better than any substitute that has been proposed, and infinitely superior to any measure of State or city civil service now in force. It has been urged by Mr. Vanderlip that the competitive system of making apopintments is responsible for a large and constantly growing class of officeholders who are inefficient because they are superannuated. When you consider the average of appointees under the civil-service law is twenty-eight years, and that the law has been in force twenty years, it will be clear that the average age of the first appointees is fifty years. I suggest that provision may be made even for the superannuated without expense to the government by the compulsory taking out of endowment annuity policies by those who enter the government service."

DECOYED FROM THE SOUTH.

Victim of New York's Barrel Mystery Possibly from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Vito Laduco, who was supposed to have been the proprietor of the butcher shop in Stanton street, where nine arrests were made last night in connection with the murder of the man found in a barrel in East Eleventh street last Tuesday morning, surrendered himself at police headquarters to-day and was held as a witness. Nikola Testro, nineteen years old, who lives with Laduco, also went to police headquarters and was detained for the same purpose.

At the place in Elizabeth street kept by Guiseppe Morello, who was one of the men arrested last night, the police have locked the doors and placed heavy padlocks on them. Through the glass in the windows can be seen several large barrels that bear a resemblance to the barrel in which the murdered man was found. The barrels in Eleventh street had two wooden hoops and a wire hoop at both top and bottom. The barrels in the store appear as if they had nothing but wire hoops. In the store was found a quantity of sawdust and burlap, and Detective Petrosino took some of it to police headquarters to-day for examination and comparison with that found in the barrel and about the murdered man's neck.

The police are now said to believe that the murdered man was decoyed from New Orleans to New York and murdered in a cafe in Elizabeth street. They believe he brought with him, full of his own clothing, the barrel in which his body was found. The barrel is one of a shipment of 250 sent to New Orleans. A description of the murdered man has been sent to the New Orleans police and they are expected to try to identify him.

LETTER FROM ROOSEVELT.

President's Greeting to the Alliance of Reformed Churches.

NEW YORK, April 16.—At to-day's session of the American section of the Alliance of Reformed Churches Holding the Presbyterian System reports were read. At a reception given to the delegates at the Hotel Savoy to-night President Henry Evertson Cobb, of the Reform Church Union, who presided, read the folllowing letter from President Roosevelt, dated March 24:

"My Dear Mr. Cobb—Permit me, through you, to express my great regret that my absence in the West prevents my attending the meeting of the Alliance, and, through you, to greet most warmly the delegates and members present. Coming, as I do, from a line of people who have worshiped in the Dutch Reformed Church since the days when the first struggling settlements were growing up along the Hudson, and being at present an attendant of the closely allied German Reformed Church, there being no Dutch Reformed Church in Washington, I feel a peculiar interest in your meeting."

The Rev. Robert P. Kerr said that President Roosevelt was the greatest man in the country to-day, loving his country better than he did his life, and one of whom every Dutchman was proud.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.

Alleged Conspiracy to Murder a Man for Insurance Money.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—In issuing a warrant for the surrender to the Mexican government of Dr. Charles S. Harle, now held in arrest at El Paso, Tex., on a charge of being an accessory to a murder committed in Chihauhua, Mexico, the State Department to-day took steps to secure the punishment of a peculiarly atrocious crime, which has engaged the attention of the two governments and one of the big New York life insurance companies for many months. The papers filed at the State Department alleged that the Mexican agent of the company, T. C. Richardson, a man named Meredith and Dr. Harle conspired to murder a man in order to collect the insurance on his life, the policy for which had been issued by Richardson. The policy was made out payable to Meredith. The victim was slowly poisoned to death and the doctor who attended him certified that he died from natural causes. The doctor's defense is that he did not himself administer the drug. Richardson and Meredith, also arrested in Texas, were discharged by the court on the ground of insufficient evidence, but the Mexican government has sworn out new charges and the two men will be arrested again and held for extradition.

MR. WATTERSON IN THE ROLE OF NURSE.

Mars' Henry now says the three war amendments to the Constitution should be put to sleep: *XIII. Abolition of Slavery. XIV. Equal Representation. XV. Free Suffrage.*

WEST BADEN'S HOTEL

FORMAL OPENING OF A COSTLY HOSTELRY AT FAMOUS SPRINGS.

Ceremony at Which Many Politicians, Public, Business and Professional Men Were Present.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS SPOKE

PRESIDED AT THE EXERCISES AND PRAISED L. W. SINCLAIR.

