GRAND RAPIDS HERALD.

TENTH YEAR. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1893. NUMBER 3178.

LOOK TO THE FUTURE

The Executive Committee of the National League

OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUBS

In Session at Chicago and Listen to Reports From the Entire Country--Solid South Broken.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The executive committee of the National League of Republican clubs, comprising one member from each state, selected at the recent Louisville convention, met at the Grand Pacific hotel this morning at 11 o'clock and will continue in session until Saturday evening. The purpose of the meeting, as expressed in the call, is to elect a secretary, fix upon the place for the national headquarters, and to lay out a plan of educational campaign through the club system of the republican party. The Hon. W. W. Tracy of Springfield, of the national organization, presided. Today's sessions of the committee were taken up in the hearing of reports from the various states represented. Messrs. Smith of Alabama, Belle of North Carolina, Cooper of Arkansas and Ashcroft of Tennessee reported that the populist campaigns of the last year had done much to break the solid south, and that republican success in many of the states was possible. The committee will give considerable attention to this matter by the appointment of a committee of nine, to make a thorough canvass of the condition of the party in the south, and to report upon a special campaign of organization in that section. There are four candidates for the secretaryship to succeed Mr. Murphy of New York, who resigns to look after his business enterprises—James F. Burke of Pennsylvania, ex-Congressman Allen of Michigan, W. B. Riley of Kentucky and Henry Tetpke of Rhode Island. The western men favor the selection of Chicago as the headquarters of the league, and they are confident of a majority as against the supporters of Washington.

POOR MONETARY SYSTEM.

Breckinridge Gives His Views on the Financial Situation.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., June 15.—Congressman C. R. Breckinridge of Arkansas, who was yesterday elected a director in the Consolidated Land company, has some very decided views on the silver question.

"What do you think of the silver question?" was asked.

"That is a pretty broad question. In the first place I think the Sherman law has it in about the worst condition in which the silver or money question can be placed, because it makes everything uncertain. We are having harder times that seem to exist even in India or Mexico; and, considering our resources, distrust about money matters is apparently the chief cause of this sudden condition."

"How about the export of gold?"

"The export of gold is in response to a national demand. The amount of the export is not enough to account for the sudden stringency in money matters. The point is that so small an export of money should develop the weakness of our system. That is to my mind the most significant feature about the export of gold. A system is inherently bad that requires a constant influx of gold to sustain confidence in the character of a circulating medium. Movements of money should involve the question of quantity, but not of quality. The outflow of gold seems to be substantially checked. With our increasing exports and with the future exports of the new crops of wheat, cotton and other products combined with still other causes, the crisis ought to be considered as really over. The only remaining trouble is our monetary system. This congress will doubtless remedy before a condition similar to the present one can possibly again overtake us. Just what the details may be of course I could not venture to predict or even to form a definite opinion at this time."

ENDED IN A ROW.

Alliance Women Have Two States, One of Which Is Broken.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 15.—The Populist Woman's Progressive Political league for Kansas was organized here today after one of the biggest rows ever witnessed in a woman's gathering. The meeting was secret and was held at the residence of Dr. Eva Harding. About 100 were present from all parts of the state. This movement was started here last winter to counteract the influence of Mrs. Johns' Republican Woman's association by Miss Harding, who had marshaled her forces and expected to be elected president, but Mrs. John G. Otis, wife of the ex-alliance congressman, had been doing the same with her alliance sisters in the country, and when noses were counted Miss Harding and her townswomen were beaten and Mrs. Otis defiantly walked off with the prize. Miss Harding had the support of the entire populist administration, with that of Mrs. Lease thrown in, but the country women, with such backers as little Mrs. Diggs, easily won. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. John G. Otis of Topeka; vice president, Mrs. J. C. Bare of Baldwin; secretary, Mrs. John Davis of Junction City; treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Ruggles of Emporia; organizer, Mrs. Annie Z. Diggs; chaplain, Annie Sells Marshall of Garden City.

FAVORS SAFE BUILDINGS.

