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HOWARD'S LIFE.

The Defense Pays Attention to This.

They Think They Have Proved That the Divine's Name is Howlett.

Now They Proceed to Throw Beams of Startling Evidence

On His Alleged Dark and Checkered and Unsavory Past Life.

The Testimony Yesterday Was of a Very Sensational Character and More of the Same Kind is Expected—A Review.

Special Dispatch to The Appeal.

JACKSON, Tenn., June 19.—The hearing of the Howard libel suit was resumed this morning, the sick juryman having sufficiently recovered to be present. The first stage of the case is now about completed, and the defendants have introduced a great mass of testimony taken in London, England, to prove that Dr. Howard, the plaintiff, a doctor of divinity and very able Baptist preacher, is really a son of John Howlett, of Edmonton, London, England. The suit is for $50,000, brought by Dr. Howard against thirteen leading members of the First Baptist Church, at Jackson, of which he was pastor a few years ago, and three newspapers. The libel complained of was an attack on Howard's character of a most virulent description, accusing him of having assumed a false name to hide his past record, which was very fully given. The charges against him were of a very remarkable nature, and included references to escapades with women, especially with a married woman with whom he eloped, allegations of undue intimacy with negroes in South Carolina, and of infamous character generally. To explain how the action came to be brought, it should be stated that Dr. Howard was appointed pastor of the First Baptist Church in this city. His brilliancy and ability speedily increased the membership and filled the church, and for a time all went well, the doctor being the most popular man in the city. He married the daughter of a leading citizen and was generally respected. Then arose a trouble in the church, some prominent members of which said they had received information showing Howard to be an impostor. Howard was asked to resign by five deacons, and finally seceded with about sixty members and established the Central Baptist Church. He also commenced the publication of the *Free Baptist* newspaper, in which he criticised the conduct of the Baptist University, of which he had been a professor. Then the libel was published. The Central Baptist Church held meetings, and exonerated their pastor from blame, and suit was brought for libel. The most strenuous exertions have been made by both parties to work up pleas of justification, plaintiff trying to justify his conduct and the defendants their alleged libelous statements. The plaintiff has crossed the ocean four times in search of evidence, and the defendants have had attorneys and agents, not only in England, but also in India. Plaintiff admits that prior to his conversion he was careless as to his morals. He says that he met Howlett in the South and assumed his name for a time. To prove, however, that he really is Howard he obtained depositions from an alleged brother living in Calcutta, and from other relatives of the alleged Howard family in England. The defense employed detectives to hunt up these witnesses, but failed to find them, and the Court made an order, prior to the libel suit being called up for trial, excluding the depositions from the case. Plaintiff, however, still has a mass of testimony which he will produce in order to prove that he is not a son of John Howlett. Plaintiff has light brown hair with a rich auburn beard. His witnesses will swear that Howlett's hair was red and that he was taller than plaintiff. It will also be attempted to be proven that Howlett is dead. The defense having put in their London evidence identifying Howard as Howlett are now trying to justify their attacks as to character, and are calling witnesses from places in the South in which Dr. Howard lived under the name of Howlett. While in the extreme South Dr. Howard taught school and afterward studied law and practiced at the bar. He was then converted, joined the Baptist Church, was ordained, commenced to preach and came to Jackson.

At the opening of the court this morning the cross-examination of the witness Crosby, of South Carolina, was read. The evidence against the plaintiff's character was much shaken. The charge of undue intimacy with colored people was found to be based on the fact that while Howard was teaching school he had for a time lodgings in a colored man's house. Much amusement was created by the reading of answers of witnesses to his political creed. He said he was a Co-operation Democrat, and was opposed to secession. It was true he once went as a delegate to a Republican convention in his county. He did so because he wanted to get an insight to Republican methods. He got all the insight he wanted, and didn't want to know anything more about them.

A letter was also produced written to plaintiff since the latter had settled in Jackson. It was a reminder that plaintiff owed witness $60, and that if he would remit it with interest, witness would give plaintiff a good character to some Jackson people who had written to him with inquiries.