Governor Durbin, Judge Buskirk and Senator Quarles, of Wisconsin, Among the Speakers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WEST BADEN, Ind., April 16.—In the presence of 2,000 people, including many prominent politicians, business men and society leaders of the middle Western States, the new West Baden Springs Hotel was formally opened to-day. Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indianapolis, presided over the ceremonies, and the principal speeches were made by Judge Thomas B. Buskirk, of Paoli, Ind., Governor Winfield T. Durbin, of Indianapolis, and Senator Joseph V. Quarles, of Wisconsin.

The presence of so many leading politicians, most of them being Republicans, gave rise to all sorts of rumors that campaign plans were being considered and movements in favor of this or that candidate for places on the presidential ticket next year were being discussed, but they were without any foundation in fact.

The specially invited guests, numbering several hundred, included men of both political parties, and their sole object in coming here was to celebrate the success of L. W. Sinclair's enterprise in erecting a million-dollar hotel, which competent judges have pronounced an architectural marvel, both in design and method of construction. The building, which is of stone and brick, is six stories high, contains 700 rooms and fifteen acres of floor space, is absolutely fireproof and can comfortably accommodate 1,000 guests. Its most striking features are the vast circular dome of steel and glass 600 feet in circumference, and the atrium or interior covered court containing nearly two acres of space.

Senator Fairbanks opened the exercises, which took place in the atrium, with a ten-minute speech eulogizing Mr. Sinclair very highly for the enterprise and courage displayed in planning and successfully carrying out such a great undertaking. He predicted that within a few years this valley would have a permanent population of several thousand prosperous people as one result of Mr. Sinclair's intelligent and well-directed efforts.

Judge Buskirk's speech was largely devoted to a history of the development of this place as a health resort.

Governor Durbin spoke at length on the surprising proportions which the mineral water industry has assumed in Indiana in recent years. He also commented on the growing tendency among the American people to visit health resorts and concluded his remarks with a glowing tribute to Mr. Sinclair.

Senator Quarles, who spoke for the Nation at large, delivered an address which was replete with alternate flashes of humor and fact. All the speakers were generously applauded. The exercises were interspersed with music by the hotel orchestra.

At 6 o'clock a sumptuous banquet was served to 800 guests in the large main dining room of the hotel. Following the banquet there was a grand ball, in which several hundred dancers participated, and the dancing continued until long after midnight.

Among the prominent persons besides the speakers above mentioned, who participated in the affair or were present as spectators, were Sheriff Thomas E. Barrett and wife, of Cook county, Illinois; Mayor Fleischmann and wife and Judge W. H. Lueders, of Cincinnati; ex-Attorney General W. L. Taylor and United States District Attorney Joseph B. Kealing, of Indianapolis; Alderman John McCall, Tammany leader, and "Ben" Harris, theatrical manager, of New York city; John B. Kitchen, E. A. Potter, A. H. Revell, F. W. Peck and wife, Alderman J. E. Callahan, City Attorney J. H. Sullivan, John Smulski and Edward S. Hyman, of Chicago; Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, father of the Duchess of Manchester; Mayor C. H. Bosch, of Hamilton, O.; Judge Joseph H. Steere, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; W. M. Street, manager of the Moss Park, Toronto, Canada.

An interesting incident of the day's proceedings was the presentation to Mr. Sinclair of a life-size oil painting of himself from the brush of Chicago's famous artist, H. H. Cross. The picture is a striking likeness and was presented by J. E. Callahan, of Chicago.

ARREST OF CHARLES CHALLEN.

Insurance Agent Charged with Fraudulently Procuring a Policy.

TOLEDO, O., April 16.—Charles Challen, an insurance agent, was arrested to-night on a charge of fraudulently procuring an insurance policy on the life of Lena Hemple. It is charged that in October, 1900, while Miss Hemple was sick of consumption, Challen induced her sister, Mrs. Bertha Kliver, to sign applications for policies of $500 and of $180 in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on the life of her sister, payable to Mrs. Kliver. It is also alleged that Mrs. Kliver impersonated Miss Hemple when the company's physician made an examination. The policies were issued, but upon the death of Miss Hemple, six months later, the company refused payment on the policies. Mrs. Kliver brought suit, but later informed the company's attorney of the alleged manner in which the policies were obtained and dropped the suit. The company then presented the matter to the grand jury and the indictment of Challen resulted.

EIGHT DAYS IN THE PARK

PRESIDENT SPENT ALL THE TIME RIDING OR FISHING.