Chairman Holman Talks About the Collapse at Ford's Theatre.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Mr. Holman, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, during a conversation about the recent disaster and the probability of other buildings being insecure, said that he believed congress had in the past and would in the future deal liberally in the matter of providing safe public buildings and enact such legislation as would look to the preservation of human life. Concerning the government printing office, against which the most criticism is directed, Mr. Holman said congress was practically a unit in its willingness to appropriate money for a new and suitable building. The trouble up to this time had been in securing a site. The matter was in the hands of the joint committee on printing. He believed a building was badly needed and that a bill would be introduced promptly upon the assembling of congress and passed. Mr. Holman is of the opinion that under the joint resolution passed February 6, 1893, the public printer has full authority to lessen the weight on the floors of this building by occupying other buildings.

"No government in the world," said Mr. Holman, "holds life in such regard as ours. Had congress known this building was unsafe do you imagine it would have been permitted to stand as it was? Congressmen are not building experts and if an official report had been made congress would have had something to go on." Returning to the Ford's theatre disaster, Mr. Holman said he supposed the matter would come before congress in the shape of bills for the relief of the victims, and he was sure that congress would do what was right. It was against the policy of the government, he said, to establish a civil pension list, but he was confident some way would be found to recompense, so far as any recompense could be made, the families of those poor victims.

SILVER IS RUBBISH.

Secretary Morton Has a Unique Scheme for Reducing the Surplus.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Secretary Morton, according to the Post's Washington correspondence, since his return from the west, has urged upon Secretary Carlisle the expediency of selling a lot four stock of pig silver for what he can get for it and turning the proceeds into the treasury. Carlisle responds that there is no law under which he could make such sales. It has been suggested therefore that he treat the stuff as other worthless and cumbersome truck is treated in the departments, i. e., appoint a board to inspect and condemn it as no longer of use to the government, and then call in an auctioneer.

Speed to Succeed Blount.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—It is reported here tonight that President Cleveland has decided upon a successor to Mr. Blount at Honolulu. Blount, it is claimed, has repeatedly asked to be relieved. The appointment will probably be made tomorrow. Rumor has it that Judge Speed of Memphis is the man selected for the post, doubly important in view of the grave questions that may arise within the next three years. Mr. Speed has many admirers in Washington. He is a warm friend of the president and his appointment will give satisfaction here.

WATER AND FIRE.

New Orleans Is Having a Hard Time With Levee Crevasses.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—Another crevasse is reported today, this time on the lower coast, twelve miles below the city, on the right bank of the river. It is front of Col. Charles Laraden's magnolia plantation, and occurred at 7 o'clock this morning. A late report says it is fifty feet wide, and efforts to close it are meeting with many obstacles. The river in front of the city is 17.4 feet above low water, a rise of four-tenths since yesterday, and though it is running over the levees and into the gutters at several points, there is no immediate danger.

This afternoon fire broke out in a pile of hay near the Louisville & Nashville railway fruit sheds on the river front at the head of Julia street, and before the flames were extinguished three sheds were destroyed, causing a total loss of $100,000, with no insurance.

Later advices of the break at Magnolia was to the effect that work had been abandoned on it, and that it was 110 feet wide. A break occurred in the levee in the Fortier place, two miles below Kenner, which is eleven miles above the city on the same side of the river, at 5 o'clock this evening, but it was closed. The levees all along that line are in a dangerous condition and disaster is expected at any moment. A break occurred at English turn, fifteen miles below the city, today, but it was closed.

WILL ISSUE CERTIFICATES.

The New York Clearing House Will Aid Banks in Trouble.

NEW YORK, June 15.—A general meeting of the clearing house began at noon today. As he was about to enter the meeting President Williams of the clearing house committee said: "The action of the clearing house committee as far as taken has been largely with a view to giving tone to the country. It is likely to be followed in other centers. The citadels are all right but we want to strengthen the outposts. I am told that there is considerable hardship in mercantile circles here, but I presume I have not seen it." The clearing house association decided to issue 6 per cent loan certificates to tide those banks which need help over the present financial troubles. No clearing house certificates have yet been applied for. The loan committee of the association, of which President Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin National bank is chairman, will meet tomorrow to receive applications.

COOL ENGINEER.

He Tells Train Robbers There Is a Posse Aboard and to Skip.

