

BOULANGER'S CASE.

The Procedure To Be Followed In His Prosecution Discussed in the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Delafosse Denounces the Bill as a Mockery of Justice.

All Amendments to It Rejected by Members of the Right.

The Belgian Government Warns Boulanger to Abstain From Political Agitation, Which the Government Will Not Tolerate.

PARIS, April 9.—The Chamber of Deputies today discussed the bill prescribing the mode of procedure to be followed by the Senate when sitting as a court for the trial of Gen. Boulanger.

M. Delafosse denounced the measure as a mockery of justice and an insult to the public conscience. He declared that the Senate, being a political body, could not act impartially in the case. This assertion created a great uproar. Members exchanged abusive epithets and the scene was one of wild disorder. The President of the Chamber repeatedly called the house to order, and urged the members to observe moderation in the discussion.

When M. Delafosse was allowed to continue he said that law and decency required that Gen. Boulanger be tried at the Assizes. Otherwise the trial would be an outrage on justice and a disgrace to the Senate.

These remarks caused a renewal of the uproar. The members of the Left made no attempt to reply to M. Delafosse, but immediately moved to apply the closure rule. The motion was carried by a vote of 253 to 242. A motion was then made to begin the discussion of the bill by clauses. This was also carried by 321 to 222.

The Chamber rejected all amendments suggested by members of the Right. A proposal by M. Ribot that a majority of seven-tenths of the Senate be necessary to make valid any sentence pronounced upon Gen. Boulanger was also defeated. The bill was adopted by a vote of 315 to 255.

A Warning to Boulanger. BRUSSELS, April 9.—The Belgian Government has informally warned Gen. Boulanger to abstain from political agitation, which the Government will not tolerate. The general has been informed that if he complies with the wishes of the Government in this respect he will not be expelled from Belgium.

Dion Boucicault's Divorced Wife. LONDON, April 9.—James Boucicault, the divorced wife of Dion Boucicault, made application to the Divorce Court today for an order to enforce payment of the alimony of £400 a year awarded to her in 1858. She asked that payments be made from the proceeds of her former husband's British copyrights. Mr. Boucicault, in answer, averred that all proceeds from these copyrights were assigned in 1851 to Mr. Seligman, of New York, for the benefit of Boucicault's present wife. The presiding judge expressed doubt as to whether the assignment was valid in any case, and the assignment was rescinded and the wife ordered to all such copyright moneys in possession of the court be paid to the plaintiff.

To Be Handed to the Peasage. LONDON, April 9.—The St. James Gazette announces that the Rt. Hon. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, is about to be raised to the peerage, and that he will accordingly resign the Government leadership in the House of Commons and take his seat in the House of Lords. The Gazette insists that of the possible candidates for the leadership in succession to Mr. Smith, namely, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Balfour, the last named is the best choice and it declares that the Conservatives will not tolerate any leader other than Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Financiers' Case. LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The court today announced its decision in the case of Mr. John Financiers, member of Parliament for East Liverpool, who had appealed from his sentence of four months imprisonment for offenses under the crimes act. The court decided against Mr. Financiers and confirmed his sentence. A decision was also rendered on the appeal of Mr. David Stacey, member of Parliament for South Galway, who was convicted of offenses under the crimes act and sentenced to ten months imprisonment. In this case the court reduces the sentence to five months imprisonment.

A Palace Put to Good Use. VIENNA, April 9.—Empress Francis Joseph has purchased the Mayerling estate, which was owned by the late Crown Prince Rudolph. The main building will be converted into a Carmelite nunnery. The room in which the crown prince committed suicide will be turned into a chapel. Other parts will be fitted up as an asylum for aged and infirm residents of the district.

The Austrian Colony at Buenos Ayres has sent a golden wreath valued at 10,000, to be placed on Rudolph's tomb.

Scottish Home Rule Motion Rejected. LONDON, April 9.—The House of Commons this evening, by a vote of 200 to 73, rejected Mr. Clark's Scottish home rule motion. Mr. Gladstone opposed the discussion in an animated speech, in which he long argument was given to the motion, but would obstruct more pressing measures. He did not doubt, however, that when Scotland unanimously demanded home rule Parliament would accede to her desires.

The Parnell Examination. LONDON, April 9.—When the Parnell Commission reconvened this morning, Sir Charles Russell resumed his long argument in behalf of the Parnellites, in which the eloquent pleader continued his review of the testimony given by the witnesses for the Times, and was followed throughout with the closest attention by court and spectators alike.

