

TALE OF A CRIME.

One of the Men Implicated in the Custom Frauds Confesses.

Details of the Smuggling Scheme Secured by a Promise of Immunity.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Some inside facts in connection with custom house frauds were obtained to-day. Outside of perhaps ex-Appraiser Seavey there will be no prosecution of federal officials. Several merchants are implicated and indictments will probably be found against them.

It was learned that ex-Deputy Collector D. M. Cashin was in Sacramento a week ago last Saturday, having come from Victoria, B. C., in response to a telegram from the government, promising him immunity if he should reveal the details of the smuggling scheme. According to the story told by Cashin, the people implicated in the smuggling frauds are Gen. E. S. Salton, Charles Edward Heise, Charles M. Seavey and the firms of Neuberger, Reis & Co. and Steinberg & Kalisher.

"Other firms are in the swim," Cashin said, "but I had nothing to do with them. Seavey managed them alone. Heise was broker for Neuberger, Reis & Co., and others, and it was he who designated cases that were to be sent up for appraisal in which there was to have been a large amount of duty, but I was treated very shabbily occasionally. I would get a check from Seavey through the mail for a few dollars, but never a sum to amount to anything. While others were making thousands I was getting tens. I was in it, however, and I could not get any way out. We were all members of the Grand Army and I did not like to give them away. At the time I was in it, I knew that I was a traitor in a certain sense, and I was positive that I was being fooled. They were making the money while I was doing the work and was in reality the scapegoat. When Heise would present me with an invoice, the numbers opposite the duties were to be sent up for appraisal would have a fair mark opposite them. Those cases I would designate and they would come to the store while the others would go to the merchant's place of business."

THOSE ALLEGED BOODLERS.

Asbland's Grand Jury Getting Some Valuable Pointers.

ASHLAND, Wis., Special, April 12.—After a two days' rest the grand jury resumed its work to-day with a will, and quite a number of witnesses were examined, the most important of whom was Bert Williams, cit. editor of the Daily News, who in his daily vocation, has been the main person to make the charges against the officials, whose actions are now being examined. Mr. Williams was on the stand for over three hours, and gave some entirely new facts in the cases, which went to substantiate the charges made public against the officers. F. J. Willard, supervisor from this city, was also examined, and it is supposed Mr. Willard can give some interesting testimony against the parties charged with boodling.

The taking of testimony in the case of Richard Sleight, district attorney, who has been called to appear before Gov. Peck on a charge of conspiracy, will be held up until the case is closed, as he should not be removed because to-day he is covering, circuit court reporter, who made special court commissioner by Gov. Peck. Sleight is charged with illegally drawing pay or clerk's office rent etc., and approving fraudulent claims against the county and appearing as attorney for claimants a-ainst the county, against the laws pertaining to his office. Documentary evidence was produced by the state in support of the charges.

RUSSELLS SCATTERING.

Wyoming Cattle Thieves Making Tracks for Other States.

DOUGLAS, Wyo., April 12.—Kid Donnelly of Powder River Crossing, brought word to-night to Antelope Springs, thirty miles north of Douglas, that the stockmen were camped on North Powder river sixty miles north of Casper. Two rustlers, Nate Hampton and a man named Ray, were killed yesterday on Powder river. Donnelly reports the rustlers flying in every direction and attempting to escape from the country. Three of them passed through Antelope Springs to-day. When Donnelly left Powder River crossing there had been no casualties in the stockmen's party. The telegraph line from Douglas to Buffalo is working, but an intricate tangle of wires near Ross in the hands of one of the factions, and no messages have been allowed to come through this afternoon. Casper, Glenrock and Douglas has a large number of small ranchmen who are sitting anxiously waiting for news from the scene of trouble.

A LOVERS' QUARREL.

It Causes a Hudson Youth to Take His Own Life.

