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LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS ON BAD TERMS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

They Complain that He Doesn't Listen to Their Advice About Appointments—Quay and McManes Carry a Disagreement Before the President and Quay Wins—He Thinks He Is All Right Now—Threatening Attitude of the North Carolina Office Seekers—Talk of an Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Indiana Republican Association of Washington and President Harrison are on the eve of a big row which bids fair to make a big split in the Republican party of the Hoosier State. The association is composed of Republicans resident in Washington, including those who are office-holders and those who are not. They are complaining bitterly that President Harrison refuses to accept advice from any of them about political matters, but depends entirely upon the wisdom whispered into his ears by Col. Elijah Halford, his private secretary. At the last meeting of the association the dissatisfaction with the President broke out in words, and a motion was made that the club be converted into a social organization and the name Republican dropped, as it was evident that the President was so thoroughly committed to the strictest sort of construction of the Civil Service law that there was no further excuse for the existence of a Republican association. The President of the club, one of the most prominent of Hoosier Republicans, openly advocated the change, as did others, but it was not made, because too many of the members objected to going on record as criticising the Administration. They had too much at stake.

The discussion, however, led to a row, which culminated in an embarrassing misunderstanding between a Republican Congressman from Indiana, Secretary Noble, and the President, and there are now very strained relations between the three gentlemen. About a week ago Congressman Cheadle called on Secretary Noble and asked that certain Indiana men be selected for office in the Interior Department. Secretary Noble replied that it would give him the greatest pleasure to comply with the request if it was in his power to do, but it was not, as President Harrison insisted upon personally dictating the appointment of every man in the department credited to Indiana. "I can do nothing nor make any promises," concluded the Secretary, "but must refer you to the White House."

The Congressman was astonished, but called upon the President and unreservedly repeated what the Secretary had told him. Then he was still more astonished when the President quickly said: "I have never told Secretary Noble that."

Gen. Noble afterward called upon the President in relation to the matter, and it was talked over, but not to the satisfaction of the Indiana Congressman or the members of the Indiana Republican Association. They openly proclaim that the President is completely ignoring almost every man in the State who helped to carry it for him, and relying upon his own personal acquaintance and knowledge of Col. Halford in appointing men to office, both Senators from Indiana being Democrats, and only three members elect to the Fifty-first Congress being Republicans. There is a lot of work to be done in the various districts, and the disgruntled Indianians say that the President is attempting to do all of the work himself, and refusing to take any advice on the subject from the men who made him. They point to the list of Indiana appointments already made to prove that more than half of them were taken from Indianapolis and that the northern part of the State has been completely ignored.

Among the neighbors of the President who are most bitterly complaining of his entire forgetfulness of past friends and political favors is M. S. Baysdale of Worthington, who ran for Congress in the Second district twice last fall, reducing the Democratic majority from 2,500 to 1,100. Baysdale claims that during the campaign *the President* promised to take care of him. He came to Washington on March 4 and is here yet. He wanted to be Indian Commissioner. This was denied him, and he applied for several other places, only to be disappointed each time. Now he is ready to take anything, and says it is not forthcoming soon he will go home and let Harrison have whatever satisfaction he can get from breaking his promises.

The Indianians are so disgusted with the schook that they have decided to send the President of the association or a committee to President Harrison to demand the concessions due them, and if they are not forthcoming there will be a vigorous kick. The members of the association, some of whom are life-long friends of the President, do not hesitate to criticise him severely, and charge that he is rapidly alienating himself from all his friends in the State.

Senator Quay spent an hour at the White House to-day, accompanied by Boss McManes of Philadelphia. These gentlemen, although generally on friendly terms, had locked horns over the appointment of one David Martin to be Internal Revenue Collector. Each had a candidate, and the fight was carried to the President's library. Quay won. Before calling upon the President the Pennsylvania Senator admitted that he regarded his visit as something of a turning point in his political career, and he was quite nervous over the outcome. If the President should take his advice it would mean that he is to absolutely control Pennsylvania political affairs. If his advice were unheeded he must fight his enemies without the aid of the powerful Federal influences. Quay met his enemies, he says, and they are his.

During the conference to-day the President agreed to make Martin Internal Revenue Collector, and also agreed that Quay's particular friend, Frank Gilkeson, should be made Second Comptroller. This appointment will probably be announced to-morrow. Gilkeson is the gentleman over whose appointment as Solicitor of Internal Revenue the fight between Quay and Sherman occurred. Sherman's man, Hart, was chosen for Solicitor, but Gilkeson now gets a better place. The salary of Comptroller is $5,000. Gilkeson will succeed Sigourney Butler of Boston.

The President to-day appointed John W. Meldrum of Laramie, Wyoming, to be Secretary of Wyoming, and Malachi Krebs of Petersburg, Ind., to be a special agent to make allotments of lands in severalty to Indians.