Count Von Schellendorff's Retirement. BERLIN, April 9.—The Reichs Anzeiger announces that Count von Schellendorff has retired from the Ministry of War at his own request, and that he will be succeeded by Gen. Vedy de Termes, a general of infantry and Governor of Strasbourg.

The visit of King Humbert to Berlin is fixed for early in May.

Sir Charles Russell, Arbitrator. LONDON, April 9.—Sir Charles Russell has consented to act as arbitrator between the Vandeleur and Clare tenants and their landlords. His decision is to be binding.

Donch About Witnesses' Success. MEMPHIS, April 9.—Gerrard Potts, the African traveler, in a letter to the *Allegiance*

Zionist, expresses doubt as to whether Capt. Wiseman, with his present force, will succeed in his African mission, and suggests anti-slavery associations to subscribe to a fund for the enrollment of 1,000 volunteers for service in Africa.

Failure of Pearl Fisheries. LONDON, April 9.—A dispatch from Western India announces the failure of the pearl fisheries, owing to the prevalence of cholera. The failure involves a loss to the Government of four lakhs of rupees. The premium on gold in the Argentine Republic has reached 64 per cent.

A Long Horseback Ride. ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—Four Russian officers have made a wager that they can ride on horseback from St. Petersburg to Paris in forty-five days. They will start in May.

The Volks Zeitung Will Resume. BERLIN, April 9.—The proprietor of the *Volks Zeitung* has received permission from the Government to resume the publication of that paper.

Warrants for Dillon and Rochefort. PARIS, April 9.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Count Dillon and M. Rochefort.

BOLD BUNGO BRACERS. Pledge a Wealthy Neitrad Farmer Out of \$10,000.

NOBLESBURG, Pa., April 9.—In the latter part of July, 1888, Jacob R. Reid, a retired wealthy farmer, at Center Square, this county, was lured out of \$10,000 worth of bonds by a pair of bunco sharpers who had been negotiating with a view to purchasing a farm in the neighborhood. The securities were principally certificates of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and were worth something less than their face value. Every effort was made to gain a clue to the swindlers, but without success.

About eight weeks ago Farmer Reid received a call from a well dressed stranger who, after exacting every promise of secrecy, represented to Reid that he was a New York detective and could restore the bonds. He said a broker of his acquaintance had bought the bonds of the sharpers and was afraid to sell them lest he be arrested for the swindle. The price asked for the return of the stolen bonds was \$8,000. Mr. Reid declined to pay any such sum as this. Several consultations were held in the next few weeks, and finally it was decided that if the farmer would pay \$4,000, ask no questions and promise to make no effort to secure the arrest of the persons who had swindled him, the bonds would be restored. Mr. Reid's course was approved by the New York detective, who was accompanied by a man on the road who, after a short conversation, suggested a game with cards. The two strangers played the man with Reid won. They then induced Reid to play, and the farmer came to New York and got out of the First National Bank a tin box containing the bonds. Unknown to the farmer, the strange friends who accompanied him to New York, had a similar box, and when the parties met on the road again, Reid showed his securities, they were, without his knowledge, transferred to the strangers' tin box, and the two sharpers then hastily made off.

THE SAMOA DISASTER. The Loss of the Vessels Attributed to the Lack of Coal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 9.—It is claimed here that the warships located at Samoa were without coal and their loss could have been prevented had they been coaled. A prominent firm in this city acquainted with the Samoan coast and the eminent danger to boats unprovided with fuel at this time of the year, offered to supply the Australian coal to the vessels at Samoa at \$10 a ton. The firm could afford to do this, as they have ships plying between this city and Sydney. The offer was referred to the head of the Equipment Department, who, after a careful examination of the contract was given to a Philadelphia firm who shipped 2,000 tons of coal at special rates. It is claimed that if the offer of the Australian coal had been accepted the disaster might have been avoided, as the coal could have been placed on board within thirty days.

Complaint Against a Railroad. GALVESTON, Tex., April 9.—In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Texas a bill of complaint has been filed by the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, of New York, against the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, for the foreclosure of the Waco & Northwestern Division first mortgage bonds. Upon this pleading an order has been made appointing Charles Dillingham, already receiver of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, as receiver of the Southern Development Company, as a separate receiver of the Waco & Northwestern Division under the present bill for a foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds upon the road at a station. The bank of Guthrie, I. T., with a capital stock of \$50,000, was organized here today. It will open for business at Guthrie on April 22, and expects to be the first bank in Oklahoma Territory.

