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RUSSIANS BOLDLY SAIL OUT OF PORT ARTHUR AND ATTACK THE JAPANESE

Sink One of the Enemy's Torpedo Boats, but Lose a Torpedo Boat Destroyer.

PRAISE FOR MAKAROFF

Attempts to Save His Destroyer, but Is Forced to Steam Back Into Port.

TWO OFFICIAL REPORTS

Clash of the Torpedo Flotillas Due to an Accident During the Night.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—There was a clash yesterday between the Russian and Japanese torpedo flotillas at Port Arthur. One Japanese torpedo boat was sunk and one Russian torpedo boat destroyer, the Stereguschtchi, foundered. The crew of the latter either perished or was taken on board the Japanese ships. Admiral Makaroff made a sortie and attempted to rescue the destroyer, but was forced to retire into the harbor. The channel is now clear. As soon as he arrived at Port Arthur he ordered the removal of the battleship Retvizan, which was stranded at the mouth of the harbor, and barred the channel at certain stages of the tide, making the egress of the battleships impossible. This morning he directed a sortie of the torpedo boat flotilla supported by a part of the Russian squadron against the Japanese squadron. The details are not yet known except that the encounter resulted in the loss of one Japanese torpedo boat and one Russian torpedo boat destroyer.

Late to-night Viceroy Alexieff sent the following message to the Emperor: "In the fight between our torpedo boats and the Japanase cruisers March 10 Captain Matteussevitch, Ensign Alexandroff and Mechanical Engineer Blinoff received slight wounds and Ensign Zaeff was severely wounded in the head, losing his right eye.

"The commandant at Port Arthur reports the following details of the bombardment of the fortress there on March 10: As soon as the enemy opened fire our batteries replied. Six of the enemy's ships remained behind the Liao Tichin promontory and opened fire on the fortress over that shelter. They ceased bombarding at 1:15 p. m. The enemy fired about 200 projectiles. One shell from battery No. 15, on Electric cliff, damaged a Japanese cruiser seriously. The results of the bombardment were insignificant; six soldiers were wounded. Three inhabitants of the town were killed and one was seriously wounded. According to General Stoessels's report, the officers and soldiers in the shore batteries displayed exemplary courage and fired their guns in perfect order."

A special dispatch received here from Port Arthur says: Port Arthur was invested by sea on this day, March 10, and the day must undoubtedly be regarded as memorable. The Japanese displayed an especially noteworthy determination in keeping up the bombardment of our forts from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m. The town suffered very little damage. The enemy's ships in great force formed into three divisions, among which were distributed nine armored ships. Each division was accompanied by a flotilla of torpedo boats. Long intervals elapsed between the firing by the Russian batteries, which indicated that the guns were discharged only when there was a reasonable certainty that the shells would reach the targets. The Russians did not fire one-tenth as many shells as did the Japanese. There was no panic or excitement among the civilians of Port Arthur and the troops kept cool.

ADMIRAL MAKAROFF'S REPORT ON THE FIGHT

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—The Emperor has received a message from Viceroy Alexieff which says: "Admiral Makaroff, commanding the fleet, reports from Port Arthur, under date of March 10, as follows:

"'Six torpedo boats which went out to sea the night of March 10, four of them being under the general command of Captain Mattoussevitch, encountered the enemy's torpedo boats followed by cruisers.

"'A hot action ensued in which the torpedo boat destroyer Vlastini discharged a Whitehead torpedo and sunk one of the enemy's torpedo boats. On the way back the torpedo boat destroyer Stereguschtchi, commanded by Lieutenant Serguieff, sustained damage; her engine was disabled and she began to founder. By 8 o'clock in the morning five of our torpedo boat destroyers had returned.

"'When the critical position of the Stereguschtchi became evident I hoisted my flag on the cruiser Novik and went with the Novik and cruiser Boyarin to the rescue. But as five of the enemy's cruisers surrounded our destroyer and as their battleship squadron was approaching, I did not succeed in saving the Stereguschtchi, which foundered. Part of the crew was made prisoners and part was drowned.

"'On the ships which participated in the night attack one officer was seriously and three others were slightly wounded, two soldiers were killed and eighteen were wounded.

"'At 9 o'clock fourteen of the enemy's ships assembled before Port Arthur and a bombardment was begun with the heavy guns of their battleship squadron at long range. This lasted until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It is estimated that the enemy fired 154 twelve-inch shells. The damage to our vessels was insignificant and they are again ready for battle. Our losses were one officer slightly wounded and one soldier killed and four soldiers wounded.