Did Not Fire a Shot, but Followed and Watched Herds of Elk, Mountain Sheep and Deer.

CINNABAR, Mont., April 16.—President Roosevelt came into Fort Yellowstone to-day looking to be in splendid condition and enthusiastic over the good time he has had. Secretary Loeb met him at Major Pitcher's headquarters and the two transacted some routine business, the first work the President has done with his secretary since going into the park. After his return from the President Secretary Loeb issued the following statement:

"Major Pitcher reports that the President and his party have returned from their eight days' horseback trip in the north of the park and along the Yellowstone. The party consisted of the President, Major Pitcher, John Burroughs, an orderly, the scouts and the packers with the mule train. All of the party are in excellent health and not an accident of any kind occurred. On entering the park the President informed Major Pitcher that he would not under any circumstances fire a shot at anything while in the park, and he took neither rifle nor shotgun with him. The party had some good fishing and the President and Mr. Burroughs spent a large part of their time in following and watching at close quarters the great herds of game, chiefly elk, but also mountain sheep, deer and antelope. The party starts to-morrow for the interior of the park to visit the geysers and perhaps the falls of the Yellowstone. They will go in sleighs, on horseback or on skis, according to the condition of the snow."

The President has accepted an invitation to lay the cornerstone of the new gate at the northern boundary of the Yellowstone Park. The ceremony will occur during the afternoon of April 24, the last day of the President's stay here, and will be conducted by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Montana.

SIERRA FINDS ASYLUM.

Former President of Honduras Seeks Refuge in Salvador.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, April 16.—General Sierra, the retiring President of Honduras, who has been decidedly beaten by the force of General Bonilla, the President-elect, has arrived. He was received by the Salvadorian government, which courteously offered him guarantees for his safety. It is reported that General Sierra will soon leave for Nicaragua.

A dispatch from San Salvador, April 14, announced that the force of General Bonilla had occupied Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, and that the acting President, Juan Angel Arias, had surrendered to him. Early in the present year General Sierra, the retiring President of Honduras, accepted the supreme command of the army, and appointed his private secretary, Arias, President of Honduras. General Bonilla, who had previously been elected President, refused to accept this situation, and began the revolution which has just ended by the surrender of President Arias and the flight of General Sierra.

CONNAWAY IS ACCUSED

HE IS MADE THE CENTRAL THEME IN SAM MARTIN'S TRIAL.

Rufus Cantrell Says Connaway Gave the Ghouls Whisky and Otherwise Influenced Them.

CONNAWAY FAILED TO APPEAR

HE WILL BE IN THE CRIMINAL COURT THIS MORNING.

After His Testimony the Argument Will Be Heard and the Judge Will Instruct the Jury.

Practically all of the testimony in the Criminal Court in the prosecution and defense of Sam Martin, accused of disturbing a grave and stealing from it a human corpse, has been introduced and the case will go to the jury some time during this afternoon. When the court was adjourned by Special Judge Thornton yesterday afternoon but one witness was needed to complete the case. That witness is Cass Connaway, who acted as attorney for Rufus Cantrell and the other ghouls during the months of their confinement in the county jail. Connaway is needed as a witness in rebuttal of the testimony submitted to the jury yesterday by Attorneys Gronninger and McCray in defense of Martin.

The ghouls testified that Connaway had coerced them into incriminating themselves; that he plied them with whisky, and besides favoring them in many other ways assured them of immunity from punishment if they would assist the police and prosecution in convicting the white physicians of the city who were suspected of being the confederates of the ghouls and who, it is said, purchased the stolen bodies from them. Although Connaway was subpoenaed as a witness for yesterday afternoon and had been excused by Prosecutor Ruckelshaus to attend to some professional work at his office on the promise that he would come into court when notified, he did not appear and all the efforts of the prosecution to reach him were fruitless. The telephone at his office was called several times and the stenographer employed there answered that Connaway had gone to the Criminal Court. Prosecutor Ruckelshaus asked the indulgence of the court and promised that if a few minutes' time was given to the hearing of Connaway this morning the State would be ready to open the argument to the jury. Ruckelshaus told Judge Thornton that he would issue an attachment for Connaway if he did not appear in the morning.

OPENING STATEMENTS.