MORAN, Kan., June 15.—An attempt was made to rob the south-bound Missouri & Texas passenger train No. 12 at this place at 1 o'clock this morning. Two men boarded the engine at the Missouri Pacific crossing, and at the point of revolvers ordered Engineer Fletcher to stop the train. Fletcher told them that a posse was aboard the train and they better escape. They took the advice and left the cab, ordering him to pull out quickly. There is no clue to their identity.

Prescott Succeeds Himself.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The International Typographical union proceeded this morning to elect a president, for which there were three nominations, viz., W. B. Prescott, for two years president of the union, Joseph L. Kennedy of Washington and William Boyer of Omaha. The ballot resulted as follows: Prescott 115, Kennedy 56, and Boyer 41. Prescott was thus elected to his third term. The election was made unanimous, and after a brief address by President Prescott, the convention adjourned.

Plumbers Adjourn.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—The plumbers at their session today took up the matter of state organizations and at today's debate became very animated. The friends of state organization plan presented resolutions providing that where state organizations are organized no local organization should be organized and that the local organizations should be represented in the national convention through state organization. The plan was defeated. Adjourned.

LAUD THE NEW LAND

Fifty Thousand Germans Celebrate at the Fair

AND HONOR THE FATHERLAND

After a Monster Parade Down Town Speeches Were Made at Germany's Building.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, June 15.—"German day" at the exposition needed but the august presence of his majesty, Emperor William, to make the success of the Teutonic season of festivity complete in every detail. The weather was glorious, the crowds immense, and the enthusiasm most marked. From noon until late in the evening German bands and drum corps at the head of bands of shouting Teutons marched through all parts of the park and the colors of the United States intermingled with the tri-color and eagle of Germany, floated from every building.

In addition to Germany's jollification, Arkansas and Indiana entered the Columbian union of commonwealths by dedicating their state buildings, and these events drew out crowds to the different parts of the grounds. The Germans branched out all over the grounds.

The masses were everywhere, all the buildings were crowded, the different streets about the grounds were thronged all day and the electric launches and gondolas did a thriving business. All the balconies and promenades on top of the buildings held crowds constantly during the day and evening, and when the crowds went home tonight after witnessing the fireworks, the gates closed on the largest crowd that yet visited the fair in one day.

A City of Teutons.

Standing on the raised tiers of seats in front of the German building this evening and gazing to the south and to the north as far as the eye could reach all that could be seen was humanity and the colors of flags and banners wedged between the lake shore and the fringe of buildings west of the beach promenade.

The celebration of German day, judged by the standard of attendance, was the most successful of any fete day which has been held in connection with the fair. Princess Eulalia's day must now take second place. At 10 o'clock the societies and bands of music which participated in the city parade began to rendezvous in sections in front of the building erected by the German empire, which stands between Spain and Ceylon. On the stone bedded beach inclining towards Lake Michigan was the large gallery of seats which were rapidly filled by the German-American world's fair chorus and the united singing societies of Chicago. The singers faced the invited guests, who were accommodated on tiers of seats which had been raised across the promenade sloping from the entrance steps to the German building. Extending from the center of the seats was a box in which the speakers stood, but in their best efforts the words were only heard by a few thousand.

"Germany Over All."

At one time there were probably 50,000 men, women and children with their faces turned toward the imperial building of Germany. From the Maine state building on the north to Victoria house and the Canadian pavilion on the south and east to the very water's edge were the people of this republic, mostly Germans born in the fatherland or children of Teutonic parents. There was no accommodation for this vast mass of humanity, although the exercises were long and late in beginning.

On the top pier of the singers' stand glistened the eagle-capped banners and flags of the societies which marched in the parade. The whole animated picture was as grand as has ever been seen in the White city. One thousand voices blended in the singing of "Germany Over All," by Joseph Haydn, under the direction of G. Katzenburger. While the singing and speech-making were in progress, band after band of musicians followed by sections of the procession from the city arrived in the square reserved for them between the stands, and after finishing their selections took up their position with the assembled army of peace in German uniforms. Von Bulow's orchestra, the German infantry band from the village and the Spanish band contributed the instrumental music. The imperial German commissioner, Privy Counsellor Wermuth, in court dress, bubbled over with German and American patriotism.

Hushing the Exercises.