"'The illumination of the sea at night by searchlights mounted at our batteries was most satisfactory and several times isolated shots from our batteries forced the enemy's torpedo boats to retire.

"'With the commencement of the bombardment at dawn the guns of the fortress replied to the enemy's fire. The crews of all the ships engaged gave proof of remarkable coolness in action. Below decks the work of the day followed its ordinary course in spite of the shells falling between the vessels and covering them with fragments.

"'Bombardment at such a distance must be considered ineffective, but the Japanese cruiser Takasago is reported to have been seen to suffer serious damage, the extent of which, however, it was impossible to ascertain at a distance of five miles. Many shells were fired at a range of seven and one-half miles.'

"I have the honor to report the foregoing to your Majesty."

UNSTINTED PRAISE FOR ADMIRAL MAKAROFF

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—The complete story of the fierce fight off Port Arthur between the torpedo flotillas, which occurred Wednesday, and the bombardment which followed on Thursday morning, was not given out here until after midnight.

Two official messages from Viceroy Alexieff had been received during the day and presented to the Emperor, but the public

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BRYAN:
CLEVELAND: } *"You let go, it won't support us both."*

GREAT BORE UNDER THE HUDSON RIVER FINISHED

Not the Variation of a Hair Where the Two Ends of the Tunnel Met.

BEGUN THIRTY YEARS AGO

NEW YORK, March 11.—Begun thirty years ago, and twice abandoned for long periods because of accidents and financial difficulties, the driving of the bore of the Hudson river tunnel, connecting Fourteenth street, Jersey City, with Morton street, on Manhattan island, was finished shortly before noon to-day.

So great had been the accuracy of the plans of Chief Engineer Charles M. Jacobs that when the ends of the tunnel met there was not the variation of a hair in the courses of the Jersey section and the New York heading.

CLARK COUNTY GOES FOR JUDGE ZENOR

He Will Organize the County Committee Over Cox, When It Meets This Afternoon.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 12.—There are no official returns, up to 1:30 o'clock Saturday morning, from the Democratic primaries in Clark county, but it is known that the Zenor forces will organize the county committee when it meets this afternoon. The proportion of committeemen supporting him and those supporting Mr. Cox, his rival for the nomination to Congress, cannot be stated at this hour.

There were no nominations for sheriff or clerk, but so far as the rest of the county ticket is concerned, it is likely that the following are nominated:

Isaac Phipps, for treasurer, over James E. Burke, a brother of the late Frank Burke, and T. A. Scheers; Harry Montgomery, for judge, defeating Judge Marsh, and Truman Cooks, for coroner.

BAN ON CO-OPERATIVE HOME-BUYING COMPANY

Illinois Judge Rules that It Is Illegal and Appoints a Receiver for It.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The campaign began a year ago by Attorney General H. J. Hamlin against co-operative home-buying associations doing business in Illinois resulted to-day in Judge Mack, of the Circuit Court, barring the American Home Assurance Company from the State. Besides terminating the company's business in Illinois Judge Mack appointed a receiver for the concern. More than 1,000 persons in the United States, the greater portion of whom reside in Illinois, it was claimed by Mr. Hamlin, had become interested in the alleged illegal home-buying plans of the company.

The American Home Assurance Company, it was alleged by Mr. Hamlin, was organized under the laws of South Dakota, and he contended in his bill that all money paid the company in Illinois should be returned to the payers.

NO VERDICT IN CARBARN BANDIT CASES

Hitch Believed to Have Arisen in Deciding the Punishment of Gustave Marx.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The jury in the carbarn bandit cases had not reached a verdict at a late hour to-night.

Although no official information has been given out from the jury room, it is generally understood that the defendants, Peter Niedermeier and Harvey Van Dine, will be sentenced to death. It is the fate of Gustave Marx that is causing the delay in the verdict. A number of the jurors are said to favor a penitentiary sentence in his case, for the reason that it was his confession that enabled the police to strike the trail of Niedermeier and Van Dine.

OHIO AT EVANSVILLE PASSES DANGER LINE

River Is 35 Feet and Still Rising, with Expectation of at Least 40 Feet.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 11.—The Ohio river here passed the danger line to-night at 35 feet. The river is still rising, and a stage of 40 feet or more is expected. It is feared that there will be serious losses to the farmers in the lowlands, who have thousands of bushels of corn stored in cribs.