United States Minister Hanna at Buenos Ayres has made a further report to the Department of State upon the events following the proclamation forbidding gambling and speculation in gold and silver coin in the Argentine Confederation. He says, under date of March 30:

"The great excitement in and about the Bolsa still continues. The police, armed with Remingtons, held that institution all day yesterday. The streets on every side of the building were constantly packed with excited people. There is no sign of concession or relaxation yet on the part of either side. The Government remains firm, and the many gamblers threaten vengeance. At 6 o'clock last evening the Minister of Finance called a meeting of bank managers, Bolsa directors, and representative merchants for consultation. It was numerously attended. At this meeting the Minister formally stated his plan to open a special reserve fund of $5,000,000 in gold, and to withdraw traditional paper currency, to be replaced with gold, silver and copper coin, thus paving the way for the resumption of specie payments. The proposition was most favorably received by business men generally."

Mr. Hanna quotes from the statement of the Minister of Finance, upon which the President's proclamation was based, as passing words he says it is a startling fact that in one month the transactions in gold reached $700,000,000, whereas the liquidation for the same month showed that less than $5,000,000 was needed or used for the purposes of trade and exchange.

Felix Matthews of California, who was long Consul at Tangier, was removed by President Cleveland, and is now doing his level best to get back. He has enlisted the aid of his colleagues, and a delegation of his friends has called on the President in his behalf. Matthews was removed after many complaints and a long investigation on account of his extension of American protection over numbers of Moorish subjects who were not entitled to it, and on account of the abuse of his extraterritorial powers. He has no especial claim for recognition, as California has already received two diplomatic appointments and a Consulate-General, and the Hebrews have just been recognized by the appointment of Solomon Hirsch as Minister to Turkey.

Ex-Representative Lynch, the newly appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, took charge of his office to-day. There was no show of reserve on the part of the clerks and subordinate officials of the office in welcoming a colored chief, but Gen. Sheiley, the outgoing Auditor, who is an ex-Confederate Brigadier, became rattled when assembled the entire force of the bureau in a room and introduced them to Mr. Lynch. He then made a short address, thanking them for their courtesy during his term, and speaking favorably of his successor. Mr. Lynch said in a brief speech that he hoped and believed his relations with the office would be pleasant. He could wish no more than that there should be the same cordiality between the clerks and himself as existed between them and Gen. Sheiley.

Just before the Cabinet meeting to-day Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., of Huntington, N. Y., was presented to the President by Secretary Windom. In behalf of President Foster of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society and of representative men of Long Island, Mr. Nimmo invited the President to attend the next Suffolk county fair, to be held in October. Mr. Nimmo mentioned as special inducements the fact that the President's grandmother, the wife of President William Henry Harrison, was born and grew to womanhood near the spot where the fair is to be held; the fact that President Washington soon after his inauguration made a tour of Long Island, and the fact that the life of Suffolk county began 240 years ago. He also laid great stress upon the fact that the east end of Long Island, embracing Gardiner's Bay, forms the strongest strategic position on this continent, being, as Mr. Nimmo styled it, "the Gibraltar of the western world." He expressed an earnest wish that the President should view this point. President Harrison promised to consider the matter.

In the mail of Robert P. Porter, the new Superintendent of the Census, was a letter today inviting Mr. Porter to share equally the salary of his office with the writer, who said that the President had evidently intended to appoint him to the place, his name being the same as that of the new Superintendent. In support of his view of the case, the writer volunteers the information that he comes from Indiana, that he served in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Regiment, and that, therefore, there can be no doubt that he is the Robert P. Porter designated as Superintendent of the Census by the President. He is willing to waive the honor of the office, however, if he can get half the salary. Superintendent Porter wrote to his correspondent that a well-known expert had estimated that the Superintendent of the Census would be compelled to do $20,000 worth of work for $8,000 salary. His Indiana namesake would, therefore, he hoped, see how great a sacrifice the division of the salary would be even with one who bore the same name.

Nobody claims to have heard from the President on the subject, but Senator Cullom is to be added to the list of Senators and Representatives who confidently expect that there will be an extra session of Congress in October. Tariff legislation appears to be the only pressing matter, and after last year's experience the gentlemen in Congress want to begin work on the next tariff bill early enough to offer a prospect of getting through with it before October.

The North Carolina candidates for office have laid their heads together, or at least some of them have, and this is the programme they have agreed upon: Feeling that their demands have not been properly considered, they propose to represent to the President and those of his Cabinet who appear to be most reluctant to concede what the State wants, the great power that the three Republican members of the next House of Representatives may wield in the organization of the body. There will be a sort of threat made that if the Administration can afford to disregard North Carolina now North Carolina can afford when Congress meets to exact terms from the party which shall be ample to make amends for present neglect. Without these votes the House could not be organized at all. All of the Congressmen have not consented to enter into this little arrangement, but some of the tired applicants for appointment have been canvassing the matter quietly for a week and speak with confidence to-day of the efficacy of the scheme if it shall be adopted. The North Carolinians who are not applying for local offices are nearly all candidates for consulates.