More than 20,000 people left before the exercises were over because they could hear nothing of the speech-making and see little. Even the scholarly oration of Carl Schurz was interrupted by those who heard him cheered and applauded every few minutes. The last speaker was Mayor Harrison. Then a procession was formed and crossed over to Columbia avenue, in manufacturer's building, to Festival hall.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when the marchers reached Festival hall, and in consequence of the late hour the exercises were hurried through. The exposition orchestra gave the "Freischutz" overture with fine effect. In the absence of Director General Davis, who is in Boston, President Higinbotham spoke on behalf of the world's fair. He was followed by William Vocke, who delivered a festive speech in English. The German Mannerchoir then gave the "Star Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the last verse. The ceremonies were concluded by the rendition of Wagner's famous "Festmarche" by the orchestra. The day ended with a magnificent display of fireworks. An elaborate program which had been arranged by prominent firms and was faithfully carried out, an audience of vast proportions shouting its approval at the close of each display.

Fair Is Making Money.

Auditor William K. Ackerman and F. W. Peck, chairman of finance committee, have united in a statement regarding the finances of the fair. The total expenses for May they say were less than $900,000, or about $19,000 per day, and the total receipts were $7,300,000, the exposition being open but twenty seven days. The expenses are being cut down every day, while the average daily revenue from admissions and collections thus far this month exceeds $25,000 per day and are constantly increasing.

APPEAL OF THE FAIR.

Arguments Before Justice Fuller and Judges Bunn and Allen.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Before the United States court of appeals, Chief Justice M. W. Fuller of the supreme court, Justice Romanzo Bunn of Wisconsin and Justice W. J. Allen of Springfield, on the bench, there was argued today the appeal from the decision of the United States circuit court restraining the world's fair directors from opening the gates of the exposition on Sundays. Speeches were made on behalf of the directory by J. W. St. Clair and for the government by District Attorney Hand during the forenoon session. The argument was resumed at 2 p. m. Ex-Solicitor General Charles H. Aldrich, for the government, followed Judge Hand. He first took up the question of jurisdiction, claiming that as the constitutionality of an act of congress was called in question the matter should go to the supreme court of the United States. The World's Columbian exposition was organized in 1890 at the call of the secretary of state and had its inception as a federal institution. It came into the hands of the corporation by a formal dedication, as a custodian, appointed by the government for the purpose. Large expenditures were, of course, turned over at the same time, and the world was invited to be the guest of the government and not this corporation. It seems absurd that after a property has been dedicated by the government to national purposes, that it has no right or power to speak as to its uses. The government has the right to close the fair just as it has the right to close the custom house or other public buildings or institutions maintained for the public end. Mr. Aldrich declared that the opening rule was irregular and illegal. James L. High, also for the United States, spoke next, but when he had concluded his remarks the court at 5 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow.

HARRISON'S SPEECH.

He Participates in the Dedication of the Indiana Fair Building.

CHICAGO, June 16.—To the state of Indiana the exclusive honor belonged of having an ex-president of the United States to assist in the dedication of its building at Jackson Park. The Hoosiers were proud of the fact as well as of their home in the white city, which was formally dedicated to the public use amid addresses and music. The big building was packed with people for two hours today and a wide space in front of the southern entrance was filled with the uninvited visitors. The stairways leading to the second floor and the reception room back of the porch, where the speakers and distinguished guests sat were impassible on account of the crowds. The City band of LaPorte, Ind., played at intervals. The Rev. Dr. H. A. Bonca of Greencastle delivered the invocation. Executive Commissioner Havens delivered the keys of the building to Clement Studebaker, president of the board of managers. He spoke of the great men of Indiana, whose portraits adorned the walls of the building, Morton, Hendricks, Harrison, Colfax, Lew Wallace, Edward Eggleston, Gresham, James Whitcomb Riley and others. President Studebaker accepted the building and delivered it to Governor Claude Matthews as the representative of the people of Indiana.