The heavy rains of the last twenty-four hours are expected to start the Wabash and the White rivers on another rampage.

RABID POLYGAMIST IS READY TO DIE FOR SMITH

Heber Carlisle Willing to Fight for the President of the Mormon Church.

CONGRESS IS DENOUNCED

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 11.—As illustrating the intense feeling existing among the Mormons in some parts of the State as a result of the investigation of Senator Smoot's eligibility now being conducted by the United States Senate, the Telegram to-night prints a dispatch from Logan, Utah, describing the regular monthly fast meeting held in the temple at that place. The meeting was addressed among others by J. M. Blair, who made a strong defense of polygamy. Heber Carlisle succeeded Mr. Blair. He declared with great emphasis that Congress and the entire country were the persecutors of the Mormon Church and then defended polygamy, declaring it is the "doctrine of God and the revelation that had been given to the prophet, Joseph Smith. He approved of the conduct of Mr. Smith in Washington, declaring: "If it ever comes to a difficulty I will be ready to die for President Joseph F. Smith."

W. H. Lamoreaux then arose and, amid much excitement, declared that he believed in loyalty to the United States government. It was dangerous, he said, to say such things as the preceding speakers had given utterance to. The Mormon Church, he said, is not now teaching polygamy; that the church had given up such teachings, and that there was no occasion for such remarks. Here, Counsellor Isaac Smith, the presiding officer, ordered Mr. Lamoreaux to take his seat, which he did.

DEWEY DID NOT SEE PRESIDENT MORALES

Disappointment in the Dominican Capital Because the Admiral Stayed Aboard Ship.

SANTO DOMINGO, Saturday, March 5.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Mayflower, with Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Taylor and Assistant Secretary of State Loomis on board, arrived here Friday. United States Minister Powell went on board the Mayflower to pay his respects to Admiral Dewey and his party, and to arrange for a meeting between the visiting Americans and President Morales and his Cabinet. For some unknown reason this plan miscarried, and the officers from the Mayflower did not land.

Preparations had been made, and troops had been brought together to give Admiral Dewey a befitting reception, and there was great disappointment in government circles and among the people when it was learned that there would be no official visit.

Morales Losing at All Points.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., March 11.—Private advices received here from Santo Domingo, dated March 4, are to the effect that the troops of President Morales are being defeated all over the republic. Porto Plata is again in possession of General Jiminez and it is expected that the capital, Santo Domingo, will surrender soon.

JEROME WILL ATTEMPT TO PROBE A BIG SCANDAL

Special Grand Jury May Investigate Shipbuilding Company Affairs.

ODELL TO CO-OPERATE

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Tribune will say to-morrow: "It was learned from authoritative sources yesterday that as a result of their conference in Albany on Wednesday District Attorney Jerome and Governor Odell will co-operate in bringing about an investigation of the Shipbuilding scandal. Mr. Jerome will ask for a special grand jury and Governor Odell will authorize it.

"Having received the assurance of the Governor that the executive authority would be exercised to provide a special grand jury, and having devoted himself for many weeks to the preparation of the case, Mr. Jerome has told his friends that when aired in the courts the revelations of Haute finance will provide one of the most astonishing and far-reaching exposures of recent years. Those familiar with the situation have not failed to point out that a special grand jury has one striking advantage over a legislative investigation, in that its proceedings are those of criminal prosecution and the grand jury cannot only investigate, but also indict."

END OF MARTIAL LAW IN STRIKE DISTRICT

Governor Peabody Ends Military Rule in the Mining Regions of Colorado.

DENVER, Col., March 11.—Governor Peabody has issued an order abolishing martial low in the Telluride district. This removes the militia from any active participation in the affairs of the strike districts of Colorado. The troops were first brought into use in the Cripple Creek district over six months ago. The cost to the State for militia operations during Peabody's administration is estimated at over $600,000. This includes the miners strikes at Cripple Creek and Telluride and the mill and smelter mens' strike at Colorado City. All these strikes were the direct result of the contest waged between members of the Western Federation of Miners and the Colorado Mine Owners' Association. The eight-hour rule is the principal demand of the miners.

GERMAN MAIL SHIP BEATS AN AMERICAN

LONDON, March 11.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York, March 5, 12:30 p. m., arrived at Plymouth to-day at 1:45 p. m. and her mails reached London at 8:25 this evening.