Hudson, Wis., Special April 12.—G. W. Addison, familiarly known as "Stub," committed suicide last night by taking laudanum. Yesterday Addison had a quarrel with Miss Carrie Seidel, to whom he was engaged, when he handed over his watch to her. She took it, remarking that she would never see him again. He then went to a drug store and procured an ounce of laudanum, which he swallowed while driving through the street. He was taken home and doctors summoned, but they could do nothing for him and he died shortly afterward. Addison was interested in the Addison hack line, driving one of the hacks, and was well known. He would have been twenty-one years old next Monday. Miss Seidel refused to marry him on account of his intemperate habits. The girl is prostrated. The funeral will occur to-morrow from the residence of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Addison.

A Gain for the Democrats.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12.—The second election in Charlestown to-day resulted: Senator Joseph C. Church, Republican representative; Herbert A. Gates, Democrat. The representative is a gain for the Democrats.

Charged Up to Perry.

POMONA, Cal., April 12.—The mystery of the robbery of George E. Holden of New York of \$8,000, a Pullman car last November has just been cleared up. Holden has identified the securities, which prove that the money and bonds were stolen by Oliver Curtis Perry, who made the sensational attempt to rob the New York Central train last February. Curtis was on the train with Holden, but represented himself as a New Mexican cattle rancher. After stealing Holden's valuables he left the train in the night. Pinkerton detectives have found the bonds and jewelry, but Perry spent all the money.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

When the vice-president laid Mr. Morgan's silver resolutions before the senate this morning, a discussion as to rules between Mr. Sherman and Mr. Morgan occurred, Mr. Sherman endeavoring to repress the silver matter. Finally, however the resolutions were taken up. Mr. Morgan spoke in their support. He criticized the silver act of 1890, and Mr. Sherman remarked that there was not the slightest doubt as to what was meant by the act of 1890.

Mr. Stewart made a speech on the general subject of silver. At the close of his remarks the matter went over. Mr. Morgan's resolutions being placed on the calendar under the rules.

HOUSE.

The "Chinese exclusion bill" was passed by the house of representatives today after only 30 minutes debate by a vote of 179 yeas to 43 nays.

Mr. Springer appeared in the house to-day and received quite an oration. He requested Mr. Bryan of Nebraska to read a speech he had prepared on the fine wool question but on account of his health was unable to deliver. Mr. Bryan read the speech after which the committee took up the bill by paragraphs.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5th.

SENATE.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up in the senate today, the question being on Mr. Daves's motion to strike out the provision for the assignment of army officers to the duties of Indian agents, with the amendment attached to it (as offered by Mr. Hawley), that whenever the president shall be of opinion that the good of the service specially requires it, he may appoint a civilian.

Senator McMillan, chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, today introduced a bill providing for the reorganization of saloons in the district and in Washington.

Senator Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported adversely a number of Alliance financial schemes.

HOUSE.

A bill was reported in the house today authorizing the State of Wisconsin to place in statutory hall a statue of Pere Marquette.

A bill was reported by Representative McMillan, from the postoffice and post roads committee, which reclassifies railway postal clerks and adds two more classes to the existing ones, respectively \$1,900 and \$1,800 a year, besides increasing the maximum salaries of all the other classes, except the first, by about \$100 a year.

The wool bill was taken up again today but the house adjourned without accomplishing anything.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

SENATE.

Morgan's resolutions on free coinage were taken up in the senate today. Senator Wolcott made a long address on the subject of free coinage in which he bitterly attacked the administration for its action in the matter.

Mr. Pettigrew also offered an amendment authorizing the secretary of the interior to locate a long address on the subject of two Indian industrial schools (to cost not over \$25,000 each), one near Chamberlain, S. D., and the other near Rapid City, S. D. Agreed to.

HOUSE.

After considerable discussion in committee of the whole the fine wool bill was reported to the house.

The joint resolution agreed upon by the house committee on foreign affairs calling on the president for information as to whether or not the Russian laws concerning Jews any American citizen or Jew who is subjected to restrictions which violate the treaty between the United States and Russia, was reported to the house by Representative Chipman.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

SENATE.

The wool bill was laid before the senate by the vice-president and referred to the finance committee.

The senate passed a bill to extend to immediate transportation of unappraised merchandise. The senate devoted the entire day to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. It was only necessary to complete an adjournment, and a hot debate was in progress over the appropriation of \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the visiting G. A. R. to Washington.