Benjamin Harrison needed no introduction when the governor of Indiana escorted him to the platform. The ex-president spoke substantially as follows: "It affords me much pleasure to be able to be with you here to assist as a citizen of Indiana in the opening exercises. I am glad to be here with those who call Indiana their house, the place of their love. This magnificent work fully illustrates the glory and greatness of all the United States, of which Indiana is and always will be a loyal part. I am glad that so many of our people today will have that inspiring and educating benefit which will come from a brief examination of this display. I have always taken a great interest in the success of this exposition. I am glad to have been able to assist, as a public officer, in the legislation which was necessary to insure the success of the vast undertaking. This magnificent city is typical of the power and art and taste of our great people. I have no patience with those who come here to carp and to criticise. I have no patience with those who do not adequately understand the great work that has been done by the national commission, the local corporation and the commissioners from every state in the union which is represented here. Let us come here to think of something else than these petty and perhaps unnecessary annoyances and differences. Let us come here to open our hearts and minds to those great educational suggestions. Let us encourage all whom we know and meet to come here and share in the benefits we will enjoy. We have in America vastly surpassed any similar undertaking in the world. We should find in this a matter of national pride. I congratulate Chicago on what it has done here. No other city has ever done so much and may never do so again. When this scheme was proposed I thought, with others, that New York was the only city which could produce a creditable world's fair. I confess my mistake. I believe Chicago is the only city in the world. I am glad that Indiana has done its share to make this success possible."

After speaking Mr. Harrison held an informal reception with the governor and staff in the assembly room.

Big Crowd at the Fair.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The total admissions at the fair today numbered 153,575.

Horrible Attempt at Suicide.

CHICAGO, June 15.—A policeman found Andrew Larson, 70 years of age, in a semi-conscious condition yesterday at the corner of Fairview and Fullerton avenues. He was bleeding from several cuts on his head and face and was removed to St. Elizabeth hospital, where he revived sufficiently to talk. Larson had beaten his head upon a fire plug near where he was found, and had continued in this crude way of self-destruction until he fell back exhausted. He was once married, but his wife died and it is not known that he had any relatives in the city.

Fatal Train Wreck.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 15.—The east-bound passenger train here at 5:30 a. m. is in the ditch three miles east of Holbrook. Engineer Oscar Frost and Fireman Boyrier were caught in the wreck and both are badly, if not fatally injured. Three tramps were stealing rides on the "blind baggage" and one of them was killed outright.

TIDE TURNS FOR HER

Very Favorable Evidence Found for Miss Borden.

MEDLEY'S CAKE WALK NAILED

The Prussic Acid Testimony Is Thrown Out and a Reporter Lets in Some New Light.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 15.—The tenth day of the Borden murder trial opened with a big crowd in attendance. Miss Borden was overwhelmed with floral offerings this morning and appeared in excellent spirits, despite the seeming significance of yesterday's proceedings. The first witness called was Charles H. Lawton of New Bedford, a druggist, and he was followed by another druggist, who was questioned as to the character and uses of prussic acid. The defense vigorously contested every point of the government's testimony looking to the prisoner's attempt to purchase prussic acid. Finally, after a consultation, the justices excluded the entire evidence of the attempted purchase of prussic acid. After the introduction of exhibits the commonwealth rested its case and a recess for fifteen minutes was taken.

Begins the Defense.

When the court reassembled Mr. Jennings opened briefly for the defense, saying that he would show that the accused had been of spotless character until this charge was brought against her. "We shall show you that Medley's cake walk in the barn existed in his own imagining, and that people were in that barn and all over before he went there. We shall show you that Lizzie was in the barn just as she said she was. We shall show you that this dress was soiled with paint, gotten early in May, that it was burned there in broad daylight with windows and doors open, officers and other witnesses about. We shall show you that she had on the very same dress she says she had on, the one I gave the officer myself. We shall ask you to see in the view of the presumption of innocence what law says you shall consider, that no blood was found upon her and to consider the relations between father and daughter. Martha Chagnon, the French girl who testified for the prosecution, was the first witness. Her father's yard is in the rear of the Borden yard. She said that on the night before the murder at 11 o'clock she heard a noise which seemed like pounding on the fence. It continued four or five minutes. She did not investigate the cause of the noise.

After the conclusion of Dr. Hardy's testimony, Mrs. Delia S. Mainly testified she was passing the Borden house with Mrs. Hart when she saw a young man dressed in a suit of white standing by the Borden gate. That was about 9:45. She was followed by George T. Borden, a relative of the defendant. He is a plumber. "At 2 o'clock on the day following the murder," he said, "I went to the Borden house. I went up to the front door and found it unlocked. When I went into the house those who were inside expressed surprise that I had got in without ringing the bell."