Mr. Charles Denby, the United States Minister to China, advises the Secretary of State, under date of April 13 last, of the appointment of Tsui Kwo Yin as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China to the United States, vice Mr. Chan Yen Hoon.

The following named fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New Jersey—E. Frey, Stewartsville; George S. Van Arsdale, Peapack.

New York—M. Morrison, Jr., Canarsie; A. L. Sergeant, Columbus; John Aylor, East Granger; R. B. Demarest, Enterprise; J. H. Clark, Fulmer Valley; F. M. Waite, Hamlet; R. T. Merchant, Lakewood; A. G. Miller, Leyden; Mrs. M. M. Burdick, Linchlaen Centre; A. C. Stewart, Mariposa; G. H. Birdsall, Newport; W. L. Smith, Portland; James Judson, Prattsville; George M. Ball, Searsburgh; S. W. Cohen, Sprakers; H. A. Van Deusen, Sprout Brook; Rowland Rilven, South Worcester; Elvin Keene, Trumbull Corners.

Attorney-General Miller has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury that there is no provision of law under which national banks can be established in Oklahoma. One of the requirements of the National Banking law is that three-fourths of the directors of a new national bank shall have resided in the State, Territory, or district in which the association is organized for at least one year preceding their election as bank directors. It is, of course, impossible to meet this requirement in Oklahoma.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received from a resident of Washington a conscience contribution of fourteen two-cent stamps.

The President to-day appointed the following-named Postmasters:

Wm. M. Smith, Newton, N. J.; Charles A. Slack, Lambertville, N. J.; Francis A. D. Singhi, Camden, Me.; Frank E. Nichols, Warren, Mass.; Martin Hickey, Grafton, Mass.; Morgan E. White, Manchester, Conn.; Hiersophway Haring, College Point, N. Y.; James F. Taylor, Whitestone, N. Y.; Azariah C. Cooker, Caldwell, Ohio; John D. Deyarman, Loudonville, Ohio; John Shafer, Laporte, Ind.; Wm. H. Dryden, Martinsville, Ind.; James McD. Hays, Greencastle, Ind.; J. Claude Hill, Kensington, Ill.; David J. Easton, Union City, Mich.; Eugene C. Haynes, Centerville, Iowa; Jerome M. Harvey, Lamoni, Iowa; John Mahin, Muscatine, Iowa; William F. Bicebaum, St. Charles, Mo.; Frank D. N. Arnold, Lamar, Mo.; Warren D. Crandall, Brookfield, Mo.; John Thomas Coolidge, Kan.; Clay M. Wheeler, Fullerton, Neb.; William R. Mansfield, Minot, Dak.; Charles W. Whitmire, Newberry Court House, S. C.; Horace G. Howard, De Land, Fla.; James Bell, Gainesville, Fla.; William S. Dwyer, Brysham, Tex.; Philip H. Bruce, Carbon, Wy.; Henry W. Dean, Visalia, Cal.

Public Printer Palmer to-day appointed Thomas E. Penicks superintendent of the folding room at the Government Printing Office in place of E. M. Ruttenberger, resigned. Mr. Penicks was removed from this office by Mr. Benedict.

The President Will Visit His Mother's Birthplace.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., May 21.—United States Treasurer Huston, who has been visiting here, says President Harrison will make a trip to Franklin county during the coming summer to see his mother's birthplace. Gen. Harrison's mother was Elizabeth Irwin, daughter of Archibald Irwin, and she was born ten miles from here, in Montgomery township. The old stone house in which she was born is still standing, and the President has several times expressed a desire to visit his mother's birthplace.

Dug Up an Old Law and Hopes to Make Money By It.

RALEIGH, May 21.—About twenty years ago a statute was enacted requiring all railroads operating in North Carolina to make annual reports of business to the Governor of the state. Failure to make such reports made the offending railroad liable to a penalty of $500, the money to go to any citizen who would sue for it. The statute has never been observed by the railroads. To-day, in the superior Court, W. T. Hodge began suit against forty railroads to recover from each the $500. If entirely successful Hodge will be $20,000 richer.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—12:25, 193 Rivington street, M. Fromberg's grocery, damage, $100; 12:34, 91 West street, M. Ackerman's liquor store, damages light; 5:05, 125 and 127 Front street, 65 and 66 South street, and 65 Pine street, Fox Merchants Clifford Bellows, J. H. Larrabee & Co., E. F. Pheasant & Co., Eureka Mill, and John Wright. Total damage, $10,000.

Election in Mt. Vernon.