The deposition of Isaac Crosby, a colored neighbor of the last witness, was next read. Witness stated that plaintiff boarded with him, ate at his table and sometimes slept with him. He was a Republican from preference, and received some money from the party. He was very enthusiastic for a time, but when the money began to run out he began to weaken. Plaintiff told witness that he had run away from home when a boy, had gone to sea, killed a man, and had been wrecked in China, where he bought two Chinese women. When plaintiff left the neighborhood he gave witness and his wife a lock of his hair to remember him by. Plaintiff said that he had cut it off for his lady love, but that he had quarreled with her and would like witness and his wife to keep it in remembrance. Both witness and his wife were colored and they ran a farm. There was only one room in the house while plaintiff boarded with them, but they put a curtain around his bed for him. They all had their food at the same table, and more than once witness and plaintiff occupied the same bed. On cross-examination witness said plaintiff left the house of Crosby, the white man, when Mrs. Crosby was confined, but stayed afterward. Several white men had slept at witness's house and boarded with him at different times. Witness thought the word clergyman meant county or city boss. Plaintiff told him his father was something of that kind. Plaintiff associated freely with a man named Padgett, who had been in the penitentiary.

Counsel for the plaintiff objected to this testimony, on the ground that Padgett was a brother of the Democratic Representative. Many good men had been in a penitentiary. The Court held that however that might be, one of the allegations in the libel associating with convicted criminals and the evidence must go for what it was worth.

The next evidence read was that of C. C. Stevens, a lawyer and school teacher, living near Walterboro, S. C., while the plaintiff lived there. Plaintiff was then a Republican, and taught a negro school. He associated with uneducated negroes, lived with them, slept with them and ate at the same table with them. He had no social standing as a man of respectability. His general character was bad.

Gane Sauls, another farmer in the same neighborhood, was the next witness. He said plaintiff boarded with him some time. Plaintiff often talked about his past life. He said he was a native of England, and that his father was buried in Westminster Abbey. Plaintiff said his real name was Howard but that he took the name of Howlett because of a dispute with his father. Plaintiff had a bad reputation in the neighborhood for honesty and integrity.

The deposition of W. A. Griffel was next read. It dealt with plaintiff's conduct while in South Carolina, and accused him of having associated with negroes and having attended a caucus in the interest of a colored candidate. The plaintiff's general reputation was bad as to honor, integrity and chastity, he having ran away with another man's wife. Plaintiff was a Republican at that time and took a prominent part in the election. He had no social standing whatever in the nighborhood. The county was only partially settled, with but few railroads. Witness himself had been in the South Carolina Legislature three times, twice as a Republican and once as a Democrat. In cross examination, witness said people mostly thought well of the plaintiff except while he was in office as Trial Justice.

Jasper Rice's deposition wast read next. It corroborated the evidence of the last witness. He described the Republican convention at Walterboro as a dirty crowd, with only two white men in it. One of these was plaintiff, who, after the convention, walked away arm in arm with a negro. Plaintiff was admitted to the bar and had a very few unimportant cases. His standing with the bar was not good. He left the neighborhood quite suddenly. Witness was never intimate with plaintiff, but knew his reputation to be unenviable and bad. In cross examination witness did not deny that prominent Democrats were in the habit of attending the Republican conventions and trying to create splits among the negroes. Witness's father was once Sheriff of the county and made default while in office, and a brother of his was very dissolute and died in the woods from the effects of a spree.

The next evidence read was that of Mary Crosby, a colored woman, wife of the witness Isaac Crosby. The said plaintiff lived in their house and ate with them. They were all friends together, and plaintiff paid his board bill. Witness did not corroborate her husband about the lock of hair which has caused so much scandal in this neighborhood. On the other hand, she said that when plaintiff went away he left nothing behind as a keepsake. When plaintiff was living with them she had not a child. Several other white men traveling through the country had stopped with them.

The deposition of Carlos Tracy was next put in, and a vigorous fight as to its admissibility ensued between the attorneys. Tracy's uncle is the man who first led to the charges being brought against Dr. Howard. He wrote a letter to Judge Lumpkin, of Georgia, ten years ago charging plaintiff with a variety of offenses, and this letter was sent to the defendants later on and inserted in the libel, Tracy senior having died in the interval. A great point was made by the plaintiff of the fact that the letter was inserted in the libellous attack as just received, the date being suppressed. It was attempted by the defendants to prove that the handwriting of the letter by young Tracy, and also to justify it by that person's evidence, which was to the effect that the allegations in it were true with the exception of one which spoke of universal execration, which was perhaps a trifle too strong. Finally the court admitted a portion of the testimony of young Tracy, which was very uncomplimentary to plaintiff, and accused him of being compelled to leave Walterboro in consequence of charges of misconduct in office brought against him. Witness had seen plaintiff walking along the street with a colored man, but excused him at the time on the ground that he was English and did not know any better.