Preachers Who Did Some Shooting. NAVAJO, Tex., April 9.—Two ministers of the Gospel in this city were actively engaged in promulgating the Gospel, shot and killed a negro named Daniel McLeod, who had

stolen several articles from him. The second tragedy occurred near Yarbrough Station.

The Rev. Hall Miller was conducting a Sunday school, and while praying an intoxicated man named Purcharl entered the school and disturbed the meeting. There was an altercation between the minister and the disturber, and the Rev. Mr. Miller went home. He returned with a shotgun and fired its contents into Purcharl's side, killing him instantly. The dead man was possessed of great bodily strength and was brutal.

Some-Thing About Samoa. CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—Capt. R. Leary, United States Navy, arrived here this morning from San Francisco, where he left his ship, the Adams, on the dry docks. The Captain left Pango-Pango five months ago. Speaking of the difficulties at Samoa, he said he thought everything would be amicably settled. "I understand a vessel laden with 1,000 tons of anthracite coal, has left for the Atlantic coast for Samoa. They need coal there, and I think it an excellent plan to have an abundant supply on hand. I was fortunate enough to get away from there during the recent storm. The ship was loaded with coal, and I think it was a good thing that it was not sacrificed."

A Chinese Steamer. CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—A wealthy Chinese merchant of Denver, was arrested here on Saturday and left for Denver today with the officers. The charge against him is that he eloped with Wong Toy, the wife of Chin Foo, another prominent Chinaman of Denver, and that he took with him \$100 of Chin Foo's cash likewise. Yee Sing denies the theft of the money, but admits that Wong Toy loved him better than she does her husband.

Yee Sing, it is understood, is an exiled Mandarin. In his manner and appearance certainly indicate that he is above the ordinary Celestial.

Trunk Line Presidents Meet. NEW YORK, April 9.—The meeting of the Trunk Line presidents began at the office of Commissioner Pink soon after 12 o'clock today. George B. Roberts and Frank B. Thompson represented the Pennsylvania Road, Chauncey M. Depew the New York Central and President King the Erie system. There is little prospect of an adjustment before 3:30 o'clock p.m. There is also to be a meeting of the Clearing House Passenger Commission today at which it is expected that the emigrant business will be definitely disposed of.

The Bagging-Twine Trust. ANDERSON, Ind., April 9.—A large meeting of farmers was held here yesterday and pledges made to pay no more than 15 cents per pound for trust binding twine, and not in any manner to patronize any merchant offering such twine for sale at a greater price. It was also resolved to boycott twine binding twine so long as it exists. The farmers declare they will also bring hogs to eat the twine in the fields before submitting to twine trust.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS. WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secretary Blaine has issued a history of the agricultural experiment stations which have been established under a recent law of Congress, and are now carrying on scientific and practical experiments in regard to soil, tillage, manures, crops, stock feeding, dairying, and horticulture in the various States, and the States and one Territory, (Dakota), now have agricultural experiment stations. The total number of these stations now in operation is forty-six, or, including bomb stations, nearly fifty. They employ more than 27,000 men, and cost \$1,000,000. The stations are located in the following States: Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma Territory, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington Territory, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Tennessee's Trinitrotoluene. Special Dispatch to the Appeal. WASHINGTON, April 9.—Among the President's callers today were Representatives Hoak and Taylor and Ex-Representative Butler, who asked the President to amend rule 10 of the civil service regulations that clerks discharged for political reasons by the late Administration may be reinstated without having to go through the grade of another civil service examination. There is a firm determination among the clerks to resist any such attempt to give the matter careful consideration at the earliest possible moment. It was rumored in connection with the visit of this trio that they had made a deal with the President, and that Mr. Butler was still a candidate for the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Southern Postmasters Appointed. Special Dispatch to the Appeal. WASHINGTON, April 9.—Postmasters appointed today: Tennessee, W. C. Burkitt, Big Creek Gap, Campbell County; J. C. Robinson, Carter Depot, Carter County; P. O. Emmer, Erwin, Union County; L. P. Oldham, Friendship, Crockett County; H. L. Turner, Loyal Cross Roads, Union County; W. H. Williams, Dandridge, Greene County; W. S. Rogers, Manganese, Loudon County; C. A. Mather, Washington College, Washington County.