MT. VERNON, May 21.—A charter election was held in Mt. Vernon this afternoon and evening. The following candidates were elected Trustees: First ward, Barnard W. Dean, Dem. Second ward, Edward W. Fisk, Rep. Third ward, W. H. Archer, Rep. Fourth ward, W. H. Ferris, Rep. Fifth ward, W. W. McClellan, Dem. John W. Brett, Dem., was elected Receiver of Taxes.

Missing Annie Dominie.

CONTOOCOOK, N. H., May 21.—About two weeks ago Annie Dominie, 16 years old, left Hillsboro for Chicago. A few days ago her trunk was returned. Its owner has not arrived at Chicago, and it is believed that she has met with foul play. The description of the unknown woman, an account of whose death at Rahway, N. J., was published several days ago, seems to tally with that of Miss Dominie.

A $25,000 Gift to Rutgers College.

President Gates of Rutgers College received yesterday from an unnamed friend of the institution in New York $25,000 for the endowment fund.

Royal Baking Powder, Absolutely Pure.
For twenty-five years the standard.—*Adv.*

People are astonished at the low prices for furniture at Flint's, 141 st. and 6th av.—*Adv.*

TESTIMONY FOR CASH DOWN.

TEMPLEMAN'S OFFER GETS HIM INDICTED IN A HURRY.

Who's the City Official Who Discovered Him?—Templeman Proposed to Swear that District Attorney Fellows and Inspector Byrnes Whacked Up with Wilkinson on His $5,000 Bill for Detective Work—His Crazy Proceedings and the Fuss They Stirred Up—Here's Trouble.

Two indictments were found yesterday after Commissioners of Accounts Holahan and Barker, Inspector Byrnes, Private Detective James E. Wilkinson, and two others had been before the Grand Jury. A large assortment of city officials was in peril of being arrested, if rumor could be believed, for a variety of crimes, and the City Hall got excited about it. The arrest of Frank Templeman of 241 East Thirty-fourth street solved the mystery last night. All day the officials concerned, including District Attorney Fellows, had declined to let a hint of the nature of the case escape them. But on learning of the arrest Commissioner Holahan told the story, or part of it.

It is a curious one and has to do with the bill of James E. Wilkinson of 184 Broadway for $5,947 for detective services in looking up the histories of talesmen at the last boodle trial—the trial of Kerr. The bill, it will be remembered, was questioned by Mayor Grant, who declined to sign the Comptroller's warrant to pay it, and asked the Commissioners of Accounts to look into the matter. They did so, and were satisfied that the bill was right.

They were preparing their favorable report when on Friday last a prominent city official, whom they will not name, called upon them. He asked what they were doing about the Wilkinson bill, and on being told said that he had heard a report that a private detective named Templeman was ready to swear that the bill was a fraud, the alleged services a sham, and that the money when got out of the City Treasury was to be divided among Inspector Byrnes, District-Attorney Fellows, and Wilkinson. The official said that he had procured two addresses at which Templeman could be found. One was care of Stewart & Co., and the other 241 East Thirty-fourth street.

The Commissioners sent an inviting note to each address by messenger. Stewart & Co. disclaimed any knowledge of such a man, but at the Thirty-fourth street house he was found at 6 o'clock that evening, and he presented himself at the office of the Commissioners of Accounts at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. He said that he had formerly worked for Wilkinson, but had left him when he found out what a scamp he was. He was asked about the alleged partnership of Wilkinson, Fellows, and Byrnes and answered:

"It is true. I can prove it. I have seen the checks for Byrnes made out in Wilkinson's office."

He was reminded that he was dealing with a serious matter in making such a charge, and answered:

"I know just what I am about, and if you do not want to look this thing up and get the credit of it I have got it in shape here for publication, and I may as well be offered a big price for it by a newspaper."

Asked about his proofs, he said: "I have got a man that is as close to Wilkinson as his shirt. We can get the whole story from him."

It was arranged that Templeman should call again on Monday morning with this important witness, but he came to-day. He said that his man was at hand, and could be produced in two minutes, but that he wanted to talk business a little first. The case, he said, would produce a big sensation, and of course Byrnes and Fellows, with their enormous power, would make a fight for the two informers. Of course the informers would have to leave New York, and as that would involve their means of livelihood they would have to have money to make a start somewhere else. In a word, they wanted pay for their story, and they wanted it in advance. He thought that $500 apiece would be little enough, but it must be in advance.

He was informed that the Commissioners were not supplied with money to pay out at will, and that bills and vouchers were necessary to get money out of the city treasury. He then proposed $250 apiece and some sort of a guarantee that the other half would be paid, and he was told to call again. This morning was the time fixed for the next visit.

Templeman's departure was followed closely by the visit of two more mysterious men, who announced that they were detectives, and said that they had important disclosures to make to the Commissioners. It soon developed that the disclosures were about Templeman. The new men were Arthur Conway, who formerly worked for Wilkinson, but now runs a detective business of his own, and Detective Edward Bracken of Brooklyn District Attorney Fellows's force.