Legal arguments were very lengthy in regard to this witness's testimony and consumed the time till the rising of the court. Tomorrow oral and documentary testimony as to the South Carolina charges will be resumed.

New Enterprise Incorporated.

Special Dispatch to The Appeal.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 19.—Articles of incorporation were filed today of the Western Arkansas Hedge and Wire Fence Company; capital stock, $60,000; place of business Dardanelle, Yell County. The incorporators are W. H. Gee, D. L. Lane, L. C. Hall, G. S. Kimball, J. K. Perry, Robert Veazy, Thomas Cox, R. H. Merritt and R. L. Duvall. W. H. Gee is President, and Messrs. Hall, Kimball, Veazy and Merritt directors. Also the St. Joseph Hotel Company; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, A. Scherringer, R. L. Duvall and J. B. Jones. This means a new hotel for Little Rock.

Pine Bluff Academy Commencement.

Special Dispatch to The Appeal.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., June 19.—Last night were the closing commencement exercises of the ninth annual examination of Annunciation Academy. This school is the pride of the city. It is conducted by the Sisters of Charity, and is patronized by all denominations. The academy at its first session had only sixty pupils. Its average enrollment now is 250. The building was an unsightly one and in a narrow inclosure. They have now a large and commodious building after the latest style of architecture, and the grounds are ample and beautiful. There were over 1,000 persons present. The five graduates won unfading laurels for the beauty and vigor of their essays. They are as follows: Missos Nora Jones, Lizzie Grace, Bettie Hall, Beatrice Wertheimer and Mina Weightman. The salutatory was read by Miss Weightman. Miss Wertheimer was the valedictorian.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

In a Wreck on the "Pan-Handle" Two Are Killed and Eight Injured.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 19.—The second section of train No. 7, west bound, on the Pan-Handle Railroad was wrecked this afternoon while passing New Cumberland Junction, two miles east of Steubenville. Two persons were killed outright and eight injured, four of them seriously. The names are:

Killed—J. H. Payne, postal clerk; E. R. Reinhart, postal clerk.

Seriously Injured—Conductor Burris, Brakeman McFarland, Postal Clerk W. S. Bolton, Postal Clerk J. E. Matthews. Messrs. T. D. Armstrong, E. E. Benner, C. J. Miner and Frank Shook were also hurt, but how badly is not known. The accident was caused by the third car from the engine leaving the track. It was followed by two others, all going over an embankment. The train consisted of the engine, express car and four postal cars, and was running about forty-five miles an hour.

Beside the regular crew, there were fifteen postal clerks on the train. In consequence of the wires being down, the cause of the accident has not been learned.

A telephone message just received says that Burris and Bolton are so badly injured that they cannot survive. Surgeons were sent promptly from Steubenville and the injured removed to that city, where they were given the best of attention. The accident happened about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Payne lived at Indianapolis, Ind.; Reinhart at Effingham, Ill.; Bolton at Newark, O.; McFarland at Mansfield, Pa., and Burris at Columbus, O. McFarland has since died, and Bolton and Burris are in a serious condition.

ARKAKSAS TEACHERS

The State Association Meets at Pine Bluff—The Exercises.

Special Dispatch to The Appeal.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., June 19.—The Arkansas State Teachers' Association convened here tonight at the opera-house. There are about 100 teachers present. The personnel of the association is greatly above the standard in past years, as they are a splendid body of male and female representative educators. A large and select audience greeted the teachers. The meeting opened with Wagner's chorus, "Joyful We Greet You," followed by prayer from Rev. W. H. Browning. The welcome address, which was a gem of classic beauty, was delivered by W. D. Jones, a talented young lawyer of this city.

The response was made by Professor M. P. Venable, of Little Rock, which was in good taste and judgment. The address of the President of the association, Prof. J. J. Jordan, of this city, was a characteristic and able effort. He is a gifted orator, and is at home in any interesting theater of action which he may be placed whether in a Democratic State Convention making the nominating speech for Governor or welcoming the Medical State Association or any of the various organizations which have met here in the past two months. The session of the convention promises to exceed in interest any that has met before in the State.