Capital Notes. The Hon. Sydney A. Jones, of Mississippi, confidential clerk to the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has resigned. It is expected that the new cruiser Philadelphia, which is now at the Philadelphia, will be ready for launching in about a month.

Second Lieutenant George S. Cross, Seventh Cavalry, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., to take effect July 1.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury decided that the retirement of Vice-Admiral Rowan, United States Navy, does not legally deprive him of the service of a private secretary, whose salary shall be paid by the Government.

It is understood that the new Sioux Commission will consist of Wm. Warner, of Missouri; Charles Fisk, of Ohio; John H. King, of New York; and George C. Crook, a Democratic member not yet decided upon, from Pennsylvania.

George A. Knight, who was yesterday appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas served in the United States Army during the war, and has been a resident of Texas for twenty years. He now holds the office of Passenger Agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, with headquarters at Dallas.

The Chicago Election Nuddle. CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—The proposed scheme to keep Mayor-elect Cregier out of his office by having last Tuesday's election declared illegal did not materialize. Judge Jennings, who was called to the election commission, after Mr. Stevens notified of his application for an order of court to keep them from counting the ballots.

Master in Chancery Boyle, who examined Mr. Stevens' bill and reported in favor of an injunction, was seen by a reporter. Mr. Boyle said he asked for an injunction to restrain the election commissioners from counting the vote cast in section 25 of the town of Jefferson. Under the decision of the Supreme Court rendered a few days before the election that section became a part of the town of West Chicago and it is contended that it would be unfair to count its vote with the vote cast in Jefferson. The complaint in this bill is based, the Re-

publican candidate for assessor in Jefferson, who is defeated if section 25 is counted in and who will be declared elected if it can be the city directly.

Mr. Boyle said that whether the decision of the Supreme Court affected the vote for Mayor in Chicago was a grave question, but that as section 25 had nothing to do with the city directly.

Mayor Roche, when asked about the matter, said that he had no desire to take any technical advantage of the situation, and that as section 25 should appear that he was no longer Mayor, he would resign. The question was as to the validity of title of the Democratic candidates in the recent election. He did not think the Republican party at a party should contest the election, but it might be necessary for the outgoing officers for the protection of the city's interests, to assure themselves of the legality of their actions, before turning over their offices to their Democratic successors.

WILLIE KRULISCH NOT GUILTY. One of the Most Remarkable Murder Cases on Record Ended. NEW YORK, April 9.—Tonight a jury's verdict in the trial of the sixteen year old boy, Willie Krulisch, for the murder of Drug Clerk Guenther Weichnung ended one chapter of a most remarkable and horrible crime. The verdict of not guilty was reached at 9:35 o'clock p.m. after a session of the jury which lasted from 4:15 o'clock p.m. It was received by applause from those present in the courtroom, which was promptly cut off by the judge. The boy was apparently the least moved of all the people who heard the foreman's announcement. It was the same coolness which he had shown throughout the trial. The prisoner was immediately discharged, and almost bodily carried out of the courtroom by his friends. Judge Gilchrist thanked the jury and said that he agreed with the verdict. Assistant District Attorney Jerome, who had charge of the prosecution, was so overcome that he broke down and sobbed. The machinery which could not be believed that the boy was guilty of the horrible butchery.

The murder of Drug Clerk Weichnung occurred about 3 o'clock a.m. of March 7 in an up-town drug store on Third Avenue. The boy, Krulisch, was the errand boy of the drug store. He called at the store that morning a few minutes before the murder. Krulisch was apparently in a fit of temper with his head terribly lashed by a bloody, new hat, which lay by his side. He died that night at the hospital, after saying that he did not know who struck him, but that it was done while he was leaning over and trying his shoes. The boy told many contradictory stories, some of which were proven to be false. The hat, which was of a peculiar make, was apparently proven to have been purchased by Krulisch—the hard-ware merchant, Freundlich, identifying him as the purchaser. But this the boy denied to the jury. The only motive discovered for the crime was the robbery of the money drawer, out of which \$11 had been taken. The drawer had a combination lock which had been opened. A former clerk testified that he had shown the combination to the boy.

GERMANY CONSENTS To Withdraw War Ships From Samoa

The United States and the German Government Will Not

Send Reinforcements to the Navigating Islands.