The Commissioners of Accounts split the couple and each Commissioner took one of them into a private room and got his story. The stories were alike. Conway said that Templeman had offered him an opportunity to make $500 as where he said he was going to. It was after Templeman had received the letter from the Commissioners of Accounts, brought out by the prominent official's tip, and he showed the letter in support of his statement that the Commissioners were willing to give $1,000 for evidence that there was to be or had been a "divvy" between Wilkinson, Fellows, and Byrnes.

Conway's story was that he told Templeman that he had no information on which to give any such evidence, to which Templeman replied that that made no difference; the money could be got very easily and then they could "skip." Conway still objected, and Templeman said:

"Well, then, let us leave Byrnes out and only go for Fellows. We will only have to cope with intelligence there. With the other man we would have to fight brute force, and Fellows has got a lot of people down on him, any way."

Conway then told his experience to Wilkinson, who told him to stick to Templeman awhile and see what would come of it. He did so, and waited outside when Templeman was trying to make terms with the Commissioners on Monday morning. When Templeman came out he was very cheerful. He did not have the money, but he said that he would get it all right the next day.

In the mean time Conway had got Templeman to meet him in his rooms and tell the whole story of the plot over again, while Detective Bracken listened in concealment under the bed.

While the Commissioners were getting in separate rooms the stories of Conway and Bracken into affidavits that were as like as two peas, Inspector Byrnes bounced into the office. He was pretty hot, and wanted to know what was going on. The Commissioners were more than astonished until they learned that another man, whose name does not appear, had told the story as he understood it to the Inspector. Templeman had made the same proposal to him that he made to Conway, and he had communicated it to the Inspector in this startling fashion:

"What is the matter with you, Inspector? Are you asleep? They are after your scalp down town, and the Commissioners of Accounts are offering $1,000 for evidence against you."

The Commissioners of Accounts assured the Inspector that he had not told of the wrong out of it, and then they went over to talk it over with Mayor Grant. The Mayor told them to take it to the District Attorney at once. This was done, and on the evidence of Messrs. Halahan, Barker, Byrnes, Wilkinson, Conway, and Bracken an indictment was found against Templeman for subordination of perjury. He was arrested at 241 East Thirty-fourth street last evening on a bench warrant and locked up at Police Headquarters.

"Inspector Byrnes declared last night with much emphasis that he believed there was a plot against the District Attorney and himself, at the back of which was a man of high power in the city Government. But he wouldn't give the name of the man high in power whom he suspected. This man, the inspector conjectured, had offered Templeman $1,000 to prove that he and Mr. Fellows were to get a share of the private detective's bill.

"The Inspector says also that Templeman declared after his arrest that the Commissioners of Accounts had offered him the thousand dollars to procure witnesses. The Commissioners say they did not offer him anything. The Inspector said he could not understand the object of the plot against him, but he meant to find out the author of it, if possible, and have him punished.

Killed by a Lawyer.

PARIS, Tex., May 21.—J. F. Ownby, a lawyer, and Richard Moore, a reckless young man, fought a duel at short range in Ownby's office yesterday without doing much damage. Moore was arrested, and to-day, while going to court for preliminary examination, he shot and killed by Ownby. The murder was of a cowardly character. Ownby stationed himself at a court-house window, and when Moore appeared in unlucky he riddled him with buckshot. Moore's brother threatens to kill Ownby.

B. and O. New Line.

Summer schedule. Seven fast express trains to Baltimore and Washington. No transfers. See time table in this paper.—*adv.*

Charles the First believed the English people existed solely for his benefit. The bank note monopoly believes that bank making currency for this country exist for its benefit. History repeats itself. Watch the New York Bank Note Company's determined competition for fair prices.—*adv.*

RUNAWAY GIRLS FROM NEW JERSEY

Two of Them Found with a Strange Woman in a New York Tenement.

Four young girls, who were employed in Henry W. Meriam's shoe factory at Newton, N. J., left their homes a month ago, and shortly after their departure the mothers of the runaways discovered that Melinda Booth, who had secured work in the factory shortly before the girls' disappearance, was not a proper character. According to Mrs. Mary Connell, the mother of one of the missing girls, the authorities of Newton gave the Booth woman twenty-four hours to leave the town. Believing that the girls had come to New York, Mrs. Connell came to this city also.

Detective Savercool of the Prince street station located the woman Booth on the fourth floor of 156 Prince street. Accompanied by Mrs. Connell, the detective went there on Monday night, and found two of the remaining girls. They were Ellen Connell and Ada Ward. Savercool was unable to secure evidence on which he could arrest Mrs. Booth. She said that the girls had met her by chance in New York, and since then had lived with her.