The American liner St. Louis, from New York, March 5, 11:30 a. m., for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton, has not yet been reported from Plymouth.

DIETRICH IS ACCUSED OF SELLING POSTOFFICES TO NEBRASKA FRIENDS

Sensational Testimony Given by Political and Personal Enemies of the Senator.

PROPOSAL TO MR. FISHER

Which, Former Postmaster Leopold Hahn Says, Involved a Note for $2,500.

AN EDITOR'S EVIDENCE

J. S. Williams Asserts the Senator Was a Money-Maker in More Ways than One.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Senatorial inquiry into the charges against Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, began to-day before the special committee in Senator Hoar's committee room. The inquiry which was instituted upon the demand of Senator Dietrich is for the purpose of probing the charges on which the senator was indicted last fall in Nebraska, and which were dismissed on demurrer. The committee consists of Senators Hoar, Platt, of Connecticut, Spooner, Cockrell and Pettus.

All of the members of the committee except Mr. Spooner were present when the inquiry began. Senator Dietrich was in attendance with his attorney, R. A. Battey, of Hastings. A number of witnesses also were present.

Leopold Hahn, postmaster at Hastings from 1897 to 1901, was the first witness. He was succeeded in that office by Mr. Fisher. In reply to questions by Senator Hoar Mr. Hahn related a conversation with Mr. Fisher on April 23, 1901, relating to his (Fisher's) appointment as postmaster. "He asked me," said the witness, "what the office paid. I told him $2,500. He said that was what Dietrich wanted him to pay for the office. He also told me that Adam Breed had said that Dietrich had asked him $2,800, or $700 a year, for the four years.

"He asked me," the witness continued, "what I had paid Senator Thurston for my appointment, and I said not one cent." The witness also said that Fisher had questioned him as to whether he (Fisher) would have to pay a note for the $2,500, if he should give one, and the witness said he had volunteered to investigate that point for him, and had done so, getting legal advice that such a note would not be negotiable. At a later date Fisher had come to his store with a William Dutton, and they had announced that they were called for the purpose of "fixing up the postoffice business," and he retired. He was told afterward that the matter had been arranged.

ONE OF DIETRICH'S ENEMIES.

Mr. Hahn admitted his feeling toward Mr. Dietrich was not friendly. "I was a candidate for the position of postmaster before the senatorial fight began," said the witness, "but Mr. Dietrich said to everybody that I could not have the place. He had always fought me before when I ran for office, while I had loyally supported him." He admitted that he had frequently said "that it was a long road that had no turn, and that he would see that when Dietrich's term was out he did not get another election." He would not admit, however, that he had said that he would spend $10,000 to beat Dietrich. He had given Mr. Fisher his word of honor that he would not repeat the conversation, but admitted that he had shown the memorandum to his deputy half an hour after it was written. "After I had written it I thought I'd better show it to him, so that some one would know, in case of my death," he said.

Following is the memorandum alluded to: "Conversation held between Leopold Hahn and Jacob Fisher in regard to the postmaster which Mr. Dietrich will cause to appoint, or for sale, as you might call it, to the highest bidder. Here is Dietrich's proposal to Fisher: 'First, to pay for the new furniture in the new room called the Dietrich building which will cost about $2,000 to $2,500. Second, to pay for all coal during the four years for heating such a room, also pay for the janitor's work, which will amount to about ——. Take this off the salary of the postmaster and give it to Dietrich. Beside this the government will pay Dietrich $1,800 per year rent for furnishing and heating the said Dietrich building. What kind of a senator have the people got in Nebraska? Mr. Adam Breed is willing to sacrifice himself as postmaster and take the office for $1,800 per year and pay $700 per year out of his salary of $2,800 for the term of four years.'

"This is what took place at Fisher's bakery in the hall leading to the baker shop at the hour between 9:20 a. m. and 9:30 a. m. This is what Jacob Fisher told me, so help me God. Every word of this is the truth, the whole truth, so help me God. This 23d day of April, 1901.

"LEOPOLD HAHN."

CONVERSATION ON A TRAIN.