After Connaway is excused as a witness, probably by 9:30 o'clock, Deputy Prosecutor Charles Benedict will make the opening argument for the state. He will be followed by Taylor Gronninger and Frank McCray for Martin and Prosecutor John Ruckelshaus will close. Each side has been allowed two hours for argument, and in that time the state will endeavor to convince the jury that, despite the defense which was attempted, Martin is a self-confessed ghoul and did not deny it at the trial. The state will argue that the defense made absolutely no defense of their client, but relied on attacking the methods used in securing the confession of Martin as their plea for the release of the prisoner. In their argument Attorneys McCray and Gronninger will attempt to point out to the jury what they consider an illegitimate practice of law that was attempted by the attorneys for the ghouls. They will argue that Cantrell, Martin and the rest were unfairly treated and made to convict themselves by statements and alleged confessions obtained under duress.

Judge Thornton will occupy about an hour in the delivery of his final instructions to the jury, and it is probable that the jury will retire to its room for deliberation in charge of Bailiff Mendenhall by 4 o'clock this afternoon. The speculation as to the probable verdict of the jury among the men conversant with the case has resulted in the nearly general belief that the jury will find Martin guilty in a few minutes and that his sentence to the penitentiary for from two to fourteen years will be pronounced soon after.

During yesterday's proceedings of the trial two or three sensational incidents kept the crowd of curious which had gathered in the Criminal Court room interested. Garfield Buckner, one of the negro ghouls, was brought into court as a witness for the defense to show the jury that he also had been approached by the attorneys for Cantrell and Martin and induced to make statements prejudicial to his own interests, and also that he knew of the overtures that had been made to Martin and Cantrell. Buckner, a dark negro, blinked owl-like at the court and jury and emphatically refused to testify. After the attorneys had tried to get him to talk Judge Thornton addressed the witness with questions. The negro still refused to testify, and the judge adjudged him in contempt of court and fined him $5 and sentenced him to jail for thirty days. The jail sentence struck the crowd as being very amusing, and the boisterous laughter was only quieted by the judge and bailiff, who vigorously pounded with their gavels. Buckner has been in jail for five or six months and will probably remain in either the jail or penitentiary for several more months if he is convicted, and, as the negro probably hasn't seen $5 during his confinement, the punishment for his contempt seemed funny to the crowd.

RUFUS CANTRELL'S TESTIMONY.

Rufus Cantrell was the interesting witness of the day. Cantrell says Cass Connaway was recommended to defend him by James Collins, deputy prosecutor, and that after Connaway had been retained he did everything possible to convict him by his own statements. Under the pressure that Connaway brought to bear on him Cantrell said he told all he knew of the grave robbing in Indianapolis and for this was assured that he would not go to the penitentiary. If he was sent to the penitentiary Connaway was to get him pardoned, the negro said. In describing the treatment he had received from the attorney during the time he was being pumped for information Cantrell had nothing but praise. He said the attorney bought him whisky several times when he was out with him and at other times brought whisky into the jail for him. On one occasion when the negro was taken before the grand jury he said Connaway accompanied him, carrying in his pocket a flask of whisky with which he liberally plied him during the wait in the grand jury anteroom. Cantrell became specific in his testimony and told of several alleged times when he had been treated thus.

During Cantrell's stay in court he preserved the same demeanor as during the Alexander trial and was apparently satisfied at being allowed to show off to a crowd. He lost no opportunity to say mean things about everyone against whom he has taken a dislike, and his descriptions of Cass Connaway and others bringing him bottled whisky in their bulging pockets was so vivid that it did not take a ready imagination to see the whisky and possibly smell it.

Sol Grady followed Cantrell on the stand with some testimony about a conversation he had overheard between Detectives Asche and Manning relative to the favors being shown Cantrell and the possibility of release if all of the negro prisoners would help the State in the prosecution of Dr. Alexander and the other accused physicians.

TESTIMONY IN REBUTTAL.

The prosecution offered in rebuttal of the testimony the statements of Deputy Sheriff Comer, Deputy Sheriff Kimball and others that Cantrell nor Martin nor any of the other ghouls had been given whisky while in their charge. James A. Collins, deputy prosecutor at the time of the arrest of the ghouls, and Detectives Asche and Manning were also called to testify as to the alleged irregularities in the retention of Cass Connaway as attorney for the ghouls.