The Ward girl chose to remain in New York, and as she was of age the detective could not interfere. Ellen was, however, taken into custody on the complaint of her mother, and Justice Patterson, at Jefferson Market Court, yesterday advised the girl to go home with her mother.

The landlord of 156 Prince street said last night that Mrs. Booth had hired the apartments before May 1, representing that she had two daughters and a son. She received a great many letters in her own name, and in another name that she said was her second husband's. After the visit of the detectives she was notified to leave the house, and she was not there last night.

RACE FOR THE THREE-HANDLED CUP.

The Atalantas Will Meet Columbia's Eight on Decoration Day.

At last there is to be a grand contest for the Harlem Regatta Association's beautiful three-handled silver cup. The Columbia College eight and the Atalanta crew that won last Saturday are to row for it on Decoration Day. This was decided at the association's meeting at the St. Cloud Hotel last night, and every oarsman in the country will be glad of it, and to see the race if he can get here. Near after year this cup has been offered for college crews to row for, but the entries never filled. This year the association threw it open to any amateur eight-oared crew. Only the Columbia and Atalantas have entered, but that's enough, and, as the race is to be rowed at nearly high water, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, they will have all the river to row in.

There was a discussion at the meeting last night about allowing John Ryan of the Union Boat Club to row in the senior single event, and a good deal of protesting, for he has been a member of the club only a thirty days, it is said. He comes from the Bradford Boat Club of Philadelphia, and is said to be a good oarsman. The protests were finally overruled, and he will row on Decoration Day.

Jim Pilkington will row in the Metropolitan four. The Atalantas are entered for nearly all the events.

KYRLE BELLEW HISSED.

A Chicago Theatre Audience Keeps the Carter Divorce Suit in Mind.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Kyrle Bellew got a warm reception at McVicker's Theatre tonight. When he appeared in the first act of "Antony and Cleopatra" he was hissed three times, the noise drowning the applause and calling the police into the aisles. Bellew did not appear at all embarrassed, but continued his acting without any evidence of nervousness. He was hissed again in the second act. Mrs. Potter's acting did not excite any interest. Everybody came to see Bellew.

The Carter case was submitted to the jury late this afternoon. Lawyer Hynes closed the case for Mrs. Carter with a powerful plea, which brought tears to the eyes of many of the jurors. It is believed that the jury will disagree. At 11 o'clock to-night Judge Jamieson went to his home, the jury not having returned a verdict.

Suing the Edison Company.

PITTSBURGH, May 21.—The suit of the Westinghouse Consolidated Electric Light Company against the McKeesport or Edison Electric Light Company was taken up in the United States Court to-day before Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court. The point at issue in addition to the defense and correction of the lower patent is priority of invention. This is claimed by both Sawyer and Edison. The former asserts that he invented the filament compound years ago, but did not recognize its value till Edison applied for a patent. This is denied. A fine array of counsel is engaged on the case, including a number of prominent New York and Boston lawyers.

Dr. G. R. Lefferson opened for the defendant by assertin that Edison had been experimenting with carbonized paper previous to the time of the sawyer-Man patents, that the latter patent was impracticable and never intended for use; that the patent granted to Edison, Sawyer, and Man were entirely different, and that the Edison patent was a bamboo carbon and was shaped like a horseshoe, whereas in the other it was simply a straight carbon.

Funeral of Commissioner Forrest.

The funeral of the late Emigration Commissioner, George H. Forrest, took place yesterday morning at 20 West Twenty-second street. The Episcopal burial service was read by the Rev. W. R. Huntington of Grace Chapel, assisted by the son-in-law of the deceased, the Rev. Dr. Green, Dean of Cambridge. The Emigration Commissioners were present and a representation of the Castle Garden employes. Others present were Sidney Fallon, Gen. Daniel E. Butterfield, ex-Emigration Commissioner George W. Quintard, H. W. Howe, and C. O. Gunther. The interment was in the Forrest family vault at Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. Forrest had been an Emigration Commissioner for twenty years. A large part of the time he was President of the Board. He was President of the Lake Erie and Wheeling Railroad, and Vice President of Lease and Transfer Company, Vice President of the New York City and Northern Railroad, and a director in the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad. He belonged to the Union and Century clubs and the St. Nicholas Society.

Was this Accidental Shooting?

Paul Okas, a cigarmaker, was put on trial yesterday in the General Sessions for murdering Theodore Wahl, a boxmaker, in William Schoebel's carpenter shop, at 195 Seventh street, on Jan. 22. Jacob Frank of 195 Seventh street testified that Okas and Wahl met in Schoebel's shop, and Okas produced from his hip pocket a revolver, which he said he had just bought. Wahl bet fifty cents that the revolver was not loaded. Okas took the bet. Pointing it at the wall, Okas snapped the revolver seven times and lost the bet.