Carried on at the Experiment Stations—Book, Taylor and Butler Continue to Worry the President—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Your correspondent has the very highest authority for the statement that an agreement has been reached by the State Department and the German Foreign Office that there shall be no reinforcement of vessels or troops belonging to the two governments now on duty at Samoa. The agreement, however, brought about by the Samoan commissioners have finished their labors. It is understood that the proposition or agreement came from Prince Bismarck to Secretary Blaine.

The Collector of Customs Sustained. WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secretary Windom has sustained the action of the Collector of Customs at New York in refusing to allow a Swiss immigrant named Infang to land, and as a consequence, he will be sent home at the expense of the vessel which brought him over. It appears that Infang came to this country in answer to an advertisement inserted in a Swiss newspaper by Mr. George Baum, of Arosbach, at the instance of Mr. J. Barmann, of the Newark Embroidery Works. The advertisement called for twelve emigrants for Newark, N. J., and the Swiss there in this country is short of operatives. It was shown that Infang paid his own passage money and had no contract with the Newark company, and that he had written a letter from Mr. Baum to Mr. Barmann, saying that he had engaged him as an emigrant. He also admitted that he had made up his mind six months ago to come to America, and had availed himself of the present opportunity to secure work in advance. The collector held that Infang was prohibited from landing by the provisions of the contract labor law.

Barbarous Burglars. THEY TREAT A VICTIM IN THE MOST ATROCIOUS MANNER. Because He Wouldn't Tell Them Where He Kept His Gold They Roast His Feet and Burn His Face.

BUTLER, Pa., April 9.—Lewis Patterson, a prominent and wealthy farmer living near Centreville, this county, was robbed last night by three masked men. There was nobody in the house with him at the time but his mother, eighty years old. She heard a noise and called to him. He turned toward the window and he saw three men, who called to him to come out. Upon refusing, they burst in the door and as the first man entered, Patterson fell him with a poker. The others overpowered him, however, and dragging him barefooted to the barn threatened to hang him if he refused to tell them where he kept his gold. When he declared he had none they placed the rope around his neck, but as he still persisted that he had no money they concluded to torture him by roasting him at the fire in the house. He was taken back to the house and his feet and face burned. They then searched the house and after securing \$46 in money and Mr. Patterson's gold watch, departed, declaring that if he moved until they were gone one half hour, he would be shot dead. There is no positive clue to the desperadoes, but every effort will be made to run them down. There is a firm determination among the citizens to prevent a series of Fayette County outrages from being perpetrated in this county.

PRATT THE ASCENDER. A Dupe of His Tolls Something about Him—A Little Bit of History.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—A dispatch from Anoka, Minn., says: H. S. Sparks, who conducted the wheat speculations for F. F. Pratt, the ascending cashier of the First National Bank, asserts that he was a dupe of the swindler and not an accomplice. He confirms the story that Mrs. Jacobson first induced Pratt to speculate. His access led him to deal heavily, until he finally employed a special agent to stay in Minneapolis and conduct the business which was carried on in the name of P. F. Pratt, the assumed name of Mrs. Jacobson, his paramour. Sparks says that C. M. Campbell, the brother of Mrs. Pratt, was the first agent in Minneapolis of the firm known as P. F. Pratt. Campbell is living in Boston now and Mrs. Pratt is with him. His connection with the wheat losses is known by very few people in Anoka. By them he was regarded as a man of exceptionally good habits and morals. When Campbell went East and left Sparks in charge of the business the firm had a deal of \$10,000 worth of wheat on the short side of the market. The deal was closed out at a loss to Pratt of \$12,000. The cashier's subsequent losses in speculations swelled the total to over \$40,000.

Some More About Pratt. BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—Mr. C. N. 2nd, nephew of this city, brother-in-law of Cashier R. P. Pratt, who absconded from Anoka, Minn., when questioned by a reporter with regard to his business connections with Pratt in Anoka, said: "I worked under Pratt in the First National Bank at Anoka for eight years, from 1877 to 1885, first as clerk and finally as teller. I left Anoka in 1886 and came to Boston, and have been located here ever since. I never had any dealings in stocks of any kind, or in wheat for Mr. Pratt in my life. I never operated in stocks or speculated in grain or wheat since I came to Boston. The relations between Mr. Pratt and me have been strained ever since I learned of his treatment of my sister and brought her and the three children to my house here. I knew Pratt was operating in stocks, for he told me himself, and he also told me that he had lost. The information