Strong Point for Miss Borden.

Walter P. Stephens, who at the time of the tragedy was a reporter for one of the Fall River dailies, was called to the stand. His testimony was the most important for the defense that had come out up to this time. He went to the Borden house on the morning of the tragedy. He went through the grounds and out to the barn and while in there heard three persons walking about in the upper part of the barn.

Policeman Medley, it will be remembered, swore that there were no traces of footsteps in the dust on the floor of the barn loft when he went up there to make an examination to see if there were any traces of footprints.

Hyman T. Robinski, an ice cream peddler, testified that he went by the Borden house in his wagon on the morning of the murder. He saw a lady come out of the barn and go to the stairs at the north side of the house.

"Did you say anything to anybody about this?"

"Yes."

"To whom?"

"Policeman Medley."

"Did you tell him what time it was when you saw the woman?"

"Yes."

"What time was it?"

"It was after 11 o'clock," Robinski said.

A Man With a Hatchet.

Charles E. Gardner, who keeps the stable in Fall River where Robinski used to keep his horse, corroborated the statement.

Joseph Lee was put on the stand. He said: "I live about four miles from the city hall; there are woods on both sides of the farm." (Here the court ordered the witness down, and dismissed the jury, it being decided that some words were necessary in regard to the admission of the evidence.)

Mr. Knowlton, in arguing the question, said the matter upon which this evidence would touch had no relation to the case and had nothing to do with it, so far as the time was concerned. The testimony that ought to be introduced was that witness had seen a man passing along the road near his farm, his clothes covered with blood and having a decided repulsive appearance. Mr. Jennings said that was not a case of conversation and that neither was aware of the presence of the other; the man seen by witness had a hatchet in his hand which might have been the one used in doing the murders. He claimed that though the evidence be much or little, it should be submitted to the jury. Decision reserved until tomorrow morning. Adjourned.

Another Hatchet Found.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 15.—Last night a boy named Potter, while looking for a ball, found a hatchet on top of John Crowe's barn, which is located just in the rear of the Borden property. This morning this find was reported to the police. The handle was weather beaten and the blade covered with rust. Some of the particles of rust being removed, a slight coloring of gilt was disclosed, which would either indicate that the hatchet was at one time used as an ornament or was quite new when lost or discarded.

Held Up a Stage.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Word reached this city tonight from Lone that the stage running between that place and Jackson, the county seat of Amador county, was held up and robbed this evening. Particulars of the affair are meagre, but the best information is to the effect that the highwayman received a warm reception and the driver of the stage and his horses were killed in the fight. No injury to the passengers is reported, and it is not known how much if anything the robbers secured.

CRUELTY TO PAUPERS.

Fearful Charges Are Made Against a Sedalia Man.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 15.—George Lopp, custodian of the paupers and imbeciles of Benton county, was arrested today on an indictment charging him with manslaughter, and if all that is alleged against him is true, Missouri has maintained for some time a second Tewksbury. Benton county has no poor farm and the care of its paupers is let by contract each year to the lowest bidder. Lopp resides on a farm twelve miles from Warsaw, and was the contractor the past winter. It was charged that John Dean, a county ward for twenty years past, was permitted to freeze to death last February by reason of Lopp's failure to provide sufficient bed clothings, and the grand jury has just returned an indictment to that effect. The case gives promise of being the most sensational one ever tried in the Osage river country.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.

Ex-Senator Olds Is a Much Sought Man at Present.

HELENA, Mont., June 15.—Officials are looking for Loren B. Olds, ex-state senator and one of the best known mining men in the state. He is wanted on the charge of swindling several people. Jackson & Co., ore purchasers of Kansas City, charge that he has swindled them out of $6,000 on a mining contract. He is also charged with swindling a syndicate owning the Kitty Morris mine at Butte out of $40,000, and also securing $10,000 from Butte people on a fraudulent mortgage. Olds disappeared about a week ago, but so far no trace of him has been had. He is 60 years of age and not long ago negotiated a sale of a mine to New York parties for $60,000.