KILLED BY HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

A Tragedy Committed at Clinton, Ala., Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Appeal.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 19.—A special from Clinton, Ala., says: Phillip A. Givhans was shot and killed this morning by his father-in-law, the Hon. W. A. Collier. Givhans had made threats against his wife, who is a daughter of Collier, and living with him. He returned here yesterday afternoon but did not go in the house. This morning Collier and Givhans's brother, who had just arrived, were sitting on the porch when Givhans entered the gate. Collier told him not to come in, and as he was shutting the gate Collier fired on him. The load of buckshot took effect in his side, and he fell and died at once. It has been thought for some days that Givhans's mind was deranged.

Summer Military Maneuvers.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The summer maneuvers of the troops of the Division of the Missouri have been outlined. The troops of the Department of the Platt will concentrate at Fort Robinson; of the Department of Texas, at San Antonio; of the Department of Missouri, between Hunnewell and Arkansas City, I. T.; of the Department of Dakota, on the upper Little Missouri. There will be thirty days' practice marches ordered as follows: The garrison of Fort Missoula, three companies, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to Demersville; the garrison of Fort Shaw, three companies, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to Marias Pass; the garrison of Fort Totten, two companies, Twenty-second Infantry, to Turtle Mountain; the garrison of Fort Pembina, two companies, Fifteenth Infantry, to Pembina Mountains; the garrisons of Forts Snelling and Randall have also been ordered to make ten days' practice marches to points in the vicinity of their respective posts.

A Crazy Girl Badly Treated.

CARTHAGE, Ill., June 19.—A young woman named Hannah Heitland has been working for her brother in Quincy. She recently left his house and walked to her home in Tioga, a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles. She showed symptoms of insanity, and her parents with other ignorant Germans of that vicinity held a sort of incantation over the girl, sticking pins into her person to "drive away the evil spirits." The young woman became almost unconscious, and in this condition she was bound hand and foot, gagged and placed in a farm wagon, brought to Carthage and placed in a livery stable. Here she remained from noon yesterday until near midnight last night in an unconsious condition. The unfortunate creature was finally taken to jail, where a physician is trying to save her life. Pins were still found sticking in her person. A judicial investigation will be held.

BURKE INDICTED

By the Special Cronin Grand Jury

As One of Those Implicated in the Murder of Dr. Cronin.

Sensational Rumors That He Had Made a Confession Untrue.

He Does Acknowledge That He Is Burke, and Not Delaney.

It Is Firmly Believed That He Is One of the Williams Men Who Rented the Carlson Cottage, Where the Murder Was Committed.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—The special Grand Jury in the Cronin case gave the first indication of results at noon today in the shape of an indictment against Martin Burke on two counts. Burke, alias Martin Delaney, otherwise called Frank Williams, is indicted, first for murder, and secondly for conspiracy with Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Woodruff, for the purpose of committing murder. Application will at once be made to Gov. Fifer by an officer who is now in Springfield for requisition papers for the extradition of Burke. These papers, properly attested, will be spread before the State Department at Washington, and the Secretary of State will make the formal request to the Canadian Government for the surrender and extradition of Burke. The latter is now in the custody of the Chief of Police at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Chicago officers and persons have been dispatched to the scene to further identify him. It was only with reluctance that the Grand Jury this morning returned an indictment against Burke and had his partial indentification by photograph been the only evidence against him, it is safe to say that the request of Chief Hubbard and State's Attorney Longenecker would have been referred and an indictment denied until the Chicago people had proceeded to Winnipeg and clearly indentified the prisoner as one of the Williams brothers. The testimony of Michael Gavin, of the Chicago Sewer Department, who had known Burke, was very conclusive, however, and it was upon his evidence that the indictment was returned. Gavin testified that he had known Burke for a long time; that he had frequently heard the latter boast of his friendship with P. O'Sullivan and others of the suspected parties, and that on one occasion Burke had expressed his conviction that Cronin was an enemy, if not a traitor, to the Irish cause.