John D. Pope was the next witness. He is a former Nebraska state senator, who, Mr. Hahn testified, had advised as to the course Fisher would have to pursue with the note for $2,500 which Fisher had told Hahn he wanted to give Dietrich for the postmastership. Pope said that he had had a conversation with Hahn on the train between Lincoln and Hastings. Hahn had asked him whether a note given for the

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SENATOR CHARLES H. DIETRICH.
Whose Alleged Sale of Postoffices Is Being Investigated at His Own Request.

DR. W. E. GARRISON CHOSEN HEAD OF BUTLER COLLEGE

St. Louis Man, One of Country's Youngest Presidents, Well Known Here.

FORMERLY A PROFESSOR

Dr. W. E. Garrison, of St. Louis, editor of the Christian Evangelist, will be the new president of Butler College, to succeed Dr. Scot Butler, who tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees last summer. At a meeting of the board yesterday Dr. Garrison was chosen by a unanimous vote on the motion of Joseph I. Irwin, of Columbus.

Although President Butler tendered his resignation to take effect the last of the present collegiate year, he has asked the board to release him from executive office at the close of the present term, which ends the last of this month. For this reason, Dr. Garrison will assume the duties of president at the beginning of the spring term next month.

Dr. Garrison is widely known in educational circles and especially so throughout Indiana, having been several years ago professor of history at Butler College. During his term of two years he took an active part in college affairs of the State and became well acquainted with leading educators. He held a position of popularity among the students.

Dr. Garrison is a graduate of Yale, where he completed an academic course in 1894, being one of the university's honor men. He later took a post-graduate and theological course at the University of Chicago, obtaining the degree of Ph. D. For one year following the completion of his work he taught history in the university.

Later he came to Butler College and held the chair of history for two years, leaving it to accept the editorship of the Christian Evangelist. He has since held this position.

Dr. Garrison has traveled extensively and written several interesting volumes of his travels, one of which is "Wheeling Through Europe." The book was written at the close of a summer spent in traveling through Europe on a bicycle. Dr. Garrison has also written a theological work entitled "Alexander Carmella's Theology."

Special efforts are being made by the directors of the college to increase the endowment fund of the institution in order to broaden its scope. Under the administration of Dr. Garrison, who is probably one of the youngest college presidents of the country, being only twenty-nine years old, the directors hope to enlarge the interests and field of activity of the institution.

Although Dr. Garrison has not formally accepted the presidency of the college, it is said by the board that there is no doubt of his acceptance.

SHOT A WOMAN.

Hungarian Count and Government Official Became Insane.

VIENNA, March 11.—Count George Napoleon Csaky, vice secretary of the Hungarian ministerial bureau, jumped from a street car in a fit of insanity this evening in the most frequented section of the Ringstrasse and with a revolver shot a woman near him, wounding her dangerously. He was immediately arrested. It is said that he was not acquainted with the woman he shot.

Count Csaky is a member of one of the most prominent and aristocratic families of Hungary. He has previously given evidences of eccentricity.

ARRESTS FOR RIOTING.

Citizens of Madison, Ill., Held for a Poolroom Outbreak.

MADISON, Ill., March 11.—Supervisor P. F. Creill, of Madison township, William Coudy, president of the Madison Business Men's League, and Grand Jurymen John R. Beale and William Hildebrand were placed under arrest to-day on a charge of rioting, preferred by Marshal McCambridge.

The arrests are the latest developments in the Madison poolroom trouble, which resulted in a riot recently when a posse of citizens attacked the place and attempted to arrest the operators. All gave bond.

MR. CANNON IS PROPOSED FOR PRESIDENT, AND THE HOUSE BECOMES FRANTIC

Tumultuous Scene Follows a Speech by William Alden Smith, of Michigan.

SEVEN HOURS OF DEBATE

Ends in Order for Investigation of Bristow's "Influence" Report, but No General Inquiry.

VIEWS OF INDIANIANS

Speeches by Hemenway and Crumpacker—Overstreet Assailed and Overruled.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—There was a tumultuous scene in the House to-day when W. A. Smith, a Michigan Republican, after denouncing the administration, proposed Speaker Cannon for President. Democrats, as well as Republicans, cheered, yelled and shouted until they were hoarse. The scene, however, was merely an incident of an important day's proceedings.

The Republican leaders were successful in their efforts to bring order out of the chaos which followed the publication of the postoffice committee report and the Bristow findings regarding members of Congress. The Democrats were defeated in their efforts to force a congressional investigation of the Postoffice Department; the committee on postoffices was rebuffed by the adoption of the resolution providing for the investigation of the cases of members who were mentioned in the department report, which committee will do precisely what the postoffice committee should have done with the whole matter. The superheated congressmen are cooling off and the final result will be satisfactory to everybody.

Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, who presented the resolution for the investigation of the cases of members whose names are mentioned in the report of the department probably will be chairman of the special investigation committee. "This is just as it should be," said an Indiana member to-night. "Mr. McCall is an able man and a good lawyer. He was elected as a Republican and generally acts with the Democrats. He should be satisfactory to both sides."

Speaker Cannon intends to make the special committee one of high class and it is probable he will name some of the strongest men in the House to serve upon it. He will naturally take only members whose names are not mentioned in the "Bristow report" and it is suggested that Representatives Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Hitt, of Illinois, are considered likely to be named, and possibly Representative Williams, of Mississippi, the Democratic leader, may be appointed. If it is regarded as proper to select one of the Democratic leaders who served on the Overstreet committee, possibly Mr. Moon, of Tennessee, may be one of the minority members.

It was a fiery day in the House and the Indiana delegation contributed to all phases by discussion on the floor. Chairman Overstreet was in charge of the fight on the Republican side. The plan as outlined by him at the outset would undoubtedly have been successful under ordinary circumstances, but the members were aroused and Mr. Overstreet and the House had to bow to the investigation ordered to-day.

The remarks of Representatives Hemenway and Crumpacker, calm and temperate in the midst of bitter and vindictive speeches on the part of some members named in the report, attracted attention and contributed a great deal to the progress of the "cooling off" process. Mr. Hemenway demonstrated that the report was unjust in its allegations of excess allowances to postoffices in his district. He proved beyond question that instead of an excess of allowances there yet remained an unexpended balance to the credit of "clerk hire" of $193,000. He showed by figures secured from the department that the government, instead of being the loser in many postoffice leases in the First Indiana district was the gainer by hundreds of dollars, and that the net outlay for rental in the eight instances cited in his district was about $180 per annum.

Representative Crumpacker explained the relations that exist between members and the department, and he defended General Bristow, whom he said had performed a great service for the country.

JOHN E. MONK.

DETAILS OF A STORMY DAY IN THE HOUSE

Associated Press Report.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The House of Representatives indulged itself to-day in nearly seven hours of explanation, accusation and vituperative denunciation, and then ordered, with only two negative votes, an investigation of postal affairs, so far as members of the House are concerned by a special committee of seven members to be appointed by the speaker, who likewise are to examine into the origin of the Bristow report so far as it concerns members of the House. The demand of the minority for a sweeping investigation of every branch of the Postoffice Department was not granted. The test on this question came on a vote which resulted 144 to 125, a strict party vote.

The climax of the day was reached when Representative William Alden Smith, of Michigan, condemned every executive department of the government for its arrogant treatment of the only branch of the government in direct touch with the people of the country—the House of Representatives—and shouted out the name of Speaker Cannon for President of the United States. The House thundered its acquiescence, members rose to their feet and fairly shrieked their assent; Democrats waved whatever was in their hands, Republicans pounded their desks and the packed galleries took up the enthusiasm and echoed the applause.

When the speaker bent low over his desk and wielded his gavel vigorously for order, his raps only served as an impetus for a fresh outbreak of enthusiasm. Meanwhile Mr. Smith's time ran out, and when he endeavored to continue, in opposition to the ruling of the speaker, he was urged on by the cries of members on both sides, but without avail.

MINORITY DEFEATED.

The parliamentary struggle between the Republicans and Democrats came late in the day. The recommendation of the committee that the Hay resolution lay on the table was brushed aside unanimously. The Democratic demand for a full investigation finally came to a vote in the shape of an appeal from the decision of the chair and

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WIFE ASKS COURT FOR A TEN YEARS' DIVORCE

Rose Martin, Former Treasurer of the Rebekah Assembly, Sues Charles E. Martin.

CRUELTY IS CHARGED

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAPORTE, Ind., March 11.—A divorce to last ten years is asked for in a suit brought to-day in the Circuit Court against Charles E. Martin, editor and publisher of the Westville Indicator, and a well-known politician, by Mrs. Rose Martin. The plaintiff is prominent in Indiana secret society circles, having served several terms as assembly treasurer of the Rebekahs of Indiana. Mrs. Martin asks for $20 a week during the ten years.