HOUSE.

The house to-day passed the bill placing wool on the free list. The vote stood 104 to 60.

After the passage of the free wool bill the house went into committee of the whole on the Turner cotton bagging bill. After a long debate the committee rose and the house adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

SENATE.

The senate today passed the bill appropriating \$100,000 for entertaining the national encampment of the G. A. R. The senate today made public the correspondence transmitted by the president touching the declaration of the Chinese government to receive Hon. H. W. Blair as United States minister.

Several postmasters were confirmed today.

HOUSE.

In committee of the whole today the house resumed consideration of the cotton bagging bill. After considerable debate the committee was reported to the bill to the house.

Interest in the tariff discussion is steadily on the decline and the attendance in the house was small.

Representative Dickerson, of Kentucky, recently introduced on the banking and currency committee a bill to require the redemption of bank notes which may have been lost or stolen from any national bank and put in circulation before being taken by the officers of the bank or where they were issued upon the forged signatures of such officers.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.

SENATE.

No business of importance was transacted in the senate to-day.

HOUSE.

The house to-day finished the consideration of the cotton bagging bill. Dr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania taking the floor in opposition to the measure. Mr. Turner followed Mr. Dalzell, and at the close of his remarks the bill was passed by a vote of 167 to 46.

FRIGHTFUL FLOODS.

Additional Loss of Life by the Overflow Down in Dixie.

COLUMBUS, Miss., April 11.—The water indicates that the loss by the flood is greater than at first reported, and now just obtained from points below where the country is flat and devoid of hills, thus giving no refuge to the panic-stricken negroes. It may therefore be expected that the later information may show that at least 100 negroes have been drowned in this county alone. The water has receded about 7 feet, and continued to fall slowly to-night. Many floating houses have passed down the river. Every available craft here has been used day and night relieving the sufferers, carrying out food and bringing in the destitute people. On one small mound there were forty people and many more cattle and mules. On another there were seventy-five people and cattle by the hundreds. The negroes on all the low lands have lost everything on earth they had, and four hundred of them being food by the city. The white people have been unable to get a negro to do any kind of work toward rescuing other negroes without payment in advance. Twelve negroes have been drowned within three miles of this city. At points on the river below here the loss of life is very large.

LOWE STOCKS.

MOBILE, Ala., April 12.—The Tom Bigbee river has since 1847 had so sudden a great flood as at present. The farmers on the river were wholly unprepared, and from Columbus, Miss., to Fulton the loss of hogs, cattle, mules and cotton seed has been unprecedented, much having been swept away and people rendered destitute. A great deal of land planted in corn and cotton is under water. Mules, horses and cattle are seen daily floating down the river. About eighteen feet additional rise is expected. Reports of heavy loss of life come from Columbus, Miss., on the Bigbee, the number of drowned being placed at from twenty to fifty, mostly negroes. Such reports, however, are exaggerated, though there is no doubt several persons have become victims to the flood.

AS A PRINCIPAL.

The Charge Against Bronson in the Mead Murder Case.

WACUPA, Wis., Special, April 12.—Ed C. Bronson, who came of his own free will from Tacoma, Wash., last night, is arrested to-day as a principal in the Mead murder and released on \$5,000 bail. The six men thus far arrested but one, Tab Pryor, remains in jail, and it is expected that he will get bondmen to-morrow. Sam Stout, the other man arrested as principal, was released to-night on bail. Deputy Sheriff Andrew Williams says he has evidence of a plot to do him up, and that he is prepared for it.

On Monday night last a lady living over one of the stores on Main street was arrested by hearing voices in the stairway. It being late at night she cautiously opened the door and listened to a diabolical plot. The first words she heard were: "When he comes we will shoot him."

"No," said another voice, "if we shoot Nordvi he will die, and we had better club him. We knock him down and you cut his throat." The first speaker demurred to that proposition, so the second speaker agreed to do the cutting if the other would wield the club.

The listener hurried all unknown to the talkers, raised her ears, and heard what was said, but the men conversed in whispers principally, occasionally using an undertone which could be heard up stairs. The words mentioned, the word Andrew and spoke about the subject of the murder, and spoke about the subject of the murder, and spoke about the subject of the murder.