He gave Wahl fifty cents, and Wahl started to quit the shop. When he was near the door Okas put his left hand into his left trousers pocket and took out something which he put into the pistol. Then calling to Wahl, "Now see if it is loaded," he pointed the revolver direct at Wahl and fired, shooting Wahl in the abdomen.

The defence is accidental shooting.

May Anniversary of Baptist Sunday Schools

The May anniversary exercises of a division of Sunday schools connected with the Baptist Sunday School Union were held at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Thirty-first street, yesterday afternoon. Nearly 800 children of the Sunday schools of the Madison Avenue, Madison Avenue Mission, First, and Mariners' Temple Baptist churches attended in a body, while many other Sunday schools sent delegations. Superintendent A. J. Winterton of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church Sunday school presided. There were songs and recitations by the children of the Home for the Friendless; singing by the whole audience, and short addresses by the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., and the Rev. Dr. T. A. R. Gessler.

Packs of candy and cakes were distributed among the children of the Home and the Mariners' Temple school.

Hanley Whips Gallagher.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—Jack Hanley, champion middleweight of the West, and Jack Gallagher of Chicago, champion heavyweight of Illinois, fought here to night six rounds with four-ounce gloves for $100 a side. From the first Hanley did nearly all the leading, and had the best of every round. Both fought cautiously, Gallagher particularly so. In the sixth Hanley went for his antagonist viciously, and won the fight. Gallagher was too cautious throughout.

Civilized Pavement for Wall Street.

Wall street, between Nassau and Pearl streets, was yesterday exempted from the general repairing ordinance and a resolution passed to repave it with asphalt on a concrete foundation. In most other cases down town business men who wanted a quiet pavement have had to pay for it themselves.

Obituary.

John Bryan, the publisher of the *Daily Register*, died on Monday afternoon at his home in Bedford Station, Westchester county, of paralysis and nervous prostration. He was in his 49th year. He was a lifelong friend of Lawyer Daniel Dougherty. He leaves a daughter. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning from St. Agnes's Church on East Forty-third street.

Guy C. Noble 50 years old, a well-known lawyer of St. Albans, Vt., died yesterday.

Edward Sanderson, one of the wealthiest of big millers in the Northwest, died in Milwaukee on Monday. He had been a sufferer from Bright's disease. He was until recently very active in politics, being one of the best known leaders of the Wisconsin Republicans.

Ex-State Senator Lucius W. Pond died yesterday at Worcester, Mass.

Ed. J. Gross, business manager of Stowe & Long's circus, was shot and killed by Henrietta McDaniels at Maysville, Ky., on Sunday afternoon. He was the husband of the late Minnie Bertram, a circus rider of note. Formerly he had been chief detective with the S. H. Barrett circus. He came from Indianapolis.

FOURTEEN SAVAGE ROUNDS.

CHAPPIE MORAN WHIPS FRANK DONOVAN WITH SKIN GLOVES.

Moran had the Best of it from the Start, and Escaped Without a Scratch—His Breadth of Chest More than Makes Up for Donovan's Extra Inches.

Chappie Moran of Jersey City and Frank Donovan of South Brooklyn, the 105-pound champions, fought to a finish near Tottenville, Staten Island, last night, for $500 a side and the championship of America. The fight took place in a hall before about sixty sporting men, nearly all of them from this city. Moran wore blue tights, held up with a green belt, and black shoes and stockings. He was in the pink of condition. His muscles stood out like whip cords. He weighed in at 104½ pounds, and stood five feet and one inch in his stocking feet. Cal McCarthy, the 115-pound champion, and Mike O'Mara were his seconds. Donovan wore black tights and white shoes and stockings. He was two inches taller than Moran, but he looked like a pigmy beside him when breadth of chest was taken into consideration. He looked a little too fine, but he said he never felt better in his life. He weighed 105 pounds. Dan Gallagher and Dan Custy seconded him. Pete Donohue was referee. Jonny Eckhart kept time for Moran and Pete Hart for Donovan.

Time was called at 9:40. After a moment's sparring Moran led with his left, and landed on Donovan's neck. As Donovan countered Moran cross-countered with his right, and landed with terrific force on Donovan's left eye, which swelled up like a flask. Moran then rushed and landed on Donovan's face and neck. He was heavily countered on the jaw. They came together then, and in the minute's in-fighting Donovan seemed to have the best of it. Donovan's left eye was terribly damaged, and when time was called it was nearly closed.

The second round was like the first. Moran did the leading, and got in several wicked left-handers on Donovan's stomach, and visited the damaged eye with his right once. Donovan was quick on his feet, and his opponent never got away without a good one, generally on the neck. The round ended in a clinch. Donovan's eye was nearly gone when the third round was called. Moran led and landed a daisy on the chin. Donovan countered heavily with his left on the ribs. Moran led again, and landed in the pit of Donovan's stomach with force enough to make him grunt. Donovan landed plump on Moran's nose a moment afterward and drew the claret. First blood was claimed for him and allowed. When time was called Donovan's eye was closing fast. Moran had done all the leading so far, and betting was $100 to $25 in his favor. The fourth round was tame. Only one blow was struck. It was a honey cooler, though, and made Donovan's jaw ache.