The plaintiff alleges that her husband, during their fifteen years of married life, repeatedly beat and struck her, kicked her out of the house, dragged her around by her hair, permanently injured her and made it necessary for her to remain in bed three months; that he refused to take her to church and social gatherings, refused to give her money to purchase clothes and necessaries for the house, instructed merchants not to sell things to her, told people she was insane, and refused to speak to her and ignored her for months at a time.

Killed Fellow Workman with Brick.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 11.—Robert Murray, an employe of the gas company at Lincoln, was instantly killed to-day by a companion and fellow employe named John Spraddy. The killing followed a quarrel, during which Murray was struck on the head by a brick thrown by Spraddy. The latter gave himself up.

"HOP ALE" EMPORIUM IS PUT OUT OF BUSINESS

Sullivan Dispensers of Liquid Refreshment Run Out of Riverton—Their Stock Wasted.

BEER EMPTIED IN RIVER

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SULLIVAN, Ind., March 11.—The attempt of two Sullivan men to open a "hop-ale" saloon at Riverton, this afternoon, resulted in failure and rough treatment for the men at the hands of Riverton citizens. Hosea Baders, who formerly conducted a saloon here, and Win Creager took several kegs of beer and some whisky to Riverton this afternoon, but the men had hardly opened their place of business when a mob gathered, and while several men captured the would-be saloon keepers, others emptied the kegs of beer and the whisky into the Wabash river. The men were then put in a boat and ordered to get away from the town, which they did.

Riverton is a village of about fifty persons. There was formerly a "blind tiger" at that point, but it was put out of business by the united efforts of the citizens.

BRITISH CABLE SHIP WRECKED IN GUAM

ISLAND OF GUAM, March 11.—The cable ship Scotia is ashore on the Spanish rocks. The water is nearly up to her decks and she probably will prove a total wreck.

The Scotia is a vessel of 2,776 tons register, 379 feet long, 48 feet beam and 30 feet depth of hold. She was built at Glawgow in 1882 and is owned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, of London.

PRIEST ORDERS THE FLAG FROM A SOLDIER'S BIER

Unusual Incident at the Funeral of a Spanish War Soldier at Fort Wayne.

GRAND ARMY MAN ANGRY

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 11.—The Rev. Father Roche and Funeral Director J. C. Peltier figured in an unusual scene at the Cathedral this morning, when the body of John Furste reached the door of the Cathedral. Furste had been a Spanish war soldier and his former comrades had adorned the casket with an American flag. When Father Roche saw the flag he ordered it removed in tones which nettled Peltier, who is a Grand Army veteran, causing him to exclaim: "You are not afraid of that flag, are you?"

The priest's answer was another order to remove it, and Peltier directed his assistant to obey.

After the mass Father Roche made a short address, saying he wanted to explain words spoken thoughtlessly. He said the Catholic Church held the flag in reverence and would always do so, but it was against the church rules for either flag or flowers to rest on the casket inside the church.

When he had finished Peltier rose and asked if he might say a word. "No, sir," said the priest. "Take your seat."

The undertaker nevertheless said audibly: "General Sherman's casket was covered by a flag in the church," whereupon Father Roche proceeded to intone the service.

The incident created the greatest excitement among the comrades of the dead youth.

"BUFFALO BILL" SUES HIS WIFE FOR DIVORCE

Alleges that She Tried to Poison Him and Would Not Help Entertain His Friends.

WERE MARRIED IN 1866

DENVER, March 11.—A petition for divorce filed in the District Court of Big Horn county, Wyoming, on Jan. 9 last by William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) has just been made public.

The complaint charges cruelty, and alleges that on Dec. 26, 1900, Mrs. Cody attempted to poison the plaintiff. Another ground on which plaintiff asks a decree is that the marital relation has been intolerable to him by reason of his wife's refusal to entertain his friends at his home at North Platte, N. D. Mrs. Cody, who is at North Platte, denies her husband's charges, and will contest the suit.

Colonel and Mrs. Cody were married at St. Louis on March 6, 1866.

COST OF MAINTAINING THE BRITISH EMPIRE

LONDON, March 11.—An additional vote of $350,000 for the British exhibit at St. Louis, making a total of $750,000, is included in the civil-service estimates for the coming year. These and the revenue departments total $233,952,835. With the already announced estimates for the army and navy totaling upwards of $325,000,000, it appears that the full estimates will show an expenditure for the year 1904-05 of about $710,000,000.