It was announced this afternoon that no more indictments would be returned until the jury was prepared to make a final report, and that Burke had been indicted at this time on the united plea of Chief Hubbard and State's Attorney Longenecker, upon representations that it would save time in securing his extradition. Chief Hubbard, who at no time entertained hopes that Maroney and MacDonald, the New York suspects, would be certified as accomplices in the murder, pins his faith implicitly to the Burke theory. His efforts to secure an indictment last evening were renewed by a personal plea to the jury this morning, and it is chiefly to Mr. Hubbard's earnest instances that an indictment now rests over Martin Burke. Upon Burke's known connection with the case, the Chief has established a theory which he confidently believes will lead to the detection and conviction of every conspirator to the murder. Old man Carlson is positive in his identification of Burke's photograph as that of Frank Williams, who rented the cottage, and his wife and son admit striking points of resemblance, although not positive in their identification. Martinsen, the express driver, is confident that Burke is the man who hired him to remove the furniture from the Clark street flat to the Carlson cottage, and it is his conviction in this respect that gives birth to the belief that the police are at least upon the right track.

Justice Mahoney was before the Grand Jury this afternoon and testified that O'Sullivan and Cronin were already acquainted when they met in his office at the time of the contract for medical attendance to the former's employes and that no introduction on his part was needed, as averred by O'Sullivan.

Ex-Alderman Ballard testified that he was never intimately acquainted with either Coughlin or Dan Brown, or that neither of these gentlemen was appointed on the police force at his special request. Brown is the man who, some years ago, preferred the charges against Cronin for which he was expelled from the Clan-na-Gael, and Ballard testified that while he might have inadvertently signed the petitions of both Coughlin and Brown, his indorsement was not of that earnest nature as would warrant the credit of either of these appointments to himself.

Lawrence Buckley, chairman of the committee that tried and expelled Cronin, and captain of the Clan-na-Gael Guards, was on the rack for nearly an hour.

The information which the jury extracted from him is not regarded as affording any assistance to the prosecution. J. F. O'Malloy, a member of the same trial committee, was also called to the stand, but his memory was defective in the matter of details, although he reiterated his willingness and desire to assist the ends of justice in any way in his power. J. D. Haggerty told the jury about his alleged conversation with Alexander Sullivan, in which the latter, it is claimed, had characterized Dr. Cronin as an obnoxious person whose influence was pernicious to the Irish cause. Haggerty's testimony was in the main a repetition of his story before the Coroner's jury. T. J. Conway told about Cronin's frequently expressed fears for his life, and Frank Scanlan gave a description of the man who drove up for Cronin on the night of the tragedy. Napier, Moreland's hostler, described the man who hired the white horse, but failed to identify Burke's photograph as of that individual. E. G. Throckmorton, the real estate man, detected a striking resemblance between Burke and the man Williams who hired the Carlson cottage, and added another link to the chain of evidence that is surrounding the Manitoba suspect.

Among the other witnesses who testified before the jury were the following: Mrs. Conklin, Joseph J. Cronin, the murdered man's brother, and John F. Beggs. All these persons have testified before and their evidence is well known.

Robert Warren, a Board of Trade man, told what little he knew of Alexander Sullivan's operations on the Board of Trade.

During the afternoon such witnesses as were able to testify to the connection of Martin Burke, alias Williams, with the tragedy were taken before Justice Sweeny in the State's Attorney's room and required to make deposition to be used in support of the extradition proceedings.

An Entirely New Suspect.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—An entirely new Cronin suspect is being looked for tonight. His name is Michael Cooney, and he has an odd sobriquet—"The Fox."

Cooney and Burke are claimed to be the two men who actually killed Cronin. Both are Clan-na-Gael men, members of Camp No. 20. Cooney is a bricklayer by trade, and Luke Burke came here from Ireland only a few years ago. Burke's number in Camp No 20 was 108 and Cooney's 109. Each is described as an enthusiast on Irish matters, and particularly bitter regarding the British spy system, which possibly their personal experience had given them, as they considered, good cause to detest.

According to the best information obtainable tonight little hope was to be entertained of the arrest of Cooney immediately, if at all. There was a feeling, apparently, that he had been given too long a start and was already in some safe retreat. State's Attorney Longenecker allowed it to be inferred that he has two witnesses who will swear that Cooney and Burke slept in the Carlson cottage several days prior to the tragedy, and even that the two suspects were seen leaving the cottage the fatal night of May 4 at 11:30 o'clock. Both are said to have proceeded to a saloon in the vicinity and drank heavily.

Cooney's sobriquet is not given to him because of any physical peculiarities. "The Fox" is the name of a famous ditty of great length which Cooney was wont to sing, and through which he became somewhat widely known. The information regarding him, it should be understood, is not official, but neither the Chief of Police nor the State's Attorney, it is claimed, deny the reports as given are correct.