That the question might be divested of doubt, the present committee employed the services of several experienced expert bookkeepers and accountants, who directed their accurate examinations of the books, not only of the elevator companies of Duluth, but also of the railway companies handling grain to and from that point, and likewise to seek information from any other available and legitimate source.

AN AGED SINNER.

A Man Seventy-three Years Old Pleads Guilty to Perjury.

BIRMINGHAM, N. D., Special, April 12.—A pathetic scene occurred in the United States court to-day when the eight indictments found by the grand jury last week were presented and found to be all against an old man of seventy-three years. His name is Walter D.avers, and as he was carried into court by three bailiffs it was seen that he was worn and had recently had a leg broken. His crimes were committed in an attempt to secure a pension over a leg broken. His crimes were committed in an attempt to secure a pension over a leg broken. His crimes were committed in an attempt to secure a pension over a leg broken.

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THE WHEAT REACHED

The Wheat Investigating Committee Submits a Final Report.

Which Is Signed by Every Member Except Representative Moore.

After many months of weary work and the expenditure of about \$16,000, the grain investigation committee has concluded its work and will make two reports to the governor. The committee was practically unanimous, its report being signed by all the members except Representative Moore, who refused to affix his signature on the ground that he did not like the report.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The first section of the report deals with the organization of the committee, and names the representatives of the different interests. It then takes up the policy of the committee with regard to reception of evidence, and states that at the outset the committee was pleased to adopt very liberal rules as to the admissibility of evidence and endeavored to afford every opportunity to any one who felt so disposed to appear and testify before it. Neither time nor expense was spared in securing the presence of witnesses deemed by any of the interests involved in the investigation important to the ascertainment of the truth. The adoption of such a policy necessarily resulted in encumbering the committee with a mass of irrelevant and immaterial matter which has tended rather to conceal than disclose the truth. All material evidence is foreseen at the commencement of the inquiry, and is deemed injudicious to adopt any other course.

SWEEPINGS.

A large part of the time of the committee was devoted to a sweeping of the committee in the elevator companies of Duluth had been grossly negligent in cleaning out cars in which grain had been shipped to their houses, and thereby serious loss had resulted to the shippers.

As a result of its investigation as to this charge the committee directed that in earlier years of the state inspection service proper care was not at all times exercised in cleaning out such cars, and that grain had been shipped to the warehouses at Duluth without evidence, however, which indicates that the management of the elevator companies was not as good as it should be. Furthermore, it sufficiently appears that as soon as the attention of such companies was directed to the matter, the committee has no reason to believe that they have since been diligent in cleaning out their cars, and that thereby serious loss had resulted to the shippers.

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companies to have caused this wheat to have been inspected into their houses. It is stated that they began to operate under state supervision. This course, however, was not pursued by the committee, but it is fair to assume, to a mistake of proportion of business as a result of their duty under the law.

It was also made to appear by good and sufficient evidence that between the first day of August, 1885, and the first day of August, 1886, and the first day of August, 1887, the said companies accumulated a further overage of 400,000 bushels in handling 56,000,000 bushels of wheat. This overage represents one quarter of an ounce per bushel upon the amount handled by the company between the said dates. It is further stated that the overage was brought about by the fact of the last named overage to the attention of the railroad and warehouse companies, and that the same was obtained from that body an order permitting the shipment upon due notice to the state inspection and weighing without payment of such excess of wheat without any deduction of outstanding receipts. The committee feels that if prepared by the employees in the house committee might be received as unquestioned evidence before it, that they would disclose the public warehouses at Duluth which has not been explained away by testimony adduced before it for that purpose, but inasmuch as the committee has not been able to obtain any very severe test early in the session and thereby became convinced of the unreliability of such schedules as provided for by very many proven inaccuracies, due to the laxness of the persons by whom they were prepared, the committee directed that the attorney for the Great Northern Railway, when the said schedules were under discussion, should be permitted to examine the same, and that the same should be made available to the committee, and that the same should be made available to the committee, and that the same should be made available to the committee.

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