DEATH-BED MARRIAGE.

Particularly Sad Wedding in a St. Louis Hospital.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Carl Gabelhardt, aged 26 years, is slowly dying of injuries received in a runaway on Monday last, while he and Miss Marie Valentine, a beautiful girl who has not yet completed her 18th year, were to have been married in a few days. When the hospital surgeons told Miss Valentine her lover had but a few hour to live, she insisted on the marriage taking place at once. A license was procured yesterday, and the bridal party visited the dying man's cot today and the ceremony was performed.

Fall of a Godly Man.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., June 15.—It has developed that A. W. Smith, ex-treasurer of Clark county and predecessor of the defaulting ex-treasurer, J. W. Jenkins of this city, is a defaulter to the amount of $3,320 and possibly more. There is a rumor abroad that Smith is missing from his home in New Washington, a village twenty miles distant. It is said that he has been gone since last Saturday. Smith is a Mason, Knight of Pythias and a member of the Knights of Honor lodge. He is also a church deacon and had heretofore been regarded as a trustworthy man. Two years ago he was secretary of the Clark county democratic central committee.

Chief Arthur's Case.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—Judge Ricks of the United States circuit court has fixed the date for the trial of the most important case on his docket. It is that brought against Chief P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for $200,000 damages for alleged encouragement of the recent strike on the Ann Arbor at Toledo. Special assignment of the case has been made for Monday, September 18. It will be heard at Toledo before a special jury. The case provoked widespread discussion.

Is Murder or Suicide.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 15.—About 4:30 o'clock this morning Andrew Hondo was found in a semi-unconscious condition in an alley in the block bounded by Washington avenue and Second street and Twenty-first and Twenty-second avenues north. He was carried to his home, No. 2206 Washington avenue north, and in a few minutes died. Coroner Springer was called and found another mystery. There are indications of strychnine poisoning, and the case will be very carefully looked after.

Shaw Located at Last.

DULUTH, June 15.—Capt. Ray T. Lewis, who recently returned from a visit in California, reports having seen John K. Shaw, the missing insurance agent, at Los Angeles. Shaw has been in communication with his family for several months, and they report that he will soon return to Duluth. At the time of his mysterious disappearance six months ago he had the highest position in the state with the Knights of Pythias.

Owed His Partners.

DULUTH, Minn., June 15.—Experts who have been examining the books of A. Bailey, the well known missing grain man, find that, while he was square with all the outside world, he was in debt to his partners in Minneapolis many thousand dollars at the time of his disappearance. The exact amount is not given, but is believed to be large. The surface indications point strongly to suicide.

Indicted for Infanticide.

PITTSBURG, June 15.—The grand jury today returned true bills against Kittie Huddleston and her mother and W. C. Coyle, all charged with murder in connection with the Ben Avon infanticide. Coyle was her lover. All are people of local prominence. Mrs. Huddleston swore she owned $70,000 worth of real estate. Some fear that in her anxiety to prevent publicity she went too far.

Witnesses Arrested for Perjury.

GOSHEN, Ind., June 15.—Martha Sargent, Mary Long and John Long were three more witnesses arrested today for perjury in the case of Peterson vs. the Lake Shore railway. After three trials Peterson has secured a judgment of $5,000 against the company, but has now had six of the witnesses arrested for perjury.

Another Leonard Victim.

CHICAGO, June 15.—John Kluga, who was shot during last week's battle at Leonard, died this morning.

HEADS TO COME OFF

The Michigan Faithful Will Soon Cancel Stamps.

DON M. RAISES A BIG HOWL

Bissell Pays No Attention to the Business Shriek Until Grover Says He Must.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Postmaster-General Bissell has changed his ruling in a way to bring joy to those who control the postoffice patronage of Michigan and to the army of fourth-class postmasters throughout the state. These postmasters are the political chiefs in the small towns and crossroads places, to the number of 30,000 all over the country. At first Mr. Bissell established a rule that the republican incumbents should hold their places indefinitely, unless they chose to resign or were removed by specific charges filed by the congressmen. The department took the position that as a fourth-class postmaster is not appointed for any specified time there was no reason why he should not continue to serve indefinitely so long as he made a good officer. Owing to the number of the offices and the influence exerted in all sections of the country by the incumbents, congressmen took the position that the enforcement of the order meant the disorganization of the democrat party.