Burke Makes No Confession.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Winnipeg says: Burke has made no confession, except his acknowledgment that he is Martin Burke, and that he lived in Chicago and knew Cronin. He is waiting impatiently for the arrival of the Chicago officers, who will be in town tomorrow afternoon. At the request of Superintendent Hubbard, of Chicago, Police Chief Murray has taken the prisoner out and had him photographed. Burke objected most strongly, and tried to argue the question with the Chief all the way to the gallery. When he was being photographed Burke moved a number of times. The photographer finally succeeded in getting a shot at him, and so procured an excellent likeness. Copies were mailed to Chicago police headquarters.

Arrangements have been made here by Chief Justice Taylor to have Burke's case argued before one of the best Judges on the bench. A Magistrate has no jurisdiction in a case of extradition, so Burke must go before a Queen's bench Judge. He is in constant communication with his lawyer and is preparing to fight the case and to resist extradition. It is likely that the best legal talent in the city will be employed in the interest of the prisoner. It has been quietly intimated that money will be furnished in Burke's behalf. Burke himself has given this impression. The intention is to bring the case to trial after the arrival of the Chicago authorities tomorrow.

The Catholic Church Will Investigate.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 19.—It is given out from a source that has always been regarded as very close to Archbishop Gibbons, that the developments concerning the Clan-na-Gael that have been brought out by the murder of Dr. Cronin in Chicago will, without delay, receive the very serious consideration of the highest authority of the Catholic Church in the United States. To quote the words of the Chancellor of one of the largest dioceses of the country, who stands close to the Cardinal, and who was summoned to Baltimore within a few days: "The church will await the development of the civil authorities in its investigation of the Cronin conspiracy before it will take any action. If it should be developed that the Clan-na-Gael is in any way responsible for this deplorable affair, I have no doubt that such steps shall be taken as will warrant the order being condemned by name by all the Archbishops of the country. The duty of the church is very plain in the matter, and its line of action is clearly marked out by the decrees of the third plenary council."

Labouchere on Sullivan.

LONDON, June 19.—M. Labouchere, writing in *Truth* about the charges against Alexander Sullivan, says that everything that the *Times*, which has an agent and banking account in Chicago, can do to prejudice the public against Mr. Sullivan will be effectively done; first, because Mr. Sullivan advised Patrick Egan respecting information sent to England regarding the Parnell forgeries; and second, because he selected Father Dorney to convey across the ocean the document which smashed the *Times*.

Mr. Labouchere says the assertion that Mr. Sullivan misapplied funds intrusted to him is known to be absolutely untrue. He thinks it probable that those charges have been brought against Mr. Sullivan in order to compel the production of the books of the American League, just as the forgeries were published in order to obtain an inquiry into the Irish League's finances.

THE RAILROADS.

Demoralization of Freight Rates.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—The demoralization of freight rates has extended as far west as Marshaltown, Ia., and south to the Northern boundary of Missouri. The St. Paul & Kansas City Road was the first to apply the 28 cents first class rate to Marshaltown, but the Rock Island quickly followed with reductions to Ottumwa and Oskaloosa. This compelled the Burlington to reduce its rates, and the result was that rates all over the Eastern half of Iowa dropped yesterday to the war basis of 28 cents for first class. These rates, of course, only apply on through business from the East, but owing to the fact that rates from Chicago are still held disproportionately high as compared with through rates, Chicago shipments amount to comparatively nothing. The reduction of about 50 per cent, in rates to Marshaltown will, it is thought, affect Des Moines, and later Missouri River rates. The disintegration of rates is proceeding very rapidly in spite of the efforts of the roads to confine the cut to as small territory as possible.

A few days ago only business to St. Paul was involved. Now all the traffic going via Chicago or any of the lake ports to the eastern half of Iowa or to any point in Minnesota, Dakota, or territory beyond, is affected. Moreover, the Manitoba will today reduce through rates from New York to St. Paul 10 cents, to the basis of 69 cents, first class, and tomorrow the St. Paul & Duluth will reduce the rate to 54 cents first class. All the freight agents concede that the Chicago roads must now reduce their rates, both through and local, or surrender the business of Iowa, Minneapolis and Dakota to the Lake Superior routes.