"Put blood in him," said Moran, as he left his corner for the fifth round. Donovan heard him, and a moment later, when Moran hit him on the sore jaw, he let out his right like a pile driver and landed on Moran's ear hard enough to knock an ox down. Moran went spinning toward the ropes, but he recovered himself in an instant, and as Donovan followed him he ripped his left out straight from the shoulder and found a resting place in the pit of Donovan's stomach. Some in-fighting and a clinch followed. When time was called Donovan's eye was entirely closed. Moran did not show a mark.

The hot work in the fifth winded both men. Betting went from 100 to 25 to 100 to 50 again. Not a blow was struck in the sixth. In the seventh there was a good deal of sparring for wind, too, but Moran led, and landed several times on Donovan's face. He never got away without a counter, though.

Both men were sent in to win in the eighth, and no time was lost. They came together like game cocks, and each dealt the other terrific, but not effective, blows. Moran had a shade the best of it. When they parted Moran's right visited the wounded eye again in a pretty cross counter. Donovan landed twice on Moran's face, but got his head jolted off each time enough to do serious damage. As time was called his right went out for a second time and rested on Moran's left ear. It served to help the latter to his corner. Moran continued to do all the leading in the ninth, but Donovan came back at him time and again, and there was more of the hammer and tongs work, ending in Moran going to the ropes. He was a little slow in recovering, and he just missed an upper cut that might have ended the fight. Moran opened the tenth with a lot one on Donovan's jaw, and followed it up with a hard one on his ribs. Seconds instructed him to go in, and for the first and only time during the fight he did. Moran was so surprised that he almost fell over the ropes in his hurry to escape. Donovan followed him to his corner, and there they had it hot and heavy. Referee Donohue called time on the referee's order to break, and the seconds of both men claimed foul, but it was not allowed. The work in the tenth nearly used up Donovan, and Moran had it all his own way in the eleventh. He landed five or six times, and got away without any return. He was fresh in the twelfth, and showed fight apparently. He did not show a mark, while Donovan was blowing hard and was getting weak. In the twelfth Donovan recovered wonderfully, and he looked as though he could last an hour. Moran tried hard to get to the ropes, and there was a clinch. The referee ordered them to break, but they did not obey. They kept punching each other in the stomach. The spectators got excited and stood up. There were cries of foul from Donovan's friends. When the men did break the referee warned Moran that if he did it he would be disqualified. Donovan had hit the referee's order to break, and was quite upstanding on his feet in the thirteenth, and it was plain he was whipped. Moran led and landed half a dozen times, but he couldn't knock him out. One blow, however, landed just over Donovan's right eye, and it cut a vein. The blood flowed down over his face in a stream. Donovan was game and strong. Donovan was disheartened. He had a good deal of pluck, though, and he took his punishment like a major.

When time was called in the fourteenth Moran rushed him right to the ropes, and landed heavily several times. There was a clinch, and when they broke Moran's left was straightened, and he landed on Donovan's jaw. Donovan fell half through the ropes, but recovered and tried to straighten up. Moran struck him again and he went down in a heap. The timekeeper gave him five seconds over the limit, but he did not come to, and the victory was awarded to Moran. As he was leaving the ring some one of his friends who had bet on him placed two $50 bank notes in his hand as a present.

Moran is 20 years old and is a native of Manchester, England. He did his first boxing in this country when he won the amateur bantam-weight championship in 1886. He is a member of the Scottish-American Athletic Club of Jersey City.

This in his first skin glove finish fight in this country. After winning the amateur championship he returned to England and went to fight Tom Fisher, London prize-ring rules, and beat him in one hour and thirty-three minutes. He bested Patsy Sheehan in London, but the decision was against him. He beat Tom Varley in nine rounds in London and Fred Brown in four rounds in the same place.

Donovan is only 17 years old. He began his career as a boxer in 1887, when he won the amateur championship. His most notable finish fights were with Joe Glassey, whom he beat in twenty-two rounds, and Jack Dinan, who whipped him in 14 rounds.

Died Under Mysterious Circumstances.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 21.—This morning the body of a man was found by the police in the house of Mme. Martha, a clairvoyant, of this city. The man proved to be D. H. Davey, a saloon keeper, of Chicago. It was learned from Davey's nephews, who arrived here from Chicago to-day, that their uncle had had some difficulty with his family, and having previously formed the acquaintance of the madame while she was in Chicago, he followed her to this city, arriving on last Thursday. The woman says Davey took sick after his arrival and died on Sunday very suddenly. Davey's nephews say that when he left Chicago he was known to have about $1,000 on his person, and when his body