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The murder of Drug Clerk Weichnung occurred about 3 o'clock a.m. of March 7 in an up-town drug store on Third Avenue. The boy, Krulisch, was the errand boy of the drug store. He called at the store that morning a few minutes before the murder. Krulisch was apparently in a fit of temper with his head terribly lashed by a bloody, new hat, which lay by his side. He died that night at the hospital, after saying that he did not know who struck him, but that it was done while he was leaning over and trying his shoes. The boy told many contradictory stories, some of which were proven to be false. The hat, which was of a peculiar make, was apparently proven to have been purchased by Krulisch—the hard-ware merchant, Freundlich, identifying him as the purchaser. But this the boy denied to the jury. The only motive discovered for the crime was the robbery of the money drawer, out of which \$11 had been taken. The drawer had a combination lock which had been opened. A former clerk testified that he had shown the combination to the boy.

Barbarous Burglars. THEY TREAT A VICTIM IN THE MOST ATROCIOUS MANNER. Because He Wouldn't Tell Them Where He Kept His Gold They Roast His Feet and Burn His Face.

BUTLER, Pa., April 9.—Lewis Patterson, a prominent and wealthy farmer living near Centreville, this county, was robbed last night by three masked men. There was nobody in the house with him at the time but his mother, eighty years old. She heard a noise and called to him. He turned toward the window and he saw three men, who called to him to come out. Upon refusing, they burst in the door and as the first man entered, Patterson fell him with a poker. The others overpowered him, however, and dragging him barefooted to the barn threatened to hang him if he refused to tell them where he kept his gold. When he declared he had none they placed the rope around his neck, but as he still persisted that he had no money they concluded to torture him by roasting him at the fire in the house. He was taken back to the house and his feet and face burned. They then searched the house and after securing \$46 in money and Mr. Patterson's gold watch, departed, declaring that if he moved until they were gone one half hour, he would be shot dead. There is no positive clue to the desperadoes, but every effort will be made to run them down. There is a firm determination among the citizens to prevent a series of Fayette County outrages from being perpetrated in this county.

PRATT THE ASCENDER. A Dupe of His Tolls Something about Him—A Little Bit of History.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—A dispatch from Anoka, Minn., says: H. S. Sparks, who conducted the wheat speculations for F. F. Pratt, the ascending cashier of the First National Bank, asserts that he was a dupe of the swindler and not an accomplice. He confirms the story that Mrs. Jacobson first induced Pratt to speculate. His access led him to deal heavily, until he finally employed a special agent to stay in Minneapolis and conduct the business which was carried on in the name of P. F. Pratt, the assumed name of Mrs. Jacobson, his paramour. Sparks says that C. M. Campbell, the brother of Mrs. Pratt, was the first agent in Minneapolis of the firm known as P. F. Pratt. Campbell is living in Boston now and Mrs. Pratt is with him. His connection with the wheat losses is known by very few people in Anoka. By them he was regarded as a man of exceptionally good habits and morals. When Campbell went East and left Sparks in charge of the business the firm had a deal of \$10,000 worth of wheat on the short side of the market. The deal was closed out at a loss to Pratt of \$12,000. The cashier's subsequent losses in speculations swelled the total to over \$40,000.

Some More About Pratt. BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—Mr. C. N. 2nd, nephew of this city, brother-in-law of Cashier R. P. Pratt, who absconded from Anoka, Minn., when questioned by a reporter with regard to his business connections with Pratt in Anoka, said: "I worked under Pratt in the First National Bank at Anoka for eight years, from 1877 to 1885, first as clerk and finally as teller. I left Anoka in 1886 and came to Boston, and have been located here ever since. I never had any dealings in stocks of any kind, or in wheat for Mr. Pratt in my life. I never operated in stocks or speculated in grain or wheat since I came to Boston. The relations between Mr. Pratt and me have been strained ever since I learned of his treatment of my sister and brought her and the three children to my house here. I knew Pratt was operating in stocks, for he told me himself, and he also told me that he had lost. The information

public candidate for assessor in Jefferson, who is defeated if section 25 is counted in and who will be declared elected if it can be the city directly.

Mr. Boyle said that whether the decision of the Supreme Court affected the vote for Mayor in Chicago was a grave question, but that as section 25 had nothing to do with the city directly.

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