The Fight Over Live Stock Rates.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The assertions made by the officials of the Chicago & Alton Road in regard to the live stock transaction of the St. Paul Company, brought out the following statement from President Miller, of the latter company: "It is important that the vital points of the controversy should not be obscured by a wrangle over figures. The question is not whether we have carried more live stock than any other company. We admit that we have. The executive board ordered us, upon application of the Alton Company, to reduce our carryings. The Alton Company charge that we have disregarded their order. Chairman Walker says that we did not. We did not even endeavor to obtain delay by the exercise of our right of appeal. While we are in the very process of reducing our carryings, as ordered by the executive board, the Alton Company withdraws from the Association on the charge that we have disregarded the order of the executive board, and also that we have otherwise violated the agreement. This we deny, and claim that such charges cannot fairly be made a basis of withdrawal from the Association, or held to be good against any company until the simple and effective means provided in the agreement for ascertaining the truth have first been exhausted. This is the whole meat of the controversy."

The Chicago & Alton May Reconsider.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—There seems to be no reason for the supposition that the Chicago & Alton will be induced to reconsider its withdrawal from the Interstate Commerce Railway Association. The officials of that road appear to be too happy over their escape from the restrictions of the Presidents' agreement to think of placing themselves under restraint again so soon. They claim that they are now recovering their share of live stock traffic, not in consequence of the diversion recommended by the association, but in spite of unfair competition. S. Y. McNair has gone to Kansas City to observe the live stock movement of the various lines in connection with the decision made June 10. The Western railroads today agreed to reduce the rate on lumber from Chicago to Omaha to 13 cents per 100 pounds, taking effect June 25. This was done in consequence of the reduction inaugurated by the Chicago & Alton from Chicago to Kansas City.

Railroad Steamships.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—The three new Lehigh Valley steamships—the E. P. Wilber, the Cayuga and the Seneca—will form a new package freight line between Buffalo, Gladstone and Chicago, making two sailings for the line at each port a week. The tariff of rates issued yesterday is the same as the other through lake and rail lines. The Lehigh Valley, in establishing this line, is pursuing the policy that led to the construction of the three steamers. The package freight traffic is the plum of the through lines, particularly as feeders for the rail haul. The Lehigh Valley is fairly well equipped with good and fast steamers, and will doubtless force a divide with its old-established competitors. The traffic arrangement with the "Soo" Railroad at Gladstone insures a large volume of flour from Minneapolis. Public warehouses and railroad docks will be used for the handling of freight here.

A $150,000,000 Mortgage.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—A morning paper says: "The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Louis Railway Company has made to the United States Trust Company, of New York, a mortgage for $150,000,000. This mortgage is for the purpose of taking up all other indebtedness of the road at a lower rate of interest, and to lay additional double tracks and make other improvements necessary. It gives the whole property as security. It is believed that the funding of its bonded indebtedness at a lower rate of interest will place the company in a much better financial condition. The particulars of the new deal have not yet come to hand, and it can, therefore, not be stated at this time how much the interest account of the company has been reduced by the new deal. President Miller has been in New York for the last two or three weeks perfecting the details of the arrangement."

A Railroad Depot Burned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—The New York Central freight depot on Chicago street is in ruins. At 9:29 o'clock this forenoon an alarm was sounded, fire having been discovered in the engine-room of the depot. Shortly after a second alarm was given, then followed a general alarm, as it looked as though the conflagration might be serious, owing to the close proximity of the city elevator and other valuable property. Happily, however, the depot was almost entirely free of freight, and while the long one-story building, nearly 700 feet in length, was gutted, the walls remain intact and the damage will not reach over $25,000. There were only eleven car loads of flour in the building when the fire broke out, and this was destroyed.

Regulation of Passenger Rates.

LANSING, Mich., June 19.—The Senate passed yesterday the bill regulating passenger fares on railroads at the rate of 2 cents a mile where the gross passenger earnings of the road are $3,000 a mile or over, 2½ cents where the earnings are between $2,000 and $3,000 a mile, and 3 cents for roads whose annual earnings are less than $2,000 a mile. The roads in the Upper Peninsula are allowed to charge 5 cents.

With Closed Doors.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A Washington special says: "The Inter-State Commerce Commission is considering the complaint against the Lehigh Valley Railroad with closed doors, in order to prevent speculation on the results of the decision. No information can be obtained as to the probable nature of the decision."

GOV. SEVIER.

His Remains Arrive in Knoxville,

Where They Were Brought After a Long Rest in Alabama.

They Had Lain in That State for Seventy-Eight Years.