Mr. Collins stated that his share in the employment of Connaway as attorney was only in the nature of a suggestion to Cantrell that Connaway would be a good man to employ. Collins said the negroes originally employed W. E. Henderson, a colored attorney, but they became dissatisfied with him and asked him (Collins) to suggest the name of some attorney to them. Collins said he told Cantrell that Connaway was a lawyer of good reputation and of much promise, and that he could get no better man in Indianapolis to work hard for him. Collins said that upon this recommendation Cantrell acted, and Connaway was brought into the case. Judge Stubbs, formerly of the city Police Court, was also called to the witness stand to testify to a conversation between Connaway, Collins, Asche, Manning, Martin and Cantrell. The judge testified that he knew nothing of the alleged occurrence. Charles Call, of 1128 West Michigan street, was also a witness to testify that neither Cantrell nor Martin had ever appeared before the grand jury which indicted them in a drunken condition, and that as far as he knew no whisky had been furnished them while they were in the ante-room of the grand jury.

At the close of the case made by the prosecution, Prosecutor Ruckelshaus and Charles Benedict, his assistant, scored a victory by being able to introduce in evidence the testimony of Martin in the Alexander trial, in which he admitted that he had followed grave robbing for four years, and also that he had participated in the thefts of several bodies, offenses of which he is now specifically charged. There was objection to the introduction of this testimony, but Judge Thornton overruled it, and Walter Carpenter, the court reporter, who took notes of the testimony, read the negro's statements in the trial. Daniel Stiltz, husband of Johanna Stiltz, the woman whose body is alleged to have been stolen by Cantrell, Martin and the others, was a witness for the State to establish her death and burial and the subsequent discovery that the grave had been desecrated and the corpse taken from it.

DR. LORENZ AT CHICAGO.

Will Give Lolitia Armour His Personal Attention for Three Weeks.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Dr. Adolph Lorenz, the Austrian specialist, arrived in Chicago to-day for the purpose of removing the cast from the leg of Lolitia Armour, the young daughter of J. Ogden Armour, upon whom an operation for congenital dislocation of the hip was performed last October. Upon removing the cast the limb was found to be in perfect condition, and the patient was able to walk around the house without any difficulty.

"The operation was a complete success," said Dr. Lorenz, "but I shall have to be in constant attendance upon the little one for three or four weeks before I can be certain of a positive cure."

After his sojourn in Chicago, Dr. Lorenz expects to make a short Western tour.

Pin Removed from Stomach.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—A successful operation has been performed on a child at the Albany hospital for the removal of a pin from the stomach. The child, a ten-months-old babe, was placed under the X-ray, and the pin was found to be stuck in the throat. The surgeons forced it into the stomach, and then that organ was opened and the pin removed.

REPUBLICANS AT ODDS.

Decline to Confirm One of the Nominations of Governor Odell.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—By a vote of 26 to 23 the State Senate to-day rejected the reappointment of Frank M. Baker by Governor Odell as railroad commissioner. Four Republicans—Senators Elsberg, F. R. Brown, Brackett and Ambler—voted with the twenty-two Democratic senators. The rejection of this nomination came as a climax to a series of political sensations which began with the trio of Republican independents voting against the re-election of United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, and the action this afternoon is considered of the greatest political significance.

FAST MAIL WRECKED.

Postal Clerk and Fireman Killed and Other Persons Injured.

CASTLEBERRY, Ala., April 16.—The fast mail on the Louisville & Nashville, due in New Orleans this morning, ran into an open switch at 3:15 this morning and was wrecked. The engine plowed through a freight car, and with the mail and baggage cars was entirely demolished. Mail Clerk Donovan was killed, and the negro fireman also met death. Engineer Wright was badly hurt, but it is not believed fatally injured. Mail Clerks Byers, Eaton and Stratton were painfully injured. The passengers on the train were shaken up, but escaped injury otherwise.

ALL FOR THE BILL

WYNDHAM'S LAND PURCHASE MEASURE FAVORED BY IRISHMEN.

Great Meeting of the League in Dublin at Which the Scheme Was Accepted in Principle.

AMENDMENTS TO BE ASKED

AND THEIR FATE TO BE LEFT TO THE PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

Action of Convention Unanimous After Much Talk of Both Radical and Conservative Nature.

ALL CLASSES REPRESENTED

SONS OF THE SOIL, POLITICIANS, AND OLD AND YOUNG PRIESTS.

Speeches by John Redmond, William O'Brien, Michael Davitt and Other Well-Known Leaders.