Don Makes a Kick.

The Michigan congressmen were foremost in protesting against the rule. Representative Whiting was quite sarcastic in submitting his protest, and asked Mr. Maxwell if the republican incumbent would be allowed to leave the office in his will to his relatives. Mr. Dickinson also took a hand in urging that the rule be changed, and to President Cleveland and Mr. Bissell he urged that there was no reason in giving the old incumbents a life tenure. But Mr. Bissell kept on with the old rule until the congressmen left town in disgust. They did not care to file written charges against the republicans, many of whom were men of high standing in their communities. At last, however, Mr. Bissell has yielded and has so modified the rule that fourth-class postmasterships terminate at the end of four years, even though no charges be filed.

Bissell Gives In.

This means that Mr. Maxwell will become a genuine beeheaman from this time forward, and that the daily list of postoffice changes will be quadrupled. Maxwell is preparing for his great work by sending to every representative and referee a request that a list be furnished of the offices in his district in which the incumbent has served his term, supplemented by the name of the man who ought to have the place. Much of the credit for this change is being given to Mr. Dickinson, who, as chairman of the national democrat campaign committee, made a stand for the democrat workers. He saw every member of the cabinet as well as Mr. Cleveland and the postmaster-general. It is understood that Mr. Bissell did not yield willingly, but that he was overruled by Mr. Cleveland, and all other members of the cabinet.

Sons of Veterans.

HILLSDALE, Mich., June 15.—Col. Fred M. Twiss of this city, elected commander of the Michigan division, Sons of Veterans, at Lapeer, last week, has appointed the following staff officers: Chaplain, the Rev. Daniel Robinson, Benton Harbor; adjutant, Will H. Green, Hillsdale; quartermaster, Sylvester B. Marble, Hillsdale; inspector, W. S. Lamb, Flint; judge advocate, H. C. Vowles, Detroit; mustering officer, Ernest W. Hoague, Marcellus; sergeant major, George Hinks, Manistique; quartermaster sergeant, J. N. Herbst, Charlotte.

Arbeiter Bund Officers.

JACKSON, Mich., June 15.—The state Arbeiter Bund reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning and completed its routine work, after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. Riegel, Belsbeng; vice president, L. Hartman, Kalamazoo; recording secretary, L. Voegel, East Saginaw; treasurer, F. Krause, Bay City. Battle Creek was selected as the location of the next convention.

Diphtheria Scares at Muskegon.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 15.—There is considerable excitement over the death of Mrs. Charles W. Blackman of black diphtheria. The case was not reported until 150 persons had been exposed to contagion, the attending physician claiming that it was a case of quinsy. One of the woman's children was taken out of school sick and all pupils were exposed to the disease.

Admiral Kennedy at Niles.

NILES, Mich., June 15.—Admiral Kennedy passed through Niles in his special car attached to train No. 17 at 9:10 this morning. Miss Bessie Osler presented him with a beautiful floral gift in behalf of the Michigan Central, and was profusely thanked by the distinguished gentleman.

Hoop Mill Burned.

COLEMAN, Mich., June 15.—Conley's hoop and heading mill at Beaverton, twelve miles north of this village, burned to the ground last night. Loss about $7,000; no insurance. Mr. Conley will rebuild at once.

Centenarian Dead.

LAWRENCE, Mich., June 15.—Mrs. Elizabeth Whiteley died this morning. She was about 100 years old.

Charles Scoddis tried to fill a gasoline stove this noon and was very seriously burned.

Clara Hall Burned.

PETOSKEY, Mich., June 15.—The steamer Clara Hall, belonging to the Constable Fishing Co., of Petoskey, burned to the water's edge during Tuesday night. No lives were lost.

To Reorganize Lansing.

LANSING, Mich., June 15.—The state board of agriculture has ordered all agricultural college lands withdrawn from the market for the purpose of reappraisement.

Mrs. Shaw an Idiot.

LANSING, Mich., June 15.—The committee appointed to examine Mrs. Minnie Shaw, the German child murderess, have completed their work and report