The Reinterment Takes Place With Imposing Ceremonies.

Twenty Thousand People Gather at the Courthouse to Witness the Ceremonies—The Hon. W. A. Henderson the Orator.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 19.—The remains of Gov. Sevier, which have lain for seventy-eight years in North Alabama, were reinterred in Knoxville with imposing ceremonies. The casket arrived from Chattanooga, whither it had been brought yesterday from Alabama about 1 o'clock, accompanied by the Governor and his staff, State officials and a Committee of the Legislature. Owing to rain the procession did not move until 3 o'clock. The afternoon was beautifel. The procession was composed of State and city officials, descendants of Gov. Sevier, Tennessee military companies and civic organizations. The line of march was more than two miles long. Twenty thousand people assembled in the courthouse to witness the ceremony of reinterment. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. T. W. Humes and Gov. Taylor made an address, delivering the casket to Knoxville. The oration of the occasion was then delivered by the Hon. W. A. Henderson and Capt. J. W. McCallum read a poem. The ceremonies of reinterment were conducted by the Rev. Dr. James Park. The city was handsomely decorated and the ceremonial was the most imposing ever witnessed in Tennessee. A fund has been started to erect a monument to cost $20,000 over Sevier's grave in Knoxville.

AN OLD SHE-DEVIL

Confesses That She Murdered Her Husband—How She Did It.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—On November 12, 1888, Richard D. Allen, an aged farmer, living five miles southwest of Washington, Ind., was found tied to a tree near his house, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The death was thought to be a case of suicide and no inquiry was made. A few days ago, while laboring under religious excitement, Mrs. Charlotte Allen, the seventy-year-old widow of the dead man, confessed to two colored servants that she committed the crime. She said that she and her husband had trouble as to who was the rightful owner of the farm, and in order to settle the dispute she gave her husband morphine in his tea. Allen fell asleep in the garden; she then procured a table knife and a rope, and going to the place where her husband was lying, she tied the rope around his body and making several slashes at his throat, half severed the head from the neck. She then dragged the body to a tree and tied it there.

A Partnership Dissolved.

Special Dispatch to The Appeal.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 19.—The business of Thos. Hardeman & Co., shippers of oak and walnut timber to Europe, has by consent of a decree of the United States Circuit Court been dissolved, Maj. J. C. Moore being appointed master in the case and Oscar Davis receiver. It appears that this does not grow out of any insolvency of the partnership but by a desire and consent of both parties for a dissolution and winding up of the firm's business. The company is located at Jackson, Ark.

Vanderbilt Commencement Exercises.

Special Dispatch to The Appeal.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 19.—The commencement exercises of Vanderbilt University today whre largely attended. Degrees were conferred and diplomas awarded to the graduates in the various departments. Lucius S. Merriam, of Tennessee, who received the Founder's medal in the academic department, attained the highest scholarship average won by a student within the history of the university.

Brickmakers Strike.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—Three hundred brickmakers at Hedgewich and Blue Island struck yesterday. It is the first real and determined effort to put into effect the eight hour law in Cook County. The strike, it is claimed, is but a starter for a bigger show of discontent, and in a few days all the yards around Chicago, which were working ten hours, will be deserted.

The President Declined.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The President's reception this afternoon was attended by nearly 300 persons, the majority being delegates to the meeting of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, now being held in this city. During their reception Mr. Spofford, one of the leading members, attempted to fasten a badge of the order upon the President's breast, but he politely refused to accept it.

Crops Damaged by Overflows.

Special Dispatch to The Appeal.

COFFEEVILLE, Miss., June 19.—The high waters have subsided and Secona River is now within its banks. Crops in the overflowed districts were badly damaged, but nothing like as much as was feared by the farmers residing in the valley.

A Building and Loan Association.

Special Dispatch to The Appeal.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., June 19.—A Building and Loan Association was organized at this place this evening. A large amount of stock was subscribed and the organization promises to be a flourishing one.

He Goes to California.

Special Dispatch to the Appeal.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 19.—Elder A. M. Growdel, pastor of the Christian Church at Franklin, has accepted a call to Sacramento, Cal., and left tonight for that city.

Gave Birth to Three Children.

Special Dispatch to The Appeal.

NEWPORT, Ark., June 19.—Mrs. J. F. Fitzer, of Newark, gave birth to three children, one boy and two girls, weighing in all twenty-one and a half pounds.