DUBLIN, April 16.—By a unanimous vote the Irish National convention, which met to-day, accepted in principle the Irish land bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland, and intrusted to John Redmond and his party the task of securing in the House of Commons that "serious amendment in various points of vital importance" which the national convention may consider essential. The convention tomorrow will outline the shape the amendments should take, and on Saturday Lord Dunraven, lord mayor, Captain Shawe-Taylor, John Redmond, William O'Brien and T. W. Russell are likely to meet at a round conference table to discuss the landlords' and the tenants' opinions on the land bill and to try to arrive at a common basis of parliamentary action.

To-day's proceedings at the convention revealed discontent with various features of the bill, but nothing so serious as to indicate a danger of its ultimate rejection. Even Michael Davitt, who had an opportunity of dividing the delegates into two bitterly opposing camps, amidst dramatic excitement subordinated his own views and pledged himself to abide by the verdict. John Redmond and William O'Brien triumphed over all objections; indeed, the objectors, save Michael Davitt, were scarcely given a hearing by the delegates. For six hours the delegates sat or stood listening to the speeches of their leaders, spiritual and political. Not for many a day has such a representative gathering been seen in Dublin. Irish wit and eloquence lived up to its reputation. Speaker after speaker brought the audience to that pitch of enthusiasm where hats were thrown up and men stood on the chairs yelling with delight.

FORCE OF HABIT STRONG.

When a platform speaker failed to please comments from the audience supplied an impetus to the motions. The crowd was irrepressible. Old men, white-haired relics of the Land League, young farmers, rising factors in the United Irish League, fresh from the fields of Connaught and Munster, county councilors, priests, young and old, rose constantly from their seats to hurl interjection of approval or disapproval at the speaker. The force of habit was far too strong to prevent the sons of the soil from cheering madly when some speaker referred to the landlords as "blood suckers." Such appellations not infrequently brought the response from the body of the hall, "To hell with them," "Good man." The audience would shout when William O'Brien, Michael Davitt or some other popular orator voiced the prevailing sentiment.

Throughout the day this gathering of Irish tenants, so picturesque, so terribly earnest, so swayed by the eloquence of the Irish leaders, never ceased to make a fit setting for the heroic epithets in which the speakers described the convention and the issues depending on its decision. Through all the various waves of emotion John Redmond sat in the chair impassive and keeping order "like Parnell," as an old Nationalist said. His head was constantly endangered by the swinging hands and arms of the speakers. William O'Brien and Michael Davitt were the heroes of the hour. T. W. Russell, the Ulster member, who unexpectedly appeared in the hall, received a great welcome from his former opponents. Much significance is attached to his presence, as he is not a member of the Nationalist party.

About 2,000 delegates assembled in the crowded rotunda of the Mansion House, which was incapable of holding all who had come from every part of Ireland to discuss the land bill. On the platform sat almost every Nationalist member of Parliament, with a scattering of prelates. In the body of the rotunda was a gathering seldom equaled in representative capacity. Farmers from Clare in top boots, laborers from Dublin county, landlords from Cork and priests from all parts, the latter's somber clothing and tall hats contrasting pleasantly with the bright homespun apparel of the majority. It was essentially a convention of the soil, though a lighter touch was given by the presence of the well-dressed women who filled the galleries.

REDMOND'S SPEECH.

Lord Mayor Harrington and Michael Davitt inducted John Redmond into the chair and the delegates rose to their feet, cheering and waving their hats. Mr. Redmond opened the proceedings with an impressive speech.

"This convention," he declared, "is the most solemn, the most momentous event in the history of living Irishmen with the exception of the introduction of the home rule bill. There are in the lives of nations, as there are in the lives of individuals, opportunities which once lost can never be regained. Such an occasion I believe the present to be." Mr. Redmond begged his hearers to remember their tremendous responsibility. If they rejected the bill it was dead forever, and the greatest prospect of freedom since the "infamous act of union was passed" would disappear.

William O'Brien moved the adoption of a statement containing many amendments to the details of Mr. Wyndham's bill. His motion was supported by Michael Davitt. Mr. O'Brien, while congratulating Ireland on the fact that the British Ministry had introduced a bill accepting in principle, after centuries of struggle, that the land should be restored to the people of Ireland, urged the delegates to press amendments enlarging the financial scope of the bill. Mr. O'Brien, however, asked the convention to intrust to the Parliamentary party the power and responsibility of eventually dealing in committee stage with the amendments. While begging the delegates to let their parliamentary representatives settle the matter, Mr. O'Brien attacked the landlords, Irish judges and British rule with the same virulence as has always marked his speeches, to the intense delight of the audience, which, swayed by his eloquence, hissed and cheered alternately. He concluded with saying that, if properly amend-